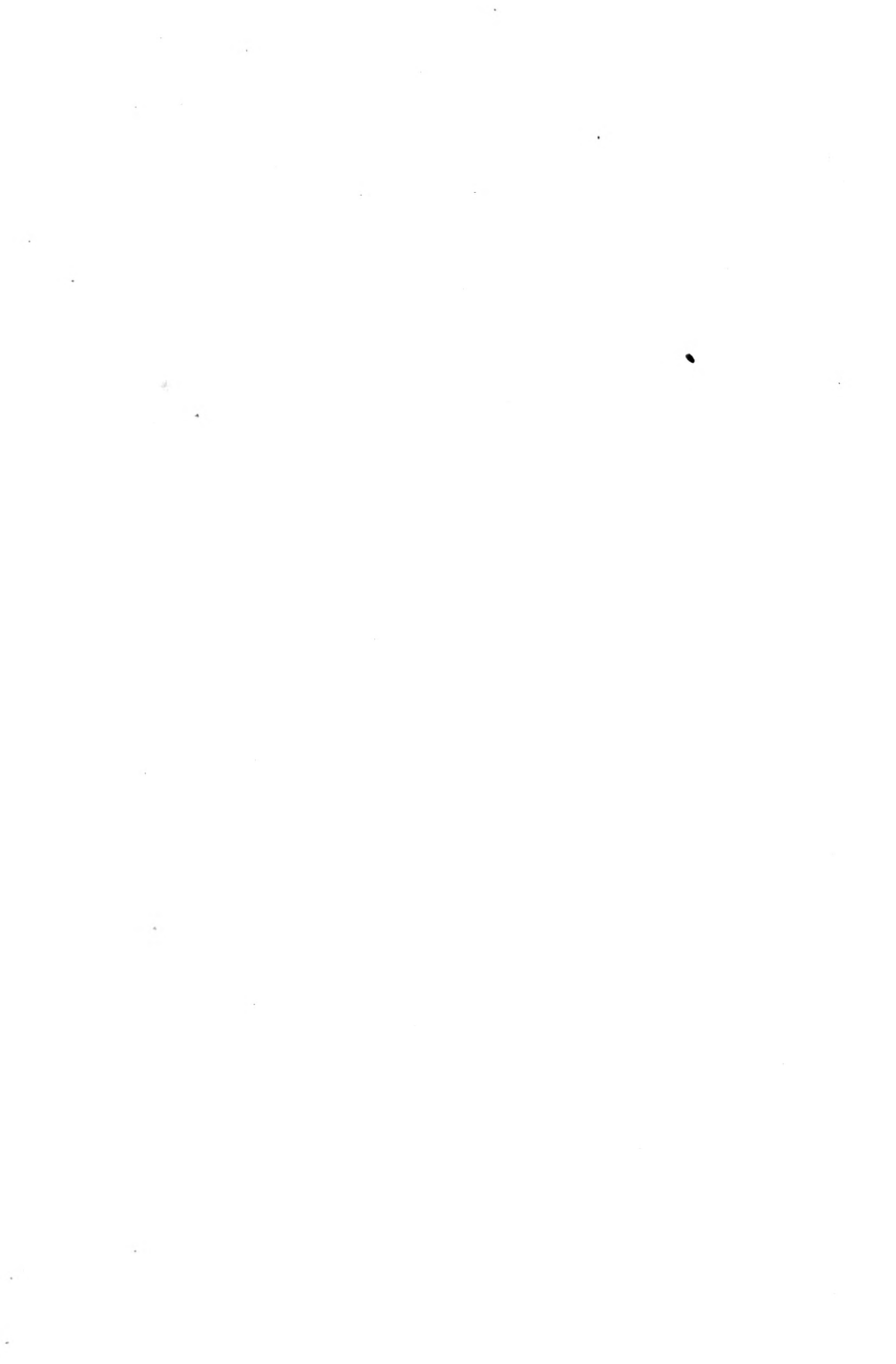




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CHARLESTON NORMAL SCHOOL.
CHARLESTON, ILL.

DIMENSIONS Main Part 39x80
 Assembly Hall 40x100
 Main Part Two and three stories high, height of stories 11 feet.
 Assembly Hall, 1 story 21' 6" high

Corner stone laid with Masonic Ceremonies
 MAY 27, 1866.

GRAND LODGE
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

OCCASIONAL COMMUNICATION.

By order of the Grand Master, an occasional communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, was convened in the Masonic Hall in the city of Charleston, Illinois, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of May, A.D. 1896, A.L. 5896, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School.

The following Grand Officers were present:

M. W. OWEN SCOTT *Grand Master.*
R. W. EDWARD COOK *Deputy Grand Master.*
R. W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK *Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. J. H. C. DILL *Grand Secretary.*
 W. E. C. PACE *Senior Grand Deacon.*
 W. C. E. ALLEN *Junior Grand Deacon.*
 W. JOHN LINGO *Grand Steward.*
 W. W. W. BRUCE *Grand Steward.*
 W. GEO. H. MILLER *Principal Architect.*
BRO ROBERT R. STEVENS *Grand Tyler.*

There was also present a large number of Past Grand Officers, Past Masters, and officers of lodges, and a great concourse of brethren. The Grand Master filled the vacant

stations and places among the Grand Officers by the following appointments:

R. W. WM. E. GINTHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. ROBERT L. MCKINLAY.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. J. E. JEWETT.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. D. G. BURR.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. T. L. VRADENBURG.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. GEORGE A. STADLER.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. JOSEPH WITHERINGTON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. R. R. STRICKLER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. C. FLETCHER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>

And the Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM.

The procession was then formed, with the following acting as escort to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A.M.:

G. A. R. Escort, mounted, and Gov Altgeld and Staff, mounted.

First Division.

Goetz' Military Band. G. A. R. Comrades. Illinois State Militia. Governor and Staff, mounted. Trustees and invited guests in carriages.

Second Division.

Charleston K. P. Band. Knights of Pythias.

Third Division.

Charleston Knickerbocker Band. I. O. O. F. Red Men. Modern Woodmen.

Fourth Division.

Indiana State Band. Knights Templar.

Fifth Division.

Sullivan K. P. Band. Master Masons. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M.

Upon arrival Bro H. A. Neal, mayor of Charleston, and chairman of the Citizens' General Committee, delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Within the memory of people now living, Edward Coles was governor of this state, and, strange as it may seem to those of you born since 1860, during his term of office a great battle was fought in this state between the forces of freedom and slavery, and Governor Coles was the acknowledged leader of freedom's forces, and the result of

that contest was more important than it was at that time deemed. Who can tell what might have been the result if in that controversy slavery had won and Illinois had been added to the slave-holding states of the Union, and her quarter of a million of men furnished the Union army had been added to the Confederate forces.

No monument has ever been erected to his memory. It is fitting that here, in the county named for him; that here, in the city where one of those memorable debates between Lincoln and Douglas was held; that here, in this beautiful grove, fronting upon Lincoln avenue, this magnificent structure should be erected as a monument to his memory.

On behalf of the city of Charleston, I welcome to our midst the chief executive of our state, whose signature made the bill a law which authorized the construction of this building. I welcome the members of the legislative body which had the courage and the wisdom to enact the law. I welcome the citizens and representatives of the competing cities, who a few months ago frightened us so badly by their earnest efforts to secure the location of this school, and who now have at least this consolation,—that they have no Normal School notes coming due the first of July. I welcome the representatives of the Masonic Fraternity, under whose auspices this corner stone is laid. I welcome all the fraternal societies and the militia companies who have come here to join in the procession and celebrate this glad event. I welcome this multitude of men and women who are assembled here on this occasion.

May this building long stand as a monument to the wisdom and generosity of the general assembly and the chief executive who made its erection a possibility. May the thousands of young men and women who go forth from its doors to instruct other tens and hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, be better and more fully equipped for the great work they undertake by reason of their sojourn here.

Again to one and all, on behalf of the city of Charleston, on this, its gala day, I extend to you a most cordial welcome and extend to all the freedom of our city.

The Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, responded as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is an occasion fraught with unusual significance. The corner stone of our free republic is the intelligence of its people, laid by eternal justice and cemented with the blood of our patriot fathers. To secure essential fitness for citizenship the public school was ordained. It is itself a miniature republic. The rich and poor, high and low, meet upon a common level. Wealth cannot purchase, nor birth secure, exemption from that struggle which alone can give in-

tellectual prowess. The sturdy farmer-boy meets in the common school in friendly emulation and generous rivalry the son of the merchant or professional man, and has an equal chance for victory in the conflict of life. The strength of our institutions is the provision for universal education. Our own great and beautiful commonwealth, foremost in every good word and work emphasizes, its thorough belief in the efficiency of public institutions by adding to our two superbly equipped normal schools, two others. Last October, the great Fraternity which I have the honor to represent on this occasion, put in place the corner stone of the building of the Northern Illinois State Normal School at DeKalb. Today we gather to perform a similar service for the fourth in this beautiful sisterhood of educational agencies. "As the teacher, so is the school" has stood as true since Eve first instructed Cain and Abel in the rudiments of learning in Eden. The village, county, and city schools dig out the rough diamonds and deftly shape them for future use, while the state normals polish and fit and perfect them for the more intricate and exacting pedagogic service. These four state normal schools will stand as monuments to the popularity of common schools in Illinois. They will certify to the world that our state means to lead in the onward march of the century.

The great institution of Freemasonry gladly joins hands today with the educational forces of the state. For centuries she has been perfecting a system of moral education for the up-building and perfection of human character. Through her system of symbolic and allegoric instruction she has been the Gamaliel at whose feet have sat the wisest and best of earth.

Her deep truths, drawn from the inexhaustible fountain of the Holy Scriptures as she has reverently bowed before the Supreme Architect of the Universe, have gone into the hearts and lives of the good and great among every civilized people under the sun. Freemasonry, being essentially educational in every fiber of its being, gladly employs the skill of its line of master workmen upon the edifice to be erected here as a temple of learning. In behalf, therefore, of the people of Illinois, great and proud Illinois, as well as in the name of the many thousands of the men who wear the lambskin or white apron emblematic of that purity of life and nobility of character which Masonry seeks to upbuild, I accept these glad words of welcome. Charleston may well feel that Illinois is today putting a royal crown upon her brow, and thus welcome these multitudes to her coronation. Her name will ever after be coupled with holy ambition, innocent childhood, rugged manhood, beautiful womanhood, and a royal statehood. Within her gates will come the stately tread of an army, not bent on carnage and pillage, but one to war on ignorance and vice, to destroy the sting of idleness and the venom of malice. Earnest, thoughtful young men and women will come hither to learn how

to apply the chisel to the marble of childhood that the angel of manly and womanly character may stand forth. Joining with her three sisters, the Eastern Illinois State Normal School will stand as a guardian over the future goodness and strength of our majestic commonwealth.

Her growth and greatness, her fame and fortune, depend upon the intelligence of her people, the purity of her homes, and the integrity and loyalty of her citizenship. The King of Sparta was asked in astonishment by a foreign ambassador, "Where are the walls of the city?" The response was, "Come and see." They went and beheld the solid plalanx of invincible soldiers. The King exultantly exclaimed, "These are the walls of Sparta." Should our gallant governor be similarly interrogated he can point to our superb common schools and say, "These are our invincibles which guarantee the perpetuity of our institutions."

After short addresses by Hon. I. B. Craig, state senator; Hon. F. M. Youngblood, president of the board of trustees, and Hon. S. M. Inglis, superintendent of public instruction of the state of Illinois, the Grand Lodge proceeded to lay the corner stone with the ancient ceremonies of the Craft.

At the close of this ceremony, His Excellency John P. Altgeld, governor of Illinois, delivered an oration.

Thus the service ended. The procession was reformed, and returned to the Masonic hall, where the Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM.



Owen Scott

GRAND MASTER.

ATTEST:

J. A. Dell

GRAND SECRETARY.

FIFTY-SEVENTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD
AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 6, 7, AND 8, 1896.

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.
1896.

OFFICERS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

1896-7.

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.
R. W. H. W. BOLTON, D.D....	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Chicago.
R. W. and Rev. W. H. MILBURN.	<i>Grand Orator</i>	Jacksonville.
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i> ...	Mattoon.
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY.....	<i>Grand Pursuirant</i>	Greenville.
W. H. C. CLARKE.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	Kankakee.
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i> ...	Barry.
W. R. T. SPENCER.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Illioopolis.
W. E. C. PACE.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Ashley.
W. C. E. ALLEN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	Galesburg.
W. W. W. BRUCE.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Casey.
W. ADAM ÖRTSEIFEN.	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Chicago.
W. J. S. McCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Barry.
W. W. H. JOHNSON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Carlville.
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-SEVENTH 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-seventh Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the city of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 6th day of October, A.D. 1896, A.L. 5896, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

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

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

Introducing the Grand Chaplain, the M.W.^d Grand Master said:

The ways of the Almighty are most wondrous. Sometimes it seems that one sense is destroyed that another may be quickened. We have

here today one who has been in physical darkness for more than a half century, and yet, who has been brought to Masonic light and whose inner self has been gloriously illumined by the Father of all light. Let us, brethren, join with our Grand Chaplain, Rev. Bro. W. H. Milburn, in an address to the throne of grace.

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

O Jehovah! Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations, before the mountains were brought forth or before Thou hadst formed the earth and the world and heaven; from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God. A thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is passed and as a watch in the night. And yet we adore Thee. As our fathers and the past ages worshiped and served Thee in this noble fraternity by mighty works for man's use and service and by the cultivation of the spirit of charity and of love, so through the centuries the golden chain which binds man to man and unites him to Thee, our Father, has been continued and preserved.

And now we, the sons, are come together here to further this same noble purpose, to cultivate the spirit of good will, peace, and brotherly kindness and charity toward one another and all the brethren of our brotherhood, wherever they are found throughout the world, and to all sons of Adam, the sons of the living God.

Let Thy heavenly benediction be upon this great assembly, upon this body of noble men who have come from their homes and their lodges to carry forward this benign trust and service. Bless Thy honored servant, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and his brethren engaged in helping him in conducting the Grand Lodge. Bless every man, the venerable, the young, and may we all possess the spirit of the living God, which is the spirit of love and consideration and tenderness for all human kind.

Continue Thy favors toward us: shine upon us with the brightness of Thy kindness, deliver us from all sordidness, egotism, selfishness, narrowness, and bitterness, and may the spirit of the living God distill itself into every heart and calm the utterances of our tongues and the breathing of our souls.

The Grand Master introduced the Lexington quartette, of Chicago, which gave several delightful selections, at the close of which he thanked them in the name of the Grand Lodge.

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

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

COMMITTEES.

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, Samuel S. Chance, 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.

CREDENTIALS.

J. I. McClintock, P. W. Barclay, George W. Cyrus.

PETITIONS.

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

OBITUARIES.

Geo. W. Warvelle, W. F. Beck, J. R. Gorin.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

W. E. Ginther, H. C. Cleaveland, L. K. Byers.

RAILROADS.

Wm. Jenkins, C. H. Morrell, George R. Smith.

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

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

The common occurrences of today are the history of tomorrow. The actors in the great drama of life little think what may come out of apparently insignificant events. The great deeds of the past were but commonplaces when they were done. The past year has been full of services which in the aggregate constitute one year's history of Illinois Freemasonry. In the lodge the little things have made records that in time to come will be reviewed with absorbing interest. Our Grand Lodge work is likewise full of "thoughts, words, and deeds" which, though hidden from the eyes of the profane, yet to the Craft constitute its history for one wonderful year. Our great Fraternity but poorly understands how vitally it is concerned in building higher ideals and loftier standards of manhood. In every hamlet, village, town, and city of our great commonwealth the Masonic lodge gives further light in the upward path of life. Absorbed in the routine of business and of ritual we almost forget the great mission and work of our Craft. Masons are builders of character. Plans and specifications of noble living are given us by the Supreme Architect of the universe. It is left to us to construct the edifice. Longfellow in these immortal lines has put into poesy the sublime ideals of Masonry:

For the structure which we raise,
Time is with materials filled:
Our todays and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Let us do our work as well
Both the unseen and the seen.
Make the house where gods may dwell
Beautiful, entire, and clean.

From daily duties and the inspiring touch of the Fraternity, the thought has grown that Masonry is comprehensive and far-reaching. All the progress of the fast-flying centuries has not out-stripped and overran it. Its great teachings are ever in advance of each succeeding and more wonderful age. Masonry is a great cable, stretching across the ocean of time, binding the fraternal life of the nineteenth century to the realities of the world's morning. All the great social world movements of the past are but the rich fruit from germs of truth garnered by our Masonic fathers. The implements of operative Masonry are rendered sublime and glorious in their symbolism of

man's duty to man in society. They stimulate to higher thoughts and nobler ambitions. The jagged corners of bitter competition and selfish scramble for supremacy are broken off and smoothed down by the gavel of our great brotherhood. Every day's duties are made plain by the 24-inch gauge: devotion to God and a distressed brother, faithfulness to our usual vocations, and the blessings of rest and refreshment being its powerful lessons to all. These are but a glimpse at the jewels in the storehouse of Masonic truth. Time forbids their further examination. We are here assembled that we may devise plans to burnish and beautify them during the coming year and render an account of how they have been cared for during the time since last we assembled in Grand Lodge. Before reviewing the work of the past year let us bow reverently over the bier of

THOSE WHO ARE NOT.

Horace says that "In the capacious urn of death every name is shaken." Turning therefore from the scenes of joy, activity, and life, let us contemplate the departed. Death has dealt lightly with our great family. He has been busy in other jurisdictions, but in our own fair state his icy fingers have plucked sparingly of our rich fruitage. A few fair prairie flowers have been taken to be mingled with those plucked before to adorn the paradise of God.

JOSEPH HENRY DIXON,

For many years District Deputy Grand Master for the Third Masonic District, died at his home in the city of Chicago, May 7, 1896. He was born in England, November 22, 1835. Bro. Dixon was an enthusiastic, loyal, industrious Mason, ever ready to perform any duty of the Craft and will be seriously mourned by a host of friends. A ripe sheaf has been garnered.

EBENEZER NEWTON CAMPBELL,

Deputy Grand Lecturer, died at his home at Good Hope, Ill., December 31, 1895. Nearly the entire twenty years of his Masonic life were spent in active service for the lodge of which he was a member, having filled every position in the lodge. Truly a good man and an earnest Mason has gone to eternal refreshment above.

JOHN C. BAGBY,

An earnest Mason and a noble man, died at his home in Rushville, Ill., April 4, 1896. For more than half a century he had bowed at our altar, and had ever esteemed it an honor to be counted a humble Craftsman. He was Grand Standard Bearer of this Grand Lodge during the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, and filled other important positions in this grand body at various times.

THOMAS WHITE

Was born at Paisley, Scotland, January 8, 1825, and died at Quincy, where he had long resided, April 6, 1896. He filled many positions in the lodge with credit to the Craft and honor to himself.

PETER DAGGY,

For a long time secretary of Landmark Lodge and its W.M. in 1878, died July 14, 1896. He was ever zealous, faithful, and true.

ARCHELAUS NEWTON YANCEY

Died at his home in Carlinville, September 18, after an extended illness. Bro. Yancy was well known in this body, having served in various capacities. As a man and Mason he was ever true and faithful.

FROM OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

Information comes of the death of those distinguished for their services and devotion to Masonry.

Robert F. Russell, Past Grand Master of Florida, died January 17, 1896.

Rev. George Washington Dame, for thirty-two consecutive years Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, died December 24, 1895.

P.G.M. Edward B. Rowe, of Connecticut, died at Boston, June 1, 1896.

P.G.M. Michael Nisbet died at his home in Philadelphia, May 7, 1896.

M.W. Bro. John Clark Hazlett, Grand Master of Nevada, died October 3, 1895.

The funeral of P.G.M. John E. James, of Nevada, took place April 15, 1896.

P.G.M. Asa H. Battin died at his home at Steubenville, Ohio, June 3, 1896.

Michael Shoemaker, Past Grand Master of Michigan, died November 10, 1895.

Michigan deploras the loss of another Past Grand Master, George Enoch Dowling, who died March 30, 1896.

From Kansas comes the announcement of the death, July 19, of Owen A. Bassett, Past Grand Master of Kansas.

On August 2, Alexander McGregor, Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, was called home.

September 8, Bro. Frederick Kramer, Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, died at Colorado Springs.

From Prince Edward Island comes the intelligence that on August 16, 1896, R. W. Bro. Benjamin Wilson Higgs, Past Grand Secretary, was called from labor to refreshment above.

THE CHARITY FUND.

HARRISON DILLS—At the last session of the Grand Lodge the recommendation of Grand Master Goddard for the relief of M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills was referred to the Committee on Charity. The committee considered the needs of the aged brother, and instructed the Grand Secretary to issue to him an order for \$20 per month during the past year. This has been done, and I recommend that this be continued.

FRANK C. CULTS—On the recommendation of the Charity Committee, I also caused to be issued an order for \$45 to pay one-half of the funeral expenses of Bro. Frank C. Cults, late a member of National Lodge defunct, Wiley M. Egan Chapter, R. A. M., paying the other half. When the charter was taken from National Lodge a considerable sum of money went into the charity fund of this Grand Lodge from its treasury. It was thought that a portion of this might properly be used to pay funeral expenses of one who was a member when it became defunct.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS TORNADO.

On the 27th of May, East St. Louis was swept by a cyclone and many lives lost. Fortunately our brethren suffered far less than might have been expected. W. Bro. E. J. Eggmann, Master of East St. Louis Lodge No. 504, however, felt that something should be done to assist in caring for the many afflicted people.

With the approval of the Committee on Charity, I forwarded \$500 to R. W. Bro. H. T. Burnap, of Upper Alton, and requested him to go to East St. Louis, and, in connection with W. Bro. Eggmann, turn it over to the proper authorities. Information was also given that an appeal would go out at once to the lodges if Masonry or humanity demanded it. No appeal has been deemed necessary. The following is the letter from the Tornado Relief Association acknowledging receipt of the money:

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., June 10, 1896.

Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M., Owen Scott, Bloomington, Ill.:

DEAR SIR:—I hereby acknowledge receipt of your generous contribution of \$500 for the relief of our cyclone sufferers.

This contribution will assist materially in relieving the distress of our unfortunate citizens, whom we find more in number than we

first predicted. Our association is doing ail in its power to meet the requirements of the situation, and we beg to advise you that we have had good success in our work so far. Our citizens have responded nobly, and with the outside assistance we are receiving, we hope to assist every worthy sufferer, that they may again support themselves.

With assurances of our appreciation of your kindness, I remain
 Yours truly, H. D. SEXTON,
 Financial Secretary.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

Charters were delivered to the following lodges, and the same were duly constituted:

Charity Lodge No. 838, at Seaton, Mercer county.

Berwyn Lodge No. 839, Berwyn, Cook county.

Alto Pass Lodge No. 840, Alto Pass, Union county.

Woodlawn Park Lodge No. 841, Woodlawn Park, Cook county.

Fides Lodge No. 842, West Pullman, Cook county.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

The charter having been destroyed in the cyclone, a duplicate charter was issued to East St. Louis Lodge No. 504, June 22, 1896.

Normal Lodge No. 673 having lost its charter by fire duplicate was issued to them pursuant to law.

DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS.

On October 16, I dedicated the beautiful new hall and temple at Barry, Pike county. R.W. Bro. Grimes was on hand and indispensable to the success of the occasion. There were present a large number of Masons, their families and friends, showing that Masonry flourishes in Pike county.

On the 27th day of November, W. Bro. Louis M. Myers, of Springfield, as my proxy, dedicated a new hall at Dawson, Sangamon county, for Dawson Lodge No. 556. A good time is reported and a fine address by Rev. Bro. J. T. Orr.

November 29, I dedicated the new hall of Atwood Lodge, No. 651, at Atwood. R.W. Bro. Charles F. Tenney, and a large number of the brethren of Central Illinois participated. The day was one of great helpfulness to Masonry in that section.

The elegant Masonic Home of Plainfield Lodge No. 536, at Plainfield, was dedicated February 27, 1896, with appropriate ceremony. R.W. Bro. John B. Fithian, and a large number of the brethren from

Joliet and other neighboring lodges were present and participated in the interesting exercises.

On the 3d day of June I dedicated the hall of Murphysboro Lodge No. 498. R.W. Bro. Geo. W. Hill assisted with his efficient services. Many brethren from surrounding lodges were present. The hall is one of the most comfortable, commodious, and convenient in southern Illinois.

On June 18, as my proxy, R.W. Bro. D. D. Darrah dedicated the beautiful Masonic temple at Arcola, Ill., the property of Arcola Lodge No. 366. Bro. Darrah made an able address on this occasion.

It was with pleasure that on July 30 I dedicated the new Masonic building recently erected by Rantoul Lodge No. 470. R.W. Bros. Bruffet and Darrah were present and gave valuable assistance. The interesting occasion was closed with a banquet. Our distinguished brother, Judge F. M. Wright, of Urbana, made a valuable address on "Masonry." Many were present from surrounding lodges, and the day was one of great profit and pleasure.

CORNER STONES.

October 24, 1895, as my proxy, R.W. Bro. William B. Wright laid the corner stone of the court house of Crawford county at Robinson, Ill. R.W. Bro. W. E. Ginther was present and rendered valuable assistance. The address of R.W. Bro. Wright is reported as able and eloquent.

November 21, I laid the corner stone of the new Masonic temple at Paris, Ill. R.W. Bros. Joseph E. Dyas and Robert L. McKinlay gave efficient aid.

On May 27, the corner stone of the Eastern Illinois State Normal school was laid at Charleston. Details of this great occasion are given elsewhere in the proceedings.

On the 21st day of July, I laid the corner stone of the new library and gymnasium of the Southern Illinois State Normal School at Carbondale. Notwithstanding the almost incessant rains for days preceding, and continuing during the time fixed for the ceremonies, a large number of the Craft assembled from various parts of southern Illinois to participate in the ceremonies. M.W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, R.W. Bro. Edward C. Pace, and other distinguished Masons were present and gave valuable assistance. The arrangements had been admirably made and the thousands of citizens present evinced the absorbing interest in which the cause of popular education is held in this section of our great commonwealth.

LODGES U. D.

Five dispensations have been granted for new lodges as follows:

1. On October 12, 1895, to seventy-two brethren for lodge at Rogers Park, Cook county, to be known as Park Lodge. On October 17, R.W. Bro. M. B. Iott instituted the same.

2. To fourteen brethren October 30, 1895, to form lodge at Hope, Vermilion county, to be known as Hopewell Lodge. On December 21, 1895, W. Bro. J. V. Ludwig as my proxy instituted the same.

3. On December 24, 1895, to nine brethren at Martinton, Iroquois county, to be known as Martinton Lodge. Instituted by W. Bro. Frank P. Martin as my proxy January 15, 1896.

4. March 3, 1896, to eleven brethren at Bluffs, Scott county, to form a lodge known as Bluffs Lodge. Instituted by R.W. Bro. A. P. Grout, D.D.G.M.

5. May 7, 1896, to twenty-three brethren at Stronghurst, Henderson county, to be known as Stronghurst Lodge. Instituted by R.W. Bro. W. O. Birtler May 14, 1896.

August 1, I issued a dispensation to sixteen brethren for a new lodge at London Mills, Fulton county, to be known as London Lodge. Instituted August 12, 1896, by R.W. Bro. J. V. Harris assisted by R.W. Bros. C. E. Allen and Emerson Clark. Being instituted since July 1, this lodge cannot receive a charter at this session but must remain U. D. until the session of 1897.

INSTALLATION GRAND OFFICERS.

October 7, 1895, at Peoria, R.W. Bro. C. F. Hitchcock, as my proxy, installed W. Bro. John Lingo as Grand Steward.

August 21, M.W. Bro. J. R. Gorin presented his resignation as Grand Chaplain. With full appreciation of our venerable brother's services and sincere regret to part with him in this capacity, I accepted his resignation. On which it became my especial privilege and pleasure to appoint our distinguished brother, Rev. Dr. William H. Milburn, member of Jacksonville Lodge No. 570, as Grand Chaplain. I installed him since coming to Chicago.

DORMANT.

But one lodge has become dormant. Bath Lodge No. 494 had ceased to hold meetings and the brethren of the lodge advised that it be closed up. By my direction R.W. Bro. Louis Zinger took charge of the charter and books of said lodge and sent them to the Grand Secretary. He also disposed of the furniture, etc., and paid over the proceeds, \$110.72, to the Grand Secretary. I recommend that the

charter be revoked, and the name and number be stricken from the roll of lodges.

REMOVAL OF LODGES.

Having complied fully with the law, the following lodges were given permission to remove as herein shown:

- Bay City No. 771, from Bay City to near Hamletsburg.
- Lake Creek No. 729, from Lake Creek to Johnston City.
- La Prairie No. 267, from La Prairie to Golden.
- Clement No. 680, from Cleveland to Colona.

LODGES CONSOLIDATED.

Upon a full compliance with the law I have granted new charters to the following consolidated lodges and the same have been duly constituted:

Trinity Lodge No. 826, at Mound City, and Villa Ridge No. 562, at Villa Ridge, have consolidated and become Trinity Lodge No. 562, at Mound City.

Knoxville Lodge No. 66, at Knoxville, and Pacific Lodge No. 400, at Knoxville, have consolidated and become Pacific Lodge No. 66, at Knoxville.

Mattoon Lodge No. 260, at Mattoon, and Circle Lodge No. 707, at Mattoon, have consolidated and become Mattoon Lodge No. 260, at Mattoon.

APPOINTMENT OF D. D. G. M.

On the first day of June, 1896, R. W. Brother William K. Forsyth presented his resignation as D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District, and on June 5, 1896, I commissioned R. W. Bro. W. M. Burbank as his successor.

Owing to the death of R. W. Bro. Joseph H. Dixon, D. D. G. M. for the Third Masonic District, I appointed R. W. Bro. M. B. Iott to fill the vacancy.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

It was with pleasure that I recommended M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson to represent the Grand Lodge of New Zealand near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. I also appointed William Beilby to represent this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

Also, on July 14, 1896, I appointed Harry Passmore as our representative near the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, in place of Rev. Wm. S. Frackelton, resigned.

Pursuant to the action of this body, I informed the Grand Lodge of New Zealand of her recognition as an independent and sovereign Grand Lodge, and with much pleasure recommended M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson to represent that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

James Douglas, Chester.	J. W. Quillen, Ipava.
Charles F. Tenney, Bement.	H. S. Albin, Chicago.
George A. Stadler, Decatur.	J. E. Wheat, Maywood.
John E. Morton, Perry.	T. M. Jeffords, Vermont.
W. O. Butler, La Harpe.	Arthur G. Goodridge, Irving Park.
Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.	George A. Martin, Brownstown.
Charles Reifsnider, Chicago.	W. F. Sinclair, Upper Alton.
G. H. B. Tolle, Mattoon.	I. M. Schoemann, McLeansboro.
T. H. Humphrey, Du Quoin.	E. N. Campbell, Good Hope.
Frank Barker, Rochelle.	George A. Lacksen, Good Hope.
C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy.	L. C. Waters, Chicago.
D. E. Bruffett, Urbana.	Jas. Dinsmore Templeton, Decatur.
G. O. Friedrich, Chillicothe.	Wm. V. Lambe, Naperville.
C. W. Carroll, Blandinsville.	Thos. W. Wilson, Riverton.
Henry Werno, Chicago.	Wm. B. Carlock, Bloomington.
Sylvester Thompson, Galva.	Wm. K. Bowling, Virden.
H. S. Hurd, Chicago.	John Gilbert Seitz, Upper Alton.
Calvin B. Burt, Chicago.	Geo. S. Fuhr, Blandinsville.
L. J. Forth, Mt. Vernon.	Cornelius M. Erwin, Bownsburg.
I. Harry Todd, East St. Louis.	Wm. J. Frisbie, Bushnell.
Charles S. DeHart, Carthage.	Emerson Clark, Farmington.
O. F. Kirkpatrick, Blandinsville.	W. M. Burbank, Chicago.
J. J. Crowder, Peoria.	John B. Kelley, East St. Louis.
C. E. Grove, Mt. Carroll.	George Gibson Goudy, Enfield.
Joseph V. Harris, Canton.	Walter Buchanan, Bridgeport.
H. T. Burnap, Upper Alton.	John F. Clayton, Glen Arm.
D. B. Hutchinson, Jacksonville.	Rollin R. Strickler, Galesburg.
Chester E. Allen, Galesburg.	James M. Willard, Decatur.
H. C. Yetter, Galesburg.	William H. Stevens, Steelville.
Frank M. Sherman, Oak Park.	William H. Lathrop, Newton.
Delmar D. Darrah, Bloomington.	Richard F. Morrow, Virden.
Hugh A. Snell, Litchfield.	A. H. Story, Norris City.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

LODGE.	NO.	FEE.	LODGE.	NO.	FEE.
St. Paul's.....	500	\$2 00	Bodley.....	1	\$2 00
Berwyn.....	839	2 00	E. F. W. Ellis	633	2 00
Columbian.....	819	2 00	Livingston.....	371	2 00
Calhoun.....	792	2 00	Springfield.....	4	2 00
Toulon.....	93	2 00	Temperance.....	16	2 00
Locust.....	623	2 00	Blair.....	393	5 00
Chenoa.....	292	2 00	Vesper.....	584	2 00
Erie.....	667	2 00	Vesper.....	584	2 00
Tracy.....	810	2 00	Germania.....	182	2 00
Russellville.....	348	2 00	Jerusalem Temple... ..	90	2 00
Fellowship.....	89	2 00	Dundee.....	190	2 00
San Jose.....	645	2 00	Accordia	277	2 00
Sycamore.....	134	2 00	Mithra.....	410	2 00
Warsaw.....	257	2 00	Lounsbury.....	751	2 00
Dunlap.....	321	2 00	Meridian.....	183	2 00
Jeffersonville.....	460	2 00	Sparland.....	441	2 00
Good Hope.....	617	2 00	Logan	210	2 00
Henry.....	119	2 00	Waldeck.....	674	2 00
Aledo.....	252	2 00	Richard Cole.....	697	2 00
Buckley.....	634	5 00	Clement.....	680	2 00
Mt. Nebo.....	76	5 00	Ben Hur.....	818	2 00
May.....	718	2 00	Raven.....	303	2 00
Bromwell.....	451	2 00			
Miners.....	273	5 00			\$115 00
Star in the East.....	166	2 00	Dispensations for 6 new lodges.....		600
Lockport.....	538	5 00			
Wheaton.....	269	2 00			
Oxford.....	367	2 00	Total.....		\$715 00

The foregoing sums were paid to the Grand Secretary from time to time as received.

REPORTS OF D. D. GRAND MASTERS.

A more complete statement of the condition of the Craft can be obtained by reference to the excellent reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters to be published in the proceedings.

PROCEEDINGS TO BOARD OF TRADE.

At the suggestion of R. W. Bro. Egan, and in recognition of the many courtesies shown this Grand Lodge by the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, I directed the Grand Secretary to forward to the secretary of that body a complete set of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge. In response to this I append the following letter of acknowledgment:

BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,)
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Jan. 18, 1896.)

Mr. J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, Bloomington, Illinois:

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I am in receipt, this morning, of your highly esteemed favor of the 17th instant, advising me that you

have sent by express to my address a full set of the publications of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at the very thoughtful suggestion of our highly esteemed and mutual friend and brother, Capt. Wiley M. Egan, for the library of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago.

The volumes were promptly received and without delay were placed in the Board of Trade library, upon a shelf that is dedicated to the use of the publications of the Grand Lodge of the state of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons.

I have no doubt that these volumes will be treasured by this commercial organization as among the most valued works contained in its archives. I am sure that they will be valued by the members of this board and by that large Fraternity embraced within the four corners of the globe, representing the principles of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, principles recognized as among the most vital and essential that have ever been known and practiced among men, and which have contributed, perhaps, as much as the principles of any organization, fraternity, or association to the development of the highest qualities of manhood and womanhood in private and in public life. I am

Fraternally yours.

GEORGE F. STONE.

Secretary.

DISCIPLINE.

Formal complaint of gross immorality was made to me against the worshipful master of Richmond Lodge No. 143. I investigated the case in person and found the charges fully sustained. I deposed him from office, placed the lodge in charge of the S.W., and suspended him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry until this session of the Grand Lodge. Papers and documentary evidence are submitted herewith.

SIGWALT LODGE.

Complaint was made to my predecessor against the W.M. of Sigwalt Lodge No. 813, and a committee consisting of R.W. Bros. Daniel J. Avery, Wm. K. Forsyth, and Joseph H. Dixon was appointed. Only a partial investigation had been made prior to the last session of this Grand Lodge. I re-appointed this committee with P.G.M. Goddard as chairman. The investigation was completed and the committee recommended that a commission be provided under Article 2, Section II, part third, Grand Lodge By-laws. Accordingly I named M.W. Bro. D. C. Cregier and R. W. Bros. Charles Reifsnider and M. B. Iott as such commission. Under the evidence taken and the report made I found it necessary to arrest the charter of the lodge and place upon trial for unmasonic conduct certain brethren of Sigwalt Lodge. The trial by my order was had in Ben Hur Lodge No. 818, it being located

nearest to Sigwalt Lodge. These brethren were tried, found guilty, and two expelled and one indefinitely suspended. The papers pertaining to the arrest of charter of said lodge will accompany this report to your committee.

FRAUDULENT BOOKS.

It came to my knowledge that certain brethren were being deceived by the representations of publishers of books and documents purporting to contain the standard secret work of this jurisdiction. In two of the lodges charges were preferred against certain brethren for disseminating these fraudulent publications. The charges were sustained, the brethren both found guilty, and regularly suspended. On which I felt that the attention of the Craft should again be called to the fact that there is no book, key, or document containing the secret or esoteric work of this grand jurisdiction. I, therefore, issued the following:

FROM THE EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE,)
State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons. }

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the Grand Master that books and publications represented as containing the secret, unwritten, or esoteric work and ritual of Freemasonry, but which are necessarily false in their assumptions and designed to deceive those not well informed as to their duties and obligations, are being sold and circulated among the Craft by impostors and mercenary publishers, and,

WHEREAS, Any and all such pretended rituals are false and fraudulent and are issued in violation of fundamental Masonic law, and

WHEREAS, On the 3d day of May, A.D. 1880, A.L. 5880, M.W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, then Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, did issue his edict, which is in part as follows:

“That any member or members of lodges within this grand jurisdiction or any sojourning or unaffiliated Masons, who shall vend or in any manner distribute any printed publication or manuscript representing it or them, directly or indirectly, as the rituals of Masonry, shall be promptly arraigned, and if found guilty, shall receive the most severe penalty known to our laws. And it is further ordered that any member of a lodge, or any sojourner or unaffiliated Mason, as aforesaid, who shall be found in possession of any such publication or manuscript in any lodge hall of this jurisdiction or in any ante-room or other apartments thereunto appertaining and after the promulgation of this edict, shall, upon conviction be adjudged as guilty of a violation thereof and shall be punished as heretofore directed.

“And it is further ordered, that masters, officers, or members of lodges, who shall employ said publications or manuscript as of au-

thority in the work or other exercises of our lodges, shall, upon conviction for such offense, be expelled from the Fraternity."

Now, therefore, I, Owen Scott, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do promulgate this edict, hereby re-affirming the foregoing and declaring that all persons so offending shall be subject to all the penalties above described.

To the end that this edict may be promptly enforced it is ordered that officers and members of all our lodges shall report all violations of this character to the Grand Master.

It is further and particularly enjoined upon all District Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Lecturers, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and other officers of this Grand Lodge to see that the foregoing is properly respected and all violations reported.

It is further ordered that this edict be read in full in open lodge at a stated meeting, of which each resident member shall have due notice.

It is further ordered that this edict be entered in full upon the records of each lodge as a part of the proceedings of said lodge at the meeting at which it is read.

Given under my hand and the seal of the M.W. Grand Lodge this 10th day of April, A.D. 1896, A.L. 5896.

OWEN SCOTT,
Grand Master.

Attest:

J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

VISITATIONS AND CONCLAVES.

During the year I have made it a point to visit as many lodges as possible. I have been received with uniform kindness, and have been shown the respect and courtesies due the position of Grand Master. At these meetings it has been my endeavor to set out in clearer lines the aim and scope of Masonry, to inspire loftier ambitions to manly character, to induce a more thorough and intelligent conception of the several degrees, and to lead lodges and members to conform more strictly to the laws, usages, and customs of the Craft.

At this point it will not be out of place to commend a feature of work that, happily, is growing more in favor. It is the custom of some lodges to hold what they term "conclaves." A whole day and evening are given to work. Lodges are invited for many miles around. The lodge sending the invitation will have the first, second, and third degrees, and invite a neighboring lodge to do the work in one degree and another in another. Some have three or four candidates for the third, and divide up in this. In the evening there is a grand Masonic rally, attended by hundreds. Such meetings during the past year

have had from three to four hundred Masons present, and in some cases as many as thirty lodges have been represented, almost rivaling the interest and value of our superb schools. The good of such gatherings is inestimable. It brings the brethren closer together and stimulates them to better work and higher standards. Such meetings have been held at Peoria, Galesburg, Chillicothe, Upper Alton, Monticello, Litchfield, Somonauk, Carlinville, Waukegan, Champaign, and Urbana. Masonry has been thrilled and renewed in these localities. I most heartily commend this to all lodges having room and facilities for doing this kind of work. Space will not permit the enumeration of the various visits I have made, and words would fail me to express adequately my gratitude to the brethren for the many kindnesses shown on these occasions.

MASONIC SCHOOLS.

There is no abatement in zeal and interest in the schools held at five places in the state for instruction in the standard work of our jurisdiction. It was my privilege to be present at all of these schools and witness the magnificent spirit, the earnest devotion, and thorough loyalty to Masonry displayed by the hundreds of Craftsmen who assembled at each place. These schools are the power house which generates the electric currents of Fraternity, permeating the Craft to the uttermost parts of our great commonwealth. In addition to the excellent work of the Board of Grand Examiners in the esoteric work of Freemasonry, the Grand Master at each place availed himself of the opportunity of holding a council with the worshipful masters and other representatives of lodges present. The various details of lodge management, the laws, rules, and regulations of Masonry, and many matters of general interest were discussed, to the profit and enlightenment of all. There is, therefore, a threefold benefit to be derived from these schools, viz.: a greater perfection in the standard work, a more complete knowledge of the law and usage, and the development of a burning enthusiasm for Ancient Craft Masonry. Much of the success of our great institution in Illinois is the result of the wise provision this Grand Lodge has made "for thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established."

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

What are the duties of District Deputy Grand Masters? This question has frequently been asked, and never satisfactorily answered. Usually they send out a formal notice to lodges, and then nothing further seems necessary unless the lodges call upon them to install officers or be present at some social function. The Grand Master occasionally asks them to attend to some executive matter demanding attention in their respective districts. This is all well,

so far as it goes. That it does not go far enough is the general feeling of those who come into touch with the details of lodge management and business. Lodges need greater supervision in many matters of detail. So long as no provision is made for the payment of the expenses of the deputy by the Grand Lodge, and the law does not actually require him to visit all his lodges, he does not do so. The lodges that need his visit and inspection most are the least likely to call on him. The result is that the lodges most needing supervision never get it. Under present plans, there does not seem to be any probability of better supervision. It is, therefore, suggested that a sum be set apart by the Grand Lodge for expenses of deputies in holding meetings in their several districts for conference with masters, wardens, and secretaries of lodges. A careful estimate has been made, and it is believed that a total sum of \$300 will pay the expenses of deputies for holding one such meeting in every Masonic district in the state. Our system of schools has done much for perfection in work. Now attention seems to be needed in the greater efficiency and accuracy in the business of the lodges. I, therefore, recommend that a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars be appropriated by the Grand Lodge, to be used under the direction of the Grand Master in holding district meetings of lodge officers with the District Deputy Grand Masters.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Many difficulties during the past year have grown out of provisions for life memberships. While young the lodge suffers little, but as it grows older confusion and embarrassment multiply. There are two methods in vogue. One is by paying a lump sum in advance. This plan is least objectionable but it has its serious complications. The lodge uses the money thus paid, thereby mortgaging the future. Later financial complications arise and these life members are exempt from all dues. Grand Lodge dues must be paid by the lodge. The life member as he pays nothing is a positive load to carry for grand lodge dues must be paid on him. Faith must be kept with these life members. The contract was made and cannot be broken without their consent. The law can be repealed and further complications avoided but the existing status must be maintained. The by-laws cannot be so changed as to make them subject to dues. The other way is still worse. It provides that the lodge by vote may make life members of all who have each year paid their dues for a fixed term of years. When one member is placed on the roll and exempted from dues all others are equally entitled to the same consideration when they finish the specified period. Practically all must be made life members. Gradually there grows up a favored class. Such a system has proven not only useless, but positively harmful. There is little justice in it. Often those most able to pay are thus exempted

from all expenses of the lodge. The poorer brethren are paying for lights, fuel, rent, and other necessities enjoyed by the wealthier. What credit is a member entitled to who pays his annual dues? He simply has borne his equal share of maintaining the lodge, the privileges of which he has enjoyed. He paid for what he got. If he pays annually for twenty or fifty years he simply does his duty each year. Who can object to paying on an average less than a cent a day to maintain Masonry in the community in which he lives? No one who is a Mason at heart. Our provisions for honorary membership apply only to members of other lodges. No one can be made an honorary member of his own lodge. Life membership and exemption from dues, based on the payment annually of no greater sum than that required of every other member, is practically doing by indirection what by our law can not be done directly. It creates a privileged class and makes resentment among those who are paying the expenses. The class of life members who have done nothing more than pay their regular lodge dues have no contract rights. The by-law can be repealed and the members put on the paying list from the date of the change. Of course back dues could not be collected. On the whole, it seems, from present experience, far wiser to abolish all provisions for life membership involving exemption from paying an equal share in the burdens of lodge and grand lodge. Brethren able to pay cannot complain. If there are those too poor they should have their dues promptly and cheerfully remitted.

QUESTIONS OF LAW AND USAGE.

Multitudes of questions have been submitted involving the construction of our law. It is impossible, as well as wholly useless, to report most of them. Ninety-nine per cent could have been answered by reading the Grand Lodge By-laws. Brethren should take the "Blue Book" as the man of their counsel, and when it speaks believe that it is correct and that it means what it says. Doing this will save much useless labor to lodges and Grand Master. Growing out of the numerous inquiries, I have thought it important to submit for your consideration the following

DECISIONS.

1. A committee appointed by a lodge to take evidence in a trial cannot quash or modify the charge and specifications. Neither can the committee try the case and report its conclusions.

2. An objection to the initiation of a candidate, who is in every way eligible, must be made before the lodge begins to confer the degree. It comes too late after any part of the work within the lodge has been done.

3. When a lodge ceases to exist, its rejected material can petition any lodge having territorial or concurrent jurisdiction, as provided in sec. 1, art. 15. Personal jurisdiction belongs to the lodge and ceases when it becomes defunct.

4. No lodge can amend its by-laws by less than a two-thirds vote.

5. In electing officers a lodge cannot instruct the secretary or any other brother to cast the vote of the lodge for a brother, although he may be the only one placed in nomination. The brethren have the power to vote for and elect one not in nomination at all. There must be a ballot for each elective office, at which each member present shall have the opportunity to vote.

6. There is no authority for granting a dispensation to permit a lodge to hold its annual meeting and elect officers before the time fixed in its by-laws.

7. The question has been frequently asked whether a man who is constantly traveling and has no fixed residence can petition a lodge for the degrees in Masonry. He cannot. He must, under section 2, article XII, Part Two, Grand Lodge By-laws, have a legal residence in the state one year and in the jurisdiction of the lodge six months. A man who has no fixed abode or legal residence cannot petition any lodge in Illinois.

CONCLUSION.

I have herein but epitomized the more important matters which have come to my attention during the past year. There is such a volume of business coming up from the lodges and brethren that it is impossible to give it in full. Much of this has been merest routine. While there have been here and there a few eruptions on the fair face of the Fraternity, yet, as is shown by the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, "peace and harmony" have been almost universal.

Notwithstanding the business depression which has weighed down our great commonwealth during the past year, there has been a net gain of almost 2,000 members. The great zeal and fidelity of the Craft behind our prosperity and growth, is marked and emphatic. On every hand there have been positive proofs of devotion to Masonry. If, during my term now about to close, there has been any degree of success, I desire distinctly to attribute it to the royal brotherhood who with great loyalty and love have held up my hands "until the going down of the sun."

In closing this brief summary of official duties allow me to express to my earnest and devoted associates in office, and to the rank and file of the Craft, my deepest gratitude for the many favors and courtesies enjoyed at your hands.

OWEN SCOTT,

Grand Master.

M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin 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.

1895.		DR.	
Oct.	1,	To credit balances as per last report—	
	1,	General Fund.....	\$41,928 91
	1,	Charity Fund.....	1,318 26
			<hr/>
			\$43,247 17
Oct.	31,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	\$ 98 00
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	14 80
Nov.	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	14 00
	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	212 45
Dec.	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	120 00
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	17 30
1896.			
Jan.	7,	Dividend on A. A. Glenn's life insurance policy.....	42 75
	15,	Int. on City of Chicago 4 % bonds, 6 m	810 00
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	51 80
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	32 55
Feb.	29,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	32 58
	29,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	33 75
March	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	131 32
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	462 50

April	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....\$	13 75
	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	27 30
May	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	18 55
	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	111 25
June	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	21 50
	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	15 55
July	20,	Int. on City of Chicago 4% bonds, 6 m	1,000 00
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	25,052 00
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	19 05
Aug.	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	5 00
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	11,336 00
Sept.	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	2,729 00
	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	9 00
			\$42,431 75

Received from Grand Secretary during the year, account General Fund.\$40,242 00

Received for interest during the year, account General Fund.... 1,810 00

Received from other sources during the year, account General Fund.... 42 75

Total amount received during the year, account General Fund.....\$42,094 75

Received from Grand Secretary during the year, account Charity Fund 337 00

Total amount rec'd during the year \$42,431 75

\$85,678 92

1896.

CREDIT.

Feb.	11,	By amount paid for 7 \$1,000, and 4 \$500 City of Chicago 4% bonds @ \$1.02.	\$ 9,180 00
	11,	Amount paid for accrued interest on said bonds.....	40 44
	13,	Amount paid for 1 \$500 City of Chicago 4% bond @ \$1.04.....	520 00

13,	Amount paid for accrued interest on said bonds.....	\$	2	35
			<hr/>	
	Total amount paid for bonds and interest on same.....		\$	9,742 79
Oct. 3,	By mileage and per diem paid officers and committees since last report, as per orders returned.....	\$	2,801	20
3,	Mileage and per diem paid representatives since last report, as per orders returned.....		15,720	90
			<hr/>	
	Total mileage and per diem paid....		\$18,522	10
3, By	amount paid out for charity since last report, as per orders numbered 303, 324, 325, 349, 362, 369, 377, 389, 390, 398, 405, and 411, canceled and returned herewith ...			785 00
3, By	miscellaneous items paid since last report, as per orders No. 279 to 419, both inclusive, except the orders enumerated above as charged to Charity Funds and No. 414 not yet presented.....			11,309 43
			<hr/>	
	Total amount paid out during the year		\$40,359	32
3, By	balance on hand in cash to credit of General Fund.....	\$	44,449	34
3, By	balance on hand in cash to credit of Charity Fund.....		870	26
			<hr/>	
	Total credit balance.....		45,319	60
			<hr/>	
			\$85,678	92

In addition to the cash balance reported above to credit of the General Fund the Grand Lodge has City of Chicago 4% bonds to the amount of \$50,000 par value.

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

Grand Treasurer.

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	\$18,515 50
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 ..	105 37
To John A. Ladd, railroad guide and map.....	2 25
To Ole Amondson, janitor	25 00
To expense laying corner stone Northern Illinois State Normal School.....	301 20
To E. A. Titcomb, per diem for 1894.....	6 00
To L. A. Goddard, expenses Grand Master's office.....	25 00
To laying corner stone at Robinson.....	1 35
To laying corner stone at Paris.....	10 40
To expenses rearranging Grand Lodge by-laws.....	50 00
To expenses printing and binding Grand Lodge by-laws.....	412 00
To Union Printing Co., printing circulars	10 75
To laying corner stone of Eastern Illinois State Normal School	10 06
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, printing Proceedings, etc.....	1,385 69
To expenses of Finance Committee.....	60 20
To laying corner stone of Normal School building at Carbondale.....	16 05
To Griffin Bros., services in case of Sigwalt Lodge.....	48 20
To expenses dedicating Masonic Halls.....	29 55
To Wm. Jenkins, services on Railroad Committee.....	52 98

To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, printing Correspondence, Grand Master's address, and Grand Sec- retary's report, etc.....	387 62
To United States Express Co.....	200 86
To American Express Co.....\$	326 60
To J. H. C. Dill, postage.....	227 00
To A. C. McClurg, stationery for Grand Lodge.....	2 20
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, for bind- ing and stamping Proceedings.....	455 12
To Wiley M. Egan, meetings Printing Committee....	10 00
To Theodore W. Baird, filling Charters, etc.....	29 45
To Wiley M. Egan, box rent in safety vault.....	5 00
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, printing annual returns.....	83 85
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, for en- velopes, letter heads, cards, circulars, etc.....	350 45
To J. H. C. Dill, expenses Chicago.....	18 15
To John M. Pearson, taxes on Missouri land.....	30 00
To Grand Examiner's School at Jacksonville ...	183 90
To Grand Examiner's School at Dixon	221 40
To Grand Examiner's School at Pana	178 20
To Grand Examiner's School at DuQuoin	206 45
To Grand Examiner's School at Danville.....	193 90
To expenses Grand Master's office	291 96
To incidentals, Grand Secretary's office.....	5 82
To Harrison Dills, charity.....	240 00
To Owen Scott, 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.....	\$30,090 48

I herewith submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year.

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 1896.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES
Bodley	1	\$123 75	Scott	79	\$ 26 25
Equality	2	16 50	Whitehall	80	60 75
Harmony	3	95 25	Vitruvius	81	48 75
Springfield	4	112 50	DeWitt	84	93 00
Friendship	7	99 00	Mitchell	85	57 00
Macon	8	255 00	Kaskaskia	86	28 50
Rushville	9	54 75	Mt. Pulaski	87	58 50
St. Johns	13	51 75	Havana	88	65 25
Warren	14	33 00	Fellowship	89	46 50
Peoria	15	185 25	Jerusalem Temple	90	130 50
Temperance	16	45 00	Metropolis	91	57 00
Macomb	17	106 50	Stewart	92	64 50
Clinton	19	76 50	Toulon	93	25 50
Hancock	20	69 75	Perry	95	48 00
Cass	23	69 75	Samuel H. Davis	96	20 25
St. Clair	24	86 25	Excelsior	97	100 50
Franklin	25	52 50	Taylor	98	50 25
Hiram	26	23 25	Edwardsville	99	69 00
Piasa	27	74 25	Astoria	100	50 25
Pekin	29	33 75	Rockford	102	178 50
Mt. Vernon	31	67 50	Magnolia	103	27 00
Oriental	33	238 50	Lewistown	104	43 50
Barry	34	69 00	Winchester	105	56 25
Charleston	35	61 50	Lancaster	106	21 00
Kavanaugh	36	22 50	Versailles	108	36 75
Monmouth	37	72 00	Lebanon	110	33 00
Olive Branch	38	181 50	Trenton	110	26 25
Herman	39	45 00	Jonesboro	111	37 50
Occidental	40	117 75	Bureau	112	71 25
Mt. Joliet	42	155 25	Robert Burns	114	41 25
Bloomington	43	119 25	Marcelline	114	35 25
Hardin	44	63 00	Rising Sun	115	39 75
Griggsville	45	39 75	Vermont	116	32 25
Temple	46	240 75	Elgin	117	91 50
Caledonia	47	13 50	Waverly	118	51 00
Unity	48	39 75	Henry	119	34 50
Cambridge	49	37 50	Mound	122	68 25
Carrollton	50	73 50	Oquawka	123	40 50
Mt. Moriah	51	63 75	Cedar	124	77 25
Benevolent	52	32 50	Greenup	125	27 75
Jackson	53	84 00	Empire	126	42 00
Washington	55	53 25	Antioch	127	39 00
Trio	57	126 00	Raleigh	128	16 50
Fraternal	58	71 25	Greenfield	129	40 50
New Boston	59	48 75	Marion	130	37 50
Belvidere	60	103 50	Goleonda	131	33 75
Lacon	61	48 75	Mackinaw	132	22 50
St. Marks	63	52 50	Marshall	133	36 75
Benton	64	69 00	Sycamore	134	90 00
Euclid	65	63 75	Lima	135	30 75
Pacific	66	56 25	Hutsonville	136	13 50
Acacia	67	58 50	Polk	137	46 50
Eureka	69	39 75	Marengo	138	42 00
Central	71	39 75	Geneva	139	36 00
Chester	72	33 75	Olney	140	52 50
Rockton	74	30 00	Garden City	141	401 25
Roscoe	75	36 00	Ames	142	46 50
Mt. Nebo	76	66 75	Richmond	143	37 50
Prairie	77	119 25	DeKalb	144	82 50
Waukegan	78	134 25	A. W. Rawson	145	36 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1896.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Lee Centre	146	\$6 23 25	Pana.	226	.....
Clayton	147	49 50	Columbus	227	\$6 19 50
Bloomfield	148	61 50	Lovington	228	49 50
Ettingham	149	46 50	Manchester	229	24 00
Vienna	150	44 25	New Haven	230	21 75
Bunker Hill	151	39 75	Wyandot	231	24 75
Fidelity	152	25 50	Farmers	232	15 00
Clay	153	37 50	Blandinsville	233	76 50
Russell	154	37 50	DuQuoin	234	63 00
Alpha	155	111 00	Dallas City	235	38 25
Delavan	156	62 25	Charter Oak	236	59 25
Urbana	157	115 50	Cairo	237	69 75
McHenry	158	21 75	Black Hawk	238	48 00
Kewanee	159	84 00	Mt. Carmel	239	72 00
Waubansia	160	155 25	Western Star	240	108 00
Virdeu	161	44 25	Shekinah	241	78 75
Hope	162	41 25	Galva	243	61 50
Edward Dobbins	164	58 50	Horicon	244	51 75
Atlanta	165	36 00	Greenville	245	51 75
Star in the East	166	145 50	El Paso	246	.....
Milford	168	36 75	Rob Morris	247	29 25
Nunda	169	33 00	Golden Gate	248	39 75
Evergreen	170	78 00	Hibbard	249	31 50
Girard	171	48 75	Robinson	250	41 25
Wayne	172	37 50	Heyworth	251	43 50
Cherry Valley	173	35 25	Aledo	252	58 50
Lena	174	43 50	Avon Harmony	253	29 25
Matteson	175	165 00	Aurora	254	151 50
Mendota	176	56 25	Donnelson	255	32 25
Staunton	177	37 50	Warsaw	257	60 75
Illinois Central	178	66 00	Mattoon	260	147 00
Wabash	179	25 50	Amon	261	36 00
Moweauqua	180	18 75	Channahon	262	23 25
Germania	182	173 25	Illinois	263	83 25
Meridian	183	38 25	Franklin Grove	264	24 75
Abingdon	185	43 50	Vermilion	265	34 50
Mystic Tie	187	27 00	Kingston	266	34 50
Cyrus	188	61 50	La Prairie	267	30 75
Fulton City	189	40 50	Paris	268	98 25
Dundee	190	60 75	Wheaton	269	42 75
Farmington	192	66 00	Levi Lusk	270	23 25
Herrick	193	15 00	Blaney	271	126 75
Freedom	194	39 00	Carmel	272	57 00
LaHarpe	195	120 00	Miners	273	54 75
Louisville	196	36 75	Byron	274	27 00
King Solomon's	197	40 50	Milton	275	46 50
Homer	199	59 25	Elizabeth	276	24 00
Sheba	200	18 75	Accordia	277	49 50
Centralia	201	81 75	Jo Daviess	278	75 00
Lavelly	203	24 75	Neoga	279	35 25
Flora	204	48 00	Kansas	280	24 75
Corinthian	205	36 00	Brooklyn	282	27 75
Fairfield	206	51 00	Meteor	283	63 00
Tamaroa	207	21 00	Catlin	285	60 00
Wilmington	208	61 50	Plymouth	286	39 75
Wm. B. Warren	209	215 25	De Soto	287	43 50
Lincoln	210	83 25	Genoa	288	44 25
Cleveland	211	305 25	Wataga	291	21 00
Shipman	212	21 75	Chenoa	292	60 75
Ipava	213	52 50	Prophetstown	293	57 75
Gillespie	214	22 50	Pontiac	294	60 00
Newton	216	49 50	Dills	295	10 50
Mason	217	27 75	Quincy	296	70 50
New Salem	218	39 75	Benjamin	297	61 50
Oakland	219	50 25	Wauconda	298	24 75
Mahomet	220	31 50	Mechanicsburg	299	21 00
Leroy	221	39 00	Hinckley	301	27 00
Geo. Washington	222	64 50	Durand	302	28 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1896.--Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Raven	303	\$ 31 50	Bridgeport	386	\$ 41 25
Onarga	305	42 00	El Dara	388	27 75
W. C. Hobbs	306	41 25	Kankakee	390	99 75
T. J. Pickett	307	45 75	Ashmore	390	40 50
Ashlar	308	195 75	Tolono	391	42 00
Harvard	309	78 00	Oconee	392	26 25
Dearborn	310	392 75	Blair	393	177 75
Kilwinning	311	395 75	Jerseyville	394	57 00
Ionic	312	126 75	Muddy Point	396	19 50
York	313	26 25	Shiloh	397	27 00
Palatine	314	46 50	Kimmunity	398	40 50
Erwin	315	22 50	Odel	401	32 25
Abraham Jonas	316	15 75	Odell	401	21 00
J. L. Anderson	318	47 25	Kishwaukee	402	49 50
Doric	319	118 50	Mason City	403	64 50
Creston	321	43 50	Batavia	404	39 00
Dunlap	321	63 75	Ramsey	405	38 25
Windsor	322	46 50	Bethalto	406	22 50
Orient	323	21 75	Stratton	408	35 25
Harrisburg	325	75 75	Thos. J. Turner	409	112 50
Industry	327	38 25	Mithra	410	93 00
Altona	330	37 50	Hesperia	411	808 25
Mt. Erie	331	.....	Bollen	412	26 25
Tuscola	332	68 25	Evening Star	414	33 75
Tyrrian	333	102 75	Lawn Ridge	415	27 00
Sumner	334	72 75	Paxton	416	55 50
Schiller	335	82 50	Marseilles	417	58 50
New Columbia	336	37 50	Freeburg	418	27 75
Onida	337	43 00	Reynoldsburg	419	23 25
Saline	339	18 00	Oregon	420	57 00
Kedron	340	22 50	Washburn	421	18 00
Full Moon	341	45 75	Landmark	422	201 00
Summerfield	342	12 75	Lanark	423	45 00
Wenona	344	30 75	Exeter	424	32 25
Milledgeville	345	43 50	Scottville	427	27 75
N. D. Morse	346	12 00	Red Bud	427	20 25
Sidney	347	35 25	Sunbeam	428	33 00
Russellville	348	16 50	Chebanse	429	27 00
Sublette	349	17 25	Kendrick	430	.....
Fairview	350	43 50	Summit	431	16 50
Tarbolton	351	66 00	Murrayville	432	22 50
Groveland	352	17 25	Annawan	433	27 00
Kinderhook	353	21 75	Makanda	434	44 25
Ark and Anchor	354	44 25	Philo	436	48 75
Marine	355	27 00	Chicago	437	222 75
Hermitage	356	57 00	Camargo	440	42 75
Orion	358	16 50	Sparland	441	36 00
Blackberry	359	42 00	Casey	442	40 50
Princeville	360	33 75	Hamshire	443	30 00
Douglas	361	24 75	Cave-in-Rock	444	17 25
Noble	362	.....	Chesterfield	445	33 75
Horeb	363	54 75	Watseka	446	81 00
Tonica	364	45 00	S. D. Monroe	447	12 75
Bement	365	49 50	Yates City	448	30 75
Arcola	366	84 00	Mendon	449	45 00
Oxford	367	33 75	Loami	450	45 00
Jefferson	368	22 50	Bromwell	451	46 50
Newman	369	51 75	New Hartford	453	39 00
Livingston	371	45 75	Maroa	454	73 50
Chambersburg	373	18 75	Irving	455	15 00
Shabbona	374	24 75	Nokomis	456	36 00
Aroma	378	9 75	Moscow	457	13 50
Payson	379	47 25	Blazing Star	458	24 75
Liberty	380	25 50	Jeffersonville	460	24 75
Gill	382	18 00	Plainville	461	24 75
LaMoille	383	15 75	Tremont	462	27 00
Waltham	384	37 50	Palmyra	463	40 50
Mississippi	385	84 75	Denver	464	24 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1896.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Huntsville.....	465	\$ 18 00	Harlem.....	540	\$216 00
Cobden.....	466	40 50	Sigel.....	541	16 50
South Macon.....	467	60 00	Towanda.....	542	21 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	31 50	Cordova.....	543	15 75
McLean.....	469	57 75	Virginia.....	544	37 50
Rantoul.....	470	39 00	Valley.....	547	38 25
Kendall.....	471	39 75	Apple River.....	548	34 50
Amity.....	472	57 00	Sharon.....	550	43 50
Gordon.....	473	12 00	Long Point.....	552	17 25
Columbia.....	474	18 00	Plum River.....	554	71 25
Walshville.....	475	12 00	Humboldt.....	555	45 00
Manito.....	476	23 25	Dawson.....	556	39 00
Rutland.....	477	21 75	Lessing.....	557	75 00
Pleiades.....	478	285 75	Leland.....	558	27 00
Wyoming.....	479	53 25	Thomson.....	559	25 50
Momence.....	481	44 25	Madison.....	560	21 00
Lexington.....	482	29 25	Trisity.....	562	36 75
Edgewood.....	484	24 00	Winslow.....	564	18 75
Xenia.....	485	19 50	Pleasant Hill.....	565	32 50
Bowen.....	486	41 25	Albany.....	566	37 50
Andrew Jackson.....	487	25 50	Frankfort.....	567	29 25
Clay City.....	488	44 25	Time.....	569	15 75
Cooper.....	489	30 00	Jacksonville.....	570	80 25
Shannon.....	490	24 00	Bardolph.....	572	27 00
Martin.....	491	18 00	Gardner.....	573	42 00
Libertyville.....	492	55 50	Pera.....	574	26 25
Tower Hill.....	493	41 25	Capron.....	575	42 75
Stone Fort.....	495	51 00	O'Fallon.....	576	21 75
Tennessee.....	496	21 00	Viola.....	577	30 00
Alma.....	497	22 50	Prairie City.....	578	18 75
Murphysboro.....	498	81 00	Edbridge.....	579	20 25
St. Paul.....	500	54 75	Hazel Dell.....	580	23 25
Stark.....	501	21 75	Dongola.....	581	24 00
Woodhull.....	502	27 00	Shirley.....	582	28 50
Odin.....	503	21 00	Highland.....	583	27 75
East St. Louis.....	504	84 00	Vesper.....	584	119 25
Meridian Sun.....	505	29 25	Fisher.....	585	24 75
O. H. Miner.....	506	36 75	Princeton.....	587	78 00
Home.....	508	267 75	Troy.....	588	26 25
Parkersburg.....	509	24 00	Fairmount.....	590	36 75
J. D. Moody.....	510	18 75	Gilman.....	591	20 25
Clintonville.....	511	21 00	Fieldon.....	592	15 00
Wade-Barney.....	512	82 50	Miles Hart.....	595	.....
Bradford.....	514	29 25	Cerro Gordo.....	600	57 00
Andalusia.....	516	19 50	Laclede.....	601	32 25
Litchfield.....	517	34 50	Watson.....	602	27 00
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	29 25	Clark.....	603	33 75
Roseville.....	519	30 00	Hebron.....	604	36 00
Anna.....	520	36 00	Streator.....	607	113 25
Illioopolis.....	521	36 75	Piper.....	608	39 75
Monttor.....	522	162 75	Sheldon.....	609	39 00
Chatham.....	523	30 75	Union Park.....	610	226 50
Evans.....	524	259 50	Lincoln Park.....	611	331 50
Delia.....	525	13 50	Rock River.....	612	111 75
Covenant.....	526	513 00	Patoka.....	613	40 50
Rossville.....	527	53 25	Forest.....	614	42 00
Minooka.....	528	30 75	Wadley.....	616	24 75
Adams.....	529	36 75	Milan.....	617	44 25
Maquon.....	530	30 00	Basco.....	618	20 25
Ashton.....	531	27 00	Berwick.....	619	10 50
Seneca.....	532	31 50	New Hope.....	620	18 75
Altamont.....	533	14 25	Hopedale.....	622	33 75
Cuba.....	534	66 00	Locust.....	623	20 25
Sherman.....	535	37 50	Union.....	627	20 25
Plainfield.....	536	73 50	Tuscan.....	630	30 00
J. R. Gorin.....	537	42 00	Norton.....	631	37 50
Lockport.....	538	58 50	Ridge Farm.....	632	54 00
Chatsworth.....	539	28 50	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	66 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1896.--Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Buckley	634	\$ 18 00	May	718	\$ 22 50
Rochester	635	22 50	Chapel Hill	719	34 50
Peotone	636	30 75	Rome	721	15 00
Keystone	639	171 00	Walnut	722	37 50
Comet	641	28 50	Omaha	723	23 25
Apollo	642	231 75	Chandlerville	724	24 00
D. C. Cregier	643	205 50	Rankin	725	43 50
Oblong City	644	20 25	Golden Rule	726	250 50
San Jose	645	22 50	Raritan	727	38 25
Somonauk	646	49 50	Waterman	728	26 25
Blueview	647	30 75	Lake Creek	729	17 25
Camden	648	33 75	Eldorado	730	35 25
Atwood	651	44 25	Harbor	731	146 25
Greenview	653	33 00	Carman	732	27 75
Yorktown	655	24 75	Gibson	733	67 00
Mozart	656	46 50	Morning Star	734	153 75
Lafayette	657	15 00	Sheridan	735	38 25
Rock Island	658	73 50	Arrowsmith	737	14 25
Lambert	659	94 50	Saunemin	738	37 50
Grand Chain	660	21 75	Lakeside	739	145 50
South Park	662	74 25	New Holland	741	12 75
Phoenix	663	23 25	Danvers	742	22 50
Mayo	664	22 50	Scotland	743	9 75
Greenland	665	18 00	Goode	744	21 00
Crawford	666	12 75	Winnebago	745	12 00
Erie	667	27 75	Weldon	746	33 75
Burnt Prairie	668	22 50	Centennial	747	33 00
Herder	669	117 00	Alta	748	39 00
Fillmore	670	53 25	Akin	749	27 00
Eddyville	672	27 00	Lyndon	750	21 75
Normal	673	42 75	Loundsbury	751	34 50
Waldeck	674	102 00	Allendale	752	14 25
Pawnee	675	44 25	Ogden	754	51 75
A. O. Fay	676	45 75	Pre-emption	755	49 50
Entield	677	38 25	Hardinsville	756	12 75
Illinois City	679	12 00	Verona	757	27 00
Clement	680	24 75	Mystic Star	758	162 00
Morrisonville	681	24 75	Hickory Hill	759	30 00
Blue Mound	682	54 00	Sibley	761	.....
Burnside	683	55 50	Van Meter	762	24 00
Galatia	684	16 50	Crete	763	36 00
Rio	685	49 50	Sullivan	764	54 00
Garfield	686	325 50	Palace	765	147 00
Orangeville	687	33 00	Littleton	766	21 75
Clifton	688	19 50	Triluminar	767	86 25
Englewood	690	325 50	Mizpah	768	280 25
Iola	691	9 75	St. Elmo	769	32 25
Raymond	692	34 50	LaGrange	770	86 25
Herrin's Prairie	693	32 25	Bay City	771	18 00
Shiloh Hill	695	21 75	New Burnside	772	22 50
Belle River	696	18 00	Mansfield	773	32 25
Richard Cole	697	199 50	Lake View	774	147 50
Hutton	698	51 00	Grand Crossing	776	57 00
Pleasant Plains	700	17 25	Ravenswood	777	131 25
Temple Hill	701	20 25	Gurney	778	27 25
Alexandria	702	42 00	Wright's Grove	779	64 50
Braidwood	704	104 25	Siloam	780	141 00
Ewing	705	15 00	Colchester	781	47 25
Joppa	706	19 50	Potomac	782	27 75
Star	709	71 25	Constantia	783	58 50
Farmer City	710	48 75	Beacon Light	784	29 25
Providence	711	54 75	Stanford	785	14 25
Collinsville	712	34 50	Riverton Union	786	37 50
Johnsonville	713	34 50	Morris	787	37 50
Newtown	714	55 50	Lerna	788	22 50
Elyaston	715	18 00	Auburn Park	789	105 00
Calumet	716	96 75	Pittsfield	790	51 00
Arcana	717	194 25	Broadlands	791	25 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1896.--Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Calhoun.....	792	\$ 39 00	Ben Hur.....	818	\$ 69 75
A. T. Darrah.....	793	27 75	Columbia.....	819	69 00
Tadmor.....	794	17 25	Henderson.....	820	31 50
Myrtle.....	795	56 25	New Canton.....	821	28 50
E. M. Husted.....	796	47 25	Belknap.....	822	21 00
Normal Park.....	797	165 00	Pearl.....	823	33 75
Sidell.....	798	30 00	Grove.....	824	38 25
Colfax.....	799	33 00	Arthur.....	825	18 75
Kenwood.....	800	112 50	Mazon.....	826	28 25
Sangamon.....	801	27 75	Sequoit.....	827	37 75
Williamson.....	802	23 25	Edgar.....	829	17 25
Neponset.....	803	26 25	Rockport.....	830	21 75
Kensington.....	804	60 00	Findlay.....	831	21 00
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	49 50	Magic City.....	832	44 25
Nebo.....	806	27 00	Dean.....	833	33 25
Royal.....	807	15 00	Toledo.....	834	26 25
Cornland.....	808	11 25	Triple.....	835	33 25
Gillham.....	809	25 50	Windsor Park.....	836	47 25
Tracy.....	810	35 25	Blindsboro.....	837	26 25
Melvin.....	811	12 00	Charity.....	838	24 00
DeLand.....	812	12 75	Berwyn.....	839	36 00
Ohio.....	814	20 25	Alto Pass.....	840	18 75
Lawn.....	815	63 00	Woodlawn Park.....	841	57 00
Ridgway.....	816	25 50	Fides.....	842	28 50
Creal Springs.....	817	32 25			

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Equality.....	2	\$ 16 50	Russellville.....	348	\$ 1 50
Harmony.....	3	12 75	Noble.....	362	32 25
Washington.....	55	75	Horeb.....	363	3 00
Trio.....	57	75	Shabbona.....	374	75
New Boston.....	59	75	Amity.....	472	75
Rockford.....	102	4 50	Andalusia.....	516	75
Lewistown.....	104	1 50	Ashton.....	531	1 50
Bureau.....	112	1 50	Long Point.....	552	75
Meridian.....	183	3 00	Frankford.....	567	75
Heyworth.....	251	75	Pera.....	574	75
Mattoon.....	260	1 50	Capron.....	575	1 50
Kingston.....	266	75	Comet.....	641	75
Pontiac.....	294	1 50	Rock Island.....	658	2 25
Hinckley.....	301	75	Lambert.....	659	75
York.....	313	75	Morrisonville.....	681	4 50
Abraham Jonas.....	316	3 75	Lawn.....	815	75
Harrisburg.....	325	1 50			
Schiller.....	335	3 75			\$111 75
Full Moon.....	341	1 50			

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 1, 1896, Park Lodge.....	\$ 30 75
" " Hopewell Lodge.....	7 50
" " Martinton Lodge.....	5 25
" " Bluffs Lodge.....	3 75
" " Stronghurst Lodge.....	4 50
Total.....	\$ 51 75

DISPENSATION FEES.

Park Lodge, U. D.....	\$ 100 00
Hopewell Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Martinton Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Bluffs Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Stronghurst Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
London Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Total.....	\$ 600 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected previous to 1894.....	\$ 18 75
Dues collected for 1894.....	11 25
Dues collected for 1895.....	81 75
Dues collected for 1896.....	38,883 75
Dues collected from Lodges U. D.....	51 75
Special Dispensations by Grand Master.....	107 00
Dispensations for Lodges U. D.....	600 00
Grand Lodge By-laws sold.....	37 00
Books of Ceremonials sold.....	25 50
Grand Lodge proceedings sold.....	6 75
Fee of P. H. McClellan returned by Wau- bansia Lodge.....	55 00
Overpay of Representative Lodge No. 782..	10 00
M. and P. D. returned by Representative Lodge No. 522.....	9 70
Overpay of Representative Lodge No. 750..	19 80
Proceeds sale of Harrison Dill's land.....	324 00
Total.....	\$40,242 00

CHARITY FUND.

Cash from Defunct Lodges.....	\$ 110 72
Defunct Lodge jewels sold.....	10 00
Defunct Lodge furniture sold.....	6 00
Dues from Defunct Lodges.....	128 28
Certifying Diplomas.....	82 00
Total.....	\$ 337 00
Grand Total.....	\$40,579 00

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. M.:

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

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK,
P. W. BARCLAY,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
Committee.

Chicago, October 6, A. D. 1896. A. L. 5896.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>
R. W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. GEO. M. MOULTON.....	<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. W. H. MILBURN.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. A. E. STEVENSON.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. G. H. B. TOLLE	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i>
W. P. 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. A. M. BORING	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. JOHN LINGO	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. W. WATSON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. W. BRUCE.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. R. R. STEVENS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JEROME R. GORIN.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOHN C. SMITH	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. LEROY A. GODDARD	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R. W. HENRY C. CLEVELAND	<i>Past Senior G. Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON	<i>Past Senior G. Warden.</i>
R. W. WM. H. TURNER	<i>Past Junior G. Warden.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. WELLMAN M. BURBANK	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. HERBERT PRESTON	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. MERRITT BATES IOTT	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. LUMAN T. HOY	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. JACOB KROHN	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. C. E. GROVE	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. D. D. HUNT	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. JOHN B. FITHIAN	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. L. MILLIGAN	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. T. VAN ANTWERP	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. FRANK G. WELTON	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH V. HARRIS	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. HENRY C. YETTER	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. LOUIS ZINGER	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. DELMAR D. DARRAH	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. HASWELL C. CLARKE	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. R. 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. EDWARD S. MULLINER	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. ALEXANDER H. BELL	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. WM. T. VANDEVEER	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. W. H. LATHROP	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. C. ROHRBOUGH	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. J. M. BURKHART	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. M. H. T. 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>
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>
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>
PHILIP MAAS.....	<i>Idaho.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
C. H. PATTON.....	<i>Indian Territory.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Kansas.</i>
LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Louisiana.</i>
JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Manitoba.</i>
M. B. IOTT.....	<i>Maryland.</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>
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>New Hampshire.</i>
WM. B. GRIMES.....	<i>New Jersey.</i>
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>New Mexico.</i>
WALTER A. STEVENS.....	<i>New York.</i>
EDWARD C. PACE.....	<i>North Carolina.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>New Zealand.</i>
SAMUEL S. CHANCE.....	<i>Ohio.</i>
FRANK W. HAVILL.....	<i>Oregon.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Quebec.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Scotland.</i>
CHAS. H. PATTON.....	<i>South Carolina.</i>
WILLIAM L. MILLIGAN.....	<i>South Australia.</i>
HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	<i>Tennessee.</i>
EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Texas.</i>
OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Utah.</i>
JOHN L. MCCULLOUGH.....	<i>Vermont.</i>
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	<i>Wisconsin.</i>
WILLIAM JENKINS.....	<i>United Grand Lodge of South Wales.</i>
WILLIAM JENKINS.....	<i>United Grand Lodge of Victoria.</i>

COMMITTEES.

Masonic Jurisprudence.

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

Appeals and Grievances.

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

Chartered Lodges.

LOYAL L. MUNN.....	Freeport.
FRANK W. HAVILL.....	Mt. Vernon.
G. A. STADLER.....	Decatur.
JAMES L. SCOTT.....	Mattoon.
THOS. W. WILSON.....	Springfield.

Masonic Correspondence.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	Quincy.
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Finance.

LEROY A. GODDARD.....	Chicago.
GIL W. BARNARD.....	Chicago.
SAMUEL W. WADDLE.....	Bloomington.

Lodges Under Dispensation.

CHAS. H. PATTON.....	Mt. Vernon.
DANIEL J. AVERY	Chicago.
H. C. MITCHELL	Carbondale.
C. J. REUTER.....	Lebanon.
SAM'L S. CHANCE.....	Salem.

Petitions.

C. M. FORMAN.....	Nashville.
THOS. M. CROSSMAN.....	Edwardsville.
ASA W. BLAKESLEY.....	Quincy.

Obituaries.

GEORGE W. WARVELLE.....	Chicago.
W. F. BECK.....	Olney.
JEROME R. GORIN.....	Decatur.

Grand Master's Address.

WM. E. GINTHER.....	Charleston.
H. C. CLEAVELAND.....	Rock Island.
L. K. BYERS.....	Altona.

Credentials.

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK.....	Carmi.
P. W. BARCLAY.....	Cairo.
GEO. W. CYRUS.....	Camp Point.

Mileage and Per Diem.

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

Railroads and Transportation.

WILLIAM JENKINS.....	Dixon.
CHAS. H. MORRELL.....	Augusta.
G. R. SMITH.....	Bloomington.

To Examine Visitors.

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

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	Erde W. Beatty..... W.M.	78	John R. Bullock..... J. W.
2	Joe G. Bunker..... "	79	S. W. Baird..... W.M.
3	F. W. Crawford..... "	80	Robert Dickson..... "
4	Albert T. Hey..... "	81	Thomas Keates..... "
7	Thomas Cheattle..... "	84	James M. Kirk..... "
8	W. A. Dixon..... "	85	W. T. Vaughn..... "
9	David H. Glass..... "	86	Abram Brown..... "
13	Herman Struener, jr..... "	87	P. H. Oyler..... "
14	Joseph C. Hart..... "	88	L. R. Haack..... "
15	C. A. Johnson..... "	89	C. T. Holland..... "
	J. J. Crowder..... S. W.	90	Herman Feisenheld..... S. W.
16	Eugene Stapp..... W.M.	91	James L. Elliott..... W.M.
17	J. W. Bailey..... "	92	C. Brown..... "
19	R. R. Rule..... J. W.	93	J. H. Rennick..... J. W.
20	J. E. Helfrick..... W.M.	95	John A. James*..... W.M.
23	Frank M. Fulks..... "	96	D. F. Stevens..... "
24	James A. Farmer..... "	97	D. V. Hart..... "
25	W. L. Gillham..... "	98	H. L. Zinser..... "
26	Frank Condra..... "	99	Wm. H. Glass..... S. W.
27	Wm. C. Johnston..... "	100	Thomas W. Price..... W.M.
29	F. W. Soady..... "	102	R. A. Shepherd*..... "
31	James Hepburn..... J. W.	103	R. W. Spencer..... "
33	George H. Woods..... W.M.	104	Henry A. Davidson..... "
	Chas. B. Stafford*..... J. W.	105	M. L. McDonough..... "
34	H. M. Hollenbeck..... S. W.	106	G. M. Saylor*..... "
35	T. T. Shoemaker..... W.M.	108	S. J. Wilson..... "
36	Bernhard Dittmar..... "	109	Louis Blattner..... "
37	D. Q. Webster..... "	110	John H. Cook..... S. W.
38	W. H. Paul..... "	111	Wm. H. Peak..... W.M.
39	Robert A. Kiefer..... "	112	H. G. Gibbs..... "
40	A. J. Newell..... "	113	R. C. Humbert..... "
42	Ferdinand Munch..... "	114	W. L. Worley..... S. W.
43	Frank H. Blöse..... "	115	S. C. Litwiler..... W.M.
	F. J. Jacoby..... S. W.	116	J. P. Marshall..... "
44	Charles F. Rickey..... W.M.	117	Ole Hanson..... "
45	T. M. Watson..... "	118	Geo. L. Kimber..... "
46	Thomas L. Ballantine..... "	119	Oscar C. White..... "
47	R. G. Creelius..... "	122	E. A. Fish..... S. W.
48	E. C. Cook..... "	123	R. B. Trimble..... "
49	James Pollock..... "	124	C. S. Magner..... M.W.
50	Frank A. Whiteside..... "		Geo. L. Woelfel..... J. W.
51	Charles A. Ramsey..... "	125	P. C. Morgan..... W.M.
	Charles C. Smith*..... S. W.	126	H. W. Toenigs..... "
52	D. H. Lollis..... "	127	W. J. Oliver..... "
53	E. J. Scarborough..... W.M.	128	H. L. Burnett..... "
55	L. T. Phillips..... "	129	R. L. Metcalf..... "
57	Joseph H. Kerr..... "	130	J. W. Johnson..... "
58	B. F. Craig..... S. W.	131	J. H. Beaham..... "
	R. Adkins..... J. W.	132	L. H. Rogers..... "
59	L. N. Shields..... "	133	T. W. Clark*..... "
60	J. H. Thomas*..... W.M.	134	Chris. Ohlmacher..... "
61	R. H. Maxwell..... S. W.	135	L. F. Worley..... S. W.
63	G. B. Richards..... "	136	C. M. Eaton*..... W.M.
64	W. W. McCreery..... W.M.	137	W. D. Sharp..... "
65	Roy A. Mather..... "	138	H. W. Richardson..... "
66	E. T. Eads..... "	139	C. W. Grant..... "
67	N. J. Cary..... "		J. M. Ferris..... J. W.
69	Charles W. Thacher..... "	140	J. S. Freeman..... W.M.
71	Richard Beet..... "	141	Geo. H. Vaupell..... "
72	Wm. Hartzell..... "		Will C. Rood..... S. W.
74	John Watts..... "		Elmer E. Bast..... J. W.
75	Jabez Love..... "	142	C. C. Pervier..... S. W.
76	James W. Lumpkins*..... "	143	R. W. Overton..... S. W.
77	D. G. Burr*..... "	144	E. H. Hunt..... W.M.
78	Jay L. Brewster..... "	145	W. J. DeLaMater..... "
	Dewey Hamilton..... S. W.	146	J. E. Gray..... "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
147	A. S. McDowell*..... W. M.	221	C. A. Buck..... W. M.
148	Jas. Russ Grace.....	222	C. E. Downing.....
149	David L. Wright..... S. W.	226	W. W. Powell.....
150	Jas. C. Chapman..... W. M.	227	David L. Hair.....
151	Jas. H. Belt, jr.....	228	C. H. McCoy.....
152	George E. Johnson*.....	229	J. R. Brown.....
153	Otto Thon.....	230	J. H. Graddy.....
154	Almon Stansberry.....	231	W. E. Sapp.....
155	R. R. Strickler.....	232	F. M. Jones.....
156	A. I. Maclay.....	233	O. F. Kirkpatrick.....
157	D. E. Bruffett.....	234	T. H. Humphry*.....
158	W. A. Cristy.....	235	Wm. N. Byler.....
159	A. T. Boyle.....	236	Hugh A. Snell.....
160	Geo. F. Douaire.....	237	Frank Spencer.....
161	Eugene T. Pearce..... S. W.	238	A. D. Barber.....
162	W. K. Bowling..... W. M.	239	Chas. Smith.....
163	J. C. Simpson.....	240	Jos. P. Gulick..... S. W.
164	Frank C. Meserve.....	241	J. F. Taylor..... W. M.
165	Maskel Lee.....	243	W. L. Duncan..... S. W.
166	I. S. Montgomery.....	244	Deloss A. Baxter*..... W. M.
168	E. W. Scott*.....	245	Wm. B. Bradsby.....
169	John F. Huffman.....	247	Jacob McChesney.....
170	W. C. Milner.....	248	E. E. James*.....
171	M. H. Tietzort.....	249	F. W. Froelich.....
172	S. A. Graham.....	250	Ed. Rosenbaum.....
173	C. W. Buck.....	251	Geo. W. Pumphrey*.....
174	O. J. Wilsey.....	252	J. W. Edwards.....
175	F. W. Werner.....	253	Geo. A. Tompkins.....
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	254	F. L. Taylor.....
177	Robt. A. Hoxsey.....	255	James Little..... J. W.
178	W. A. Green.....	257	W. H. Young..... W. M.
179	Joseph Cavins.....	260	Charles C. Crawford.....
182	August Torpe..... S. W.	260	Joseph Withington.....
183	James M. McCredie..... W. M.	261	Frank E. Harrold.....
185	W. B. Main.....	262	James H. Smith.....
187	Jas. H. More.....	263	H. C. Bestor.....
188	John S. Grove.....	264	M. V. Peterman..... S. W.
189	Edward M. Clark.....	265	George Kelsheimer.....
191	U. S. Bright.....	266	Lucius M. Morrison..... W. M.
192	Leslie W. Morton.....	267	Clarence VanNossdall.....
193	John Jackson.....	268	George F. Howard*.....
194	Camillus McClure.....	269	W. A. Hantz.....
195	C. B. Ward.....	270	Simeon G. Patrick*..... S. W.
196	Ben Hagle.....	271	W. H. Booth..... W. M.
197	Amos Irwin.....	271	Charles C. Buell.....
199	J. H. Craven*.....	272	Wm. P. Tuley.....
200	W. H. Gilbert.....	273	W. W. Stillman.....
201	W. A. Stoker.....	274	J. S. Kosier.....
202	C. C. Vanmeter.....	275	J. A. Miller.....
204	I. H. Southwick.....	276	E. L. Robinson..... S. W.
205	L. W. Wheeler..... S. W.	277	John Brockman..... W. M.
206	Arthur W. Crippin..... W. M.	278	John H. Thornton*.....
207	A. H. Evans.....	279	G. H. Cullum.....
208	R. V. D. Bogart.....	280	W. S. Brown.....
209	Daniel A. Campbell.....	282	H. L. Fordham.....
210	C. E. Clarke.....	283	Daniel Dickinson.....
211	N. A. Sievers.....	285	Wm. S. Duff.....
212	Arthur C. Helm..... J. W.	286	Oscar Holmes.....
213	Joseph Dodson..... W. M.	287	F. W. Phelps..... J. W.
214	I. M. VanHorn*.....	287	Lafayette Elston..... W. M.
216	Sol. Lesem.....	288	C. A. Brown.....
216	F. H. Robertson*.....	291	C. W. Merrill.....
217	J. A. Gladson.....	292	W. G. Abbott.....
218	B. O. Mauker.....	293	H. A. Sturtevant.....
219	Edward H. Warden..... S. W.	294	G. E. Warren.....
220	F. O. Jahr..... W. M.		L. T. Dunn..... S. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.	
295	O. J. Reese*.....	W. M.	374 Wm. Husk.....	W. M.
296	A. A. Whipple.....	"	375 J. C. Danforth.....	"
297	Isaac Cutter.....	"	376 Charles E. Gabriel.....	"
299	C. B. Hall.....	"	377 James Holeman.....	"
301	A. J. Caster.....	"	378 Thomas Gibbs.....	"
302	W. E. Fyler.....	"	379 John Igou.....	"
303	Lewis P. Voss.....	"	380 William Wilson*.....	"
305	W. H. McClain.....	"	381 G. W. Johnson.....	"
306	Lyon Karr.....	"	382 John Gillespie.....	"
307	John W. Haynes*.....	"	383 Henry Hall.....	"
308	G. M. Darling*.....	"	384 Fayette S. Hatch.....	"
309	John W. Groesbeck*.....	"	385 C. R. Mitchell.....	"
310	Wm. K. Forsyth*.....	"	386 G. W. Manley.....	"
	Geo. A. Katz.....	S. W.	387 J. W. Heckethorn.....	"
	Philo L. Holland.....	J. W.	388 George S. Haskell.....	"
311	John Smith.....	W. M.	389 C. E. Miner.....	"
	Adam R. Pollock*.....	J. W.	390 Arthur N. Beal.....	"
	E. D. Mattes.....	W. M.	391 A. C. Gilmour.....	"
312	John A. Keller.....	"	392 Charles Wilkins.....	S. W.
313	C. DeWitt Taylor.....	"	393 A. Krausse.....	J. W.
315	Benjamin Wolfbrandt*.....	"	394 Myron M. Deiwert.....	"
316	T. N. Bone.....	"	395 J. P. Hogue.....	W. M.
318	Fred R. Grigson.....	"	396 Charles E. Axt*.....	"
319	J. F. Liudvall.....	"	397 F. C. Poust.....	"
320	J. F. VanVoorhis.....	S. W.	398 C. E. Walsh.....	"
321	Philip S. Kirk.....	W. M.	399 E. E. Whitehome.....	"
322	G. A. Edwards.....	"	400 S. C. Morrison, jr*.....	"
323	Wm. M. Hanna*.....	"	401 William Montgomery.....	"
325	W. H. Howell.....	"	402 S. E. Lamb.....	"
327	A. A. Adkisson.....	S. W.	403 Joseph B. Burt.....	J. W.
330	H. L. Weaver.....	W. M.	404 F. H. Roessler.....	W. M.
331	Alex. S. Jessup.....	"	405 J. D. Everitt.....	"
332	John W. Kagey.....	"	406 B. M. Miller*.....	S. W.
333	William Bewsher.....	"	407 T. H. Briggs.....	W. M.
334	James I. Wagner.....	"	408 Wm. J. Burns.....	"
335	A. L. Schimpff.....	"	409 H. B. Henderson.....	"
336	F. M. Fisher.....	"	410 J. M. Ferrell.....	"
337	John H. Anderson*.....	"	411 Christ Heiligenstein.....	"
339	T. J. McCormack.....	"	412 Thomas H. Taylor.....	"
340	Arthur M. Bloxam.....	"	413 G. M. McKenney.....	"
341	Dexter C. Slaten.....	J. W.	414 Chas. H. Ireland.....	"
342	H. L. Padfield.....	W. M.	415 Fred. F. Danks.....	S. W.
346	Adam Wenger.....	"	416 Isaac Laining.....	J. W.
347	Frank Thompson.....	"	417 H. R. Staley.....	W. M.
348	Joseph J. Ford.....	"	418 Rufus Funk.....	"
349	W. R. Owen.....	"	419 C. P. Ross.....	"
350	John H. Suydam.....	"	420 N. G. Ziebold.....	"
351	C. F. H. Carrithers.....	"	421 A. C. Sanders.....	"
352	F. M. Gragg.....	"	422 D. M. Baird.....	S. W.
353	George W. Lawrence.....	"	423 John Burrill.....	W. M.
354	A. P. Lorton*.....	"	424 W. A. Williams*.....	"
355	J. H. Pahlemann.....	"	425 R. O. VanGilder.....	"
356	Joseph Green.....	"	426 Walter Hanback.....	"
358	Wm. Auburn.....	J. W.	427 Daniel Porter.....	"
359	C. E. Morrill.....	W. M.	428 H. H. Martin.....	J. W.
360	Henry J. Cheesman.....	"	429 J. P. Schwartz.....	W. M.
361	Charles Rembe.....	"	430 John Schafer, jr.....	"
363	M. H. Spence.....	S. W.	431 David Birkenstein.....	"
364	Geo. A. McPerson.....	W. M.	432 J. W. McKinney.....	"
365	James Fisher.....	"	433 A. J. Rarker.....	S. W.
366	Thomas Midwinter.....	"	434 Ray J. Howe.....	"
367	H. H. Roberts.....	"	435 E. C. Sholes.....	"
368	M. V. B. Montgomery.....	"	436 H. C. Frayser.....	W. M.
369	Thomas Rutherford.....	"	437 J. W. Armstrong.....	"
371	Dwight C. Morgan.....	J. W.	438 Frank P. Martin.....	"
373	S. J. Hobbs.....	W. M.	439 L. C. Conover.....	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
448	C. H. Widmeyer*..... W. M.	518	A. E. Billings..... W. M.
449	G. G. Lohrs..... "	519	Charley Carr..... "
450	Joseph Jones..... "	520	James Norris..... "
451	L. T. Watkiss..... "	521	B. J. Dorrell..... "
453	James W. Sittou..... "	522	John T. Bullard..... S. W.
454	J. R. Morgan..... "	523	W. J. Smith..... W. M.
455	C. B. McKinney..... "	524	Chas. Raymond*..... "
456	E. E. Mallory..... "		Fred E. Trotter..... S. W.
457	G. C. Jones..... "		W. F. Green..... J. W.
458	A. Bourm..... "	525	Poster J. Davis..... W. M.
460	F. M. Long..... "	526	H. W. Huehl..... "
461	W. J. Donahue..... "		W. J. Turnes..... S. W.
462	Frank Dillon..... "		Aaron Shubart..... J. W.
463	T. J. Young..... "	528	W. A. Thayer..... W. M.
	Alien Range..... S. W.	529	R. E. Stewart..... "
464	C. W. McMillan..... W. M.	530	W. Burkhalter..... "
465	Chas. W. Beach..... "	531	M. M. Billmire..... "
466	C. P. Dawson..... "	532	W. H. Westcott..... "
467	H. R. Woodcock..... "	533	H. N. Drury..... "
468	Jas. Jordan..... "	534	Geo. H. Baughman..... "
469	Jas. D. Haise..... "	535	R. J. Fullerton*..... "
470	B. F. Yates..... "	536	A. E. Mattinger..... "
471	John Fitzgerald..... S. W.	537	Chas. E. Rock..... J. W.
472	John E. Norris..... W. M.	538	J. F. Lotz*..... W. M.
473	Chas. Schacht..... "	539	W. G. Messler..... "
474	Jos. M. Arnin..... "	540	R. B. Wilson..... "
475	A. T. Strange..... "	541	T. P. Mantz..... "
476	Jas. A. McComas..... "	542	F. M. Moats..... "
477	Wm. O. Ensign..... "	543	Jno. W. Heany..... "
	R. M. Clegg*..... S. W.	544	R. H. Mann..... "
478	Louis J. Hammel..... W. M.	547	Thos. R. Lees..... "
	A. C. King..... S. W.	548	E. M. Maynard..... "
	J. C. Leppert..... J. W.	550	Milton T. Booth..... S. W.
479	Jas. B. Brown..... "	554	Jas. L. Tyrrell..... W. M.
481	B. L. Tabler..... W. M.	555	A. F. Schoch..... "
482	A. B. Davidson..... "		Henry Bestman..... S. W.
	Wm. Skelly..... S. W.	556	John R. Pierce..... W. M.
484	Joseph Danks..... W. M.		P. G. Williams*..... S. W.
485	T. W. Kepley..... "	557	Adolph Arnold..... W. M.
486	Chas. Crassland..... "		Anton B. Kostock..... S. W.
487	G. H. Roberts..... "		Louis Kohl..... J. W.
488	T. F. Shannon..... "	558	A. H. Dale..... W. M.
489	Lewis C. Stewart..... S. W.	559	Geo. W. Sweet..... "
490	W. W. Booth..... W. M.	560	F. W. Burhorn..... "
491	M. J. Platt..... "	562	J. A. Waugh..... "
493	John Warren..... "	564	August Neusus..... "
495	Marshall Ozment..... "		Henry Rush*..... S. W.
496	J. W. Aiken..... "	565	J. F. Berry..... W. M.
497	W. H. Stephens..... "	566	Chas. E. Peck..... S. W.
498	James A. White..... "	567	S. D. Rotramel..... W. M.
500	Joseph M. Grout..... "	569	James Kelley..... "
501	John H. White..... "	570	W. E. Crane..... "
502	Jos. W. Willis..... "	572	H. A. Maxwell*..... "
503	Ira W. Lowe..... S. W.	573	W. S. Allison..... "
504	E. J. Eggmann..... W. M.	574	Wm. S. Watson..... "
505	O. S. Dentler*..... "	575	H. L. Puffer..... "
506	B. F. Hartman..... "	576	E. H. Smiley..... "
508	H. H. Blake..... "	577	A. M. Pinkerton..... "
509	F. M. Rash..... "	578	G. B. Willan..... "
510	J. A. Hindman..... "	579	R. R. Tumblin..... S. W.
511	E. C. Hawley..... "	580	W. F. Taggart..... W. M.
512	M. M. Pease..... J. W.	581	Jasper A. Dillow..... "
514	W. A. Washburn..... W. M.	583	Robert J. Cook..... S. W.
	Geo. S. Mallett*..... S. W.	584	W. A. Bartlett..... W. M.
516	John D. Walton*..... W. M.	585	H. C. Porter*..... "
517	H. Finklebaugh..... "	587	E. A. Vaughan..... "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
588	Elias Burk..... W.M.	679	W. H. Hiestler..... W.M.
590	J. P. Stadler..... "	680	J. H. Stafford..... "
592	Elias F. Brown..... "	681	S. W. Culp..... "
595	E. L. McLain..... "	682	J. D. Logan..... "
600	Geo. W. Dilling..... "	683	Peter Jackson..... "
601	J. W. Lackey..... "	684	H. N. Ryan..... "
602	Frank Mesnard..... "	685	Alexander Heflin..... "
603	Harry Gamble..... "	686	Charles G. Baker..... "
604	D. A. Clary..... "		John H. Nair..... S. W.
607	W. B. Wignall..... "		Cory W. Dudley..... J. W.
608	M. L. Sherman..... "	687	James Musser*..... W.M.
610	John B. Marples..... S. W.	688	Peter Wright..... "
611	Edward R. Moffat..... W.M.	690	W. A. Sharp*..... "
	Charles F. Neigleck..... J. W.		H. B. Stafford..... J. W.
612	Ed. E. Brenneman..... W.M.	691	Samuel Marshall..... W.M.
613	W. W. Murfin..... "	692	Edward Grimes..... "
614	L. Ballard..... "	693	A. A. McMurray..... "
616	O. F. Buffe..... "	695	T. J. Cross..... "
617	A. C. Sweeney..... "	696	C. C. Kniffen..... "
618	Albert Naegelin..... "	697	Robert K. Sloan..... "
619	D. R. Bradley..... "		Richard Cole, jr..... S. W.
	P. H. Shelton*..... S. W.	698	J. V. Hosenerv..... W.M.
620	James Snyder..... W.M.	700	Isaac P. Smith..... "
622	B. H. Schulte..... "	701	George S. Dodd..... "
623	J. S. C. Cussins..... J. W.		W. C. Holmes*..... S. W.
627	A. H. Brooks..... W.M.	702	James R. McCall..... W.M.
630	S. M. Burnett..... S. W.	704	John Ray..... "
631	W. A. Colton..... W.M.	705	R. D. Webb..... "
632	J. C. Watson..... "	706	Henry Askins..... "
633	Geo. W. Billings..... "	710	Henry Funk*..... "
635	James M. Bell..... "	711	Stephen A. Reynolds..... S. W.
636	E. H. Pedde..... "	712	Robert Smith..... W.M.
639	Wm. C. Clausen..... "	713	W. M. Alvis..... "
641	J. F. Beal..... "	714	J. W. Francis..... J. W.
642	J. P. Campbell..... "	715	W. A. Shirkey..... W.M.
	H. J. Gillmore..... S. W.	716	George F. Borman..... "
	Frank Crozier..... J. W.	717	James Gray..... "
643	Reinhold Zimmerman..... W.M.		Henry Wunnicke..... S. W.
	William Crear..... S. W.	718	A. H. Story..... W.M.
	William Files..... J. W.	719	John Jack..... "
644	Zack Wirt..... W.M.	721	F. M. Thompson*..... "
645	Philip Sampson..... "	722	T. H. Irvin..... "
646	J. P. Poplin*..... "		Albert E. Burres*..... S. W.
647	L. C. Carlin..... S. W.	723	M. S. Randolph*..... W.M.
648	A. A. Cavins..... W.M.	724	Herman Return..... "
651	W. J. Biggs..... "	725	John S. Hewins..... "
653	John H. Stone..... J. W.	727	John D. Piper..... S. W.
655	W. C. Stilson..... W.M.	728	H. A. Schermerhorn..... W.M.
656	J. Griesheim..... "	729	S. Beam..... "
657	Timin Jenkins..... "	730	W. S. Summers..... "
658	F. E. Jenkinson..... "	731	Edward Watkins..... "
659	R. W. Blakeslee..... S. W.		George Carter..... S. W.
660	W. A. Gaunt..... W.M.		S. H. Dorrans..... J. W.
662	J. C. Behrer..... "	732	G. W. Howell..... W.M.
663	James Jones..... "		Abraham Babcock*..... S. W.
664	S. G. Lister..... "	733	Amos Ball..... W.M.
665	Benton Tippsword..... "	734	Charles W. Hollandsworth..... "
666	T. G. Athey..... "	735	Albert Grandsen..... "
667	Seward A. Eddy..... "	737	A. G. Barnes..... "
668	J. J. Conner..... "	738	Charles F. Ross..... "
669	Paul Ziemsen..... "	739	James L. Macfarlane..... "
670	J. P. Ivy..... "	741	Theo. Evans..... S. W.
672	D. W. Hammock..... "	742	John W. Vance..... W.M.
673	R. L. Fleming..... "	743	Warren Newcomb..... "
675	A. V. Tulpin..... "	744	J. D. Bellamy..... "
677	G. G. Gowdy..... "	745	James L. McLain..... "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
746	Carl Swigart*..... W.M.	795	Samuel M. St. Clair..... J. W.
747	Thos. M. Wimmer	796	F. P. Armstrong..... W.M.
748	Henry C. Gordon..... S. W.	797	Lincoln P. Goodhue
749	Enoch Summer..... W.M.		Henry F. Santell..... S. W.
750	Wm. H. Shaw..... "		Ossian D. Frary..... J. W.
752	J. W. Smith..... "	798	W. T. Butler..... "
754	Simon Holmes..... "	799	H. L. Henline..... S. W.
755	G. F. Haigh..... "	800	Chas. C. Jackson..... W.M.
756	John M. Donnell..... "		M. E. Robinson..... S. W.
757	W. A. Small..... "		B. S. Church..... J. W.
758	David Dalling..... "	801	S. B. Sale..... W.M.
759	A. G. Scudamore..... S. W.	802	S. H. Bundy..... "
762	I. M. Taylor..... W.M.	803	J. L. Priestman..... "
763	W. C. Trowbridge..... "	804	James Wares*..... "
764	F. E. Ashworth..... "	805	Will E. Dudley..... "
765	G. W. Lorenz..... "	806	I. L. Lemmon..... "
	John H. Bothwell..... S. W.	807	S. P. Ingram..... "
	Hugh McDermid*..... J. W.	808	Wm. McKie..... "
766	P. M. Powell..... W.M.	809	George W. Kimbro..... "
767	Walter C. Schmidt..... "	810	W. H. Roberts..... "
768	James Price..... "		John A. McKeever..... S. W.
	Thomas Hicks..... S. W.	811	Bart Holmes..... W.M.
	W. D. Donaldson..... J. W.	815	Herbert L. Whitaker..... "
769	C. W. Bayles..... W.M.		Theo. J. H. Schroeder..... S. W.
770	C. W. Smith..... "		Thomas Ginnever..... J. W.
771	Wm. S. Moseley..... "	816	B. G. Brooks..... W.M.
772	J. N. Berry..... "	817	Elbert McInturff..... "
773	H. F. W. Spilver..... "	818	Frank C. Kuhn..... "
774	G. A. Sandke..... "	819	James H. Porter..... "
	William Bruce..... S. W.		William R. Smith..... S. W.
	E. F. Seavey..... J. W.		Bruce W. Durham..... J. W.
776	Oliver Aggar..... S. W.	820	W. W. Johnston*..... W.M.
777	J. M. Northmore..... W.M.	821	Geo. W. Buffington..... "
778	W. H. Eskew..... "	822	A. M. Kean..... "
779	C. E. Minerhoff..... "	823	H. M. Timms*..... "
	James Beaumont..... S. W.	825	C. F. Jenne..... "
	A. G. Dicus..... J. W.	826	Geo. P. Thomas..... "
780	F. C. Ralston..... W.M.		F. E. Hewitt..... J. W.
	Ernest Saunders..... S. W.	827	Charles D. Ames..... "
	W. S. Robinson*..... J. W.	829	George W. Hughes..... W.M.
781	James Parnall..... W.M.	830	James H. Ellis..... "
782	J. A. Littler..... "	831	G. M. Dickson*..... "
783	Henry Wink..... "	832	Jno. A. Stout*..... "
784	Albert C. Pirleke..... "	833	John L. Griffin..... "
785	M. Gerbrick..... "	834	Rufus H. Smith..... "
786	A. W. Barker..... "	835	F. Kohl..... "
	Geo. C. Fetter..... S. W.	836	Seymour S. Borden..... "
787	August J. Weinel..... W.M.		Robert B. Gillis..... S. W.
788	T. J. Diehl..... "		John H. Brown..... J. W.
	Geo. Gordon..... S. W.	837	C. L. Watson..... W.M.
789	G. H. Gillespie..... W.M.	838	W. F. Spence..... "
790	R. S. Sallee..... "	839	Charles E. Piper..... "
791	Walter H. Towne..... "		Charles W. Morris..... S. W.
792	C. Lee Wood..... "		Milan M. Hitchcock..... J. W.
793	S. G. Jarvis..... "	840	Jacob F. Blissng..... W.M.
794	F. C. Karber..... "	841	George W. Rigg*..... "
795	James B. Tallman..... "		W. H. Baird*..... J. W.
	Mark A. Foote..... S. W.	842	Gregory H. Hovnarian..... W.M.

*Proxy.

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Officers.....	20	District Deputies.....	28
Members of Committees.....	46	Representatives.....	775
Past Grand Officers not on Committees.....	2	Total.....	871
Number of Lodges represented, 609.			

RESOLUTION.

M.W. Bro. J. C. Smith read the following resolution and moved its reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

M.W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier offered as an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Correspondence, which carried.

WHEREAS, The National Grand Lodge of Egypt, of which Idris Ragheb Bey is the M.W. Grand Master, and which is recognized by all the Grand Lodges of Europe with which this Grand Lodge is in communication, has asked to be recognized by this Grand Lodge. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois does hereby recognize the said Grand Lodge of Egypt as a regularly formed Grand Lodge of Ancient Craft Masons, and bids it welcome into the family of grand lodges with which we are in communication.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge returns the good wishes of M.W. Grand Master Idris Ragheb Bey, and cheerfully accepts the exchange of representatives with that Grand Lodge.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

M.W. Bro. James A. Hawley moved that the Grand Lodge now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which was carried.

The Grand Master acknowledged the receipt of a beautiful bouquet in the following words:

I want to call your attention to this handsome bouquet that adorns the platform. It has a card on it which reads: "Compliments of Lincoln Park Lodge," of this city. I want to convey the gratitude of this Grand Lodge to Lincoln Park Lodge for its grateful remembrance.

INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.

R.W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, 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.

The Grand Master announced that the District Deputy Grand Masters would act as distributing tellers, and that the following brethren act as counting tellers:

Bros. C. M. Forman, T. M. Crossman, Jacob Krohn, D. J. Avery, W. K. Forsyth.

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, was adopted:

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

Your committee, to whom were referred the Grand Master's address, have given it careful consideration, and beg leave to report, that they recommend reference to the Committee on Obituaries all relating to Necrology; to the Committee on Finance all relating to "the East St. Louis tornado," to fees received for special dispensations, and to "district meetings;" to the Committee on Lodges U. D. all relating to dispensations for lodges; to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances the case of Richmond Lodge No. 143, and of Sigwalt Lodge No. 813, and to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence the parts under the captions of "Life Membership," "Questions of Law and Usage," and "Decisions."

In view of the power granted by you last year to the Committee on Charity to carry out the recommendations of Grand Master Goddard for relief of the past and future necessities of Past Grand Master Harrison Dills, your committee recommend that the action of that committee in the premises be approved, and that the recommendations of the Grand Master to continue said relief be adopted.

Your committee also recommend that the action of the M. W. Grand Master, on the recommendation of the Committee on Charity, in paying forty-five dollars for half of the funeral expenses of Frank C. Cults out of moneys received from the lodge now defunct, of which the late brother was a member, be approved.

Your committee desire to apply their words of hearty commendation of what the address of last year said of the advantages of Masonic Schools of Instruction to the same subject presented in the address of this year, and to commend their continuance to your approval.

Your committee further recommend that all the acts of the M.W. Grand Master in pursuance of his constitutional duties, not specifically mentioned herein, be formally approved.

In conclusion, your committee congratulate you upon the profit acquired by the conspicuous success with which the M.W. Grand Master has governed the Craft of this great Grand Jurisdiction, and upon his instructive example to the younger members of the Fraternity, as well by the systematic skill of his administration, as by the poetic and terse words of his report.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WM. E. GINTHER,
H. C. CLEVELAND,
L. K. BYERS.

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. It will be found in the latter part of the proceedings.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

R.W. Bro. Charles H. Patton submitted the following report from the Committee on Lodges under Dispensation, which was, on motion, adopted:

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

Your Committee on Lodges U.D., have carefully examined and considered the record of the work, returns, and by-laws of five lodges under dispensation, and herewith respectfully and fraternally submit the following report referred the same, to-wit:

PARK LODGE,

Located at Rogers' Park, in Cook county, Illinois, and its returns show:

Petitions received.....	40
Rejected.....	6
Not acted upon.....	2

Elected.....	32
Initiated.....	32
Passed.....	30
Raised.....	30
No. signing for dispensation.....	72
	<hr/>
Total membership.....	102

Charter Members.—Benjamin P. Van Court, Fred. J. Donihoo, Frank H. Dean, Daniel D. Bathrick, Samuel U. Denney, Henry C. W. Laubenheimer, Henry C. Edwards, Fred D. Gifford, Frank L. Browne, William T. Irwin, Gottlieb Gerner, Chancy O. Frisbie, Frank A. Turner, Elmer DeWitt Brothers, William H. Ransom, Claud C. Hill, Carroll S. McMillan, Horace C. Alexander. Willard W. Low, William J. Arnold, Raymond W. Beach, George R. Hinners, Henry D. Overdeer, J. Harrison White, Henry G. Redieck, Charles E. Boutwood, Louis G. Wetzel, Franklin H. Doland, Plato G. Emery, Charles W. Hind, Charles T. Pitkin, Thomas C. Massey, David J. Braun, Alonzo P. C. Matson, Walter M. Sempill, David W. Redfield, Laurence D. Benedict, Albert F. Olgen, Joseph H. Servatius, George Addy, Daniel E. Reed, Walter R. McCann, Walter A. Shaw, Edgar S. Foote, John E. Evenden, Charles J. Gerner, James W. Patterson, James J. Barber, Elmer E. Beach, Robert W. Campbell, Edward H. Alling, Charles H. F. Bunte, J. Fred McGuire, Irvin E. Rockwell, Charles E. Merry, Oscar F. Herren, William E. Hatterman, Albert A. Sweet, Benjamin A. Squire, Charles C. McDaniels, James G. McCoy, Edward A. King, Robert F. Thorogood, Harry F. Harvey, Robert B. Stanley, Henry G. Right, William L. Crawford, Charles E. Browne, David B. McMehan, Edward L. Webb, Benjamin M. Smith, Hobart H. Reed, Ernest L. Burrell, John S. Ziegler, George A. Wharton, Will H. Titus, Walter H. Chamberlin, William D. Clark, Ferdinand Bunte, John S. Lawson, William J. Lukens, Hervey E. Keeler, Allan S. Wallace, Charles A. Wetzel, Louis Gerner, James D. Williamson, Thomas F. Easter, Andrew F. Torkilson, Marcus W. Russ, Edmund F. Gerner, William A. Hinners, Wilmot W. Corner, Robert C. Bennett, William S. Antis, Charles A. Birney, Gustavus H. Baumer, William Jenkins, William B. Carpenter, James Mackay, James F. Pratt, Clayton Earl Gamet, Theodore W. Bunte.

The dispensation for this lodge is dated October 12, A.D., 1895. The record of the institution and all the subsequent proceedings of this lodge is a model of neatness, accuracy, and legal formality which many others might profitably, follow, and your committee take pleasure in recommending that a charter be granted to this lodge as "Park Lodge No. 843."

HOPEWELL LODGE.

This lodge is located at Hope, in Vermillion county, Ill., and the dispensation is dated October 30, 1895. Its record of work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	9
Elected.....	9
Initiated.....	9
Passed.....	9
Raised.....	9
No. signing for dispensation.....	13
	—
Total membership.....	22

Charter Members:—Mervin S. Campbell, Orin A. Rice, William W. R. Ludwig, John Cessna, John E. Smith, William Y. Ludwig, Lemuel E. Cessna, Hugh V. Davidson, Willis Scott, Albert Kohler, George Burk, Jesse Blew, John J. Morgan, Amos M. Luman, Thomas Rogers, Fred M. Thomas, Gus. Kohler, Herman G. Friedrich, Melvin S. Farnsworth, Frank Mead, Henry F. Hibler, Charles S. Thompson.

If the state of the record of this lodge was the fault of the membership your committee would not feel justified in recommending a charter. So far as the record shows, it is doubtful if the lodge was ever properly instituted at its beginning. The character of the report of Investigating Committee is spread upon the records, contrary to section 2, Art. XIII, Part II, Grand Lodge By-laws: the names of the committees to whom petitions for the degrees were referred are omitted from the record; and none of the candidates appear to have been recommended by three Master Masons, members of this lodge. Three candidates appear to have been balloted for, elected, and the E.A. degree conferred upon them altogether instead of separately, as required by section 2, Art. XIV, and section 3, Art. XVIII, Part II, Grand Lodge By-laws.

In some cases the record at its beginning states "all officers present" instead of naming the officers and giving their titles, and also fails to state that a lodge was "opened in form" or upon what degree, or otherwise; and it appears to have been the general practice to examine Entered Apprentices, as to proficiency, in F.C. Lodges and Fellow Crafts in M.M. Lodges.

We are inclined to ascribe these serious errors to the inexperience or carelessness of the secretary, as the certificate of qualifications of the three principal officers accompanying the petition for the dispensation precludes the idea that they would suffer such irregularities in their work; and therefore, after admonishing them to exercise

more care in making up their records in the future, we recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as "Hopewell Lodge No. 844."

MARTINTON LODGE,

Located at Martinton, Iroquois county, Ill. Dispensation dated December 24, A.D. 1895, and the record of its work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	6
Elected.....	5
Not acted upon.....	1
Initiated.....	5
Passed.....	5
Raised.....	5
Named in Dispensation.....	9
	<hr/>
Total membership.....	14

Charter Members:—C. H. Edison, S. W. Peebles, S. S. Thomas, A. O. Edison, S. S. Peebles, A. C. Behlke, C. J. Simmons, George W. Bunker, S. L. Miller, Samuel Pilotte, Thomas McSorley, W. J. Webb, Charles Petit.

We find the record, proceedings, and by-laws substantially correct, and recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as "Martinton Lodge No. 845."

BLUFF LODGE

Is located at Bluffs, Scott county, Ill. Dispensation is dated March 3, A. D. 1896, and its returns show the following work, viz:

Petitions received.....	2
Elected.....	2
Initiated.....	2
Passed.....	2
Raised.....	2
Named in dispensation.....	11
	<hr/>
Total membership.....	13

Charter Members:—Frank Linkins, John M. Davis, Herman C. Finney, McClelland Miley, S. R. Clark, H. M. Fuson, W. W. Carver, J. E. Arundel, Franklin C. Funk, S. M. Borum, James Hamilton, Emory Beird, Charles A. House.

We find the returns, record, by-laws and proceedings substantially correct, and recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Bluffs Lodge No. 846.

STRONGHURST LODGE,

Located at Stronghurst, Henderson county, Illinois. Dispensation is dated May 7, 1896, and the returns show the following work, viz:

Petitions received.....	5
Elected.....	4
Rejected.....	1
Initiated.....	4
Passed.....	2
Raised.....	2
Named in dispensation.....	23
Not named in dispensation.....	2
	27
Total membership.....	27

Charter Members:—Geo. T. Chant, R. L. Taylor, Isaac F. Harter, L. M. Loomis, T. J. Hunter, A. W. Aplin, Fred. Bowen, Joseph Atwater, Geo. A. Curry, S. E. Steele, Jay H. Foote, Warren Bowen, David Dobbin, R. B. Miller, Nelson Lewis, S. D. Parsons, Peter Groome, C. E. Drew, Ira Putney, Geo. H. Butler, Edward Doty, T. F. Woodside, Lee W. Shaw, Charles W. Dougherty, Charles R. Kaiser, Matthew Huston, E. E. Taylor.

We find the record, proceedings, by-laws and returns of this lodge are substantially correct, and recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Stronghurst Lodge No. 847.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

C. H. PATTON,
C. J. REUTER,
S. S. CHANCE,
H. C. MITCHELL,
DANIEL J. AVERY,

Committee.

RESOLUTION—By W. Bro. G. W. Johnson.

The Grand Secretary read the following resolution, presented by the representative of Mississippi Lodge No. 385, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

WHEREAS, The evergreen planted at the head of the grave of a Mason is recognized as beautifully figurative of immortal life, and is associated with much that is suggestive to the mind of every Mason: therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the wish of Mississippi Lodge No. 385, A. F. and A. M., that the following resolution be presented to the Grand Lodge at its next annual session, for adoption as part of the burial ritual of the Fraternity.

Resolved, That hereafter an evergreen tree shall be planted at the head of the grave of all Masons buried with Masonic ceremonies, and that it shall become the duty of the several lodges, to see that they live and flourish, as emblematical of the "acacia sprig," and an evergreen token of immortal life.

AMENDMENT—To By-laws, Adopted.

M.W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier called up the following amendment to the Grand Lodge By-laws, proposed last year, and moved its adoption, which was carried unanimously:

Art. XXXII, Part II, 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.

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Proposed.

R.W. Bro. John B. Fithian presented the following amendment to Art. 6, Sec. 4, Part I, of the Grand Lodge By-laws, and it being seconded by more than twenty Representatives, lies over until next year. The section when amended will read as follows:

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

MOTION—Amount of Bond.

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved to fix the bonds of Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary at \$30,000 each. Motion carried.

RESOLUTION.

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

Resolved, That paragraph 3, section II, Art. IX, Part I, of the By-laws shall be construed to require the return to the Grand Secretary of such material only as may be required to make and keep the archives of his office complete.

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.

REMARKS—Of R.W. Bro. W. H. Milburn.

At the request of the Grand Master, the Grand Chaplain addressed the Grand Lodge. His remarks were as follows:

Bro. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

It is an unspeakable pleasure to be with you in your session today, to meet such a vast body of noble, earnest, and ardent men engaged in the prosecution of the noble work of human love, the increase of good will and brotherly kindness among all sons of light. The building up of character, the enlargement of the noblest elements which constitute our human nature, redeeming it from its grossness, its sordidness, sensuality, and selfishness, and bringing it more into harmony with the laws of the universe and into fuller fellowship with Him who is the grand builder of all things, who has called us and consecrated us to the high and noble office, to be his sons, to be brethren and redeemers of the human race: and so I commend you to His care and loving kindness and the loving kindness and tender sympathy, one with another, and to the enlargement of our hearts and the elevation of our lives to that glorious elevation where we shall see as we are seen and know as we are known. We are look-

ing just now, as through a glass darkly, catching merely little images, the dim reflection, as in an imperfect mirror, of the things and hopes which are about us. There is nothing that purges a man's eye and clarifies his vision and ennobles his nature like love; love is the heat of the sun; you have a light in winter time as brilliant from the sun as in the summer, but there is no pulse nor throb of life, there is no atom of germination or fructification during the winter, a light of warmth, of genial rays. The heat of the sun comes with the light: the light itself is darkened because it receives vitality from the heat; and so I care not what man's intellectual power may be, what the breadth of his energy may be, what the state of the brilliancy of his genius may be, if he be a selfish man his genius is beclouded, his intellectual power is narrowed, he degenerates in the scale of being; but let his genius and intellectual power be not only illuminated and cultivated but vivified by the action of love, and all his force is increased a hundred fold, he comes nearer to God and God comes nearer to him. So let this be the aim, the hope, the goal of every Mason. It is the spirit of our institution, and no man does his duty to this noble order, nor to himself, unless he yields himself to this consecration and devotes himself to this high work. The Lord God bless you every one.

CALLED OFF.

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

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 7, A. L. 5896. }
9 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.

R. W. Bro. Cicero J. Lindley presented the following resolution which, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state of Illinois, assembled, that the Grand Master shall not succeed himself in office.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R. W. Bro. C. M. Forman 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 the said committee referred, would most respectfully and fraternally report as follows:

No. 1. Petition for restoration of John W. Frazier, expelled by Stratton Lodge No. 408. The petition is in regular form and the committee recommends the restoration of the said petitioner.

No. 2. Petition of Peter C. Wood for restoration. Petitioner was expelled by Donnellson Lodge No. 255. His lodge petitions for his restoration, and your committee concurs therein.

No. 3. Petition of Joseph H. Cox for restoration, expelled by Sunbeam Lodge No. 428. Petitioner now resides at Pawnee, O. T., and prays to be restored to good standing in the Fraternity. The said Sunbeam Lodge by unanimous vote requests this Grand Lodge to grant the prayer of the petitioner, and your committee also so recommends.

No. 4. Petition for restoration of P. H. McClellan, expelled by Waubansia Lodge No. 160. The necessary number of the members of said lodge having joined in the said petition, your committee concurs in the same.

No. 5. Petition of Adam A. Curry for restoration, expelled by Wataga Lodge No. 291. The lodge by unanimous vote asks the Grand Lodge to grant the prayer of the petitioner and your committee favorably reports thereon.

No. 6. Petition of Reidsen E. Reeves for restoration, suspended by Galesburg Lodge No. 372. This lodge is now defunct. The petitioner was, on August 20, 1894, suspended for non-payment of dues, which amount due at that time has been paid into the hands of the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge as appears from the certificate by him issued, and the officers of Albia Lodge No. 505, of Albia, Iowa, where Bro. Reeves now resides having petitioned this Grand Lodge for the restoration of the petitioner, your committee joins in the said request.

No. 7. Petition of Jasper N. Fitswater for restoration, expelled from Cairo Lodge, No. 237. The said lodge recommends the restoration of the said brother, and your committee concurs in the same.

No. 8. Petition of Samuel H. Hood for restoration, expelled by Moscow Lodge No. 457. The petition is accompanied by a recommendation of the said lodge, and your committee joins in said recommendation.

No. 9. Petition of John Classen, for restoration, expelled by Full Moon Lodge No. 441. Your committee finds the papers in this case are in proper shape, and recommends that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

No. 10. Petition for restoration of Neal Glass, expelled by Cambridge Lodge No. 49. The members of the said lodge when the said petition was acted upon having voted unanimously favorably to the granting of the petition, your committee so recommends.

No. 11. Petition of D. W. King for restoration, expelled by Cambden Lodge No. 648. The petitioner was expelled by said lodge for having defrauded two brother Master Masons. The papers show that the petitioner, now residing at Weir, Kansas, has refunded to said brothers the amount so borrowed, though not compelled to do so by law, and the lodge having by vote of fifteen out of nineteen members present having recommended his restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, your committee, after duly considering the facts as indicated from the papers in the case, would recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

No. 12. Petition for restoration of John J. Madden, expelled by Farmers' Lodge No. 232. The petition bears date of August 16, 1894. A letter from the secretary of the said lodge accompanies the petition bearing date of October 30, 1895, or more than one year subsequent to the date of the petition. The secretary states that the

petition was "acted on and carried, all the resident members having been notified." It does not appear, however, how many members were present, how many voted in the affirmative and how many in the negative, or whether the action of the lodge was had at a stated or special communication: neither is the letter or certificate under the seal of the lodge. Your committee is therefore unable to determine whether the action of this lodge is regular, and deems it advisable to refer this case to the said Farmers' Lodge No. 232, for a compliance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws relating thereto.

No. 13. Petition for restoration of Vincence Sezembzky, formerly a member of Constantia Lodge No. 783, expelled by this Grand Lodge at its last annual communication. This petition is made by the said Constantia Lodge, and is accompanied by a copy, properly verified, of a resolution unanimously passed at a regular communication of said Constantia Lodge, in which resolution issue is taken with the Grand Lodge in its reversal of the action of the said Constantia Lodge, which upon a trial acquitted the accused. Also declaring the belief of the members of the said lodge in the innocence of the accused, he having denied the offense charged under oath and upon his honor as a Master Mason, which resolution impugned this Grand Lodge, or the committee thereof, of having acted on evidence of "such inherent improbability as to be unworthy of credit." The resolution concludes with a declaration of the members of the said lodge of their high opinion of the accused, and bear witness of a long acquaintance with him, of a life "uniformly upright and exemplary in every particular." The petition is signed by sixty-six (66) of the members of the said Constantia Lodge, out of a total membership of seventy-four (74). Accompanying the petition is also one by Waldeck Lodge No. 674, joining in the request for the restoration of the accused, which latter petition is signed by a part of the officers and members of the said Waldeck Lodge. All of which constitute a strong appeal to your committee to recommend to this Grand Lodge the restoration of the said Vincenz Sezembzki. Your committee, however, has given this matter a most careful consideration. It finds that your Committee on Appeals and Grievances did at the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge give to this case a thorough investigation: that after a full hearing of the facts and the evidence relating thereto, the written part of which is very voluminous, the said committee reversed the decision of the said Constantia Lodge, in its declaration of the innocence of the accused, and meted out to him that punishment that, in their judgment, was just and proper. Your committee, while it earnestly desires to do justice to every Mason in this grand jurisdiction and would not knowingly and intentionally withhold from him any of his Masonic rights, yet in justice to the fifty-two thousand Masons of the state of Illinois, and in order to ever maintain the high

dignity of the Craft, we cannot recommend a reversal of the decision of the committee in this case, or to set aside the action of the Grand Lodge, and would therefore recommend to this Grand Lodge a non-compliance with the prayer of the petition.

All of which is most fraternally submitted,

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

R.W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther called up the amendments to sec. 2, art. 11, part 2; sec. 2, art. 12, part 2; sec. 3, art. 12, part 2; secs. 6 and 7, art. 13, part 2; sec. 1, art. 15, part 2; and sec. 5, art. 15, part 2. Grand Lodge By-laws, proposed last year, and moved their adoption. After a full discussion the amendments were rejected.

M.W. Bro. J. C. Smith moved that Pana Lodge No. 226, El Paso Lodge No. 246, Mt. Erie Lodge No. 331, Kendrick Lodge No. 430, Miles Hart Lodge No. 595, 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.

RESOLUTION—By M.W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier.

The following resolution was introduced by M.W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, and on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Masonic Correspondence be, and is hereby instructed, to prepare, in alphabetical order, the name and location of all the Grand Lodges of Craft Masonry in the world which are recognized by the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois as regularly and legitimately exercising Masonic authority, in their respective jurisdictions, and be it further

Resolved, That in conjunction therewith that same Committee prepare, in like manner, a list of the names and location of all alleged Grand Lodges or other bodies or association of persons pretending to exercise Masonic authority over, or the government of, Ancient Craft Masonry, in any empire, dominion, or country in the world, together with the information that no person or persons claiming to hail from or to be identified with such bodies or associations is or are wholly in-

eligible to the *privilege* of visitation to any lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved Further, That the Grand Secretary is *ordered* to have printed, in convenient form for ready reference, the lists herein proposed, and transmit a copy thereof to each and every lodge in the state of Illinois with an abstract of our laws and regulations appertaining to visitation.

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.

ORATION.

BY R. W. BRO. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, GRAND ORATOR.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren:

I am deeply impressed by this august presence. I count it indeed high privilege, upon an occasion so fraught with interest, to be permitted to address the chosen representatives of more than fifty thousand Free and Accepted Masons.

My words are to those who sit in high places; who bear lawful authority in the seven hundred lodges that make up the Masonic jurisdiction of this great commonwealth—

“To you who hold a nobler office upon earth
Than arms, or power of brains, or birth,
Could give the warrior kings of old.”

And what shall I say, Most Worshipful Grand Master, of the wonderful Brotherhood, whose honored representatives are now gathered about me. Need I speak of its origin,—of its antiquity,—of its history? When and where it first had its being, we may not know. But who can doubt that in the shadowy past, in an age when history was yet unborn, “in low vales, and upon high mountain tops,” its mystic rites were practiced.

“*Anno Domini*” are the significant words of Christendom—representing the masterful period whence events find date in our calendar. And yet, this Fraternity, not then in its infancy, witnessed the coming of Him “who spake as never man spake before.” In the words of an eloquent brother, “this Fraternity was old when the soldiers of Cæsar landed on the shores of Britain: old when Alexander carried the civilization of Asia to Europe. It antedated Rome and Athens,

the years of Confucius, Buddha, David, and Solomon. And who can know but the Grand Master of the long ago may have tested with plumb and level the foundation stones of the Pyramids?"

While this continent was yet untrod by the foot of civilized man, Freemasonry had an existence. When that mighty army, gathered from all parts of civilized Europe, marshaled under princes and kings, started upon its first crusade to the Eastward there marched in its van chivalrous knights from the temple, to assist in reclaiming the tomb of the Savior from the profane touch of the Saracen. This institution has witnessed the rise and fall of many of the once mighty kingdoms of the earth. It has seen nations perish, and their memory lost to history. The very marble erected to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious sages and warriors of antiquity has crumbled to dust; the names it sought to rescue from oblivion are forever lost in the shadows. But this Order, despite the ravages of time, has come down to us through a long succession of ages, with its signs and its symbols, its significant ceremonies, its creed of universal brotherhood, all unimpaired.

What of its history? Wherever civilization, in any of its phases, has found an abiding place, there has Freemasonry erected its altars. Following close in the wake of civilization, even in its crudest form, it has come down the ages, the witness of the mightiest events known to history.

Masonic anniversaries recall no memories of war—of bloody strife. No orphans' tears are mingled with its festivities. Their approach is along the gentle pathway of peace.

The Masonic Order is eminently conservative. It is antagonistic to whatever would needlessly overturn or destroy existing institutions. Marshaled under no party banner, advocating no party policy, and as such the adherent of no particular form of government, it has during the rolling centuries been a potent agency in compassing the welfare of the state. In all countries and times it has numbered among its adherents, the representatives of whatever was best in the existing civilizations. At all periods its membership has included advanced advocates of social order, of stable government, of religious toleration.

"America is the child and heir of all the ages." In our colonial days, an invaluable inheritance from our English-speaking ancestors across the sea was the institution of Freemasonry.

It was Wendell Phillips who said: "Races love to be tried in two ways—first, by the great men they produce; second, by the average merit of the mass of the race." Tested by this rule, and what shall be the judgment of the great arbiter as to the institution of Freemasonry, since its first altar was builded in the Western world? In how far have its principles, its tenets, become a part of the civilization which for two centuries has illumined every page of American

history? Tested thus, and what of the individual, what of the mass, in the famous land that was the dream of Columbus?

It is said that in Venice there is sacredly preserved a letter written by Culumbus, a few hours before he sailed from Palos. With reverent expression of trust in God—humbly but with unfaltering faith—he spoke of his past voyage to “that famous land.” He builded wiser than he knew. His dream, while a suppliant in the outer chamber of kings, and while keeping lonely vigil upon the deep, was the discovery of a new pathway to the Indies. Yet, who can doubt that to his prophetic soul was even then foreshadowed something of “that famous land,” with whose history, tradition and song his name and fame are linked for all time. Was it Mr. Winthrop who said of Columbus and his compeers: “They were the pioneers in the march of independence, the precursors in the only progress of freedom, which was to have no backward step.” In the modest words of the great navigator, he only “opened the gates,” and lo, there came in the builders of a new and mighty nation.

How significant the words “the builders.” Was it Mirabeau who said “words are things?” In God’s own time, brave men and women, of our own language and blood, following the pathway of the great navigator, set sail for “that famous land.” The Puritan landed at Plymouth, the Cavalier at Jamestown. Then followed the struggle with the untamed forces of nature, with savage beasts, and yet more savage men. Then the public defences were set up; then were builded the rude temples of learning and of worship, and in time the first Masonic altars were erected.

It were a needless task to tell how, with the historic spots I have mentioned as starting points, a continent was reclaimed and peopled; how, from the Atlantic seaboard, the streams of population steadily flowed to the great central valley, and to the western limits of the continent. Is it too much to say that the institution of Freemasonry has proved a potent co-worker with schoolhouse and church in the wonderful achievements that constitute the warp and woof of our civilization?

Tested again, by the rule I have indicated, what of the individual member, and what of the institution? In the brief time allotted, I could hardly name the illustrious brothers of our craft who have been such potent factors in the work of building a nation. Two names, illustrious for all time—the one of Puritan, the other of cavalier descent—stand in bold outline upon the pages of history. The monument at Bunker Hill will serve to remind the on-coming generations of the courage, the lofty patriotism, of Joseph Warren, the first Grand Master of Massachusetts: illustrious as a soldier, no less illustrious as a Freemason. No monument is needed to recall to future ages the name of Washington. And yet this, the greatest of men, after having by his sword achieved independence for his

country, and later, by wise counsels, aided in formulating the great compact, which for more than a hundred years has held states and people in bond indissoluble; Washington, after laying down the great office to which he had twice been elevated by his grateful countrymen, thought it derogated nothing from his greatness and dignity, to wear the insignia, and preside over the deliberations of a lodge of Freemasons. On the 18th of September, 1793, the corner-stone of our national capitol was laid, as the old cronicle reads, "by our Worshipful Brother, George Washington," wearing the sash and the apron that had been wrought by the hands of the wife of the eminent patriot and Freemason, the Marquis de Lafayette. Truly, Warren, Franklin, Washington, Lafayette, are names to conjure with. What Mason does not glory in such kinship?

During the early manhood of some who now hear me, there yet dwelt within the borders of this commonwealth, survivors of the noble band, who at Tippecanoe had achieved final victory over the fierce savage and his allies—thus securing for all time to the hearthstone of the frontiersman safety and peace. A splendid county in Illinois will bear to future ages the honored name of one of the knightliest of the fallen heroes of that dread conflict—Colonel Jo Daviess, illustrious as statesman and soldier, equally illustrious as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

There are yet living honored members of the Fraternity, who remember something of the fierce excitement that more than sixty years ago swept over many portions of our country. A candidate for the presidency of the United States was supported upon the single issue of deadly hostility to Freemasonry. With pride we recall the historic fact that the respective leaders of the two great political parties then in existence, Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, had each in his adopted state held the high office of Grand Master of Masons.

The waters of Lake Michigan chant the eternal requiem of Douglas—"great in life, greater yet in death"—more than fifty years ago the Grand Orator of this jurisdiction. To such men there is no death.

"To live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die."

In his wonderful essay upon Bacon, Macaulay thus arraigns the philosophy of Aristotle: "Suppose that Justinian, when he closed the schools of Athens, had called on the last few sages, who still haunted the portico, and lingered around the ancient plane trees, to show their title to public veneration; suppose he had said: 'A thousand years have elapsed since in this famous city Socrates posed Protagoras and Hippias; during this thousand years the large proportion of the ablest men of every generation has been employed in constant efforts to bring to perfection the philosophy which you teach. That philosophy has drawn to itself almost all the sap and vigor of the human intellect. What profitable truth has it taught us? For our race, what has it accomplished, during all these centuries?'"

Standing in the twilight of the nineteenth century, what is the answer of the Freemason to the question, "What has your Order, hoary with age, accomplished? What your title to public veneration?"

Then might it be answered: In the ages when the blackness of paganism shrouded the world, when cruel torture was often a part of religious rites—even then there gleamed through the darkness light from Masonic altars. In the ages when idols were set up for worship in the temple, when the many bowed the knee to Baal, the Craftsman knew none other than the true and living God. At a period much less remote, when notwithstanding the advancing strides of modern civilization the world yet knew little of religious toleration; the creed of the Mason was "the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man;" his faith, the living words of the Prince of Peace; his charity, "as broad and general as the casing air." Eschewing every semblance of sectarianism, on every altar was found "the Book," in every lodge room the blessed symbol. It was his belief that the only acceptable worship was such as found holy sanction in the high court of the individual conscience. All that he claimed for himself he unhesitatingly conceded to his fellow.

Responding yet more explicitly to the inquiry, What has been accomplished? it may be said that the Masonic Order, from a feeble beginning, "a little cloud no larger than a man's hand," a century and a half ago, is now confessedly a potent factor upon the North American continent. In Illinois, yet in the first century of its history as a state, there are seven hundred Masonic lodges, with a membership exceeding fifty thousand. In the United States, near fifty jurisdictions, with an aggregate membership of more than seven hundred thousand Free and Accepted Masons.

Every Mason is free-born. In the ancient days this expression was one of deep import. There can be no compulsion; but every seeker after light comes "of his own free will and accord." There is no test for admission, involving the wealth, social position, or mere attainments of the candidate. Our faith is voiced in the immortal verse of our illustrious brother:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp.
A man is a man, for all that."

In the lodge room, as in the grave, "all ranks are leveled, and the shepherd's crook is laid beside the scepter."

The Masonic creed is brief, and all-embracing—"the fatherhood of God—the brotherhood of man." No man can be a Mason unless he be a believer in the living God. No fatalist or atheist can cross the threshold of the lodge room.

This order knows no sect. "It is the helpmate of all who seek the truth, the right, and the light." In this connection I may be

pardoned for quoting the closing lines of the confession of faith of the old poet:

"Let pridish priests do battle about creeds,
The church is mine, that does most Christlike deeds."

It has been truly said "the Masonic institution is a great fact." Whether, like the English constitution, the slow growth of centuries, or whether, in the words of Gladstone, like our own wonderful compact, "struck off at a given time from the brain and purpose of man," it is not ours certainly to know.

Was it Lieber who said: "Great truths approach slowly. As the ancients said of the avenging gods, they are shod with wool, so of great ideas in history. Great truths always dwell a long time with small minorities, and the real voice of God is often that which rises above the masses, not that which follows them."

This we know, as a great fact the institution of Freemasonry descended to us, and so may it descend to the generations to follow. As we have received so may we impart to those upon whom will be cast the responsibility of maintaining its autonomy, its integrity, its lofty spirit, and thus preserving the ancient landmarks, during the century upon which we are about to enter.

Mighty things have been wrought out in this the latest born of the nations, during the century now drawing to its close. And yet, it has been well said, "We are entering upon a new era, of which the twentieth century will be the beginning, and for which the nineteenth century has been a preparation." What our eyes behold is but the earnest of things more glorious yet to follow. Progress is the law of this American race, which stands for all that is best of all the races. Truly, it is a race that knows no rest. Was it Macaulay who said, "A point which yesterday was invisible, is the goal today, and will be the starting-post tomorrow." Something of what is now dimly foreshadowed may be gleaned from the words of an eloquent churchman: "We can not but believe that a singular mission is assigned to America, glorious for ourselves, and beneficent to the whole race—that of bringing forth a new social and political order, based more than any other that has heretofore existed, upon the common brotherhood of man, and, more than any other, securing to the multitude of the people social happiness and equality of rights."

Can it be doubted that in the fulfillment of this prophecy, the accomplishment of the stupendous work, for which one hundred years has been but the period of preparation, the institution of Freemasonry will prove a potent factor?

This Fraternity, with its wonderful organization, extending to every part of our domain: numbering among its adherents representatives of every calling known to human life—the toiler for daily bread, no less than men of letters and of great affairs;—its living faith the

sublime code whose inspiration was drawn from the awful lessons from Sinai, and from the gentle message from the Mount: its ritual the marvel of the ages; its ceremonies, its mysteries, its language—such as only the craftsmen may know: thus equipped, thus inspired, this wondrous Order will be in the forefront of the appointed instrumentalities that upon the trestle board of the outstretched years are to work out the deep designs whose accomplishment will be the upbuilding, the elevation, the ennobling of our race. As in the past, so in the on-coming years, this institution will stand for stability in government—the antagonist of needless change: for religious toleration—the freedom alike of belief and of unbelief: for the largest measure of liberty—liberty regulated and restrained by law. It will stand for all that the sure test of time has shown to be best in what makes up the warp and woof of our splendid civilization. In a word, the sublime mission of Freemasonry will be accomplished, in part, by conserving not destroying what it has cost our race the sleepless endeavor of centuries to achieve.

Beautifully has it been said: “The future is lighted for us with the radiant colors of hope. Peace shall reign supreme.”

Most Worshipful Grand Master and brethren: “How beautiful on the mountain are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings: that publisheth peace.” The last words of the wonderful exclamation of the inspired writer is text sufficient for many discourses upon Freemasonry. We have “broken with the past,” and for our own land is it too much to say, for the future “our greatest interest is peace.” Recalling the words of Bastiat, that “the ogre war costs as much for his digestion as for his meals,” may we not believe that the potent voice of the future will be that from study and hall rather than from field and camp? For the achievement of independence and safely garnering up its priceless fruits: for the vindication at a later period of national honor: and yet later, for the maintenance of national life, appeal was had, and justly, to the dread tribunal whose symbol is the sword. And yet who more than the Craftsman, whose creed is universal brotherhood, will hail the coming day when the nations shall learn war no more forever, the day that ushers in the eternal reign of peace.

With the wonderful modern appliances that science has contributed to the art of war, it were impossible that in the future the controversies of nations should be settled by wager of battle. The agencies for the destruction of property and human life are so tremendous that they will be invoked only in cases of dire necessity. The court of war will indeed be that of last resort.

“Ring out the thousand wars of old—
Ring in the thousand years of peace.”

More potent today than at any period of the world's history, are the instrumentalities for good. Let each craftsman realize his re-

sponsibility, his high privilege, in these earnest days, of bearing some humble part in working out the great designs that look to the purification, the uplifting of mankind. With such aids, such inspiration, the world will, with the rolling years, grow better—the sum of human happiness will be increased. Truly, the future is resplendent with hope.

“Out of the shadow of night,
The world moves into light,
It is daybreak everywhere.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard presented the following report from the Committee on Finance, which, on motion, was adopted:

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

Your Committee on Finance fraternally reports that it has examined the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and finds them correct. For a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, reference is made to the annual reports of said officers.

The condition of the treasury of the Grand Lodge is found to be as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance in hands of Grand Treasurer October 1, 1895.....	\$41,928 91
Received from all sources	42,094 75
Total receipts.....	\$84,023 66

CR.

Paid mileage and per diem to Representatives.....	\$15,720 90
Paid Grand Officers and Committees.....	2,801 20
Paid miscellaneous orders.....	11,309 43
Paid for City of Chicago bonds and interest	9,742 79
Balance in hands of Treasurer October 1, 1896.....	44,449 34
Total.....	\$84,023 66

CHARITY FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1895.....	\$ 1,318 26
Received during the year.....	337 00
Total.....	\$ 1,655 26

CR.

Paid on orders.....	\$ 785 00
Balance on hand.....	870 26
Total.....	\$ 1,655 26

ASSETS OF GRAND LODGE OCTOBER 1, 1896.

Balance on hand general fund.....	\$44,449 34
Balance on hand charity fund.....	870 26
City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, par value.....	50,000 00
	<hr/>
Total assets.....	\$95,319 60

Your committee deems it proper to suggest that the balance now in hands of the Grand Treasurer on general fund is subject to the appropriations herein recommended if concurred in by the Grand Lodge and the amount of special orders recommended, if approved: thus leaving an estimated net balance in this fund of \$8,723.19.

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

Mileage and per diem.....	\$19,000 00
Printing proceedings.....	2,500 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
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$34,200 00

Your committee recommends appropriating as follows, and that the Grand Secretary be directed to draw orders for the several amounts:

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence...	\$ 300 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.....	100 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, expenses, etc.....	105 00
W. Bro. G. H. B. Tolic, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, stenographer.....	50 00
M.W. Bro. J. C. Smith, rent of Music Hall.....	500 00
Bro. William Jenkins, mileage and per diem, securing transportation for representatives... ..	50 24
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., printing reports Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and Committee on Correspondence.....	417 53
John A. Ladd, revising and correcting mileage and per diem book.....	25 00

After careful consideration we recommend also that the following claims be allowed and orders drawn for the amounts:

Fred Stichter, dues paid in advance to National Lodge No. 596, charter revoked.....	\$ 3 75
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W. S. Johnson, paid in advance for F. C. degree to Hinsdale Lodge No. 649, degree not conferred on account charter revoked.....	10 00
H. Geo. Prouty, stationery and postage and services as secretary of Hinsdale Lodge No. 649, \$15 less the amount of dues he owes in books of said Lodge	
William Evernder, storage of property of Hinsdale Lodge No. 649, and packing and shipping same.....	25 00
F. A. Whitney, services rendered acct. Hinsdale Lodge No. 649..	4 90

We further recommend that the members of committees be allowed the usual additional compensation of \$3 per day.

Your committee made a thorough examination of the books, etc., of the Grand Secretary in May last, at his office in Bloomington. We found them to be models of neatness, and accurate in every detail. We feel it proper to make special mention of the efficient manner in which the Grand Secretary's office is conducted.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

L. A. GODDARD,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Committee.

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.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
Owen Scott.....	Grand Master.....	126	12 60	\$.	12 60	Bloomington.
Edward Cook.....	Dep. Grand Master.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
Chas. F. Hitchcock.....	Senior Gr. Warden.....	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
George M. Moulton.....	Junior Gr. Warden.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer.....					Chicago.
J. H. C. Dill.....	Grand Secretary.....	126	12 60		12 60	Bloomington.
W. H. Millburn.....	Grand Chaplain.....	215	21 50	6	27 50	Jacksonville.
A. E. Stevenson.....	Grand Orator.....	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
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.
W. O. Butler.....	Grand Marshal.....	216	21 60	6	27 60	LaHarpe.
Walter Watson.....	Gr. Standard Bearer.....	215	21 50	6	27 50	Jacksonville.
Cicero J. Lindley.....	Gr. Sword Bearer.....	249	24 90	6	30 90	Greenville.
Ed. C. Pace.....	Senior Gr. Deacon.....	266	26 60	6	32 60	Ashley.
C. E. Allen.....	Junior Gr. Deacon.....	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
John Lingo.....	Grand Steward.....	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
W. W. Bruce.....	Grand Steward.....	192	19 20	6	25 20	Casey.
W. W. Watson.....	Grand Steward.....	263	26 30	6	32 30	Barry.
A. M. Boring.....	Grand Steward.....	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
Robt R. Stevens.....	Grand Tyler.....			6	6 00	Chicago.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
W. M. Burbank.....	1st District.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
Herbert Preston.....	2d			6	6 00	Chicago.
M. B. Iott.....	3d			6	6 00	Chicago.
Luman T. Hay.....	4th	51	5 10	6	11 10	Woodstock.
Jacob Krohn.....	5th	114	11 40	6	17 40	Freeport.
Chas. E. Groves.....	6th	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll.
Daniel D. Hunt.....	7th	58	5 80	6	11 80	DeKalb.
John B. Pithian.....	8th	37	3 70	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.
Frank G. Welton.....	11th	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge.
Joseph V. Harris.....	12th	182	18 20	6	24 20	Canton.
Henry C. Yetter.....	13th	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
Louis Zinger.....	14th	156	15 60	6	21 60	Peoria.
D. D. Darrall.....	15th	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
Haswell C. Clarke.....	16th	56	5 60	6	11 60	Kankakee.
Robert L. McKinlay.....	17th	160	16 00	6	22 00	Paris.
Chas. F. Tenney.....	18th	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
R. D. Lawrence.....	19th	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
Albert P. Grout.....	20th	235	23 50	6	29 50	Winchester.
Edwin S. Mulliner.....	21st	263	26 30	6	32 30	Quincy.
Alex. H. Bell.....	22d	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
Wm. T. Vanderveer.....	23d	194	19 40	6	25 40	Taylorville.
W. H. Lathrop.....	24th	222	22 20	6	28 20	Newton.
C. Rohrbough.....	25th	220	22 00	6	28 00	Kinmundy.
J. M. Burkhardt.....	26th	226	22 60	6	28 60	Marion.
Henry T. Goddard.....	27th	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	40	73 00	Jonesboro.
Joseph E. Dyas	160	16 00	40	56 00	Paris.
Wm. S. Cantrell .....	.....	.....	40	40 00	Chicago.
Geo. W. Hill	316	31 60	40	71 60	Murphysboro
Eugene L. Stoker	12	1 20	40	41 20	Evanston.
CHARTERED LODGES.					
Loyal L. Munn	114	11 40	20	31 40	Freeport.
Frank W. Havill	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.
George Stadler	170	17 00	20	37 00	Decatur.
Thomas W. Wilson	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield.
James L. Scott	172	17 20	20	37 20	Mattoon.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	26 30	15	41 30	Quincy.
CREDENTIALS.					
J. I. McClintock	286	28 60	20	48 60	Carmi.
P. W. Barclay	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.
Geo. W. Cyrus	242	24 20	20	44 20	Camp Point.
FINANCE.					
Leroy A. Goddard .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
Gil. W. Barnard .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
Samuel W. Waddle	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
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.
L. K. Byers	148	14 80	20	34 80	Altona.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Chas. H. Patton	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.
C. J. Reuter	286	28 60	20	48 60	Lebanon.
S. S. Chance	249	24 90	20	44 90	Salem.
Daniel J. Avery .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
Henry C. Mitchell	308	30 80	20	50 80	Carbondale.
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.					
DeWitt C. Cregier .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
James A. Hawley	98	9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
D. M. Browning .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	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.
Wm. B. Wright	199	19 90	30	49 90	Efingham.
Ed. L. Wahl	230	23 00	30	53 00	Vandalia.
OBITUARIES.					
W. F. Beck	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
Jerome R. Gorin	170	17 00	20	37 00	Decatur.
Geo. W. Warvelle .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.

COMMITTEES.—Continued.

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
PETITIONS.					
A. W. Blakesley	263	26 30	20	46 30	Quincy.
T. M. Crossman	266	26 60	20	46 60	Edwardsville.
C. M. Forman	277	27 70	20	47 70	Nashville.
RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.					
Wm. Jenkins	98	9 80	30	39 80	Dixon.
C. H. Morrell	226	22 60	30	52 60	Augusta.
G. R. Smith	126	12 60	30	42 60	Bloomington.
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.					
Wm. B. Grimes	246	24 60	15	39 60	Pittsfield.
J. W. Rose	231	23 10	15	38 10	Litchfield.
J. R. Ennis	272	27 20	15	42 20	Burnt Prairie.
J. E. Evans	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello.
A. B. Ashley	15	1 50	15	16 50	La Grange.

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total
Bodley	1	Erde W. Beatty	263	26 30	6	32 30
Equality	2	Joe G. Bunker	304	30 40	6	36 40
Harmony	3	E. W. Crawford	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	Albert T. Hey	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	Thomas Cheattle	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	W. A. Dixon	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville	9	David H. Glass	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. John's	13	Herman Struever, jr.	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	Joseph C. Hart	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	C. A. Johnson	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance	16	Eugene Stapp	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb	17	J. W. Bailey	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton	19	R. R. Rule	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock	20	J. E. Helfrick	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass	23	Frank M. Fulks	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	James A. Farmer	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin	25	W. L. Gillham	250	25 00	6	31 00
Hiram	26	Frank Condra	168	16 80	6	22 80
Piassa	27	Wm. C. Johnston	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin	29	F. W. Soady	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mt. Vernon	31	James Hepburn	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental	33	George H. Woods .....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Barry	34	H. M. Hollenbeck	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston	35	T. T. Shoemaker	182	18 20	4	22 20
Kavanaugh	36	Bernhard Dittmar	144	14 40	6	20 40
Monmouth	37	D. Q. Webster	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch	38	W. H. Paul	124	12 40	6	18 40
Hermion	39	Robert A. Kiefer	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	A. J. Newell	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	Ferdinand Munch	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington	43	Frank H. Blöse	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	41	Charles F. Rickey	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	T. M. Watson	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple	46	Thomas I. Ballantine	145	14 50	6	20 50

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem	Total
Caledonia	47	R. G. Crecellus	368	\$6 80	\$6 6	\$6 80
Unity	48	E. C. Cook	36	3 60	6	9 60
Cambridge	49	James Pollock	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton	50	Frank A. Whiteside	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah	51	Charles A. Ramsey	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent	52	D. H. Lallis	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson	53	E. J. Scarborough	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington	55	L. T. Phillips	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio	57	Joseph H. Kerr	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal	58	B. F. Craig	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston	59	I. N. Shields	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere	60	J. H. Thomas	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	R. H. Maxwell	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	G. B. Richards	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	W. W. McCreery	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid	65	Roy A. Mather	30	3 00	6	9 00
Pacific	66	E. T. Eads	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia	67	N. J. Cary	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka	69	Charles W. Thacher	168	16 80	6	22 80
Central	71	Richard Beet	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	Wm. Hartzell	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	John Watts	102	10 20	6	16 20
Roscoe	75	Jabez Love	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo	76	James W. Lumpkins	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie	77	D. G. Burr	160	16 00	6	22 00
Waukegan	78	Jay L. Brewster	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott	79	S. W. Baird	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall	80	Robert Dickson	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius	81	Thomas Keates	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt	84	James M. Kirk	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	W. T. Vaughn	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia	86	Abram Brown	334	33 40	6	39 40
Mt. Pulaski	87	P. H. Oyler	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana	88	L. R. Haack	188	18 80	6	24 80
Fellowship	89	C. T. Holland	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	Herman Felsenheld	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis	91	James L. Elliott	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart	92	C. Brown	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	J. H. Rennick	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	John A. James	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis	96	D. F. Stevens	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior	97	A. V. Hart	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor	98	H. L. Zinser	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville	99	Wm. H. Glass	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria	100	Thomas W. Price	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford	102	R. A. Shepherd	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia	103	R. W. Spencer	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown	104	Henry A. Davidson	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester	105	M. L. McDonough	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster	106	G. M. Saylor	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles	108	S. J. Wilson	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	Louis Blattner	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	John H. Cook	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro	111	Wm. H. Peak	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	H. G. Gibbs	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns	113	R. C. Humbert	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline	114	W. L. Worley	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun	115	S. C. Litwiler	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont	116	J. P. Marshall	213	21 30	6	27 30
Elgin	117	Ole Hanson	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly	118	Geo. L. Kimber	120	12 00	6	18 00
Henry	119	Oscar C. White	217	21 70	6	27 70
Mound	122	E. A. Fish	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka	123	R. B. Trimble	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar	124	C. S. Magner	62	6 20	6	12 20

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem	Total
Greenup.....	125	P. C. Morgan.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire.....	126	H. W. Toenigs.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch.....	127	W. 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	R. W. Johnson.....	249	24 00	6	30 00
Golconda.....	131	J. H. Benham.....	373	37 30	6	43 30
Mackinaw.....	132	L. H. Rogers.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	T. W. Clark.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore.....	134	Chris. Ohlmacher.....	146	5 20	6	11 20
Lima.....	135	L. F. Worley.....	27	2 70	6	3 70
Hutsonville.....	136	C. M. Eaton.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk.....	137	W. D. Sharp.....	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	J. S. Freeman.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City.....	141	Geo. H. Vaupell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	C. C. Pervier.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond.....	143	R. W. Overton.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Dekalb.....	144	H. H. Hunt.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	W. J. DeLaMater.....	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Centre.....	146	J. E. Gray.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	A. S. McDowell.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	Jas. Russ Grace.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Efingham.....	149	David L. Wright.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	Jas. C. Chapman.....	329	32 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill.....	151	Jas. H. Belt, jr.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	George E. Johnson.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay.....	153	Otto Thon.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell.....	154	Almon Stansberry.....	124	12 40	6	19 40
Alpha.....	155	R. R. Strickler.....	103	10 30	6	22 30
Delavan.....	156	A. I. Maclay.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Orbana.....	157	D. E. Bruffitt.....	120	12 00	6	19 00
McHenry.....	158	W. A. Cristy.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee.....	159	A. T. Boyle.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia.....	160	Geo. P. Douaire.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Virden.....	161	W. K. Bowling.....	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope.....	162	J. C. Simpson.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Edward Dobbins.....	163	Frank C. Meserve.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta.....	165	Maskel Lee.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	L. S. Montgomery.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford.....	168	E. W. Scott.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda.....	169	John F. Huffman.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	W. C. Milner.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Grand.....	171	M. H. Tietzort.....	211	21 10	4	25 10
Wayne.....	172	S. A. Graham.....	152	15 20	4	19 20
Cherry Valley.....	173	C. W. Bruck.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	O. J. Wilsey.....	126	12 60	4	16 60
Matteson.....	175	P. W. Werner.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota.....	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Stamton.....	177	Robt. A. Hoxsey.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central.....	178	W. A. Green.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash.....	179	Joseph Cavins.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Germania.....	182	August Torpe.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Abingdon.....	185	W. B. Main.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	Jas. H. Moore.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus.....	188	John S. Grove.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City.....	189	Edward M. Clark.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee.....	190	U. S. Bright.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Farmington.....	192	Leslie W. Morton.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	John Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom.....	194	Camillus McClure.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
La Harpe.....	195	C. B. Ward.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	Ben Hagle.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's.....	197	Amos Irwin.....	257	25 70	6	31 70

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Homer.....	199	J. H. Craven.....	144	14 40	25	20 40
Sheba.....	200	W. H. Gilbert.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia.....	201	W. A. Stoker.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly.....	203	C. C. Vanmeter.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	I. H. Southwick.....	225	22 50	6	29 50
Corinthian.....	205	L. W. Wheeler.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Fairfield.....	206	Arthur W. Crippin.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa.....	207	A. H. Evans.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	R. V. D. Bogart.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Daniel A. Campbell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Logan.....	210	C. E. Clarke.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland.....	211	N. A. Sievers.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Shipman.....	212	Joseph Dodson.....	228	22 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	I. M. VanHorn.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie.....	214	Sol. Lesem.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton.....	216	F. H. Robertson.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Mason.....	217	J. A. Gladson.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem.....	218	B. O. Manker.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland.....	219	Edward H. Warden.....	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet.....	220	F. O. Jahr.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy.....	221	C. A. Buck.....	125	12 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	C. E. Downing.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana.....	226	W. W. Powell.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	David L. Hair.....	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. H. Graddy.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
Wyanet.....	231	W. E. Sapp.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers.....	232	F. M. Jones.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Blandinsville.....	233	O. F. Kirkpatrick.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	T. H. Humphry.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
Dallas City.....	235	Wm. N. Byler.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Charter Oak.....	236	Hugh A. Snell.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo.....	237	Frank Spencer.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Black Hawk.....	238	A. D. Barber.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Chas. Smith.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star.....	240	Jos. P. Gulick.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	J. F. Taylor.....	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	W. L. Duncan.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon.....	244	Deloss A. Baxter.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	Wm. B. Bradsby.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Rob Morris.....	247	Jacob 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	Ed. Rosenbaum.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth.....	251	Geo. W. Pumphrey.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo.....	252	J. W. Edwards.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	Geo. A. Tompkins.....	181	18 10	6	24 10
Aurora.....	254	F. L. Taylor.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnellson.....	255	W. H. Young.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw.....	257	Charles C. Crawford.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon.....	260	Joseph Withington.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon.....	261	Frank E. Harrold.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon.....	262	James H. Smith.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	H. C. Bestor.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove.....	264	M. V. Peterman.....	88	8 80	4	12 80
Vermilion.....	265	George Kelshiemer.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston.....	266	Lucius M. Morrison.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
LaPrairie.....	267	Clarence VanNossdall.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	George F. Howard.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton.....	269	W. A. Hantz.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	W. H. Booth.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney.....	271	Charles C. Buell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Carmf.....	272	Wm. P. Tuley.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Miners.....	273	W. W. Stillman.....	165	16 50	6	22 50

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	No.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Byron.....	274	J. S. Koster.....	83	8 30	96	\$14 30
Milton.....	275	J. A. Miller.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth.....	276	E. L. Robinson.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia.....	277	John Brockman.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	John H. Thornton.....	138	13 80	4	17 80
Neoga.....	279	G. H. Cullum.....	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	Wm. S. Duff.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth.....	286	Oscar Holmes.....	233	23 30	6	28 30
De Soto.....	287	Lafayette Elston.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa.....	288	C. A. Brown.....	59	5 90	4	9 90
Wataga.....	291	C. W. Merrill.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	W. G. Abbott.....	102	10 20	4	14 20
Prophetstown.....	293	H. A. Sturtevant.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	G. E. Warren.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills.....	295	O. J. Reese.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy.....	296	A. A. Whipple.....	263	26 30	4	30 30
Benjamin.....	297	Isaac Cutter.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mechanicsburg.....	299	C. B. Hall.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hinckley.....	301	A. J. Caster.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand.....	302	W. E. Fyler.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven.....	303	Lewis P. Voss.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga.....	305	W. H. McClain.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Lyon Karr.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett.....	307	John W. Haynes.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar.....	308	G. M. Darling.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Harvard.....	309	John W. Groesbeck.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn.....	310	Wm. K. Forsyth.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	John Smith.....	.....	.....	4	4 00
Ionic.....	312	E. D. Mattes.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
York.....	313	John A. Keller.....	156	15 60	4	20 60
Palatine.....	314	C. DeWitt Taylor.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin.....	315	Benjamin Wolfbrandt.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas.....	316	T. N. Boe.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	Fred R. Grigson.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric.....	319	J. F. Lindvall.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Creston.....	320	J. F. VanVoorhis.....	70	7 00	4	11 00
Dunlap.....	321	Philip S. Kirk.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	G. A. Edwards.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	Wm. M. Hanna.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg.....	325	W. H. Howell.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry.....	327	A. A. Adkisson.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona.....	330	H. L. Weaver.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	Alex. S. Jessup.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	John W. Kagey.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	William Bewsher.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Summer.....	334	James I. Wagner.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller.....	335	A. L. Schimpff.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia.....	336	F. M. Fisher.....	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida.....	337	John H. Anderson.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline.....	339	T. J. McCormack.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron.....	340	Arthur M. Bloxam.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon.....	341	Dexter C. Slaten.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summertield.....	342	H. L. Padfield.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
N. D. Morse.....	346	Adam Wenger.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	Frank Thompson.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville.....	348	Joseph J. Ford.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette.....	349	W. R. Owen.....	92	9 20	4	13 20
Fairview.....	350	John H. Suydam.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton.....	351	C. F. H. Carrithers.....	98	9 80	4	13 80
Groveland.....	352	F. M. Gragg.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook.....	353	George W. Lawrence.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	A. P. Lorton.....	201	20 10	6	26 10

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.....	Total.....
Marine.....	355	J. H. Pahlmann.....	277	\$27 70	\$6	\$33 70
Hermitage.....	356	Joseph Green.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion.....	358	Wm. Aubory.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry.....	359	C. E. Morrill.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	Henry J. Cheesman.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas.....	361	Charles Rembe.....	301	30 10	4	34 10
Horeb.....	363	M. H. Spence.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica.....	364	Geo. A. McFerson.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	James Fisher.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola.....	366	Thomas Midwinter.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	H. H. Roberts.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	M. V. B. Montgomery.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman.....	369	Thomas Rutherford.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston.....	371	Dwight C. Morgan.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg.....	373	S. J. Hobbs.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona.....	374	Wm. Husk.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Aroma.....	378	J. C. Danforth.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson.....	379	Charles E. Gabriel.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	James Holeman.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Gill.....	382	Thomas Gibbs.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille.....	383	John Igou.....	93	9 30	4	13 30
Waltham.....	384	William Wilson.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi.....	385	G. W. Johnson.....	132	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport.....	386	John Gillespie.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara.....	388	Henry Hall.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee.....	389	Fayette S. Hatch.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	C. R. Mitchell.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono.....	391	G. W. Manley.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee.....	392	J. W. Heckethorn.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair.....	393	George S. Haskell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville.....	394	C. E. Miner.....	292	29 20	6	35 20
Muddy Point.....	396	Arthur N. Beal.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh.....	397	A. C. Gilmour.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kinmundy.....	398	Myron M. Deiwert.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda.....	399	J. P. Hogue.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Odel.....	401	Charles E. Axt.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	F. C. Poust.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City.....	403	C. E. Walch.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia.....	404	E. E. Whitehome.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	S. C. Morrison, jr.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto.....	406	William Montgomery.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton.....	408	S. E. Lamb.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	Joseph B. Burt.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Mithra.....	410	F. H. Roessler.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hesperia.....	411	J. D. Everitt.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Evening Star.....	414	T. H. Briggs.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	Wm. J. Burns.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton.....	416	H. B. Henderson.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	J. M. Ferrell.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg.....	418	Christ Heiligenstein.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg.....	419	Thomas H. Taylor.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon.....	420	G. M. McKenney.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn.....	421	Chas. H. Ireland.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark.....	422	Fred. F. Danks.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lanark.....	423	H. R. Staley.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter.....	424	Rufus Funk.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville.....	426	C. P. Ross.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud.....	427	N. G. Ziebold.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam.....	428	A. C. Saunders.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	John Burrill.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	W. A. Williams.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	R. O. Van Gilder.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville.....	432	Walter Hanback.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan.....	433	Daniel Porter.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda.....	434	J. P. Schwartz.....	316	31 60	6	37 60

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	No.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Philo.....	436	John Schafer, jr.....	152	\$15 20	6	\$21 20
Chicago.....	437	David Birkenstein.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Camargo.....	440	J. W. McKinney.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland.....	441	A. J. Parker.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey.....	442	Ray J. Howe.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire.....	443	E. C. Sholes.....	51	5 10	6	9 10
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	H. C. Frayser.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	J. W. Armstrong.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Watseka.....	446	Frank P. Martin.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe.....	447	L. C. Conover.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City.....	448	C. H. Widmeyer.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon.....	449	G. G. Lohrs.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loami.....	450	Joseph Jones.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell.....	451	L. T. Watkins.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford.....	453	James W. Sitton.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa.....	454	J. R. Morgan.....	161	16 20	6	22 20
Irving.....	455	C. B. McKinney.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Nokomis.....	456	E. E. Mallory.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow.....	457	G. C. Jones.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Blazing Star.....	458	A. Bourm.....	332	33 20	4	37 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	F. M. Long.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Plainview.....	461	W. J. Donahue.....	231	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	Frank Dillon.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	T. J. Young.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver.....	464	C. W. McMillan.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville.....	465	Chas. W. Beach.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden.....	466	C. P. Dawson.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	H. R. Woodcock.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	Jas. Jordan.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean.....	469	Jas. D. Haise.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul.....	470	B. F. Yates.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	John Fitzgerald.....	50	5 00	4	9 00
Amity.....	472	John E. Norris.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon.....	473	Chas. Schacht.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.....	474	Jos. M. Armin.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito.....	476	Jas. A. McComas.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland.....	477	Wm. O. Ensign.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Pleiades.....	478	Louis J. Hammel.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Wyoming.....	479	Jas. B. Brown.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Momence.....	481	B. L. Tabler.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Lexington.....	482	A. B. Davidson.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Danks.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia.....	485	T. W. Kepley.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen.....	486	Chas. Crassland.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	G. H. Roberts.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City.....	488	T. F. Shannon.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper.....	489	Lewis C. Stewart.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Shannon.....	490	W. W. Booth.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin.....	491	M. J. Platt.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Tower Hill.....	493	John Warren.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Stone Fort.....	495	Marshall Ozment.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Tennessee.....	496	J. W. Aiken.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma.....	497	W. H. Stephens.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro.....	498	James A. White.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul.....	500	Joseph M. Grout.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.....	501	John H. White.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull.....	502	Jos. W. Willis.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin.....	503	Ira W. Lowe.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	E. J. Eggmann.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	O. S. Dentler.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
O. H. Miner.....	506	B. F. Hartman.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home.....	508	H. H. Blake.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Parkersburg.....	509	F. M. Rash.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody.....	510	J. A. Hindman.....	258	25 80	6	31 80

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Clintonville	511	E. C. Hawley	39	\$ 33 30	\$ 6	\$ 9 90
Wade-Barney	512	M. M. Pease	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford	514	W. A. Washburn	129	12 90	6	18 90
Andalusia	516	John D. Walton	172	17 20	6	23 20
Litchfield	517	H. Finklepaugh	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	A. E. Billings	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville	519	Charles Carr	191	19 10	6	23 10
Anna	520	James Norris	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illioipolis	521	B. J. Dorrell	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor	522	John T. Bullard	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham	523	W. J. Smith	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans	524	Chas. Raymond	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia	525	Foster J. Davis	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	H. W. Huehl	5	5 00	6	6 00
Minooka	528	W. A. Thayer	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams	529	R. E. Stewart	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon	530	W. Burkhalter	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton	531	M. M. Billmire	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca	532	W. H. Westcott	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont	533	H. N. Drury	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba	534	Geo. H. Baughman	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman	535	R. J. Fullerton	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield	536	A. E. Motlinger	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin	537	Chas. E. Rock	141	14 10	6	20 10
Lockport	538	J. F. Lotz	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chatsworth	539	W. G. Messler	96	9 60	6	13 60
Harlem	540	R. B. Wilson	8	80	6	6 80
Sigel	541	T. P. Mantz	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda	542	F. M. Moats	120	12 00	6	18 00
Cordova	543	Jno. W. Heany	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia	544	R. H. Mann	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley	547	Thos. R. Lees	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River	548	E. M. Maynard	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sharon	550	Milton F. Booth	122	12 20	6	18 20
Plum River	554	Jas. L. Tyrrell	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt	555	A. F. Schoch	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	John R. Pierce	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	Adolph Arnold	6	6 00	6	6 00
Leland	558	A. H. Dale	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson	559	Geo. W. Sweet	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison	560	F. W. Burhorn	255	25 50	6	31 50
Trinity	562	J. A. Waugh	360	36 00	6	42 00
Winslow	564	August Neusus	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill	565	J. F. Berry	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany	566	Chas. E. Peck	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort	567	S. D. Rotramel	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time	568	James Kelley	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville	570	W. E. Crane	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	H. A. Maxwell	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573	W. S. Allison	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera	574	Wm. S. Watson	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron	575	H. L. Puffer	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	E. H. Smiley	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
Elbridge	579	R. R. Tumblin	171	17 10	6	23 10
Hazel Dell	580	W. F. Taggart	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola	581	Jasper A. Dillow	338	33 80	6	39 80
Highland	583	Robert J. Cook	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	W. A. Bartlett	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher	585	H. C. Porter	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton	587	E. A. Vaughan	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy	588	Elias Burk	279	27 90	6	33 90
Fairmount	590	J. F. Stadler	137	13 70	6	19 70
Fieldon	592	Elias F. Brown	272	27 20	6	33 20

REPRESENTATIVES--Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Miles Hart	595	E. L. McLain	182	\$18 20	\$6	\$24 20
Cerro Gordo	600	Geo. W. Dilling	162	16 20	6	22 20
Parina	601	J. W. Lackey	223	22 30	6	28 30
Watson	602	Frank Mesnard	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark	603	Harry Gamble	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron	604	D. A. Clary	73	7 30	6	13 30
Streator	607	W. B. Wignall	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper	608	M. L. Sherman	91	9 10	4	13 10
Union Park	610	John B. Marples	...	...	6	6 00
Lincoln Park	611	Edward R. Moffat	...	...	6	6 00
Rock River	612	Ed. E. Brenueman	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka	613	W. W. Murrin	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forest	614	L. Bullard	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley	616	O. F. Buffe	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope	617	A. C. Sweeney	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	Albert Naegelin	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick	619	D. R. Bradley	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope	620	James Snyder	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale	622	B. H. Schulte	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust	623	J. S. C. Cussins	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union	627	A. H. Brooks	339	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	J. C. Watson	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis	633	Geo. W. Billings	87	8 70	6	14 70
Rochester	635	James M. Bell	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone	636	E. H. Fedde	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone	639	Wm. C. Clausen	...	...	6	6 00
Comet	641	J. F. Beal	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo	642	J. F. Campbell	...	...	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier	643	Reinhold Zimmerman	...	...	4	4 00
Oblong City	644	Zack Wirt	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose	645	Philip Sampson	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk	646	J. F. Poplin	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville	647	L. C. Carlin	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden	648	A. A. Cavins	239	23 90	6	29 90
Atwood	651	W. J. Biggs	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview	653	John H. Stone	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown	655	W. C. Stilson	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart	656	J. Griesheim	126	12 60	4	16 60
Lafayette	657	Tiffin Jenkins	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island	658	F. E. Jenkinson	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert	659	R. W. Blakeslee	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	6	6 00
Phoenix	663	James Jones	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo	664	S. G. Lister	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland	665	Benton Tipsword	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford	666	T. G. Athey	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie	667	Seward A. Eddy	133	13 30	4	17 30
Burnt Prairie	668	J. J. Conner	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	Paul Ziemsen	...	...	6	6 00
Fillmore	670	J. P. Ivy	293	29 30	6	35 30
Eddyville	672	D. W. Hammock	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal	673	R. L. Fleming	124	12 40	6	18 40
Pawnee	675	A. V. Tulpin	203	20 30	6	26 30
Enfield	677	G. G. Gowdy	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City	679	W. H. Kistler	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement	680	J. H. Stafford	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville	681	S. W. Culp	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mount	682	J. D. Logan	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside	683	Peter Jackson	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia	684	H. N. Ryan	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio	685	Alexander Heflin	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield	686	Charles G. Baker	...	...	6	6 00

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	No.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Orangeville	687	James Musser.....	126	\$12 60	96	\$18 60
Clifton	688	Peter Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	W. A. Sharp.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola	691	Samuel Marshall.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Raymond.....	692	Edward Grimes.....	320	32 00	6	38 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 Rive.....	696	C. C. Kniffen.....	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole.....	697	Robert K. Sloan.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hutton.....	698	J. V. Hoseney.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Pleasant Plains.....	700	Isaac P. Smith.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill.....	701	George S. Dodd.....	380	38 00	6	44 00
Alexandria.....	702	James R. McCall.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood.....	704	John Ray.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	R. D. Webb.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa.....	706	Henry Askins.....	208	20 80	6	26 80
Farmer City.....	710	Henry Funk.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	Stephen A. Reynolds.....	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	J. W. Francis.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston.....	715	W. A. Shirkey.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Calumet.....	716	George F. Borman.....	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana.....	717	James Gray.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
May.....	718	A. H. Story.....	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill.....	719	John Jack.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome.....	721	F. M. Thompson.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut.....	722	T. H. Irvin.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha.....	723	M. S. Randolph.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville.....	724	Herman Rettorn.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin.....	725	John S. Hewins.....	111	11 10	6	17 10
Raritan.....	727	John D. Piper.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Waterman.....	728	H. A. Schermerhorn.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek.....	729	S. Beam.....	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	W. S. Summers.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor.....	731	Edward Watkins.....	12	1 20	1	5 20
Carman.....	732	G. W. Howell.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson.....	733	Amos Ball.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	Charles W. Hollandsworth.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan.....	735	Albert Gransden.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Arrowsmith.....	737	A. G. Barnes.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Sauemin.....	738	Charles F. Ross.....	83	8 30	1	12 30
Lakeside.....	739	James S. Macfarlane.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
New Holland.....	741	Theo. Evans.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers.....	742	John W. Vance.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land.....	743	Warren Newcomb.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode.....	744	J. D. Ballamy.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago.....	745	James L. McLain.....	94	9 40	4	13 40
Weldon.....	746	Carl Swigart.....	143	14 30	4	18 30
Centennial.....	747	Thos. M. Wimmer.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	Henry C. Gordon.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin.....	749	Enoch Sumner.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	Wm. H. Shaw.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Allendale.....	752	J. W. Smith.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Ogden.....	754	Simon Holmes.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption.....	755	G. F. Haigh.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville.....	756	John M. Donnell.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona.....	757	W. A. Small.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Mystic Star.....	758	David Dalling.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orel.....	759	A. G. Scudamore.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Van Meter.....	762	L. M. Taylor.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Crete.....	763	W. C. Trowbridge.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	P. E. Ashworth.....	176	17 60	4	21 60
Palace.....	765	G. W. Lorenz.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton.....	766	P. M. Powell.....	237	23 70	6	29 70

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.....	Total.....
Triluminar.....	767	Walter E. Schmidt.....	12	\$6 1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah.....	768	James Price.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
St. Elmo.....	769	C. W. Bayles.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
LaGrange.....	770	C. W. Smith.....	384	38 40	6	44 40
Bay City.....	771	Wm. S. Moseley.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
New Burnside.....	772	J. N. Berry.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Mansfield.....	773	H. F. W. Spilver.....	5	50	6	6 50
Lake View.....	774	G. A. Sandke.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Grand Crossing.....	776	Oliver Apgar.....	6	60	6	6 60
Ravenswood.....	777	J. M. Northmore.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Gurney.....	778	W. H. Eskew.....	5	50	6	6 50
Wright's Grove.....	779	C. E. Mierhoff.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Siloam.....	780	F. C. Kalston.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Colchester.....	781	James Parnall.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Potomac.....	782	J. A. Littler.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Constantia.....	783	Henry Wink.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Beacon Light.....	784	Albert C. Firleke.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Stanford.....	785	M. Gerbrick.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Riverton Union.....	786	A. W. Barker.....	363	36 30	6	42 30
Morris.....	787	August Y. Weiner.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Lerna.....	788	T. J. Diehl.....	8	80	6	6 80
Auburn Park.....	789	G. H. Gillespie.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Pittsfield.....	790	R. S. Salee.....	156	15 60	4	19 60
Broadlands.....	791	Walter H. Towne.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Calhoun.....	792	C. Lee Wood.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
A. T. Darrah.....	793	S. G. Jarvis.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Tadmor.....	794	F. C. Karber.....	7	70	6	6 70
Myrtle.....	795	James B. Tallman.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
E. M. Husted.....	796	F. P. Armstrong.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Normal Park.....	797	Lincoln P. Goodhue.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Sidell.....	798	W. T. Butler.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Colfax.....	799	H. L. Henline.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kenwood.....	800	Chas. E. Jackson.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Sangamon.....	801	S. B. Sale.....	317	31 70	6	37 70
Williamson.....	802	S. H. Bundy.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Neponset.....	803	J. L. Priestman.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kensington.....	804	James Wares.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	Will E. Dudley.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Nebo.....	806	I. L. Lemmon.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Royal.....	807	S. P. Ingram.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Cornland.....	808	Wm. McKie.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Gillham.....	809	George W. Kimbro.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Tracy.....	810	W. H. Roberts.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Melvin.....	811	Bart Holmes.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lawn.....	815	Herbert L. Whitaker.....	299	29 90	6	35 90
Ridgway.....	816	B. G. Brooks.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Creal Springs.....	817	Elbert McInturff.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ben Hur.....	818	Frank C. Kuhn.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Columbian.....	819	James H. Porter.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Henderson.....	820	W. W. Johnston.....	292	29 20	6	35 20
New Canton.....	821	Geo. W. Buffington.....	346	34 60	6	40 60
Beknap.....	822	A. M. Kean.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Pearl.....	823	H. M. Timms.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Arthur.....	825	C. F. Jenne.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Mazon.....	826	Geo. P. Thomas.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Sequoia.....	827	Charles D. Ames.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Edgar.....	829	George W. Hughes.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Rockport.....	830	James H. Ellis.....	204	20 40	4	24 40
Findlay.....	831	G. M. Dickson.....	23	2 30	4	6 30
Magic City.....	832	Jno. A. Stout.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Dean.....	833	John L. Griffin.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Toledo.....	834	Rufus H. Smith.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Triple.....	835	F. Kohl.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Windsor Park.....	836	Seymour S. Borden.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Hindsboro.....	837	C. L. Watson.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Charity.....	838	W. F. Spence.....	197	\$19 70	6	\$25 70
Berwyn.....	839	Charles W. Piper.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Alto Pass.....	840	Jacob P. Blissing.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Woodlawn Park.....	841	George W. Riggs.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Fides.....	842	Gregory H. Hovnarian.....	...	.....	6	6 00

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

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

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

Your Committee on Jurisprudence has considered the several matters referred to it, and fraternally report thereon as follows:

The decisions submitted by the Grand Master, in his annual report, numbered from one to seven, inclusive, are as general abstract propositions of Masonic law regarded by your committee as in accord with the laws of this Grand Lodge. Their approval, therefore, is recommended.

Upon the subject of life membership, embodied in the Grand Master's report and referred, your committee report that while the provisions for the creation of this class of membership in our lodges have long been in vogue, your committee is of opinion that the Grand Master presents some potent reasons for the abolishment of the custom, or at least in favor of a modification of the provisions under which members may acquire life membership in their respective lodges. To resort to the radical change contemplated by the former suggestion would be apt to disturb a custom among our lodges, which has hitherto been recognized as a feature of lodge government neither sanctioned nor challenged by Grand Lodge. Under these conditions many lodges and brethren have in good faith mutually entered into relations that should not be rudely disturbed at this late day. But for the future, the methods heretofore in force touching the subject of life membership, may be modified and made uniform by an amendment to Grand Lodge By-laws, which your committee recommend, by adding to Section 2, Article X, Part Second (and such other sections and articles as may be necessary), as follows:

“Lodges may provide by law for the grade of life membership, to which their *own members only* shall be eligible, upon the payment of a fee by such member or members of not less than \$75 in a single payment. ‘*Life membership*’ shall not be acquired in any other manner. Any brother availing himself of these provisions shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of common membership, and be subject to all the provisions of lodge and Grand Lodge by-laws and regulations; *Provided*, however, nothing herein shall be construed to in any manner affect any right acquired by brethren of the constituent lodges by virtue of any pre-existing law or regulation of said lodges.”

The preamble and resolutions presented by the Representative of Mississippi Lodge No. 385, and asking their reference to this committee, have been considered. The paper proposes “that hereafter an evergreen tree shall be planted at the head of the grave of every Mason buried with Masonic ceremonies, and that it shall become the duty of the several lodges to see that they live and flourish.” While your committee commend the fraternal spirit which prompted the kindly memorial to deceased brethren, the matter hardly comes within the provision of the functions of this committee, nor within the scope of a mandate of this Grand Lodge, which if the resolution were adopted would assume such force. Your committee is of opinion that tender acts of fraternal affection like those proposed should be like true Masonic charity—the outcome of individual inspiration, and not by the force of legislation. With these views, your committee does not feel at liberty to make any recommendation.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
 JAMES A. HAWLEY,
 JOHN C. SMITH,
 JOHN M. PEARSON,
 Committee.

ADDITIONAL REPORT.—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. Smith presented the following report from the Committee on Jurisprudence:

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

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolution of R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens, page 106, Proceedings 1895, have had the same under consideration and fraternally report. The resolution is as follows:

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

On turning to page 64 of same Proceedings, we find that the recommendation referred to accompanies a letter from Bro. Segundo Alvarez, M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba in which the brother asks the recognition of his Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and to that request Grand Master Goddard says: "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."

Having in mind the previous action of this Grand Lodge in the matter of recognition of sister Grand Lodges your committee have made careful research into the history of the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba and find as follows:

That the first lodge instituted in the Island of Cuba, "Le Temple des Vertus Theologales No. 103," located in the city of Havana, was regularly chartered by the R.W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the year 1804. The membership of this lodge was largely composed of French residents who had migrated from the Island of Hayti. About this same time another body of Frenchmen came from this same Island bringing with them the charter of "Concorde" lodge. A charter also issued by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and this lodge was established at Baracoa.

In 1806, a Provincial Grand Lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and located at Baracoa where Concorde Lodge was, but for what purpose other than to regulate their own domestic affairs does not appear. We also find that for a series of years there were a number of lodges scattered over the island and which were regularly instituted and chartered by three of the Grand Lodges of the United States as follows:

By the R.W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania—Le Temple des Vertus Theologales No. 103, Havana, 1804; Concorde No.—, from Hayti, Baracoa; Las Delicias de la Habana No. 157, Havana, 1818; La Recompensa de las Virtudes No. 261, Havana, 1818; Fidelidad Habanera No. 167, Havana, 1819; La Union de Regla No. 166, Regla, 1819; Benevolencia No. 175, Santiago de Cuba, 1820; True Philantropy No. 181, Santiago de Cuba, 1822.

By the M.W. Grand Lodge of South Carolina—Constantia No. 50, Havana, 1819; Amenidad No. 52, Havana, 1820.

By the M.W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana—Reunion Fraternal de Claridad No. 7, Havana, 1815; La Rectitude No. 14, Havana, 1818; El Tempo de la Dúrra Partora No. 11, Matanzas, 1818.

Making warranted by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, 8; warranted by Grand Lodge of South Carolina, 2; and one at later date. 1: warranted by Grand Lodge of Louisiana, 3. Total, 14.

And these three grand lodges recognize the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, as do nearly all the Grand Lodges of the United States as stated by Grand Master L. A. Goddard.

In 1818, the above named lodges and none others formed "La Gran Logia Espanola de Francmasones del Rito de York." During the reign of King Ferdinand VII, of Spain, and from 1823 to 1828, the Freemasons in Spain were persecuted, and by his captains general those of Cuba were so brutally treated that to save their lives many had to publicly renounce Masonry and officially declare Grand Lodge dissolved. This did not however prevent a few of the lodges from meeting in secret in the mountain fastnesses of that isle, and there, in the deepest valleys and on mountain top, hold Masonic communion with the few true brethren there congregated.

Hunted and persecuted as only the old Inquisition of Spain could mercilessly do, these lodges died out until but two remained, and they only by change of name and the entire destruction of their old records. These two lodges were in the mountains, near Santiago de Cuba, the easternmost end of the island. Late in the fifties, the persecution having nearly ceased by reason of there being so few to oppress and being so far from Havana, these two surviving lodges, calling themselves "Fraternidad" and "Prudencia," were found holding their meetings in the city of Santiago de Cuba, where in 1859, and in order to enable these two lodges to organize a Grand Lodge in Cuba, the M.W. Grand Lodge of South Carolina gave charter to "San Andrés Lodge No. 93."

December 5, 1859, these three lodges, Fraternidad, Prudencia, and San Andrés, formed the "Grand Lodge of Colon," in Santiago de Cuba.

The circumstances being favorable, many lodges were chartered throughout Cuba, particularly in the city of Havana and western end of the island, but by reason of difficulty in communicating with the Grand Lodge at Santiago de Cuba, August 1, 1876, the "Gran Logia de la Cuba," for the western part of the island, was organized. All the lodges in that part of the island did not join this new Grand

Lodge, and finding it impossible to communicate with their Grand Lodge at Santiago de Cuba, these lodges united July 20, 1877, in the formation of a third grand lodge, called the "New Grand Lodge of Colon," with the Grand East in Havana.

The difficulties and dissensions which had caused this separation into three grand bodies having been in a measure removed, the two Grand Lodges in Havana came together and consolidated into one grand body under the name of the "Grand Logia Unida de Colon é Isla de Cuba," and in 1893, this consolidated body was taken back into the mother "Grand Lodge of Colon," at Santiago de Cuba, and the name of this grand body which now governs the Craft in Cuba was changed to that it now bears, "The Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba," and by which name it desires to be recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Your committee have thus briefly traced the lodge history of our brethren in the gem of the Antilles, the island of Cuba, and in a spirit of fairness not looking alone for the evidence found in all lodges of the Ancient Craft for assurances of a common origin, nor yet seeking only for reasons why these grand bodies asking recognition should not be welcomed into our fold of grand lodges.

If there are more than three Grand Lodges in the United States which have not recognized this Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, your committee has not found them, and of those three the Grand Lodge of Illinois is the only one which is being asked at this time.

Having thus presented a brief and plain statement of what your committee believe to be the facts in this case from the organization of the first organized lodge of Craft Masons in the island of Cuba up to the present time, your committee fraternally submit the same for the consideration of this Grand Lodge.

☞ Fraternally submitted,

JOHN C. SMITH,
JNO. M. PEARSON,
JAMES A. HAWLEY,
Committee.

On motion, the foregoing report and the resolution introduced by R. W. Bro. W. A. Stevens at the session of 1895, recognizing the Grand Lodge of Cuba, were adopted.

AMENDMENT—To Constitution Proposed.

W. Bro. Jos. D. Everett introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by more than a majority of the Representatives, and lies over until next year:

Amend Sec. 1, Art. XIV of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by adding: "The district may be changed in other than decennial years upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and the districts may be defined by territorial limits, or by designating what lodges shall constitute a district."

Amend Sec. 2, Art. XIV of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by adding: "Provided that in case there shall be more than one district in a county the deputies for such districts must be residents of the county and members of lodges therein."

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:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:

Your committee, to whom was referred such matters as pertain to the fraternal dead of this and other jurisdictions, would respectfully report, that we have carefully examined the data submitted to us concerning the illustrious brethren who, since our last annual communication, have laid down the habiliments of life for a participation in the higher mysteries, and now, obeying the demands of fraternal duty, we pay these last honors to their memory.

AT HOME.

THOMAS WHITE, born at Paisley, Scotland, January 8, 1825, died at Quincy, Ill., April 6, 1896. Bro. White removed to America in 1852 and settled at Quincy, where he continued to reside until the time of his decease. He was made a Mason in Bodley Lodge No. 1 in 1867 and subsequently became its Worshipful Master; as a Mason he had few superiors. In his intercourse with his brethren he has been described as always affable, kind, and considerate, demonstrating by his acts how well he had learned and understood the tenets of our institution. In his death the Craft has lost a true man and society an esteemed and honored citizen.

JOHN C. BAGBY, born at Glasgow, Kentucky, January 24, 1819, died at Rushville, Illinois, April 4, 1896. Bro. Bagby removed to Illinois in 1842, locating at Rushville. For many years he was an active legal practitioner and for a number of years a judge of the Circuit Court. Made a Mason in early life he remained throughout a faithful exponent of its principles, and serving for eleven years as W.M. of Rushville Lodge No. 9. Throughout his long and busy life, whether as a Mason, a lawyer, or a judge, his name was without spot or blemish. Kind, generous, and affable, he enkindled in the hearts of all who knew him an unquenchable warmth of love, and his loss will long be deplored in the community in which he lived.

EBENEZER N. CAMPBELL, born at Walnut Grove, Illinois, January 8, 1849, died at Good Hope, Illinois, December 31, 1895. Bro. Campbell was a member of Good Hope Lodge and nearly the entire twenty years of his Masonic life was spent in its service, he having filled every office within its gift. In 1894 he was commissioned a Deputy Grand Lecturer, which distinction he held at the time of his death. He is described as an ideal citizen, an efficient and faithful physician, and a tireless worker in every field of benevolent, social, or religious effort.

JOSEPH H. DIXON, born at Carlisle, England, in 1835; died at Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1896. Bro. Dixon, as one of his biographers has justly said, was a remarkable man in many respects. He came to Chicago with his parents in 1836, one year before the present metropolis became a city, and continued to reside there until death called him hence, a period of more than sixty years, a distinction that few living men can claim, thus placing his name high upon the scroll of the pioneers of the metropolis of the great "west."

As a member of this ancient and honorable Fraternity, our late brother was prominent in all grades as a true craftsman, and proved himself worthy and well qualified in every station, from the lowest to the highest, ever evincing that fervency and zeal which characterizes the intelligent and loyal Freemason. He was initiated in Keystone Lodge No. 639, June 2, 1869, and rapidly advanced to Master Mason while the lodge was "working" under dispensation. He became a charter member when that instrument was granted in October of the same year. He was elected Senior Warden in 1870, and was chosen Worshipful Master in 1871, and was recalled to the "East" annually until 1877, when he declined further service in that station, and was elected Treasurer, to which station he was re-elected annually for a period of nineteen consecutive years.

Our deceased brother served as Steward of this Grand Lodge, and also served on numerous important committees. For many years and up to the time of his death, he was District Deputy Grand Master of the third Masonic district, embracing the northern portion of Chi-

cago, discharging the duties of the position to the satisfaction of the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge, and to the brethren generally.

PETER DAGGY, born October 25, 1819, at Mt. Solon, Vt.; died July 14, 1896, at Chicago, Ill. Bro. Daggy was one of the best known and best loved Masons of the city of Chicago, where he had resided for many years. Quiet and unostentatious, faithful in all matters of business, true to every obligation, Bro. Daggy has earned the just reward of every good and true man. He was made a Mason in 1845, at Greencastle, Ind., and in 1869 affiliated with Landmark Lodge, of Chicago, which he afterwards served with marked ability as Worshipful Master.

ABROAD.

OWEN A. BASSETT, Past Grand Master of Kansas, died at his home in Ellsworth, Kas., July 19, 1896. Bro. Bassett was born at Troy, Pa., July 16, 1834, and in 1856 removed to Kansas, where for many years he has been a prominent figure in Masonic, political, and social circles. For many years he served as chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence in the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and the Masonic Code of that state is an enduring monument of his genius and wisdom.

ALBERT J. RUSSELL, Past Grand Master of Florida, at the mature age of sixty-seven years, passed into the great beyond on January 17 of the present year. He was an earnest worker in Masonry, at the time of his death filling the office of Grand Secretary, while every other cause espoused by him found a zealous and eloquent advocate. Whether as a soldier or civilian, he ever acquitted himself with honor, and his ripe judgment and wise counsel will be long missed in the councils that witnessed his latest and best efforts.

EDWARD B. ROWE, Past Grand Master of Connecticut, died at Boston, Mass., on June 1, 1896. He was born at Utica, N.Y., September 6, 1834, and in early life removed to Connecticut, where he was engaged in merchandising. Later he became a resident of Boston. He was zealous and active in Masonic work, and his brethren mourn his untimely death.

MICHAEL NISBET, Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania, died May 7, 1896. For many years he filled the responsible position of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and his sterling qualities as a man and Mason endeared him to all who knew him.

ASA H. BATTIN, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, departed this life June 3, 1896, at the city of Steubenville. Bro. Battin's Masonic life extended back over a period of forty years, and while not actively engaged in Masonic work during the last years of

his life, yet the record of service in times past entitled him to worthy recognition by the Craft wherever dispersed.

MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, died at his home at the city of Jackson, Nov. 10, 1895. For many years he served with distinction in the various offices in civil life, and in Masonry was an active and zealous worker. His ripe judgment and wise counsel will long be missed and his memory will ever be revered among his brethren.

GEORGE E. DOWLING, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, died on March 30, 1896. He was an active and enthusiastic Mason, filling every station to which he was called with signal ability, and giving thereto the best energies of his nature.

JOHN C. HAZLETT, Grand Master of Nevada, died at Dayton in that state, October 3, 1895. For many years an earnest and consistent member of the Craft, he was cut down while in the enjoyment of its highest honors, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

GEORGE W. DAME, for thirty-two consecutive years the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, died December 24, 1895. Of him it has been said, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace."

FREDRICK KRAMER, Past Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, died on September 8, 1896, leaving a spotless name and an untarnished memory.

BENJAMIN W. HIGGS, for many years the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edwards Island, died August 16, 1896. A good man and Mason has gone to his reward.

ALEXANDER MCGREGOR, Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, died August 2, 1896. Faithful and painstaking in the discharge of duty he is remembered with affection by his brethren.

And so brethren, in a little while, even as it has happened to those to whose memory we now do honor, so will it happen unto each of us, and we, like them, will cease from our labors and be gathered unto our fathers, and when that time shall come may it be said of us

by them that do follow, even as we now say of those whose lives we have just considered, they were eminent for their many virtues, and illustrious for their many services to Masonry and humanity, and having faithfully performed the allotted tasks of life they have entered into eternal refreshment in the paradise of God.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. W. WARVELLE.

W. F. BECK,

J. R. GORIN,

Committee.

CALLED OFF.

At 1:40 p.m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

• THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 5896. }
9 o'clock a. m. }

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

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

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

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

Your Committee on Petitions presents this as a supplemental report. Petition of Loyde Y. Eddy, for restoration, expelled by Erie Lodge No. 667. This petition was before your committee at the last session of this Grand Lodge, and was referred back to said lodge for proper action. Your committee reiterates that the offense committed by the petitioner was a most serious one, calling for the most severe punishment by the said lodge, and by it inflicted. And while the offending brother may have atoned for the offense to the fullest extent, yet your committee, ever mindful of its duty to the Fraternity in preserving its high standing and good name, is slow to restore to its rights and privileges one who has been guilty of so serious offense, as shown in this instance, and more especially when the guilt is self-confessed. There is still nothing on file with the papers in this case showing that the said petition was ever properly acted upon by the said Erie Lodge, and until this is done, in regular form, your committee declines to take action thereon. The petition is therefore for the second time returned to said Erie Lodge for proper action.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

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

PROPOSED AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge Constitution.

The Grand Secretary read the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, presented by Caleb T. Holland, worshipful master of Fellowship Lodge No. 89, but it was not seconded by representatives of twenty lodges.

To amend section 4, article VIII. of the Constitution by striking out the word "twenty," in the second line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one hundred."

R.W. Bro. J. B. Fithian moved that the action on the amendments to section 1, article XXV, part 2; and section 6, article IX, part 1, of Grand Lodge By laws, as proposed at the last session, be postponed until next year. Carried.

PRESENTATION—Representative for New Zealand.

M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and was received with Masonic honors. He said:

M.W. Grand Master:—I have the pleasure to hold in my hand a commission from the Grand Lodge, recognized last year for the first time among the list of Grand Lodges with whom we are in correspondence. I respectfully present it to you, Sir, and ask to be accredited as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER: It gives me pleasure, representing the Grand Lodge, to acknowledge the credentials, as presented, and to acknowledge, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, our distinguished brother, as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. I am sure that New Zealand will have an able, fearless, and industrious Representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Now, brethren, you will join with me in extending the grand honors of Masonry to the Grand Jurisdiction of New Zealand, represented near this Grand Lodge by our distinguished brother.

M.W. BRO. PEARSON: *M.W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*—I regard it as not an empty honor, and I am particularly pleased to appear before you this morning as the representative of this Grand Lodge. I confess to you, and I presume that some of you would make the same confession, that I did not know much about this Grand Lodge two years ago, but I find that in that remote country, 1,200 miles from anywhere, and four or five thousand miles to any place that we consider to be anything, that they have a territory un-

der their control larger than the state of Illinois, and a population one-quarter as much, and Masonic lodges to the number of 105; and, as one of their own men tells us, they have a purer bred English constituency than can be found in England itself—thoroughly English, you know. [Laughter.]

We have a great many of the modern improvements. We have a splendid national debt in New Zealand, about double what it is to the population of this nation, and we have not yet admitted our sisters into our lodges, but we do allow them to vote. If we have an election next November, they will vote, so you see we stand in the advance ranks; we are not back numbers. We have got a fine country: we have got, like California, a climate that cannot be surpassed. We can raise almost anything from the sub-tropical fruits up to our most northerly limits, in latitude south to the most southern of the state of Illinois. We are all a little farther east from the meridian of Greenwich than Illinois is west, so I imagine, if we struck a line straight through to the antipodes, you would strike us.

And I want to say now, if you ever come to New Zealand the brethren there will be glad to see you. [Applause.]

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 fraternally report that they have examined the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1896; that all but El Paso Lodge No. 246 have made returns, and that the following lodges failed to pay their Grand Lodge dues before the Grand Secretary closed his books for the year, viz.: Nos. 226, 246, 331, 361, 430, 595, and 761.

We submit the following summary of the tabulated statement, showing the increasing growth and prosperity of Freemasonry in our jurisdiction, notwithstanding the financial pressure:

INCREASE, 1895-6.

Number raised.....	3,346
Number reinstated.....	306
Number admitted.....	927
Number added for error.....	46
Total increase.....	4,625

DECREASE, 1895-6.

Number suspended.....	945
Number expelled.....	15
Number dimitted.....	1,128
Number died.....	736
Number deducted for error.....	19

Total decrease.....	2,843

Net gain in membership.....	1,782
Total membership June 30, 1896.....	52,509
Resident membership.....	47,855
Non-resident membership.....	4,654
Number initiated.....	3,515
Number passed.....	3,340
Total amount received for dues.....	\$38,883 75
Contributed by lodges for their own needy members, their widows and orphans.....	\$21,157 60
Contributed to those not members.....	7,790 67
Contributed to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	1,649 15

Total contributions for charity.....	\$30,597 42

All of which is fraternally submitted.

L. L. MUNN,
FRANK W. HAVILL,
G. A. STADLER,
THOS. W. WILSON,
JAMES L. SCOTT,
Committee.

At this point the Grand Secretary reported that the returns from El Paso Lodge had been received just prior to the session.

INVITATION—To Visit Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

R. W. Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, on behalf of the Board of Directors of Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, presented an invitation to members of the Grand Lodge to visit this institution.

PRESENTATION—Of Setting Maul.

W. Bro. R. T. Spencer, of Illiopolis Lodge No. 529 presented the Grand Lodge with a setting maul with the following remarks:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:

During the past summer I had the pleasure of visiting some of the Masonic lodges in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and at all of them was received in the most cordial manner. I was especially well pleased with my reception at Mother Kilwinning Lodge, situated at Kilwinning, Scotland. This lodge is unique in several particulars. It claims to be the oldest lodge in existence; it is the only constituent lodge in the world that has no number; and its presiding officer has the title of M. W. Grand Master.

The lodge room is built within the precincts of the ruined abbey of Kilwinning, which was erected in 1140, and which was the handiwork of a body of operative Masons, from whom are descended some of the speculative Masons who now form Mother Kilwinning Lodge.

One of the officers kindly gave me this setting maul, an implement which in Scottish lodges is used by the presiding officer instead of the common gavel. This maul is of historic interest. The oak of which it is made, grew centuries ago, upon the hills of sunny Spain. It formed a part of a spar of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada, that ill-fated squadron which in 1588 sailed across the Bay of Biscay and up the English Channel for the purpose of attacking Great Britain. This ship was wrecked upon the coast and dashed to pieces, and its remains were afterwards used in part in the roof of the lodge room of Mother Kilwinning. Two years ago, when their new hall was built, those ancient timbers were made into Masonic implements in order that they might be preserved as souvenirs of the oldest lodge room in the world.

M. W. Grand Master, I take great pleasure in presenting you this maul for the use of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The M. W. Grand Master:

R. W. Brother Spencer, I am sure this Grand Lodge is greatly indebted to you, not only for the presentation of this handiwork and souvenir, but also for the valuable information that you have given us concerning this matter, and on behalf of the Grand Lodge I accept this maul, and extend to you the thanks of this Grand Lodge for your thoughtfulness in presenting it to us.

R.W. Bro. Geo. A. Stadler presented the following resolution, which on motion was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master to select a suitable hall for the meeting of the Grand Lodge next year.

The Grand Master appointed the following brethren on that committee: R.W. Geo. A. Stadler, M.W. J. C. Smith, M.W. D. C. Cregier.

R.W. Bro. J. B. Fithian presented the following question, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

Is there any Masonic law in force in this Grand Jurisdiction which renders an objection to the initiation of an applicant inoperative and void if made or renewed before the expiration of the bar of a year raised by a former objection?

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

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

The Grand Secretary read the following appointments, made by the Grand Master-elect:

R.W. and Rev. HORACE W. BOLTON, D.D	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R.W. and Rev. W. H. MILBURN	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. G. H. B. TOLLE	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. CICERO J. LINDLAY	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. H. C. CLARKE	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. WALTER WATSON	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. R. T. SPENCER	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. E. C. PACE	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. C. E. ALLEN	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. W. W. BRUCE	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. ADAM ORTSEIFEN	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. H. JOHNSON	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
RRO. ROBT. R. STEVENS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, assisted by M. W. Bro. L. A. Goddard 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
R. W. H. W. BOLTON, D.D....	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Chicago.
R. W. and Rev. W. H. MILBURN.	<i>Grand Orator</i>	Jacksonville
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i> ...	Mattoon.
W. H. C. CLARKE.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	Kankakee.
W. R. T. SPENCER.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Illioopolis.
W. E. C. PACE.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Ashley.
W. C. E. ALLEN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i> ...	Galesburg
W. W. W. BRUCE.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Casey.
W. J. S. McCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Barry.
W. W. H. JOHNSON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Carlinville.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS....	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago

W. Bro. Chas. Brennan, the Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, was present, and presented a copy of the proceedings of that Grand Lodge with its compliments.

RESOLUTION—By M. W. Bro. J. A. Hawley.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master and the Grand Treasurer of this M. W. Grand Lodge be and they are hereby requested and instructed to procure new regalia for the use of the Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge.

 vs.
 WAUCONDA LODGE NO. 298. } No. 8.

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

 vs.
 NORMAL PARK LODGE NO. 797. } No. 9.

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

 vs.
 RICHARD COLE LODGE NO. 697. } No. 10.

Action of lodge set aside and defendant's penalty fixed at reprimand.

 vs.
 ADAMS LODGE NO. 559 } No. 11.

Action of the lodge set aside and defendant suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for one year.

 vs.
 RICHMOND LODGE NO. 143. } No. 12.

Defendant expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

In re THE ARREST OF THE CHARTER OF SIG-
 WALT LODGE NO. 813 } No. 13.

Recommend approval of the action of the Grand Master and restoration of charter, and the Grand Master select a new name for said lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
 JOSEPH E. DYAS,
 WILLIAM S. CANTRELL,
 GEORGE W. HILL,
 EUGENE L. STOKER,

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M.W. Bro. L. A. Goddard presented a supplemental report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the resolution of M.W. Bro. James A. Hawley, providing for the purchase of new regalia, which was, on motion, 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 have recommended their admission to Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted.

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

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, R. L. Fleming, Daniel J. Avery, Henry C. Mitchell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

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

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.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, asked that the report on question asked by R. W. Bro. John B. Fithian, be laid over until next year, when a report would be made covering same.

CLOSED.

At 12 m., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the lodge in AMPLE FORM.

BENEDICTION.

Gracious God! We humbly ask Thy blessing. Let the light of Thy countenance guide and guard our ways! The angel of Thy covenant keep and preserve, and in the fullness of time and the richness of Thy blessing bring us to enjoy Thy presence forever. Amen.



Owen Scott

GRAND MASTER.

ATTEST:

J. A. Dell

GRAND SECRETARY.

DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

FOR THE YEARS 1896-7.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. M. Burbank....	3035 So. Park ave., Chicago	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying south of the Chicago River, and east of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Herbert Preston ..	1188 W. Adams St., Chicago	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 and Michigan Canal.
3	M. B. Iott.....	Monadnock Blk, Ch ca o.	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying north of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R.R.
4	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	H. C. Cleaveland...	Rock Island, Rock Island county.	Henry, Rock Island, and Mercer.
12	O. F. Kirkpatrick..	Blandinsville, McDonough county	McDonough, Fulton, and Schuyler.
13	D. D. Dunkle.....	Monmouth, Warren Co..	Knox, Warren, and Henderson.
14	Louis Zinger.....	Pekin, Tazewell county...	Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell.
15	Delmar D. Darrab..	Bloomington, McLean Co	McLean, DeWitt, and Ford.
16	W. Bergstresser...	Danville, Vermilion 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	W. O. Butler.....	Latharpe, Hancock county	Adams and Hancock.
22	Alex. H. Bell.....	Carlinville, Macoupin Co..	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, and Macoupin.
23	Hugh A. Snell.....	Litchfield, Montgomery 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, Emingham, 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.....
1841	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Bills.....	*Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	*Mereditb Helm.....	*Mereditb Helm.....	Alexander Dunlap.....	*Joseph N. Rabston.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*Henry Prather.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1844	*Levi Lusk.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*William Hodge.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1845	*Levi Lusk.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*David Allen.....	*John R. Crandall.....	James L. Anderson.....	Levi Lusk.....
1846	*Levi Lusk.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*Edgar R. Bogardus.....	*Adam Brewer.....	James L. Anderson.....	Levi Lusk.....
1847	*William Lavelly.....	*William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Matthias Taylor.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	*William Mitchell.....
1848	*William Lavelly.....	*William Lavelly.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Hobbs.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	William Mitchell.....
1849	*William Lavelly.....	*Edward R. Roe.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Russell.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	William Mitchell.....
1850	*G. V. Taylor.....	*John H. Holton.....	*Wm. W. Bennett.....	*Daniel C. McNeil.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Elias Hilbard.....	*Eli B. Ames.....	*Carlton Drake.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1852	*Eli B. Ames.....	*Benjamin L. Wiley.....	*Isaac R. Diller.....	*James L. Anderson.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1853	*William B. Warren.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	William H. Turner.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1854	*James L. Anderson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*William M. Haines.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1855	*William B. Herrick.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*William A. Dickey.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1856	*James H. Hilbard.....	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney.....	Harrison Bills.....	*Peregrus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1857	Harrison Bills.....	*James H. Matheny.....	Harrison Bills.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Peregrus M. Blair.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1859	*Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Peregrus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1860	*Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Peregrus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1861	*F. M. Blair.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Asa W. Blakesley.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1862	*F. M. Blair.....	John C. Baker.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	John C. Baker.....	Wm. McMurtry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1863	*Thomas J. Turner.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*James C. Luckey.....	*J. R. Mack.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1864	*Thomas J. Turner.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1865	*H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1866	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	Charles Fisher.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1867	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	*Horace Hayward.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1867	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....

1865	*Harmou G. Reynolds	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner
1866	Harmou G. Reynolds	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1870	DeWitt C. Cregier	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*James C. Lurkey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1874	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1875	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1876	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1877	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1878	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1879	Joseph Robbins	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1880	Theodore T. Gurney	Louis Ziegler	Daniel M. Browning	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1881	Rev. William H. Scott	John R. Thomas	John R. Thomas	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1882	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1883	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1884	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1885	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1886	John R. Thomas	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1887	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1888	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1889	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1890	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1891	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1892	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1893	Leroy A. Goddard	Edward Cook	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1894	Leroy A. Goddard	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1895	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1896	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1896	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	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. Daffn	Grove Hill.
Arizona	Artemus Loudon Grow	
Arkansas	R. J. Laughlin	Bentonville.
British Columbia	W. W. Northcott	Victoria.
California	John McMurry	Weaverville.
Canada	Geo. C. Davis	London.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central City.
Connecticut	John W. Mix	Yalesville.
Delaware	Geo. M. Jones	Dover.
District of Columbia	L. Cabel Williamson	Washington.
England	Walter Henry Harris	London.
Florida	James C. Craver	Sutherland.
Georgia	James Whitehead	Warrenton.
Idaho	Thomas C. Maupin	Boise City.
Indiana	B. M. Wiloughby	Vincennes.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka.
Ireland	Ibadiah Ternan	Enniskillen.
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller	Topeka.
Louisiana	Chas. F. Buck	New Orleans.
Manitoba	John Leslie	Winnipeg.
Maine	Joseph A. Locke	Portland.
Maryland	John S. Berry	Baltimore.
Michigan	A. M. Seymour	Detroit.
Minnesota	Alcinous Y. Davidson	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	George H. Thummel	Grand Island.
New Brunswick	J. Henry Leonard	Saint John.
New Hampshire	Sewell W. Abbott	Wolfborough.
New Jersey	Jos. A. Gaskill	Mount Holly.
New Mexico	Harvey Huston	Abuquerque.
New York	Wm. D. Critcherson	New York.
New Zealand	William Bellby	Hastings.
Nevada	Charles E. Mack	Virginia.
North Carolina	Hezekiah A. Gudger	Asheville.
North Dakota	James C. Gill	Casselton.
Nova Scotia	Theo. A. Cossman	Halifax.
Ohio	O. P. Sperra	Ravenna.
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Union.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Charlottetown.
Quebec	Alexander Chrisholm	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Newton D. Arnold	Providence.
Scotland	Colonel Patrick Stirling	Kippenross.
South Australia	John Trall McLean	Adelaide.
South Carolina	John F. Ficken	Charleston.
South Dakota	Oscar S. Gifford	Canton.
Tennessee	A. V. Warr	Rossville.
Texas	Geo. Lopus, Jr.	Houston.
Utah	A. Scott Chapman	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Delos M. Bacon	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.	Richmond.
Washington	Louis Ziegler	Spokane.
West Virginia	S. D. Engle	Middleway.
Wisconsin	John W. Latfin	Milwaukee.
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 New South Wales	Harry Passmore	Sydney

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 H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Ireland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	George M. Moulton.....	Chicago.
Louisiana.....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Chicago.
Maine.....	Charles H. Brenan.....	Chicago.
Manitoba.....	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport.
Maryland.....	M. B. Iott.....	Evanston.
Michigan.....	Joseph E. Dyas.....	Paris.
Minnesota.....	Eugene 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.
New Zealand.....	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.
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.....	Gil. W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
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.

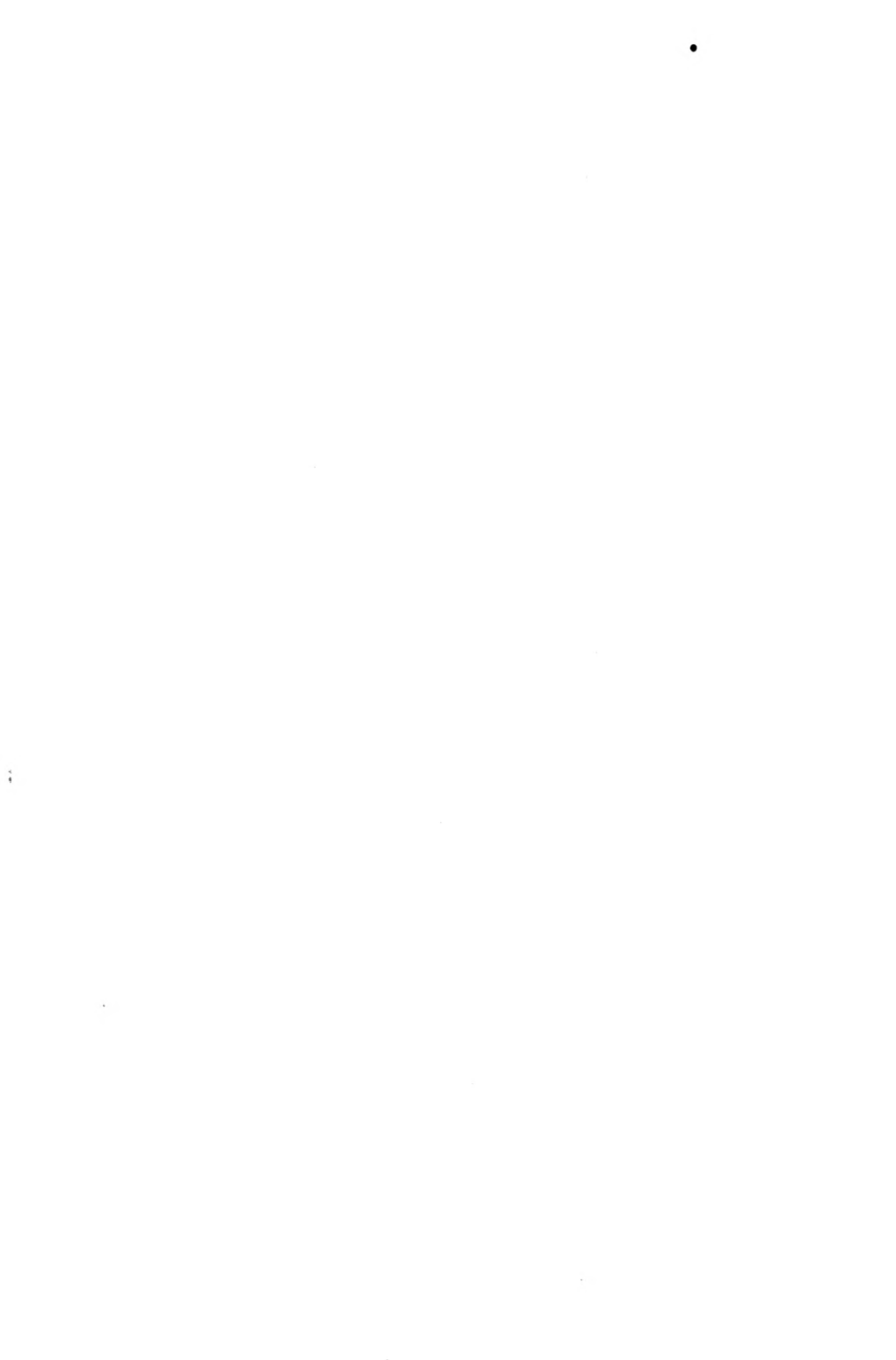
LIST OF GRAND LODGES

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. Roskruege.....	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.....	Hartford.
Cuba.....	Jose F. Pelon.....	Havana.
Delaware.....	Benj. F. Bartram.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Edward Letchworth.....	London.
Florida.....	W. P. Webster.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Andrew M. Wolihin.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	Charles C. Stevenson.....	Boise City.
Illinois.....	J. H. C. Dill.....	Bloomington.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Washington.
Indian Territory.....	Joseph S. Murrow.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Atoka.
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. Medairy.....	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 City.
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.....	Dunedin.
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.....	Wm. A. Sinn.....	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.....	John Braim.....	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.....	Arthur H. Bray.....	Sidney.
Vermont.....	W. G. Reynolds.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	Geo. W. Carrington.....	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.

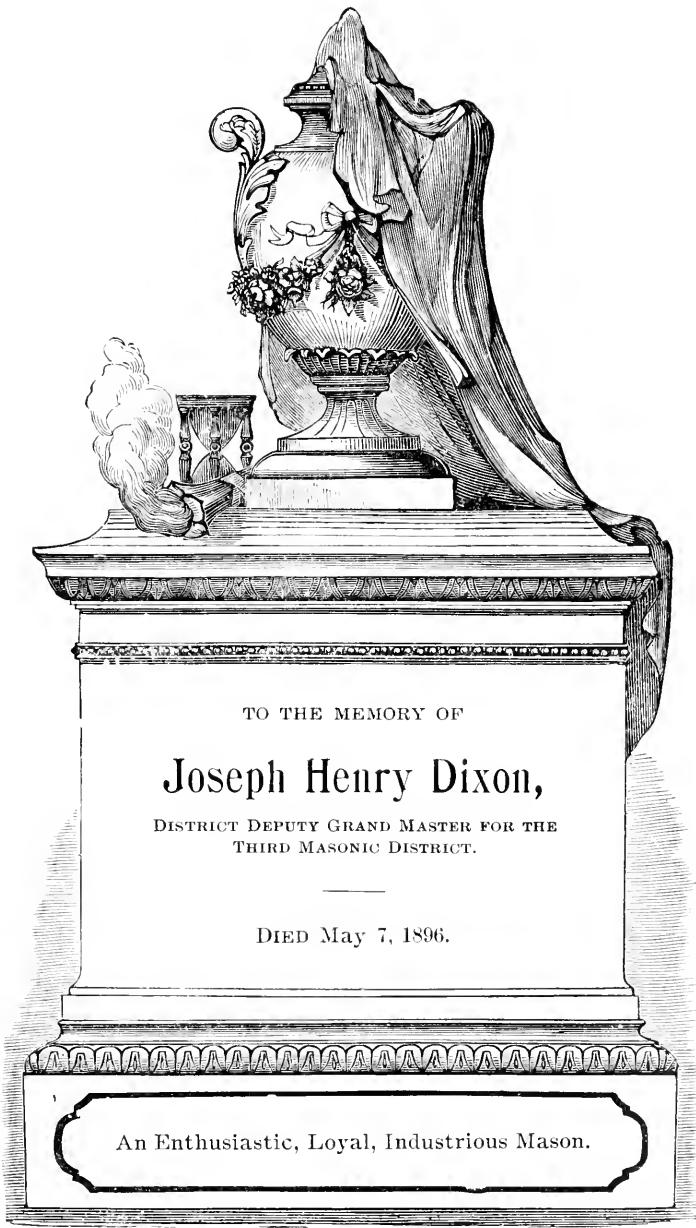
PERMANENT MEMBERS.

- 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.





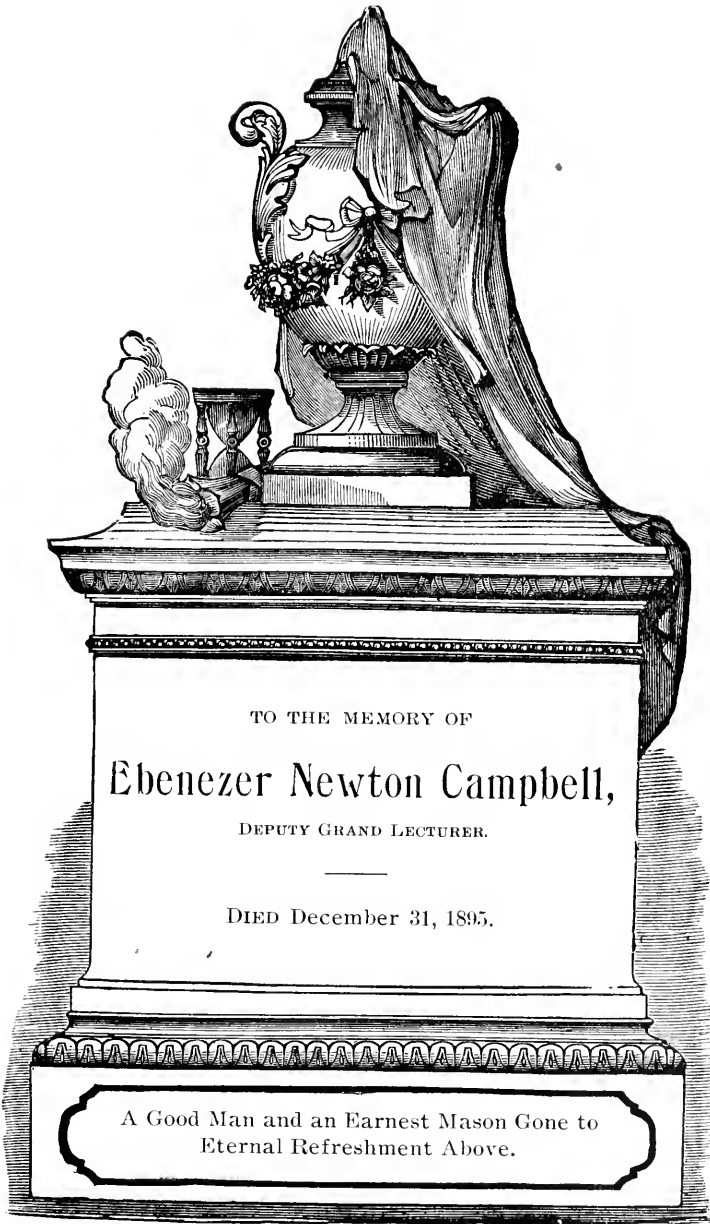
TO THE MEMORY OF

Joseph Henry Dixon,

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER FOR THE
THIRD MASONIC DISTRICT.

DIED May 7, 1896.

An Enthusiastic, Loyal, Industrious Mason.



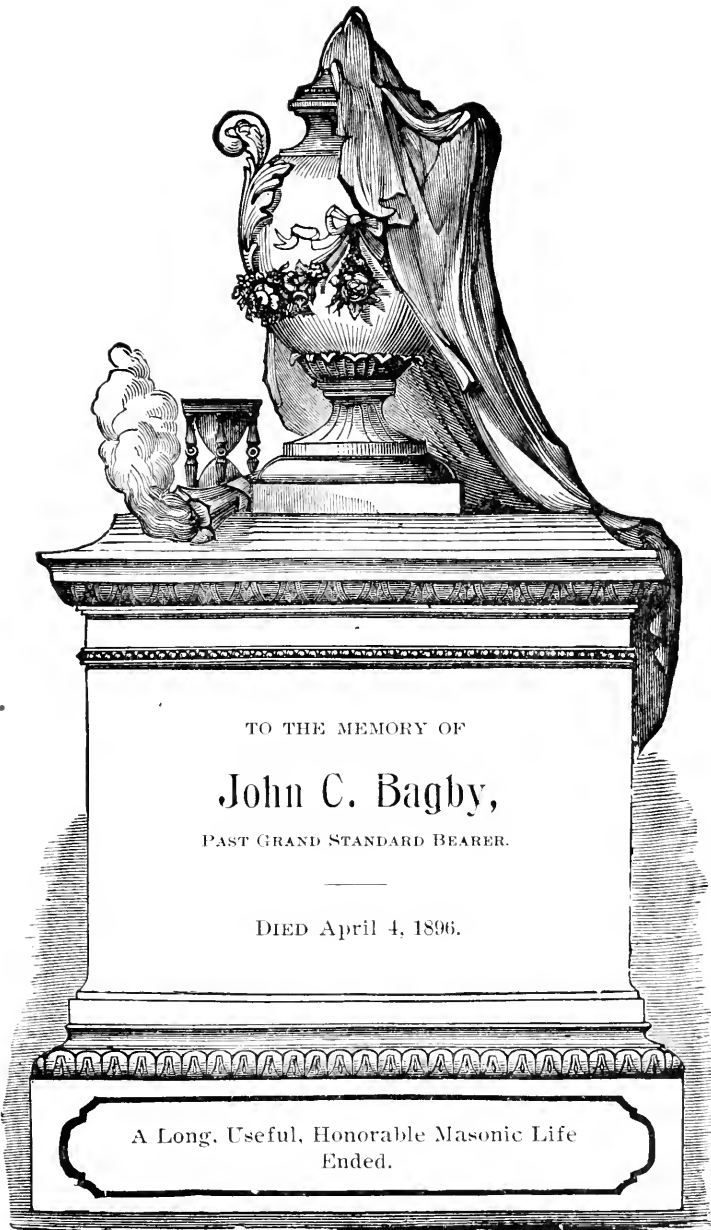
TO THE MEMORY OF

Ebenezer Newton Campbell,

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURER.

DIED December 31, 1895.

A Good Man and an Earnest Mason Gone to
Eternal Refreshment Above.



TO THE MEMORY OF

John C. Bagby,

PAST GRAND STANDARD BEARER.

DIED April 4, 1896.

A Long, Useful, Honorable Masonic Life
Ended.



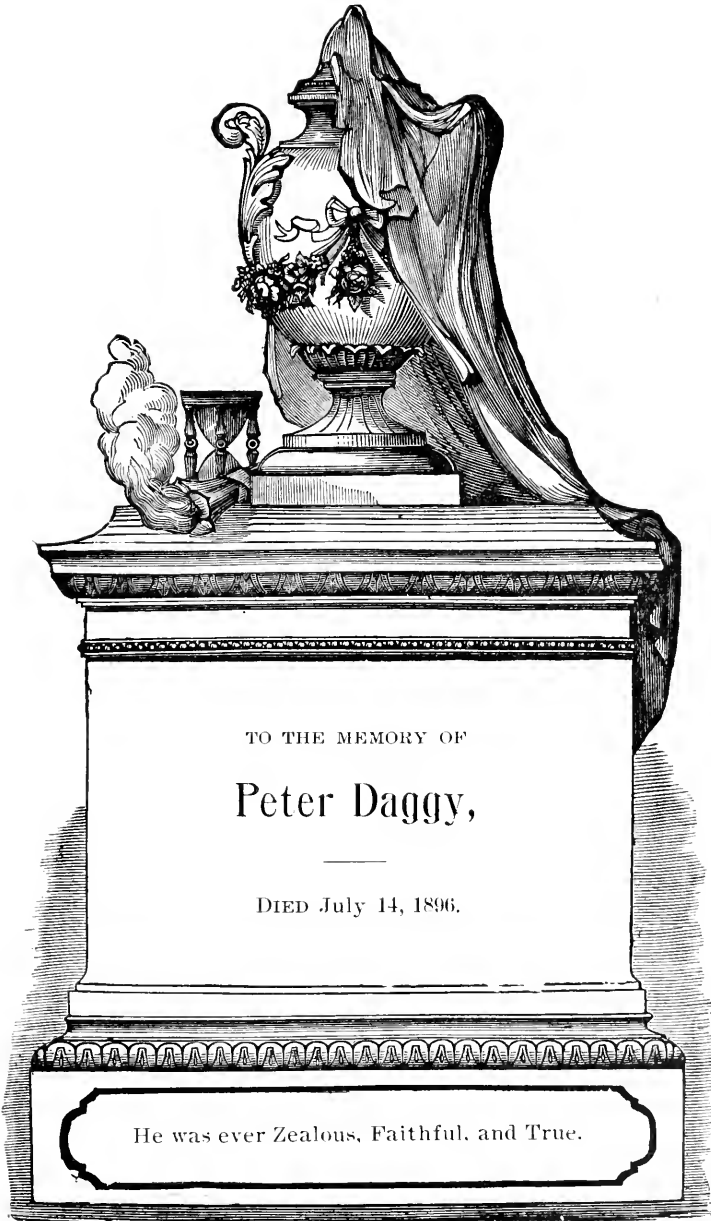


TO THE MEMORY OF

Thomas White,

DIED April 6, 1896.

He Filled Many Positions in the Lodge with
Credit to the Craft and Honor to Himself.

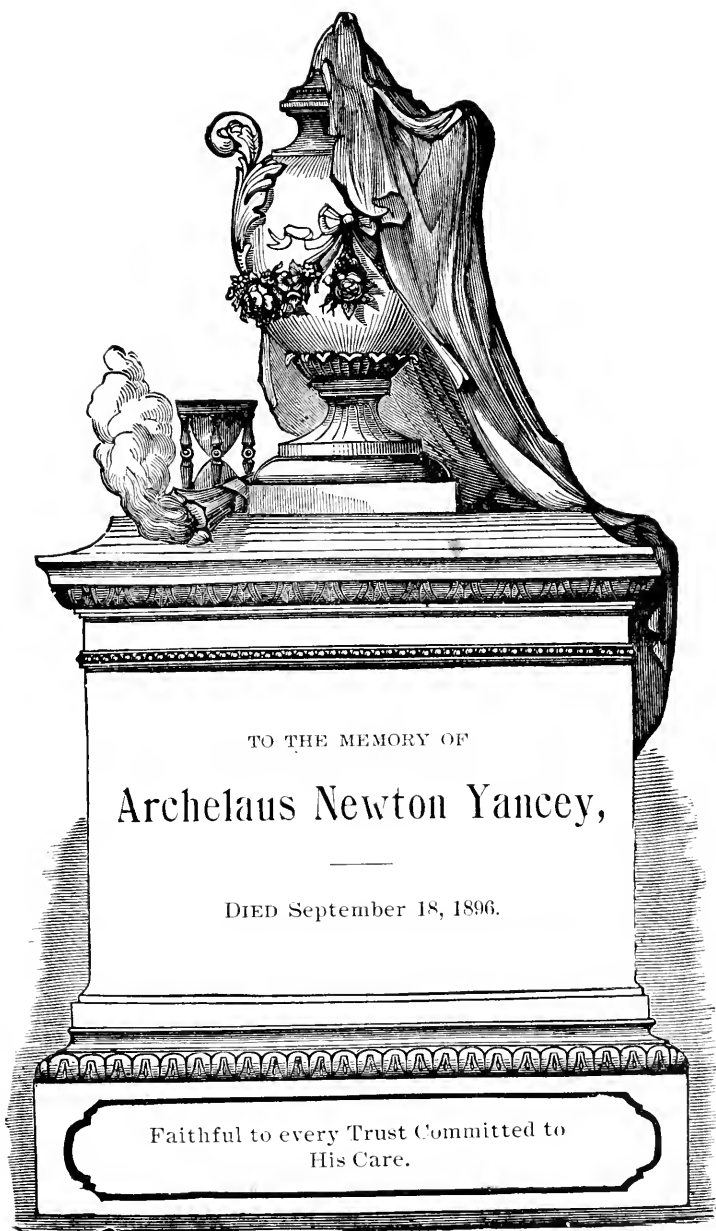


TO THE MEMORY OF

Peter Daggy,

DIED July 14, 1896.

He was ever Zealous, Faithful, and True.

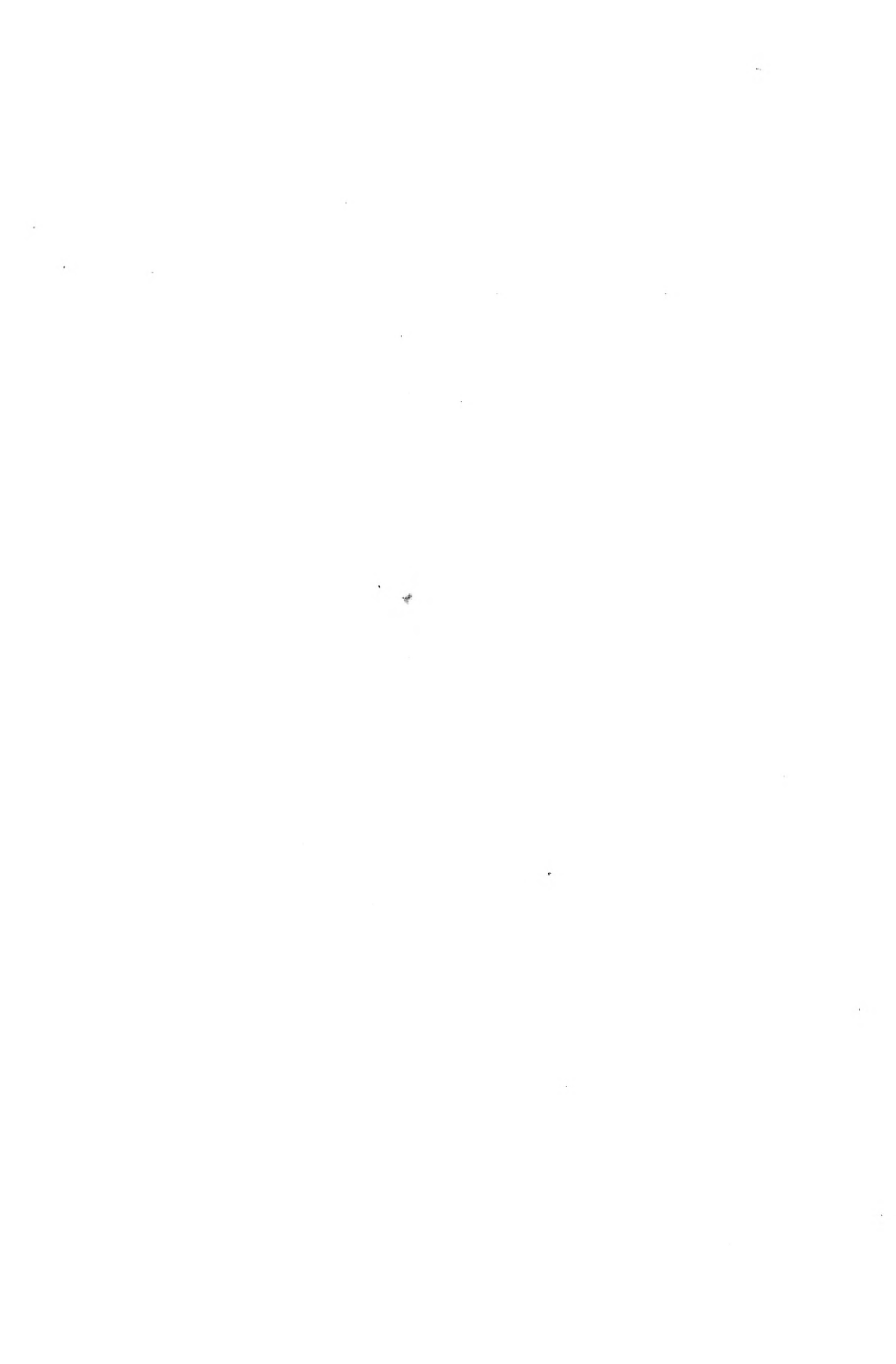


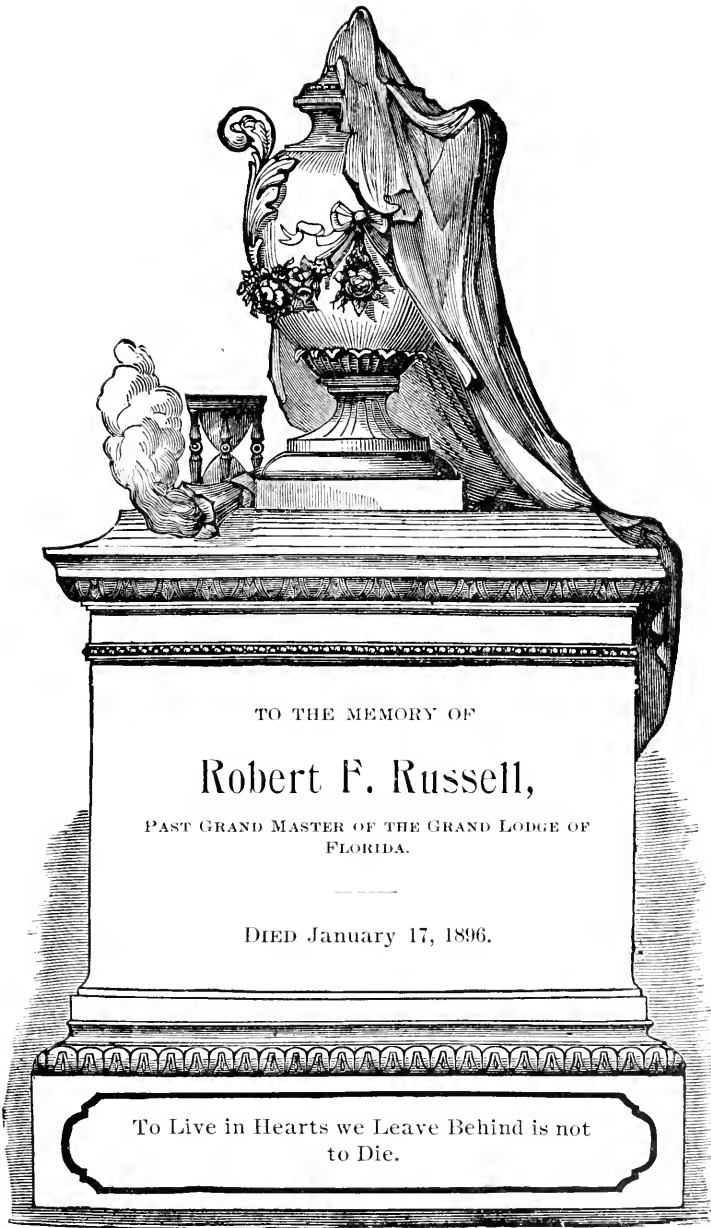
TO THE MEMORY OF

Archelaus Newton Yancey,

DIED September 18, 1896.

Faithful to every Trust Committed to
His Care.





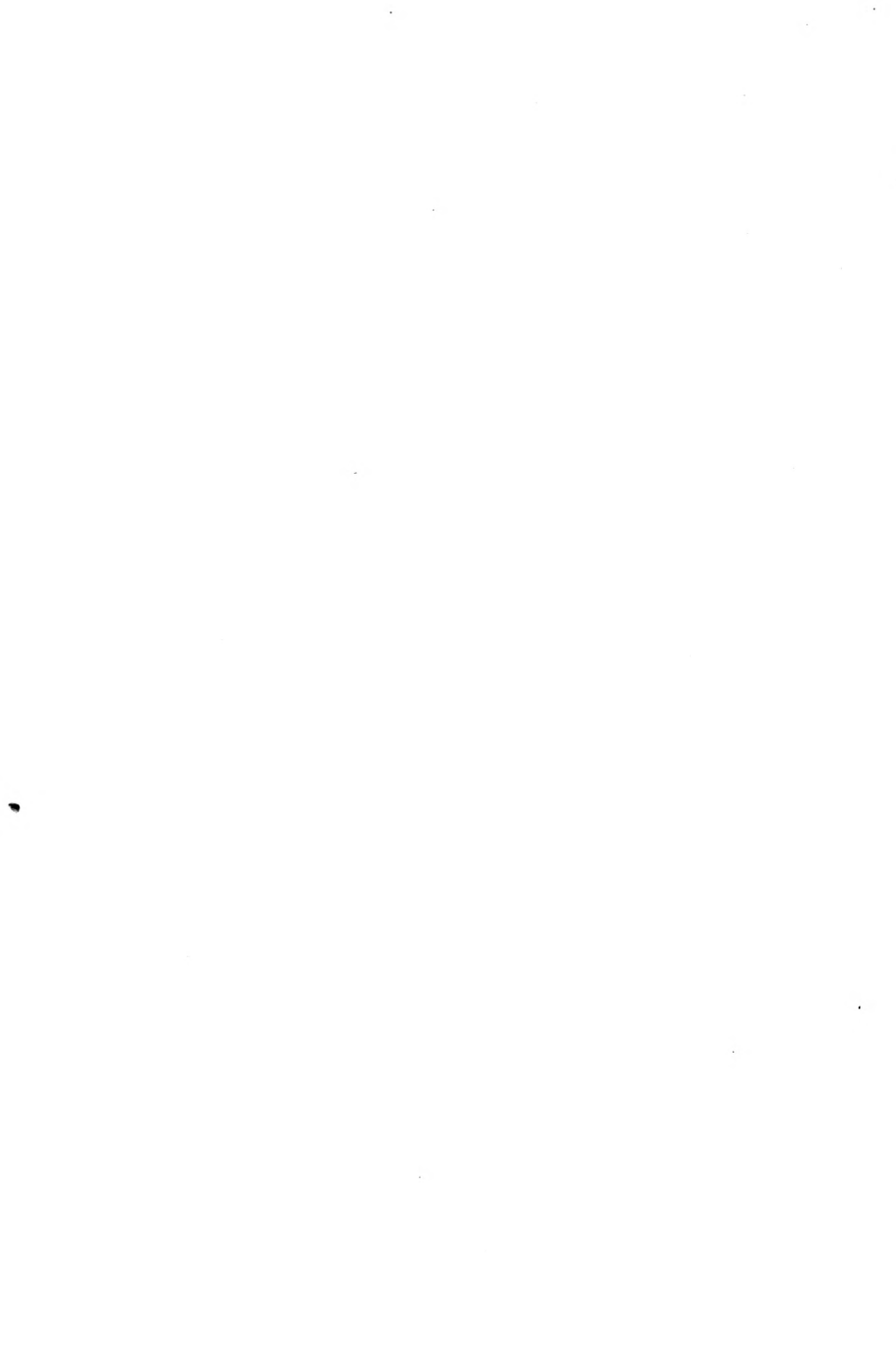
TO THE MEMORY OF

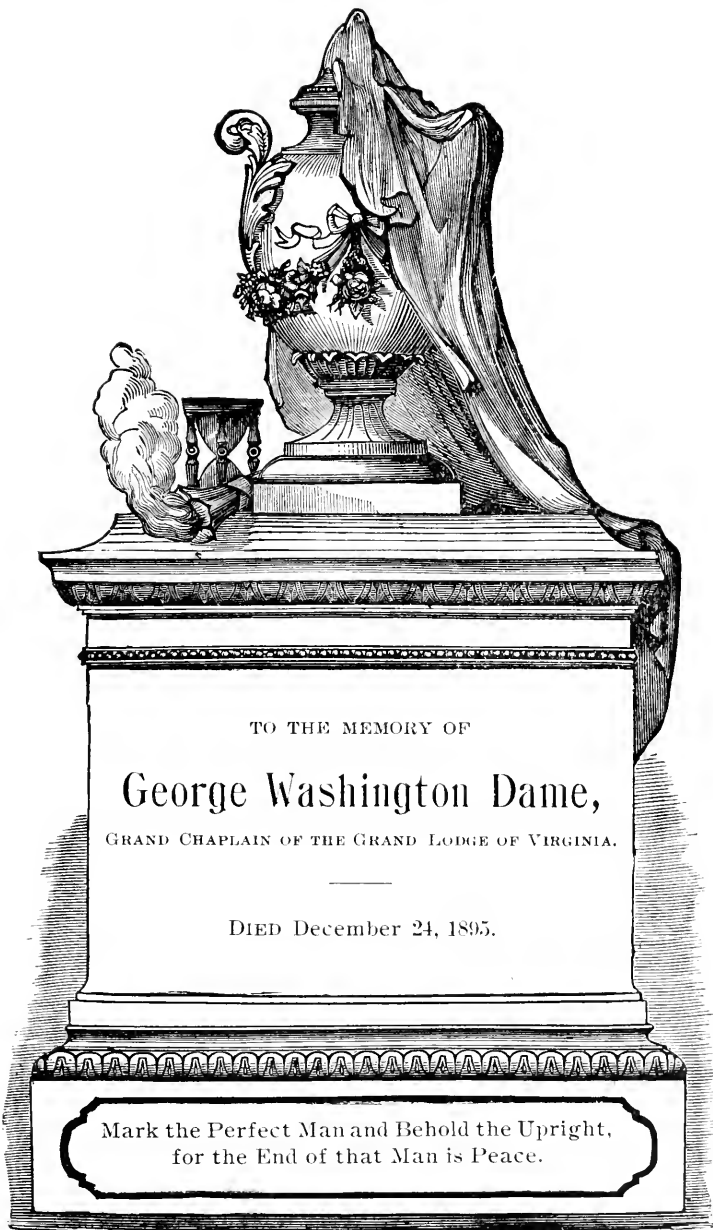
Robert F. Russell,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
FLORIDA.

DIED January 17, 1896.

To Live in Hearts we Leave Behind is not
to Die.





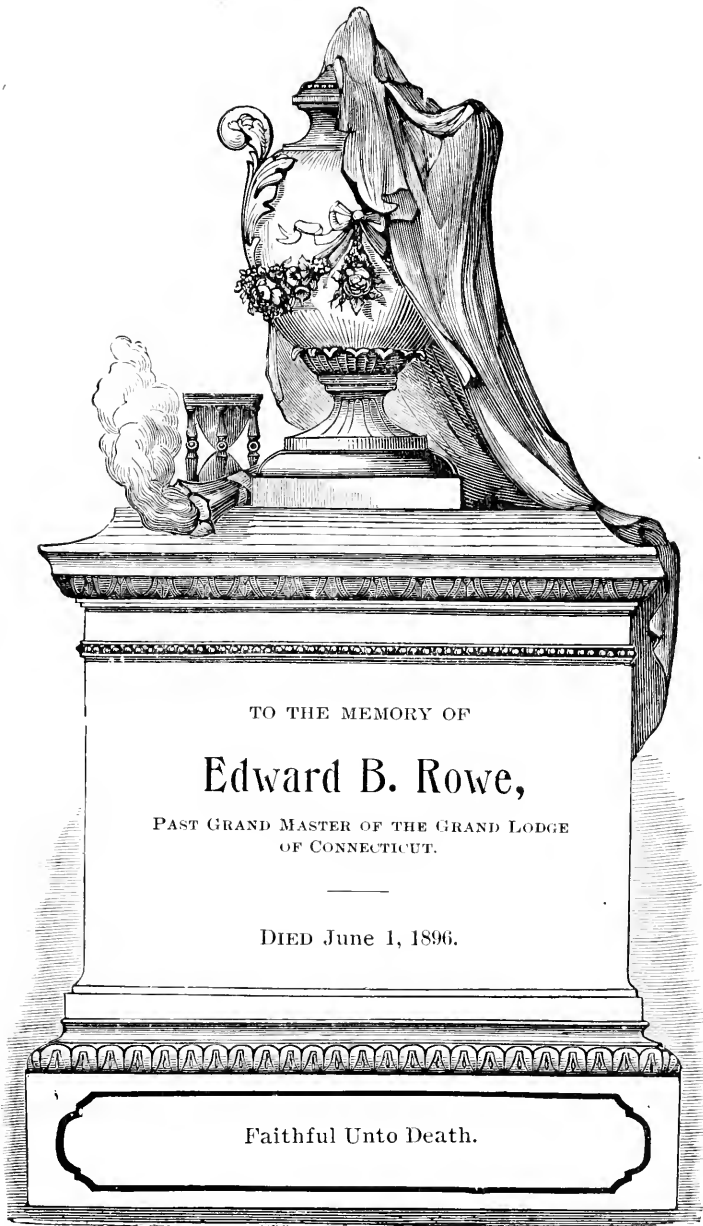
TO THE MEMORY OF

George Washington Dame,

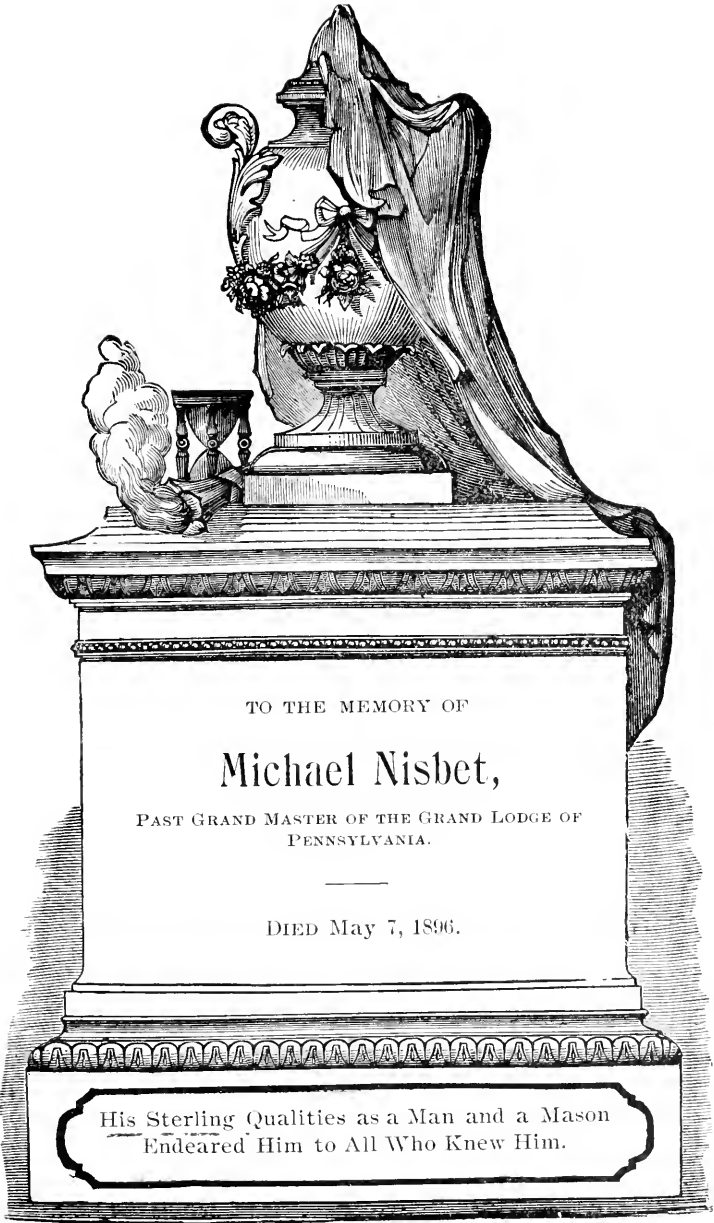
GRAND CHAPLAIN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF VIRGINIA.

DIED December 24, 1895.

Mark the Perfect Man and Behold the Upright,
for the End of that Man is Peace.







TO THE MEMORY OF

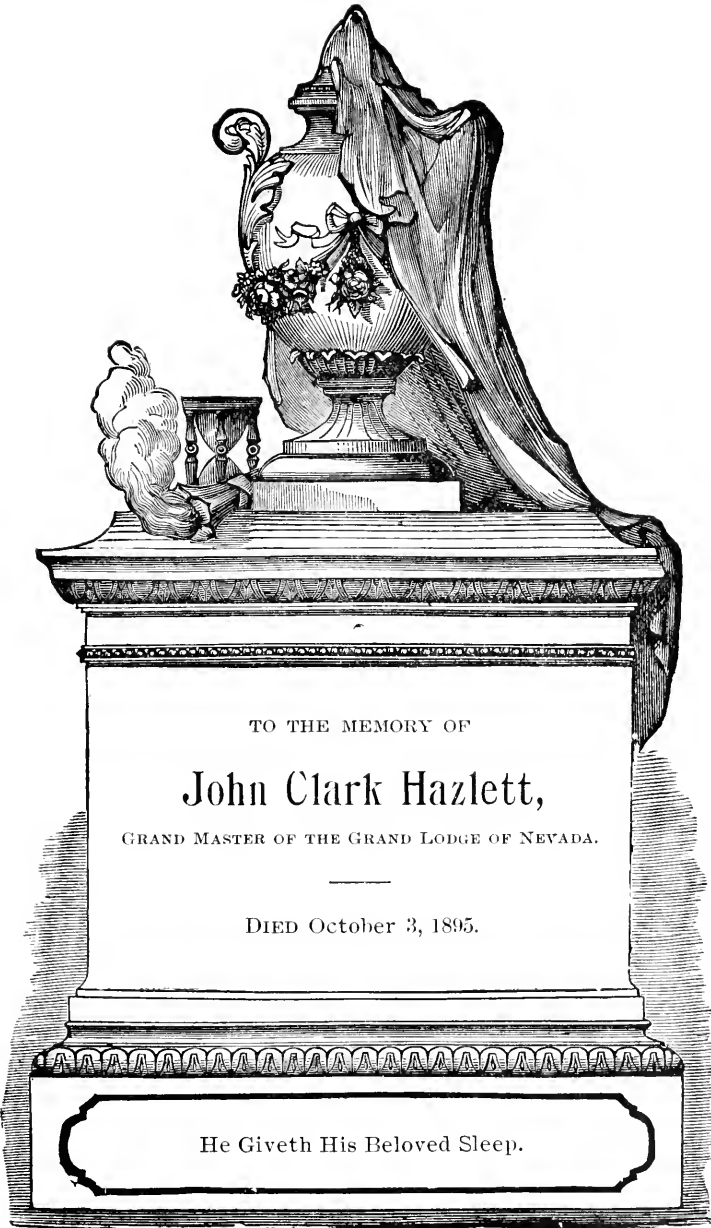
Michael Nisbet,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

DIED May 7, 1896.

His Sterling Qualities as a Man and a Mason
Endeared Him to All Who Knew Him.





TO THE MEMORY OF

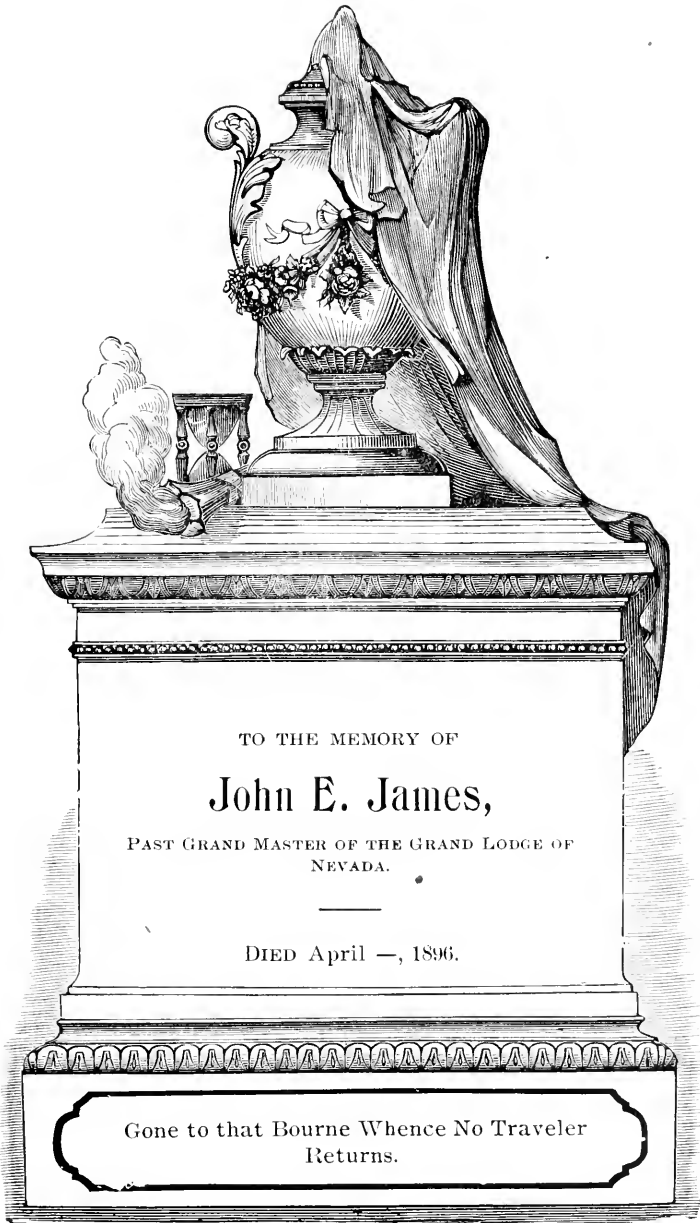
John Clark Hazlett,

GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEVADA.

DIED October 3, 1895.

He Giveth His Beloved Sleep.





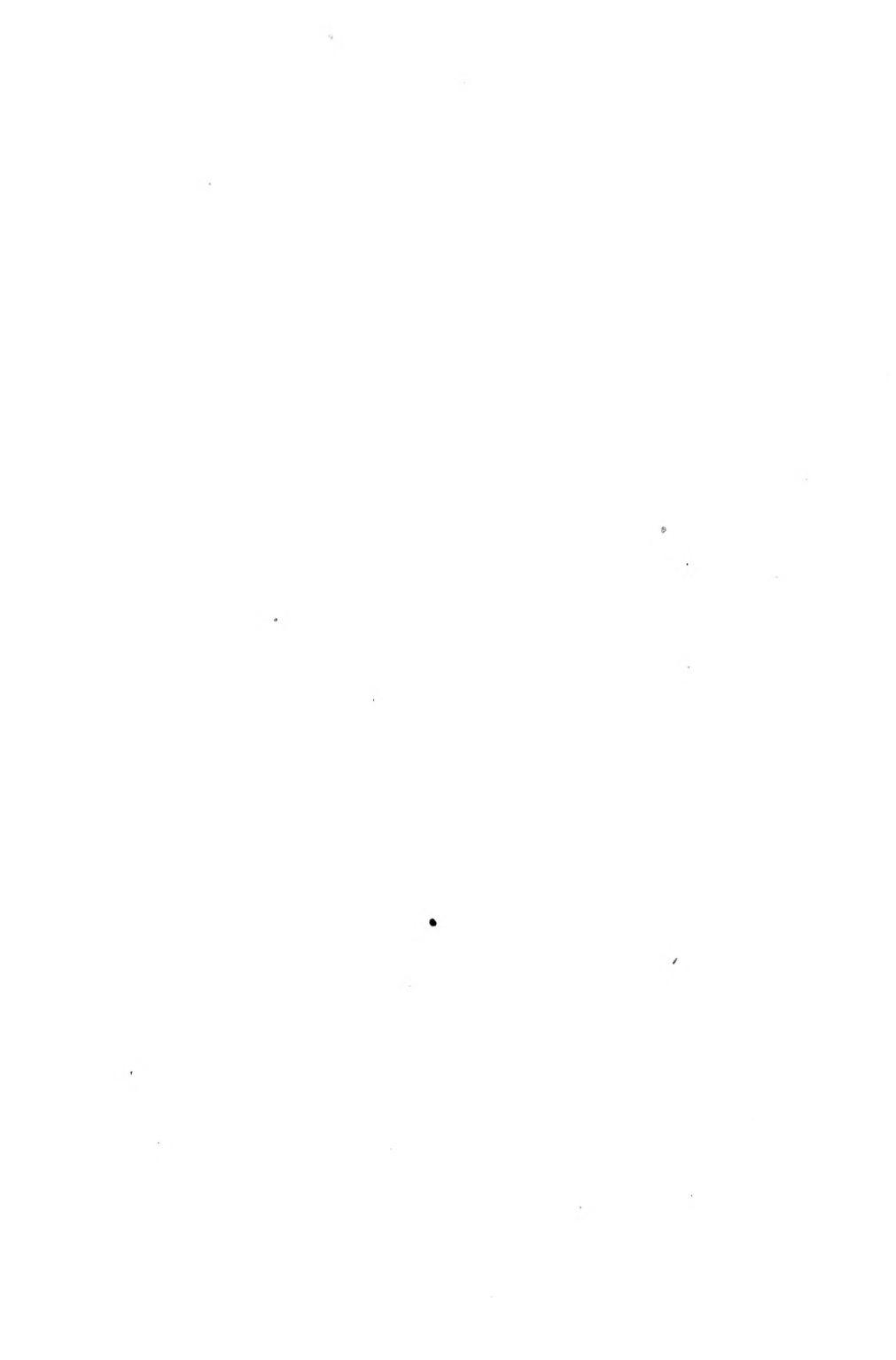
TO THE MEMORY OF

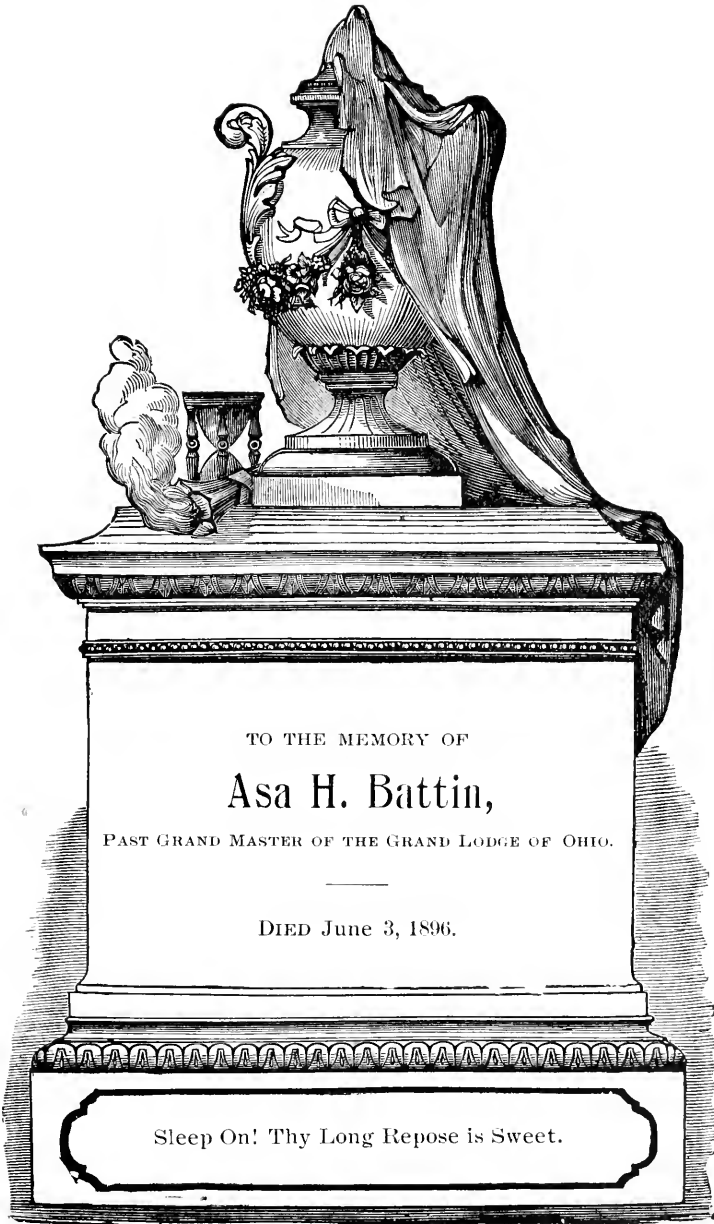
John E. James,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
NEVADA.

DIED April —, 1896.

Gone to that Bourne Whence No Traveler
Returns.





TO THE MEMORY OF

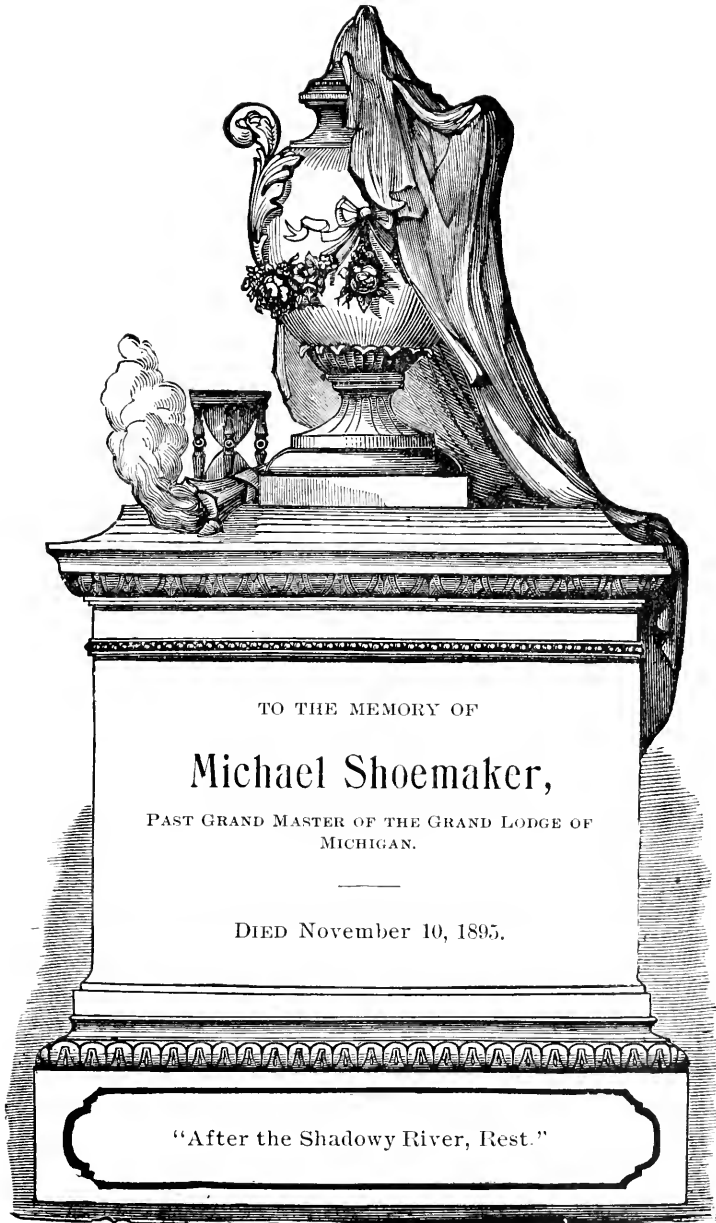
Asa H. Battin,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF OHIO.

DIED June 3, 1896.

Sleep On! Thy Long Repose is Sweet.





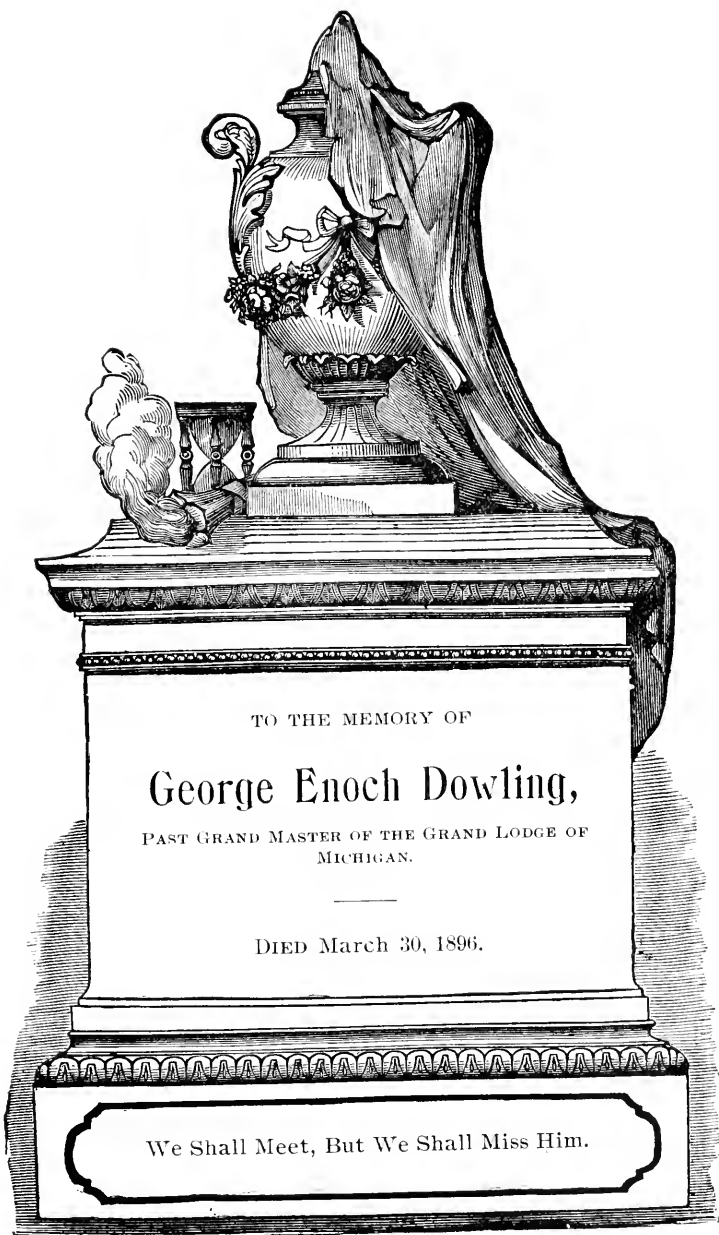
TO THE MEMORY OF

Michael Shoemaker,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
MICHIGAN.

DIED November 10, 1895.

"After the Shadowy River, Rest."



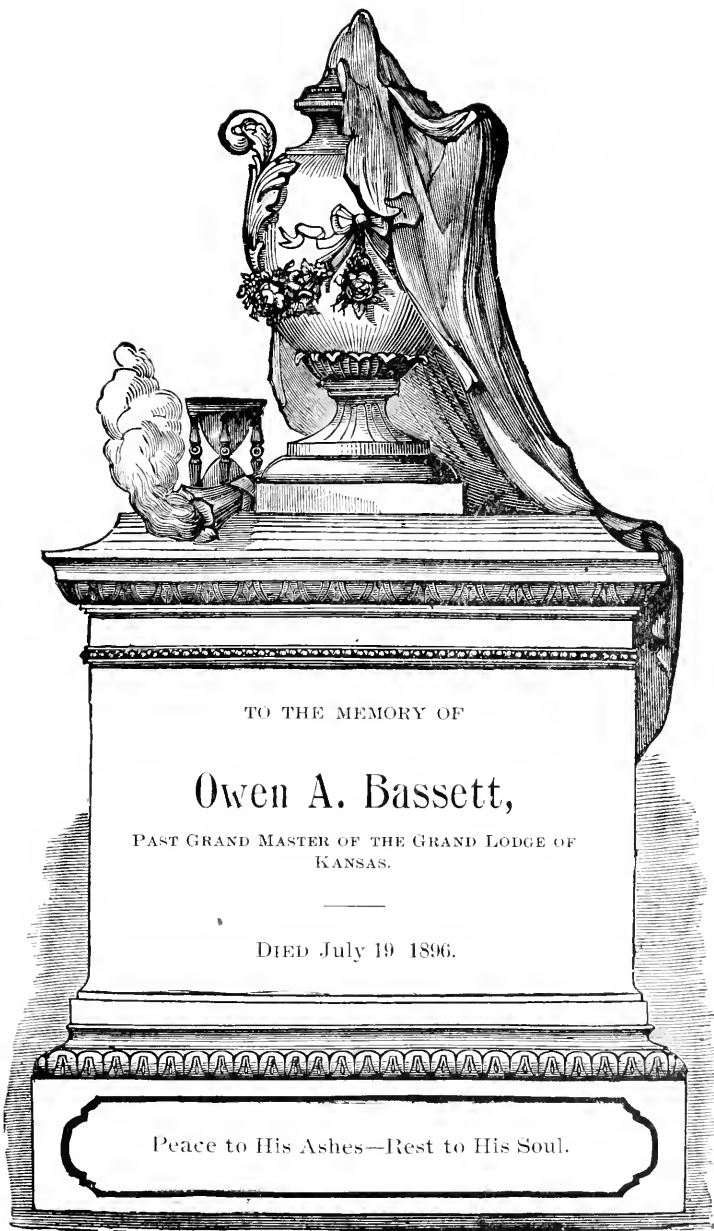
TO THE MEMORY OF

George Enoch Dowling,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
MICHIGAN.

DIED March 30, 1896.

We Shall Meet, But We Shall Miss Him.



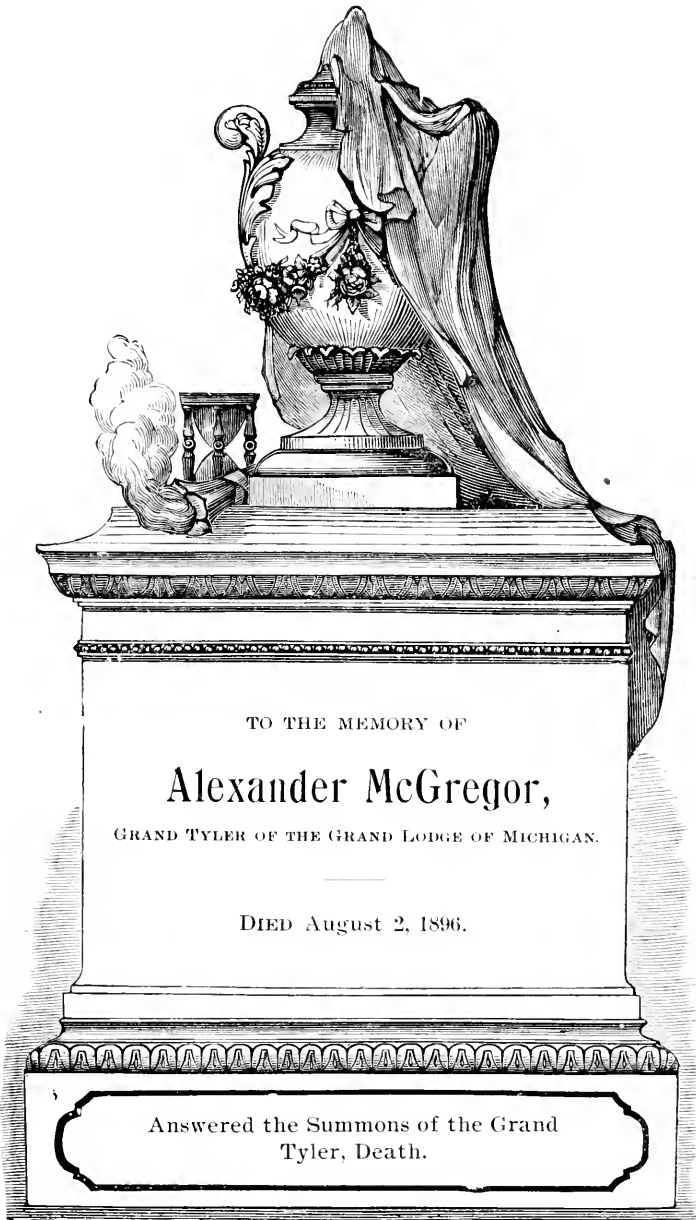
TO THE MEMORY OF

Owen A. Bassett,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
KANSAS.

DIED July 19 1896.

Peace to His Ashes—Rest to His Soul.



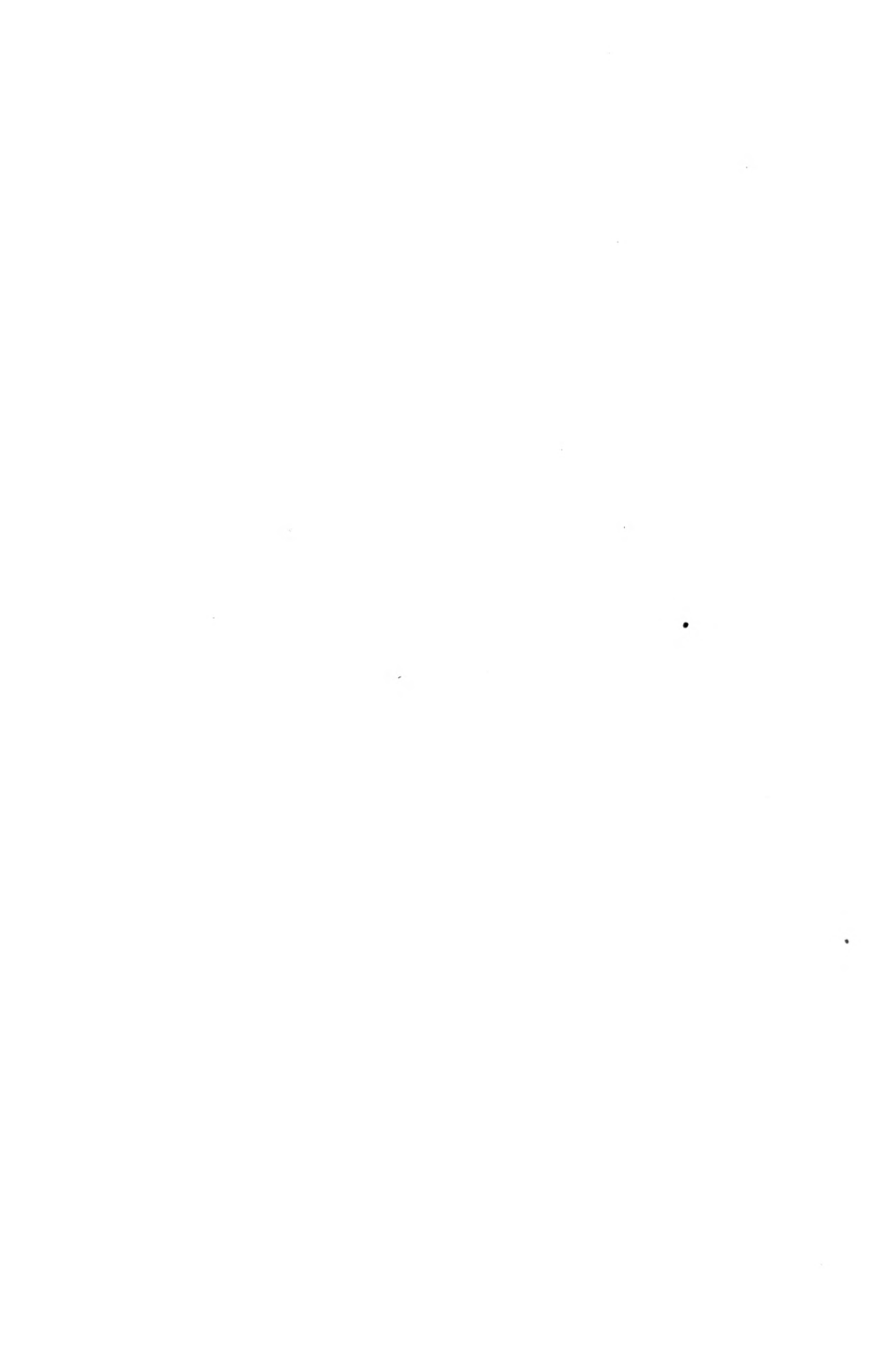
TO THE MEMORY OF

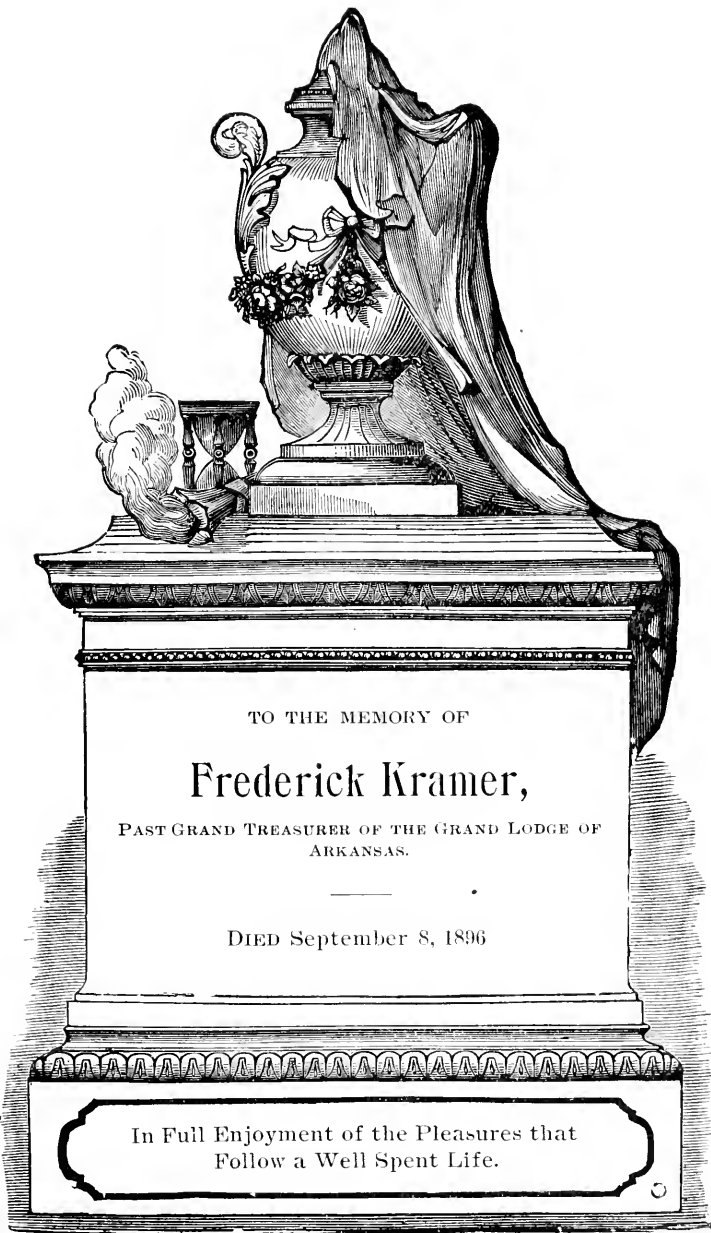
Alexander McGregor,

GRAND TYLER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MICHIGAN.

DIED August 2, 1896.

Answered the Summons of the Grand
Tyler, Death.





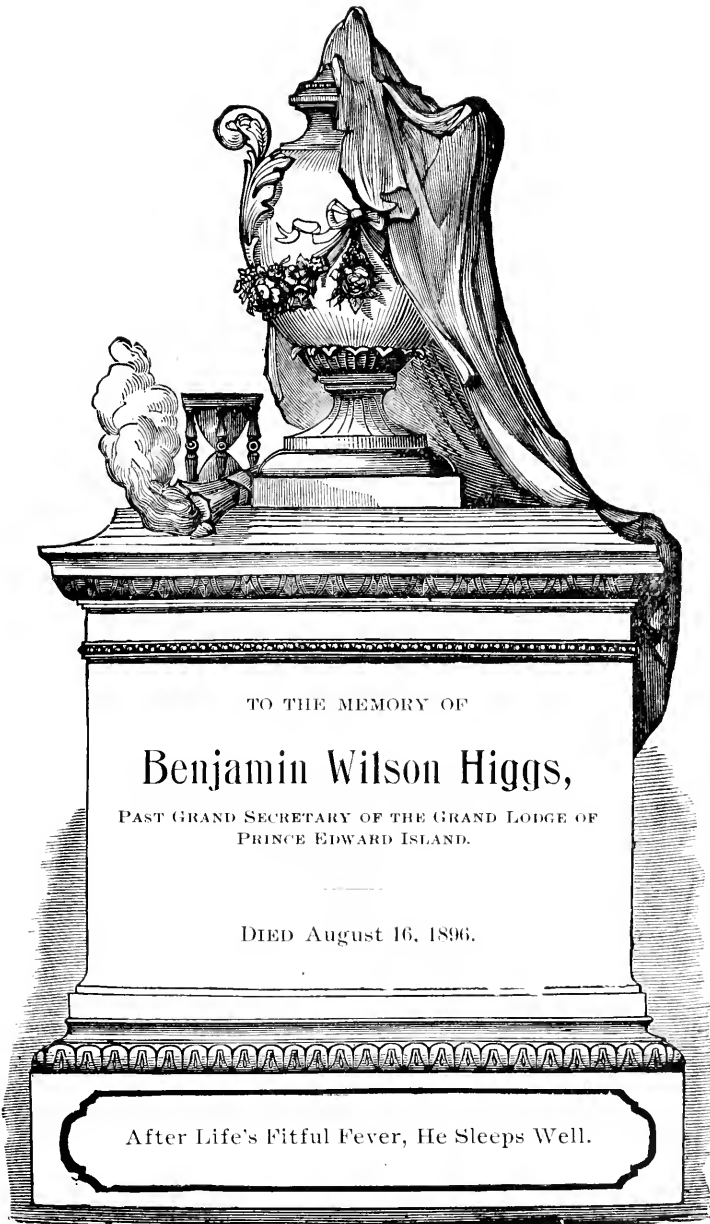
TO THE MEMORY OF

Frederick Kramer,

PAST GRAND TREASURER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
ARKANSAS.

DIED September 8, 1896

In Full Enjoyment of the Pleasures that
Follow a Well Spent Life.



TO THE MEMORY OF

Benjamin Wilson Higgs,

PAST GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DIED August 16, 1896.

After Life's Fitful Fever, He Sleeps Well.

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 TRESTLE BOARD—408 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN—Rahway, N. J.

MASONIC JOURNAL—Portland, Me.

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.

MASONIC TOKEN—Portland, Me.

THE MASONIC REVIEW—Tacoma, Wash.

SQUARE AND COMPASS—New Orleans, La.

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 fifty-five American grand lodges. To complete the list we lack only Nebraska and Nevada, double notices of which appeared in our review of last year, including in both their proceedings for 1895. Four of the Australasian group of grand lodges are included in this review, Tasmania alone being missing, as, unhappily, has been the case since 1893. Our only intelligence from that jurisdiction during the past year is of their sad bereavement by death of their grand master, Dr. E. O. GIBLIN, mention of which we find in the proceedings of some of their Australasian neighbors. From England we fortunately have the full proceedings for the year: from Ireland only the customary eight-page pamphlet devoted to accounts and statistics, and disclosing the fact that the DUKE OF ABERCORN remains grand master, and that LORD CASTLETOWN is grand secretary; and to our great regret we are again compelled to chronicle the entire absence of proceedings from Scotland.

It has been our hope to notice somewhat at comparative leisure, in this place, the questions now uppermost before the craft, but the days and nights are not quite long enough, and the fleeting minutes of the eleventh hour leave us only time enough for a hurried glance—a touch and go.

The question of jurisdiction over rejected material still continues to attract more attention than any other, fresh instances of deadlock between sovereign jurisdictions differing in their interpretation of the law of Masonry, serving to keep it continually at the front. The discussions of the question during the past year have, we think, fully justified the opinion expressed in our last report that it was beginning to be more clearly seen that a necessary condition precedent to any agreement must be a recognition by both sides of the fact that Masonry, not the candidate, is the chief factor in the problem: in other words, it must be agreed that the Masonic acts of a lawfully constituted lodge working in conformity to the regulations of the grand lodge which is conceded to be for those of its obedience the authorized interpreter of Masonic law, must be given full faith and credit. Under the irritation caused by the unwarrantable trespass, it took us a good while to see that the making of material belonging to us by lodges of a different obedience must be confessed to have given the material so made a lawful Masonic status, because they were lawful lodges lawfully at labor in conformity with the regulations imposed by competent authority. But we did come to the recog-

nition of it pretty generally, the grand lodges being very few that will assume to declare that the act of making by a lodge thus at labor is without Masonic virtue, null, void, and of no effect.

So, too, it may take a good while for us to see that on the other hand the status given a rejected candidate under the properly administered law of a grand lodge recognized by us as the competent law-giver within its territory cannot be denied without discrediting the lawful acts of its lawful lodges, no matter how much we may condemn the policy of giving that status or the law which gives it. The acknowledgment of complete Masonic competency on the part of each is involved in the mutual recognition of grand lodges, and until this is fully realized by both parties to this debate, so that each can approach the other as a recognized equal in all things, there can be little profitable discussion of the minor questions whether a wrong doer may repent and an unfit candidate outgrow his unworthiness, and whether as a rule rejections are prompted by unworthy and unmasonic motives.

There are increasing and gratifying signs of returning reason in the consideration of the rights and wrongs of non-affiliates apparent not only in the discussions of the year, but in the legislation of some grand lodges. The rage for legislation against them has gone on until in several jurisdictions it could go no further, unless some means might be devised to insure punishment after death, having stripped them of the last vestige of their rights, not leaving them even the right to seek re-affiliation without buying it for so much cold cash.

All this without charges or trial, not by the judgment of his fellows but by indiscriminating legislative fiat, in violation of the commonest principles of civil and Masonic jurisprudence, and in derogation of that free choice which as a Free-Mason he has a right to exercise, of contenting himself with enjoying the general rights of the fraternity for which he paid when entering it, or of participating—on such financial terms as the lodge shall prescribe—in the additional privileges incident to lodge membership. In view of the purely commercial root of all the legislation of recent years respecting non-affiliation, it would be the simplest prudence on the part of the candidate to insist that there shall be two parties to the contract to which *he* is required to assent on the threshold of initiation, and that with some authorized representative of the fraternity, there should be a joint repudiation of all mercenary motives.

It would be by no means surprising, considering their common root, if the crusade against non-affiliates and the tendency to convert Masonry into a mutual benefit or assurance society, should wane as they have waxed, together. The proceedings we have had under re

view contain much to encourage the hope expressed last year, that the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief was the high-water mark of this tendency. Still there is abundant reason for watchful apprehension so long as Masonry is environed by numberless initiative societies, formed, for the most part on the basis of fixed benefits contingent on fixed contributions, and in which a cessation of payments works forfeiture of membership.

That Masonry, like other organizations and like the individual, cannot escape the influence of its environment, the proceedings reviewed afford evidence in the comparatively languid interest excited by what thirty years ago would have been so startling a departure as to have set the whole fraternity in a blaze of indignant excitement—the authorized printing of cipher rituals by grand lodges. The rapid extension of the so-called high rites since the revival of Masonry which followed the decadence of the Morgan days, built upon Masonry as they are and recruited wholly from its membership, has familiarized so many Masons with the idea of printed rituals that the keen edge of sensibility which the craftsman brings from the process of his "making" is soon blunted by the indifference of his sophisticated brethren. Let any one who is old enough to remember the deep feeling caused by the unauthorized and surreptitious circulation of a printed cipher a generation ago, recall that picture, and then look upon that presented now when a grand master's first solicitude on being requested to join with other grand masters in a protest against the authorized issue of a cipher ritual, finds expression in the statement that interference might be construed into a denial of the sovereignty of the incriminated grand lodge!

Signs are not wanting, however, that the dulled and sleeping conscience of the craft will assert itself and demonstrate that it has not permanently succumbed to the influences which not only in this, but in other directions threaten the integrity of genuine Masonry.

The developments of the year respecting the hybrid aggregation of lodges and grand lodges in Mexico known as the Gran Dieta Simbolica, and the propagandists who are engineering the campaign for its recognition as a lawful Masonic governing body by the grand lodges of the United States, furnish abundant cumulative evidence that our instincts have not been at fault when we have warned the loyal craftsmen of our own and other jurisdictions—as we have repeatedly done since 1882—that the integrity of genuine Masonry is threatened. The evidence which the year has brought to the surface, that trusted men in high places in the fraternity have withheld facts in their possession relative to the irregular and revolutionary practices under the authority of the gran dieta: have publicly bolstered up the denials of the Mexican authorities that these practices existed: have, when driven to the acknowledgment of their existence, been swift to assert

that they were unauthorized by the gran dieta, and have almost in the same breath assumed that the *withdrawal by the gran dieta* of the authority under which *they had existed* condoned all and proved the legitimacy of that body: who have, in short, resorted to every possible shift to palm off upon the craft as ingenuousness itself the "atmosphere of duplicity" which, to the apprehension of ROBERT FREKE GOULD, the historian, "encircles all the official spokesmen who testify to the actual procedure under the Gran Dieta Simbolica."

What is behind all this? What is the power, the influence, the purpose that constrains Masons who have been trusted by their fellows, honored with the highest places in the gift of the craft, and to whom their brethren still look for guidance, to an alliance which impels them to deny until exposure becomes inevitable, and thereafter to excuse, and, as in one conspicuous instance, to seek to justify by precedent such departures from genuine Masonry as the admission of women to the fraternity and the exclusion of the Bible from the lodges. There can be but one answer to this question: It is the influence of the rite to which the lodges composing the gran dieta owe their existence, and their members the possession of the alleged Masonry which they practice.

We do not allege, because we do not believe, that it is the officially agreed purpose of the governing bodies of that rite in this country to sacrifice whatever of Masonry may be necessary to secure for that rite the recognition of its offspring as equal heirs to the right to form grand lodges and administer the affairs of symbolic Masonry. But we do believe that certain propagandists of that rite aim at nothing less than this, and possibly something more.

And so we repeat with renewed earnestness and with a conviction of its timeliness deepened by the events of the year as chronicled in the following pages, the warning of last year to our brethren—to beware of any attempt to commit them to the heresy that some other Masonry than the Masonry of the charges of a Freemason—Free and Accepted Masonry—may under *any* 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 gladly acknowledge our indebtedness. This year, as last, his tables will be found at the beginning instead of the end of our review.

It is again our privilege to tender sincere thanks to our generous brethren of the guild, and to the craft fraternal greetings.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,

Committee.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 1, 1896.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Grand Lodges.....	56	57	57	57
Subordinate Lodges.....	11,457	11,676	11,807	11,943
Raised.....	43,127	42,330	39,524	41,543
Affiliated.....	16,470	14,807	14,764	17,482
Restored.....	6,081	5,528	5,316	5,804
Died.....	10,542	10,278	10,726	11,262
Dimitted.....	18,372	17,509	16,489	17,449
Suspended for non-payment of dues.....	13,035	13,641	15,052	17,944
Suspended and Expelled.....	686	676	754	776
Membership.....	723,662	747,492	766,761	783,644

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

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Accession by new work.....	6.17	5.88	5.25	5.41
Additions by affiliation and restoration.....	3.22	2.82	2.69	3.03
Losses by death.....	1.51	1.11	1.45	1.47
Losses for non-payment of dues.....	1.86	1.84	1.99	2.33
Losses by dimission.....	2.63	2.30	2.25	2.27
Net gain of the year.....	3.53	3.31	2.54	2.07

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

The average of membership to each lodge is greatest in the following: District of Columbia (200), Massachusetts (153), Connecticut (150), Rhode Island (126), New York (120), Pennsylvania (114), Maine (113), New Hampshire (113), Michigan (99), Delaware (97), New Jersey (95), Vermont (91), etc.

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

Grand Lodge.	Subordinate Lodge.		Location.	Membersh- ship.
	Name.	No.		
Minnesota.....	Minneapolis.....	19	Minneapolis.....	803
Connecticut.....	Hiram.....	1	New Haven.....	738
New York.....	Genesee Falls.....	507	Rochester.....	701
Illinois.....	Covenant.....	526	Chicago.....	673
Michigan.....	Grand River.....	34	Grand Rapids.....	593
Colorado.....	Denver.....	5	Denver.....	582
District of Columbia.....	La Fayette.....	19	Washington, D. C.....	560
Pennsylvania.....	Washington.....	59	Philadelphia.....	520
Ohio.....	Magnolia.....	20	Columbus.....	515
Massachusetts.....	Roswell Lee.....	20	Springfield.....	507
Rhode Island.....	What Cheer.....	21	Providence.....	487
California.....	California.....	1	San Francisco.....	482
Kentucky.....	Preston.....	281	Louisville.....	452
Missouri.....	Temple.....	299	Kansas City.....	428
Maine.....	Ancient Landmark.....	17	Portland.....	412

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence

1896

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

ALABAMA, 1895.

75TH ANNUAL.

MONTGOMERY.

DECEMBER 3.

Twenty-three grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by Past Grand Master JOHN GIDEON HARRIS. Owing to the delayed railroad trains the grand master was not present until the second day. The grand lodge was opened by the deputy grand master, JAMES A. BILBRO, the grand secretary inadvertently says "in ample form." When opened by any one but the grand master, it is opened in *due* form.

The grand master (GEORGE P. HARRISON) submits twenty-nine decisions betokening on the whole a conservative outlook and a clear view of his official duties. We copy in part:

2. That the grand master has no right to grant a dispensation to fill a vacancy in the office of worshipful master while either the senior or junior warden's station is filled by a duly elected and installed officer.

4. That the master of a lodge may preside at a trial, though he preferred the charges. But, if he actively engages in or conducts the prosecution, he cannot preside, and must retire when the vote is being taken.

6. That is an established principle of law, which, in my opinion, extends to Masonic jurisprudence as well, that it is wrong to do indirectly anything which the law directly prohibits. Our constitution prohibits the granting of any credit for fees required for initiation, passing, or raising. To immediately loan these fees to a candidate

after having received them from him, if done for the purpose of extending him credit, or giving him time to pay the same, would, in my opinion, be a violation of section 15, article 6, of the constitution.

7. That when a dimitted Mason dies, pending his application for affiliation with a lodge, his death abates the application.

10. A brother was initiated and passed, and duly elected to receive the third degree in Masonry, but failed to present himself to be raised until fifteen years afterwards. Held, that with the unanimous consent of the members of the lodge present at a regular communication, the master's degree might be conferred upon him.

16. Held that a subordinate lodge has the right to elect any member thereof, who has filled the station of warden, to the office of worshipful master; the fact of a brother's being a Royal Arch Mason cuts no figure in the matter. If he has filled the station of warden, he is eligible; otherwise, not.

23. A lodge forfeited its charter. Several years afterwards its charter was restored, but during the time of the forfeiture of said charter, a member of said lodge removed within the jurisdiction of another lodge. After the restoration of the charter of his lodge, he desired to affiliate with the lodge within whose jurisdiction he then resided. Held, that if he was in good standing at the time of the forfeiture of the charter of his lodge, that on the restoration of its charter he was still a member thereof, and could not affiliate with any other lodge without having obtained a dimit.

24. Held that a lodge within whose jurisdiction a non-affiliated Mason resides, can try him for any Masonic offence committed within its jurisdiction.

25. Held that a Master Mason would violate his obligation in knowingly having illicit intercourse with a Master Mason's daughter, even if she was without chastity, and an attempt to do so would be a Masonic offence.

28. That a dimitted Mason residing in one jurisdiction may apply to and affiliate with a lodge in another, and is not required to obtain the consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides before doing so.

No. 2 is elementary, yet it is often overlooked. No. 4 gets dangerously near to unsafe ground, yet it is easy to see that the preferring of charges *might* be so perfunctory a matter that it would not bias the judge. The decision passed muster with the jurisprudence committee, as did the rest, with an exception to be noted. No. 6 shows that the intention of the law on this subject is the same in Alabama and Illinois. With us, however, the law is so clearly stated that no attempt is made to dodge it. No. 7 is so manifestly true that one wonders what question may not be asked of a grand master. In No. 10 the same general principle holds that governs Illinois law, but with the latter the mere fact of many years having elapsed would not change the formula which always precedes work upon a candidate. No. 16 indicates that there are still those who suppose that

eligibility for the office of master may be attained in other bodies besides the lodge. No. 23 is a clear statement of what should be good law anywhere, and No. 24 is true, but to express the whole truth should have the words *or an affiliated sojourner* inserted after the word "Mason." No. 25 was questioned by the jurisprudence committee, whom we judge to belong to that school of constitutional lawyers who hold that all rights not specially delegated are strictly reserved. They say:

This question was before this grand lodge some years ago, and after due consideration it was held that such an act, while it might be a Masonic offence, was not a violation of that particular portion of the obligation referred to.

We think that the former decision is correct, and therefore recommend that the decision of the M.W. grand master in this respect be disapproved.

The grand lodge refused to concur in this and the grand master's decision stands. We copy No. 28 to commend it as being founded in individual right which we consider absolute: every Master Mason is "free of the guild."

Among the dispensations granted by the grand master was one permitting a lodge in its second year under dispensation to elect officers. The jurisprudence committee do not refer to it, whence we infer that it is not a departure from Alabama practice.

Constitutional amendments limiting the eligibility of the grand master for re-election: fixing the minimum fee for the degrees at twenty dollars, and increasing the *per capita* dues from fifty cents to one dollar were shown by the returns from the lodges to have been defeated: the first two received a majority, but neither the necessary two-thirds. The third involved the question of founding and maintaining a Masonic Home, and was beaten by a vote 228 to 104, in which we think the lodges evinced their practical wisdom.

One dispensation and nine charters for new lodges were issued: the work was duly reported upon in the three degrees: the Grand Lodge of New Zealand recognized: the report of progress of the grand registrar (WM. H. DINGLEY) received commendation supplemented by an order to go on and complete the register, and the junior past grand master (FRANCIS L. PETTUS) was presented with a beautiful gold watch suitably inscribed. Two masters, previously impeached, deposed and summoned for trial, were tried before the grand lodge for gross immorality, one acquitted, the other convicted and expelled.

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

Past Grand Master PALMER J. PILLANS, presents another of his excellent reports on correspondence (105 pp.) in which, unfortunately, Illinois does not find a place. We presume our proceedings were not received in time for review.

ARIZONA, 1895.

14TH ANNUAL.

PRESCOTT.

NOVEMBER 12.

Fifteen grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by ARTEMUS LOUDEN GROW, who was on duty in the west.

The address of the grand master (RICKMER NICKELS FREDERICKS) betokens a busy term. He had visited all of the eleven lodges scattered over that territory of magnificent distances. Only two cases had arisen requiring rulings and written opinions. The first was rather a question of fact than law, the other touching the right of a non-affiliate to join a lodge other than that within whose jurisdiction he resided. The grand master recognized his right to choose his Masonic home where he pleased, and the jurisprudence committee approved with the concurrence of the grand lodge.

Touching the Wisconsin circular respecting Masonic relief the grand lodge adopted the following, reported by the jurisprudence committee:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Arizona, for itself and its constituent lodges, believes that it is the duty of each lodge of Masons to take care of its own members and their widows and orphans in distress wherever they may be; *provided*, that the lodge furnishing relief shall in no case go beyond the actual necessities without first being authorized to do so by the lodge from which repayment is expected.

How that can be a lodge duty which they at the same time recognize as a "paramount duty" of the individual, we do not quite understand. Prefacing the resolution the report says:

We believe that every Mason of this jurisdiction is ready to expend every cent of lodge or grand lodge funds to aid and assist our members when sickness or misfortune overtakes them, and in doing this we do not lose sight of nor repudiate the paramount duty imposed on us as individuals to our obligations, but stand ready to extend a helping hand to all who may apply and whom we may find worthy. That our position, however, may be unequivocally understood, we recommend the adoption by this grand lodge of the following:

The grand lodge negatived a proposition to change the date of the annual communication from November to October: received the diplomatic corps with the grand honors, Bro. FRANCIS M. ZUCK responding in their behalf to the welcoming address of the grand master: approved the projected work of the "Masonic Collectors' Association," backing its commendation with an appropriation: found no work for its committee on grievances: selected Tucson as its place of next meeting, and accepted an invitation to banquet with Azatlan Lodge No. 1, after the close of its labors, with fraternal unanimity.

We recognize our kinship.

ARTEMUS LOUDEN GROW, of Tombstone, was elected grand master: GEORGE JAMES ROSKRUGE, Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but there is promise in the fact that Past Grand Master MORRIS GOLDWATER still holds the fort as chairman of the committee.

ARKANSAS, 1895.

56TH ANNUAL

LITTLE ROCK.

NOVEMBER 19.

The diplomatic corps was out in force, no less than thirty-one grand jurisdictions being represented, Illinois by Past Grand Master R. J. LAUGHLIN.

In the general survey of Masonry in the jurisdiction, the grand master (N. P. RICHMOND) in his address, fears that the general apathy existing is not wholly due to the general business and financial prostration, and his remarks become a veritable jeremiad as he bemoans the laxity at the ballot box and the prevailing hollowness of promises and vows. We hope this pessimistic view is too extreme and would fain believe that a portion of the trouble lies with our most worshipful brother's digestion. Towards the close of his address he communicated to the grand lodge the then just received intelligence that Grand Senior Warden J. M. PINNELL had died the preceding night at low twelve.

On the afternoon of the second day of the session, synchronous with the burial of Bro. PINNELL at his home in DeWitt, memorial services were held in the grand lodge and eloquent tributes paid to his memory. The committee on memorials of the dead say of him:

Bro. Pinnell was a man of sterling worth, possessing great strength of character, an amiable, loving disposition which endeared him

to all who were so fortunate as to become intimately acquainted with him. He had few equals as a man and Mason, and his death leaves a vacancy in our ranks which we will indeed find it difficult to fill. Bro. Pinnell has been a member of this grand lodge for more than fifteen years, serving it in nearly every capacity with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity.

The grand master submitted fourteen decisions, some of which follow:

3. Question.—Can a Masonic lodge build and own a lodge hall jointly with a lodge of Odd Fellows?

Answer.—It cannot. A Masonic lodge may occupy the same hall with a lodge of Odd Fellows, but cannot hold lodge property in partnership with such lodge, for the reason that such joint ownership is liable to cause a conflict of authority between the two orders in the management, and, perhaps, in the final disposition of such property.

4. Question.—If a wilfully non-affiliated Mason applies to a lodge for affiliation, can it legally receive him?

Answer.—If otherwise worthy, it certainly can. His non-affiliation ceases to be wilful the moment he applies for affiliation.

5. Question.—An applicant for Masonry cannot read or write the English language, cannot even sign his name in English. Does this alone prevent his being made a Mason?

Answer.—It does not, *provided, always*, that he understands the English language, as it is spoken, sufficiently well to fully comprehend the true intent, meaning, and teaching of the esoteric work of Masonry.

6. Question.—A petition for initiation was presented at a regular meeting of the lodge and referred to a committee. At the time for the committee to report the lodge failed to meet. At a future date the district deputy grand master, at a meeting of the lodge, called as a school of instruction, and in the absence of the worthy master, on the request of brethren of the lodge, had the committee to report, ordered the ballot spread, and the candidate being elected, proceeded to make him a Mason. Is the brother so made entitled to receive the other degrees?

Answer.—The district deputy grand master exceeded his authority, and the proceedings of the lodge were irregular, but not void. The brother is an E. A.: the fault is not his, and, if worthy, he should be advanced without regard to past errors.

7. Question.—Has a visiting brother the right to demand to see the charter of the lodge visited before he submits to examination?

Answer.—He may, doubtless, demand to see the charter, but such demand would be in bad taste, and the lodge would be under no obligation to comply therewith, and should refuse to do so.

8. Question.—A brother was tried in the United States court and was convicted of illicit distilling, has paid the penalty, but denies his guilt to the lodge. Is the finding of guilt by the United States court binding upon the lodge?

Answer.—It is not. The lodge must proceed to try the brother just as though he had never been tried in the United States court.

11. Question.—Does the fact that a Master Mason who is not in good standing in his lodge exclude his daughter's chastity from Masonic protection, the father being an expelled Mason?

Answer.—It does not. While expulsion deprives a brother of all his rights and privileges as a Master Mason, it does not, therefore, absolve the brethren from their obligation, and the brother who violates the chastity of an expelled brother's daughter, knowing her to be such, is guilty of a violation of his obligation, and upon proper proof of such offence, should be expelled by his lodge.

Of these three were disapproved by the committee on law and usage, who say of No. 3 that a lodge may build jointly with other charitable orders, by taking the title to its interest in the realty in the name of the grand lodge; of No. 7 that the grand lodge decided in 1892 that a visitor has no right to demand to see the charter, and of No. 11:

As to No. 11, your committee disapprove of the decision as made by the grand master. When a Master Mason is expelled the Masonic rights of his family fall with him. But any brother guilty of such conduct commits a gross immorality, and upon proof of such conduct should be tried and suspended or expelled.

Touching No. 4 nothing could seem plainer than the truth of the grand master's statement, but he has only to go to California to learn that it takes in addition a money contribution to purge a six-months non-affiliate of wilfulness. We have no criticism to make of the other decisions quoted, except to say, touching No. 7, that while as a general principle matters of taste are perhaps not to be discussed, yet his conclusion that the lodge should refuse to let a visitor see the charter upon demand ought not to be of universal application. If we, as the master of a lodge, were satisfied that the request of the visitor to inspect the charter as prompted solely by a conscientious regard of the visitor for his engagements to countenance only genuine Masons, we should not only not refuse to show him the parchment but should gladly do so.

The grand secretary reported that under the edict adopted the year before, requiring each lodge to pay \$10 out of the first initiation fee received after the close of the grand lodge, toward the extinguishment of the temple debt, \$1,826 had been received. Later in the session a resolution repealing the edict referred to and taxing each lodge \$2 for each initiation, \$1 for each passing, and \$1 for each raising was adopted with the same object. Arkansas is no exception to the rule that grand lodges possessing temples find them burdensome luxuries.

The docket of the committee on appeals and grievances embraces twenty-three cases, many of which were of a perplexing character but the impression given on the whole is that substantial justice was reached.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges: was the recipient of three gavels made in Jerusalem from olive wood cut from the Mount of Olives, the gift of Bro. IOTT, master of Royal Solomon Mother Lodge No. 293, Jerusalem, through Bro. B. T. ATKINSON, of Arkansas, who had enjoyed the hospitality of the Jerusalem brethren: listened to an extended address by the grand orator (H. H. MYERS), a retrospective view of Masonry whose authentic existence prior to the erection of the first temple he admits may reasonably be doubted, but about whose existence in Solomon's time he appears to have no doubts whatever: postponed the installation of the grand senior warden elect until after the first of January, ostensibly to ascertain whether he had "passed the chair" in a lodge, but presumably with the expectation that a known deficiency in that respect would be healed by that time, and "chipped in," after the time-honored Masonic custom, to the amount of \$54 for the relief of a venerable brother, for many years an attendant on grand lodge, who was lying ill and destitute at home, a gratifying evidence that mixing their Masonry with the insurance business has not yet caused them to forget the fundamental principles of Masonic charity.

A. G. WASHBURN, of Waldron, was elected grand master: FAY HEMPSTEAD, Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (111 pp.) is again by Bro. SAM. H. DAVIDSON, who after a year's rest again takes up the work. Illinois for 1895 receives generous space and appreciative analysis in his review. He notes the fact that JOSEPH H. DIXON, the representative of Arkansas, was present. By one of those strange coincidences which so frequently startle us, on the very day when this passes under our eye, we learn from Past Grand Master JOHN C. SMITH, who happens to be in our city, that alas! bluff, honest, true-hearted, loyal JO DIXON is dead, and that on Saturday last the brethren among whom he had labored so long and so well, laid him away to his final rest.

The address of Grand Orator BLACK receives high praise, and the introduction to the report on correspondence is laid under contribution on the subject of Masonic relief. Noting our opposition to the recognition of the Mexican hermaphrodite, the Gran Dieta, he seems inclined to suspend judgment until Texas is further heard from on the question of its regularity, the brethren of that jurisdiction seeming to him to be "in the best position to furnish the information."

Texas having declared under "treaty" stipulations that the horse is sixteen feet high, it is questionable whether it is in the best attitude, even if it is in the best position, to furnish information. At all events while waiting we suggest to Bro. DAVIDSON to re-read the information furnished by Bro. PARVIN, of Iowa, who is certainly not unduly biased against hybrid bodies generally, which we published in our review of New York for 1895.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1895.

24TH ANNUAL.

VANCOUVER.

JUNE 20.

This volume contains also the minutes of an emergent communication held at Victoria, November 22, 1894, when a revised constitution was considered and adopted.

At the annual communication twenty grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois not among them.

In the exordium of his able address the grand master (ROBERT B. McMICKING) has some well considered remarks relative to "the vexatious differences which at times creep into our assemblies, frequently from insignificant beginnings, perhaps by reason of distorted conception of duty and privilege but none the less disturb the harmony and tend to frustrate, or at least to retard, the promulgation of those principles of Masonry so well designed to foster and improve the best affections of our nature." He had decided that no Mason can be punished or deprived of any of the privileges of Masonry except upon conviction after trial and that hence a by-law to the effect that "no member in arrears for dues three months shall be allowed to speak or vote in the lodge or be eligible to any office" was invalid, in which he is in accord with Illinois law: that a majority of all the votes present—not simply a majority of all the votes cast—is necessary to elect to office: that the action of a lodge bestowing honorary membership cannot be rescinded except for a cause after trial, and that a brother who has been regularly elected and served a term as warden in a warranted lodge recognized by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, is eligible for election as master in the lodge to which he now belongs within the jurisdiction, which we regard as the true rule. In a case where an emergent meeting was held to elect officers and the election was held in the first degree, he answered a question relative to the validity of the election as follows:

An election can only be held as provided for in the by-laws, or by special dispensation. All business must be transacted while open in the third degree, except what specially and exclusively belongs to the other degrees.

The committee on address questioned whether the decision was in accordance with Masonic law and custom, but after explanation by the grand master it was on motion sustained.

The grand master recommends action looking to the establishment of a Masonic Home and figures that a tax of five cents per week for each member, yielding \$3,380 per year, would not be a heavy tax for so laudable a charity. It is easy to put figures on paper; much

harder to get together the nimble nickels which aggregate \$2.60 per year for each member. The committee on address feel compelled to declare that the time is not ripe for such an undertaking, and consider that the charity dispensed by the various lodges has thus far met the needs of the jurisdiction in a great measure. The newly elected grand master and grand wardens were made a committee to report on the subject at the next annual communication. We commend to them as the most complete mine of information on the general subject the report of Bro. BALL, of Iowa.

The report of the grand secretary (W. J. QUINLAN) chronicles the re-commissioning of Bro. WM. W. NORTHCOTT as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; selected Nanaimo for its next place of meeting; listened to an excellent sermon by Grand Chaplain LOGAN from the text "Show Thyself a Man," and on the evening of the second day of the session banqueted in ample form and substance with the local fraternity.

LACY R. JOHNSON, of Vancouver, was elected grand master; WALTER J. QUINLAN, Victoria, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (199 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master MARCUS WOLFE, who supplements his review with twenty-five pages relative to foreign grand bodies credited to Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER, of the New York committee. Illinois for 1894 finds a place and receives appreciative review.

CALIFORNIA, 1895.

46th ANNUAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

OCTOBER 8.

This volume opens with the minutes of a special communication held September 7, 1895, for the burial of Past Grand Master WILLIAM CALDWELL BELCHER, who died on the first day of that month, in his seventy-fifth year.

We cannot determine how many grand jurisdictions were represented at the annual communication. We have, we think, found that Illinois was among the number, having discovered the name of JOHN McMURRAY in the report of the committee on credentials as one of the representatives of Trinity Lodge No. 27. This lodge we elsewhere

found was located at Weaverville, and having learned from the list of our representatives abroad, published in the Illinois proceedings, that our ambassador resides at that place, we have come so near establishing his identity that we are warranted in hailing him as a faithful diplomat.

The grand master (JAMES BAUNTY STEVENS) announced the death of Past Grand Master JOHN MILLS BROWNE, who died in his sixty-third year, and of Past Grand Master WILLIAM CALDWELL BELCHER, noted above.

Bro. BROWNE, a native of New Hampshire, was for forty-one years a surgeon in the United States navy. He was the surgeon of the Kearsarge when she met and sunk the Alabama, and entered the Grand Lodge of California while surgeon of the Mare Island navy yard, in 1871, and concluded four years service as grand master in 1879. He was surgeon-general of the navy for several years prior to his death, in Washington, in December, 1894. He was a man of rare gifts, and attached his friends and brethren to him with a strong and tender tie. Past Grand Master BELCHER had been for thirty-five years a conspicuous figure in the Grand Lodge of California. First elected grand master in 1862, he supplemented three years' service in that position with twenty-eight years as chairman of the committee on jurisprudence. Every volume of the California proceedings from 1866 to 1895 reflects his great ability. Of his characteristics the grand master says:

Born with a capacity for development of the best qualities of mind and heart, Bro. Belcher was a specimen product of nature. Inherent worth was his birthright; culture and refinement were the outgrowth of self-effort and the environments of the age in which he lived. His aim and ambition was to be useful, accomplish good, and render a lasting service to humanity. Not an ambition which dwarfs the affection and prostitutes the soul to worldly clamor, but an ambition to daily apply the golden rule of life. This was his constant and sturdy purpose, and was pursued unfalteringly to the end. His modesty amounted to diffidence; he scorned sensationalism and shrank from publicity; he was deeply sensible of the appreciation of his brethren, and when at the last annual communication he was met with the unanimous request to deliver an address on Masonic law at this meeting, it stirred the deepest emotion of his noble nature. To him it was the quiet expression of the love and veneration of the Craft in the declining years of his useful life. To have posed him as the central figure on some festal occasion would have filled him with embarrassment and feelings not at all to his liking. The time has arrived when we should have listened to the summing up of his ripe Masonic scholarship, but alas! his seat is vacant, his voice is hushed forever: by the workings of a mysterious Providence, he does not greet us in fulfillment of his last important engagement. His spotless life was an example worthy of all imitation; his death leaves a great void in our ranks, and today the Masons of California are mourning the loss of their most distinguished craftsman.

Along the same lines Past Grand Master ESTEE, chairman of the special committee, says of him:

The gentleness of his disposition, the simplicity of his manners, added to his tall, commanding person, made him at once a most conspicuous and most lovable man. He combined in a high degree the opposite qualities of goodness and greatness: His learning was as varied as it was profound. He seemed to grasp the whole field of literature—not superficially, but thoroughly and exhaustively. He was a linguist of more than common attainments, for he was both a Latin and a French scholar, and was deeply versed in the literature of both tongues. He had accumulated a large library of miscellaneous works, and they were selected with rare judgment and perfect taste.

His mind was eminently judicial. He believed the law was intended only to secure justice, and he thus became an eminent equity lawyer. He despised pretense, trickery, and deception, because he was himself the soul of frankness and honor. He was well versed in affairs, and had studied the political history of his country, and knew by heart the careers of our most distinguished public men, although he avoided politics and refused public station. He was conspicuously loyal to his country, obedient to his God, and just to all men. He possessed, in a large degree, a sincere and hopeful religious sentiment, which with him amounted to conviction. His was that religion which recognized broadly the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. No sect could narrow his conception of religious duty, or limit his love for his fellow-men.

At an hour fixed for special memorial services Past Grand Master CURTIS spoke eloquently of the deceased and unrecorded tributes of affection were paid by Bros. VOORSANGER, WEST, SHERMAN, STONE, and ELLIS.

Dead, also, at sixty-one, was MARCUS DERKHEIM BORUCK, past grand orator and past junior grand warden.

Of the clandestine French lodge at Los Angeles, to which we referred last year, Grand Master STEVENS says:

I have received certain documents from the representative of a clandestine French lodge, existing in the city of Los Angeles, claiming to hold a charter from the Grand Lodge Symbolic of France—a body, by the way, of which we have no official knowledge—and asking recognition by this grand lodge. These documents have been placed in the hands of the committee on jurisprudence for such action as that committee, in its wisdom, may deem proper: their report will in due time be submitted to you.

The committee regard the adoption of their report last year, touching the status of this lodge (*La Vallée de France*) as substantially closing the "incident," as the French would say, and would pay no further attention to the matter.

Like his predecessors the grand master has been perplexed over the non-affiliate question and since the increasing obstacles placed in the way of the re-affiliation of this class have not had the effect to

diminish their numbers—notwithstanding the apparent confidence of our California brethren that human nature could be turned bottom side up in this way—he would have them try the New York plan of refusing to dimit a member until he can show that he has been elected to membership elsewhere. If he had read the address of Grand Master HODGE to the grand lodge of New York at its annual communication in the preceding June he does not appear to have been greatly impressed by the experience of that jurisdiction with the law referred to. Grand Master HODGE gave statistics for ten years showing that the number annually unaffiliated is largely in excess of the number restored, and this it should be remembered in a decade fully covered by the law in question, which attaches to withdrawal from membership the disabilities of being unable to visit a lodge or join in a Masonic procession, and deprivation of the right to receive Masonic relief or burial. The experience of New York with this law as a preventive of non-affiliation, extending over a quarter of a century, is not, we submit, such as to commend it for trial by other jurisdictions. The California committee on jurisprudence in giving their reasons for non-concurrence in the grand master's suggestion did not include the fact that the New York law had signally failed to answer the end aimed at.

The following decisions we copy as restated by the committee on jurisprudence, because the committee, while sustaining the law, give the grounds on which they justify the grand master:

At the annual election for officers in Athens Lodge No. 228, votes were cast by members who were in arrears for dues, the votes were canvassed and the master declared the officers elected. Prior to the next stated meeting a brother insisted that the master should declare the election illegal.

The grand master decided the election must stand. In rendering his decision the grand master makes use of the following language: "While it is true under the provisions of section 2, article IX, of the Uniform Code of By-laws of lodges, delinquents should not be permitted to vote, in this case delinquents having been permitted to do so would not justify the master in declaring the election illegal."

In this connection, at least referring to the same subject, Woodland Lodge No. 156, states that, "previous to voting the master announced that brethren in arrears for dues were not entitled to vote." There were twenty-six votes cast and only twenty-two brethren present who had paid their dues. In view of these facts the questions are asked: Was the election legal; has the lodge a right to install the officers so elected?

In both cases the grand master decided that the elections must stand. Which determination we think was correct.

It is true that no brother, who is in arrears for dues, is entitled to vote, yet, we are of the opinion that, in permitting those who are in arrears to vote, the responsibility rests upon the master solely, and

his irregularity should not vitiate the election. We, however, look upon it as a duty, for the benefit of lodges, to say to all masters that they should not permit a brother to participate in an annual election unless he is clear of the books.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has repeatedly decided that all lodge by-laws which aim to deprive members of any of their rights or franchises except as a penalty for an offense whereof they have been duly convicted after trial, are inoperative and void.

The grand master decided that the tiler has the right to vote on questions before the lodge and that the master should relieve him for that purpose, which is in line with Illinois precedents.

Readers of these reports will recall the story of WALTER CAREY WILCOX, a Masonic orphan who was introduced to the Grand Lodge of California in 1879, a boy of tender years who had been sent by express from Florida to San Francisco, consigned to Masonic protection. Upon his introduction by Past Grand Master CURTIS a collection was taken up for his immediate needs and an appropriation made for his maintenance and education as the ward of the grand lodge. This appropriation was continued until 1890, when his guardian, the grand treasurer, reported it no longer necessary. Grand Master STEVENS gives an account of a visit to Oakland Lodge No. 188, on May 11, when young WILCOX received his third degree and of what followed:

At the close of the lodge ceremonies a sumptuous banquet was served, and after appropriate responses from Past Grand Master Rucker, Grand Orator Deuprey, and others, our young brother spoke of the earnest desire he had so long entertained of becoming a member of the great brotherhood, which had bestowed such kindness upon him; expressed his appreciation, his loyalty and devotion to Masonry, and with a heart overflowing with gratitude and emotion, gave me in charge, for the grand lodge, the tags which he had worn on his child pilgrimage to California. These I have deposited in the archives of the grand lodge. The great interest you have ever evinced in this child of misfortune seemed to require some notice of his advent into the ranks of Masonry.

This is an ideal ending to the Masonic drama in which young WILCOX was the central figure and which all reviewers have watched with so much interest.

The affairs of the California Home for Widows and Orphans had not progressed with that rapidity which the grand master could have wished, but progress had been made and the president of the board of trustees takes a hopeful view, as the business depression and financial stringency which have for two years prevailed to the detriment of their subscription list gives place to returning prosperity.

The report of the grand secretary (GEORGE JOHNSON)—a paper which like the reports of his predecessor and model, the lamented ABELL, reflects fully the business of the secretariat—notes a consid-

erable decrease in the number of trials for Masonic offences during the year. The reports of the various boards of relief show that two cases from Illinois were relieved by the San Francisco board to the amount of \$21.25; four cases by the Oakland board to the amount of \$135.50; one case by the San Diego board to the amount of \$84.95. JAMES E. GRIFFIN, New Boston Lodge No. 59; ALONZO S. RICH, Geneva Lodge No. 139, and F. W. SONNENBERG, Garden City Lodge No. 141, of Illinois, were buried with Masonic honors under the direction of the San Francisco board; WILLIAM COLLEY, Richard Cole Lodge No. 697, under the direction of the San Diego board, and the remains of DAVID A. WETZELL, a resident of Oakland and a member of Maroa Lodge No. 454, Illinois, were sent to Farmer City, Ill., for burial, accompanied by his widow and five children, transportation and all matters of detail pertaining thereto being arranged by the Oakland board. Illinois lodges refunded to the various boards as follows: Robert Burns No. 113, \$4, DuQuoin No. 234, \$10 to the San Francisco board; Garden City No. 141, \$40; Maroa No. 454, \$50, to the Oakland board. An aggregate of \$6,300 was appropriated to six boards for the ensuing year.

On the subject of life membership the following was presented and sent to the committee on jurisprudence:

Resolved, That life memberships may be granted by subordinate lodges as follows: Where the dues are not in excess of six dollars per annum, the sum to be paid for a life membership shall be ninety dollars; and where the dues are in excess of six dollars per annum, the sum to be paid shall be one hundred and eighty dollars. Said amount shall be deposited by the lodge in savings banks, or invested in bonds or other interest paying securities.

The committee report that the subject had been several times considered by their predecessors and quote from the last report thereon as follows:

This is one of the subjects presented in the grand master's address, and one to which the committee have given attention during the year, but have been unable to devise a plan satisfactory to themselves. They are agreed that the amount to be paid for such membership should be a full equivalent for dues, and that all sums paid in for that purpose should be paid into and constitute a special fund to be securely invested in interest paying funds or property, and that no lodge should be permitted to draw upon the principle of that fund for any purpose, except for investment. But the questions undetermined are: 1. What shall be the minimum sum to be received for such membership? and 2. How can it be so invested as to make it a perpetual fund, the interest or income from which only can be used by the lodge? We ask that the subject be referred to our successors for further consideration.

The committee are as much at a loss to suggest a satisfactory plan as were their predecessors. They confess themselves hardly in sympathy with life-membership on any plan, believing in a general

way that it will not prove conducive to the welfare of the lodge, and this, we judge from our reading and observation, is the increasingly prevalent trend of Masonic opinion. Nothing can be more certain than that life-membership based upon a cash contribution was not a part of the original plan of Masonry, and cumulative thought upon the subject leads us more and more towards the conclusion that so far as its influence goes it strengthens the commercial tendency which threatens the charitable basis of Masonry.

The grand lodge concurred with the jurisprudence committee in saying—anent the communications from Kentucky and Wyoming—that they had experienced no “trouble” or “vexation” by adopting the grand representative system. but, on the contrary, their relations with the representatives of other grand bodies had been of the most cordial and fraternal character, and that while not regarding the system as necessary to preserve existing comity, they like it and would regret to see it abolished: agreed with the same committee in rejecting a resolution “that rupture or hernia, unless irreducible, is *not* such a disability as to cause one to be ineligible for the degrees of Masonry, presumably because the committee saw no reason why an adopted decision to the contrary should be reversed, while it is tolerably certain that a bushel of evidence that the decision is a dead letter would have been in sight if all the trusses worn in the Grand Lodge of California had been thrown upon the altar: sent the Colorado proposition for the Washington memorial observance over for a year with a good word for final favorable action: let the renewed application of the Grand Lodge of Victoria for recognition go over for further information: listened to a highly practical address by the grand orator (EUGENE NELSON DEUPREY), who put home questions to the brethren as to their knowledge of the ancient charges upon which hang the law, and which point out the duties of Masonry: chartered three new lodges: made the customary appropriation for the support of Past Grand Master TUTT: welcomed Past Grand Master JACOB MAYER, of Oregon, as a visitor: disagreed, under the lead of the jurisprudence committee, with the grand master in granting permission to lodges to appear in regalia to attend divine service, holding that Masons should not appear in public clothed as such except on Masonic occasions, and refused to string a new barbed wire to keep a non-affiliate with a three-year-old dimit from breaking into the charitable funds of a lodge, holding the same superfluous in the face of the law which makes one with a six-months old dimit a suspended Mason. From a utilitarian standpoint the new statute does seem superfluous, but it may have been designed by the proposer to teach the incorrigibles that there is a punishment after death.

EDWARD MYERS PRESTON, of Nevada City, was elected grand master: GEORGE JOHNSON, San Francisco, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (139 pp.) reflects in terse and virile style the ability of its distinguished author, Past Grand Master WILLIAM A. DAVIES, who, we are glad to note, agrees with us that prohibiting lodges from an interchange of views for or against any proposition of interest to them is the denial of an inherent right as members of the Masonic family. Bro. DAVIES devotes four pages to a review of Illinois for 1894, quoting at some length from the address of Grand Master GODDARD, laying also the journal of proceedings and the report on correspondence under contribution.

Bro. DAVIES closes his report with an eloquent tribute to the memory of Past Grand Masters BROWNE and BELCHER, with the latter of whom his service in the Grand Lodge of California had been contemporaneous. Bro. DAVIES was junior grand warden during the last year of Bro. BELCHER'S service in the grand east, and two years later became grand master.

CANADA. IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1895.

40TH ANNUAL.

TORONTO.

JULY 17.

Forty-eight grand jurisdictions, of varied genealogy, were represented at the opening, Illinois by Past Junior Grand Warden GEO. C. DAVIS.

Past Grand Master W. WEDDERBURN, of New Brunswick, and Past Grand Junior Warden W. B. ALLEY, of Nova Scotia, were honored guests.

The grand master (W. R. WHITE, Q. C.) reports the year as uneventful, scarcely a ripple of discord disturbing the peace and harmony which seem to have become the normal condition of this jurisdiction.

Referring to dedications he says:

While upon this subject it may not be out of place for me to suggest that in most of the cities and large towns in the jurisdiction, efforts should be made to acquire property in business localities and by means of joint stock companies, or otherwise, erect suitable buildings. The income that could be derived from the portions of the buildings rented for business purposes, ought to, in most cases, in time, pay for the buildings, or, at all events, pay good interest upon the investment.

We may have been misled by the fact that prosperous enterprises give rise to less comment, but the net impression left on our minds after surveying the field for many years, is that profitable building enterprises among the fraternity in the larger towns and cities in the United States have been the exception rather than the rule.

The grand master had found few occasions for rulings, although there had been the usual plethora of questions. Hypothetical questions he had declined answering, not deeming it a part of his duty to furnish the questioner with ammunition wherewith to bombard some brother who held different views. He says:

The subject which I found the most trouble in dealing with was the question of physical qualifications. In all such cases I felt constrained to leave the matter to the W.M. or D.D.G.M., who could personally see whether the candidate could comply with the requirements of the constitution or not. I regret very much that my views on this subject differ slightly from those expressed by some former grand masters. I favor a liberal interpretation of the constitution rather than a strict one. I think, if a candidate possesses the necessary mental and moral qualifications, it would be a great hardship if he should be deprived of the benefits of Masonry because he has some slight physical defect which prevents him from absolutely, and in the most perfect manner, complying with all the ceremonies of the work of grand lodge.

This view did not find favor with the board of general purposes or with the grand lodge, and the rule laid down by Grand Master HENDERSON in 1880 that the candidate "must be in a condition to receive, perform, and communicate all parts of the ceremonies and duties of the fraternity," was not relaxed.

Touching the question of abandoning the grand representative system he says:

On the question of abolishing representatives to other grand lodges, while there may be strong arguments in favor of such a course, it must be borne in mind that they cost us nothing, and may be both useful and ornamental. At all events, they form a sentimental link in the chain of fraternal courtesies, that are constantly being exchanged between our grand lodge and other friendly grand lodges.

He severely condemns the practice of electioneering for office in Masonry, in which he is warmly seconded by the board of general purposes, who express the hope that the evil has not got a foothold in the grand lodge and never will.

The reports of the district deputies reflect the painstaking and indefatigable labors of a corps of officers which can scarcely be equalled in any other jurisdiction. R.W. Bro. W. F. MILES, of the Wilson district, reported the rare pleasure of seeing, on a visit to Scotland Lodge No. 193, W. Bro. Col. THOMPSON, a Mason of some sixty years' standing and ninety-four years of age, hand in an application for membership.

Bro. GEO. C. DAVIS, our representative, chairman of the sub-committee of the board of general purposes, submitted an eloquent report on the fraternal dead, embracing notices of JAMES MOFFAT, past grand master; ISAAC F. TOMS, FREDERICK J. MENET, WILLIAM MC KAY, and L. H. HENDERSON, past district deputy grand masters: Rev. DAVID ARMSTRONG, D.D., and the Rev. H. W. DAVIES, D.D., past grand chaplains: WALTER KERR, past grand director of ceremonies: H. B. O'CONNOR, past grand steward, and ROBERT STRUTHERS, past assistant grand director of ceremonies.

In response to a resolution of the last grand lodge the board of general purposes reporting on "the objects for which the asylum fund was formed and the best means to be adopted for carrying these objects into effect," found that the declared object when the fund was started in 1861 was to build an asylum for indigent and decayed Masons and Masons' widows and orphans: that no contribution from any source had been received since 1873, and that the fund with accumulated interest amounts to \$14,043.75. The board thinks the chief reasons why the undertaking has thus far been a failure has been the apprehension of the more prudent that if built without previous adequate endowment the grand lodge funds would be soon swallowed up in its maintenance and the body be thereby prevented from assisting deserving applicants who could not become inmates of the institution: and the knowledge that the great majority of the applicants for benevolence would not be able, and few would be willing, to avail themselves of grand lodge aid, if they were compelled to become inmates of the asylum. To secure the necessary endowment—without which they think the asylum should not be built—the board thinks per capita taxation of fifty cents per annum would be necessary, and this supplemented by a vigorous canvass for individual subscriptions. Continuing they say:

The board having complied with the request of grand lodge in furnishing the above information, desire to express the opinion that in the present state of the matter it is inadvisable to undertake the erection and maintenance of the Asylum, but that it is expedient to make every effort to increase the grants of grand lodge under the present system: and with that object in view, and in consideration of the fact that of the brethren who belonged to the lodges which originally contributed to the fund very few now remain among us, the said lodges be requested to consent that the amounts so contributed be transferred to the general funds of grand lodge, and thus make available for benevolent purposes the income derived from the investment.

The board have no hesitation in making this suggestion, because the funds which were then subscribed would now, if an Asylum had already been built, be used for the maintenance and comfort of the very brethren whom we would thus be enabled to assist by increased grants.

The following, in amendment, displaced a motion to adopt the report:

That the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to amend same by recommending that a committee of five be appointed by the M. W. the grand master, whose duty it shall be during the interval between this and the next annual communication of grand lodge to inquire into the question of establishing an asylum as contemplated when the Asylum fund was created, and to report upon the best means of carrying this object into effect.

The grand lodge sustained the board in the following:

A question was referred to the board arising out of the objection of a certain candidate, on his initiation, to yield to the prescribed method of administering the obligation, he contending that an affirmation on his part should take the place of our particular form and phraseology, and refusing to seal the obligation in the usual manner.

The board recognize that while Masonry respects the conscientious beliefs of all creeds, and condemns no man for or on account of his particular religious opinions, it constrains none to accept its tenets or teachings, and the board consider the refusal of a candidate to conform to any of our usages, even though he may fancy in but one of the minor details, as much of an objection to his reception as though he declined to accede to any other of the rites and ceremonies, and as the candidate in this case refused to conform to the requirements of our ritual the board recommend that, the W.M. having honestly erred in proceeding with the initiation, no further degrees be conferred on this candidate unless he brings his opinions into harmony with the Masonic view of the questions in difference, and in this recommendation we follow the ruling of the M.W. the grand master in a similar case in 1885.

And also in this recommendation concerning the clandestine "Grand Lodge of Ontario."

The board having received from the M.W. the grand master a verbal statement that he had been approached by authorities representing the organization called the Grand Lodge of Ontario, with the view of having the members thereof healed and recognized as Masons within this jurisdiction, on the understanding that the said grand lodge should cease to exist, recommended that a special committee of the board be appointed, which shall be authorized to treat with the members of the said organization and agree with them if possible in the terms on which the object sought for may be accomplished, and that the said committee shall have full power to dispose finally of the whole matter, and that the committee consist of the M.W. the grand master, the past grand master, and the deputy grand master.

The grand lodge granted warrants to two new lodges: agreed to meet next year at Belleville; negatived a motion to forbid a brother or brethren hailing from a foreign jurisdiction to practice or illustrate within the precincts of any lodge, other work than that authorized by the Grand Lodge of Canada, unless with permission from the grand master, and rejected a proposition to make certain of its officers appointive by the grand master

W. R. WHITE, Q. C., of Pembroke, grand master, and J. J. MASON, Hamilton, grand secretary, were re-elected.

In the report on correspondence Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON has succeeded in compressing a review of the proceedings of fifty-eight grand lodges (one of them for two years) into 109 pages. Illinois is among the number, and he quotes at length from the introduction to our report relative to the recognition by New York of the Mexican Gran Dieta.

Relative to the Mississippi uniform rules, he says the contemplated violation of the secrecy of the ballot appears to be the fatal objection to their adoption.

COLORADO, 1895.

35TH ANNUAL.

DENVER.

SEPTEMBER 17.

The representatives of thirty-four grand jurisdictions were called to the east upon the opening of the grand lodge and fraternally welcomed by the grand master. Past Grand Master HENRY M. TELLER, the representative of Illinois, responding for the corps.

The grand master (W. L. BUSH) announced the death of JOHN MILTON CHIVINGTON, the first grand master of Colorado—noted by us last year—of whom the committee on necrology say:

John Milton Chivington was born January 27, 1821, near Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and inherited the characteristics of his race. He was educated as a Methodist minister, and in 1848 went to Missouri, where he remained until 1856, where he took a prominent part in the anti-slavery conflicts of those days. His life was continually in danger, and at the persuasion of his friends he left Missouri, and about 1856 he went to Omaha, where he was presiding elder. From 1858 to 1860 his home was at Nebraska City. He came to Colorado as the presiding elder of the Rocky Mountain District, retaining that appointment until 1862, when he was placed in command of the Colorado troops at Fort Weld. His distinguished military services will ever be treasured in the histories of our state and the nation. After the war he spent several years in Ohio, returning to Colorado some ten years ago. He had also filled civic offices with marked ability.

The grand master discloses the fact that a resolution passed the previous year making it legal for three Master Masons to open a lodge

and transact business was based on expediency rather than principle. He says:

At the last session of the grand lodge, a resolution was passed making it legal in this jurisdiction for three Master Masons to open a lodge and transact business. This resolution was passed in the hope that Tin Cup Lodge No. 52, which had held no meetings for over a year on account of being unable to get a quorum of seven members present, and other weak lodges in the jurisdiction would be able to keep up their organization until more prosperous times should come. On October 2, 1894, Brother Massey forwarded to the grand secretary the charter, books, and seal of Tin Cup Lodge. I immediately wrote Brother Massey calling his attention to the resolution passed by the grand lodge, and suggested to him that they keep up their organization as a lodge, if possible. Under date of October 20, the secretary and two of the brethren wrote me that they had carefully considered the situation and had come to the conclusion that it would be impossible for them to retain their charter, as within a month there would be but one Master Mason left in the town. The lodge owned two lots, a two-story frame building and their furniture. The lots and improvements I had transferred by deed to the grand lodge, and have paid the taxes on the property for the years 1893 and 1894. The taxes are less than \$10 per year. The outlay being so small, I deemed it advisable to keep the title to the property clear, believing that if favorable legislation should be enacted the town of Tin Cup would again become a prosperous mining camp. A new lodge would then be organized or the property could be sold. The lodge furniture still remains in the building.

Recommending its repeal he says:

While such a regulation might have been necessary at the time it was passed, to keep alive some of the weak lodges, I believe that reason no longer exists. If we have any lodges that are not able to get a quorum of seven members present, they might better surrender their charter. Such a regulation must necessarily have a tendency to reduce the attendance at lodge meetings, and I hope the grand lodge will go back to the old regulation requiring seven members of the lodge to constitute a quorum.

He might have given the stronger reason that as a rule all weak lodges are a menace to the fraternity and the weaker the lodge the greater the menace because its financial necessities are a constant temptation, if not to proselyting, to the admission of material which would be rejected by a lodge financially independent. His recommendation was not acted upon.

Among the dispensations issued by the grand master was one to a lodge to attend divine service, on which subject he says:

I believe the attending of church by a lodge in a body must necessarily result in good, and for this reason I would advise giving the grand master authority to issue dispensations to lodges for this purpose, without fee. It is a practice that should be encouraged and the lodges should, in my opinion, be allowed to attend church without paying a fee for the privilege.

This found favor with the jurisprudence committee, upon whose concurring recommendation the by-laws were amended as advised. This, it will be seen, is a conclusion just the opposite of that contemporaneously reached by California, where the granting of such a dispensation was disapproved on the safe ground that a lodge should not appear in public except on a Masonic occasion. No Masonic fee is required to enable the individual Mason to attend divine service as often as he pleases, and there is no Masonic regulation discouraging him from so doing. Neither should there be any regulation placing even an implied constraint upon a brother to attend a church other than that of his choice because a majority of his brethren decide to do so.

The grand master further reports:

At the request of the M.W. grand master of Wyoming, I have waived jurisdiction over a candidate who lived near Cheyenne, Wyo., but across the line in Colorado, Occidental Lodge No. 20, within whose jurisdiction the candidate resided, having previously waived jurisdiction.

This action would be something more than a superfluity in Illinois, where it is held that as the jurisdiction of the lodge is absolute over material within its territory, it is constrained in its action thereupon only by its own good pleasure, and when it has consented that a candidate may apply elsewhere, there is nothing left for any other authority to waive.

The Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief was submitted without comment, referred to the committee on correspondence to whom time was given for future report.

The decision referred to by the grand master in the following was reached in 1888:

Decision No. 54b provides for the setting aside of twenty-five per cent of the annual income of the grand lodge as a fund for the establishment of a Masonic home. This has not been done for several years, and at the last session of the grand lodge the fund was transferred to the general fund. As the financial condition of the grand lodge will not permit of such a division of our funds, I would recommend its repeal. Later when our finances are in better shape, some arrangement can be made for the accumulation of a Masonic Home fund, if we so desire.

The jurisprudence committee seconded his suggestion and the decision was set aside and vacated.

The grand master submitted eleven decisions. One only was disapproved and that was of local application. No. 3 involved the question of blank votes. At an election one brother received nine votes for the office of master; another eight votes, and there was one blank. The master declared the brother receiving the nine votes elected, de-

clining to consider the blank a vote. The ballot for senior warden disclosed also seventeen votes and one blank. Eighteen votes were disclosed on the ballot for junior warden, treasurer, and secretary, when after reading a grand lodge by-law that "No brother shall be declared elected to office without having received a majority vote of all the members present," he stated that he had erred, declared the entire election irregular and void and proceeded with a new election. The grand lodge agreed with the grand master in holding the ruling of the master proper and the last election valid, so that in Colorado blank ballots are a factor in the result.

The grand master also decided that a single man's residence, Masonically speaking, is where he votes, which is correct as far as it goes but does not cover the case of an alien who is unnaturalized, and that an entered apprentice who has lost his right hand at the wrist since initiation cannot be advanced. He protested, however, against the law which compelled the last decision with such effect that the law was changed so that maiming no longer precludes the advancement of a brother, a conclusion long ago established in Illinois.

In another decision he held, with approval, "that where two or more lodges hold concurrent jurisdiction in a city, their jurisdiction would extend by an air line one-half way from the city limits to surrounding lodges.

Illinois taking for its point of departure the same general principle that lodge jurisdiction extends by air-line one-half way to surrounding lodges, reaches a different conclusion. Here it is held that the general principle should yield only so far as is unavoidable when the exceptional condition of concurrent jurisdiction is established. The exceptional relation needs not, and hence should not affect any lodges except those within the area where jurisdiction is held in common. Elsewhere the general principle prevails, establishing, in any given case, the jurisdictional line half way between the nearest lodge within, and the nearest lodge outside of the territory held concurrently, without regard to any lines made by the civil law.

The following, which would have been timely and appropriate in many grand jurisdictions at any time during the last score of years, achieved a favorable report from the committee on jurisprudence, and was adopted:

Whereas, There are business organizations operating within the jurisdiction of this grand lodge under various titles, but claiming to be Masonic in character, such as "The _____ Masonic Benefit Association," "The _____ Masonic Accident Association," "The Mason's Fraternal Accident Association," "Masonic Restaurant," and others of like character.

Resolved, That this grand lodge hereby notify the Masons within its jurisdiction that all such organizations, corporations, or societies

are using the word "Masonic" in their titles without any right whatever, so far as this grand lodge is concerned, and that we deprecate the use of the term in a business connection as wrong and unmasonic.

The grand orator, ALPHONSE A. BURNAND, took for his theme "The Mason's Duty," which at the end of an eloquent discourse he summed up in six words: "To God, our neighbor and ourselves."

Two charters were granted and one dispensation continued; and a committee appointed to visit Past Grand Master H. P. H. BROMWELL, sick at his home, returned with acknowledgments of appreciation and thankfulness.

The work which Bro. BROMWELL has had in hand for the grand lodge, the preparation of a book of ceremonials, was reported finished, and pending the printing of the entire work the burial service, condensed therefrom, has been published in neat form, with stiff covers, and distributed to the lodges. Through the courtesy of the grand master and of the author we have been favored with a copy. Like everything which comes from Bro. BROMWELL'S hand, it is finished work. A striking original feature is the publication of two dirges, set to appropriate music, the words composed by Bro. BROMWELL. One of them has qualities which lead any one who is familiar with the "Dies Iræ" of THOMAS DE CELANO, or DIX'S translation of that famous hymn, instinctively to yoke the two together in his consciousness. We reproduce it here:

Direful death! thy gauge of terror
Spares the hearts of mortals never—
Shall thy weapon smite forever?

Who can pass thy square tremendous?
Who confront thy maul stupendous?
Who deliver or defend us?

Helpless, hopeless in confusion;
Face to face with dissolution;
All must end with life's illusion.

Righteous Judge, we dare implore Thee.
Quick and dead are here before Thee—
Wilt Thou save, O King of Glory?

Thou canst 'suage our desperation.
Thou Almighty in creation;
So Almighty in salvation.

Hark! th' Omnific Word from Zion,
See! the sign of life undying;
Hail! the grasp of Judah's Lion.

Blessed death! thy shrouded portal
Opens towards the realms immortal—
There the loved and lost are found—

Glory be to God Eternal!
 Glory to the "Word" supernal!
 There the capstone lost is found.

Glory to the Love supernal!
 Glory to the "Work" eternal;
 All by love the capstone crowned.

WILLIAM D. PIERCE, of Denver, was elected grand master: ED. C. PARMELEE., Denver (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF presents another of his excellent reports on correspondence: twenty-three of its two hundred and twenty-four pages are devoted to his customary digest of the decisions of the year. He devotes nearly seven pages to a review of Illinois for 1894, in which he quotes from the address of Grand Master GODDARD, the oration of Grand Orator BLACK, and from the reports on jurisprudence and correspondence. Concerning the latter, he says:

Some two or more pages are devoted to our report, in answer to what we had to say last year concerning the recognition of Masons hailing from those countries which are under grand orients, etc. Having made plain our position as to what we regard as Masonry pure and undefiled, Brother Robbins finds that there is no serious difference of opinion between us "as to what was included in the original plan of Masonry." The bones of contention between our good brother and ourself have been pretty well picked in former reviews, and at present there is no disturbing question at issue.

In his "conclusion" he says:

Regarding the Washington memorial observance the following grand lodges have taken favorable action: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia--twenty-five. We have stricken off Indian Territory from the list, placed there last year under the impression that favorable action had been taken. It and New Hampshire voted to take no action. Georgia has taken conditional action; Missouri has deferred action; Kentucky has referred the matter to the committee on necrology, and Pennsylvania opposes it in toto. Others have not yet reported.

And of Masonic homes:

The movement in the direction of the establishment of Masonic homes shows no signs of abatement. Many grand lodges have special funds already set apart for this purpose, while others have under consideration plans for the erection and maintenance of such institutions in the near future.

In this matter his observation does not accord with our own. It seems plain to us that while the subject is still under consideration in many jurisdictions, there is a gradual approach towards a general consensus of opinion that the asylum plan is neither the most econ-

omical nor the most desirable plan of Masonic beneficence, at least for small jurisdictions, and that the action of the present year indicates that Colorado shares this view. He devotes considerable space to the question of the antiquity of degrees in Masonry and argues strongly, but to us not convincingly, that the Masonry of today is not the outgrowth of one simple ceremony.

CONNECTICUT, 1896.

108TH ANNUAL.

HARTFORD.

JANUARY 15.

As a frontispiece this volume has a portrait of the Rev. ASHAEL BALDWIN, grand chaplain in 1797, who, preaching a sermon before the grand lodge, made the first suggestion of a permanent fund for charitable purposes, the final fruitage of which is the Masonic Home and Orphanage established by the Masonic Charity Foundation, under the direction of the grand lodge, located at Wallingford, the very town where Grand Chaplain BALDWIN lived and labored nearly a century ago, and dedicated by the grand master (HENRY O. WARNER) September 25, 1895. This was a red-letter day in the history of the Connecticut craft. Past Grand Master LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, the orator of the occasion, characterized it as the greatest Masonic event of the century in that jurisdiction, the greatest because it marked "an epoch in the progress of the institution, not a new departure but a new development of what already existed within it."

In one sense the distinguished president of the corporation is clearly right. The event is epochal in the history of Connecticut Masonry because it inaugurates a form of Masonic benevolence before unknown in that jurisdiction: but whether it is a departure or a development will depend upon the means adopted for its maintenance.

In his enthusiasm over the efficient help which the enterprise has received from the ladies of the Eastern Star, Bro. LOCKWOOD while denying the possibility of making women Masons, yet argues along a line which has no logical stopping place this side of their recognition as quasi members of the fraternity through their admission to a degree, or to an organization by whatever name called, whose esotery must become a part of the Masonic system.

It is gratifying to learn from the address that the completed home starts on its beneficent mission without debt.

The representatives of twenty-eight grand jurisdictions were present at the annual communication. Past Grand Master JOHN W. MIX, the representative of Illinois, not among them.

Grand Master WARNER announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM E. SANFORD, who served in the grand east in 1851; Past Grand Senior Warden DAVID S. MILLER, who held office in 1870, and Past Grand Lecturer CHAUNCEY M. HATCH, who served from 1863 to 1873.

The grand master reported that he had refused dispensations for conferring the degrees upon an applicant physically disqualified and for a lodge to appear in public with regalia to attend church on St. John's day. No questions of law had been submitted that had not been answered by referring the questioner to their published jurisprudence.

Of the Home and Orphanage he says:

Its doors have been opened to such as were found eligible, and dependent upon the charities of their brethren, and happiness reigns within its peaceful walls. Generous gifts have been bestowed by many kind and loving friends. Appeals have been made to you to help, aid, and assist in this noble work of charity. Generous responses have been received from many of the lodges, cheerfully fulfilling their duties and obligations, as our records plainly show. I am by duty compelled (but deeply regret) to inform you that there are those who have not as yet responded to the call of duty, but trust that the time will soon come when every lodge within this grand jurisdiction will not be found wanting in the discharge of its duty towards this worthy object of charity.

There are now seventeen inmates at the "Home" dependent upon us for support. Brethren, let us cheerfully provide for their wants, that the honor and reputation of the craft may not suffer. Let the pages of our history be so written, that future generations may never find that even one among our number had been neglectful or forgetful of duty and honor.

The grand master here refers to lodges which had not responded to the recommendation of the grand lodge—noted in our report of last year—that each lodge 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. The following action had on the subject indicates an expectation that the "recommendation" would carry with it enough of duress to make it as productive as an order:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of lodges delinquent under the recommendation of the grand lodge report as follows:

The committees have had before them representatives of the several lodges so reported, and find all lodges reported as delinquent in every way seem entirely loyal to this grand lodge.

In several instances, lodges are acting and will report pecuniary results later on.

In others, a little misunderstanding as to correct interpretation of grand lodge legislation has delayed action.

In view of these facts, your committee recommend as follows:

Resolved, That no legislation is necessary in this matter at the present time.

This year the grand lodge decided that the Home should be supported by taxation, adopting the following:

Resolved, That there be required to be paid to the grand lodge from each lodge in the jurisdiction the sum of one dollar for each member upon its roll of membership.

Resolved, That in estimating their membership all members may be deducted who have been Masons thirty years, also those whose whereabouts are unknown for five years previous.

Resolved, That twenty-five per cent of amount received be appropriated for defraying the expenses of the grand lodge, and 75 per cent be appropriated for the purpose of the Masonic Charity Foundation Fund of Connecticut.

The grand lodge found but little work outside of routine business; it took under advisement the suggestion of Grand Secretary BARLOW for a grand lodge register from its organization; required the one lodge not represented to show cause for the same next year, and adopted the following from the committee on jurisprudence:

In the matter of Warren Lodge No. 51, Portland, your committee find that A. B. applied for the degrees to Warren Lodge No. 51 and was rejected. He afterwards applied to a lodge in Scotland and there received the degrees, and the question arises as to his Masonic status. Your committee report their opinion as follows:

1. That A. B. having been made a Mason in a regular lodge is a regular Mason.

2. That if he took the degrees with a knowledge of the Masonic law of Connecticut, for the purpose of evading that law, he is subject to trial by Warren Lodge for surreptitiously obtaining the degrees of Masonry.

3. That the right of visiting any lodge rests upon unanimous consent of the members present.

This is in full accord with Illinois precedents and rightfully places the matter of denying lodge privileges to an acknowledged Mason where it belongs—in the hands of the members, not in the grand lodge.

JAMES H. WELSH, of Danbury, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BARLOW, Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (158 pp.) is again by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master BARLOW, and includes a notice of every grand lodge with which Connecticut is in correspondence.

Illinois for 1895 is reviewed. Quoting the remarks of Grand Master GODDARD touching Masonic funerals and other public Masonic ceremonies, he adds that in Connecticut the lodge is regularly opened and after attending the funeral, the brethren return to the lodge room and the lodge is closed. This is also the law and the practice in Illinois.

Quoting the grand master further, relative to the question of perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

Connecticut, and we think nearly all the older jurisdictions, recognize perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material. This regulation, we think, is supported by ancient regulations, so old that like many others, the date of their introduction cannot be given. Those who do not recognize this law are the ones we think who are modernizing our ancient institutions.

He quotes in full the brief speech of Grand Orator-elect STEVENSON, Vice President of the United States, on being installed into office.

Concerning our objection to the practice of requiring the approval of the grand master in cases of waiver of jurisdiction, because such precedents tend to the final denial of the absolute nature of the jurisdiction possessed by the lodge over its material, he says:

In all such cases, we in Connecticut, require, first, the favorable action of the lodge holding jurisdictions, and second, the approval of the grand master, as an act of courtesy, recognizing the proper channel of Masonic intercourse between sister jurisdictions through its grand master.

When a grand jurisdiction speaks it speaks through its executive as the proper channel: when a lodge speaks on a matter wherein its right to speak is complete, the proper channel is through its executive. When one grand lodge recognizes another it thereby gives notice to the Masons of its obedience that full faith and credit may be given to the Masonic acts of the constituents of the body so recognized. With this voucher for the regularity of each there is no reason why lodges in each may not correspond with each other upon matters wholly within their control without hindrance or censorship. As a matter of regularity or appropriateness of procedure, there is no more reason that the grand master should approve or transmit a waiver of jurisdiction than that he should approve or transmit a dimit.

In his conclusion Bro. BARLOW refers to the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico and its recognition by Texas and New York, and of the charges brought against it by Toltec Lodge. He confesses himself in the dark as to the truth or falsity of the charges, but suggests that the Mexicans be careful in tracing their genealogy before claiming recognition from American grand lodges. We suspect that Bro. BARLOW overlooked the letter of Bro. PARVIN which we republished

in our review of New York, or he would have been in a measure enlightened as to the present aspect of Mexican Masonry. We hope and believe that with Connecticut a clean genealogy is a matter of real concern, and that she will not be found among those jurisdictions who seem prone to regard the bar sinister as at once entitling the wearer to a place among the nobility and gentry.

DELAWARE, 1895.

89TH ANNUAL.

WILMINGTON.

OCTOBER 2.

A portrait of the retiring grand master (VIRGINIUS V. HARRISON) adorns the fly-leaf of this pamphlet.

GEORGE M. JONES, the representative of Illinois, assisted at the dedication of a Masonic hall at Milton, in February, but he was not among the thirty diplomats present at the annual communication.

Grand Master HARRISON announced the death of Past Grand Master THOMAS DAVIDSON who served in the grand east in 1884 and 1885; of THOMAS J. BUDD, past grand treasurer, who wore the crossed keys in 1866 and 1867, and of Past Masters ROBERT S. MARTIN, SAMUEL TAYLOR, HERMAN O. AMUNDSEN, SAMUEL R. MAULL, and JAMES H. CAMERON.

In announcing the appointment of grand representatives—among them WILLIAM S. CANTRELL near the Grand Lodge of Illinois—the grand master took occasion to disclaim any sympathy with the system, but said he did not wish to deprive his successor of any pleasure that might be derived from catering to the vanity of some brother by appointing him to one of these positions of empty honor.

He reports four decisions, the first embodied in a case wherein it required an edict staying initiation to convince the master of a lodge that any member has the right of summary objection to the "making" of an elected candidate, and that only after withdrawal of the objection and the raising of the edict could the work proceed; the second that age does not stale nor removal from another jurisdiction wither the force of a rejection, but that a man must get a release from the Maryland lodge which rejected him thirty years previously before he can petition a Delaware lodge for the degrees; and that to have sat in a lodge with a brother is to possess the lawful information which enables one to vouch for his Masonic status without examina-

tion. This fully answered the question asked, and the grand master refrained from volunteering the further information that, the person vouching, the person vouched for, and the person to whom the avouchment is made *all being present*, the first and third knowing each other to be Masons and the first knowing the second also to be such, the avouchment of the first places the third in possession of lawful information so that he, too, can vouch for the second under like conditions.

The grand master reported that he had received this inquiry from the grand master of Pennsylvania:

Will you kindly inform me if any Masonic objection exists to Shekiah Lodge, No. 246, of this city, receiving and acting upon the petition for initiation and membership from Mr. ———, age 31, residence, Wilmington, Del. His object of petition to this lodge is, he has four brothers who are members, and he lives considerable of the time in Philadelphia.

And that he had replied as follows:

Yours of the 11th inst. at hand. In reply permit me to say that as the person referred to is a resident of this city and state, the jurisdictional laws of Pennsylvania ought to answer the question.

There is objection to any lodge outside of this city receiving his petition while he continues to reside here.

The committee on address, which passed upon the doings of the grand master, did not notice this matter, and we are therefore left in the dark as to whether it is held in Delaware that territorial jurisdiction may not under any circumstances be waived, or that what in view of his statement would seem to be the alternative doctrine, prevails there—that territorial jurisdiction is vested in the grand master.

Relative to the Wisconsin proposition touching Masonic relief, the grand master says:

I submit this for your consideration, but it seems to me if we place ourselves in a position that would bind us as a grand lodge to be responsible for the return of alms that may be given to a poor and distressed brother in obedience to a fundamental principle, then one of the foundation stones on which our structure is erected crumbles into dust.

On becoming Masons, one of the first lessons we are taught is "Charity." Masonry is a charitable institution and not a beneficial one, therefore, when it becomes necessary to relieve a distressed brother, let us do so freely without thought of reimbursement. The adoption of this "proposition" in my opinion would reduce our fraternity to a mere beneficial organization.

The grand lodge took the same view and refused to ratify the Wisconsin proposition.

The following is from the report of Grand Secretary BARTRAM:

On July 12, 1895, an invitation was received from the Grand Orient of Italy for the Grand Lodge of Delaware to send delegates to attend a grand feast, to be given in Rome on the 20th of September, to celebrate the deliverance of the capital of Italy from the temporal power of the pope. Under orders from the M.W. grand master, I acknowledged the receipt of the invitation and extended the fraternal congratulations of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

Inasmuch as the Grand Lodge of Delaware has not recognized the Grand Orient of Italy as a lawful body in Masonry, it would seem that the grand master had been led by his natural and commendable satisfaction at the gains of free thought and speech in Italy to misjudge the proper scope of his responsibilities in extending the Masonic congratulations of his grand lodge.

The liquor question got before the grand lodge in a resolution that went to the committee on jurisprudence, provoking two reports. After much discussion the first two paragraphs of the majority and the substance of the minority report were fitted together and passed in the following form:

Resolved. 1. That it is hereby made the duty of all lodges in this jurisdiction to restrain, as far as possible, the evil of intemperance among the brethren, even to the extent of trial and punishment when necessary.

2. All lodges are required to exclude from the lodge room and ante-rooms all intoxicating liquors, and for the faithful performance of this duty will be held strictly accountable to the grand lodge.

3. All subordinate lodges are prohibited from receiving and acting upon a petition for initiation or membership from any person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and all Masons are fraternally advised and requested to refrain from engaging in the liquor traffic.

The grand lodge approved the grand master's decisions, and in conformity with his suggestions declared it to be unlawful for its lodges to become incorporated, or to charge an affiliation fee; provided for a committee to consider the subject of a home for aged and indigent brethren, and revoked the charter of a lodge which had become so rent by factions that the Masonic spirit was considered hopelessly banished.

A portrait of Grand Master HARRISON was added to the grand lodge gallery: he was presented with a past grand master's jewel, and the policy was inaugurated of publishing a likeness of the retiring grand master in the proceedings.

JOSEPH L. CAHALL, of Georgetown, was elected grand master; BENJAMIN F. BARTRAM, Wilmington, re-elected grand secretary.

In the report on correspondence Past Deputy Grand Master LEWIS H. JACKSON has compressed a review of sixty-one grand lodges into seventy-one pages. His work shows that he has carefully examined the proceedings which come under his hand. In his notice of Illinois for 1894 he accords very generous space to extracts from the address of Grand Orator BLACK. Quoting our remark that the most startling event of the year was the recognition of the Mexican hermaphrodite by the Grand Lodge of New York in the face of proof that should have insured its repudiation by the most careless and least informed grand lodges, he says:

He is certainly justified in this statement. It was a matter of very regretful surprise to us, and must be to any one having the least idea or comprehension of the composition and peculiarities of the so-called Mexican Masonry. Some legitimate lodges may have been drawn into the coalition, but the "Gran Dieta" is far from being a body of legitimate Masonry and worthy of recognition.

It makes our bones ache to think of the labor it must have cost Bro. JACKSON to condense so interesting a review into such limits, to say nothing of the wear of rejecting so much that he must have wished to use.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1895.

85TH ANNUAL.

WASHINGTON.

NOVEMBER 13.

Twenty-nine grand bodies were represented at the semi-annual communication, Illinois by Past Grand Master L. CABELL WILLIAMSON: forty-three were represented at the annual, Illinois not among them. At the semi-annual communication, May 8, the grand lodge had a field day over matters referred at the preceding annual meeting and now reported upon by the committee on jurisprudence. First in order was the report on the Kentucky missive announcing the abandonment of the grand representative system, in which was quoted the language of Grand Master STATON expressing his "contempt for the whole system of grand representatives." Reproducing the communication the committee say:

The grand master of Kentucky has used pretty strong language in expressing his opinion of the grand representative system, but your committee see no just ground for any expression of "contempt" for a system which has received the sanction of nearly all the grand lodges of the world for the past thirty or forty years, whilst under it very many of the most distinguished Masons of our time now hold or have held commissions as grand representatives of other grand lodges than their own.

If it be determined by the grand lodges generally, or by a majority of them, that the grand representative system has not proved useful in any way, but on the contrary, has tended to interfere with rather than promote harmony and fraternal feeling among the grand bodies; if it has failed to do away, in some measure, with that isolation from each other which their individual sovereignty tends to foster, then it has not realized the hopes and intentions of those who were instrumental in instituting it, nor of the many eminent brethren who have given it their sanction.

If such should be the verdict, this grand lodge, with the others, can quietly resolve to take no further part in it. But there seems to be no good reason to revile the system or express "contempt" for it.

As there is no question of Masonic law to be considered in this case, but a mere matter of expediency, and as each member of your jurisprudence committee has the honor of holding a commission or commissions as grand representative of other grand lodges, and feels honored in having been selected as such, and in having been received by this grand lodge in that capacity, it follows that they are to be looked upon as interested parties in this matter. They therefore prefer to offer no recommendation, either in favor of or against the longer continuance of the representative system by this grand lodge, but would recommend that the matter be referred to a committee of three members of the grand lodge, who are not the representatives of any other grand lodge, to consider this matter and report at our next annual meeting.

This recommendation was concurred in, but the committee did not report at the annual meeting.

The committee review the "uniform rules" proposed by Mississippi in a friendly spirit. They commend the object sought but say:

Custom, constitutional provisions, and the jealous regard which each cherishes for its own sovereignty would, we fear, militate against any general agreement. Yet, notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, we may hope that a consummation so much to be desired may eventually be brought about.

Against Rule I they bring the objection that it could not be made operative without disregarding the law and usage requiring a secret ballot, and of Rule II say:

Rule II will not, in the opinion of your committee, be acceptable to our lodges, as the usage which obtains in this, as well as in most grand lodge jurisdictions, of requesting another lodge to act as proxy in conferring the degrees to which a candidate has been elected, when said candidate removes temporarily or permanently from the jurisdiction, has, we believe, always worked satisfactorily; and until some better arrangement than that suggested in the rules under consideration shall be presented for the action of the grand lodge, it would be wiser to continue our present system.

With the greatest respect and fraternal regard for our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, your committee feel constrained to recommend that the uniform rules proposed by that grand lodge be not adopted.

The grand lodge concurred.

Touching the right of a member to block the reception of a petition by objection, the committee take ground throughout in entire harmony with Illinois law and with the opinions which we have often expressed in these reports, that reading a petition by the secretary is not "receiving" it by the lodge, but that its reception is always by the voice of the lodge either formally expressed by a show of hands, or tacitly when no objection follows the customary announcement of the master that if no objection is heard the petition will be received and referred, thus rendering a show of hands unnecessary; that while a member might give any facts in his possession showing that the applicant was not eligible to petition, there could be no summary objection against receiving the petition of an eligible applicant, the proper time to object being at the ballot-box. It seems to us that a little reflection should convince any one that the "right of objection" cannot come into existence until the immemorial method of objection by the ballot has been exhausted, and we are glad to see that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia maintains clearly the distinction.

The subject handled by the committee found to be most charged with dynamite was the same that caused the schism in the Grand Lodge of New York, leading to rival bodies in that state for nine years—from 1849 to 1858. The committee say:

The sole question at issue was as to the inherent right of past masters of subordinate lodges, individually, to all the rights of membership in the grand lodge, including that of voting, as is proposed by the amendment under consideration.

Since the year 1849, in the Grand Lodge of New York all past masters are honorary members for life, having the right to participate in all its deliberations, but not, as such, entitled to vote, except in the case of "the past master of each lodge who shall have last passed the chair thereof," who, under their law, is an active member, with the right to vote.

Your committee know of no grand lodge jurisdiction where all past masters of lodges have each an individual vote in their grand lodge, though there may be some few grand lodges whose laws allow it.

Notwithstanding the strongly adverse report of the committee, the proposed amendments showed a surprising degree of strength during the protracted battle which followed and which ended in the subject being sent to a special committee to report at the annual communication. This committee, reporting at the annual communication, strongly endorsed the conclusions reached by the committee on jurisprudence, and after defeating an effort to protract the contest by further postponement, the grand lodge adopted the report. It is gratifying to note—in the interest of the representative character of the grand lodge—that the intercurrent test votes were so decisive that there was no division on the final vote.

The grand lodge concurred in the following report from a special committee to whom had been referred a portion of the annual address of Grand Master MERRILL (1894), recommending legislation on the subject matter of the report:

Your committee to whom was referred that part of the address of Most Worshipful Grand Master Merrill relating to and recommending legislation prohibiting lodges from holding their meetings in any building where intoxicating liquors are sold, begs leave to submit that in its opinion the grand lodge is *now* clothed with ample power to prohibit its constituent lodges from meeting in buildings where liquors are sold.

One charter was granted. A lodge was authorized to permit a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star to occupy a room in its building, but the petition of another that a lodge of the Shield of Honor might occupy its lodge room was denied.

At the annual communication the grand master (DAVID G. DIXON) announced the death of Past Senior Grand Warden SAMUEL YORKE AT LEE, and past masters, BENJAMIN D. CARPENTER, Rev. GREEN CLAY SMITH, and GRANVILLE MASON.

No decision had been given on disputed points.

GEORGE W. BAIRD (1310 Vermont avenue, N. W.) was elected grand master; WILLIAM R. SINGLETON (909 F. street, N. W. Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary, both of Washington. The address of the assistant grand secretary (WILLIAM A. GATELEY) is 1833 Fifth street, Le Droit Park.

At the installation communication, December 27, Illinois was not represented.

On being installed Grand Master BAIRD made a brief address. Among other things he refers to a custom which is gradually obtaining in various localities:

There is an excellent custom in a certain lodge in New York, so admirable in its character, and so just and beneficial in its results, that I would advise its adoption in our lodges: it may be done even without a change in by-laws. It is to announce the intention of proposing at the next stated communication the name of a person for the degrees. Should any brother in the lodge prefer not to have this person in his lodge and yet have too much consideration for him to black-ball him, he may advise, in perfect confidence, that the petition be given to some other lodge. There are sometimes personal reasons which govern just such cases. We may protect ourselves without offending the applicant: without marking a good citizen as a rejected man; without making an enemy for the craft.

He makes another recommendation with less to recommend it, to meet the fact that lodges will sometimes dimit a scandalous member rather than bring him to trial, and to avoid affiliating such he

would have the secretary inquire of a lodge issuing the dimit of a petitioner for affiliation as to his character and temper.

The retiring grand master was presented with a past grand master's jewel.

The report on correspondence (141 pp.) is again from the hand and brain of Grand Secretary WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, the Nestor of the District craft, and this alone bespeaks its exceptional interest.

In reviewing Illinois for 1895, he says:

The address of the grand master, occupying seventeen pages, is a thorough report of the transactions of his office and gives a statement of the condition of the craft in that large and still growing jurisdiction in which we have always felt a deep and abiding interest—first, because, in 1837, we entered the service of that state as an assistant engineer in that great system of internal improvements inaugurated, planned, and carried into practical operation by ex-Governor William Kinney; and secondly, in 1841, as an officer in the Grand Lodge of Missouri, we sat with the representatives of the first formed lodges of Illinois previous to the organization of the grand lodge. It was our good fortune to be stationed at Vandalia in the winter of 1838-39* in the charge of the construction of the Central railroad, and to become intimately associated with the leading men of the state when the legislature held its last session in that city prior to the removal to Springfield, where the state-house was being erected on plans furnished by the writer. Governor Carlin was inaugurated at that time, and there we met William L. D. Ewing, speaker of the house; Lieutenant-Governor Davidson, president of the senate; Senator Browning, who became secretary of the interior in 1865, and it was our pleasure to meet him again in Washington at that time; Stephen A. Douglas, who was defeated by Stewart for congress; James Shields, who was then the secretary of the board of commissioners of Internal Improvements, afterwards a general in the Mexican war; and ex-Governor Kinney was president of the board; MacDougal was then a young lawyer without a brief; after his removal to California became senator; George Olney, who was attorney general of the state; Ferris Foreman, United States district attorney; J. J. Hardin and E. D. Baker were members of the house; Col. Hardin was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico; and Col. Baker was killed at Ball's Bluff, near Washington; Gen. McClelland was also a member of the house. Many more of those prominent statesmen of that day we could call to mind; but we have written enough to show why we have such an interest in the grand state, over whose beautiful prairies and through whose magnificent forests we trudged on foot, while laying out the route for the great Central railway, for the future development of the wonderful resources of nature.

Of some claims made by Grand Master HENDERSON, of Pennsylvania, respecting the work in that jurisdiction, Bro. SINGLETON says:

It is surprising to us that any person well qualified to preside over so distinguished a body as the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania would show so much ignorance of ritualism as to say that any Masonic rit-

*The writer was then but twenty years of age.

ual "was practiced when Masonry was young, and has come down to us from the mists of antiquity."

This must make our Masonic savons laugh—such as Hughan, Gould, and others. If Grand Master Henderson had kept up with the investigations of those two brethren he would certainly know that every word of Masonic ritualism has been invented since 1720, and that the very work of Pennsylvania can only be traced back to the formation of the bogus grand lodge of 1740, when Laurence Dermott was the grand secretary of that faction. And does not he know, or should know, that in 1813, when that same grand lodge formed the union with the older body, they surrendered their peculiar ritual, as did also the other grand lodge surrender their ritual, and the two were combined into the present ritual of the United Grand Lodge of England?

We have in our possession copies of the very earliest rituals of the first three degrees as they were practiced after the organization of the first grand lodge. The first one contains a mixture of the three degrees, which was evidently the only ritual of the work as practiced where the fellow craft and master's part were given in the grand lodge only to those who were wardens and elected masters. The second work is divided into the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master. The third is a copy of the Dodd Manual. From 1734 to the days of Preston there was a gradual improvement in the rituals, passing through the hands of Entick, Hutchinson and Dunkerly, and Preston. In 1813, when the union was accomplished, Hemmingway, the grand senior warden, was charged with the duty of combining the two rituals into one, and the combination is the present ritual of the United Grand Lodge of England.

He copies from the Texas report on correspondence the reply of the chairman of the committee. Past Grand Master MATTHEWS, to the strictures of various reviewers on the action of Texas in recognizing the Mexican grand diet, with only this to say at the close:

We cannot say that this defence by Bro. Matthews will be altogether satisfactory to our brethren in the District of Columbia and we submit the entire matter for their careful consideration without remarks, as it is possible the whole subject matter may come before our grand lodge, officially, at the semi-annual communication in May next.

Under Missouri he vigorously combats the new-fangled notion that a Master Mason must hold his membership in the state wherein he resides, and indulges in some interesting reminiscences of the Grand Lodge of Missouri when he was an officer in that body more than fifty years ago, which we should be glad to publish here did space permit.

FLORIDA, 1896.

67TH ANNUAL.

JACKSONVILLE.

JANUARY 21.

Forty-three grand jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by JAMES C. CRAVER.

The grand lodge met under the shadow of a great bereavement. The grand master (JAMES W. BOYD) says:

The sixty-seventh annual communication is ushered in with gloom and sadness. The grim archer Death aimed his shaft at a shining mark and claimed for his victim the gifted, the brilliant, the eloquent man and Mason. Upon the very threshold of our meeting the funeral bell rings the sad requiem, and we are summoned on this afternoon to consign to Mother Earth all that is mortal of M.W. Past Grand Master Albert J. Russell, and, as a grand lodge, pay in the most fitting manner, that tribute due to the memory of one so conspicuously eminent in the history and councils of this grand lodge.

In the midst of his labors as grand secretary, preparing the work for this session, he was stricken, and after a brief period in which no serious apprehension was felt, he sank rapidly for several days, when the disease seemed stayed. Thereafter hope and fear held equal poise until the morning of the 17th inst., when the summons came suddenly, and his spirit passed into realms to mortals unknown, where he can confidently trust that the "trestle-board" of his life's work will secure him an abundant entrance into the eternal grand lodge above.

No public man of this state was more widely or favorably known than Albert J. Russell: few are they who have not been enraptured with his eloquence. As an orator he was ever in demand, until in every city and hamlet his name had become a household word.

Bro. RUSSELL died at the early age of sixty-five. At the close of the War of the Rebellion he returned to Jacksonville and pursued his business as an architect and builder until 1878, when he was elected county superintendent of schools. He had found his true calling, that of an educator, and after three years' service in that position he served nine years as state superintendent of public instruction. Of his work in this latter position the special memorial committee say that it will be a lasting monument to his memory and the results of his labor will continue a blessing to humanity. He was grand master in 1873, 1874, and 1875.

The grand master reported the receipt of an invitation from the Grand Orient of Italy to participate in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the deliverance of Rome from the temporal power of the pope, and prudently says:

Whatever our individual sentiments might be, I could not see the propriety of American Masonry participating in political celebra-

tions of foreign countries; and being unable to ascertain the status of said grand orient in relation to the American grand lodges. I did not respond.

Presenting the Wisconsin proposition touching Masonic relief he says:

I do not fully concur in the proposition. I do not agree to the principal that one lodge may have the power to create a debt and compel another to pay it, without previous assent thereto, and in this age of telegraphs and quick communication, I cannot see the potency of the excuse for it, even though it be strictly confined to actual necessities. A body of Masons which will not contribute to the necessities of a worthy sojourner in distress until they can communicate with his lodge, it seems to me is not worthy to hold a Masonic charter.

The following rulings grew out of a case wherein a non-affiliated Mason was tried for un-Masonic conduct and found guilty by a lodge within whose jurisdiction he resided. On appeal the case was reversed for incompleteness of the record and sent back for a new trial. Immediately after the reversal the brother affiliated with another lodge which thereby temporarily lost its charter, the grand master judging its action to be in contempt of the grand lodge. The grand lodge restored the charter upon a disclaimer by the lodge and in view of the probable truth of a claim that the members supposed that the reversal terminated the case. We copy the decisions as they appear after passing through the condenser of the jurisprudence committee, numbering them for convenience:

1. No lodge can lawfully affiliate a dimitted Mason while under charges in another lodge, and any attempt to do so is void.

2. The jurisdiction of a lodge of the case of an accused person lawfully obtained, is not lost by such void action of another lodge, while the proceedings are pending, and the case should be proceeded with as if such void action had not been taken.

3. It is the duty of a lodge before admitting to membership a dimitted Mason residing outside of its territorial limits, to make due inquiry as to his Masonic standing, of the Lodge nearest his residence, or of the lodge granting his dimit.

We question the soundness of Nos. 1 and 3, and of No. 2 so far as it implies any necessity of holding the affiliation void in order to prevent the lodge in which the case was pending from being ousted of its jurisdiction. That lodge could no more be ousted of its jurisdiction by the subsequent affiliation of the accused elsewhere than it could be ousted of lawfully obtained jurisdiction over an affiliated sojourner within its territory.

No. 1, it seems to us, can only be defended upon the inadmissible theory that bringing charges against a brother impairs his Masonic rights: that instead of being held innocent until he is proven guilty, he must be held guilty until he shall prove himself innocent. We

hold that his standing is not impaired by pending charges, and further that it is the right of the lodge alone to say whom it will affiliate provided he is in good standing. This right, like other rights, it exercises at its peril, and if, as in the case with the Florida lodge it exercises in such a manner or under such circumstances as to subject it to the suspicion of being in contempt of the orders of the grand lodge, let the grand master or the grand lodge subject it to needed discipline until it shall have purged itself. This makes trouble for all concerned but better any amount of trouble than the denial of a right principle. No. 3 is open to the criticism that while it is the duty of a lodge to see that it affiliates no brother who is not in good standing as a Mason, whether he resides within or without its territorial limits, it is not necessarily a Masonic duty to communicate with the lodge of his former affiliation or residence, because sufficient evidence may be already at hand. Of course it is the duty of Florida Masons to so inquire because the grand lodge requires it of the Masons of its obedience, but that the ruling does not rest upon necessity or upon any generally recognized law is proven by the fact that such inquiry is the exception, not the usage.

The grand orator (REGINALD H. WELLER) who had himself recently passed through the furnace of affliction and who had received the expressed sympathy of the grand lodge in his bereavement of a son, himself an accomplished Mason, at the outset of his address paid an eloquent tribute to Past Grand Master RUSSELL, the personal friend of a quarter of a century. Briefly but strongly he elaborated two thoughts as the subject of his discourse—the power of association and the power of symbolic teaching, powerfully illustrating the latter by the polished ashlar and the life it symbolizes.

The grand lodge granted seven charters and continued two lodges under dispensation: placed the charity box on the altar and realized a handsome collection for a brother present in reduced circumstances and poor health: presented Past Grand Master BYNUM with an appropriate jewel, and added a portrait of Past Grand Master HALLMARK to its own treasures: had under consideration without final settlement the question of who should draw the representative's pay when the master drew pay as a grand officer, and directed the committee having in charge the compilation of the laws and jurisprudence of Florida to expedite its completion and publication.

JAMES W. BOYD, of Bartow, was re-elected grand master: WILBER P. WEBSTER, Jacksonville, elected grand secretary:

There is no report on correspondence. The grand secretary says:

It is with much regret that we have to again apologize to our sister jurisdictions for not having a report from the committee on foreign correspondence this year. The chairman of that committee,

Bro. Russell, was called to the "Great Beyond" but a short time before the grand lodge convened. We have been unable to find any report as prepared by him, and it was then too late for any other member of the committee to prepare one. We trust, under the circumstances, our dereliction in this matter will be overlooked, and hope that next year we will be able to present a full report from that committee.

In a note appended to the report of the committee on memorials, the grand secretary reports that since the close of the grand lodge intelligence had been received of the death of Bro. JAMES ELLENWOOD, at Brunswick, Ga., November 1, 1895. He was deputy grand master in 1862.

GEORGIA, 1895.

109TH ANNUAL.

MACON.

OCTOBER 29.

Forty-five jurisdictions swelled the diplomatic corps with their representatives, Illinois not among them.

Naturally, inevitably, the grand master (JOHN P. SHANNON) in the exordium of his long and able address turns to the great light that had so recently gone out, to the still-pervading influence of his predecessor, the beloved and lamented DAVIDSON, who for eleven years in the grand east had devoted himself and his great gifts to Georgia Masonry. Of the condition of the craft he says:

Numerically, we may not have increased, but the personnel of the membership was never better. The dead branches have been lopped off, and the body of the Masonic tree is living, growing, and bearing only healthy moral fruit. Good men and true have been added to our ranks, and today the eighteen thousand Masons of Georgia stand a band of law-observing, God-fearing men, honored even by those who are ignorant of the mysteries of our order, but who approve the practical workings of our ancient craft.

The record of the grand master's public work and of the business of the executive office is that of a busy year largely devoted to the interests of the fraternity.

Among the dispensations granted by him we note several authorizing lodges to remove to limited distances, to find temporary quarters, and to meet without the presence of the charter where they had been burned out, things that lodges may do without the exercise of the dispensing authority in Illinois, provided that in case of removal it be not beyond the limits of the city, town, or village named in the charter.

He had rendered perhaps two hundred decisions during the year, of which he reports thirty-one, and these rather for the purpose of emphasizing well-known principles of law than to establish any principle or construction really new. We reproduce a portion:

2. "A" applies to the lodge in this jurisdiction for the degrees. He has not lived twelve months in the jurisdiction of the lodge, but comes from a city in another jurisdiction in which there are a number of lodges. It is not necessary to obtain a waiver from all these lodges, but a proper waiver from any one of the lodges is sufficient.

3. A past master acknowledged a Masonic offence committed while he was worshipful master, has a subordinate lodge jurisdiction over the case? Held, that the lodge has jurisdiction to try a past master for a Masonic offence committed while he was worshipful master. When the brother ceased to be master no exemption from trial by his lodge follows him. He is only a member of the lodge and can be tried by his lodge for any offence committed.

9. "A" is a member of a Masonic lodge. "B" is an applicant for membership. It is unmasonic for "A" to go to "B" and threaten to blackball him on his application for the degrees, unless "B" will withdraw a case pending in the courts against "A," or will pay "A" a debt which he claims of "B."

10. Suspension from membership in the chapter for non-payment of dues does not exclude a brother from membership in the subordinate lodge.

13. "A candidate is balloted for and one blackball is cast against him. Does not the brother casting the blackball have to give his reasons for so doing in open lodge, and can he not be compelled so to do?" This question was propounded to me and I repeat it in quotations in order to impress upon the membership the all-important fact that a brother can never be questioned nor compelled, in open lodge or elsewhere, nor can he ever state how or why he voted upon an application for membership.

19. An unmarried candidate whose parents live within the jurisdiction of a lodge, has no fixed place of abode, and has not lived for twelve months since his arrival at age at any point, and elects as his home the place where his parents reside, if otherwise acceptable material, can be made a Mason by the lodge within whose jurisdiction the candidate has thus determined his residence to be.

20. A petition for membership was read at a regular meeting. It was properly recommended and vouched for. At the next meeting one of the vouchers asked permission to withdraw his name as such, what is the proper course to pursue? Held, that such a petition is an irregular one, and should be withdrawn. It can be renewed if the candidate so desires, and it comes before the lodge again with the proper and regular voucher and recommender. Without both, the petition is not in a shape to be entertained by the lodge, and must be withdrawn or regarded as no petition at all.

21. The worshipful master of a lodge in this jurisdiction has no authority or right as such to endorse a business enterprise of any kind. Masonry is not intended nor can it be used to promote the busi-

ness interests of any man, company, or corporation, and any such endorsement, as master of a Masonic lodge, is improper.

22. A member suspended for twelve months for unmasonic conduct of any kind is not bound for dues during the time of his suspension. While previous edicts on this question have had reference only to suspension for non-payment of dues, the principle applies to suspension for any offence. A suspended Mason is deprived of the privileges of Masonry, and should, therefore, not be chargeable with dues, it matters not how and why he was suspended, during the time which the suspension is operative.

28. A brother Mason is in good standing, he becomes demented, is sent to a lunatic asylum, is afterwards unable to attend to his Masonic obligations, how shall he be reported to the grand lodge? Held, he should be reported as in good standing, and his dues remitted. He is neither dead, suspended, nor expelled, but is in such mental condition as that no dues could be legally collected from him, therefore, he should be borne on our rolls as in good standing and without any dues chargeable therefor.

30. When upon the application for membership, a committee is appointed on character to report at the next regular meeting, and this committee fail to report. Held, that it is irregular to appoint another committee at the second meeting to investigate then and there, and report upon the character of the candidate. The petition should lie on the table until the original or another committee or the entire lodge, acting as such, can investigate and report on the character of the applicant.

In Illinois it is held that where jurisdiction is concurrent waiver must also be concurrent on the express ground that what is equally the possession of all, no one can give away. Further referring to No. 2, above quoted, the conditions stated by the grand master warrant the inference that A was a resident of the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applied, but had not been so for the whole period prescribed by the Georgia regulations. Under such conditions in Illinois the lodges of his former residence would be powerless to help him, it being held here as axiomatic that the instant a profane makes a *bona fide* removal, at that instant all interest in him possessed by the lodge whose territory he is leaving absolutely ceases. It never had any interest in him except as he was attached to its soil; it can acquire none by his ceasing to be so attached.

No. 3 is in accord with Illinois law, it being obvious that the grand master refers to unmasonic conduct as distinguished from official misconduct. No. 9 is to be commended for all reasons. No. 10 is true, but it would be no less true—and more edifying to the young inquirer—if the words “for non-payment of dues” were stricken out. The question in No. 13 would never have got itself asked if the questioner had waited long enough to ask himself what a ballot with white and black balls implies. No. 19 takes no note whatever of the reason for existence of the regulation requiring a residence of twelve months within the

territory of the lodge before petitioning, viz: that he may become well enough known to enable a judgment to be formed as to his character. Nos. 20, 21, and 22 are all to be commended, and of these No. 21 ought to be printed in letters of gold. No. 28 is creditable to the grand master's head and heart. Touching No. 30, it has been held in Illinois that if the required period of time since the reference of the petition has elapsed, it is not essential whether the diligent inquiry required to secure the information upon which the lodge can render an intelligent decision is made by a committee whose constitution remains unvaried, or by one whose constitution has been wholly or partly changed.

The jurisprudence committee modified No. 2 so as to require in cases of waiver where jurisdiction is concurrent, the waiver of the "oldest" lodge instead of "any one" of the lodges. The committee reported adversely on resolutions declaring that none but regular delegates to and members of the grand lodge should be eligible to appointment on any standing or special committee, and proposing legislation to require non-affiliated Masons to pay to the lodge in whose jurisdiction they reside the same dues as members, and under the same penalties for non-payment; and to our surprise in answer to the following query, say—"He belongs to the lodge which initiated him:"

Where the lodge initiating an entered apprentice within its jurisdiction afterwards waive jurisdiction, and such entered apprentice is passed and raised by another lodge, of which lodge is he a member?

Jurisdiction having been relinquished by the first lodge and lawfully obtained by the other, we are quite at loss to see how it can get back again without the consenting action of three parties—the two lodges and the member.

The grand master wisely recommended such a change in their laws as to require but one ballot for the three degrees, with the proviso that candidates should not be deprived of the right to advance without charges being preferred and a trial had. He says:

This was the rule in Georgia for many years, and I am satisfied the departure therefrom and prescribing a separate ballot for each degree was a mistake and a return to the former procedure wise. This has been my experience, as it was that of my predecessor, who contemplated making this recommendation before his death. To block the further progress of a candidate after having conferred on him one or more degrees, without any reason therefor, so far as the lodge or the candidate knows, is a wrong to the lodge and oft an injustice to a worthy man. Such action encourages inquiry into the secrecy of the ballot and begets dissension among the craft. If members will attend lodge meetings, vote on petitions for membership, with the interest of Masonry at heart, ignoring all personal feeling, without fear or favor, there would seldom arise any necessity for afterwards delaying the candidate's advance. But if such should be necessary,

then it is but just to one who has become possessed of some of our mysteries that full opportunity should be afforded him to defend himself against accusations, if he can, and prove himself entitled to all the benefits of Masonry, if possible, and if not, then deprive the craft entirely of an unworthy member. This is better for all parties concerned and will give more satisfaction than to keep a candidate in suspense and under suspicion, accused of he knows not what, and afforded no opportunity of defence.

The grand lodge declined to return to the ancient practice, and concurred in the opinion of the committee that the existing law was sufficient and satisfactory.

We do not believe that any grand lodge can continue indefinitely to hold a law satisfactory which permits a brother to be deprived of his Masonic rights without being heard in his own defence upon some definite accusation.

The grand master reported that the effort to acquire the Soldiers' Home property near Atlanta, for a Masonic home, had failed, and strongly urged action looking to building one. On a joint report of the committees on general welfare and finance the subject was submitted to the lodges for action for or against.

The grand master announced the death of WALTER T. MCARTHUR, of the committee on grand lodge property; District Deputy HORATIO R. HOLLIFIELD; Past Master J. L. MATHEWS, and W. P. NORMAN, MANNING COLEMAN, W. H. H. PEEK, and S. B. PATE, present masters.

The grand lodge granted seven charters for new lodges and continued three lodges under dispensation; laid the Wisconsin proposition respecting Masonic relief over for consideration next year; listened to several addresses of exceptional eloquence and beauty at the unveiling of a memorial tablet to Grand Master DAVIDSON; inflicted the Masonic capital punishment of expulsion upon thirty-eight delinquents for dues, and had no higher grade for forty-two brethren convicted of various offences, including some of the gravest known to the criminal calendar, and negatived a proposition to raise \$1,000.00 for a loan fund to assist in the education of young persons, male and female, at educational institutions already established in the state, with a view to making a permanent and growing fund for this purpose a part of any more comprehensive scheme of charity which might eventually be adopted.

JOHN P. SHANNON, of Elberton, grand master, and ANDREW M. WOLIHIN, Macon, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (129 pp.) is again on the Georgia plan of recent years—the work of three brethren working independently on the proceedings of different jurisdictions. The committee is made up the same as last year—W. S. RAMSAY, chairman, assisted

by W. E. MUMFORD and A. Q. MOODY. The latter, in his review of our proceedings for 1894, is impressed by the appointment of seventy deputy grand lecturers, with the determination of the grand master of Illinois that the craftsmen should not lack Masonic knowledge through any fault of his. Bro. MOODY thinks the Illinois regulation respecting visitors might be adopted with profit by other jurisdictions: quotes the vivid picture of anarchy drawn by Grand Orator BLACK, and advises every one who has access to the Illinois proceedings to read in full his "magnificent speech," and finds in the Illinois report on correspondence matters of interest to the brethren of Georgia.

In his "conclusion" the chairman, Bro. RAMSAY, says:

No new movement of any great interest has engaged our attention. All that has been proposed in the line of new legislation is the Mississippi proposition concerning jurisdiction, so as to secure uniformity, and the Wisconsin relief proposition, making each lodge responsible for the money expended on its members for relief. Neither of these meet with general favor, and as they have already been before our grand lodge we will not further discuss them as we at first proposed.

In his notice of Texas he finds that Past Grand Master TYLER, of that jurisdiction, to whom the chairman of the committee had turned over the discussion of the Mexican matter, does not throw any more light on this vexed question, and that we are still left in the dark as to the true status of Masonry in our neighboring republic.

IDAHO, 1895.

28TH ANNUAL.

BOISE CITY.

SEPTEMBER 10.

This handsome volume bears the imprint of a Boise City printing house, one whose typographical resources are shown by its work to be equal to those of older communities. Electrotypes of the retiring grand master, of Past Grand Master EDWARD A. STEVENSON, and Past Grand Secretary JAMES H. WICKERSHAM grace the volume.

Twenty-five grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by THOMAS C. MAUPIN, past senior grand warden.

The grand master (ADELBERT B. CLARK) announced the death of JAMES H. WICKERSHAM, past grand secretary, in his fifty-seventh year, whose fatal illness we chronicled in our last report, and of EDWARD A. STEVENSON, past grand master, at seventy.

Bro. WICKERSHAM was an Illinoisan and belonged to the WICKERSHAMS of Springfield, in which city he was born. He had held several civil offices, among them those of probate judge and territorial controller, and was eleven years grand secretary.

Past Grand Master STEVENSON was a native of New York, but migrated from Michigan to the Pacific slope, being one of the Argonauts of 1849. In California he served as alcalde, deputy sheriff, Indian agent, and member of the legislature—of which he was at one time speaker; and in Idaho as member and speaker of the house, and later as governor of the territory. He was grand master in 1876-7-8, and in 1887. During our executive service we had a somewhat lengthy correspondence with Grand Master STEVENSON over a case of invasion of jurisdiction by an Illinois lodge, and were strongly impressed with his ability and courtesy.

Grand Master CLARK reported seven decisions, in accord with Illinois precedents but we take only those copied below.

No. 4. A brother in possession of a certificate of restoration stands in the same relation to the fraternity as a brother in possession of a dimit and may petition any lodge for membership under whose jurisdiction he may chance to reside.

No. 6. I believe it to be within the province of a worshipful master to declare an appointive office vacant and refill it whenever such action appears to be to the best interests of the lodge.

The jurisprudence committee approved all but the limitation of No. 4, holding that a non-affiliated Mason might apply to any lodge in the grand jurisdiction regardless of residence. Strike out the narrower limitation retained by the committee and the decision would express the doctrine of Illinois.

The question involved in No. 6 has not been raised in Illinois, but we think Idaho is correct.

Recommendations by the grand master that the provision of their law requiring the presence of seven members of the lodge to permit work to be done: and another forbidding the first four officers of the grand lodge to hold the office of master or warden be eliminated, and still another that provision be made for biennial instead of annual sessions, were negatived by the special committee to whom they were referred, but a fourth that the office of deputy grand master be made elective instead of appointive, found favor with the committee and the grand lodge.

The grand master also recommended the adoption of the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief, and this the grand lodge did after so amending it as to declare it to be the duty of the lodge to take care as well of the widows and orphans of its members as of the members themselves in distress, wheresoever they may be.

The resolutions proposing to remove the ban placed upon members of the Mormon church in 1883, which were last year sent to the lodges for instructions to their representatives, were taken up and adopted, declaring in terms that "members of said church possessing the requisite qualifications otherwise, eligible for admission." We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Idaho upon this abandonment of its assumption of the right to amend the landmarks of Masonry.

We observe that on the presentation of their credentials by grand representatives, they were received and accredited by a vote of the grand lodge. In Illinois the grand master is authorized by the constitution to receive and accredit the representatives of grand lodges that have been recognized.

In the case of a candidate who had been balloted for and initiated without report from the committee of inquiry, the grand lodge seems to have regarded healing requisite. Such action would be held superfluous in Illinois. Here the doctrine has always prevailed that if the lodge is lawfully at labor its work is not attainted by irregularities in the making.

A brief but comprehensive, eloquent and practical oration was delivered by the grand orator, CHARLES C. STEVENSON. The grand lodge reduced its annual dues from one dollar to fifty cents; accepted an invitation to attend as a body, informally, a free silver meeting, and also to visit the penitentiary, where the members, individually or collectively, were given *carte blanche* at the melon patch of that institution, and on the evening of the second day of the session banqueted with the ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star. The Oriental Twinklers of Idaho are getting on. Last year they furtively suspended a beautiful bouquet in the grand east during the absence of the grand lodge, and won a vote of thanks. Skillfully following up their advantage they have caught the grand lodge at the festive board and now it is all over with the male Idahoans. Nothing remains but for the sisters to take the grand lodge fully under their jurisdiction.

ISIDORE S. WEILER was elected grand master; CHARLES C. STEVENSON grand secretary, both of Boise City.

The report on correspondence is again by Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON, who has crowded a vast amount of interesting matter into seventy-three pages, two of which are given to Illinois for 1894. He heartily concurs in the action of our grand lodge respecting electioneering to office, compliments the oration of Grand Orator BLACK as a very able production, and instinctively compared their handful of votes with the 1711 cast by our grand lodge on a call for the yeas and nays.

Referring to methods of balloting, he says:

In Idaho, Brother Robbins, the custom, although not the law, is for the wardens to inspect the ballot box before the master, who, after

his inspection, orders it placed upon the altar. The announcement is then made, the W.M. advances to the altar, salutes and deposits his ballot. The officers and members follow in order.

Our reference to the assumption by the grand master of Idaho of the right to have a hand in waiving jurisdiction over material living in the jurisdiction of an Idaho lodge, elicits the following:

The Idaho lodge waived its jurisdiction, which information the grand master communicated to the grand officers of Washington, they in turn to inform the Washington lodge, and, following the practice of many grand masters, Brother Hattabaugh also waived everything he had to waive, much or little, and thus the whole thing was waived over the line with every diplomatic and ministerial formality.

We infer that this was done on the presumption that it was the correct thing to have the communications between the two lodges pass through the executive offices of the two grand jurisdictions. Our objection to this is that such acts become precedents that finally nibble away the rights of the lodges where alone the jurisdiction is vested and where alone lies the power to waive it.

Under Kentucky Bro. STEVENSON thus comments on the assumption of superior knowledge respecting the working of Masonic homes:

Brother Staton may be possessed of almost supernatural knowledge of Kentucky homes, but we cannot accept that as a reason why the Idaho reporter or any other brother may not express his opinion regarding Masonic homes or the care and disposition of funds for charitable purposes. The writer believes that at best many Masonic homes are expensive luxuries. Idaho may someday establish a home, but when she does she will have on hand ample means to satisfactorily and successfully equip and maintain the institution. We don't inveigh against Masonic homes because there can be no good in such establishments, but we do believe that many a grand lodge goes enthusiastically yet thoughtlessly in the home business only to find itself involved in debt and its usefulness thereby impaired.

Bro. STEVENSON comments at some length under New York on the controversy over the Mexican gran dieta. His general tone indicates that he leans to the opinion that the Illinois reporter is inclined to magnify some trifling irregularities possibly existing down there. When he has read the facts presented in our report of 1895, including Bro. PARVIN'S letter which we reproduced in our review of New York, we shall look for a revision of his opinions.

INDIANA, 1896.

75TH ANNUAL.

INDIANAPOLIS.

MAY 26.

This is a pictorial volume, having for its frontispiece a portrait of the present grand master (GILLETT) and over against his finely chiseled face a cut of the Masonic hall in Madison, where the Grand Lodge of Indiana was organized, January 12, 1818. Besides these, Grand Secretary SMYTHE has secured and published here pictures of thirty-eight of the forty-six grand masters of Indiana and is in hot chase of likenesses of the other eight. It is a series of faces well worth studying, not a weak one among them and some of them remarkable for their strength.

Indiana still maintains the grand representative system, but so far as we can discover the volume under review does not indicate whether W. Bro. BENJ. M. WILLOUGHBY, our ambassador near that grand lodge, got nearer during the session than his home in Vincennes. The number of lodges represented was remarkable—480 out of 481.

The grand master (EDWARD O'ROURKE) reports a year of great activity in the lodges and great interest manifested in the work.

The unpleasantness between Indiana and Pennsylvania over the making of a man in an Indiana lodge—in conformity with Indiana regulations—who had been rejected by a Pennsylvania lodge, still continues. Grand Master O'ROURKE characterizes as grossly and inexcusably insulting the following circular send him by the grand master of Pennsylvania:

To the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. —:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—WHEREAS, George Snyder, an applicant for initiation and membership in Pollock Lodge No. 502, at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, was twice rejected therein: and,

WHEREAS, Said George Snyder, having been so rejected, and therefore ineligible to membership in any lodge in this jurisdiction until the objection to his approval has been lawfully removed, has since petitioned Marion Lodge No. 35, in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and was subsequently made a Mason therein without the rejection being removed.

Now, therefore, I, Matthias H. Henderson, right worshipful grand master of Masons in Pennsylvania and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, by virtue of the powers and authorities in me vested, do hereby prohibit your lodge from admitting said George Snyder as a visitor, and do also prohibit any member of your lodge from extending any Masonic recognition whatever to said George Snyder.

You are also directed to inquire of all brethren from the jurisdiction of Indiana desiring to visit your lodge, whether they have ever been residents of this Masonic jurisdiction, and if they have, whether they have been rejected by any of our lodges.

You will cause this letter to be read in open lodge at the first stated meeting after its receipt, and to be copied in full on the minutes.

Given under my hand and seal at the Masonic Temple, in the city of Philadelphia, this thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1895, A. L. 5895.

MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON.

Grand Master.

[SEAL.]

Of this he says among other things:

Every Mason of this grand jurisdiction, if he goes into the grand jurisdiction of Pennsylvania is to have a detective on his track. And if, while there, he should make known his desire to visit a Masonic lodge, the fact that he is a Mason in good standing here, that he can prove himself such by the testimony that is in the faithful breast of every bright Mason, would be of no avail to him, if, at any time in his life, he had been rejected by a Masonic lodge of that state. The ordinary purging process would not heal him, if he were so unfortunate as to have his life poisoned by the virus of rejection of a Pennsylvania lodge. Every Mason, therefore, of this grand jurisdiction, if in Pennsylvania and making known his desire to visit a Masonic lodge in that state is put under suspicion. And is it by carrying out the policy outlined by the right worshipful grand master of Masons in Pennsylvania, that the ties that bind us together are to be strengthened? And this is all in the name of amity, fraternity, and charity, and comes from the very heart of the "City of Brotherly Love."

The grand lodge speaking through the committee on correspondence, unanimously re-affirms its position of last year, that each grand lodge has authority to make and declare laws for the government of its lodges, but that no grand lodge can acquire extra jurisdictional authority, and thus continues:

Regarding the edict of non-Masonic intercourse issued by the grand master of Pennsylvania against Brother George Snyder, a legally made Mason of this jurisdiction, we will say that since its promulgation the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has held three quarterly communications, and one annual communication. The proceedings of all these have been published, and nowhere therein is this case mentioned, or referred to in any manner whatsoever. It is the act of the grand master, and his act alone. As such we leave it with him without malice, but with charity for his misguided zeal without adequate knowledge. In conclusion we offer the following:

Resolved, That Brother George Snyder having lived the required time within the jurisdiction of Marion Lodge No. 35 (Samaritan Lodge No. 105 of Marion), within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, became subject to our laws, and to our laws alone. Having been found worthy, and regularly made a Mason, he is a legitimate Mason, and his standing in the fraternity can not be impaired, except by his own act and for established cause. Adopting the language of an able Masonic jurist, his making being, "lawfully done where done, is lawful everywhere."

Resolved, That Matthias H. Henderson, grand master of Masons of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in issuing his aforesaid edict has violated Masonic courtesy and usage, ignored grand lodge autonomy, and by attempting to interfere with the work of a legitimate lodge has been guilty of violating a landmark of Masonry.

Resolved, That all matters herein considered, be referred to the grand master for the time being, for action as his judgment may dictate; and that the language and sentiments expressed by Grand Master O'Rourke, be in all things approved.

We expressed ourselves fully as to the principles involved in this case in our review of Indiana last year, and since then have received no new light. Of the subsequently outcropping events we are bound to say that we think that Grand Master HENDERSON succeeded in making his order needlessly offensive.

The grand master presented the Wisconsin circular respecting the liability of lodges for relief extended to their distressed members, but beyond noting the fact that California had endorsed the proposition, gives no indication of his own views. The grand lodge left no doubt as to its position on the question, adopting the following from the committee on jurisprudence.

Your committee on jurisprudence have given careful and respectful consideration to the proposition coming from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, that "it is the duty of the lodge to take care of its own members in distress wherever they may be; and that in case of its inability to do so, this duty devolves upon the grand lodge from which it holds its charter,"—totally but fraternally dissent from any such proposition, and recommend that this grand lodge declines to take any steps toward an inter-jurisdictional enactment tending to effect such an understanding or arrangement.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana has at all times contended, and held, that a Mason in distress is entitled to aid and assistance from the fraternity, wherever he may be at the time of his need, and that, as a matter of law, his lodge is not bound to make any restitution, though it may always do so at its own option.

The public work of the grand master included the dedication of the new temple of Mt. Moriah lodge, at Anderson. Of the "altogether" he says:

The temple is an ornament to the city of Anderson. The lodge room is the finest I have seen. The officers of the lodge have done their duty. The craft love Masonry and love their lodge. Harmony prevails. The fruits are observable all around them. I was greatly edified by what I saw and heard.

We find ourselves wondering whether the halo which surrounded everything was a real objective phenomenon, or whether it reflected a subjective condition caused by the presence of the sisters, of whom he says:

Many prominent and brilliant ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star were present, and by their presence and eloquence lent a grace to the occasion, which will make it memorable.

In the following he had the approval of the grand lodge:

In some instances by-laws, or amendments to the same, have been presented for approval, that provided where a member had paid regular dues for a period of twenty years, he should be required to pay one-third of the dues, only, thereafter. In other cases the by-laws submitted for approval, provided that members that had paid dues for a number of years and had arrived at the age of seventy, were to be exempt from the payment of all dues, except those of the grand lodge. In all such cases I refused to give my approval.

The surplusage of the grand master of Michigan in kindly approving the "generous act" of a Michigan lodge in waiving jurisdiction over a resident of its territory in favor of an Indiana lodge, he reports having suitably acknowledged, although he does not call it by the same name that we do.

A question having been raised as to the legality of the action of his predecessors and himself in appointing brethren not members of the grand lodge on committees of that body, the grand master himself brought forward amendments to the by-laws restricting appointments to members, which prevailed unanimously.

Seven weeks before the grand lodge met twenty lodges had failed to pay their dues and for this default the grand master suspended their charters. Prior to the meeting all of the twenty had worked a removal of the suspension, and order reigned in Warsaw.

The grand master submitted nine decisions, in part as follows:

2. After a ballot for the degrees has been declared unanimous and an objection is made to conferring the degrees privately to the worshipful master, and made a matter of record, such objection can not be withdrawn so as to allow the degrees to be conferred.

3. The fact that one holds a dimit purporting to be issued by a Masonic lodge is not sufficient evidence that the holder thereof is a Mason, nor is it sufficient proof of identity. One holding such a dimit must make proof of his character and standing as a Mason, or be vouched by a brother in good standing, before a Masonic lodge can admit him to membership.

4. A member of a lodge, though he may have failed to pay dues, or be guilty of any Masonic offence, is still, until suspended or expelled, entitled to all the rights and privileges belonging to any member of his lodge in good standing.

5. Where one was entered and passed, and before he received the third degree, by accident lost his right hand, except the thumb, I decided that he was entitled to have the third degree conferred.

6. The lodge that receives the petition of one seeking to be made a Mason and elects him to receive the degrees, holds jurisdiction over him, and no other lodge can receive his petition without the consent of the lodge that has acquired such jurisdiction.

8. A petition to have the degrees conferred on one who has lost the thumb of left hand, may be received by a lodge.

9. One who received the first and second degrees in a lodge, trades for a drug store, and, as part of his business, sells intoxicating liquor, under government license, by the quart, not as a beverage, may legally have the third degree conferred upon him.

No. 2 shows that the line of procedure is the same as in Illinois, but with the important difference that with us the recording of the objection is no bar to its withdrawal. No. 3, with which we entirely agree, we copy because we know of one strong writer who holds that a dimit with proof of identity is sufficient evidence to admit one to a tiled lodge. No. 4 is elementary, but it is so often denied by legislation, and otherwise that it cannot be too often repeated. No. 5 is, so far as it goes, in accord with Illinois precedents, the doctrine prevailing with us that no amount of maiming after making should preclude advancement. No. 6 covers the point whether election, like rejection, confers jurisdiction that may not be voided by the act of the petitioner, a point recently discussed with different conclusions by different writers, and is therefore a contribution towards the settlement of the question. As stated by the grand master and approved by the grand lodge it seems to hold that the jurisdiction thus obtained is perpetual, but we doubt if it was so intended, bearing in mind the position of Indiana on the general question. No. 8 is, we think, within the requirements of the immemorial law, and No. 9 is interesting as showing the new lines on which grand masters are called to rule where grand lodges have undertaken to define the qualifications of candidates in forgetfulness of the inclusive and exclusive terms of the ancient law.

Referring to the large number of questions not reported which like his predecessors he had decided and which his successors would likewise be called upon to decide, he gives masters of lodges the excellent advice to familiarize themselves annually with the grand lodge proceedings: to study the general regulations, and never to write a letter on Masonic business without giving the number of the lodge to which the writer belongs.

The committee appointed last year to write the history of Masonry in Indiana and matters connected therewith, reported progress and a division of labor made on the theory that the terms of their appointment contemplated a history of all the branches of Masonry now organized in the state. Past Grand Master DANIEL McDONALD writes the history of Ancient Craft Masonry; Past Grand Master THOMAS B. LONG, the history of Capitular Masonry, and Bro. WILL E. ENGLISH the history of Templarism and the Scottish Rite. An appropriation was made for the continuance of the work.

Five new lodges were chartered, one dispensation continued and one granted. The committee on charters found in the by-laws of some of the new lodges provision for the appointment of some of the

subordinate officers by the wardens. Following Illinois precedents, these were stricken out on the ground that the appointing power cannot be diverted from the master.

An attempt to eliminate the so-called Past Master's degree from the pre-requisites to installation to the office of master, failed.

SIMEON P. GILLETT, of Evansville, was elected grand master; WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (141 pp.) is again the work of Bro. WILLIAM COMMONS. His reports, of which this is the sixth, are like wine, growing better with age. Just now he is trying to make them like *still* wine, but occasionally enough of the *fizz* escapes to show that if not repressed they would be a very champagne of controversy.

Illinois receives careful examination at his hands. Of the argument of Grand Master GODDARD against the rule of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, he says:

This part of the address went to the committee on jurisprudence, who reported that the rule was written in their governing code, which prescribed, "that every lodge possesses exclusive jurisdiction over its unfinished work and rejected material, wheresoever they may be dispersed;" and that to change the law would be an innovation. This is like Doctor Sangrado's position on the "Theory and Practice of Medicine." He held that all diseases were of the blood, and the proper method of cure was to bleed the patients and make them drink warm water. Inasmuch as the majority died, he entertained doubts of the correctness of the treatment, but having "written a book" advocating the practice, he could not depart from it. The rule of perpetual jurisdiction is itself an innovation, and if Brother Robbins can show its justification by the ancient usages, we will be glad to read his argument.

The temptation to use an illustration which would have been very apt if the committee had indicated that they stood by the quoted law because it was "written," has led Bro. COMMONS to do rather scant justice to them. True the committee did express "the opinion that a change in so important and long established a 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." But the committee was more specific and definite than this. After quoting from our regulations the language which Bro. COMMONS has quoted from their report, and saying substantially that the grand lodge required strict compliance with it not only as between the lodges of its obedience, but that the lodges were required to respect this jurisdictional right as being equally the possession of lodges in other jurisdictions, the committee further said:

"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." The italics of the committee showed that they had gone to the core of the subject and had found the true basis of the rule in the doctrine that a petition for the degrees is not simply a petition for admission to the *lodge* petitioned, but for admission through that portal into the *fraternity* or common brotherhood. When this was the generally if not universally prevailing doctrine, as we think it was until the multiplication of grand lodges, each with the sovereign power of tinkering and sovereign liability to be swayed by its master minds for the time being, the judgment of unfitness involved in rejection was the judgment of the whole fraternity, rendered by the lodge which in conformity to the general regulations had acquired the sole right of deliverance and with it the equally sole right of reversal.

But it is not our present purpose to discuss the general question in all its aspects, and it seems unnecessary to enter upon the line indicated by Bro. COMMONS in order to sustain the contention which his discussion with Pennsylvania called from us last year. That contention went no further than to show that for one jurisdiction to disregard the status given to a candidate by the regulations under which he had been rejected in another, would be to invoke, in kind if not in degree, the same Masonic disintegration and chaos which must follow a denial of the status conferred upon him had he, under the same regulations, been elected and received the degrees. Either act being lawfully done where done, is lawful everywhere, and entitled to be respected by every grand lodge and every Mason conceding the lawful Masonic character of the lodge doing it.

Bro. COMMONS gives the Illinois report on correspondence and its author a very generous notice.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1895.

22ND ANNUAL.

ATOKA.

AUGUST 13.

Twenty-six grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois, by JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW, past grand master and grand secretary.

Bro. MURROW in behalf of his lodge, Oklahoma No. 4, the oldest post-war lodge in the Territory, welcomed the grand lodge to Atoka. Bro. ROBERT W. HILL in his happy response referred to the time, twenty-eight years before, when Bro. MURROW came to Atoka, and said of that period:

Civilization had her outposts in the Territory, Masonry also had its lodges. Prior to the war there had been a number chartered and at work, but the tides of conflict had well nigh swept away all traces of the early organizations. The jewels of the Tahlequah lodge are now somewhere in Kansas. The old charters are probably destroyed, but Masonry could not be exterminated. As soon as the war was over the scattered brethren began to return, others came to the Territory, and Masonic reorganization began. At Fort Gibson—Alpha lodge—at Doaksville, at Boggy depot, at Eufaula, the lodges were reorganized and the foundations of the present grand lodge were laid.

* * * * *

In those days the borderline of civilization was just across on the prairies of Kansas, and along that border the Kiowas and Cheyennes and Arrapahoes were, twenty-eight years ago, riding the bloody war trail, and the innocent victims of the savage hordes gave up their lives true martyrs for civilization. But those days of rapine and blood are long since ended. The very tribes who were the most deadly enemies of the settlers along the borders are now citizens of the United States, having, through education and environment, been shorn of their former power to stand threateningly opposed to progress and civilization. The Indian Territory of those past days is not the Indian Territory of today, for today it pulses with a new life, a new hope—a mighty power. As we look forward and we see the promise of the fully developed energies of greatness when, with all barriers broken down, Masonry and civilization shall together march forward to glory and honor.

The grand master (JOHN COYLE) reported nineteen decisions, among them the following:

1. A brother, who is a fellow craft, lost one joint of the first finger and two joints of the second finger of his right hand. Would this debar him from being made a Master Mason.

No.

3. Can we initiate an Indian who cannot speak or understand the English language?

Yes; provided you have a good interpreter.

4. Has the senior warden the right to call a special meeting of the lodge when the W.M. is within the jurisdiction of his lodge?

No.

8. In the case of a brother who is under charges, has he the right to vote or hold office?

Yes. He is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty.

10. Is shaking dice for cigars and running a barber shop on Sunday a Masonic offence?

Shaking dice for cigars is certainly a Masonic offence. If running a barber shop on Sunday is contrary to the law, it is also a Masonic offence.

11. If a member of Antlers lodge, who lives at Lehigh, is charged with unmasonic conduct at Goodland, who shall prefer charges and try him?

The junior warden of his lodge, or any Mason in good standing. His own lodge should try him.

12. When voting upon charges and penalty, should the ballot be taken and displayed in the same way as when balloting for candidates?

Yes.

13. Should the number of black and white balls be announced to the lodge?

No: merely state whether specification, charge, or penalty is sustained.

16. When a Mason's widow, mother, sister, or daughter marries a man who is not a Mason, does she thereby alienate herself from all Masonic rights and privileges?

Yes: for I think it would be an unjust burden on the Masonic fraternity to have charge of the wives and widows of profanes.

18. Has a non-affiliated Mason the right to object to a brother being raised to the master's degree?

Not unless charges are preferred.

19. Keepers of pool rooms, cider joints, gambling dens, etc., come under the law regarding saloon keepers.

Touching No. 1 we are left in doubt whether in his answer the grand master had in mind the degree of maiming, or whether he holds in harmony with Illinois precedents, that no amount of maiming suffered subsequent to initiation is a bar to advancement. As a general principle No. 4 is correctly stated. In Illinois it takes this form: "No warden can call a special meeting of the lodge while his official superior is within the territorial jurisdiction thereof and able to authorize a call." Notwithstanding this it has been held by our grand lodge, correctly, we think, that a warden presiding in the chair is clothed for the time being with all the powers of his superior officer, including the power to call a special meeting should the emergency then become apparent, whether the superior is then within the territorial limits of the lodge or not. No. 8 we copy because it cannot be too often repeated. No. 10 embodies the true principle respecting Masonic offences. Liquor selling is not defined as a Masonic offence by the Illinois code, but the disciplinary judgments of lodges for selling liquor contrary to law have been uniformly sustained by our grand lodge. Touching No. 13, we have always held that the number of black and white balls cast must be announced and recorded as an essential part of the record in the event of an appeal. The jurisprudence committee did not agree with No. 16 but drew a sharp distinction between kin-

ship by blood and the relation by marriage. They say (the grand lodge concurring):

Should a Master Mason's widow who is not the mother, sister, or daughter of a Master Mason, marry a profane, she forfeits her claim upon Masonry. Should the mother, sister, or daughter of a Master Mason marry a profane, she does not alienate herself from her relative by blood (her father, brother or son.) and hence does not alienate herself from claims upon Masons for protection and assistance.

No. 18 is true and it ought to be equally true of an affiliated Mason and a member of the lodge. Touching No. 19, no one will weep at the final outcome whether they consider the grand master's definition linguistically correct or not.

The grand master presented the case of alleged violation of the jurisdiction of Checotah Lodge No. 74, I. T., by a Missouri lodge which we noticed in our review of Missouri last year. The Grand Lodge of Missouri discredited the view taken by its committee on jurisprudence that the material in question belonged to Checotah lodge, and sustained the contrary view of the grand master based upon the fact that the candidate had continued to claim Pierce City, Missouri, as his residence and had there voted at all elections during the seven years that he had been engaged in business at Checotah.

Upon the ground that voting at civil elections is generally the most conclusive evidence in determining whether a man is a resident or a sojourner, we said that if it were true that in this case the man had continued to claim and exercise the right of suffrage at Pierce City, *and only there*, we thought the grand master of Missouri was right. But Past Grand Master BENNETT who prepared the report of the committee on correspondence--to whom the subject was referred--presents such an array of cumulative evidence sustaining the claim of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, that although he does not show that the man in question ever voted in the Territory, or disprove the claim that he had continued to vote in Missouri, we are compelled to revise our judgment. Grand Master BENNETT says:

Mr. B. F. Lafayette came to the Indian Territory about 1888, as post trader at Fort Gibson, and, after a two year's residence there, moved to Checotah (not to Missouri) and continued in the mercantile business upon a larger scale than formerly and concentrated about all his capital in his business there, to which business he devotes almost his whole time and attention. In 1892 he organized the Democratic Campaign Club of Checotah and was elected and acted as a delegate to the Territorial convention and became a member of the democratic central committee of the Indian Territory. Upon the election of President Cleveland, Mr. Lafayette announced himself as a candidate for the position of United States Marshal of the Indian Territory, not as a resident of Missouri but as a *resident* of Checotah, Indian Territory, and made a strong plea for appointment on the home rule policy. Mr. Lafayette has continued to serve as a member of said committee, and in 1895 was again an applicant for appointment

as United States Marshal and again made his plea on the grounds of being a resident of the Indian Territory. In 1893, Checotah Lodge, L.O.O.F., was organized, and Mr. B. F. Lafayette petitioned said lodge and was made a member thereof, claiming his residence at Checotah, Indian Territory. In 1895, Checotah Lodge, K. of P., was organized and Mr. B. F. Lafayette petitioned said lodge and was made a member, claiming his residence as Checotah, Indian Territory.

He further shows that at even date with the letter of the secretary of the lodge at Pierce City, claiming that LAFAYETTE was a resident of Missouri because he voted at all elections there, making oath that Pierce City was his home, he was serving as foreman of the grand jury of the United States court for the first judicial division of Indian Territory, which he could not do without taking oath that he was a resident of the Territory and of the district in which the court was held: that he had been plaintiff in civil suits in the said court, giving upon oath his residence as Indian Territory, and further says:

The Indian Agent's records for five years show that B. F. Lafayette and Moses Lafayette have annually applied for a license to trade at Checotah and therein declared their residence to be at Checotah, Indian Territory.

The secretary of the Decatur lodge also refers to the brother of Mr. B. F. Lafayette, claiming him as a resident of Missouri and within the jurisdiction of said lodge, upon the same grounds that jurisdiction was assumed in the case under consideration. It may be news to Decatur lodge and to Grand Master Keene to know that the brother referred to has long since recognized the jurisdiction of Checotah Lodge No. 74, petitioned for and received the degrees of Masonry therein, also being a member of Checotah Lodge, K. of P., and for several years served as postmaster of Checotah.

In closing Bro. BENNETT says:

In closing this review, your committee is pleased to note that Mr. Lafayette has been estopped from receiving the third degree in Masonry by order of Missouri's present grand master, M. W. Bro. J. B. Thomas, who was communicated with and at once so far recognized the justice of our position as to issue said order of estoppel to Decatur lodge. And this committee is of opinion that no matter how distasteful it may be, the Grand Lodge of Missouri will be constrained at its next communication to reverse itself and uphold its own laws and recognize the rights of a sister jurisdiction.

We are glad to find on referring to the Missouri proceedings for 1895, that that grand lodge did full justice in the matter on reviewing the case, finding that jurisdiction rightfully belonged to Checotah lodge, awarding to that lodge the fees received by Decatur lodge and declaring that question of conferring the third degree upon the brother rested with Checotah lodge for decision. At the same time it properly declined to admit that the brother had been attainted by the irregularity of the proceedings, but held his status to be that of a fellow craft in good standing.

The following explains itself:

Rev. Willis Burns, an old man and a Mason for fifty years, walking upon crutches, asked permission of the grand lodge to make a statement before the body. His request was granted.

He stated that his son, a Master Mason, was unjustly tried and condemned in the United States court at South McAlester, and is now in prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He pleaded for the sympathy and kindly assistance of the brethren, as a citizen, to aid in the pardoning, if it can be done, of his son.

On motion, the grand master was authorized to appoint a committee to investigate the case, and, if found worthy, to do all in their power to secure the pardon of the brother.

The grand master appointed as said committee, Brothers N. B. Maxey, Z. T. Walrond, and E. H. Doyle.

We have no fault to find with Bro. BURNS for seeking in his distress the aid of every possible agency for relief, and we recognize the right of any brother as a citizen to lend his influence in behalf of the unfortunate, but when the grand lodge as such undertakes to review the action of the civil courts it steps on dangerous ground and justly deserves severe criticism.

The grand lodge charted eight new lodges and continued one under dispensation; wisely instructed the appropriate committee when selecting names of new lodges to choose names other than those of living men, and unwisely extended fraternal greetings to a grand council of Royal and Select Masters reported by a member of the grand lodge to have been organized in the Territory; granted permission to lodges holding charters antedating the organization of the grand lodge to receive new charters when they so desire upon condition that they surrender the old charter to have proper recital made thereon before it be placed in the archives as a relic, a privilege which we should think any lodge would be slow to accept if the charter could be retained as a working instrument, as it might be after being properly indorsed; took the preliminary steps toward having the grand lodge incorporated; ordered a jewel for the junior past grand master; non-concurred in the Wisconsin proposition touching Masonic relief and the Mississippi uniform rules, and decided that on account of the probably large expense necessary it was unable to participate in the Washington memorial observance proposed by Colorado.

JOHN COYLE, of Bailey, grand master; JOSEPH S. MURROW, Atoka, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (93 pp.) by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master MURROW, embraces a brief but comprehensive and commendatory notice of our proceedings for 1894. The skeleton reports of the committee on appeals and grievances are complimented as models, the address of Grand Orator BLACK highly praised, and the report on correspondence approvingly mentioned.

IOWA, 1896.

53RD ANNUAL.

BOONE.

JUNE 20.

This illustrated output of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, being Part I, Vol. XV of the Iowa "Annals," is a notable one, although lacking some features promised in its table of contents. The portrait of Grand Master BALL is missing, as is also the Masonic map (sixth—the fifth having been issued in 1887.) It contains, however, a portrait of Past Grand Master JAMES R. HARTSOCK (expelled 1884, died March 8, 1894), with autograph, to which, so far as we have been able to discover, no reference is made either in the table of contents, table of portraits and sketches, or elsewhere. There are biographical sketches of Grand Master BALL, Past Grand Master FELLOWS, and Deputy Grand Secretary NEWTON R. PARVIN (with portrait): cuts of pioneer Masonic halls at Burlington (1840) and Muscatine (1841), and of a Masonic pitcher (1777) now in the collection of Past Grand Master JOHN C. SMITH, of Illinois, and a *fac simile* of the petition for the first lodge in Iowa. For the first time since 1891 this number contains general statistical tables in addition to local statistics, all of great interest and value. The table of the number of Masons in the world, estimated in round numbers from the most reliable sources, shows that the statement of Past Grand Master FELLOWS, of Louisiana, made in puncturing the claim of the promoters of the recognition of lodges and grand lodges of "Scottish Rite" parentage, that that rite is more extensively established than the Free and Accepted Masonry of the English speaking peoples, was a most conservative one. Bro. PARVIN'S figures are as follows: United States, 750,000; Canada, 35,000; England, Scotland, Ireland, and colonies, 215,000; non-affiliated, 210,000; total English speaking Masons, 1,210,000; North American, Mexico, and West India Islands, 25,000; European, African, and South American nations, 130,000; total, 155,000; grand total on the globe, 1,365,000.

Bro. FELLOWS said—if our memory serves us—that outside of the Grand Orient of France, which is not recognized Masonically by any grand lodge, there are not as many alleged Masons as there are regular Masons in New York [88, 573] and Illinois [50, 727].

The address of the grand master (GEORGE W. BALL) covering thirty-three pages with only a limited amount of "phat," reflects the ability and thoroughness of the author. In his exordium he draws a glowing picture of his state, from which it is manifest that Iowa, like Illinois, is the garden spot of the world. In their Masonic life they

had had a happy and prosperous year: no strife or ill-will had been engendered among the brethren. but harmony and good will had prevailed throughout the jurisdiction.

Referring to dedications he says some hesitate to dedicate their halls, erected by the lodge, to Masonic uses, for fear of its reversion to the grand lodge. These he had assured that the real estate would not go to the grand lodge, and would not be claimed by it. He says:

In cases where the building is erected by a corporation, and the stock is subscribed and held by the individual stockholders in said corporation, whether they are Masons or not, there can be no question as to the right of the corporation to the property, whatever might become of the lodge. But when the lodge itself owns the lot and erects the building, as is done in some cases, or when the property is first owned by a stock company, and the stock is gradually purchased or secured by the lodge as its funds permit, until it has acquired the ownership of the whole property, as is being done in some cases, the question as to the final disposition of the property when the lodge, a mere voluntary association, for any cause becomes extinct, is not so clear. It is a question concerning which there has been considerable litigation, and for this reason there should, in my judgment, be some authoritative declaration by the grand lodge as to its position upon the subject. It is not the policy of the grand lodge to build itself up at the expense of the subordinate lodges, nor to appropriate to its own use any of the funds or property of defunct lodges, except that described in section 33 of the Code.

The property described by section 33 is the charter, personal property and paraphernalia, universally held to revert to the grand lodge. To quiet apprehension, the grand lodge on his recommendation adopted a constitutional amendment providing that in no case shall the real estate be held to revert to the grand lodge. He reports that notwithstanding the action of the grand lodge two years ago in declaring the sale of keys and cyphers a Masonic offence, it is not generally known among the members, because they go to the Code instead of the annual proceedings to find out the law, and consequently these prohibited instruments are still being purchased and used among the members. For these reasons and because the action of the grand lodge above referred to failed to cover the whole ground, the grand lodge adopted the following:

Section 297*b*. The use in the lodge room of mnemonics, cyphers, keys, skeleton, or printed matter of any kind, purporting to embody the unwritten Masonic work or ritual, is hereby prohibited, declared to be a Masonic offence; *provided*, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to apply to the use of the usual accepted Monitors.

The grand master had declined to grant a dispensation to confer the second and third degrees on a candidate without examination on the first and second, which he was asked to do because the brother could not learn the work. An adequate reason for his refusal was the fact that to have granted it would have been a violation of law. He

volunteered the further reason that he did not believe that the interests of the fraternity required the acceptance of candidates regardless of their mental capacity. To our mind it is equally true that those interests do not require that an otherwise mentally capable candidate should be barred from advancing because of an idiosyncrasy which prevents his committing and retaining a set form of words, any more than they require the expulsion of thousands of rusty Masons who could not repeat a line of their covenants to save themselves from such a fate, but who yet have a clear appreciation of every Masonic duty.

We last year noted the fact that the grand lodge decided to give further trial to its confessedly unpopular law respecting dismission, in deference to the opinion of the jurisprudence committee that the opposition to it was waning. That year's experience with it brought serious and perplexing defects to the notice of the grand master. The law is after the New York pattern, designed to make it impossible—except under penalty of deprivation of some portion of his Masonic rights—for a brother to get out of one lodge until he has got into another, “and the result is that in many cases his membership is claimed by both lodges at the same time.” Again, the grand master found that under the strict letter of its provisions, those holding dimitts issued years before the passage of the present law and also those holding dimitts issued by lodges in other states, as well as those who had accepted the penalties of complete dismission, were deprived of all their Masonic rights except the single right of petitioning for reinstatement, and were therefore ineligible to join in petitions for new lodges. However, with Solomonic wisdom, he concluded to accept the petition for the privilege of joining in the formation of a new lodge as a petition for reinstatement in the rights and privileges of a Mason, and granted the dispensations, and in this, although we presume his action amounted to his assuming the functions of a lodge having jurisdiction, the manifest equities of his decision and the strong common-sense feeling of what *ought* to be, led the grand lodge to approve it and to send the question of the right of dimitted Masons to sign such a petition to the committee on jurisprudence for an opinion, with instructions to report if found necessary, the requisite legislation to give them this right. The matter finally went to a special committee, with Past Grand Master GRANGER as chairman. In their report the committee say that there seems to be an irrefragable sentiment with many in favor of absolute non-affiliation at the option of members. Continuing, they say:

This right long existed with varying provisions of the law as to the rights to which non-affiliates were entitled. The general claim in favor of absolute non-affiliation is that it should be with the rights of Masonry, barring such as are dependent upon lodge membership—which includes Masonic aid, the right of lodge visitation, of Masonic

burial, and the right to walk in Masonic procession. These are not all the rights of Masonry, but they are an important part of them. The privileges of Masonry, like others in human experience, are made to depend upon conditions involving burdens of different kinds, and the difficulty in fixing the relations of non-affiliates to the craft is in the adjustment of mutual claims as to benefits and burdens. It is a matter of general observation that non-affiliates are zealous in their claims of Masonic privileges and benefits, but it is not known that they manifest the same zeal as to obligations and burdens. If a plan could be devised by which the right of non-affiliation could be maintained with just conditions as to such burdens and privileges there is much reason to think the difficult problem might be justly solved. A difficulty has been the absence of a law making the mutual rights of the non-affiliate and the lodge of his local jurisdiction as to the right of membership. There is something inherently inequitable in a non-affiliate being subjected to Masonic disabilities who asks in a lodge of his local jurisdiction the right of lodge membership and is denied that right by the lodge.

This grand lodge, in the enactment of its present constitution, gave consideration to this particular question) and with an entire year after its adoption by one grand lodge before its adoption by another, for a consideration and a comparison of views, it expressed its judgment in the following provision:

"Section 1, Article XIV. The right of every Master Mason in good standing to a Masonic home is absolute in the particular jurisdiction in which he resides, after timely residence therein."

The next section provides:

"Section 2. The grand lodge shall by appropriate legislation secure to every non-affiliate Master Mason the right guaranteed by the foregoing section of this article."

We have frequently wondered in view of the statement often repeated that non-affiliates are zealous in their claims of Masonic privileges and benefits, but not zealous as to obligations and burdens, whether those living in our neighborhood were different from the general run of the species, because they rarely press their claims to any of the general rights to which we have always held them to be entitled. It has then seemed to us probable that the statement is traveling on the momentum given it by some one who had a theory to sustain by making it, and not because its truth had been verified.

As the constitutional requirement as to appropriate legislation has never been complied with, the committee report a statute to take the place of the present law, requiring the master of the lodge to whom a non-affiliate by dimit shall petition for membership after having resided six months within its jurisdiction, to declare him a member of the lodge, after due inquiry by a committee, without a ballot, upon his signing the by-laws, unless he shall be convicted of some offence for which a higher grade of punishment than reprimand is awarded, on charges which the committee of inquiry may bring against him as

the only alternative to his being so installed as a member. The rule as to punishment is the same as in other trials, and the trial gives the lodge jurisdiction to restore or reinstate as if the expulsion or suspension had been therefrom.

Another section recognizes the right of dimission of any member not in arrears, under charges or liable thereto, upon request and upon the order of the master at a stated meeting, and further provides:

Any dimitted Master Mason in this grand jurisdiction may receive and enjoy Masonic privileges and benefits as if a member of a lodge, except such as depend upon lodge membership; but after a residence in any local jurisdiction for six months, during which time he holds a dimit, his name shall be entered on the books of the lodge of such local jurisdiction, and he shall be required to pay local and grand lodge dues to such lodge as if he were a member thereof; and in default thereof he shall be subject to suspension, the same as if a member of the lodge, with the same rights as to reinstatement.

The statute does not interfere with his present right to affiliate with any lodge in the state (but which we presume is not, as in Illinois, recognized as broad enough to entitle him to petition any regular lodge in the world), but any lodge save the lodge of local jurisdiction may accept or reject such applicant at its discretion. Past Grand Master FELLOWS offered an amendment which does not disturb the present law, but is designed to cure the defects noted by Grand Master BALL. Both were referred to Past Grand Master GRANGER'S committee, to report next session.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa has made some sensational departures in its day, but none approaching in that respect this proposition to install a Mason as a member of a lodge without giving every member an opportunity to "signify his assent or dissent in his own prudent way." It is perhaps a logical sequence of the disregard of the general rights of Masons (as distinguished from the additional rights incident to lodge membership) which has characterized the legislation designed to force brethren into lodges against their will, that the "immemorial right of a lodge to control, by the ballot, its own membership, should at last be swept away: but it could hardly have been foreseen that outside of the realm of opera bouffe a proposition could be entertained to discourage non-affiliation by attaching to an attempt to affiliate the risk of a trial for one's Masonic life!

Another phase of the non-affiliate difficulty is discussed by the grand master, a difficulty in which the grand lodge may possibly realize the far-reaching results of its departure towards grand orientism in recognizing by express provision of law the grand commandery and several other associations of Masons as lawful governing bodies in the Masonry of Iowa. The grand lodge having enacted a law depriving dimitted Masons of all Masonic rights except the right to petition for

reinstatement, by resolution requested the grand chapter to enact a statute to prevent any one from obtaining or holding membership in a chapter who is not in good and regular standing in some blue lodge. The grand master also addressed the grand commandery on the same subject, preferring the same request, although that body was not named in the resolution, presumably because the possibility of its constituents having members holding dimitts from both lodge and chapter had been overlooked.

The grand chapter replied, showing that its law already covered the ground, but the grand commandery at its last session adopted the following:

Non-affiliation in lodge or chapter does not prevent one from petitioning for and receiving the orders of knighthood, and one who holds a dimit from a lodge or chapter, so long as his Masonic and Capitular rights have not been destroyed, may petition for and receive the orders of knighthood in the proper commandery.

The grand master's recommendation that a committee of three be appointed to labor with the grand commandery was followed, with the hope that the latter will conform its law to the purpose of the grand lodge. Having been recognized as a co-ordinate governing body in Iowa Masonry, the grand commandery may take it into its head to stand by the declaration above quoted. In that event the grand lodge may have to do the conforming, and not only forego its intention of adding to the single right of petitioning for reinstatement now enjoyed by the non-affiliate the right to join in petitioning for a new lodge, but sweep all rights and treat him as an expelled Mason; the alternative being a continuation of the present "unpleasant" situation wherein members of the blue lodge who are also members of the commandery are compelled to meet and fellowship in the latter body those who "cannot visit Masonic lodges, walk in a Masonic procession, have Masonic aid, or receive Masonic burial."

Touching the question of Masonic relief, which he considered in connection with the Wisconsin proposition, Grand Master BALL expresses views in harmony with the conclusion of the Chicago congress. He says:

I believe that Masonic charity is, and should be, universal, and that a brother who is a member of an Iowa lodge should have the same right to ask and expect Masonic relief from a lodge in the state of California, or in the city of London, or in any other part of the world, as he has in a lodge in the state of Iowa, and that his ability to obtain such relief should not be in any sense dependent upon the right or hope of the lodge furnishing the relief to be reimbursed by the Iowa lodge. Such relief should be furnished, if he is found worthy, to the extent of his actual necessities, limited only by the ability of the parties or lodge furnishing the assistance, and it should be done without asking whether or not the amount furnished would be repaid by his home lodge. If, after the relief is furnished, the lodge

of which the brother is a member is able to reimburse the parties furnishing the relief, it should do so; but, in my judgment, this should be done voluntarily by the lodge, and not under compulsion of any law.

Whenever the grand lodges of the United States shall generally adopt a law making the reimbursement by a brother's lodge of the amount expended for his relief compulsory, Masonry will have been converted into a mere guaranty or insurance association, instead of a purely charitable organization, as it now is. A person may then become a member of the order having the positive assurance that the lodge of which he becomes a member is compelled to furnish him support in sickness, bury him when dead, and provide for his widow and children, should their necessities require it, after his death. He can obtain the same relief, only making it more certain and positive, by joining an insurance company and paying a stipulated sum annually therefor. I am in favor of the broadest Masonic charity when voluntarily exercised, but am opposed to any law or rule that provides for charity under compulsion.

These views were, on the recommendation of a special committee, approved and adopted by the grand lodge. This is in complete accord with the declaration of Illinois that "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."

The recognizing propensity of the Grand Lodge of Iowa enabled Grand Master BALL to secure its ready consent to participate, through the appointment of a special envoy, with the "Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary" in celebrating the millennial festival of the Hungarian people by the consecration of a "Freemason's Palace" at Buda-Pesth, on June 21, 1896. The Iowa diplomat, if present, will have had an opportunity to bask in the distinguished fellowship of the representative of the Grand Orient of France, with which body the so-called Grand Lodge of Hungary enjoys the unique honor of maintaining fraternal relations.

In his remarks about the library, the grand master reported the contribution of a rare, and valuable collection to the library museum by Bro. DR. ASA HERR, of Dubuque, which had been placed in a separate case and is known as the HERR collection. During the session the death of the donor was announced and a telegram of condolence was sent to his family.

The grand master had made very few decisions during the year, none that he deemed of sufficient importance to justify reporting. He had, however, given many opinions, and had embodied twenty-six of these in a circular letter to the lodges, not to be considered by the craft as general law, but as stating the law as he understood it and for their help in similar questions arising during his term of office.

The grand charity fund system of affording relief to the indigent and distressed has, in the opinion of the grand master, abundantly

justified the action of the grand lodge in settling down upon it as the most desirable and economical plan of Masonic beneficence. He says:

We have the satisfaction of knowing that every dollar that has been paid out of this fund has been used directly and solely for the personal relief and assistance of some needy brother or his widow, and that no part of it has been used in the erection or furnishing of costly buildings, or for the payment of interest upon the fund invested or borrowed for the erection of such buildings, or for the payment of salaries, expenses, and support of officers and employees to manage and care for said buildings and their inmates.

We have the further satisfaction of knowing that the relief that has been furnished under this system has been in almost every case by the payment of a much less sum than would be necessary for the total support of the persons thus assisted. Had these same persons been sent to a Masonic home the whole expense of their support must have been borne by the grand lodge. As it is, they have remained at their own homes with their families, and with their own friends, and the amount paid, though much less than would have been necessary to support them in a Masonic home, has undoubtedly been of much greater benefit to them by reason of their being permitted to remain with their families and friends.

His opinion that the method of distributing the fund is not perfect is abundantly justified by the report of the trustees. Both concur in recommending the repeal of the provision of law depriving lodges of relief from the fund whose dues, or dues and contributions, do not amount to \$2.50 per member annually. The grand lodge adopted the report of the jurisprudence committee recommending the adoption of a substitute for the restrictive provisions and leaving the matter to the discretion of the trustees: the report, which was also agreed to, insisting at the same time that the sum named ought to be the minimum of lodge dues, to the end that there may be money in the treasury for charitable emergencies.

In the grand secretary's report we find the following item reflecting the enterprise and public spirit of the Masons of Cedar Rapids, the home of the grand lodge library:

The Masons and Masonic bodies of Cedar Rapids have commenced work upon the Masonic Temple they are erecting for the use of lodges, chapter, Chapter Order Eastern Star, and commandery; also for the several consistorial bodies of the Scottish Rite, together with El Kahir Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, stockholders in the association—the cost to be \$100,000.

We presume this was published "for information," but was not in the nature of an information filed under the provisions of chapter 37 of the Code against the members of the androgynous order and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, neither of which organizations is named in the Iowa schedule of lawful bodies, and both, therefore, prohibited under drastic penalties. Can such things be? Are the imperial interests to be ruined by Mohammedan cheap labor?

The grand lodge accepted the courtesies of the brethren of Boone in the form of an entertainment given on the evening of the first day, in the Methodist church—where the body held its sessions—consisting of addresses, responses and music: chartered ten new lodges; learned through the report of the committee on necrology of the death of Past Grand Junior Warden A. R. WEST: decided to take membership in the General Masonic Relief Association: made an appropriation to enable Past Grand Master Z. C. LUSE to keep up his insurance in the Iowa Masonic Benevolent Association, he having become financially embarrassed, a fact which all who are familiar with his former active interest will regret to learn: voted to meet next year at Oskaloosa, and killed a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the body that hereafter the term of office of the grand master should be for one year.

GEORGE W. BALL, of Iowa City, grand master; THEODORE S. PARVIN, Cedar Rapids, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (163 pp.) is again from the strong and graceful hand of Bro. J. C. W. COXE, who finds material for nearly five pages of fraternal comment and criticism in the proceedings of our grand lodge for 1895. At the outset he proves himself an apt student of physiognomy and a firm limner of character in one, adequately drawing that of Past Grand Master GODDARD from his portrait in six strong words: "Every inch a man and brother."

Custom does not stale his repugnance to the practice of printing the opening prayer of the grand chaplain, and thereanent he reaffirms his criticism of former years.

The report of our committee on jurisprudence leaves him in the dark as to whether Illinois law requires the lodge to be at labor for a funeral service, he being without the Book of Ceremonials there referred to. The lodge is at labor—the same as in Iowa. Of three other matters he says:

"At the morning session of the second day the committee on credentials reported, but they do not tell us how many lodges were represented. Seven past grand masters were in attendance. The enrollment of these is not, as it appears to us should be the case, in the order of seniority. We are honored in having in the list of "Representatives of other grand lodges" the name of "John C. Smith, Iowa," even though we did discontinue the grand representative system some years ago.

We must admit that all these exceptions are well taken. Respecting the enrollment of the past grand masters it is evident that they were taken in the order of their presence becoming known and not afterwards rearranged. We can only account for the retention of the name of the last representative from Iowa by attributing it to

the strong traditional repugnance of our jurisdiction to "dropping from the rolls."

Complimentary mention is made of the necrological report of Bro. GEORGE W. WARVELLE and the address of Grand Orator JOHN C. BLACK.

Two and one-half pages are given to the Illinois report on correspondence, chiefly to matters referring to Iowa. Our remark that a full index to his report greatly enhanced its value gives him full warrant for the suggestion that we go and do likewise. Alas! it is not preachers and guide-boards alone that sometimes indicate the true way and go not themselves therein. Our disposition to do right in this particular is strong enough, but we have never yet had time between the paging and presentation of a report to prepare an index.

Bro. COXE labors at the disadvantage which always besets a reviewer who comes into a discussion too late to know what has passed before. This is apparent in his comments on our reference to the case of GRAVES, before the Iowa committee on appeals and grievances last year, noticed in our last report. Touching his possible implication of discourtesy on our part towards the sovereign Grand Lodge of Iowa and the thirty thousand Master Masons of its obedience, in speaking of chapter 37 of its code as 'that shameless statute,' we trust our brother will credit us with speaking in a Pickwickian sense and mentally separating the man, or men, from the act. Our sense of duty forbids that we should hunt for a softer adjective: but while abating nothing of our abhorrence of the act itself, we recognize the fact that the thirty thousand craftsmen of Iowa are naturally no more prone to injustice than an equal number in any other jurisdiction, nor more nor less liable to be swept away by passion and prejudice ingeniously appealed to by trusted leaders.

Bro. COXE says:

Brother Robbins reviews the report of the committee on appeals and grievances in the case of J. G. Graves, and the action thereon, showing his accustomed antagonism to chapter 37 and his loyalty to Brother John Scott. He declares that Graves was expelled by Grand Master Gamble "under the forms of chapter 37 of the Iowa Code, but really in violation of the provisions of that shameless statute." Passing the question of courtesy to the sovereign Grand Lodge of Iowa and the thirty thousand Master Masons of its obedience which is involved in his characterization of the statute referred to, we venture modestly to suggest that declamation falls far short of demonstration, and that it is in order to file a bill of particulars setting forth the violation of law which is charged upon Past Grand Master Gamble. That it should have required four years for the memorialist to find out that he had been grievously wronged and be led to seek redress, and a longer period for our learned brother correspondent to detect the flagrant violation of law involved in the sentence pronounced against him, seems passing strange to the unsophisticated mind.

It is one of the disadvantages to which we alluded, that our brother took up this matter too late to be aware that we had once filed just such a bill as he suggests is now in order. Otherwise he would not have asked for it, nor would he have been amazed at our tardy detection of a flagrant violation of law. We have so much of pleasure in duplicating that bill here as may be derived from being able to accede to a reasonable request. We copy from page 268 of our report of 1891, including so much of our comments on the record (which in itself is the bill of particulars) as serves to show when the flagrant violation of law was detected and so much also as will serve another purpose, later:

We now recur to the closing remark of Grand Master Gamble in the quotation made above, that "these cases will in due time be taken up for final action and disposal." Bro. Parvin complains that Bro. Gamble is unjustly criticised for simply carrying out the mandatory legislation of his grand lodge. Let us see. And first let us recall the fact that in the interest of one of the parties to this factional broil among the imperialists the Grand Lodge of Iowa has volunteered—we use the term *volunteered* out of deference to Bro. Parvin who says that the supreme council didn't have any hand in the business—to overthrow the jurisprudence of the Charges of a Freemason and substitute the Star Chamber proceedings of an inquisition foreign to the "vicinage." In other words, while in the case of all the felonies of the catalogue, original jurisdiction is left with the lodge where the landmark places it, in the case of those who offend against the majesty of the reigning dynasty of the Holy Empire it is taken from the lodge and vested in the grand lodge, or, during the recess, in the grand master to be by him exercised through a royal commission appointed by the crown to try the cases in which the crown itself has brought the complaint and framed the indictment. It is in this class of cases that the Draconian law recently enacted by the Grand Lodge of Iowa applies, including the following section quoted by Grand Master Gamble in his report:

By Section 372 of the Code it is provided, among other things, that "in all cases where the proceedings herein provided for are had when the grand lodge is not in session, and when the committee by its report finds that the accused is guilty of the charges preferred, such report and findings shall be entered of record in the office of the grand secretary, and from that date the accused shall stand *suspended* from all the rights and privileges of Masonry until the next session of the grand lodge, when *final action shall be taken on such report by the Grand Lodge.*"

The italics are ours.

We now quote from the record at the time these cases were "taken up for final action and disposal:"

Grand Master Gamble presented and read his report upon the report of the committee appointed to take testimony and report their findings in reference to certain Masons (13) charged with unmasonic conduct by the junior grand warden.

At the conclusion of which he declared each and all of the following eight Masons duly and legally "expelled from all the rights.

privileges, and benefits of Masonry," under and by virtue of the laws of the grand lodge, viz:

J. G. Graves, Mt. Hermon Lodge No. 263, Cedar Rapids.

[Here follow seven other names.]

And further, That this declaration and paper be entered of record as part of the proceedings of this grand lodge.

Again the italics are ours and they emphasize the fact that the act by which eight Masons by him found guilty of the crime of constructive treason defined by an *ex post facto* law are declared duly and legally expelled by the grand master, is ordered to be entered of record *as part of the proceedings of the grand lodge*, when, notwithstanding the unmistakable provision of the law that "final action shall be taken on such report by the grand lodge," that body is not permitted to open its lips!

There seems to have been a waste of Bro. Parvin's fiery indignation at our speaking of the executive of his grand lodge as a prosecuting attorney, aired as it was in the superfluous defence of a grand master who is not only swift to be the detective, prosecuting attorney, jury, and judge which the latter day jurisprudence of Iowa makes him, but is also emulous of the title "Lord High Executioner."

Bro. COXE says the memorialist did not originally enter a denial of the charges against him, nor did he in his memorial of 1895, but rests his whole contention on a (possible) clerical error in the original citation, an error which if it existed was immaterial. We do not understand that because the committee on appeals and grievances saw fit to assume that the fact that the charge of unmasonic conduct was made against GRAVES while the specification under the charge calls him SMITH was the whole ground of contention in the memorial, that such was really the case. The real contention—that which the committee innocently or adroitly avoided tackling by siezing upon what Bro. COXE recognizes as an immaterial point—was not simply that the charge had not been brought in the alleged offender's own lodge, *but that it had not been brought in any lodge at all*, and that he was suffering the deprivation of his Masonic rights through "*the irregular, illegal, and wrongful act of the grand master.*" A review of this contention by the committee under the electric glare of the landmark which declares the lodges, and not the grand master, to be the proper and competent judges in such matters, would have involved possibilities of real value.

In view of the confession of the committee that they knew of no course or recommendation that would relieve the condition of the memorialist, we were fortunately moved to inquire whether those expelled for a baser crime were, like this offender, hopelessly fixed in an eternal state, or only those who offended against the ruling dynasty of the Holy Empire who thus suffer the doom of the final impenitent, whereupon Bro. COXE says:

We are glad to have the incidental evidence afforded by the above extract as to Brother Robbins' orthodoxy, and hasten to assure him that the only barrier in the way of "this offender" is his impenitence; if he is "fixed in an eternal state" it is of his own choosing; unless he sees fit to recant we can't—restore him to lost estate.

We were fortunate because our question not only secured at least a quasi endorsement of our orthodoxy from one whose good wit bespeaks him an expert, but brought out the fact of impenitence, which the committee could not disclose without bringing them perilously near the main question.

Bro. COXE fails to see the force of our defence against his criticism of our language respecting the New York committee on jurisprudence, and further says:

We also utterly fail to see the slightest sign of the peril to the integrity of Ancient Craft Masonry which calls forth such repeated warnings from our esteemed brother. He sees "machinations" where we see no evidence of dissembling or of disloyalty; and we dislike to be put in the category, or to have our friends so placed, when we are conscious of none but pure motives and unswerving loyalty to the craft. The so-called "Holy Empire" membership is within the body of Ancient Craft Masonry, and is amenable thereto; we do not concede that the tail can wag the dog so readily as some good brethren seem prepared to admit.

It was with reference to this that we said we had a latent purpose in quoting from our report of 1891 our comments on the "bill of particulars in the GRAVES case." They pointed out how the integrity of Ancient Craft Masonry was imperilled by the overthrow of its jurisprudence in the substitution of star chamber proceedings by an inquisition, for trial by a jury of the vicinage, and they show in whose interests—in Iowa at least—the dog gets wagged by the imperial tail.

In closing his review of our report Bro. COXE deprecates further discussion over their anti-Cerneau legislation, which he says has brought peace to their jurisdiction.

Order does *scem* to reign in Warsaw.

Bro. COXE includes in his report an eighteen page paper on "Mexican Masonry" by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master THEODORE S. PARVIN. It is divided into two parts, the first being an argumentative history of Masonry in our sister republic, and the second devoted to the formation of the symbolic grand diet: to reminiscences of a personal visit to Mexico, which are very interesting for all reasons, and to a labored attempt to justify by precedents, real and imaginary, and special pleadings thereon, the Mexican practices which he starts out by condemning—the substitution of the "Book of Constitutions" for the Bible in the lodges, and the admission of women to the degrees. He also takes up the question of the legitimacy of origin of the Mexican and other lodges of Scottish Rite parentage, inci-

centally exhibiting the sore spots where the raw has been touched by criticisms of his action in holding Masonic intercourse with bodies whose recognition by grand lodges as lawfully constituted bodies of Masons it is confessedly beyond his possibilities to explain. Until the question of legitimacy is settled it is scarcely necessary to discuss how wide in other things must be the departure or how glaring the dissent from the original plan before Masonry becomes unrecognizable by those who still do lip-service to the ancient landmarks. Incidentally we have discussed the question of legitimacy in our review of Kansas, and in our review of Louisiana have copied largely from Bro. FELLOWS, with whom, on this subject, we are in complete accord, so that we have less regret than we should otherwise have had at being compelled by lack of both time and space to forego any critical examination of Bro. PARVIN'S apochryphal stories, his reckless statements of alleged facts, and his *non sequiturs*. We prefer to give up the remaining space that we can possibly spare to Iowa, to the remarks of Bro. COXE on this subject:

We have redeemed the promise of our introduction, in furnishing a paper on Mexican Masonry from the pen of our honored grand secretary. Its historical value will be readily recognized; few writers have facility of access to the sources of information from which Bro. Parvin has been able to draw. Possibly not all of his positions will pass unchallenged; not all of his reasonings produce general conviction; but all must admit the clearness, the courage, and the candor of his discussion, and the indebtedness of the craft to the author for his matured views upon this controverted question. As we have before said, there are two well-defined parties to this discussion, as well as two well-defined points therein: and highly as we revere our honored grand secretary, and ready as we are to accord to him his meed of praise as a learned and skilled craftsman, we must yet recognize the fact that there are others, "first among their equals," who do not concur in, but controvert, his conclusions.

For our own part we are not yet prepared to recommend the recognition of the gran dieta. Aside from all question of legitimacy of origin—and upon this the battle is between the giants; let no venturesome Sancho Panza poise a lance when the peers of the Black Prince are afield—we cannot resist the conviction that there is a lack of ingenuousness on the part of some, at least, of the witnesses of whose testimony we are cognizant. The facts concerning authorized irregularities and infringement of fundamental landmarks were for a long time kept in reserve, or were denied; the integrity of those who made such charges was challenged; when the admission of the facts became inevitable, justification was attempted and excuses were glibly and *in extenso* forthcoming; and finally, by an exercise of authority as arbitrary as was the original wrong-doing, attempt is made to secure favor by a revocation of the charters of women's lodges and the prohibition of rights before freely and unreservedly bestowed. No offence is alleged against those thus madescape-goats; no charges are preferred, no citation issued, no defence heard, no trial held; not even a decent regard to the rude forms of Judge Lynch was observed, but a summary order for execution was issued, and the executioners, pointing to decapitated lodges and disfranchised Masons, pose as

saints, and ask admission to the company of the faithful without even a profession of penitence or a prayer for pardon. To us this whole procedure is alike undignified and unmasonic: we are not ready to give to it even *quasi* endorsement. As to the other matter of contention—the presence or absence of the Great Light; upon this there is a similar disingenuousness. It is averred that the Bible is not excluded from lodges, but that, on the contrary, it is permitted; although the uniform testimony is that the Book of Constitutions is invariably found upon the altar, with rarely a Bible in sight anywhere in the lodge. Such permission of the Great Light strikes us very much like a purpose to

“Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer;
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike.”

If it be said that the use of our (Protestant) Bible cannot wisely be insisted upon in a country where the Catholic influence has so long dominated the people, we reply that such is not our contention, but that the use of a sacred book—a book of religion—is a proper Masonic requirement. The Douay version of the scriptures would meet all of the requirements in the case, as would the Koran in Mohammedan countries, or the Zend Avesta, or the books of Confucius in countries where these are so generally recognized. But the Book of Constitutions *is not a book of religion* any more than is the declaration of independence or the constitution of the United States. It is averred that none can point out a law or landmark which requires the presence of the Great Light upon Masonic altars. We reply that usage makes law; universal consensus establishes landmarks; uniform observance of a custom for a century has well nigh the force and authority of Magna Charta. “The unwritten law” is recognized in the Masonic Code of Iowa equally with the written law, and as imposing a limitation upon the latter. “The letter killeth; the spirit giveth life.” The intent and purpose of an institution like Freemasonry is larger and broader than its written code or creed. We believe in the universality of Masonry; but we do not believe in it as a universality of negations, but rather as having a world-wide and age-long basis in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men. The latter is impossible without the former: hence was recognition promptly and properly withdrawn from the Grand Orient of France when that body withdrew recognition from the Supreme Being. The presence of the Great Light does not make men religious, nor does it indicate that they are religious; but its absence from our altars would be a tacit declaration of atheism which would belie all Masonic teaching and tradition.

We have full sympathy with the American residents in the cities of our neighboring republic who are members of the craft; but we question the wisdom of haste in seeking to afford to them relief from self-imposed burdens. For good and sufficient reasons they voluntarily went where they are: if they have chosen Masonic affiliations which debar them from the right of visitation in Iowa or Illinois, that is by no fault of these jurisdictions. We require adherents of Cerneauism to renounce allegiance thereto as a condition of restored fellowship; we certainly have the right to impose restrictions elsewhere. We can better afford to let the gran dieta wait awhile and prove the genuineness of its reforms and its thorough loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry, than to hastily accord recognition, and challenge thereby

the adverse judgment of nearly the entire Masonic world. It is better to make haste slowly than to have occasion to "repent at leisure."

We have only time to add that one who possesses the insight and the power of expression, and the regard for law and the appreciation of its spirit which characterize this apt criticism of the apologists for the unmasonic practices of Mexican lodges, need not fear to poise a lance no matter who is "afield."

KANSAS, 1896.

40TH ANNUAL.

WICHITA.

FEBRUARY 19.

The diplomatic gallery was well filled, twenty-three ambassadors being present, among them Past Grand Master M. M. MILLER, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (JAMES H. McCALL) was happily able to announce that none of the past grand officers had died during the year, but for all this there was abundant demand for the exercise of sympathy not only for the Kansas craft but for the many outside of Kansas who know and esteem Past Grand Master OWEN A. BASSETT, who, as we learn from the grand master, has had the misfortune to be compelled to suffer the amputation of one of his limbs: and Past Grand Master JOHN M. PRICE, Bro. BASSETT'S immediate predecessor in the grand east, whose failing health forbade his presence at this communication.

Lists of purposes for which dispensations are declined sometimes reflect queer freaks on the part of lodges, none perhaps queerer than the following reported by Grand Master McCALL: "To appear as a lodge to clear up ruins of a hall after a fire." He might have let them down easily by tendering a dispensation to appear as citizens in smock frocks and overalls.

Among the seven decisions reported are the following:

1. It is unlawful for the craft to lay the corner stone of an opera house, auditorium, or any building to be erected by an individual or corporation for the purpose of gain. Such ceremonies shall be confined exclusively to public buildings, monuments and structures, religious, educational, and charitable institutions.

2. A lodge should not pass resolutions censuring the acts of any individual or organization, or take any Masonic notice of the acts of the profane.

5. A lodge cannot enforce the collection of dues in advance.

7. The committee on investigation, on all petitions received by a lodge, shall make an oral report, and no record shall be made, either on the petition or with the proceedings, indicating the nature of such report.

Touching the subject matter of No. 1, while the grand master is a law unto himself in determining where the line should be drawn, we thoroughly agree with Grand Master MCCALL'S judgment as to what is in accord with usage and compatible with the dignity of the grand lodge. In this and in No. 2 he shows a true appreciation of the proper attitude of Masonry. No. 5 is timely as well as true. No. 7 reflects what has for years been statutory law in Illinois.

Last year, by a vote of 562 ayes to 268 noes, the Grand Lodge of Kansas adopted a resolution rescinding the action by which the funds accruing from an extra assessment of one dollar levied the previous year and ordered to be paid to the Kansas Masonic Home, and transferring this and all available surplus to the grand charity fund, and the per capita dues were reduced from one dollar and fifty cents to fifty cents. Grand Master MCCALL discussed the question of the Home at some length, giving statistics derived from a letter of inquiry sent to each lodge. He says:

Reports received from 245 lodges show 172 in good financial condition: forty-seven without either money or debt; twenty-six financially crippled or in debt. Seventy-one Masons' widows and orphans have received relief, twenty-one of whom are now in absolute need of such care and attention as could only be given them in a Home. Most of them are in advanced years, and having no immediate friends or relatives able to help them, and the lodges financially unable to provide for their proper care. In considering the above statistics it must be remembered that 106 lodges have as yet made no reply to my request.

After referring to the action of last year, and giving the amount of the balance of the Masonic Home fund in the grand treasury as \$37,244.08, he says:

It seems to me that it is incumbent upon the grand lodge at this time to take some action with reference to the disposition that is to be made of this fund. I would, therefore, recommend that the amount collected by special assessment in 1893, and the one dollar additional dues collected in 1894, be turned over to the board of directors of the Masonic Home, in accordance with the original intention of such assessment and increased dues.

This was endorsed by the committee on reports of grand officers, and the recommendation was concurred in without division.

On the subject of work the grand master says:

During my tour among the lodges I witnessed the conferring of all the degrees, and am pleased to report that all the lodges visited, with one exception, are endeavoring to render the work accurately and in strict conformity to that adopted by this grand lodge, thereby

obeying the constitution and obligations taken. The one exception mentioned is one of the largest lodges in the state, and one which has earned an enviable reputation for fine ritualistic effects. This lodge, while aiming to give the language of the ritual correctly, departs from the established floor movements and instructions of the work in very many particulars, and injects into the work many features which, while undoubtedly adding to the dramatic effect of a degree and making it most beautiful, has not a particle of warrant of authority in the work in my possession. This grand lodge has spent much time and money in attempting to secure uniformity of work in the lodges throughout the jurisdiction, and if each lodge should be permitted to incorporate its own peculiar ideas as to work, all this time and money would have been spent in vain. Freemasonry has existed from time immemorial because no innovations upon its usages, customs, and landmarks have been permitted, and strict compliance with the constitution, laws, rules, and edicts of the grand lodge should be required from all its constituents.

This was approved by the grand lodge.

The report of the grand secretary (ALBERT K. WILSON) is very complete, fully reflecting the business of his office. He assumes that in the matter of grand lodge dues and special assessments levied by the grand lodge, the warrant for their payment may be drawn at the proper time by the master and secretary without action by the lodge, and the committee on jurisprudence and the grand lodge formally sustained this view.

The grand orator (HORACE W. GLEASON) delivered a brief but comprehensive address, in which, after having said that when the papacy was formed Masonry was hoary with age; that when the Jewish church received its grand ceremonial from God through the hand of Moses, Masonry was an ancient institution, and that when ABRAHAM left his kindred to journey to the promised land, and paused to rest under the shadow of the temple of Karnak, he there looked upon the work of Masons, he comes down to earth and gives a very good exposition of the duties which a Mason owes to his God, to his neighbor, to his country, and to himself and family.

A special committee reported strongly adverse to concurrence in the Wisconsin proposition for the interliability of lodges and grand lodges for money disbursed for relief, and the report was adopted. The committee express their agreement with the Masonic Congress in Chicago on this subject, and say:

We cannot help but conclude that the adoption of the proposition would open the way for an innovation, if it would not primarily be such. The plan of Masonic charity, that is, the manner of its dissemination and the obligation of brother to brother, may be termed a landmark, and anything tending toward its removal or material change should be considered very critically. While it is true that Masonry is a charitable institution, its charity is not given like that of any other fraternity. It is not a question of the dollars and cents of return for the dollars and cents invested. The only thing that

gauges Masonic charity is worthiness coupled with need, and this considered with the ability of the donor. It is not an institution in which by the payment of a stipulated sum in dues the member knows just how much he will receive in "benefits" when disabled. If such a thing should be allowed to enter the Masonic institution Masonry would cease to be Masonry, and sink to the level of modern charitable associations, in which for a specified investment there is a stipulated monetary return.

We reported last year that the grand lodge enjoyed a concordant reception with the ladies of the Eastern Star on the evening of the last day of the session. This was premature, as we learn from Bro. MILLER, of the guild, the grand lodge having closed one day ahead of the banquet date. Warned by the disappointment of their Topeka sisters, the Wichita Twinklers took time by the forelock and kept open house from 2 to 11 o'clock p. m. on both days of the session with such concordant effect that they were rewarded by being included in the blanket resolution of thanks adopted just before the grand lodge closed.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges, including one which the committee declared must be, by the terms of the record, composed of the most convivial band of Masons in Kansas, as it showed that they were called to "refreshments"—not refreshment—from one to three times at every meeting; sent telegraphic remembrances to their suffering past grand masters, BASSETT and PRICE; took steps to secure the incorporation of the body; presented the retiring grand master with a past grand master's jewel, and subsequently emphasized its good will by throwing in the apron which he had worn during his official term; decided to meet at Salina next year, and recognized the unlineal conglomeration which in Mexico assumes the functions of a modified general grand lodge, and calls itself the Grand Symbolic Diet of the United States of Mexico, as a legitimate governing body in Masonry.

This action was had through the adoption of a special report from the committee on correspondence, prepared by its chairman, Past Grand Master MATTHEW M. MILLER.

The conclusions of the committee are as follows:

1. The Symbolic lodges of Mexico entered into the organization and formation of the Gran Dieta, and the latter was duly and regularly organized as a sovereign grand body over the symbolic degrees of Masonry within the grand jurisdiction of Mexico, in February, 1890.

2. The charges made against the Gran Dieta as a sovereign grand lodge are shown never to have been true as to its constitution and by-laws, and it has by solemn enactment decreed that the Holy Bible, square, and compass should be used on all Masonic altars in the symbolic lodges of the Republic of Mexico, and that all charters held by so-called women lodges be at once withdrawn, and no recognition of women as Masons ever be made.

3. We also find that practical recognition has been given to the Gran Dieta by American Masons residing or sojourning in Mexico, and that American visitors to Mexican lodges find the work to be practically the same as that of the lodges of the United States; that the recognition of the Gran Dieta by the Grand Lodge of Texas has been productive of a better feeling of amity between the two jurisdictions; that recognition has also been formally made of the Gran Dieta by the Grand Lodges of New York and North Dakota, and that the Grand Lodge of Missouri, by advising its subordinate Toltec Lodge No. 520, to accept a charter from the Gran Dieta, has in the most impressive manner certified to its legitimacy and regularity, and borne testimony to the fact that it regarded and considered the Gran Dieta a body of character and stability, and entitled to the allegiance of all symbolic lodges within its jurisdiction. We also find from the testimony of Masons known to us that the "good of Masonry" demands that we extend a helping hand to our brethren of Mexico.

We therefore recommend that the Grand Symbolic Diet of the United States of Mexico be duly recognized by this grand lodge in accordance with our usual custom in such matters.

Before we refer to the grounds on which Bro. MILLER bases his conclusions, we must refer briefly to the history of the so-called Masonry of Mexico.

"Early in the present century," says Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD, (*Ars. Quatuor Coronatorum*, 1883, p. 113,) "the so-called Scottish Rite (A.&A.S.R.) was introduced into Mexico, and shortly afterwards lodges were established in that country by grand lodges in the United States of America. The supporters of the former were styled *Escoceses*, and those of the latter *Yorkinos*—both titles passing into common use, and serving to distinguish the rival parties, or factions—politically even more than Masonically—into which the population was divided. The *Escoceses* represented the aristocracy and the *Yorkinos* the reformers."

"In the prolonged strife which ensued, the light of Masonry was nearly extinguished. The lodges of the *York Rite* (*Yorkinos*) were the first to close their doors; and the working of the "Scottish Rite" (*Escoceses*) soon afterwards became practically suspended."

During the protracted civil war in which Mexican leaders struggled for supremacy, an organization called the Mexican National Rite was evolved, in which, Mexican fashion, Masonry and politics were inextricably mixed, but it never achieved the recognition of any Masonic body of acknowledged legality. This was ultimately placed under the ban by government and church and practically disappeared.

About 1860 a supreme council of the "Scottish Rite" was planted in the City of Mexico by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. Very shortly a schism took place and a supreme grand orient was formed, differing from grand orients in general in that it claimed jurisdiction only over symbolic lodges. The

supreme council also claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the first three degrees, and both bodies maintained symbolic lodges. From this time on only "Scottish Rite" lodges existed there with the exception of Toltec Lodge No. 520, in the City of Mexico, on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, chartered by that body in 1883.

In the year 1889 the Supreme Council of Mexico, whose sway over the lodges in the republic was, if not complete, so nearly complete that no opposition was feared from that quarter, set on foot a project for an organization which at least nominally should have control of the symbolic lodges, and accordingly on the 24th of December of that year it paved the way by formally relinquishing forever all claim to jurisdiction over the first three degrees.

There are good reasons for believing that in doing this the supreme council simply stooped to conquer. Down to a comparatively recent period it was the fashion to claim that although the supreme councils possessed jurisdiction over the first three degrees of Masonry, they waived this right in countries where grand lodges exist, for the sake of harmony. Their rite, they said, comprehended the degrees of Masonry from the first to the thirty-third inclusive, and it would emasculate the rite to strike from it the three symbolic degrees. So they merely claimed jurisdiction over the first three degrees *pro forma* in countries where grand lodges existed, just to maintain the integrity of the rite, but waived it in order that harmony might exist.

Down to the advent of the modern school of Masonic historians, pretty much anything went in Masonry that was boldly claimed. But as the craft became better informed and every year a larger number of the craftsmen became aware that there never could have been any foundation for the pretensions of the Scotch Ritters to the possession of anything to waive in connection with Ancient Craft Masonry, the managers of the supreme councils began to get under cover. Finally ALBERT PIKE, the long time sovereign grand commander *ad ritum* of the Southern Supreme Council (the mother supreme council of the world) the ablest and most erudite commentator of the constitutions of the rite, real and pretended, discovered that none of these constitutions conferred any power to administer or meddle with the symbolic degrees; and where there was any question of authority raised—even in "Latin countries" which are held by the imperialist promoters of the present day to be the peculiar preserve of the rite—began to advise the supreme councils to unload the symbolic lodges they had established under the mistaken notion that they had constitutional warrant for such action, and permit them to organize independent grand lodges. This attracted little attention here until the dragging of grand lodges into the Cerneau war—the last factional broil of the Scotch Ritters—precipitated the attention of the craft to the mat-

ter. Each party to the broil accused the other of having established symbolic lodges or of having otherwise exercised pretended authority in Ancient Craft Masonry, and each, in order to demonstrate its superior loyalty to the grand lodge system, scrambled to the front to deny the accusation and to disclaim most solemnly the slightest pretence of any authority to do that which each imputed to the other as a Masonic crime.

It was at this time that the Supreme Council of Mexico, daughter of the Southern Supreme Council of the United States and creature of the same constitutions which both the imperialistic factions unanimsously agreed were destitute of any basis of power for the formation of symbolic lodges, convoked or procured the convocation of the lodges thus confessedly established without warrant of law, and of the so-called state and district grand lodges organized by them, for the formation of the Gran Dieta Symbolica or Grand Symbolic Diet of the United States of Mexico. This disclaimer on the part of the Supreme Council of Mexico of the authority it had previously exercised over symbolic lodges but which came from no one knows where, was expected to impress the Masonic world with the magniminity of the rite generally, and could not fail to reflect some credit upon the mother Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, whose influence might naturally be supposed to be potent with her daughter.

But the holy empire never completely relinquishes its hold on anything it has once enjoyed, if it can help it, and if the disclaimer didn't have a string to it, the new body which was organized in consequence of it did. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, the sovereign grand commander of the supreme council is the grand master of the grand symbolic diet, a feature which assimilates the new body to the grand orient family, an outgrowth of the Scotch Rite.

In 1891 Texas recognized the Mexican Gran Dieta as the legitimate governing body of Masonry in that republic. This was done on the recommendation of Grand Master TYLER, of Texas, made in pursuance of an agreement made by him with a representative of the Mexican body, and signed at Monterey, where the two met. This agreement to secure mutual recognition was given to a wondering world under the grandiloquent title of "The Treaty of Monterey."

At the next succeeding communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri (October 11, 1892) Grand Master INGRAM of that jurisdiction, referring--in terms that reflected his manifestly meagre knowledge of the situation--to the organization of the gran dieta, reported that he had addressed a communication to Toltec lodge advising that body to either come under obedience to the new body and accept a charter from it or else surrender its Missouri charter. No response having been received, he recommended that the charter be withdrawn. At

the same time he said he was not sufficiently advised as to the origin and character of the gran dieta to recommend its recognition. The grand lodge said through a special committee, "We cannot require Toltec lodge to join an organization of whose legality we are in doubt, or at least have not sufficient information to form a proper opinion," and sent the subject to another special committee for report a year later. This committee reported (October, 1893,) that while no Masonic body had been found in Mexico which they were prepared to acknowledge as a legitimate grand lodge, yet a step had been taken in what they thought was the right direction, and while the answers to the questions propounded by them to the grand secretary of the Gran Dieta as to its formation and present status, were not wholly satisfactory, they did not wish Missouri to be or be thought to be, a disturbing element in Mexican Masonry, and considering it unwise to continue to exercise Masonic authority in Mexico they recommended the withdrawal of the charter of Toltec lodge. In doing this they complimented in terms of high appreciation the loyalty and fidelity of the members of that lodge to the principles of Freemasonry.

Meanwhile, under date of March 31, 1893, a pamphlet appeared styled, "An Inside View of Mexican Masonry." It was written by W. Bro. RICHARD E. CHISM, master of Toltec lodge, and addressed to the grand master of Missouri. It set forth in detail the fact of want of union among Mexicans themselves: the complication of Masonry with politics; the dependence of the gran dieta upon the Supreme Council A.&A.S.R for its birth and continued existence; the taking of the obligations in the lodges subject to the gran dieta, "*on honor only*, while no restrictions, such as we designate as penalties, are attached thereto," the exclusion of the Bible from the lodges, and the admission of women to the symbolic degrees.

As this was addressed to the grand master of Missouri it ought to have been before the special committee of that grand lodge who reported as we have seen some five months later, but their report contains no internal evidence of their having seen, or heard of it. Comparatively little was heard of it in this country until an abstract of it was published in the transactions of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, London, for May 1893, in a paper on "Freemasonry in Mexico," read by Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD, the eminent Masonic historian. Thereupon there was consternation and scurrying in hot haste in the camp of the promoters of the recognition of the gran dieta by American grand lodges, and the statements of Bro. CHISM begun to be whistled down the wind with great unanimity. Officers of the gran dieta, echoed by its apologists on this side of the Rio Grande, denied with Peter-like vigor the statements of the master of Toltec lodge as either wholly false or gross exaggerations. The alleged exclusion of the Bible from the altars was denounced as utterly groundless, and the

alleged admission of women to membership in the lodges and grand lodges was declared to have only so much foundation in truth as that there existed an adoptive degree among women akin to if not identical with the Order of the Eastern Star; and to clinch the truth of these denials it was insinuated that Toltec lodge desired to continue to enjoy the distinction of being the only American lodge in Mexico, or that it hoped to become the nucleus of a genuinely Masonic governing power in the republic.

The Grand Lodge of New York recognized the gran dieta in June, 1895, the committee on jurisprudence saying that they would have recommended recognition the preceding year but for the protest of Toltec lodge, and further that the charges made by the master of that lodge were so fully met by the gran dieta that the Grand Lodge of Missouri had revoked *their* charter of Toltec lodge, but they were as dumb as an oyster, or as the Missouri committee before them, as to what the charges were. The general attitude of the propagandists was that they were fully discredited and were not worth entertaining and that CHISM was not worth paying attention to anyhow. The writer and others who assisted Bro. GOULD to give to the craft the knowledge of them that they were fully entitled to, were accused of bolstering up CHISM (none spoke of him as *Brother Chism*) and that *enfant terrible* who had disclosed the family secrets of the hybrid which had just been christened "La Gran Dieta Simbolica de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos," was thought to be sufficiently squelched, when a clap of thunder right out of the imperial sky undid the whole business.

In the September (1895) number of the *Voice of Masonry* appeared a letter from Past Grand Master THEODORE S. PARVIN, grand secretary of Iowa, and deputy grand inspector general for the Valley of Iowa, in the imperial service, evidently written in one of his growingly infrequent spasms of loyalty to the Masonry of the charges of a Freemason. This letter, written from actual knowledge gained on the ground, fully sustains the charges of Bro. CHISM that the Bible was excluded from the lodges and that women were admitted to the degrees. Bro. MILLER quotes extracts from this letter in support of the conclusions of his committee. These extracts he copied from the report of Bro. MATHEWS, of Texas, and as Bro. MILLER had not seen the original he will thank us for quoting further from the same letter. He will not fail to note in passing the further light incidentally thrown by the letter on our "assumption of a Scottish Rite parentage for Mexican Masonry." This light shines from lines which we have italicized in passages which do not appear in Bro. MATHEW'S selections. Bro. PARVIN says (we quote from reprint in our report of last year, p. 193):

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 apposed 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 Dias 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.*

Bro. MILLER will observe that the children in this case are properly marked with the parent stripes. We reproduce here the paragraph next succeeding those above quoted, as of interest to him and to many others who like him have not seen the full text of Bro. PARVIN'S letter.

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.

Bro. PARVIN further says:

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.

In this connection, and because it is in the same line as the last quoted paragraphs we quote from Bro. MILLER'S report the following, the original having escaped our notice:

In 1895, on the 8th of June, an open letter was published in *The American Tyler*, by Theodore Sutton Parvin, past grand master of Iowa, in which Bro. Parvin presented certain questions to be answered by Past Grand Masters Matthews or Tyler, of Texas, the essential points of which we extract from the questions as propounded, viz:

1. The gist of the first question is contained in the following: "Is not the Bible, the Great Light in Masonry, excluded from the altars and halls of the Masonic lodges under the jurisdiction of the gran dieta, and the Book of Constitutions substituted in its place?"

2. The substance of the second question is this: "Has or does the gran dieta exclude from its lodges women who have been previously initiated therein, and do they now regularly visit the lodges in which they hold membership?"

3. Has not the gran dieta issued charters to women exclusively to organize Masonic lodges upon the same basis precisely as it has issued charters to lodges of men?

Bro. Parvin, after propounding above queries, says: "Before I can vote for the recognition of the gran dieta as a sovereign and independent body, I would like information upon these topics."

Bro. MILLER says that in making a showing by way of reply to the above, Bro. MATTHEWS states in his correspondence report that in December, 1893, he interviewed Bro. B. ORNELAS, of Alamo Lodge No. 44, of San Antonio, Texas, Mexican consul at that place, who said in substance that the constitution of the gran dieta contained nothing that could be construed as permitting the establishment of lodges for women; that there was an adoptive lodge, similar to the Eastern Star chapters in the United States, but that it was not true that women were admitted to the symbolic degrees. This is substantially the same as the statement of Gen. AGRAMONTE, made elsewhere, "that while there were lodges of women similar to the Eastern Star, no lodges under the jurisdiction of the gran dieta admitted women." Both of these statements belong to the denial stage, of which the publication of Bro. PARVIN'S letter was the beginning of the end. We presume Bro. MILLER introduces them as a matter of history, as the period had passed when they would have strengthened his case, though they were better than nothing to Bro. MATTHEWS at an earlier period. Bro. MATTHEWS also received the following from Bro. ERMILIO G. CANTON, grand secretary of the gran dieta and grand master of one of its constituents, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, son-in-law of one and husband of another of the female office-bearers of that body. It did not need the date—July 3, 1894—to show that the period of explanations and apologies had succeeded the period of denial. He says:

We are by no means opposed to the Bible, but cannot enforce the use in our first degree work, and therefore we leave every lodge at liberty. The Bible is used with us in the third, Master Mason degree. Your York lodges are built (so far as we can understand) upon a Pro-

testant platform, and hence the use of the Bible. The material of our Scottish lodges is the broken-up Catholic element, whose opinion about the Bible is not at all equal to yours. Nevertheless we hold and keep the Bible as one of our three grand lights of Masonry, viz: Bible, Square, and Compass, but we cannot enforce the Bible to occupy the first place in lodges.

Five months later, writing to Past Grand Master TYLER, of Texas, Bro. CANTON says:

A Mason of your Texas jurisdiction, or any other foreign jurisdiction, can visit our lodges, exhibiting his diploma. Moreover, he may be submitted to examination, if the master requires him to be, in order to learn that he is well acquainted with the three degrees of Blue Masonry. Finally, he pledges his word *at the altar upon the Bible*.

To this same period belongs so much of the letter of Bro. PARVIN which we reprinted in our report of 1895—written August 10 of that year—as seemed to Bro. MATTHEWS to sustain the action of the Grand Lodge of Texas, not, of course, including the declaration of the distinguished Iowan that how the grand lodges of Texas and New York could, in view of the existing state of things, have done such a thing as to recognize the “Gran Dieta” of Mexico as a *lawfully constituted body of Masons*, was more than he could explain, *however legal might have been its organization*. The italics are ours, used to call especial attention to his language, because we shall presently see that either at Washington or some other scientific center he became possessed of a Crooke’s tube whose penetrating X ray enables him to see that whatever may have been the unmasonic practices of the gran dieta, it was “all the while” a lawfully constituted body of Masons. In the proper and commendable pursuit of his inquiry into the status of Mexican Masonry, Bro. MILLER himself wrote to Bro. PARVIN under date of December 30, 1895. In quoting from this, being ourselves in pursuit of knowledge, we include the address in order to inquire—if haply it be not among the *apporeta* of a “gradatïon” one notch more “altitudinous” than we have attained—what “Sec. 7c.” means in the vernacular?

DECEMBER 30, 1895.

Theodore S. Parrin, 33^o, Sec. 7c., Cedar Rapids, Iowa:

DEAR BROTHER:—I listened with intense interest to your exposition of Mexican Masonry at the October session of the Supreme Council in Washington, as I also did to the report on that topic read by Bro. Chamberlain, of Texas, the original of which now lies before me, from which I note that on August 24, last, the gran dieta decreed that “*All charters held by so-called female lodges should at once be withdrawn and that no recognition of women as Masons should ever be made*,” and also decreed that “*The Holy Bible, square and compass should be used on all Masonic altars in the Symbolic Lodges of the Republic of Mexico*.” I also note from the same report that at the same session of the gran dieta the suspension was announced of the grand master, grand secretary, and several members of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, No. 1, of

the Federal District of Mexico, they being suspended because (among other things) they were present and opened said grand lodge on June 24 (1895), with several females present, alleged to be members of female Masonic lodges.

This is interesting for the pointer it gives as to the channel through which run the under currents that later bubble up as original springs in certain grand lodge domains. It is also interesting for the evidence it furnishes touching the Scottish Rite parentage of the *gran dieta*. Only the ties of consanguinity could lead the supreme council to spend its time over the affairs of an organization dealing only with degrees (symbolic) over which the Holy Empire confessedly has no jurisdiction.

Bro. MILLER was greatly impressed, as he goes on to say, with Bro. PARVIN'S suggestion that Mexican Masonry must not be judged from the standpoint of Masonry in the United States, and asks if under the changed conditions consequent on the declaration of the *gran dieta* of August 24, if he (Bro. PARVIN) would favor recognition.

As we have before suggested, Bro. PARVIN, as he journeyed from the valley of Iowa to the October session of the supreme council at Washington somewhere saw a great light, and on the 11th of January, 1896, he replied to Bro. MILLER. The first paragraph is chiefly personal, but the second is of interest:

Masonry was introduced into Mexico many years ago, a supreme council and Scottish Rite established, and in accordance with the universal law and customs of Latin countries and Latin speaking people, there was no other Masonry other than the Scottish Rite. The degrees—first, second, and third—as conferred in lodges of the Scottish Rite and of the York Rite: differ but little—the difference being in their government.

In 1890 the supreme council, which had before exercised exclusive jurisdiction over lodges and the lodge degrees, surrendered them to the *gran dieta*, which was established that year. The *gran dieta*, therefore, became a legally constituted body, having and exercising exclusive jurisdiction over lodges of the three degrees. So far all is well, and we could then have consistently and properly recognized the *gran dieta*, but in an evil hour in the following year the *gran dieta*, contrary to the principles of the constitution, by simple resolution, authorized lodges of its obedience to confer the three degrees upon women, which they did in five of the twenty odd jurisdictions of the state. Not content with conferring the degrees upon women, they granted to them charters creating women lodges; and while they did not by any enactment, either of the constitution or in its laws, prohibit the use of the Bible in their lodges, they did prescribe and require the use of the Book of Constitutions therein, and everywhere I visited in Mexico I found the Book of Constitutions upon the altars, and no Bible anywhere in sight.

These three practices were in direct violation of the universal public sentiment of Masonry in the United States, and while they

continued I could not consistently recommend the recognition of the gran dieta.

As Bro. MILLER regards Bro. PARVIN as an authority, the remark of the latter that there was no Masonry there other than the Scottish Rite Masonry will doubtless be conclusive with him as to the Scotch Rite parentage of Mexican Masonry. True, Bro. PARVIN has elsewhere sought to convey the impression that York Rite Masonry was something of a factor in the organization of the gran dieta, but then he was arguing another point. Bro. PARVIN says in the next paragraph that upon the surrender to the gran dieta by the supreme council of the jurisdiction which the latter had before exercised over lodges and lodge degrees, the former thereby became a legally constituted body. Of course this is pure assumption, inasmuch as the supreme council never rightfully possessed any jurisdiction over the symbolic lodges. This we say on the authority of Bro. ALBERT PIKE, the most distinguished Scotch Riter the world has produced, who says the power to administer the three symbolic degrees is not to be found in the constitutions of the rite.

Bro. PARVIN says that "contrary to the principles of its constitutions" the gran dieta, "by simple resolution authorized lodges of its obedience to confer the three degrees upon women." The first form in which this excuse was put, was that the constitution of the gran dieta did not authorize the making of women, but after a few repetitions of this, the statement takes on the stronger form that it was contrary to the principles of its constitutions to do so. We have seen no exhibit from those constitutions which might be placed over against the making of women, with the declaration: "Herein lies the principle if not the set phrase which the making of women contravenes." Neither did Bro. PIKE cite any section or language of the constitutions of the supreme council when he wrote to Dr. POMBO that women could not be recognized in any degree of Masonry. He found the inhibition in the landmarks of Ancient Craft Masonry. The custom of making women Masons grew up in Mexico among those who knew nothing of the constraints of the landmarks. The gran dieta did not inaugurate it. Its lodges inherited it from the supreme council, in which, according to Dr. POMBO, the working executive head of that body, women took the degrees up to the fourteenth, as testified to by Bro. PARVIN.

After stating that since the session of the supreme council (S.J.) he had received further assurances that the gran dieta had not only repealed the law authorizing the making of women, but had forbidden their making, recalled the charters to women lodges, and forbidden the lodges to admit as members or as visitors those already made [as regularly as any Masons have been made under their law]. Bro. PARVIN says:

I am further assured that while the gran dieta does not require that the lodges shall place the Bible upon the altar, it neither forbids it nor interposes any objection to their doing so: it only requires that they use the Book of Constitutions.

It is in evidence above that so far as the Bible is concerned the cold shoulder is just as effectual as a positive prohibition, for wherever he visited in Mexico there was "no Bible anywhere in sight."

Finally, Bro. PARVIN argues that "whatever may have been the practice of the gran dieta, it was all the while a legally constituted body." Yet it is the same body whose recognition by Texas and New York "as a lawfully constituted body of Masons," was, less than five months before, inexplicable to him *for the avowed reason that these practices existed*. Now he concludes by saying: "If you recognize them in your grand lodge I will sustain its action both by speech and pen."

Subsequently, January 16, 1896, Bro. PARVIN wrote again to Bro. MILLER, the burden of which is that we must not attempt to test the Masonry of the world by the landmarks which constrain us within our own boundaries, but must accept as Masonry whatever people in other countries choose to designate as Masonry. He says:

Masonry exists and has existed, and been so recognized the world over, in Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Algiers, West Indies, Mexico, and in all of the South American Republics, and yet everywhere it is of the Scottish Rite origin, and with the exception of Mexico, Chili, and Egypt, the lodges and grand lodges continue to owe allegiance to the supreme councils of the countries constituting them—the Grand Lodge of Egypt being constituted by the Supreme Council of Italy.

At the World's Masonic Congress in Chicago there were Masons present and taking part therein hailing from several of these countries, fellowshipped and recognized by the delegates from all the American grand lodges present.

Two of the statements in this brief quotation are apt illustrations of a familiar fact that a witness or an advocate may be too "swift" in their statements. The first is the statement that the alleged Masonry whose lodges continue to owe allegiance to supreme councils is recognized as Masonry the world over. That it is so recognized by grand lodges is true of only a minority of the grand lodges on this continent—to go no further. The second is the statement relative to the Masonic Congress in Chicago, of which Bro. PARVIN was a member. That congress had no member who did not represent a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. None others were bidden. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, which took the initiative in the movement for the congress, did not ask the co-operation of any bodies except such grand lodges, and the grand lodge of the jurisdiction proposed to be honored by the presence of the congress, in giving the proposition its essential second, expressed its desire and purpose

to welcome most cordially "the representatives of all grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons" with whom it might be in fraternal correspondence and promised to unite with them, through its representatives, in their deliberations. As we had the honor to be chairman of the committee of the congress on credentials, we are in a position to state with absolute positiveness that the credentials of only one person who did not come within the terms of that invitation were before the committee, and these were sent in, not presented in person. These were the alleged credentials of a real or pretended representative of the Grand Orient of Spain, who at that period was engaged in an attempt to Mexicanize Masonry in Chicago and its suburbs by conferring a file of alleged Masonic degrees on the unwary of both sexes. There was no dissent to the proposition that the committee could take no notice of his credentials, and they were sent back to him. It is equally true that no visitor was present at the congress who was not made under the jurisdiction of a grand lodge of Ancient Craft Masons, and so far as we know no others applied for admission.

Bro. MILLER also took the opinion of District Deputy Grand Master SAM R. HAMILTON, of the Twentieth Texas district, who had visited a strictly Spanish or Mexican lodge at Old Piedras Negras, and Toltec lodge in the City of Mexico, and an opinion of W. Bro. EMIL ARNER, past master of a Kansas lodge, who appeared before the committee and gave a detailed account of his views and impressions, resulting from a year's travel in Mexico, and observations of Mexican Masonry, and from all these sources of information and misinformation summarized the conclusions we have copied and whose adoption foists upon genuine Masonry in Kansas the progeny of another Scottish Rite cuckoo's egg.

The report on correspondence (200 pp.) is again from the pen of the distinguished chairman of the committee, Past Grand Master M. M. MILLER, a guarantee of its great interest. Six and one-half lively pages are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1895. He compliments highly the style as well as the matter of Grand Master GODDARD'S address, as he does also the work of Bro. WARVELLE, of the committee on obituaries, which he characterizes as unsurpassed. Referring to the grand master, he says:

We find in his obituary notices mention of Milo D. Chamberlain, a faithful, untiring worker and instructor of the craft, as well as genial, kind-hearted, and noble gentleman. His pupils in northwestern Illinois, in the past thirty years could not easily be enumerated.

We also note the name of Eli S. Parker, past grand orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, likewise well known to the writer as one of the many generals from Galena connected with the history of "Miners No. 273." To him more than any other is given the credit for the revival of Masonry in Galena, after the demise of Far West Nos. 5 and

41. No one who ever heard him speak will ever forget his matchless powers of oratory, for which his ancestor, Red Jacket, was likewise so noted. He wore next to his heart the Masonic medal given by Washington to Red Jacket, and a Masonic gathering never failed to arouse and incite his eloquence to the point of perfectly captivating his auditors.

He regards the proposed prohibition of the use of the Masonic name in business enterprises as genuine, practical, and effective Masonic reform and bespeaks our aid in making it law notwithstanding the subject is not specifically named in the ancient regulations.

Last year we asked Bro. COMMONS, of Indiana, who assumed the regularity of the so-called Grand Lodge of Spain because it was organized by a convention of regular lodges, whether these lodges got their charters from the only body that ever possessed or ever could acquire the right to charter a lodge of Master Masons—a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Bro. MILLER takes up the cudgel and says:

Bro. R. lays down a general principle from which there is to be no deviation or shadow of turning. Suppose, in less flippant manner, we propound to Bro. R. a few interrogatories:

If, as Bro. R. alleges, a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is the only body that ever had or ever could acquire the right to charter a lodge of Master Masons, will Bro. R. throw the calcium light of his knowledge upon the legitimacy of the source of English Masonry in England: upon the source and regularity of the origin of the Pennsylvania lodges previous to June 24, 1734, in one of which Benjamin Franklin had been made a Mason?

To be specific, will he tell us from what "Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons" the constituent lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of England got their charters?

Is it not a fact, Bro. R., that the "Constitutions" or regulations adopted by the Grand Lodge of England, or more properly speaking, the Grand Lodge *in London*, June 24, 1717, that a lodge would not be considered regular that was thereafter instituted without a warrant, was the first law, written or unwritten, upon the subject?

The fact is, Bro. R., that we do not need to go back of the year 1717 to find a hazy, nebulous, inchoate condition in the Masonic bodies of either England or America. We incline to the opinion without verifying it by any special research, that other bodies than the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania utterly dissolved their connection with the Grand Lodge of England, or Provincial authority thereunder, and having done so therewith, without the authority or regularity of any legitimate warrant issued from any grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons—but simply of their own volition as aggregations of unaffiliated Masons, met together and organized grand lodges, that at the time of their assembly were not even able to meet together under, and did not have the sanction of, a lawful warrant from any legitimate Masonic source whatever.

It does not require that any calcium light brilliancy of knowledge should be invoked in this matter. A tallow dip ray is sufficient to comprehend all that is involved in it. In the first place it is well to eliminate the Pennsylvania riddle as not germane because the organization with which FRANKLIN was connected as grand master at the date of his letter to PRICE (November 28, 1734,) *did not perpetuate itself and never received recognition from any grand lodge.* To the fact that it was an unauthorized body we think we were the first to call public attention in our report for 1872, a fact which was apparent on the face of FRANKLIN'S letter to PRICE. We do not feel quite sure whether the statement of Bro. MILLER that FRANKLIN was made in one of these unauthorized lodges is made as a matter of knowledge, or as an inference which he feels warranted in drawing from the fact that he was a Mason in Pennsylvania when no chartered body of Masons existed there. Grand Master WILLIAM S. GARDNER, in his address on HENRY PRICE, delivered before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1871, says that between the time of his leaving Boston in 1724 and his visit there in 1734, FRANKLIN had been in England and had there probably been made a Mason.

Wherever he was made, it is certain that the unauthorized body with which he was connected did not become unauthorized by dissolution of the connection between a provincial grand lodge in Pennsylvania and the Grand Lodge of England, as we understand Bro. MILLER to imply. First, because lodges dissolving their connection with a provincial grand lodge, still retaining their original warrants, could not have lacked authority; second, because no lodges were ever organized under the deputation to DANIEL COX in 1730--the first issued to anybody in this country--appointing him provincial grand master of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania (*Gould*), and therefore there was no connection at that period to be dissolved.

We cannot say whether it is a fact or not that prior to the formation of the grand lodge in London in 1717 there was no unwritten law respecting the necessity of a warrant or its equivalent. Nor is it material whether such a law existed. The material point is that from the time when the organization of Masonry on the grand lodge plan was completed by assenting to the charges of a Freemason which circumscribed and defined its future form--the form in which Bro. MILLER and ourselves received it upon the condition that no man or body of men had power to make innovations in its body--the necessity of a warrant as one of the indispensable factors in the regularity of a lodge has been a part of both the written and unwritten law.

After some further remarks about the unauthorized lodges in Pennsylvania, which seem to be predicated on the supposition that they were perpetuated in the provincial grand lodge out of which the

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania grew, and for this reason lose their point because the FRANKLIN-ALLEN grand lodge did not seek to perpetuate itself after the establishment of a provincial grand lodge by the "Ancients," and its members sought regularity by healing, Bro. MILLER says:

In the good old days when a lodge with a proper number of brethren met together in a secure room in an inn or other place of liquid refreshment, with no other warrant or authority than a disposition to agree and a willingness to work, provided the calls to refreshment were frequent enough, the calls to refreshment always having a due proportion to the number of candidates on hand. And this, they tell us, was the Golden Age of Masonry! and they who tell us so insist that he who raises his voice for improvement, who believes that Masonry is possible of betterment now as it has become in the past two centuries by process of evolution, is an innovator—a destroyer of landmarks.

The fact is, Bro. Robbins has been crying "high rites" so long that he has acquired an automatic habit. He never has stopped long enough to investigate a well known fact, that to one of his "English" predilections should be familiar, and which has been heretofore pressed home with such force by Bro. Drummond, to-wit: "That the Scottish Rite lodges grew up *pari passu* with the Grand Lodge of England, and had an equally valid origin with our mother grand lodge, which *has always* recognized these lodges as regular, and *does now*, so that the *usage* of Masonry puts both rites on an equality—a usage as old as our system of Masonry."

We don't know who has been telling Bro. MILLER that because two centuries ago Masons got drunk at their meetings with the same unanimity that they and their neighbors did at other social gatherings, that *therefore* that period was the Golden Age of Masonry. But we do know that the improvement evolved in the past in this respect has been *at least as great* within the body of genuine Masonry as in the parasitic bodies which thrive on it in this country and in other countries claim to administer its rites and disregard its immemorial law. The pattern for improvement has not come to us from across the seas or from across the Rio Grande, nor has it filtered down from among the rafters to the ground floor where in spite of evolution the humblest craftsman may yet say, "We meet upon the level."

Our brother's use of the word "English" would be less surprising if heard in a political stump speech instead of being read in a Masonic discussion. It is as inapt as his styling Bro. DRUMMOND'S statement "a well known fact," and as inconclusive as that statement would be were it wholly accurate. We say inconclusive, because if the first Scottish Rite lodge had come into existence a few weeks only—instead of years, as in truth it did—after the polity of Masonry was fixed, it would have been all the same an unlawful body, because organized by dissenters from the original plan of Masonry. We mean this literally, because whoever conceived and first put into practice the idea of a lodge whose members through the possession of additional

or different degrees or by pretending to be of a different rite, might claim the power to lord it over the common herd of Masons; to sit with their hats on in lodges where plain Master Masons must sit uncovered, and play other fantastic tricks such as characterized the so-called Scots Masons from the first—whoever did this derived their own Masonry from the Masonry of the grand lodge, the Masonry of the original plan—Free and Accepted Masonry.

At the time when the Charges of a Freemason were agreed to, Free and Accepted Masonry occupied the whole ground, and there is nowhere any Masonry, genuine or alleged, that has not been directly or indirectly derived from it. The Scottish Rite lodges *did not* grow up *pari passu* with the Grand Lodge of England, for there was not a Scottish Rite lodge in existence for a decade, perhaps not for a score of years after its organization.

The fact that those across the channel who afterwards attempted to change Masonry were originally lawful Masons did not make their departure from the original plan lawful, for as Bro. DRUMMOND—who is now appealed to to establish the equal validity of dissent with the original plan from which it departs—so forcibly said in his special report to the Grand Lodge of Maine on the dissent of the Grand Orient of France, "No man or body of men *can* make innovations in Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the Institution."

Of the Mexican question Bro. MILLER says among other things:

Bro. Robbins is very sensitive to imputations of unfairness. All dogmatic philosophers are noted for ringing the changes on the consistency, impartiality, and freedom from bias with which they argue their side of the question under consideration.

Did it ever occur to Bro. Robbins that he is not adding either to his reputation for fairness or his record as an able logician by further harping on the Chism-Toltec matter? Does not Bro. R., in all fairness, consider that that matter, as a further factor in the Mexican problem, has been eliminated by their affiliation with and acceptance of a charter under the gran dieta? and that such final action, as to those making the charges, is a confession (to speak mildly) of inconsistency.

It is but just to him to explain that this must have been written before he had seen Bro. PARVIN'S letters which so fully substantiate the chief of Bro. CHISM'S charges that he himself will scarcely be inclined to doubt the truth of those which the writer of those letters passes over without notice.

Bro. MILLER further says he would like further light on our assumption of a Scottish Rite parentage for Mexican Masonry. So many side lights have been thrown upon the subject in the preceding pages—thanks to Bro. PARVIN—that we presume he will agree with us that further discussion on that point is hardly necessary.

KENTUCKY, 1895.

96TH ANNUAL.

LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 15.

No less than fifteen past grand masters graced with their presence this communication which was further honored by the presence of CHARLES H. MUNGER, past senior grand warden of Florida.

The grand master (HENRY H. HOLEMAN) made a part of his address his correspondence with Grand Master FEIDT, of West Virginia, concerning reciprocal jurisdiction between the lodges along their common border. West Virginia had proposed this to her neighbors in 1881, by a resolution which was to become operative as fast as they took similar action. The Grand Lodges of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and the District of Columbia had responded favorably, but no action had been taken by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, although correspondence was had upon the subject in 1883. Grand Master FEIDT reopened the subject and urged an arrangement on the ground of mutual advantage to both jurisdictions, that it abolished the necessity of special applications for waiver and prevented invasion of lodge jurisdiction. This last seems to us akin to the idea of cutting off an animal's head to save its life, but it seems to have had its weight and when it was reinforced by a letter from a lodge at Williamsport, setting forth that the country along the border was broken and difficult to travel over, rendering access of candidates to the nearest lodges in their own jurisdiction practically impossible, Grand Master HOLEMAN granted the request of the Williamsport (W. Va.) lodge to receive petitions from residents on the Kentucky side, and the grand lodge approved the authorization. There is nothing in the record to indicate that the lodges whose jurisdiction over the material is doubtless absolute under the law, were consulted in the matter, or that anybody thought of consulting them. Neither is there anything to show that they were not satisfied with the arrangement.

Among the twenty-one decisions submitted by the grand master are the following:

4. The work promulgated by the College of Custodians and taught by the grand lecturer was not to become obligatory on lodges until 1897. The College of Custodians and office of grand lecturer having been abolished at the last session of the grand lodge, all legislation pertaining to both was repealed. Therefore the work so promulgated is not, and without future legislation, can not become obligatory on the subordinate lodges.

5. The grand master has no authority to take territory from one lodge without its consent and give it to another.

10. A lodge having preferred charges against a non-affiliate for unmasonic conduct while in its jurisdiction retains jurisdiction, although the offender should remove into the jurisdiction of another lodge. Of course the lodge having such jurisdiction must use it by giving a speedy trial, or its jurisdiction would lapse.

11. A fellow craft has no right to require or to demand that charges be preferred against him because blackballed for an application for advancement. The ballot is secret, and no authority exists for overriding it.

16. The law requires the ballot spread the second time when only one blackball is cast. It also allows the member casting the blackball to withdraw the same publicly by the second stated meeting thereafter. A blackball was so withdrawn but later than the second stated meeting after it was cast, and the candidate was initiated. Held, the candidate is not supposed to know the law, and having acted in good faith and having been initiated in a regular lodge, he is a regular Mason.

17. At the election of officers, in the case of the election of master there was a tie. The master presiding cast a vote. Held, in no case has the master two votes; therefore there was no election and the old master holds over.

18. Inability to pay debts is not a Masonic offence, but rather a misfortune and therefore a subject for commiseration, but a debtor's refusal to meet pecuniary obligations he is able to meet, being an infraction of the moral law, is a Masonic offence and subjects the offender to discipline.

20. The regulations against begging circulars is subject to but few exceptions. The loss of a lodge room by fire does not come within the exceptions.

No 4. would be wholly of local interest did it not disclose the fact which if apparent on the face of the journal we unaccountably overlooked last year, that the legislation creating a "College of Custodians" which we at the time criticised as establishing a hierarchy independent of the grand lodge, has been repealed. At the suggestion of the committee on jurisprudence, who fully approved the decision but who feared that the word "promulgated" might be taken in its usual sense as meaning issued in written or printed form, the following was added: "Nor has any form of printed or written work ever received the sanction of the College of Custodians or of this grand lodge," a disclaimer which, considering the recent action of some jurisdictions, it is but just to Kentucky to give the widest publicity. The first part of No. 10 is elementary; the second part manifestly states what ought to be, but would the jurisdiction lapse without some specific provision of law or pressure from superior authority to insure a speedy trial? No. 11 used to be true until the sense of the injustice of placing a brother in the same category with a profane became so general and so strong as to sweep away the innovation of a ballot for each degree, and to provide that objections to advancement might

at the demand of the candidate take the form of charges in order to insure the right to be heard in his own defence. No. 16 is in line with many Illinois precedents, and the not altogether novel outcropping of No. 17 leads one to wonder where the idea first came from that the presiding officer is entitled in certain contingencies to two votes. No. 20 was approved in the following form: "The regulation against begging circulars is subject to *no exceptions.*"

The multiplication of such circulars upon all sorts of pretexts until they have become a nuisance naturally secures ready assent to regulations like the above—by no means peculiar to Kentucky—but it is a question of some importance whether all such are not unwarrantable interferences with the natural right of correspondence between lodges, and whether it is not better after all that the lodges should have the discipline which the necessity of determining the line of duty in each case involves.

The grand master recommended that a plan be devised by which masters of lodges against whom complaints are brought might be dealt with during their term of office in some other way than by the arbitrary intervention of the executive. The special committee to which the subject was sent, heartily concurring in the grand master's views, reported a regulation substantially in accord with the Illinois law, providing for a hearing by a commission and a report with findings and recommendations to the grand master, for approval, revision, or modification, his action to be final, subject to appeal. No agreement was reached, and after an amendment had been offered making it the duty of the grand master on the certification of five members of the lodge to suspend the master from his office to the end that he might be tried by his lodge, and to reinstate him in office if acquitted, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed.

Another special committee seconded the grand master's recommendation that a committee be charged with the duty of preparing a ritual of the past master's degree, expressing the opinion that it should either be dropped, as had been done by several grand jurisdictions, or put in such shape that masters may be installed without unnecessary delay, but this, too, suffered an indefinite postponement.

The report of the committee appointed last year to plan for the celebration of their centennial (1900) discloses the fact that the reason for taking so early an initiative was to afford ample time to raise by voluntary contributions a sum sufficient to endow, in connection with their Widows' and Orphans' Home, an infirmary and home for the aged, infirm, and penniless Masons. In response to a circular subscription sheet sent out by the committee, 746 pledges had been received amounting to \$12,636.75. The grand lodge decided to put in the field under pay, to solicit additional subscriptions, Past

Grand Master J. SPEED SMITH, the chairman of the committee by whom this splendid beginning had been made.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges, continued two under dispensation and referred two petitions for dispensations to the grand master; took steps to push to completion the project for a monument to Past Grand Master HIRAM BASSETT; appointed a strong commission with full power to act in the matter of the Washington memorial proposed by Colorado; unloaded the grand master of the future of the duty of serving on the committee on jurisprudence; passed the hat for a free-will offering to purchase grapes for the orphans in token of appreciation of an exhibition given by the children; put on the ice for consideration of next year amendments relieving from taxation for the support of the "Home," unrepresented and non-participating Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, ministers of the gospel who have been put on the free list by vote of the lodge, and members who have been affiliated and paid dues for fifty consecutive years; substituting actual traveling for a four cent mileage rate in the pay of members, and making all brethren except the grand officers for the time being ineligible to be voted for as officers of the grand lodge unless then in attendance upon its session, and carried the war into Africa by adopting the following:

WHEREAS, The retailing of spirituous liquors has been so abused as to become a great evil in the social life of our country, so that the prosecution of that business by a Master Mason is inconsistent with his profession of moral character and conduct and calculated to bring the order into public disrepute: therefore, be it

Resolved, That this grand lodge disapprove the conducting of such business by a Master Mason.

FRANK C. GERARD, of Bowling Green, was elected grand master; HENRY B. GRANT, Louisville (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (105 pp.) is again from the strong, discriminating hand of Past Grand Master WILLIAM W. CLARKE. He confesses in his "conclusion" that he is not pleased with it, but in this he will have to rate all his co-laborers of the guild as obstinate jurymen, although all will regret that time did not permit him to carry out his purpose to further discuss the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, of which he says:

A statement made by the learned author of the report on correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Washington in his review of Kentucky suggested a line of discussion tending along the legal principle involved in grants of power and consequent limitations that, it is believed, is conclusive of this question; and, should it be the desire of grand master that we write this report next year, and not prevented by Providence, this we will do in our next report; provided, however, a better lawyer should not relieve us of the task.

Illinois for 1894 is appreciatively reviewed. He heartily approves all of Grand Master GODDARD'S decisions, and quoting some fine passages from the introduction to his address, he says:

This is Masonry. The ritual of the order, indeed, its very purpose and aim, can be nothing else than to bring man into closer relations to his Maker, thereby inspiring him with high and noble purpose.

He characterizes the oration of Bro. JOHN C. BLACK as superb, and regrets that he can not quote more of it than just enough to give an idea of its majestic diction. His notice of the Illinois report on correspondence is flattering not only in direct terms, but in the delicate compliment conveyed in his confession that our views are in most instances in accord.

On the subject of reimbursement for relief extended to the distressed he thus tersely foreshadows his views:

One other matter is provocative of discussion, viz: the obligation under which a lodge rests to refund the charity dispensed by another lodge to one of its members. On this subject this committee has strong convictions. It holds that when necessity exists *there* the obligation arises to relieve it.

He does not share the contempt of Past Grand Master STATON for the grand representative system, but thinks that properly reorganized it might be productive of positive and excellent results.

LOUISIANA, 1896.

84TH ANNUAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

FEBRUARY 10.

The high tide of diplomatic attendance was reached on the second day when representatives from thirty-six jurisdictions were present. At the formal reception of the corps on the last day, a letter was read from the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master CHARLES F. BUCK, asking to be excused for unavoidable absence.

The grand master (GEORGE H. PACKWOOD) reported an increase of numerical strength in the lodges in the face of financial depression, and as he vouched for the accessions being of the best material he was justified in regarding this as an evidence of continued prosperity.

He had granted dispensations permitting joint occupancy of halls with other secret organizations as emergencies seemed to require, but thinks a maximum period should be fixed during which lodges should be required to secure homes to be occupied only by themselves.

He gives a history of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, first organized as a relief board in 1851, the forerunner of the many such boards now scattered over the country, for the relief of sojourners, and chartered as a relief lodge in 1854. Its officers since that time include the names of many who have become distinguished in Louisiana Masonry. The annual report of the lodge was made by the master, HENRY HAMBURGER, who has presided over it and borne the laboring oar continuously for the last sixteen years. He had served before for two and one-half years, beginning in 1867. In closing his report, he says:

We ask no legislation from grand lodge, for we would rely on what is better than this—the kindly free-will offerings of our constituents and the craft at large. Could we only find language to express ourselves and make the work of this Relief Lodge known and understood, we should never fear for its future, knowing its support would from thenceforward be guaranteed, without the adventitious aid of periodical circulars or personal visitations to the lodges.

Now, dear brethren, permit me a personal word. A long and arduous life of much toil, pain, and privation is drawing rapidly to a close, and I know not at what moment my labors may terminate among you; yet it is my most great and ardent desire while life lasts to continue to consecrate it to the end in the cause of charity and relief; and I know of no greater embodiment of them than in the labors of the Relief Lodge, and the opportunities it offers in its ministrations of relief to the suffering and dying brother, and the oftentimes helpless family. I have been among you many years: many, nay, most of my old companions and colleagues have gone from me, and await me in the realms beyond: my time is at hand. It is more than likely I shall address you no more.

Surely few brethren have more nobly earned the right to die in the harness or a clearer title to a rich heritage in the hereafter.

The report shows that applicants from Illinois were aided in money to the amount of \$43.00.

The grand master reported that the grand lodge bonded (Temple) debt had been reduced by \$10,400.00, and had available funds—set apart from the revenues of the year—with which to retire an additional \$3,600.00 of bonds, reducing the debt to \$56,000.00. Needed improvements, however, would require an outlay of about \$6,000.00, and cases pending in the supreme court of the United States, involving back taxes—the payment of which had been resisted on the ground that Masonry was entitled to be placed in the same category with other eleemosynary institutions of the city—with interest on the same amounting in all to some \$14,000.00, would have to be met at once if the decisions of the state courts should be affirmed, of which there was evident apprehension. Authority was accordingly given to borrow \$20,000.00, and for this purpose to mortgage the temple and other property.

The brethren did not seem to be daunted by the situation, for later in the session the following was adopted unanimously:

Be it Resolved, That a special committee of five (5) members of this Grand Lodge be appointed to draft a charter for the establishment of a home for indigent Master Masons, their widows, and orphans in the state of Louisiana; said committee to formulate said charter and report to this Grand Lodge at their next communication for their approval.

In the following case we presume the grand master exercised extra-constitutional powers, as he says nothing of the matter having been referred to him by the grand lodge. The grand lodge evidently shared his opinion that the breaking up of the lodge would be a greater evil than the denial of the right of appeal guaranteed to the brother by the landmarks, for the resolution granting a new trial was rescinded and the action of the grand master in suspending the proceedings was sustained:

On the 17th of July last I visited Mer Rouge and met the W. M. and brethren of Bartholomew Lodge No. 112. and found great dissatisfaction among the brethren, growing out of the resolution of the grand lodge granting Bro. Stamper a new trial. From what I learned it was evident any attempt to carrying out the resolution of the grand lodge would result in breaking up the lodge itself. After hearing a full statement of the case and becoming satisfied all the facts had never been laid before the committee on appeals and grievances, I directed the whole matter be laid over until the next meeting of the grand lodge, and ordered a full report of the case again to be forwarded to me. This has been done, and I now request that the papers and the report of the W. M. of that lodge be referred again to the committee on appeals and grievances for their action and report.

Grand Master PACKWOOD adds in his own person another executive to the list of those who think they have jurisdiction over profanes living in their states. On the application of the grand master of Arkansas he went through the form of waiving jurisdiction over a resident of Louisiana, although all the jurisdiction that anybody possessed over the candidate had already been waived in favor of an Arkansas lodge by the lodge in whose territory he lived.

Under the head of "Foreign Relations" the grand master discussed the possibility of a war between the United States and England, and its terrible consequences, and urged the duty of Masonic bodies to raise their voices against it. The matter got as far as a report from a special committee when the good sense of the grand lodge came to the rescue and on a call of lodges "it was not adopted."

The grand master had occasion to address no less than six circular letters to the craft, one of them made necessary by the misinterpretation of his response to a request from a lodge to send out under his approval an appeal to the brethren of the state to take chances in a raffle of a lugger. This, and the attempt to raise money by any species of gambling, he promptly and properly denounced and forbade.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges and gave dispensations for two; postponed for another year action on a resolution coming over from the year previous proposing to adopt Sickles' monitor as the standard, the committee on work finding that it was not altogether according to the work of the state; recognized the grand lodge of Tasmania; negatived all but the third of the four propositions noted in our review of Louisiana last year touching representation in grand lodge, the first two having been reported by the jurisprudence committee as already covered by existing law, and the fourth having been withdrawn; killed a resolution setting forth that morality and the interests of Freemasonry will be best conserved by the lodges "refusing hereafter to act favorably upon any application for degrees from any person engaged in the saloon, bar-room, or retail liquor business."

ALBERT G. BRICE was elected grand master: RICHARD LAMBERT (Room 21, Masonic Temple) re-elected grand secretary—both of New Orleans.

The report on correspondence (161 pages) is again the work of Past Grand Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS, who pursues his usual method by topics. From his opening words we quote the following, with the hope that the mental vigor displayed throughout his report points also to complete physical recuperation:

On the 25th of January he corrected the last proof of his report for last year, and that evening was prostrated with an attack of illness by which for many days his life was despaired of, and he was only able to get out of and into his bed without assistance of his nurse on the last day of June. Since that time he has been an invalid and was able to begin to read up for the report on the day of this writing, November 12, 1895. Should this production not come up to the former standard of these reports, the foregoing is submitted as the reason and excuse for the deficiency.

Although Bro. FELLOWS still sticks to the topical plan of report, it is plain that he finds it necessary to modify his original design—as shown in his first efforts on that plan—in order to find adequate expression for his own views. At all events he is, while no worse a listener, a freer talker than at first. The craft is to be congratulated on this, for with his ability and scholarship his own contributions to the discussions which he permits others to carry on in his pages, are a very distinct gain for all of us.

He gives some two pages and a half of profound reflection and argument on the new Iowa departure of making a distinction between the terms "unaffiliated" and "non-affiliated," heretofore indiscriminately applied to all Masons not members of lodges, and under the topical heading, Non-affiliated—Unaffiliated, says in part:

As we attempt to treat the subject indicated by this heading, we find ourselves in a quandary. The two words are strictly synonymous

—mean exactly the same thing, convey exactly the same idea, and are used interchangeably. Some use the first, as for instance, Bro. Wait, of New Hampshire, while Bro. Drummond, of Maine, uses the words indiscriminately, frequently on the same page. Affiliate, from the Latin, means to adopt into the family, as a son or child, and hence a Mason taken into a lodge is an affiliated Mason. The negative prefix indicates that the brother Mason is not a member of a lodge. "Non" is the Latin prefix: "un" is from the Saxon, and both convey the same identical negative meaning to the word affiliate, that is, not affiliated with a lodge.

Showing the inadequacy of the Iowa definition of non-affiliate as to one whose lodge membership has been severed in some other manner than by sentence for offence, because it fails to cover those who have been made where raising to the third degree does not carry with it membership in the lodge, he says:

How about these Masons? Their membership had never been severed in any manner, for they were never members of any lodge and were Masons and entitled to all the rights of Masons. The membership in a lodge gave them certain other or additional rights, that is, the privileges of the lodge, conditioned on good behavior and the payment of lodge dues. All are unaffiliates or non-affiliates, whether they have been dropped or have dimitted or ceased to be members of a lodge, from the fact that the lodge had ceased to exist, or lastly, from never having been a member of a lodge. The other, now called unaffiliates, are not such, for by the definition, they are suspended or expelled for Masonic offence, and surely being expelled or suspended, is something more than mere non-affiliation or unaffiliation. We all know what expelled Masons or suspended Masons are, but we do not recognize them to be such, under the title, unaffiliated.

And of the genesis of these latter-day distinctions, he says:

But all this confusion arises from the new order of things, from the attempt to engraft upon the fraternity the features of the various life and health or benefit associations, and to change Masonry from its fundamental character of benevolence, brotherly love, and charity—all conditioned, as they are, upon membership in a lodge and the payment of dues and the suspension for non-payment of dues. At first it was suspension from lodge rights and privileges, and with a chance to return on easy terms, and with only the disability of exclusion from lodge benefits. Then they were held in bad standing and declared suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masons, or, as Georgia has it, expelled—and deeming this too harsh a penalty, this class was separated into suspended for non-payment of dues, as contradistinguished from suspended for unmasonic conduct, and are reported as such. And then, by the new and forced construction of the terms, they are further designated as—let me look back and see—yes, as unaffiliated, and by that designation not separated from those expelled or suspended for unmasonic conduct, other than non-payment of dues.

This is all wrong, and the only effect is in causing to exist the ignorance in the minds of the newly-made Masons of what the institution of Freemasonry really is, and adding to this vast number of unaffiliated. Harsh measures are used, but to no good effect: the evil is made worse.

The advocates of this departure from the original plan of Masonry say it is the duty of every Mason to belong to some lodge, and that all should be punished who fail in the performance of this duty. It cannot be gainsaid that it is the duty of every Mason to belong to some lodge; but are there not other duties of equal, yes, of far greater moment? Is the duty one owes to his neighbor, the duty of brotherly love, relief and truth, of temperance and justice, not equal in importance to that of being a member of a lodge? Why should not some one propose a regulation to try and expel or suspend in short order from the benefits of the fraternity all who violate any of the moral obligations? These are sacramental, are a part of the teachings of the degrees, while that of being a member of a lodge is only of legislative sanction.

As in the foregoing, so in the kindred topic of non-payment of dues, he forcibly expresses views we have long urged upon the craft:

This subject is so intimately connected with the foregoing that it naturally follows it in the proper arrangement of the subjects treated. In fact a vast majority of Masons, not members of lodges, come under the class denominated unaffiliates by the Grand Lodge of Iowa; that is, those suspended for the non-payment of dues. We admit, as before stated, that every Mason should belong to some lodge, and, as a necessary consequence, *should contribute to the lodge expenses*, which is exacted in the form of annual (or quarterly or monthly) dues to the lodge, in default of payment should be excluded from the lodge privileges and benefits. If able and unwilling to pay, he should not be allowed to take part in the affairs of the lodge, and if *unable* the lodge should remit these dues, or suffer him to dimit, *and this without any other penalty* than that of being deprived of these privileges.

Provisions should also be made that when that unwillingness should cease, or the financial affairs of the brother should warrant, the door of admission should be left open for his taking an active part again in the affairs of the lodge. But he should not be deprived of any of his rights and privileges as a Mason, for such cause, any more than he can be absolved from the performance of his duties and obligations as a Mason, taken upon him at the time of his initiation. In fact, he cannot legally thus be deprived. The lodge (or, for that matter, the grand lodge by its regulations) has not the *right* to thus, and for this reason—that of non-membership, or non-payment of dues—so deprive him, though we find that the *power* to do so has been often exercised.

The whole difficulty has arisen, and gradually so, from the departure from the original plan of Masonry, by making the lodge the dispenser of charity and ignoring the principle, as taught in every step of the ceremonies, that charity, or rather relief, is an *individual duty*, which no Mason can of right shift from his own shoulders to the lodge, by the payment of increased sums into its treasury in the shape of dues. This has led the Mason to acquire the habit of neglecting his duties in this regard, for it is only by constant practice in the discharge of any duty, that the discharge of that duty becomes a habit. Let us return to the old way, the practice, *individually*, of the tenets of our profession, of brotherly love, relief, and truth, and limit the amount of dues to the actual needs of the lodge for current expenses, and not require the lodge to be the administrator of charity, or relief, or to procure the means by a poll tax, in which the poor Mason is compelled to contribute as much as the rich—the millionaire. This heavy *poll*

tax, equal to the rich and the poor, is what drives Masons from the lodge either by taking a dimit, or being suspended for non-payment of dues. It will not do to impute to such brethren, this neglect of duty on their part as a Masonic offence, while the lodge itself is guilty of a greater offence of exacting from the poor brother an amount equal to that exacted from the brother of ample means. A consciousness of individual duty in the matter of charity or rather relief, frequently leads the brother, it may be unconsciously at times, to consider the methods of relief as doled out by the officers of the lodge, not such as they in their inner consciousness could approve, that leads them to the neglect of paying dues, thus expended or distributed.

The following, out of Bro. Fellows' own recent personal experience, given under the topic of "Masonic Charity, or Relief," is testimony to the value of Masonry too priceless to be passed by:

Charity or Masonic relief is individual, not corporate. When on a bed of pain and near the verge of dissolution for many months during the past year, this writer was called back to life by the relief given him by his brethren, not merely pecuniary assistance, but by their frequent presence with encouraging words and manner, urging upon me, when willing if not anxious to depart, that I must not disappoint my friends, that I had much to live for and much yet to do in the world. Though often when in paroxysms of pain the prayer of the Saviour in the Garden of Gethsemane was on my lips, I could not resist the entreaties of my brothers. Often I felt there could be nothing to compensate the suffering I endured, yet the knowledge which I before had not appreciated, of the care of physicians, the loving, tearful anxiety of wife, the prompt and free acts of kindness of my nurses who all acted as though they loved me, the manifest solicitude of friends, and not least of any, the love of my brethren, reconciled me to accept a prolongation of life, and it all seems to be a full compensation. Till tested, I did not know this and how my brethren felt, but in the end I knew that the principles of Freemasonry, in their most sublime features, had taken full possession of them and that to all who administered and felt for me that the true tenets of Freemasonry, brotherly love, relief, and truth, were as precious to them as their lives.

Under the head of "Mexican Masonry," taking as his text some remarks of Past Grand Master ANTHONY, of New York, dissenting from our conclusion 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 charges 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 policy identified as a part of the original plan," Bro. FELLOWS discusses with great force the genesis of recognizable lodges and grand lodges. Bro. ANTHONY expresses the opinion that there are regular bodies outside of those which can trace their origin back to the British grand lodges, and that the bodies of the "York Rite" do not embrace the whole of pure and accepted Freemasonry. "Lodges," he says—meaning lodges chartered by supreme councils

and grand orients, which are in lawful possession of the symbolic degrees have the unquestionable authority to merge their rights and powers in a supreme grand body of Symbolic Masonry, and free from the authority of any supreme council," and this he understands "practically represents the organization of the Gran Dieta of Mexico."

Bro. FELLOWS thus comments:

We might be excused from any remarks under that head, considering what we have written in our previous reports, and shall now only state generally that Masonry, as it at present exists, is derived from the four (perhaps five) grand lodges that existed in England, Ireland, and Scotland during the early part of the last century. The first lodge in France was chartered by the Grand Lodge of England, about 1725, and from that and other lodges chartered by that grand lodge in France spring all there is, or ever was, of legitimate Masonry in France.

About 1730, or shortly subsequent, the Grand Lodge of England established lodges at the Hague, in Prussia, Spain, Portugal, the East Indies, and in its colonies in North America, where none previously existed. From these sprang all there is, or ever was, of legitimate Masonry on the continents of Europe and in America.

Not satisfied, however, with the simplicity and completeness of the English Masonry, some *enterprising individuals* created new degrees, consolidated them into various systems, termed rites—as for instance, the Rite of Perfection of twenty-five degrees; and, to add to the validity of their creations to some extent, changed the rituals and teachings of the three degrees, taking from them some portions which they incorporated into their higher degrees. But it must be admitted that, had they understood the groundwork of the institution, the landmarks of Freemasonry, they could have legally done nothing to militate against the organization of the three degrees into grand lodges exclusively, governing the fraternity, and that these grand lodges had the sole power of creating new lodges, and these lodges of initiating the profane.

Hence, as a fundamental principle, the creators of these higher(?) degrees, or the possessors of them, had no power to make Masons in any other way than through the machinery of lodges formed legitimately by legitimate grand lodges, nor to create lodges of symbolic Masonry or govern them. Last year we stated that it would not be safe to acknowledge, as legitimate, any grand lodge which could not "trace its genealogy," and intimated that it was necessary for them to show that they were first formed by a convention of lodge representatives, they representing a majority of the lodges in such country or independent state, and *that these lodges derived their existence from a legitimate source, to-wit.: legitimate grand lodges.*

The Grand Lodges of Germany, Northern Europe, and all grand lodges in countries where the English language is spoken, can trace their origin and have shown their right to exist under, and in accordance with the above rules. We have yet to see that any others can so trace their descent. Most of the others of this class are formed by supreme councils, who never had the rightful power to create lodges, or to initiate the profane. Such lodges and Masons, seems to us, to be irregular or clandestine.

All supreme councils claim to be derived from the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and it claims to be the mother supreme council of the world, established in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 31st of May, 1801. The first members (nine in number) of that supreme council were Master Masons, and had received their degree in a regular lodge of Freemasons, under all the obligations and restrictions which such a degree implies, and of which we are all familiar as Master Masons, they could not aid in admitting into the fraternity any profane, except in a legally constituted lodge, which lodge must have possession of a legal charter, emanating from some grand lodge empowering them to work; and they could not convey to any one upon whom they might confer the 33d degree, any power beyond what they themselves possessed; not having any such power, all persons initiated by them were clandestine, and all lodges formed and composed of persons thus initiated, were clandestine lodges, and had no power to form a legitimate grand lodge. Grand lodges thus formed cannot properly be recognized.

With the creation of higher degrees we have nothing to do. Those who made them, or became possessed of them, had the right, so far as concerns grand lodges, to control them, and to this end to form organizations with such powers and restrictions as might to them seem proper. In the United States (and the British Dominions) these organizations, such as chapters of Royal Arch Masons, councils of Royal and Select Masters, and commanderies of Knights Templar, have been thus organized and are governed by laws of their own, but they in no way interfere, nor have they ever attempted to interfere with the affairs of lodges or of grand lodges, and so it is now with the two supreme councils of the 33d degree in the United States.

But it seems to have been, and still to be, otherwise in other countries. Those possessed of these higher degrees and in control of organizations of them, have assumed to have power to make Masons and to create lodges of the symbolic degree, and of such are many of the grand bodies, claiming to be Masonic and requesting our recognition as bodies of legitimate Masonry. Recognition by grand lodges of those known to be thus disqualified cannot be granted; nor can we recognize any of these foreign bodies claiming to be Masonic, until they, as we stated last year, shall trace their genealogy and prove themselves to have descended from a recognized authority—namely from grand lodges, legitimately existing in accordance with the foregoing rules, which we take to be fundamental.

But, as remarked last year, the cry is made that by this rule we destroy the universality of Freemasonry. We then asserted that not one-twentieth of those claiming to be Masons in the world were other than those speaking the English and German languages.

After quoting in verification of this estimate of the proportion borne by the membership of these alien rites to those affiliated with the grand lodge system, the statistics and estimates of Bros. COMMONS, of Indiana, in his last preceding report, BRO. FELLOWS continues:

Passing by all the many rites and organizations on the continent of Europe, during the last half of the last century, only the Modern or French Rite of seven degrees, the Rite of Perfection of twenty-five

degrees, and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of thirty-three degrees need to be considered.

The Grand Orient of France, about 1758, added to the three symbolic degrees (Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason), three others taken from the degrees of Rite of Perfection, then scattered and unorganized, and subsequently in all, seven, the last of which was that of Rose Croix.

The founders of the Rite of Perfection added to the three symbolic degrees twenty-two others, taken from the vast mass of degrees called Masonic, in all twenty-five, the Rose Croix being the 18th, and the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret the 25th, and, as before stated, created a grand council in 1761 or 1762.

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite took the degrees of the Rite of Perfection, interpolated seven new degrees between the 18th and 25th, making the latter the 32d, and added that of Sovereign Grand Inswector General or 33d degree, in all thirty-three degrees, and this, with changes in the ceremonies of the three symbolic degrees, was called for short, the Scottish Rite, each of these organizations, or rather, the first two of them, for the founders of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and those of the Rite of Perfection, as they found them, made changes in the ritual and ceremonies of the first three degrees, and so each claimed that its rites, as a ceremony, was a different thing from that of the original rite or ceremony. The essentials of the ceremony of the original degrees were, however, all retained, and only additions were made, which we, of the English ritual, deem not only useless and superfluous, and as detractive from the completeness of the ceremony, but which changes they profess to deem important.

The Grand Orient of France controls the modern rite, and was an independent sovereign body, but as it has dropped a belief in God from its requirements and eliminated any allusion in its rituals to the Grand Architect of the Universe, it has been considered as having destroyed one of the landmarks of Freemasonry, and is not now by any of English speaking grand lodges held to be Masonic, and hence nothing need be said farther in regard to the French or modern rite, only that it had the legal right to establish lodges, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the institution, being a sovereign and independent body, with lodge representation.

But this cannot be said of the Rite of Perfection.

Its leaders, those who governed and controlled the rites, claimed the power—which they exercised—of initiating Masons and establishing lodges, and governing them by their own rules, and thus struck out another fundamental principle or landmark of Masonry, the equality of all Masons “upon the checkered floor” and their right in grand lodge through representatives of the lodges to govern themselves. So far they were unmasonic. But as this rite has, as an organization, disappeared, it is not necessary further to consider it, except in so far as the result of their action is left as a residuum, in the form of lodges of their creation, etc. We cannot admit that the lodges it created are legitimate, as it could have no legitimate right to constitute lodges or initiate Masons, but only to control the degrees above the third. It is a question well worth future investigation, what

grand orients or grand lodges exist, if any do exist, which owe their origin directly or indirectly to the Rite of Perfection.

As to the Ancient and Accepted Rites, many supreme councils exist, and in all countries, except that of the United States, the British Dominion, and Germany, they claim, and, at least till quite recently, exercised the power of control over all lodges, grand and subordinate, and as to such control cannot, it may seem, be properly recognized. It is another question, for research, how many, if not all, subordinate lodges under their control, were not created by them, in violation of the original plan of Masonry. While any attempt on their part thus to initiate profanes, organize and control lodges, is an usurpation on their part, their government by a hierarchy, in which the Masonic people have no voice, is, as above stated, so far as lodges and grand lodges are concerned, another violation of a landmark, denying, as they do, the right of Masons to govern themselves.

Bro. FELLOWS quotes from the Illinois report on correspondence on eight of the twenty topics which are treated in his report, and we are gratified to find that in nearly all we are in accord with the views indicated or expressed by this staunch and loyal supporter of the Masonry of the original plan.

MAINE, 1895.

76TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

MAY 7.

Steel portraits of Grand Master HORACE H. BURBANK and of HENRY R. TAYLOR, junior past grand master, adorn the fly leaves of the Maine pamphlet. Forty jurisdictions contributed to the diplomatic corps, Illinois in the person of Past Senior Grand Warden JOSEPH A. LOCKE, who at this session was elected deputy grand master.

Grand Master BURBANK referred at the outset of his address to the anniversary they were to celebrate on the morrow, and said:

I will not anticipate the exercises which have been assigned for that day; but I may well felicitate the craft upon the attainment which these seventy-five years have brought in their flight. The journey has not always been an easy or pleasant task nor the road free from thorns. In the distant past our order encountered violent opposition and its faithful members met persecution and obloquy; but victory at last crowned their patience and devotion. Our past is secure, and we should not forget the debt we owe to our Masonic ancestors for the treasures which they garnered for and bequeathed to us. Leaders in a time when it cost more than money to be true Masons, they merit our best tribute of esteem.

Fathers in Masonry, they all are gone, and even another generation are gathered to their tombs. And the tireless hand of the reaper is yet busy.

He announced the death of Grand Treasurer FREDERICK FOX in his sixty-seventh year, and of ALBERT MOORE, past grand master, in his eightieth, of whom he says:

He rendered much public service to his fellow citizens in town, county, and state, and discharged every official trust with conspicuous fidelity. Liberal in religious thought, kind of heart, correct in life, sincere in principle and earnest in conviction, he earned the esteem of his neighbors and friends, and retained the respect of all. Strong in will power, loyal to duty, ardent in action, and of unblemished character, he exerted great influence for good within the circle of his acquaintance.

Discriminating tributes were paid to both by the special committee on the death of past grand officers, the work of Bro. DRUMMOND, the chairman. His tribute to Bro. MOORE closes with these quoted lines which were read at his funeral and which we are glad to preserve in our report:

"We knew it must be so,
That soon or late,
The good-bye must be said,
The dear grey head lie down to its last sleep.
And yet—God pity us—we can but weep.

"We hoped a few years more
He might be spared;
We wanted so to see
The well-known face still meet us with its smile,
A little while, oh, yet a little while.

"But now the hour has come,
Old age and heaven
Have asked and claimed their own,
And we—ah, can it be—no more will meet,
In home, nor church, nor village street?"

"No, no, that is not true,
He is not gone,
His voice yet speaks to us,
And often will his counsels clear our way,
As if the words we plainly heard him say.

"We have, to help us here,
The dear old past,
Which memory keeps alive,
And for the life beyond, oh may there shine
Such hopes as his, into your hearts and mine!"

Grand Master BURBANK submitted the following decisions which will be reported upon by the jurisprudence committee after a year's reflection:

1. It is not permissible for officers of a lodge to wear robes.

2. A lodge has no right to pay out of its treasury the expenses of its annual receptions, the principal feature of which is dancing. Nor is it Masonic to advertise Masonry in that manner, or any other.

3. Under Standing Regulation No. 23, a lodge may vote the use of its hall to a chapter of the Eastern Star, as it may to a lodge of Odd Fellows, or Good Templars, or other secret societies.

4. A resident of ———, Massachusetts, with the proper consent and permission of a lodge there, and of the grand master of Massachusetts, applies to a lodge in Maine, is in due time balloted for and is rejected. After six months he may again apply to the lodge here without consent from any source.

5. An unaffiliated Mason cannot be elected an honorary member of a lodge.

6. A lodge cannot take its own candidate to another lodge in another town, and do its work in the latter lodge; a district deputy grand master has no authority to grant such permission.

Of the four which are of general application we are not disposed to question the correctness of any but the second. If an annual reception with its social opportunities will tend to the prosperity of the lodge, we do not see why the brethren have not the same right to draw on the treasury for the expenses, that they would have to expend the lodge funds in beautifying their Masonic home, with the same design. We do not think the fact of dancing affects the question of lawfulness, nor does a reunion of that kind seem to us to differ so widely in kind from a public installation as to put one in the advertising category and the other not.

In reporting the consolidation of two lodges under the name and number of the elder of the two, the grand master states that the charter was duly endorsed by the grand master and grand secretary. This seems to us preferable to our practice of issuing a new charter. In the case mentioned the charter was originally issued to Buxton Lodge, at Buxton, in 1826. Later it was changed to Dunlap No. 47 (and removed to Biddeford), the name that is now perpetuated. Thus the charter itself is varied history.

The following is copied for information, showing the outcropping everywhere of the modern tendency to convert Masonry into a beneficiary institution with a regular system of debit and credit between constituent bodies, a tendency that happily is not likely to find favor in Maine:

From the grand master of Rhode Island, I have received the complaint of St. John Lodge, at Newport, against Crescent Lodge, of Pembroke, in this jurisdiction, for refusing to refund the former lodge for expense incurred in care of a member of the latter lodge. Crescent Lodge does not admit its liability. Herewith find correspondence touching the claim.

Edwin A. Porter, of Liberty, complains against Meridian Splendor Lodge No. 49, at Newport, for not refunding to him the aid rendered to the widow of a former member of said lodge: and I also return the correspondence which has come to me.

In closing the grand master has some strong exhortations as to individual and collective duty toward intemperance, slander, profane and licentious speech and bad citizenship. We should be glad to copy it all but must content ourselves with some passages of especial strength:

What gross injustice is often done by slander. And this word comprises a multitude of sins, from idle gossip of harmless intent, up to malicious detraction of one's character. Alas! how much mischief is hidden beneath those baneful words, "they say." And who are "they?" "The cowed monks, the hooded friars, who glide with hooded faces in the procession of life, muttering, in an unknown tongue, words of mysterious import? Who are 'they'? The midnight assassins of reputation, who lurk in the by-lanes of society, with dagger tongues, sharpened by invention and malice, to draw the blood of innocence, and, hyena-like, banquet on the dead? Who are 'they'? They are a multitude no man can number, searching for victims in every city, town, and village, wherever the heart of humanity throbs or the ashes of mortality find rest. Skulkers; cowards. Give me the bold brigand who thunders along the highways with flashing weapon, that cuts the sunbeams as well as the shades: give me the pirate, who unfurls the black flag, emblem of his terrible trade, and shows the plank which your doomed feet must tread; but save me from the 'they-sayers' of society, whose knives are hidden in a velvet sheath, whose bridge of death is woven of flowers, and who spread with invisible poison even the spotless whiteness of the winding sheet." Of all such enemies beware.

* * * * *

Nor does Masonry conflict with the duties of citizenship. The judge, juror, witness in court, the citizen ruler, official or voter, can find no warrant in our law or ritual for the slightest disregard of the rights of neighbor or townsman, nor disloyalty to society, state or nation, *because* he is a Mason: quite the contrary of this, *and because he is a Mason*, one is under especial obligations to adhere to those fundamental principles of justice, equal rights and integrity, which are the glory and safety of society, of the state, of the nation, as well as of honor and protection to the individual. The common law, and Masonic law as well, are in full accord upon this all important, far-reaching proposition, namely, that the rights and privileges of every man are bounded on every side by the rights and privileges of his neighbors, and by a line clear and straight, and to that line we must hew.

* * * * *

There is no room in our mystic circle for the intemperate, the untruthful, the licentious, the profane. We should not have our good name tainted by such members. The world has naught to do with our secrets, but it has much to do with the conduct of our members.

And you and I must remember the element of personal responsibility which we cannot shirk nor shake off: and to this extent are we

our "brother's keeper." Somebody has written: "The space between what a man is and his ideal is his opportunity."

On the afternoon of the second day of the session the exercises incident to the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the grand lodge took place, consisting of music and prayer, a historical address by Past Grand Master EDWARD P. BURNHAM, reminiscences of early members by Past Grand Master HIRAM CHASE and an oration on Masonry by Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, all of which we have read with great interest.

Briefly sketching the history of Masonry in Maine from the opening of the first lodge at Fulmouth (now Portland), May 8, 1769, under a charter from JOHN ROWE, grand master of St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, down to 1819, the year when the District of Maine voted in favor of a separation from Massachusetts, Bro. BURNHAM says:

It will be noticed that about two-thirds of the lodges of 75 years ago are located upon the seaboard or upon navigable rivers. As many of the early villages were thus situated, so were the lodges. There were then no railroads and the factories were few. Lodge meetings were less accessible than now and part of the members traveled quite a distance to attend them. A time near the full moon was usually selected, the better to show the homeward way. It was not unusual for mariners and traders from Maine to receive the degrees in foreign lodges or in the large seaports of this country. Questions of jurisdiction were not a source of trouble in those days. Others received degrees in army lodges connected with the Continental forces.

The grand lodge was formed in 1820 and its officers installed on the 24th of June of that year, the movement for its organization having been initiated by Portland Lodge, in August of the preceding year, some six months after the district had voted in favor of separation.

The following entries in Bro. BURNHAM'S address reflect the anti-Masonic excitement which began to gather headway in the latter part of the decade following the organization of the grand lodge. At the session of 1828 charters were granted for five new lodges. No more lodges were chartered or resuscitated until 1844:

1830. The deputy grand master, Peleg Sprague, being in service at Washington as United States Senator, Robert R. Dunlap was chosen grand master and Bro. Sprague continued as deputy.

1831. Grand Master Dunlap was re-elected. As the state capitol would be at Augusta from January, 1832, it was voted that the grand lodge would also meet there.

1832. At Augusta, Nathaniel Coffin was chosen grand master. Sixteen lodges were represented.

1833. Ten lodges were represented. Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell, surrendered its charter.

1834. Seven lodges were represented.

1835. Six lodges were represented. Reuel Washburn was chosen grand master.

1836. Four lodges were represented.

1837. Present, the grand master, deputy grand master, grand treasurer, grand secretary, and grand tyler. Hermon Lodge, by Stephen Webber, also three brethren.

1838. Four lodges were represented. Abner B. Thompson was chosen grand master.

1839. Four lodges were represented. To a letter dated July 2, 1838, received from the officers of the grand lodge of South Carolina, stating their recent loss by fire, and presented at the session of our grand lodge, a reply was returned: "It must be known to you that the unfortunate and unjustifiable anti-masonic excitement which has prevailed throughout New England since 1826, raging with the violence of pestilential disease, has so far affected our labors as to produce in nearly all our lodges an entire relinquishment of them. In fact, our work is suspended, and the sound of the gavel is not heard within our walls."

* 1840. Six lodges were represented.

1841. Two lodges were represented. Hezekiah Williams was chosen grand master. The committee on foreign correspondence reported having received communications from thirteen grand lodges, "and they had very little to awaken hope, in relation to the craft, or cheer the gloom that has been for years thickening upon our ill-fated but much injured institution."

1842. Philip C. Johnson, grand secretary, and six brethren attended. No lodge was represented. Returns were read from Phoenix and Orient lodges. Thomas W. Smith was chosen grand master.

1843. Five lodges were represented. A Masonic state convention was held in Portland, October 4 and 5, 1843, at which twenty-three cities and towns were represented by eighty Masons. Thomas S. Bowles was president. It was voted to have a celebration of the nativity of St. John, the Baptist, at Portland, on the 24th of June, 1844. Considerable interest was manifested, showing an awakening in Masonry.

Bro. BURNHAM gives sketches of the earlier generation of grand masters in Maine, beginning with Gov. WILLIAM KING, who was chosen grand master when the grand lodge was organized, and ending with JABES TRUE, elected in 1856. Of these we only knew personally the following:

12. 1845, '46. John T. Paine, of Sanford; born 1801, Aug. 20th. Wakefield, N. H.; representative in legislature 1837 to '42; county attorney 1842 to '46; he moved to Massachusetts 1849, and was a member of the legislature. Melrose, 1851; died 1865.

Bro. PAINE—a man of ability and commanding presence—was a member of our mother lodge, at Melrose, at the time of our making while it was yet under dispensation, and we think continued a member

under the charter. His son-in-law, NATHANIEL HOBBS, was its first secretary.

Past Grand Master CHASE'S reminiscences of his early associates in the grand lodge--which he entered in 1853--are as interesting as a novel. They were men distinguished for their learning and high moral standing, many of them men of great force and character. When Bro. CHASE first saw the grand lodge the craft had just emerged from the dark cloud of anti-Masonry. Of the period he says:

Many of our lodges had not resumed work and the attendance upon the grand lodge was small. During this period all our lodges suspended work and but few held meetings; the result was, after resuming work the brethren (to use a common phrase) found themselves very rusty. As there were very few or no rituals, they were obliged to depend upon their memory, consequently there came into use a great diversity of work, not in the great and prominent landmark, but in the minute detail, and each brother was tenacious of his recollections: this resulted in a yearly controversy as to the right; and these differences became the subject of discussion in open grand lodge for years, and question after question was decided by majority vote. It was not unusual that the decision of one meeting was reversed at the next, and this unsettled condition continued until the grand lodge adopted a complete ritual of the work and lectures and caused the same to be promulgated throughout the jurisdiction.

The oration of Past Grand Master DRUMMOND is a paper of great practical value which no Mason can read without profit. It is to be regretted that an address which as a whole is so broad, so instinct with the true principles of fraternity, and of THE fraternity should be marred in its basic statement of principles by an attempt to narrow its catholic basis, a basis broad enough to warrant the statement that "the fundamental principle of Masonry is the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

This basis Bro. DRUMMOND would narrow by adding to the sole religious test which the landmark warrants and requires--belief in God and obedience to the moral law--the additional test of belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible. He says that an inspection of their early records shows this to have been held by the fathers of their grand lodge, and the implication is that it was therefore a part of Masonry as it came down to them. We know that the Masonic history of Maine furnishes instances--as does also that of Missouri and Texas--where God-trusting men have been expelled from Masonry for want of belief in such authenticity, but this does not warrant the assumption, that from a Masonic standpoint, either of these grand lodges is holier than others whose history bears no such blot. These expulsions have been in the face of the landmark, which, as interpreted by ancient usage, universal and unvaried since Masonry assumed its present form, guarantees immunity from religious inquisition save upon the single point of belief in God. We say *unvarying*

usage with in such confidence that if Bro. DRUMMOND will say that in the ritual as practiced it his jurisdiction—where, if anywhere, we ought to look for it—the one test question touching religious belief has ever been a double question or anything but a single-pointed unqualified interrogatory most satisfactorily answered in two words, we promise in advance to admit that Masonry as he defines it, and as he says it was also defined by the fathers of his grand lodge, is the Masonry which came down to them from the fathers of the elder days, who agreed to the charges of a Freemason as the unchangeable law.

Bro. DRUMMOND discusses the subject of “Masonic Relief” with great force, strongly portraying the alarming tendency which is strengthened by every departure from the original plan of Masonic charity circumscribed by our primary arrangements, a menace which with less cogency than our brother can command we have been trying to make plain to our brethren. Even if our report be thereby swelled beyond orthodox proportions we shall make no apology for quoting him at some length on this vital question:

While Masonry, more than any other institution of human origin, requires the exercise of charity in the largest and most sacred sense of the word, it differs from all other similar organizations in its requirements of relief of distress and want. Every Mason is bound to relieve the wants of a distressed worthy brother, according to his ability. This duty is taught so impressively, that every one of us remembers the very words. It was originally, and is still, primarily imposed upon the individual brother. It is one from which he cannot escape and from which no grand lodge enactment can relieve him. The occasion and the amount of relief are left to his own decision under his obligations as a Mason. If a Mason fails to relieve, when relief is needed, according to the necessities of a brother and his own ability, it is a violation of his Masonic obligations—as much so as the violation of any law of the institution.

* * * * *

But one evil has resulted from the creation of these [charity] funds. The sense of individual obligation to relieve distress has been weakened. There has grown up in these later years a tendency to depend upon these lodge funds for relief, and a corresponding disposition to shirk individual responsibility. This is natural, but not Masonic. To turn an applicant over to the lodge or the relief committee, as a matter of course, is no compliance with our Masonic obligations.

He calls attention, as we have often done, to the more dangerous evil of the reflected influence of the environment of Masonry, surrounded as it is by modern societies patterned in part after Masonry but substituting for our system of charity a system of “benefits and dues,” by which every paying member (and if he ceases to pay he ceases to *be* a member) is entitled, when sick or disabled, to a certain amount of relief, whether he needs it or not, and to certain other as-

sistance, whether he is able to provide it for himself or not, and continuing says:

But the principle, upon which they are founded, has become very popular; mutual insurance, in almost every conceivable form, has become the rage: the influence from these other societies has reached Masonry, and very many worthy brethren are unable to perceive why this feature should not be introduced into our system. The creation of charity funds, and this pressure from without, having perceptibly weakened our sense of individual obligation to relieve distressed brethren, and have caused us to approach dangerously near the "benefits and dues" system. It is already the law of several grand lodges that only the Mason *who pays dues* is entitled to relief from lodge funds or from individual Masons. A few grand lodges have gone to the astonishing extent of prohibiting lodges and their members from contributing to the relief of Masons, who do not themselves pay dues. Whence a grand lodge obtains authority to absolve men from their solemn obligations, voluntarily entered into, does not appear: it certainly finds no warrant in the law of Masonry or the usages of the craft. Still less has a grand lodge the power to compel men to violate such obligations. But I will not enlarge upon this: I mention it, not so much for the purpose of reprehension as to call attention to the extent of the departure already made from the old-fashioned doctrine of Masonic charity. If carried out, it simply means that a Mason, by the payment of dues, and *by that means only*, becomes entitled to relief to the full extent of his wants, without regard to the inability of those by whom the relief is granted. Indeed, one grand lodge has gravely proposed to the others to adopt a regulation that "It is the duty of each lodge of Masons to take care of its own members as well as of their widows and orphans in distress, wherever they may be, and that in case of its inability to do so, this duty devolves upon the grand lodge from which it holds its charter: provided that the lodge furnishing relief shall, in no case, go beyond actual necessities without express authority from the lodge to be charged." Whether it is a part of the plan to change our ritual so that the regulation will not conflict with it, is not stated. There is no serious danger of the general adoption of the proposed regulation. The author of it says, that he presented the resolution to the Masonic Congress, but "it was emphatically sat down on, with a mass of sentimental gush about the duty of Masonic charity, which had no definite or practical meaning." To Masonry, that act alone was worth holding the Congress.

Speaking of the ritual and enforcing the idea that the work is intended to teach Masonry and impress its lessons upon the mind, he expresses the fear that "in our laudable desire to do good work, we may make the splendor of its rendering, or the manner of the worker, the main thing afterward remembered."

He further says:

There is a golden mean: and it is one of the wonderful qualities of our work that it does not require an orator, an actor, or an elocutionist, to render it effective: but plain people, who have studied the work until they are imbued with its spirit, and forgetting themselves, keep in mind its object, cannot fail to give it its intended effect.

Right here, at the risk of being set down as a chronic grumbler or growler, I desire to enter the protest of my opinion and judgment against a practice, recently introduced but prevailing in many sections of the country—that of conferring our degrees upon “classes of candidates.” It is an innovation, and in my judgment a violation of the spirit of the ritual. The ritual never has been considered a means of making Masons in the *legal* sense of the term, but of Masons in a *Masonic* sense. The old usage, and, as I believe, the evident meaning of the ritual, require that every candidate shall go himself, *and alone*, through every part of our ceremonies. Isn't it something like trifling, having in view the plan of the work, to repeat to one man what has just been repeated to another in his presence and hearing? Better to hold more frequent meetings; yes, better far to initiate less candidates than to take them in squads and thereby weaken the effect of the work.

This practice originated at the commencement of the civil war. All over the state, the rush of candidates to our doors was unprecedented. Our feelings of patriotism, aroused to the highest pitch, led us to meet the demands of the times. You, whose memory does not carry you back to those days, and even we, who were actors in them, can now form no just conception of the intense strain to which the events of the hour subjected us. In addition, the management of the craft had fallen into the hands of young men. The fathers of ante-Morgan times had nearly all passed away: the few, who were left, were physically unable to take much part in the management of Masonic affairs. And so it was that the responsibility fell upon brethren, scarcely one of whom had been fifteen years a Mason. Is it a wonder that the truth of the old maxim “Amid arms, laws are silent” was illustrated in Masonry? The demand was, not only that many men should be made Masons, but that they should be made *quickly*. The result was that the work was used to *admit candidates*, and not to *teach Masonry*.

Our own experience leads us to go farther back for the origin of the practice he so properly condemns, and find it in the rush of seekers after the mysteries of Masonry in the revival of post-Morgan days. Four years before the war ten of us were initiated, passed and raised at successive monthly meetings. In the first section of the second and third degrees as many as could be accommodated about the altar learned simultaneously the nature of our engagements, and it has ever been one of the regrets of our Masonic life that in the second section of the third, we were not the last, instead of among the first of the ten to be admitted.

Under the topic of “Fraternity,” he thinks the fact must be recognized, unwelcome as it is, that the bonds of fraternity among the craft are not as strong as they once were, and upon this he lays great stress as relates to the future welfare of Masonry. His apprehension that “many of our lodges are too large for Masonry to have its perfect work,” touches, we are satisfied, one of the causes of this weakening, as it bears directly upon another cause noted—“the failure of our members to cultivate intimacy with each other.” He says:

The ritual and old usage contemplate that the objects of lodge meetings are something more than to transact business and do work. In former times, refreshments were practically as necessary to holding a lodge, as the presence of the charter. Excesses, unworthy of Masons, resulted and we went to the other extreme. As I now see it (for I confess that it has taken years to make me see it), this departure from ancient usage was a perilous mistake. There is no doubt whatever that the relaxation from labor given by assembling around the table and breaking bread together, adds a charm to our meetings which they cannot otherwise gain. I would by no means restore the use of intoxicants, and we may now have the full benefit of refreshments without their use. It was a tradition in my lodge that when the custom of providing refreshments was entirely abolished many of the older members, who had been accustomed to the use of liquors on such occasions, preferred to have no refreshments than to make a partial change; at the same time, they admitted that the state of things was injurious to Masonry and willingly voted to take away the cause; but it was also said that these members soon lost their interest and ceased attending the lodge. But even with this knowledge, I failed to see the importance of the old custom: one reason was that it was soon after the revival of Masonry, when the lodge was small and almost all its members were newly-made Masons and needed nothing to arouse or keep alive their interest. I am of the opinion that a similar state of things prevailed in nearly all our lodges, and that the custom of having refreshments was not revived after the Morgan excitement. But I believe it would benefit Masonry to revive it now.

This, we think, supports the conclusion to which our study as well as our observation and experience long ago brought us, that the real strength and enduring quality of Masonry lies in the fact that it aims at and satisfies the craving for human fellowship: equal, trusting, unrestrained fellowship for its own sake, shorn as far as possible of all mercenary and selfish considerations.

He points his reflections on personal conduct and responsibility, and the extent to which we have quieted our consciences by practically saying, "Am I my brother's keeper?" with this startling illustration:

It is said that a Mason, within a few years, was called to plead to a charge of habitual drunkenness, preferred in his lodge, of which he had been a member for many years; in reply, he said, "I am guilty: *but the reading of that charge is the first time any one of you ever told me so.*"

On the report of the jurisprudence committee the decisions submitted by the grand master one year before, mostly reproduced on page 95 of our report for 1895, were all approved with some explanations and suggestions, though it must be confessed that it required pretty deft handling by the committee to put No. 6—which we here reprint—into that category:

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.

Of this the committee say:

No. 6. It is the law of this jurisdiction that the grand lodge is the legal successor of every demised lodge, and that in cases in which action of that lodge, if in existence, would be required, the power to act for it is vested only in the grand lodge, or, during the recess, in the grand master.

It has been claimed, that the power to act in such cases vests in the lodge nearest the site of the old lodge; but when one of its entered apprentices or fellow crafts, lives in the jurisdiction of a lodge other than the one nearest the old lodge, it is not perceived how the latter has anything to do with the matter.

In this case, the grand master has, in effect, given the necessary consent, and we make these suggestions, in order that it shall not be understood that either the lodge nearest the old lodge, or the candidate can act in the premises without the proper consent.

In Illinois the lodge inheriting the territory of a demised lodge also falls heir to its unfinished work.

The report discloses the fact that suspension for non-payment of dues is suspension from membership only.

In the case of a brother whose petition for the degrees was rejected by a Maine lodge, and nearly five years afterwards was made in an Ontario lodge in conformity with the laws of that jurisdiction, where the petitioner is required to state only that he has not been previously rejected during the preceeding twelve months, and who by the Maine regulations in such cases was deprived of all Masonic rights and privileges in the latter jurisdiction, as noted by us last year, the grand master was empowered and instructed, on becoming satisfied that the brother was not guilty of deceit or fraud, to allow him Masonic recognition in Maine, where he now resides.

The grand lodge sent the Wisconsin proposition touching Masonic relief to the committee on correspondence and a kindred matter arising from claims between Maine lodges, went to the committee on jurisprudence at the suggestion of the committee on grievances and appeals, who say:

These are all claims for re-imbusement of moneys claimed to have been paid for assistance in sickness and funeral expenses, by the one lodge to members of the others. We understand that these claims were sent up to be enforced by the grand lodge, but your committee do not find any law by which this may be done.

We think it would be very unwise to say that one lodge can act as the agent of another to expend its funds, without its knowledge and consent.

We find that these expenses were incurred without, or at least before notice was given. We hopefully trust the brethren may be able to make an amicable and equitable arrangement.

Two lodges under dispensation were continued in that state: the grand lodge was honored by the presence of Past Grand Master ENOS WASGATT, of Florida, as a visitor; responded to a sick-bed message from Past Grand Master DAVID CARGILL with a resolution of sympathy and fraternal greeting, and ordered new clothing for the grand officers.

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, of Bangor, was elected grand master; STEPHEN BERRY, Portland, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (240 pp.) is by Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, the thirtieth from his hand. He is not quite prepared to concur in the approved decision of Grand Master GODDARD that "action waiving jurisdiction cannot be rescinded," and does not see why such action may not be rescinded *before it has been acted upon*, as well as in other cases.

Of our remarks touching the value of what the Masonic congress did not do, he says:

We have been surprised that it did so much under the circumstances. We held from the beginning, that the time *or* place was inopportune. We have seen, so clearly and so often, the evils of attempting Masonic legislation in the midst of excitement and outside attractions, that we had no faith that the time and best thought of those present would be given to the matters before the congress. Such an assembly, to do its best work (and no other should be thought of in that connection), needs time for full discussion and deliberation without interruption by outside projects of any kind whatever. The whole energies of the members should be given to the consideration of the subjects presented, and of the views of the others in relation thereto. If a congress is held for the mere purpose of taking the vote upon opinions already formed, without the expectation of harmonizing conflicting views, the votes may as well be collected by mail.

And touching the recognition of the Mexican grand diet:

He expresses surprise, as we did last year, at the recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico by the Grand Lodge of New York. He holds that it is clearly established that the gran dieta has lodges of which women are members and officers. This has been explicitly denied, and we presume that the Grand Lodge of New York accepted the denial as true. It seems to us that Bro. Robbins is correct; however, the allegations and counter allegations, and affirmations and denials and the whole aspect of the situation are such that we are not disposed to waste time over it.

And under the head of "Mexico," he says:

We are still unable to recommend the recognition of the "Gran Dieta." During the year unofficial but conclusive evidence has been received that at least one of its constituent lodges allows women to be members and officers of lodges.

Of our remarks on another subject, he says:

He maintains the right of lodges to issue circulars to each other for the purpose of discussing proposed legislation in the grand lodge.

and securing concert of action in relation thereto, provided the discussion is kept within proper bounds. This right is denied by many grand lodges, notably the Grand Lodge of New York, but we have been inclined to think a gross abuse of this privilege (if it was one) led that grand lodge into the opposite extreme. The liability to abuse should be very great to require the abolition of discussion in any reasonable method. We shall look with much interest to the discussion of this subject.

He quotes the following from our report for 1894:

We noted last year a decision of Grand Master Taylor, requiring healing in the case of a man who had taken the degrees under the alleged authority of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, at Palermo, Sicily. We hailed the decision with a good deal of interest as likely to give us some intimation how widely the doctrine obtains in Maine, which is personally held by the chairman of the jurisprudence committee, Bro. Drummond, that "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 Illinois or Maine."

And thus comments:

He then says in substance, that the decision was approved by the grand lodge. He has made an erroneous inference, and his remarks may convey an erroneous impression. The question, whether he was a Mason hailing under a recognized supreme council, was not raised. The grand master stated expressly that the body, under which the party claimed, had not been recognized by the Grand Lodge of Maine, and he might also have added that it had not been recognized anywhere.

To aid him in preventing our remarks from conveying an erroneous impression, we will state expressly what our inference was. The grand master did state that the body under which the party claimed had not been recognized by the Grand Lodge of Maine, but this statement was expressly made to show that "invasion of jurisdiction is [was] not involved." The case being free from complication in that direction, and the question whether the supreme council under which he hailed was recognized by other councils *not being raised*, left us—as it still seems to us—no alternative but to infer that he was dealing with the naked question whether an alleged Mason, made such in a lodge holding under *any* supreme council, could be affiliated by a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons without having been first formally healed, and that he not only decided that he could not, but that a clear ballot must precede the re-making.

Of another matter he says:

The only difference between us—and that difference is a very wide one—is, that while we claim for ourself and concede to him the utmost freedom of *opinion* as to the landmarks and every other matter, yet we hold that when our grand lodge decides the question, we are bound to conform our Masonic *action and conduct* to that decision, but Bro. Robbins holds, as we understand him, that he is not so bound.

What we insisted upon in the remarks to which the above quoted sentence is intended as a reply was, that the exercise of the same freedom of opinion on our part which he exercises on his, should not be held to place us among the goats while he remained the bell-wether of the sheep. We are not vain enough to think that we have said anything stronger of the rightful constraint of the landmarks on the action of grand lodges than he has, and we know of no utterance on our part on any other subject to warrant him in assuming that we occupy a different attitude as to the binding effect of the action of a grand lodge on the Masons of its obedience.

We having asked of what value would be a claim of jurisdiction by a commandery over a member who had been expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, since its verdict could not change his status, he replies:

It *may* change the *status* in which the lodge left him in this: if no action is taken by the commandery, restoration by the lodge restores him in the commandery: but if the latter expels him, restoration by the lodge does not restore him in the commandery; experience has shown that expelled Masons have been restored to their rights as Knights Templar who would not have been restored, if the commandery had the decision of the question: hence the necessity of trial by the commandery.

Relative to printed rituals, he says:

He still claims that the Scottish Rite, and especially Bro. Pike, is responsible for printed ciphers and rituals. We have in our possession a cipher, which we have had since 1849: at that time many members of our lodge had one: we recently had another copy which one of our grand lecturers has. We do not believe that Bro. Robbins can find a ritual printed by the Scottish Rite till after 1850.

On this subject, in his review of Louisiana, the remark of Bro. FELLOWS that during an active membership of nearly forty-four years in Louisiana, and for six consecutive years grand master, he never heard or knew of a written or printed key being used in any manner, authoritatively or otherwise, surreptitiously or openly to disseminate the work, leads him to say:

We are somewhat surprised at this, because the first printed ritual, though not of the York Rite, of which we have any knowledge or information, was printed in New Orleans.

The following, which we find under "California," is in accord with our often expressed views:

It was decided that in jurisdictions, in which the Old Regulation has not been repealed by positive statute, the master and wardens of a lodge are bound to obey in the grand lodge any instructions given them by vote of the lodge. Without having examined the question, our impression was rather the other way, but Bro. Belcher's reasoning is conclusive.

As also this under "Idaho:"

When we were made a Mason we were instructed that when we should visit a lodge which we *did not know to be regular*, we must ask to see the charter, and if it were not forthcoming, to retire at once. We were told by Masons, who had been steadfast during Morgan times, that the care taken to give this instruction was in consequence of the fact that, during those times, in some localities, in order to ridicule Masonry, "Jack Masons" and profanes would get together and open a lodge, and burlesque the work: and if they could succeed in getting a *real* Mason to visit them, it was regarded as a "big thing:" of course they had no charter, and if the visitor asked to see it, their true character was at once exposed. Now we are of those who hold that it is not possible to legislate for every case that may arise, and, therefore, that as it is possible that history may repeat itself, we most earnestly object to the doctrine that a visiting brother may not ask to see the charter without being deemed a crank or desirous of showing his smartness: and especially against laying down in these times, as permanent law, propositions that may not be applicable in other times and under other circumstances.

As to how long the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material has prevailed, he says under "Ohio:"

While our investigation has not been thorough and complete, we believe the fact to be that the doctrine was accepted by all the older grand lodges, say those organized before the Morgan excitement; and that the opposite doctrine was established by the younger grand lodges. It was brought to their attention sharply by the emigration from the older jurisdictions to the new ones. In many instances the doctrine has been relaxed by the latter only in cases where candidates were rejected in other jurisdictions, and maintained as between lodges in their own jurisdiction. But the doctrine really assumes that the candidate remains in the jurisdiction which rejected him: and practically, in the ante-Morgan times, such was almost always the fact: at any rate, we have not been able to find a case, in those days in which the question arose between two different grand jurisdictions. We have, therefore, considered that the question, whether the doctrine ought to be applied in the latter class of cases or not, is an open one.

The following under "Pennsylvania," is confirmatory of our understanding expressed in our review of Kansas:

When the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which afterwards became the present grand lodge of that state, was organized, William Allen and his associates were refused recognition, as Masons, by it, precisely as if they were never Masons at all.

The Provincial Grand Lodge, organized by Allen and Franklin twelve or fifteen years before the other, under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, was driven out of existence by it. The members of the obedience of that body were refused recognition by it, and many were re-made under its authority, precisely as if they were profanes. Indeed, so far as can now be discovered, neither William Allen nor Benjamin Franklin were ever recognized as Masons, during their lives, by the dominant provincial grand lodge while it existed, or the grand lodge which succeeded it. It has remained for that grand lodge in the present generation to repudiate

practically its action in its early days and do justice to the memory of these eminent men and Masons, by publishing their portraits and endeavoring (but in vain) to make them the progenitors of the grand lodge.

He regrets the definition enacted by Iowa by which an unaffiliate is declared to be one whose membership in a recognized lodge has been severed on account of sentence for an offence: a non-affiliate, one whose membership has been severed in some other manner, but thinks it may have been "necessary for consistency's sake, as the whole basis of this kind of legislation is that a non-affiliate is as bad as a suspended or expelled Mason, and if anything *a little worse*." Continuing, he quotes the second section (fixing the status of non-affiliates), which we reproduce with his comments:

2. They have the right of petitioning for re-instatement. They shall not have Masonic aid, nor be permitted to visit lodges, walk in Masonic processions, or receive Masonic burial, but shall still be subject to Masonic discipline, and are under those obligations which can never be repudiated nor laid aside.

Ah, we find that the definition *was* necessary, only the slight distinction in *name* is altogether unnecessary. In Iowa expelled, suspended, and non-affiliated Masons are placed on the same level: a brother too poor in his own judgment to belong to a lodge, is placed by this law on a level with the one expelled for violating Masonic obligations! "They shall not have Masonic aid, nor be permitted to visit lodges!" Where, oh, where was Bro. Parvin with his views of "the inherent rights of lodges?" We have not agreed with him in his views, but this law almost converts us. That a non-affiliate shall *have no right* to those privileges is sound doctrine: but that a lodge or a Mason shall not be allowed to grant Masonic aid to one, is simply monstrous; a lodge may aid a profane, *but not a non-affiliate!* But the grim irony of the climax of this law, that they "are under those obligations which can never be repudiated nor laid aside" would be laughable, were it not so terrible. The grand lodge, the lodge and the Mason, who is a member of a lodge, have no obligations towards the non-affiliate that may not be "repudiated nor laid aside:" it is the latter class only that are not the fortunate possessor of that power! We protest against this legislation, not only as an attempt to authorize individual Masons to "repudiate and lay aside" their obligations but to *compel* them to do so. The tendency to make Masonry an article of merchandise, to be sold to select paying customers, has given us great anxiety, but that such a Masonic body as the Grand Lodge of Iowa should give in its adhesion to the doctrine makes us heart-sick.

And what's the good? The non-affiliate will still be there. If the promoters of this law had studied the statistics, they would have known that this forcing policy utterly fails to prevent, in the slightest degree, the evil of non-affiliation. It *may* prevent the annoyance of a few appeals for aid, but even that is doubtful.

Twenty-two years ago we criticised some remarks of Bro. DRUMMOND which we thought tended to strengthen the tendency which crops

out in the Iowa legislation and which had just then found expression—for the first time, we think, outside of frontier or new jurisdictions—in the legislation of New York. In our review of New York we made as vigorous a protest as we knew how to do against the inequitable and unmasonic deprivation of rights which non-affiliates suffered under that and all kindred legislation. Today it warms the cockles of our heart to find Bro. DRUMMOND, Bro. FELLOWS, of Louisiana, Bro. SCHULTZ, of Maryland, and others of the old guard dealing sledge hammer blows at the same evil and compelling attention to the gravity of the situation, in the interests of Masonry.

MANITOBA, 1895.

20TH ANNUAL.

WINNIPEG.

JULY 12.

Thirty-two grand jurisdictions were represented during the session, Illinois by JOHN LESLIE, past district deputy grand master.

The completion of two decades of existence as a grand lodge naturally led the grand master (THOMAS TWEED) to a retrospective view:

Upon entering the third decade of our existence as a grand lodge we can look back with pardonable pride upon our past history. What a small beginning was ours! What numberless difficulties were met and overcome! What memories crowd in upon us, some pleasant, while the thought of those brethren who were wont to meet with us in the past, and who are now among the departed, brings to our faces a momentary shadow, yet their upright lives and bright example are indeed a blessed inheritance.

He deemed none of his decisions of sufficient importance to report. He mentioned, however, that several requests had been received from lodges for permission for one lodge to confer the first degree for another, but pending the report of the jurisprudence committee, to whom the question had been previously referred, he had withheld his consent. The grand lodge adopted the following after having amended it by adding, "but that the action of the grand master in the special circumstances was advisable and is approved:"

"In reference to decision number one, of M.W. Bro. D. J. Goggin, grand master, as contained in his address to grand lodge, this committee, without consideration of the question of prerogative, is of the opinion that there is no power under the constitution for one lodge to confer the degree of entered apprentice at the request of another lodge, and it is further the opinion of this committee that such degree

can only be conferred by the lodge to which the petition for initiation was presented, and by which the petitioner was accepted."

And so the question of prerogative got consideration after all.

The fire, noted at the close of our notice of Manitoba last year, which destroyed nearly all the property of the grand lodge, wiped out the library completely. The appeal of the grand secretary and librarian (WM. G. SCOTT) to the grand secretaries of other jurisdictions, and to other brethren at home and abroad, for assistance in repairing the loss, met with prompt and gratifying responses, and he promises a catalogue at the earliest possible date, in which the names of the donors will appear. In the list of donors we find the names of Grand Secretary DILL, G. W. BARNARD, and H. W. STANNARD, of Illinois, and of JOHN LESLIE, Winnipeg, our grand representative.

The grand lodge found considerable business cut out for it by a committee on revision appointed during the recess.

The section on membership was temporarily amended, the amendment to stand repealed at the close of the annual communication of 1897 and the following be substituted therefor:

"All grand officers, all past elective grand officers of this grand lodge, past masters who have filled the chair of W. master in this jurisdiction, masters and wardens of lodges, and all past masters who are, at the opening of the grand lodge in 1897, entitled to vote in grand lodge, and being subscribing members of lodges."

The following is the amended law relating to dimission:

"A member of a lodge in good standing, and whose dues are paid, may withdraw at any time by making an application for such withdrawal at a regular meeting, and he shall receive a certificate of the fact of such withdrawal. Membership in the lodge shall terminate upon the granting a dimit. No recommendatory certificate shall be given a brother so withdrawing, except by special vote of the majority of the members of the lodge then present."

A proposed amendment attempting to define Masonic offences in detail and which in addition to all public crimes and misdemeanors involving moral turpitude, specified twenty others, was killed.

The proceedings contain an interesting letter from Bro. SIR. JOHN SCHULTZ, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, containing reminiscences of the formation of Northern Light Lodge at Fort Garry. Sir JOHN still hopes to find the original dispensation, granted by Grand Master PIERSON, of Minnesota.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges, one of them being Northwest Mounted Police Lodge, at Regina. Assiniboia: took steps looking to securing for itself an act of incorporation from the legislative assembly of the Northwest Territories: conferred the past rank of the office they had held upon eight of the nine district deputy grand

masters: exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, then in session: presented the junior past grand master, D. J. GOGGIN, with a handsome chain collar and ordered a suitable testimonial to his now retiring successor, Grand Master THOMAS TWEED; formally welcomed the newly commissioned grand representatives present; selected Winnipeg as the place of next meeting, and adopted the following relative to points of law and usage, reported by the committee on grand master's address:

Your committee approves of the action of the grand master in refusing to permit one lodge to confer the degree of E. A. at the request of another lodge. To have granted the dispensation, would have, in the opinion of your committee, been contrary to the provisions of the constitution.

Your committee strongly concurs with the grand master in refusing to grant dispensations for public installations, and is pleased to note that the decision of the grand master has lessened the number of applications for such privileges.

CHARLES NAPIER BELL was elected grand master; WILLIAM GEORGE SCOTT re-elected grand secretary, both of Winnipeg.

There is no report on correspondence, the chairman of the committee (Grand Secretary SCOTT) reporting that owing to the destruction by fire of nearly all the proceedings of other grand lodges, and the resultant confusion, it had been found impossible to prepare a report as directed by the grand lodge. And so a fire at far away Winnipeg brings loss to us all.

MARYLAND, 1895.

109TH ANNUAL.

BALTIMORE.

NOVEMBER 19.

In this pamphlet we strike "pay dirt" at the first stroke of the spade. Next page to the fly leaf we find this record:

TUESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1895.

The W. M. grand master assembled the grand officers in his office and informed them he was about to exercise his prerogative of making a Mason at sight.

The grand secretary read a petition from Hugh K. Walker, minister of the gospel, aged 33 years, recommended by the grand master.

The grand master and grand officers repaired to Fidelity Lodge No. 136, which was in session.

The M.W. grand master assumed the chair, and the grand officers the other stations, when Brother Walker was introduced and initiated, and afterwards passed to the degree of Fellow Craft and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in regular order.

The grand master and grand officers retired, and the W. master and officers of Fidelity lodge resumed their stations.

Brother Walker's petition for membership was presented to the lodge, upon which a ballot was had and he declared elected.

JACOB H. MEDAIRDY,

Grand Secretary.

The last sentence indicates that a portion of the minutes of Fidelity Lodge No. 136 has crept into the grand lodge record. It seems incomplete, inasmuch as there is no record of a dispensation to permit the lodge to ballot on the petition without regard to time.

As no reason was assigned by the grand master for this exercise of his prerogative we can only guess that it was simply that making a Mason at sight might not become a lost art.

The representative of Illinois, the venerable JOHN S. BERRY, past grand master, was not present at either of the communications.

At the semi-annual communication (May 14) the grand master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) opened the grand lodge in ample form. He presented no regular address but "harangued the brethren" verbally on the condition of the craft in the state.

Past Grand Master JOHN J. CROUCH, of New York, the representative of Maryland near the grand lodge of the Empire State, was a visitor.

Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ, chairman of the committee on correspondence, called attention to an important typographical error by which the committee was made to misquote the law respecting waiver of jurisdiction over rejected material by substituting the word "majority" for the correct word, "unanimous."

A memorial minute, adopted, proffering the condolence of Maryland to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on the death of Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, says:

In ripe learning, long and faithful service, broad and catholic views, amiable and loving regard for his fellows, and in all that goes to make up the good man and true Mason, our brother was fairly entitled to rank as the "first Mason of the republic."

The record of his long and well-spent life constitutes an object lesson worthy of the admiration and emulation of the craft wheresoever dispersed.

The same committee who last year reported on the grand honors, this year reported on the following resolution:

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.

As in the former case two reports were presented, the cleavage line of the committee being the same. Past Junior Grand Warden GRAHAM DUKEHART and Grand Secretary MEDAURY taking the ground "that when a lodge is opened and tiled, under no circumstances can the officers and members leave the hall, or room, in a body, without calling off or closing." Continuing, the committee say:

The calling off of a lodge is the suspension of the private work or business of the lodge for any public work or purpose consistent with the usage of Masonry; it may be for the purpose of laying a corner stone, burial of the dead, unveiling a statue, or for refreshments; and the object is so stated when the lodge is called off.

Fifty-six grand lodges had been inquired of as to the practice prevailing therein, and replies received from forty-seven. Thirty-one, including Illinois, do not call off; fourteen do. The committee appeal to the usage laid down by the Grand Lodge of England, respecting which they hold that the term "adjourned" is equivalent to calling off.

The minority of the committee, Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ, is unable to assent to the meaning the majority attach to the word *adjourn*, and says:

The same term appears in one or more of the forms in most of the old Ahirman Recons and text-books, and it is also in the present regulation of the Grand Lodge of England, for the laying of foundation stones, etc., and reads as follows:

"The grand lodge being *opened* at a convenient place, and the necessary directions and instructions given, it is adjourned (the brethren being in their proper clothing and jewels and wearing white gloves), and the procession moves in the following order (which is that as laid down in all the text-books), to the place where the foundation stone is to be laid."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, "the procession returns to the place from which it set out and the grand lodge is *closed*." I understand this to mean, the grand lodge *adjourns in procession* from the place where it was *opened* to the place where the ceremony takes place: that it is *open* during the entire performance of the ceremony, otherwise it could *not be closed* at the conclusion of them.

My position in this regard is strengthened by the fact that in Coles's Maryland Ahirman Recons and most of the text-books, which follow to some extent this form in one or more instances, the following words are used at the conclusion of the ceremonies: The grand lodge again forms in procession, as at first, and returns to the room *where it was opened*, the laws of the order are rehearsed, and the grand lodge is *closed* in ample form."

I am further fortified in this position by the opinions recently received from four among the most eminent Masonic jurists of our country—Past Grand Master Drummond, of Maine; Robbins of Illinois; Speed, of Mississippi, and Grand Secretary Singleton, of the District of Columbia, who all say the word *adjourn*, as used in the English regulations, can have no other meaning than the one I have given to it.

The following is conclusive as to the present usage in England and of the meaning there attached to the word:

I received, a few months since, a letter from the distinguished Masonic writer, Bro. William J. Hugan, in which he says: "When the grand lodge (England) assembles for a great function, as at Truro, to lay the foundation stone of the cathedral, we *opened* in ample form, and then adjourned and went in procession to the site. When after labor was over, with our grand master we returned to Truro Hall and *closed* the grand lodge." (*The italics are his.*)

Bro. SCHULTZ gives the results of an exhaustive examination of the records of public work in Maryland and of the proceedings of nearly all the English-speaking grand lodges of the world, and in both the preponderance of the evidence is largely in favor of his position. Of the latter he says:

I have examined the published proceedings of all of them for several years, and among nearly *two hundred* accounts of the laying of corner stones, funerals, dedications of halls in public, St. John's Day celebrations, etc., that I have seen. I have not found more than four or five jurisdictions in which either of the terms *called off*, or *adjourn*, is used. The language almost universally used being as follows: Grand lodge *opened* in the entered apprentice (or Master Mason's) degree (invariably in the master's degree on funeral occasions.) The grand master stated the object of the special communication, when the grand marshal was ordered to form the procession, which then moved to the place where the ceremonies were to be performed, and, at the conclusion thereof, returned and the grand lodge was *closed*.

Believing the doctrine of the resolution to be not only in harmony with the usage of the fraternity for the first one hundred years of its existence in Maryland, but also in accord with the present practice of the greater part of all the grand lodges of the world, he recommended its adoption. On a call of lodges his (minority) report was adopted. We have been surprised that any other practice ever obtained a foothold.

At the annual communication the grand lodge was opened in due form by the deputy grand master, and the grand master's entrance was subsequently proclaimed and he was received with the grand honors, after the custom which has prevailed since the present incumbent has occupied the grand east.

Greeting the grand lodge for the tenth consecutive time as the chief executive, Grand Master SHRYOCK, in his brief address, nat-

urally took a retrospective view of the decade. After a tribute to the loved and honored dead of that period, he says:

I have always considered that the first duty of the grand master was, at all hazards, to protect the interests of the craft, so far as it lay in his power so to do. During my administration there has been but few occasions when it was necessary for me to exercise a prerogative invested in the grand master from time immemorial, and I regret to be compelled to report that such an occasion did arise during the past year. I learned that one of our lodges had elected to receive the entered apprentice degree, a man of notorious character, one who had been expelled from a legislative body in our state for malfeasance in office. I immediately notified this lodge not to confer the degree of Masonry upon this candidate, but to return to him the funds in their possession; and I further admonished them, that should they continue to receive and act favorably upon material which would be a discredit to the fraternity, I should consider it my duty to arrest their charter and lay the matter before the grand lodge. My instructions in the matter were complied with. I cannot understand how this lodge could have acted favorably upon this applicant when his disgrace was a matter of public record, and, in fact, of public notoriety.

Referring to which, the following from the report of the committee on address met the views of the grand lodge:

His course in arresting a lodge from conferring the degree on an unworthy person, must commend itself to every member of the jurisdiction; and we indulge the hope that the representatives of the lodges will see to it that that part at least of the address shall be read in open lodge for the instruction of the brethren.

Among the dispensations reported we find the following:

October 7.—Annapolis Lodge No. 89, to lay the corner stone of a church on Friday, October 11, 1895.

October 8.—Mount Ararat Lodge No. 44, to lay the corner stone of the Methodist Church South, located at Jarrattsville, Maryland, on October 23, 1895.

Does this mean that in Maryland this function is not always performed by the grand master either in person or by proxy?

Steps were taken to erect a new monument over the remains of Dr. JOHN CRAWFORD, past grand master, in place of one erected shortly after his death in 1873, which being of sandstone had yielded to the tooth of time. The committee deputed by the "Maryland Association of Veterans" to present the matter to the grand lodge say of him:

Dr. John Crawford was one of the most distinguished physicians of his day, and one of the most prominent citizens of this then young city of Baltimore. He was also a zealous and ardent Mason and occupied the grand east of this grand lodge with signal ability, with the exception of one year, from 1800 to 1813—a period of thirteen years. He perhaps did more to give tone and character to the grand lodge than any of his predecessors.

The new monument will be a reproduction of the original in enduring marble.

Permission was given to a lodge to apply to the General Assembly of Maryland for an amendment to its charter, enlarging its property-holding qualification, and after a forcible address by the grand chaplain in the interest of the Masonic Aid Association (an insurance society²), the cause was commended by the grand lodge, whose good will had been bespoken by the grand master in his address.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, grand master; JACOB H. MEDAIRDY, grand secretary, were re-elected, both of Baltimore.

The report on correspondence (120 pp.), again from the strong hand of Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ, reviews the proceedings of fifty-six grand lodges, twelve of them for two years. This large number of double reviews is due to the fact that the report was presented as usual at the semi-annual communication, but as it had been determined to continue the new departure of printing the proceedings of the semi-annual and annual communications in the volume, he added to his report a review of such proceedings as came to hand after the close of the May communication.

Illinois for 1894 receives fraternal notice. Grand Master GODDARD'S address is characterized as an able document, and all his decisions are regarded as correct except that one holding that action waiving jurisdiction cannot be reconsidered. Of this he says:

We hold, that if, after a waiver of jurisdiction has been granted, facts are brought to light that would have made it unwise to have waived jurisdiction over a rejected petitioner, it would not only be proper, but it would be a duty to rescind such waiver.

He agrees with us that "the creation of charity funds by equal (we should have said uniform, for the essence of the criticism was that it is most unequal) per capita taxation is a departure from the true principles of Masonic charity, because it does not take into account the relative ability of brethren to contribute."

Bro. SCHULTZ regrets that a brother reviewer who had expressed the opinion that any brother using a "cipher" ritual should be made to suffer the most condign punishment, and, if a lodge, "it should be blotted out of existence," he failed to say what course should be pursued towards *grand lodges* that *authorize* the use of *printed and cipher rituals*.

Grand Master ORME, of California (following the Ohio precedent made in the interest of one of the high rite factions in the recent anti-Cerneau war in that jurisdiction), having decided that a master was not bound by the instructions of his lodge to vote in a certain

way on a question to come up in the grand lodge, although the lodge had a right to instruct him. Bro. SCHULTZ pertinently says:

What do *instructions* amount to if the party instructed is not required to carry them out? In the opinion of your committee, the master *must* vote on a measure pending in grand lodge as his lodge may formally instruct him to do. The old regulations expressly say: "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 lodge, etc., because their masters and wardens are *their representatives* and are supposed to speak their minds."

Touching the newly-enacted definition of the synonymous terms unaffiliated and non-affiliated by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, he says:

Here we have something *brand new*. Hereafter we must not say a brother has been suspended, but he has been *unaffiliated*.

We respectfully submit that a grand lodge cannot *rightfully* forbid its subordinates to extend Masonic charity, or to bury a non-affiliate Mason: one who has simply dimitted from his lodge. Lodges have rights which, in our opinion, the grand lodge cannot (properly) take from them, and the matter of extending its charity is one of those rights.

Of his differences with Bro. DRUMMOND about the word "congregate" as it occurs in the old regulations—which we have always understood as Bro. SCHULTZ does—he says:

He still maintains that we give a "*false meaning*" to the word *congregate* in the old regulation II, and, as heretofore, contends that the word means the call for the lodge meeting. We do not care to go over the ground again, especially at this time, and will only say, that we have conversed with many intelligent brethren in various parts of our country and have met *none*, besides himself, and Brother Todd of Minnesota, who disagree with our explanation of that word; and furthermore, the grand lodges generally of this country must understand its meaning as we do; for, with the exception of some four or five, all prohibit their lodges from being opened in the absence of the master and both wardens.

We add this suggestion for Brother Drummond's *thoughtful* consideration—admitting, as he contends, that "congregate" means the call or notice issued by the warden for a meeting of the lodge: now, is it not natural to suppose that it sometimes happened in the days when the regulations were adopted as it sometimes happens in our day, that the master, fully expecting to be present at a meeting of his lodge, is at the *last* moment prevented from attending? The past master in such a case, according to Brother Drummond, certainly *cannot* preside, for the warden would not have time to *congregate* the lodge; that is, to issue a call for the meeting. We feel well assured that Brother Drummond will ultimately agree with us, that the old regulations, 1723 and as amended, 1738, clearly inhibit a past master from presiding over a lodge in the absence of the master and wardens.

Bro. SCHULTZ believes that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is a most wholesome one, and that it is in perfect accord with the entire policy of the fraternity, but that the frequency of cases arising out of difference in grand lodge regulations on the subject shows the necessity of finding a common ground whereon all can stand in order to obviate the increasing friction which threatens the common peace.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1895.

104TH ANNUAL.

BOSTON.

DECEMBER 11.

We find ourselves lacking the proceedings of the March quarterly communication.

This was a year of centenaries among Massachusetts lodges, no less than four celebrating their one hundredth anniversaries, viz.: Republican, at Greenfield, where the oration was delivered by the Rev. Bro. P. VOORHEES FITCH; Evening Star, Lee, historical address by the Rev. THOMAS POST; Columbian, Boston, historical address by WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN, oration by E. BENTLEY YOUNG, and original poem by CHARLES W. STEVENS; Middlesex, Framingham, historical address by Grand Secretary SERENO D. NICKERSON. At Bunker Hill monument, Charleston, on the 17th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the grand lodge participated in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the erection of the first monument to Grand Master Gen. JOSEPH WARREN. The celebration was held under the auspices of King Solomon's Lodge, calling together lodges from all parts of the state, five thousand brethren marching in the procession. The governor of the commonwealth, Bro. FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE, delivered a brief but powerful oration, in the course of which he said:

And, my friends, when we consider that the nation is made up of individuals, when we consider that the perfect republic is that in which each does his part, and bears his burden, and is willing to make honorable compact with his country, then you see the relations which must directly come between the man and his country.

Is it for you to drive a hard bargain with the commonwealth, to insist upon tremendous payment for whatever you may contribute of your ability, or of your goods, to the commonwealth? Is your purpose to catch so much, and give so little?

Are you going to avoid service in the militia, in the jury-box, in the caucus, in the town meeting, or in the church, where your duty

calls upon you? Today, my friends, you are not asked to volunteer for the field of battle: the glory which may be yours does not come with cannon and the blare of trumpets, but in the silent, patient work, the kind which Warren did before the day of glory which immortalized him.

In the meetings of the committee of safety, in the town meetings, in the conferences with neighbors, where the self-sacrificing spirit said, "Let any man go ahead if he is a better soldier than I am," it was there he showed himself the true patriot, and in that spirit the message of Warren comes to you today.

At the centennial of Middlesex Lodge, Bro. NICKERSON, in his interesting oration, tells the story of the rescue of Capt. JONATHAN MAYNARD, its first master, a native of Framingham, and a graduate of Harvard, who was saved from burning at the stake by JOSEPH BRANT, the Mohawk chief, whose sister MOLLY became the second wife of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON. The incident is given from the history of Framingham by Bro. the Rev. JOSIAH H. TEMPLE:

While his regiment was stationed at or near West Point, on the 30th of May, 1778, Lieut. Maynard, with a small party, went on a foraging excursion to a considerable distance from the camp, when they were set upon by a scouting band of Indians, and after a sharp skirmish taken prisoners. They were conducted for a distance of several miles away from the American lines, when a halt was made and all but the lieutenant were tomahawked and scalped. As he wore a sword, he was considered a greater prize, and was carried to the camp of Brant, their chieftain.

After a brief consultation, it was decided to burn the captive. The fagots were collected, he was tied to a tree, and the fire was about to be kindled. Although a stranger to all in the group, and ignorant of the fact that the Indian chief was a Freemason, as his last hope, Lieut. Maynard gave a Masonic sign. It was recognized by Brant, who was standing by, and he ordered the execution to be postponed. Maynard was put under guard, and in due time, with other prisoners, was sent to Quebec, where he was held in captivity until December 26, 1780, when he was exchanged.

We do not know on what authority Bro. NICKERSON tells the story of a similar rescue by BRANT two years before, which occurred at a fortified post held by the patriots on the St. Lawrence, about forty miles above Montreal, and known as "The Cedars." Towards the close of the Canadian campaign it was ingloriously surrendered to a combined force of British regulars and Indians:

On the following day, May 20, 1776, a small relieving force, not knowing of the surrender, approached the post, were attacked by the Indians, and after a sharp conflict compelled to surrender. Brant is said to have been very efficient in controlling the Indians and preventing a massacre of the prisoners. Among the latter, and severely wounded, was Captain John, afterwards colonel, McKinstry, of Livingston's Manor, New York. He was selected as a special victim, and preparations were made for putting him to death by fire. He was

rescued by the personal exertions of Brant, treated with kindness while a prisoner, and formed a friendship with Brant which continued until the death of the chieftain. The latter never visited the neighborhood without spending a few days with Col. McKinstry. At the time of his last visit, about the year 1805, they together attended the lodge in the city of Hudson, where he attracted great attention.

The charters of all the lodges who celebrated their centennial anniversaries were issued by the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge," established by WARREN under a deputation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and hence were signed by PAUL REVERE, who was grand master in 1795-96-97. During his three years' service he signed the charters of twenty-three lodges, of which only two are extinct, although two more have been revived under other charters.

At the quarterly communication of June 12, pending amendments to the grand constitutions were reported upon and adopted, the first of which pertains to lodge jewels. Under the change the blazing sun and the moon disappear from the square and compasses which are united within a circle; and the change in the jewel of a past master is indicated by the italicized words inserted in the old definition, which was otherwise as follows:

"The Jewel of a Past Master shall be the blazing Sun within the *Square and* Compasses extended on a Quadrant."

We cannot divine for what reason the well-nigh universal sun and moon of the elder days were, some years ago, taken out of the deacons' jewels; but we think we can divine why the square gets into the jewel of a past master. As the practice would not conform to the definition, the definition has been made to conform to the practice. The manufacturing jewelers in that jurisdiction long ago enriched their past master's jewel with a square, and few have been manufactured there within the last third of a century that did not contain it. We do not *know* what proportion they bore to those of the authorized pattern in the grand lodge that voted on this amendment, but we exercise a Yankee's privilege of *guessing* that a constitutional majority of the past masters who have been decorated by their appreciative lodges, wore jewels of the "improved" pattern. A saving proviso permits those old lodges who have the sun and the moon in the jewels of their deacons to retain the same presumably without the added "circle" of the new definition.

Another amendment of greater practical importance refers to waiver of jurisdiction over rejected candidates, which, under the peculiar jurisprudence of Massachusetts, is accomplished by the uniting of six brethren, three of whom must be the master and wardens (who also possess the power of veto), in recommending the candidate to another lodge. How the regulation has heretofore worked, and

the character of the amendment adopted is sufficiently indicated by the following from the report of the committee on by-laws and charters:

The purpose of the first paragraph of this amendment is to prevent the possibility of a rejected candidate obtaining a waiver of jurisdiction and recommendation which could be used in *any* lodge. Cases of this kind have come to the knowledge of the committee within the past year, the name of the lodge which was to receive the petition being left in blank, to be filled in at the pleasure of the candidate or his friends. The amendment specifies the lodge which may receive the petition.

The further object of this amendment is to make it more difficult for an unworthy man, who has been rejected for cause, to gain admission to the fraternity.

By having the request read in the lodge, and requiring it to lie over for one month, an opportunity is given to the members to object if they have cause.

Under the present regulation, a release is often given without the knowledge of any members beyond the six whose signatures are required. No record is made of it by the lodge which gives the release, and the members of that lodge are often surprised to see their rejected candidate enter their own lodge as a visitor some months later.

It is also possible, under the amendment, for a deserving man, whose rejection has been influenced by personal malice or other insufficient cause, to have justice done him by receiving a recommendation to another lodge.

Still another amendment was adopted, which touches the right of a brother to membership in the lodge in which he is raised. Prior to 1892 the Massachusetts constitutions permitted the lodges to require that brethren raised therein should afterwards be regularly proposed and elected before they could become members thereof, but in that year the following was adopted:

The fees for initiating, crafting, and raising shall entitle the applicant to membership in the lodge which accepts his application, without further charge or ballot.

Now the following proviso is added:

Provided, however, that he shall sign the by-laws within six months from the date of raising; and reserving the right of objection by any member to such signing, for cause, the sufficiency of which shall be determined by the vote of a majority of the members present at a regular monthly communication.

The grand lodge received from Bro. JOHN H. COLLAMORE, of Boston, a check for \$5,000, the first contribution toward a charity fund which he proposed to create, to be placed in charge of the trustees of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust, and another most acceptable gift from Bro. JOHN C. SOLEY, of Soley Lodge, being a por-

trait of his grandfather, JOHN SOLEY, who was grand master in 1827, 1828, and 1829.

A special communication was held August 27 to review the Knights Templar parade on the occasion of the twenty-sixth triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States. During the triennial week the grand master (EDWIN B. HOLMES) was at the Masonic Temple each day to extend the courtesies and welcome of the grand lodge to the grand masters and other grand officers of sister grand lodges, and judging from the echoes in the proceedings that have come under our notice the hospitable record of the jurisdiction was admirably sustained; as subsequently reported he entertained, on August 29, at the Hull Yacht club, Grand Masters SHRYOCK, of Maryland; HASKINS, of Vermont; WALKER, of New Brunswick; BOYCE, of Florida; FREDERICKS, of Arizona; LOWDEN, of Rhode Island, and HAYS, of New Hampshire. There were at dinner the representatives of 80,000 Masons.

There were also in Boston at that time, Grand Masters BOWERING, of Michigan; SAWYER, of South Carolina; DIXON, of the District of Columbia, and HOUGH, of Missouri, who were prevented by various circumstances from accepting his hospitality.

At the quarterly of September 11, held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, the grand master reported the partial destruction by fire, on the 7th of September, of the beautiful temple so lately thronged with thousands of admiring visitors. Happily the library, portraits, records, etc., escaped the fire and were only slightly damaged by water. While the fire was still raging the Odd Fellows' Hall Association offered the use of their hall free of expense which offer he accepted for that communication.

The board of directors of the grand lodge were authorized to arrange for the repair or sale of the temple, for the purchase of a new site if deemed advisable, and for the erection of another building, reporting to the grand lodge before a definite bargain was concluded; and steps were taken—which proved successful—to secure an amendment of the act of incorporation enlarging its property, holding qualification from five hundred thousand dollars for real estate and fifty thousand dollars for personal estate, to two million dollars for the former and two hundred thousand for the latter. Another gift of \$5,000 was received from Bro JOHN H. CALLAMORE for the charity fund to which his name had been given.

At a special communication, held October 16, the deputy grand master, S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE, presided, Grand Master HOLMES having sought rest in the Rocky Mountains after his over-worked summer.

Committees on adjustment reported that the insurance companies would pay \$88,880.86 on the damage to the building, and \$21,298.84 on loss of personal property by the fire at the temple. The directors were authorized to sell the temple property, but not empowered to purchase a new site.

At the quarterly of December 11 (the annual), held in the temple, Grand Master HOLMES announced the death of HENRY G. WOOD, past junior grand warden, at the age of forty-two, and of CHAUNCEY SLEEPER RICHARDS, district deputy grand master, at fifty-four.

Of a visit to Hyde Park Lodge, Hyde Park, the grand master says:

Among the guests present was W. Bro. Henry A. Denny, who was 93 years of age in October last, and was made a Master Mason in Leicester seventy-two years ago: subsequently he became a member of Morning Star lodge, Worcester, and he still retains his membership there. Next to Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridge, Bro. Denny is supposed to be the oldest Mason in Massachusetts.

Temporary quarters for the grand lodge and for other Masonic bodies to be provided for, had been found on the sixth floor of the Boylston Building, corner of Boylston and Washington streets. Of this he says:

A contract has been made for leasing these premises for the term of three years from December 1, with the privilege of two more years: plans have been drawn for the necessary alterations: some of the contracts have been made, and the work has already commenced. It is hoped that the Masonic bodies will be able to occupy the new apartments in the month of February. The rents will be apportioned in such a manner as to reimburse the grand lodge for all, or nearly all, its expenditures on the premises.

The new quarters thus provided will, in a fairly satisfactory manner, meet the wants of the grand lodge and other bodies formerly meeting in the temple, until a new temple shall be erected.

He announced the completion of the printing of the volume of the grand lodge records, covering the years from 1733 to 1792 inclusive, and containing the proceedings of St. John's and Massachusetts grand lodges. The work has been very expensive, and the edition is limited, and the nominal price of \$2.00 per volume will be charged therefor.

He has the following sensible recommendations:

I herewith submit some recommendations for your consideration. They concern the introduction of certain practices into our lodge work which are clearly innovations, and are not warranted by the requirements of our grand constitutions.

I refer, first, to the use of the stereopticon. It mars the simplicity and grandeur of our work and adds nothing to its impressiveness. It introduces a new, unwarranted practice, which, if allowed to continue, might be used as a precedent for numerous other innovations. Where I have known the stereopticon to be used, I have on my own responsi-

bility ordered its discontinuance. The brethren seem to have cheerfully conformed to my desire.

I refer, secondly, to the practice of dressing the Fellow Crafts in an ancient and unusual garb, and the introduction of fancy evolutions and paraphernalia unknown until our day. These are innovations and have no warrant in our grand constitutions. The costuming might serve as a precedent for the clothing of all the officers of a lodge in distinctive and expensive regalia. Where my attention has been called to these matters I have requested their discontinuance.

Thirdly, I believe that music adds greatly to the impressiveness of the work and is much to be desired, but that it is being introduced at some points where it detracts rather than adds to the ritual. We do not want the music to be so pronounced that it is made the chief feature.

I recommend that the grand lodge order the discontinuance in this jurisdiction of the use of the stereopticon, of the costuming of the Fellow Crafts, that the subject of the introduction of music into our ritual be considered by a committee, and that exemplifications of the work be made obligatory in each district annually, or at least once in two years.

Five thousand dollars was appropriated out of the surplus receipts of the year to the Masonic education and charity trust: \$1,000 was received from the Lodge of St. Andrew, to be invested by the trustees of the above-named trust, and known as the "Lodge of St. Andrew Fund," and an additional \$5,000 from Bro. JOHN H. COLLAMORE, to be added to the fund named for the munificent donor.

EDWIN B. HOLMES, of Boston, grand master; SERENO D. NICKERSON, Cambridge, recording grand secretary, were re-elected. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Boston.

At the stated communication of December 27, the grand officers were installed: the recording grand secretary made his report, including an acknowledgment of the receipt of the printed proceedings of the various grand lodges with which Massachusetts is in fraternal correspondence, and the rest is in the language of the record:

At five minutes after six o'clock p.m. the brethren were called from labor to refreshment, and proceeded without form to the rooms of the Exchange Club, on the corner of Milk and Batterymarch streets, where the Feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated in due and ancient form, after the manner of Masons.

At twenty minutes after ten o'clock p.m. the brethren were called from refreshment to labor again, and the grand lodge was closed in ample form.

At the feast witty and eloquent speech and good natured chaffing abounded, and to all three of these features Bro. the Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, past grand orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, contributed a generous share.

MICHIGAN, 1896.

52ND ANNUAL.

SAGINAW.

JANUARY 28.

The fly leaf of the Michigan proceedings bears a fine portrait of the retiring grand master, EDWIN L. BOWRING.

Thirty grand jurisdictions contributed to the diplomatic corps. ARBA M. SEYMOUR, the representative of Illinois, was among the absent.

Grand Master BOWRING gives us a most encouraging report of the condition of the craft in Michigan. He announced the death of MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, past grand master, at the ripe age of seventy-seven. He was buried with Masonic honors by the grand lodge. He filled the grand east in 1886, and the obituary committee say of him:

While we meet to review the past and lay out our work for the future, we are also called upon to mourn the loss of our worthy friend and brother, Past Grand Master Michael Shoemaker, whose courage, fidelity, and words of wisdom have endeared him to the craft and raised to his memory a monument which time cannot destroy. For nearly one-half a century he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity of Michigan, having served with honor in the several stations of his lodge and rising to the highest office within its gift.

Following are some of the twenty-two decisions reported:

The following physical imperfections disqualify a person from receiving the degrees of Masonry, viz.:

1. One afflicted with paralysis in his limbs, and who requires the assistance of another person to enable him to walk.

One whose leg is withered, causing him to limp and require the use of a cane in walking.

One who has lost the thumb of his right hand.

One who has lost the third and fourth fingers or a portion of his right hand.

One with a cork leg and foot.

One who is crippled by reason of his foot being crooked and is compelled to walk on the side of his foot.

4. When the W.M. and S.W. have removed from the jurisdiction and are absent from the lodge the J.W. can call a special meeting and perform and discharge all the duties of the W.M. He may call upon members to assist him in the work and lectures.

5. It is residence, and not citizenship, that confers jurisdiction over the applicant for admission. Therefore, a resident, although a citizen of a foreign country, if otherwise qualified, is proper mate-

rial for the degrees of Masonry. Whether he prefers allegiance to another government in preference to this, makes no difference. His allegiance to Masonry may be as loyal in the one case as in the other.

11. A regularly constituted lodge cannot finish the unfinished work of a lodge U.D., because the lodge U.D. cannot comply with the regulation requiring a request of that kind to be preferred under the seal of the lodge.

12. A lodge cannot admit a visitor by an examination in the Council degrees. The examination must be confined to the first three degrees of Masonry. As Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, we know nothing of any other body or order. Some of us may have actual knowledge that there are Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, Royal and Select Masters, etc., etc., but there are many in the lodge that have no knowledge of such institutions. A visitor who cannot make himself known to any Master Mason who has taken no other degrees than the first three degrees of Masonry, by due examination or lawful information, cannot be admitted to visit the lodge. Lawful information does not extend to the visitor's being a member of another or higher (as it is sometimes called) degree in Masonry, but refers to information which is acquired from some one who has sat in the lodge with the visitor and can avouch for him, or who can avouch for him through a due examination as to his Masonic qualifications.

19. Where a lodge in a foreign jurisdiction requests a lodge in this to confer the second and third degrees upon a candidate who has received the first degree in the foreign jurisdiction, it is the duty of the lodge so requested to examine the candidate and if found proficient, to report his proficiency to the lodge in the foreign jurisdiction, and await the result of their ballot.

20. In the absence of the W.M., the warden exercising the duties of the master, may call on a past master to assist in the work. The work, however, is that of the warden acting as master, and should so appear on the records.

21. Inquiry is made as to whether a Master Mason in any way violates his obligation by joining the so-called Egyptian Rite of Memphis, pretending to be Masons; and whether he would render himself liable to charges for unmasonic conduct for affiliating or associating with an expelled Master Mason, and aiding in the formation of Egyptian Rite Masons.

The only limitation placed upon Masons in joining organizations, other than that of Ancient Craft Masonry, is contained in article 8, section 2, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Any and all organizations, associations, or persons within the state of Michigan, professing to have any authority, powers, or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry not derived from this grand lodge, are declared to be clandestine and illegal, and all Masonic intercourse with, or recognition of them, or any of them, is prohibited."

In answer to the second question above asked:

I do not belong to the Egyptian Rite of Memphis; I know nothing of the order referred to, and do not know whether it claims to be a

Masonic body or not, or whether it claims to exercise any of the "authority, powers, or privileges of Ancient Craft Masonry." If it does, all Masonic intercourse with it, or recognition of it, is prohibited, and Masons connecting themselves with it, or lending aid and assistance to it, would be amenable to Masonic discipline. It is only Masonic subjects and Masonic secrets that are prohibited in the intercourse of a Mason with an expelled or a suspended Mason.

It is not to be supposed that in the first decision the grand master attempted to exhaust the catalogue of causes rendering persons physically unfit for the degrees, but that those named were the crop from one year's questions. No. 4, which we hold to be correct, seems to render No. 20 superfluous, as the greater includes the less. No. 5 illustrates the fact that questions along a certain line sometimes seem to be epidemic. From a time when the memory of Masons runneth not to the contrary the craft had been resting unquestioningly on the doctrine so correctly stated that it is residence, not citizenship, which governs, when an Indiana grand master decided to the contrary, but happily only to be overruled, and since then the question has cropped out in several places. No. 11 was approved by the jurisprudence committee, but if it was on the ground stated by the grand master we think the view is a narrow one. The law ought not to be held to mean that the action of a lodge under dispensation cannot be authenticated because it cannot possess a seal.

No. 12 is on lines that are in accord with Illinois precedents. No. 19 was, on the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence, disapproved. The committee say:

Question 19.—This grand body has no regulation upon the subject with reference to a lodge of this jurisdiction receiving a request from a foreign jurisdiction to confer the degrees upon its material.

Article XV. section 6, of grand lodge regulations reads as follows:

"No lodge shall advance a candidate except by ballot, and after an examination in open lodge, by which it shall be proved that he has made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree."

This is the only mode in which a lodge can confer the degrees, and a candidate receiving the degrees in this state at the request of a foreign jurisdiction can only receive them through the same channel and in the same manner as the grand lodge regulations provide. The lodge receiving the material of a foreign jurisdiction for the purpose of conferring the degrees upon its material must comply with our law in doing the work, and not otherwise, as it cannot add to or take from the grand lodge regulations upon this subject.

We presume lodges did work by proxy before any grand lodge had any regulation on the subject. The usage grew up as a matter of convenience and economy to candidates and of good-will between lodges: and in view of this the course marked out by the grand master seems less strained than the denial of the possibility of doing work for a foreign lodge.

The position of the grand master in No. 21 is beyond criticism. More definite knowledge enabled the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1885 to give a more definite answer. Being in possession of letters from the heads of the Egyptian Rite of Memphis and the Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis in this country, each claiming for their respective rites the inherent right to confer in certain contingencies the degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, the grand lodge under a constitutional provision, nearly if not absolutely identical with the section quoted by Grand Master BOWRING, warned the Masons of its obedience that both these rites came within the prohibitions of that provision.

The grand master also decided that it is unmasonic conduct to solicit any person to become a Mason, for which the offender should be disciplined, and this, we are glad to see, was approved.

In his report of special dispensations issued we find the following:

A special dispensation was granted to Fidelity Lodge No. 32, to enable them to confer the degrees upon a Mr. Russell, waiving all fees and the usual requirements. The occasion of granting this dispensation was that this gentleman was present and witnessed a portion of the work during the conferring of the second section of the third degree. Under the circumstances, I considered it my duty to remove all obstacles and make a Master Mason of him as speedily as possible, which was done.

The circumstances attending the case were peculiar. It appears that on the afternoon and evening of October 15, Fidelity Lodge No. 32 held a meeting for work on the third degree. Six lodges of the county of Hillsdale were present and participated in the work, and a large number of brother Masons from different parts of the county: that Edward Russell, not a Master Mason, was admitted to the ante-room by the tyler, who stated he was vouched for: he entered the lodge room and shortly after was discovered, and, on being questioned, acknowledged that he was not a Master Mason. He was promptly removed, and on being questioned as to how he happened to be there, stated that he was there by invitation, supposing that the meeting was open to the public.

On receiving information in an indirect way of what had occurred, I went to Hillsdale for the purpose of holding an investigation: but on my arrival there I found all of the parties connected with the affair, including Mr. Russell, out of town. On my return home I sent the dispensation referred to, and ordered a thorough investigation to be held. The investigation has been held, and I have received the report of the committee, and from their report I believe that it was an honest mistake of the parties who vouched for him.

He urged that the grand lodge should provide for the future maintenance of the Michigan Masonic home, and to this end recommended that the by-laws be so amended as to require each lodge to pay one dollar for each degree conferred, for that purpose.

An amendment to the by-laws in accord with this suggestion was offered, as was another providing that twenty cents per capita of the

revenues to be derived from a revised schedule of taxation. These were lost, as was also a resolution to accept the proffered transfer of the Home to the grand lodge. The vote on the latter, under a call of lodges, was 510 yeas, 573 nays.

Last year the vote on the same question was 444 yeas, to 600 nays.

The grand master discussed one side of the mileage and per diem question: that is, he showed how many lodges drew out of the grand treasury more in the mileage and per diem of their representatives than they paid into it in dues, argued that it was wrong to put the small lodges on equal footing with the large, and recommended that the amount of mileage and per diem paid to each representative should not exceed the amount paid in as per capita dues by the lodge he represents. A proposed amendment to this end went to the committee on jurisprudence, who reported adversely, and their report was adopted. The committee say:

We would regard such a change as unjust, and not dealing on the square with the representatives of the younger and small lodges, who are constituent members of this grand body, who meet all here on the level of equality whether the lodge has forty or 400 members. Every member of our Masonic family, every constituent lodge, should be equally near and equally dear to this grand lodge, and among whom no inequality should exist: who meet in the level of equality on the checkered floor, and with equal representation. All are in the judgment of your committee entitled to this penny a day, from the youngest to the oldest, from the first to the last.

The grand master seems to have lost sight of the fact that the mileage and per diem system is adopted because it is deemed for the interest of the whole craft that all lodges should be represented, the weak and distant as well as the strong and those located near the grand lodge. It is entirely equitable, because the member of the weak lodge pays precisely the same amount for the privilege of being represented as the member of the strong lodge does.

The grand master announced that Grand Secretary CONOVER had in preparation a complete history of Freemasonry in Michigan from the earliest date up to the close of the semi-centennial year: that the edition would be limited to one thousand copies and sold only by subscription. A special committee, seconded his suggestion that every lodge should become a subscriber, and in this the grand lodge concurred.

The grand secretary (JEFFERSON S. CONOVER) "drops into poetry" in his general report, it being in verse throughout, and with such success that WALT WHITMAN'S metrical cataloguing no longer stands in a class by itself.

The committee appointed one year before to revise and re-write WEBB'S Monitor reported the completion of their work, recommending that it be printed, distributed to the lodges, and be subjected to

the practical test of at least a year's general use before final adoption. This was agreed to.

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

In the matter of complaint against Golden Rule Lodge No. 159, F. and A. M., your committee, upon investigation, find: that January 4, 1896, Grand Master Owen Scott of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois addressed a communication to the most worshipful grand master of this grand jurisdiction, calling his attention to the fact that Mendon Lodge No. 449, at Mendon, in the state of Illinois, had made complaint that Golden Rule lodge had invaded its jurisdiction by accepting and conferring the degrees upon Harry B. Coffield, who, they claimed, belonged to and was subject to the jurisdiction of Mendon lodge.

Your committee, upon investigation, find the following facts: That the said Harry B. Coffield left Mendon, Illinois, in 1891 and has not resided there since: that he arrived at his majority in 1893 and has since that time resided continuously out of the jurisdiction of Mendon Lodge, and since 1894 has resided at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and within the jurisdiction of Golden Rule Lodge.

Your committee further find from evidence that it was the intention of Harry B. Coffield to remove from the jurisdiction of Mendon lodge in 1893, without any intention of returning for the purpose of a residence, and your committee therefore find that Mendon Lodge No. 449, of the Grand Jurisdiction of the State of Illinois, has no cause of complaint against Golden Rule lodge.

Your committee, in the investigation of this case, however, have discovered the fact, that Golden Rule Lodge received the application of Harry B. Coffield before he had resided one year within its jurisdiction, and while the report of the committee on such application distinctly stated that the applicant had resided within the jurisdiction for upwards of a year, we deem it proper to call the attention of Golden Rule lodge to the necessity of the exercise of the utmost vigilance and most careful scrutiny in the acceptance of material.

The grand lodge denied a fresh petition from CALVIN C. BURT for restoration: repealed a resolution of 1892 fixing its session at three days: recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; chartered four lodges, continued one under dispensation, and ordered a dispensation for another: took favorable action on the proposed Washington memorial observance, and determined to again meet at Saginaw next year.

JOHN J. CARTON, of Flint, was elected grand master: JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, Coldwater, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence is as usual by Grand Secretary CONOVER, who this year threw away the scissors and took up the condenser, with the result of compressing a notice of sixty-two jurisdictions into ninety-nine pages, exclusive of a valuable index.

Illinois for 1895 is included in his review, and of a matter now pending he says:

An additional article for the constitution was proposed forbidding the use of Masonic name in any business concern or association prosecuted for profit, except the printing and publishing of Masonic books or papers, or the manufacture and sale of supplies, which was laid over until next year for consideration, when it is to be hoped it may become a law of that jurisdiction, as it ought to be of all others.

His report well reflects the most striking features of the proceedings reviewed, but of course in the space he has given himself he has no more room for comment than if he had been cut out by the scissors. A stray remark under "Maine" discloses his hope that he may one day twinkle in some constellation of the Eastern Stars.

MINNESOTA, 1896.

43RD ANNUAL.

ST. PAUL.

JANUARY 15.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. ALCINOUS Y. DAVIDSON, was not among the twenty-four diplomats who represented thirty-four grand jurisdictions at the opening of the grand lodge. It is refreshing to find here and there a grand lodge where some eminent brother still wears the honors conferred by more than one grand lodge upon its representatives. It indicates that there are yet some jurisdictions in which the appointment of grand representatives to its court has not come to be regarded as the legitimate patronage of its own ruler.

The grand master (CALVIN L. BROWN) left the announcement of the deaths of the year, to which he eloquently referred, to the committee on obituaries. The only past or present grand officer deceased was FRANK MANTOR, past senior grand warden, who had gone over to the majority, full of years and honors. He was prominently identified with the early history and settlement of Dodge county, and gave his name to the city of Mantorville and to the lodge at that place.

The grand master had granted dispensations to lodges to appear in public and attend religious services on St. John's day, and refused applications to permit them to join in parades on Decoration day and the Fourth of July; for authority to confer degrees on candidates without requiring them to show the necessary proficiency in each

preceding degree, and refused also under the circumstances which follow:

A worshipful master requested a dispensation authorizing him to order a new ballot on a petition for the degrees, on the ground that the only blackball appearing to have been cast was cast by mistake, the brother casting it so declaring to the worshipful master after the close of the lodge.

In Illinois the law permits the master to order a new ballot in case of an avowed mistake, all having notice of the time when the new ballot will be taken who were present at the original ballot.

Of Northern Light Lodge No. 68, referred to in our notice of Manitoba, he says:

This lodge, located at Fort Garry, was chartered in 1867, and was the foundation of Masonry in Northwest Canada. It has never been represented, if I am not mistaken, at any session of the grand lodge. Its membership has probably long since been absorbed by the lodges working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and its records and papers are now in the possession of the grand secretary of that grand lodge. He concedes them to be the property of this grand lodge, and while holding them subject to our order, makes the following request:

"These records and dispensations are, of course, the property of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and I will hold them subject to your order. I would at the same time make a request on behalf of our grand lodge, that we may be permitted to retain these records, to be placed in our archives, and treasured as heirlooms of priceless value and handed down to the succeeding generations as mementos of the past and as an enduring remembrance of the source from which Masonry in the Canadian Northwest sprung."

The request should be granted, unless some good reason appears to make it improper to grant it.

The grand lodge authorized the transfer.

The grand master refused to approve a lodge by-law as not in harmony with the principles of Masonic law, which authorized the arbitrary offset, by the secretary, of unpaid dues against a claim due from the lodge to the brother in arrears, and the grand lodge confirmed the refusal.

The grand master submitted seven decisions, all of which were confirmed, the jurisprudence committee especially emphasizing the gist of No. 4, that the power of waiver of jurisdiction by lodges must be limited to persons and not to territory. They are in accord with our ideas of law, are clear in statement, excellent in style, and are in part as follows:

1. A year or so ago a person joined, in Montana, what he supposed was a Masonic lodge. It was chartered by the Colored Grand Lodge of Missouri. He now desires to petition for membership in this state. The worshipful master of the lodge which he sought to join wrote me

as follows: "He joined the lodge in Montana under the supposition that it was all right, and did not know that it was chartered by the Colored Grand Lodge of Missouri. He is a good citizen, and desires to renounce the Montana membership and become a regular Mason. Can we receive his petition? Is he required to pay full fees? Are we compelled to confer the degree in full?"

To these questions I answered: "You may receive his petition for the degrees the same as you would receive one from any profane. He is not a Mason to us, and we cannot recognize him as such nor as having any Masonic rights whatever. He must be initiated, passed, and raised in the usual and regular way."

We have once or twice had occasion to animadvert upon the action of grand lodges for getting dangerously near the line of apparent interference in the affairs of civil government or of international relations, but the following exchange of fraternal greetings, although borrowing an exceptional significance from the fact that at the time they occurred the somewhat strained relations between two English speaking nations were a source of apprehension to many, are safely within the line of legitimate expression of the desire for amity between neighboring peoples. The grand master says:

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Manitoba send the following greeting to the brethren of this jurisdiction:

"*Whereas*, The sacred teachings of Freemasonry were first introduced into this city and thence spread throughout the Northwest Territories of the Dominion of Canada under the auspices of the Military Lodge at Fort Pembina, owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and the said Grand Lodge of Minnesota granted a charter to Northern Light Lodge at Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg, in 1867; and,

"*Whereas*, The brethren of this city and jurisdiction have always cherished with kindly remembrances the fraternal action of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Masons of Winnipeg now assembled do hereby request the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba to convey to the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota and the brethren of his jurisdiction the sincere wish and hope of the Masons of Winnipeg and of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba that the fraternal bond of harmony and sympathy so happily inaugurated by the brethren of the Military Lodge at Fort Pembina may never be disturbed, and to accept from the Masons of this city and jurisdiction fraternal greetings of good will for the new year."

We accept with grateful appreciation the greetings and sentiments thus expressed and conveyed, and return to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Manitoba and the fraternity in its jurisdiction sentiments and greetings in kind. "Peace on earth; good will toward men."

This was thus supplemented by the grand lodge:

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the grand master's address which relates to fraternal greeting from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, report, that the kindly expressions of love and

unity received from the brethren of another and in one sense a foreign jurisdiction have touched a responsive chord in the heart of every Minnesota Mason. We desire to assure our brethren of Manitoba that neither wars nor rumors of wars can break the chains that bind us in a common brotherhood, but that amid the exigencies and changes of time we are indissolubly united with them in the grand work of endeavoring to elevate and ennoble mankind by the dissemination of the divine principles of true fraternity. Alike in peace and war we are brethren.

Also the following:

To the M. W. the United Grand Lodge of England:

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Minnesota in annual communication assembled, and representing over 15,000 members of our common fraternity, extends fraternal greeting to the M. W. the United Grand Lodge of England, and the assurance of their earnest desire that the spirit of unity and fraternity which now prevails between them and the great nations of which they are citizens may never be severed, and the confidence that all difficulties of whatever nature arising between the two nations will be adjusted in such manner as shall comport with the dignity and honor of both nations, and be in harmony with that spirit of humanity which characterizes the civilization of the world today.

The request referred to in the following was ignored by the grand lodge:

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin asks for a rehearing in the matter of its new regulation on the subject of Masonic relief. The proposed regulation was submitted to this grand lodge at the last annual communication, and was rejected after reference to and report by the committee on Masonic jurisprudence. The request for a rehearing is in the form of a circular letter, supported by the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of California. The matter should be referred to the proper committee. Nearly all the grand lodges which have acted thereon have rejected the new regulation. It is generally regarded as in conflict with the true principles of Masonic charity.

The grand master is justly severe in his reflections on "Masonic politicians:"

This is a subject about which much has been said by members of this grand lodge during the past three or four years, and about which much more can be said and done with profit. Most Masons believe that it is unmasonic to ask for an office, or to decline one when elected to it. In a Masonic lodge is the place where the brethren should seek the candidate, and not the candidate, or his supporters, the brethren. Official preferment here should be reserved for, and bestowed upon those who show themselves best qualified and equipped to discharge the duties of the office; upon those who have shown themselves most interested and devoted to Masonry and to the welfare of the grand lodge, and not upon those most skilled and qualified in manipulating elections. Electioneering for office in a Masonic body is undignified and unmasonic. It is a menace to the prosperity of any organization or society like ours, and should be scorned and "frowned down" by all true members. When we hear of such a thing as a caucus being held in a room adjacent to this one, it is time for us to pause and inquire,

Whence are we drifting? When, the moment the grand lodge is at refreshment, or even informally at rest, the work of electioneering for office begins, and is continued until order is called, it is very proper that we call to those thus engaged to begone with their solicitations and suggestions. It is believed that the grand lodge may be trusted to select competent and worthy brothers to fill the several offices, and that the services of those who appear much concerned that it may not do so are wholly unnecessary. I make this simple mention of the subject that the brethren may be warned before it is too late.

He received this vigorous second from the grand lodge:

Your special committee to whom was referred so much of the M.W. grand master's address as relates to "Masonic politicians" beg leave to report, that the subject has had most careful consideration, and the sentiment therein contained meets our most cordial indorsement. The contemptible methods and practices of the ordinary politician ought to be forever banished from the assemblages and thoughts of the Masonic brotherhood. None but the true, tried, pure, and most worthy should be made the standard bearers of the craft.

We believe the words of the M.W. grand master are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver," and ought to be rigidly adhered to by Masons everywhere.

He closes some excellent suggestions relative to arranging for the laying of corner stones and other public works, as follows:

Brethren should not forget that the first thing to do in matters of this kind is to confer with the person who must determine whether the corner stone should be laid by the fraternity. It is the exclusive privilege of the grand master to determine that question. He has entire supervision of the proceedings, and not a step should be taken until he has been consulted.

The grand lodge ordered the immediate preparation of an index to the constitution, regulations, and its proceedings up to and including the present session, for distribution to the lodges and grand officers, and for the further dissemination of practical knowledge of law and usage ordered the purchase for the lodges of 300 copies of "Todd's Digest;" condemned as unmasonic the growing evil of giving publicity to the transactions of Masonic bodies and the business of the fraternity through the medium of the public press: listened to a brilliant and sketchy mosaic from the grand orator, the Rev. ROBERT FORBES: chartered three new lodges, and ordered rules for the uniform keeping the minutes be sent with each dispensation for a new lodge: negatived by a vote of 429 to 49 a proposition to reduce the allowance to the widow of Past Grand Master PIERSON, late grand secretary, from \$720 to \$300, and surprised the grand chaplain, the Rev. L. D. BOYNTON, with the gift of a beautifully embroidered lamb-skin apron.

JAMES F. LAWLESS was elected grand master: THOMAS MONTGOMERY re-elected grand secretary, both of St. Paul.

The report on correspondence (88 pp.) is again the work of Bro. IRVING TODD, who always drops his buckets deep into the wells of common sense and never draws them up empty. Comparisons are said to be odious, but we believe we have the consent of the whole guild to say that he is the only member who in eighty-eight pages can boil down his notice of fifty-five jurisdictions and not lose the distinctive flavor that belongs to each.

Speaking of Illinois for 1895, he says:

A suggestion of the grand master to modify their law of perpetual jurisdiction when the rejected material has left the state did not meet the approval of the committee on jurisprudence, it being, in their opinion, in the nature of an innovation, therefore unwise and not desirable. As fully two-thirds of the grand lodges in this country do not recognize this interminable ownership, it is seemingly a question of time when the minority will have to fall in line.

The results of Bro. DRUMMOND'S inquiries as to present usage, so far as shown by some advance sheets of his report for 1896, indicate that the grand lodges of the United States are about equally divided on the question of perpetuity, and that "all grand lodges, *without a single exception*, place a rejected candidate under a disability for a longer or shorter time which *only the rejecting lodge can remove DURING THAT TIME*, when it can be removed at all."

He concedes the correctness, on general principles, of our criticism of legislation which seemed to deny the right of a Master Mason to affiliate without regard to jurisdictional lines, but says the practice has been to permit the non-affiliate to apply to the lodge of his own selection, regardless of jurisdiction.

Of Bro. ANTHONY'S (New York) report he says:

Under Illinois he manfully defends the action of their committee on jurisprudence in recommending recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico. We neither concur in their action nor discredit their motives. There is one statement, however, to which we demur. The facts clearly indicate that women have not only been made Master Masons in Mexico, but have been elected and installed as masters of lodges and admitted to seats in the grand lodge, Bro. Anthony to the contrary notwithstanding.

The proceedings of the Masonic Veteran Association of Minnesota at the fourth annual reunion are published in this volume, with its complete analytical roster, and are of great interest and value. We cannot forbear quoting from the annual address of the president, Bro. GEORGE R. METCALF:

The veteran movement throughout the country is continually gaining in strength. In Minnesota, as in other states, the time is surely approaching when to become a member of a veteran association will be regarded as the crowning honor of a Blue Lodge Mason. This opinion has been greatly strengthened through observations made during a recent visit in the East.

On the 27th of June, 1895, I attended the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Connecticut Masonic Veteran Association at New Hartford, Conn. At every station and junction between New Haven and the place of assembly, the cars were invaded by crowds of old men, displaying the badge of their association. The local lodge at New Hartford was opened on the third degree, and then in grand procession, two by two, these old sons of Hiram were ushered into the lodge, "and moved 'with the sun' around the altar to the strains of a march played by the organist." Having completed the triple circumambulation, all faced the east," while they were fraternally welcomed by the worshipful master. This formality accomplished, the venerable master of the association assumed the chair, and the regular business of the body was transacted behind tiled doors. Never in my life have I been seated in a more venerable assemblage. Of those present, the oldest had reached the age of eighty-six, and four others were over eighty, nineteen were upwards of seventy, fifty had passed sixty, and of the rest all had gone beyond the half-century mark. In due season, I was called upon to apologize for my youth, and to confess I was by five years the youngest veteran present. In Masonic age, again I stood at the foot of the list, with only a paltry twenty-five years to my credit, while one of their members had been a Master Mason twice that period and ten additional years. Just as the veterans of Grant and Sherman, of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, travel across half a continent to grasp each other by the hand and fight again their battles, so came these veterans of the Mystic Tie from the remotest corners of old Connecticut to meet once more in brotherly concourse before the span of life was ended. With most of them, perhaps with all, official aspiration and personal ambition were forever left behind. They had but one thought, and that the exemplification of the power of Masonry in molding men of varied interests into a complete brotherhood, and teaching their younger brethren the joys of perfect fraternal intercourse.

Two evenings later, at the solicitation and in the company of Ven. Bro. Daniel Sickels, I went to the regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans. The temperature was high, the street lamps were dim, the rain was pouring, and the mud was deep. Under these circumstances, I expected to find an attendance of perhaps a score of the faithful, who are always the supporters of a Masonic body. Imagine my surprise on being ushered into a room filled to overflowing by nearly three hundred of the liveliest, jolliest, most enthusiastic Masons it has ever been my good fortune to meet. I will not attempt to describe at length the extremely interesting order of exercises. One feature, however, struck me as particularly happy. Reports were called from and made by district committees, covering the entire city, in regard to the sick, or those in any way distressed among the large membership of the association. But that meeting as a whole I shall never forget. It was worth a trip of thirteen hundred miles to be present. I have attended no end of Masonic gatherings of every kind and every degree, but over that one the spirit of genuine Masonry and brotherhood was brooding, felt but unseen, indefinable but no less real.

Among the papers presented was a letter from GEORGE W. SPETH, secretary of Lodge Quatuor Coronati No. 2076, London, accompanying his "Masonic curriculum" from the transactions of that lodge. We wish we could place the latter in the hands of every Mason who wishes

to become in any sense a student of Masonry, but it is too long for our space. We quote, however from his letter a single sentence that will be of great interest to many:

I will therefore only add that a great boon will shortly be within the grasp of Masonic students, as Bro. Gould has nearly completed and is arranging for the issue of a condensed edition of his monumental "History of Freemasonry," which will make fewer calls upon the purse and leisure of our brethren desirous of instruction than does his great masterpiece.

Three Illinois names appear in the roster of those who have been made honorary members for eminent services to Masonry, Past Grand Masters DEWITT C. CREGIER and JOHN C. SMITH, and Bro. BENJAMIN F. CHASE.

MISSISSIPPI, 1896.

78TH ANNUAL.

JACKSON.

FEBRUARY 20.

Twenty-four grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by Past Grand Master FREDERICK SPEED.

The grand master (JAMES T. HARRISON) whose phototype graces the fly leaf of these proceedings, announced the death of JOHN M. WARE, past grand master; JAMES U. McCORMICK, past district deputy grand master, and WM. D. FERRIS, past senior grand warden, and to these the committee on necrology added the names of JAMES T. FANT and GEORGE YATES FREEMAN, past deputy grand masters, and DAVID N. BARROWS, past senior grand deacon. Eloquent oral tributes were paid to these and to others who had fallen during the year, pending the adoption of the formal report.

In speaking of his decisions the grand master says:

The questions propounded had been passed upon by the law committee, in previous decisions. I do not deem it best to consume your valuable time by reciting them. Suffice it to say, that recognizing the purpose of its creation and having an abiding confidence in the knowledge and wisdom of its members, I have not attempted to interfere with its functions, but have invariably submitted all new and complex questions to them, and have abided by the results of their decision—although in one instance I differed with them as to their construction of a statute, or resolution, rather, in the nature of a statute—involving a very important principle. In fact, the magnitude of the matter involved and its far-reaching consequences constrained me to express an opinion. Had there been less involved, I

would have yielded without dissent—for my rule has always been to yield in all things where principle is not involved, for fear of being contentious—a thing surely to be avoided by one holding the great authority vested in a grand master. I will cite this matter further on under its proper heading (The Liquor Question), and leave it to the final determination of the grand lodge, having thus satisfied my conscience in calling its attention to it.

We thought we saw, years ago, the difficulties that might arise from having two sources of authoritative deliverance upon points of law *during the recess*, and the remarks of the grand master serve to point what we then said, and to show that this court of appeal in perpetual session is somewhat of a constraint upon the executive notwithstanding the purpose of the law committee to avoid giving opinions upon points which require executive action.

The great increase in the number of questions annually propounded to the committee has confessedly awakened their apprehensions and in presenting their annual report they say:

While it is gratifying to the pride of the brethren who compose the committee to know that their opinions are accepted almost if not quite without questioning their correctness, there is danger lest the committee should in time develop into a tribunal which would stand between the lodges and the grand lodge, an evil which we would regard as far greater than any temporary confusion which could possibly arise from breaches of law growing out of mere ignorance, either on the part of the lodges or individual Masons. It seems to be a needful precaution that from time to time the brethren should be reminded of the true functions of the committee, lest "use should breed the habit," and it should in course of time come to be regarded as a permanent body, possessing some real powers.

For many years there was no such committee, and for many more its functions were confined to reporting upon such questions as were by vote of the grand lodge referred to it. Gradually the lodges began to ask information from it, during the recess of the grand lodge, and afterwards any Mason who sought light upon any question of law or usage felt privileged to propound interrogatories, and finally the grand master ceased making decisions upon any questions but those which involved executive action and referred all others to the committee. We believe that this is a feature peculiar to this grand lodge, and that in no other does the practice prevail. Undoubtedly the custom, for it is mere custom having no foundation in the laws of the grand lodge, has resulted in giving great stability to our jurisprudence, and in this respect it has proved eminently useful. So long as its opinions are regarded as merely advisory, perhaps no great harm can result from the practice of permitting every Mason who chases, to invoke the views of the committee, unless it be to the individuals who are burdened with the deluge of correspondence which it involves. But as we have said, there is reason to fear that the system may develop into something more than a purely advisory body, whose opinions are worth no more than those of any similar number of intelligent Masons, who would devote the same labor to the investigation of the questions arising.

Turning to "The Liquor Question" in the grand master's address we find the following:

Summit Lodge No. 231 reported through several of its members that the W.M. had left the state and was engaged in the *wholesale* liquor business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and asked for instructions how to proceed in the premises. Referred the question to committee on law, as I thought the matter properly belonged to them and I wished to avoid any conflict of jurisdiction. Again, I was mindful of the fact that said committee recommended the rule to the grand lodge at its last meeting. I thought it best that they put their interpretation on it for the future guidance of the craft.

Said rule being adopted as recommended, without amendment, reads as follows:

"No Mason, either as principal, agent, employee, or in any other capacity, shall sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and the penalty therefor shall be expulsion." The majority of the committee interpreted this to mean that the words "to be used as a beverage" permitted wholesale dealing. Bro. Paxton dissented and I am bound to believe that his is the proper construction. I remember when the resolution was offered in the grand lodge and this point was not discussed. In fact it was adopted without debate. My firm conviction is that it would never have passed had it been thought that it was intended or even liable to have such construction. Why convict for a less offence and let the greater evil go unpunished? I suggest that the grand lodge pass upon and settle this vexed question.

The report of a special committee that the rule cited by the grand master was intended to exclude and does exclude *all* persons engaged in selling liquor, either by wholesale or retail, was adopted.

Among the dispensations granted were two authorizing the re-taking of the ballot on rejected candidates, on the unanimous request of the lodges, in one of which cases there having been a misapprehension of the person, the candidate being mistaken for another person of the same surname.

In the introduction of the law and jurisprudence committee to their annual report, from which we have already quoted, the committee recognize the danger to Masonry from its environment which Bro. DRUMMOND so forcibly set forth in his oration and say:

Already there is being advocated in certain Masonic journals of wide circulation and influence, that there should be a per capita representation in grand lodge, proportioned to the number of members in each lodge, and it is proposed to deprive past masters and past grand officers of a vote in the grand lodge, and there is no telling where the work of innovating and improving Masonry is to end. A "supreme tribunal" has been created by one of the largest and most flourishing of the modern societies, and the suggestion may quickly follow that we too should have our supreme court of last resort. The nucleus of the idea is all that is necessary for some enterprising brother to grasp, and the assault upon the "old and obsolete" ways of Masonry will be begun. Is there not then a danger more real than imaginary, that

some day not far distant, the law and jurisprudence committee may develop into the Masonic high court of errors and appeals? Once the spirit of innovation enters into our ranks there is no predicting where it will end its work of demolition. It will be useless to argue against it, that there is no reason for the abandonment of the principle in Masonry that every Mason has an inalienable right to carry any cause of grievance against his lodge by appeal to the general assembly, and that the lodge is bound to patiently submit to its awards, and that this duty of deciding appeals cannot be delegated by the grand lodge, though for convenience it may cause the question at issue to be examined and reported upon, that it may not have too much of its time consumed in its examination, still at last it must be the sole judge in such a case.

And again:

To adopt the words of the greatest living Masonic jurispudent, "While in other relations one may lawfully do what is not prohibited, to the Mason whatever does not find a warrant in the landmarks, laws, or usages is absolutely forbidden." We desire to impress the fundamental truth upon the minds of every member of this grand lodge, that the real and only true arbiter of Masonic rights is the lodge, to whose awards we have promised obedience and that the tendency to look beyond it for something on which to rest an appeal from it judgment, is to be reprobated, being unwarranted by anything to be found in primitive Freemasonry, and therefore forbidden. In this respect the grand lodge itself should set the example by refraining from unnecessary interference with the prerogatives of the lodges, by adopting needless restrictive laws and by encouraging the brethren to trust to each other, rather than to look for the adjustment of individual rights to a body which of necessity must administer the law with the iron hand of impartial and implacable justice, untempered by the mercy begotten of the warm, sympathetic friendship which ought to cement the brotherhood of each lodge into a community of kindred spirits.

The following question is answered by the committee in accord with Illinois law:

Question No. 6.—Can an Entered Apprentice who has had his left arm amputated since initiation, be advanced?

Answer.—Yes.

The following question has never been adjudicated in Illinois, but the answer accords with our individual views:

Question No. 36.—The senior warden of a lodge for disturbing its harmony on a previous occasion, and again at another communication, in the presence of visiting brethren, and for abruptly leaving his station and quitting the lodge, was excluded by order of the Master, for three months. Was such an order legal?

Answer.—The master may exclude for that communication an unruly member, but we know of no law or usage which gives him the authority to extend his order for more than that communication. If the offense is repeated at a subsequent communication, the order can be repeated as to that time, and so on as often as the offence is repeated, but the proper thing to do is to refer the matter to the com-

mittee on complaints and offences and for it to prefer charges, a warden being subject to charges as other members are.

We are glad to learn from the following that there may be circumstances under which a non-contributing non-affiliate may enjoy in death one right belonging to the same category as those of which he is unjustly deprived in life:

Question No. 39.—Can a brother who is a non-contributing non-affiliate, confined for many years in the insane asylum, upon his death be buried with Masonic honors?

Answer.—Yes; an insane brother owes no dues, and therefore does not come under the restriction which denies funeral honors to non-contributing non-affiliates.

The grand lodge divided on the following after an earnest discussion, sustaining the committee by a vote 563 to 247:

Question No. 50.—Under our laws, can a Mason sign a liquor petition or vote for whisky?

Answer.—There is no law of the grand lodge on this subject, and it is left for each individual Mason to decide for himself whether it is good morals and citizenship to sign such a petition or vote for whisky, at a local option election.

The committee argued at considerable length the question of the prerogative of the grand master to make Masons at sight, referred to them last year, and won a unanimous vote for the following:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this grand lodge that the prerogative of making a Mason at sight does not exist by virtue of any landmark or ancient regulation, and is not conferred by the constitution or laws of this grand lodge.

The following was also approved:

Question No. 1.—Bro. A was appointed by a lodge as a member of a board of trustees, created under a charter authorizing said board of trustees to erect a Masonic temple, etc. In the capacity of treasurer of the board, Bro. A comes in possession of valuable property claimed by the other members of the board of trustees as the property of the lodge. In the controversy between Bro. A and his fellow-members on the board over the rightful ownership of the property in question, is it proper for a brother who is an attorney to accept a fee, at the hands of either party to the contention, so long as the matter is pending before the lodge?

Answer.—We do not think any member of the lodge can accept employment to act against his lodge.

The grand lodge granted one charter and continued one lodge under dispensation; recognized the grand lodges of Oklahoma and Victoria; departed from the general principle governing territorial jurisdiction by providing that where there is only one lodge established in a county, its jurisdiction over that part of the county nearer to a lodge in another county shall be concurrent with such lodge; recognized the absolute right of dismission and defined a dimit as simply a

dismissal from membership, and no further a certificate of character than that there are no charges against the applicant or indebtedness undischarged; adopted resolutions of sympathy with the family of Past Grand Master JOHN RILEY, who was reported by his physician as lying at the point of death, and, on motion of Past Grand Master PAXTON, engaged in prayer for his recovery, led by Past Grand Master BARKLEY: increased the per capita tax for the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home from twenty to thirty cents: appropriated \$500 to the Natchez Protestant Orphan Asylum and sent the question of assuming the ownership of the asylum to a special committee to report next year: approved Past Grand Master SPEED's plan to publish his digest—then ready for the press—by installments in his paper, the *Vicksburg News*, and distribute it in that form to the lodges: voted to meet next year at Biloxi: reaffirmed the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material and unfinished work: recognized the right of a lodge to request another to act as its proxy in conferring degrees, but assumed that special authorization was necessary to enable a lodge to waive jurisdiction over two of its Entered Apprentices who had removed to Texas, upon what ground it did not explain, nor can we imagine.

The retiring and incoming grand masters were both compelled to excuse themselves from the grand lodge during a portion of its sessions on account of imperative legislative duties, but the grand secretary, who is also secretary of state, stuck to his duties until the closing.

JAMES F. MCCOOL, of Kosciusko, was elected grand master: JOHN LOGAN POWER, Jackson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (100 pp.) is as usual by Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY, who this year indulges himself in an interesting extended introduction on the objects and ends of Freemasonry. Bro. BARKLEY includes Illinois for 1895 in his review, quoting from the grand master's address and all the speeches incident to the installation of Vice President STEVENSON as grand orator, and levying extended contribution on the address of Grand Orator BLACK which he admiringly denominates "a splendid deal in *Possible Futures*."

The report on correspondence also receives appreciative and appreciated notice. Mindful of our own shortcomings in proofreading we forgive him for not discovering that his printer had swelled the dimensions of the report from 310 to 370 pages.

MISSOURI, 1895.

75TH ANNUAL.

JEFFERSON CITY.

OCTOBER 15.

The representative of Illinois, Past Senior Grand Warden MARTIN COLLINS, was not among the eight ambassadors present.

The brief but comprehensive address of the grand master (J. B. THOMAS) is direct in style and clear in statement.

He had refused various applications for dispensations to enable lodges to appear in public on other than Masonic occasions.

He reports the following case:

In May, 1895, complaint was made to me that Kansas City Lodge No. 220, had invaded the territory of Westport Lodge No. 340, and conferred the degrees on two candidates residing within the jurisdiction of Westport lodge, and said Westport lodge demanded the fees. There was no complaint, however, that the invasion was intentional. The whole trouble is simply this: Kansas City Lodge No. 220, charges \$50 for the degrees, and Westport charges \$30. The question submitted to me was: Should Westport Lodge No. 340 receive \$30 each or \$50 each—the latter amount charged by Kansas City Lodge No. 220 for the degrees? I ordered Kansas City Lodge No. 220 to pay over \$30 for each candidate, as that was all Westport lodge could have received of the candidates had said lodge received their petitions originally, and also ordered Kansas City lodge to pay \$5 for each candidate to the board of relief; to which ruling Westport lodge objects, claiming \$50 for each candidate.

His ruling was approved. He asked a re-hearing of the case of alleged invasion of the jurisdiction of Checotah Lodge No. 74, Indian Territory, by a Missouri lodge, noted in our review of Missouri last year, and also in this report under the head of Indian Territory. Last year the grand lodge sustained the view of Grand Master KEENE, against the report of the committee on jurisprudence, that the material in question belonged to the Missouri lodge. In submitting new evidence in the case the grand master reported that he had ordered the Missouri lodge not to confer the third degree on the candidate and said that he felt that if he was not Indian Territory material they had none. The jurisprudence committee agreed with him, and while properly holding that he was a regular Mason because made under the authority of a regular grand lodge, said the fees ought to be paid to Checotah lodge, which had jurisdiction over him as to conferring the third degree. The concurrence of the grand lodge left nothing to be desired.

The grand master submitted the following decisions:

Brother H. C. Leshner, worshipful master of Summit Lodge No. 263, writes: "What is termed jurisdiction of territory: is it by air line or by the nearest traveled wagon road?"

Decision.—It is air line, and not by nearest traveled road.

A brother dimitted from a lodge in St. Louis and removed to New Jersey, where he now resides. He now desires to affiliate with the St. Louis lodge. Can the St. Louis lodge receive and act upon his petition?

Decision.—He is not eligible; he must be a resident of this state to petition for membership.

The following was submitted: "When the charters of the old lodges of Clinton were arrested we had a brother holding a dimit, who has remained non-affiliated ever since, and is, therefore, a non-affiliate under section 204 of the constitution. We have certain brethren who have attempted to go over the lectures with him, and to have him lecture candidates. I hold under section 205 they should not do so. Will you, therefore, please give me your, and the true construction of the section?"

Decision.—Non-affiliate Masons, becoming so under section 204, by dimitting, or under section 206, by the lodge becoming extinct, have no Masonic privileges whatever, except the right to petition for membership; the law prohibits them from visiting any lodge after one year. Then why should the workings of the lodge, or the secrets of the degrees, be communicated to them, as they cannot visit a lodge or receive a Masonic burial?

Statement.—"Brother A. B. dimitted from his lodge about eight years ago. He immediately applied to another lodge for affiliation and was rejected. Since that time he has put in his petitions annually, not allowing twelve months to elapse between his petitions. He has been rejected on every application. What is his status? Is he in good standing or not? Does he come under the prohibition of section 205, or can he be allowed to visit a lodge, appear in a Masonic procession, be entitled to Masonic relief, or have Masonic burial.

Decision.—He is not in good Masonic standing, according to section 174, which recognizes a brother holding a dimit as in good standing for one year, and no longer. Again, section 205: No non-affiliating Mason, who has continued as such for twelve months, shall be allowed to visit any lodge, etc. He is not in good Masonic standing, and can not visit a lodge, appear in a Masonic procession, or receive Masonic burial.

A brother asks: "Will I be sustained if I refuse to obligate a candidate who refuses to swear, but persists in affirming."

Decision.—Let him affirm. An affirmation is as binding as an oath: all civilized countries that I know of recognize an affirmation in all courts. And an individual would be guilty of perjury at common law for falsely testifying when affirming the same as if he had sworn. The London *Freemason's Quarterly* (1828, p. 286) says that "A Quaker's affirmation is binding." Brother Chase (*Masonic Digest*, p. 448) says that "Conferring the degrees on affirmation is no violation of the

spirit of Freemasonry, and neither overthrows or affects a landmark." And in this he is sustained by the Grand Lodge of Maine.

These were all approved. The first is of course correct, and of the correctness of the last we are more than willing to be convinced but cannot confess that we are so; but if we have ever seen three decisions successively recorded that went from bad to worse like the three which lie between those two, we do not now recall them.

The first calls chiefly for surprise: surprise that, assuming its correctness, the grand lodge has not issued its ukase requiring all Missouri affiliates sojourning abroad to either come home or dimit, and all affiliates from other states sojourning in Missouri to either get naturalized, or get out.

In the next the accidental loss of a portion of a brother's rights through the demise of his lodge and the existence of a statute indefensible on other grounds than the sufficient one that it does not discriminate between those who become non-affiliated from choice and those who are such from causes beyond their control, is made the excuse of depriving him of what little remains.

In the last of the three cases, where for eight years a brother has made persistent attempts to affiliate, never letting a year pass without renewing his oft rejected petition, he is declared not in good Masonic standing and cannot visit a lodge, appear in a Masonic procession, or receive Masonic burial if he dies.

There are cases where if justice cannot be had under the statutes the grand master ought to *make* law for the time being, and these cases belong to that category. The jurisprudence committee make no comment on them, but simply recommend the approval of the decisions as being in harmony with the law. It should, however, be set down to the credit of the chairman, Past Grand Master DOCKERY, that before the close of the session he secured the adoption of an amendment designed to prevent the recurrence of cases like the last. The amended regulation is as follows:

Should a non-affiliated Master Mason, who is in good standing, apply for membership in the lodge and be rejected, his good standing shall continue for twelve months after such rejection.

The grand master's action was approved in the case of a brother whose application for charity was sent to the proper committee at the last session, but was lost and the case overlooked. Finding that the committee had been regularly making an appropriation of \$100 each year for his benefit, the grand master ordered the grand secretary to issue a warrant for that amount towards his support.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master JAMES P. WOOD, and District Deputy Grand Master FLAVIUS A. AFFLECK.

At the night session of the first day a memorial service was held at which Bro. GEORGE B. MAYHALL, chairman of a special committee, presented an eloquent and appreciative memorial of the deceased past grand master, from which we quote:

He entered the grand lodge as junior warden in 1879, and at the sessions of 1881 and 1882, while serving his lodge as master he appeared in his representative capacity on the floor of the grand lodge. He was at once recognized as one worthy of consideration, and it was soon accorded him. He was successively advanced from grand senior deacon in 1884, until in October, 1888, he was elected and installed grand master of Masons, an honor he esteemed as the greatest ever conferred upon him. His administration of the affairs of the grand lodge was one of the most successful in its history. He served the craft with fervency and zeal. Verily he was knight from spur to plume. Another "pillar of beauty" has fallen. In all the various relations of life Brother Wood was true to every trust and recreant to no duty. As a friend no man ever had a better. As a husband, in the sacred circle of home to wife, as father to child, he was loving, tender and true. No hearthstone ever felt the presence of a kindlier man. As a jurist he was erudite, scholarly, and successful in an eminent degree. He was among the ablest attorneys in the state. As a Christian his church was his beloved mission field. Here he was almost idolized. His high sense of honor, strict integrity of character, and devotedness of service made him a Saul among his brethren. If from the shadows of the beyond he could today utter his ideal of candor it would be

"Speak of me as I am. Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down ought in malice."

Brief verbal tributes were paid to the memory and virtues of the deceased by Past Grand Masters VINCIL, BRACE, GIVAN, DOCKERY, and ANDERSON, and Grand Chaplain BRIGGS. District Deputy Grand Master FISHER, and WM. J. STONE.

We find also a memorial of FREDERICK LOUIS BILLON, past deputy grand master, who was born in Philadelphia in 1801 and died just after the grand lodge closed. Of his Masonic history Bro. VINCIL says:

From the records of old Missouri Lodge No. 1, I find that Brother Billon was made a Mason August 28, 1823. He remained a member of his mother lodge until called from labor, having been connected therewith for seventy-two years. Early in his Masonic life he entered the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and in the year 1829, was elected deputy grand master, serving one term. In 1844 he was again elected to that position. He served one term as grand treasurer, having been elected in 1843. His elections to the office of grand secretary, which he filled for three years, took place in 1830. It is thus seen that he became identified with the early history of Freemasonry in the West, and with the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

The grand master reported the following:

On July 23, 1895, the worshipful master of White Hall Lodge No. 301, at Barnard, informed me that Brother Samuel Hayworth, acting worshipful master, conferred the first degree on one J. E. McFarlane

after objections to his initiation had been duly made in open lodge. I immediately suspended Brother Hayworth from office and cited him to appear at this session of the grand lodge to answer charges.

The matter was referred to a special committee who show such skill and agility in approving the grand master's course, and yet getting the case back again before the tribunal where the proceedings ought, in their judgment, to have been initiated, as to compel admiration. They say:

I. In the matter of the suspension of Samuel Hayworth, senior warden of White Hall Lodge No. 301, A.F. and A.M., of Barnard, Mo., for official misconduct while acting master of the lodge your committee recommend approval of the action of the grand master, while not endorsing the course pursued as a precedent for subsequent cases of similar character.

We hold the opinion that under no circumstances can the wardens of a lodge be entitled to exemption from charges provided in Sec. 230 of grand lodge by-laws, because that specifically pertains to the master alone, and for the good and sufficient reason that he is supreme in the body over which he is duly elected to preside. On the other hand, his very supremacy enables him to act in the trial of the wardens or members for any misconduct.

We sustain the grand master, because he, in the exercise of his prerogative, was practically master of that lodge, but we hold that the lodge and not the grand lodge should initiate the trial for the offence.

The supremacy of the right of objection must be maintained, as outlined in Sec. 163 of the grand lodge by-laws.

The status of the petitioner who received the E.A. degree is that of a profane, and in one year from the record date of objection may again petition.

We, therefore, recommend re-instatement of the warden, if his term has not expired and that the case be dismissed from the grand lodge, leaving the lodge to act as its judgment may determine.

There is nothing in the record to show that the statement of the report that the status of the petitioner who received the degree in the face of the objections is that of a profane is true, nor is there anything in the statement of the case by the grand master to indicate that the lodge was not lawfully at labor when the degree was conferred.

Does the Grand Lodge of Missouri admit that the acts of its lodges when lawfully at labor are, as our New Jersey brethren sometimes put it, "without Masonic virtue, hence null, void, and of no effect?" If the lodge was lawfully at labor, then no matter what were the irregularities in his making, we hold the status of the party made to be that of an Entered Apprentice Mason. The grand lodge has the power to deprive him of all the rights that pertain to that status, but it cannot change or rub out the fact that he is a Mason.

The same committee further report:

2. In the matter of the suspension of P. M. Smith, worshipful master of Adair Lodge No. 366, on complaint of Brother S. A. Foulk, a member of said lodge, for disgraceful conduct pertaining to both, we recommend a final dismissal from both lodge and grand lodge.

The committee give, from the evidence before the commission, a graphic but somewhat flippant description of a disgraceful fracas between the brethren, at the house of Bro. SMITH, growing out of a political discussion, and close by saying.

We believe both parties equally culpable, that Brother Smith has received merited punishment, sufficient to atone for his share in the fracas, and that Brother S. A. Foulk is in great luck that the lodge by its membership endorsement asks a dismissal at the will of this grand lodge.

The attitude of the committee and the grand lodge in this matter reminds us of that assumed by the city marshal of our city some years ago; a big, good natured Dutchman who, in his capacity as health officer, was sent out to investigate a complaint received by the board of health that a certain outhouse constituted a nuisance. On disclosing his mission to the owner of the building, the latter said he knew where the complaint came from: it was from his neighbor, who was maintaining just as much of a nuisance—his ill-smelling pig-sty. The marshal smelled around the premises of both and summed up the result with the announcement: "Vell, vell; *I declares him a schland off.*"

The Masonic Home is reported in a prosperous condition. Two frame houses have been presented to the home, one of ten rooms by Bro. NORMAN J. COLMAN, the other of three rooms by Bro. THOMAS WRIGHT. These were moved on the home grounds and relieved the former crowded condition. The number of inmates at the date of the report was ninety-one.

In a case before the committee on appeals and grievances, three grounds were stated of appeal from the judgment of acquittal by the lodge, two of which (the other is immaterial) were first that the master ruled that the specification that the brother had been convicted of felony and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary on the state of facts on which the charge was based, did not constitute a Masonic offence: and second, that the verdict was against the preponderance of the evidence. Of the first of these grounds the committee say:

We think the ruling of the master on the first specification was correct. To be charged, and even convicted of a crime, do not, of themselves, constitute a Masonic offence. The record of conviction is competent evidence, tending to prove the offence; but to say that the fact that a brother has been convicted in the courts of the country of a criminal offence is conclusive that he is guilty of a Masonic offence, would be to say that all convictions in the courts of the coun-

try are right, which cannot be true. If a brother Mason has been wrongfully convicted, in the courts of the country, of a crime, that should not preclude him from a trial of his case in the lodge on the merits of the charge. The converse of this proposition is true, also. If he has been tried and acquitted in the courts of the country, it would not be conclusive of his innocence. Guilty men are sometimes acquitted, and such judgment of acquittance should not be held to be conclusive on the subject. In other words, it is not a Masonic offence to be charged with a crime, nor is it a Masonic offence to be convicted. We think the ruling in this matter was correct.

And of the latter, after showing that the trial took place at a time when public sentiment was certainly not such as to give the accused any advantage, they say:

We think, on the whole, he was fairly tried, and while he might have been convicted on the testimony that was produced, yet, as those who heard the case are the best judges of the weight to be given to the evidence produced, we are disposed to follow the uniform rule, that appellate tribunals should not reverse a case on a mere preponderance of evidence.

The judgment of the lodge was affirmed.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges, two of them at Kansas City, adopted the provision for mileage and per diem which we criticised last year: sent the Wisconsin regulation touching Masonic relief to the committee on charity for report next year: adopted amendments to the by-laws which we infer, without having the Missouri regulations before us, practically eliminates the so-called degree of past master as relating to eligibility in its own body or in its lodges: listened to an interesting address on "Freemasonry in the United States," by Grand Orator A. L. ROSS: charged a committee with the duty of selecting a suitable design for a jewel to be presented to past grand masters, to report thereon next year: changed its time of meeting to the third Tuesday in October, and under the new rule will meet next year at St. Louis, on the 20th of that month.

A. M. HOUGH, of Jefferson City, was elected grand master: JOHN D. VINCIL, St. Louis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (176 pp.) by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, is the eighteenth from his hand. He is still dissatisfied with the working of his condenser, and yet—unless there is an error of figures in our last year's review—he has succeeded in reducing its length by eighty-five pages. Like his report of last year it is nearly all in his own language. He gives six solid pages to Illinois for 1894, the whole showing a very careful examination of our proceedings. Of the opening prayer he says:

The usual printed prayer appears in the journal. It is of good length and has the merit of being addressed to the Mason's God without the usual foreign and irrelevant speechifying ramble found in some journals. One grand chaplain I wot of, generally reviews the

incidents of the passing year, and informs the good Lord, in his rare prelection, of the happenings of the jurisdiction.

Reviewing the address of Grand Master GODDARD, of whom he speaks in the highest terms, he says:

All applications for permission to join in public displays, not Masonic, were persistently declined. Here is a good and sensible case treated by him. Lodges asked the privilege of turning out to act as escorts for commanderies of Knights Templars on public anniversaries. He said, "think of the inconsistency of an *unarmed* body of Masons presuming to act as an escort or guard to an armed Commandery of Knights Templars." He may have been very serious when penning the above, but the expression caused a good broad smile to spread over my face on reading his characterization of the ridiculous appearance such a body would present to the public. Brother Goddard very pertinently observed "that it is not customary for a lodge of Ancient Craft Masons to act as escort to any other organized body of men." Call on the Sun to act as escort to the Moon as she makes her procession along the highway of the sky! It is strange how lodges can become willing to lower the dignity of "Ancient Craft Masonry," by playing second fiddle to any concern. The white apron is not *loud* enough to attract attention in public with some. If they can just get in line where the "feathers" are on parade, the reflected glory of such is sufficient for them. Pshaw! The administration of Brother Goddard proved that he was the right man, and that the craft in Illinois made no mistake in placing him in charge of the jurisdiction for the term closed, and for a second term by re-election, a fact I am pleased to record. The Masonic fraternity in Illinois has been most fortunate in the choice of grand men for leaders in the past, and certainly so in this instance.

He says of the report of Grand Secretary DILL that it is full proof of his ability as an official.

Bro. VINCEL does not seem to understand how any jurisdiction can have a Masonic home without making a noise about it, nor does he seem to regard any charity as deserving the name unless it gets into the concrete form of brick and mortar. He says:

Illinois Masons have a Masonic Home. This is learned from a resolution offered by Brother George M. Moulton, rather than from any report from the management of such institution. He moved that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated out of the funds of the grand lodge to aid the home in enlarging the needed buildings and in providing required accommodations to carry out its beneficent purposes. The resolution was referred to the committee on finance. Said committee reported the resolution back to the grand lodge without recommendation. The committee said: "We commend the management of the institution, and the noble and self-sacrificing spirit of its promoters, in their efforts to provide for helpless orphans of deceased brethren." Then followed a saving clause: "We do not feel justified in recommending a course which might be construed as committing the grand lodge to a policy of paternalism, which might sooner or later result in the necessity of its becoming responsible for the maintenance and support of the Masonic Orphans' Home." If God's poor be naked and destitute of daily food, "and one of you say

unto such, 'depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled;' notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?" The man who wrote these words nearly twenty centuries ago was a better Mason than the writer who was afraid his grand lodge might be committed to 'a policy of paternalism." As the committee aforesaid was fearful of saddling upon the grand lodge an institution requiring "maintenance and support," known as "the Masonic Orphans' Home," the grand lodge itself took hold of the proposition and adopted the original resolution, giving five thousand dollars to the home to aid in erecting additional buildings for the care and accommodation of an increasing number of beneficiaries. Well done, ye noble and big-hearted Masons of Illinois. Missouri, with one-half of the annual income of Illinois, gave twenty-five thousand dollars to help purchase and equip a home for "Masonic orphans." After doing so, an annual assessment of fifty cents per capita was levied for the support and care of our Home family. Our Home is the glory and crown of Missouri Masonry. But to anticipate any captious references or cold criticism about some of our lodges rebelling against this assessment, I wish to say that the lodges meet this claim upon their means with a heartiness unexampled in the history of the grand lodge. Notwithstanding the financial pressure of the last two years, so severely felt by many country lodges, not one of them has failed to meet the levy with cheerfulness and pleasure, and all in the entire jurisdiction are in full accord with the Home enterprise. We have proved by the good work done that this form of benevolence is the highest expression of Masonic charity. We have given practical demonstration to the craft in Missouri that at last the true mission of Masonry has become a reality, both tangible and praiseworthy. The struggle is over, opposition has ceased, and the victory is ours, without anybody being hurt or the loss of a single lodge, save one that was dying, and the assessment only hastened a needed funeral.

Illinois is not consciously entered in a race for a crown of glory, nor is she ambitious of a halo if in order to wear one she must first agree that the highest expression of Masonic charity is compulsory charity. Yet God's poor, which are also her poor, are not left altogether in hunger and nakedness. In the proceedings which Bro. VINCIL had under review, without headlines tucked away at the foot of the report of the committee on chartered lodges, we find the following:

Contributed by lodges to their own needy members, their widows, and orphans.....	\$20,494.05
Contributed to those not members.....	6,312.12
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	985.00
<hr/>	
Total contributions for charity.....	\$27,791.17

For the year 1895 the total contributions were \$32,660.59; for the five years ending with 1895, the annual average was \$26,914.60, the aggregate being \$134,573.30, including \$4,754.45 to our modest little orphan's home, which, with the exception of the \$5,000.00 appropriated by the grand lodge in 1894, has substantially been purchased, equipped, and maintained by the contributions of the craft, made

without other duress than the conscience of the givers, and gauged by the Masonic principle which makes ability and duty go hand in hand.

Bro. VINCIL gives the Illinois report on correspondence, and its author very generous and fraternal notice. He thinks we were inclined to reflect upon the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in the matter of Toltec Lodge No. 520, City of Mexico, and of the grand symbolic diet, to which that lodge has finally yielded allegiance.

We did express our regret at the decision of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which destroyed the only body in Mexico known to be a legitimate Masonic body, and while we expressly conceded that it was for Missouri to decide when it would cease to exercise Masonic authority in that republic, we did think and still think it was due to genuine Masonry to wait until its committee could say that a Masonic body had been found in Mexico whose legitimacy they were prepared to acknowledge, before driving its daughter lodge into its fellowship.

Referring to our implication of the impossibility of making a legitimate grand lodge out of elements that are hopelessly clandestine, he says:

If it be true that "the elements" out of which the gran dieta was formed were "hopelessly clandestine," how on earth can legitimate Masonry ever be established in Mexico? Certainly not by the creation and maintenance of the symbolic system, when the existing system—"hopelessly clandestine"—utterly refuses to allow symbolic lodges to remain there as independent bodies. If the present "aggregation" of Masonic bodies working under the authority of the gran dieta should so conform to the recognized standards of symbolic grand lodges in this country as to be regarded as legitimate, would it not be better to have that kind of Masonry there than such as has heretofore prevailed in the republic?

Legitimate Masonry need not worry about how it shall get established in Mexico. It has nothing to lose by waiting until the people among which it is to be established are capable of maintaining it in its purity; nothing to gain by haste. To those who have assumed its responsibilities no consideration ought to be sufficient to induce them to disregard or evade the unalterable conditions on which they assumed them, whether Mexico waits until the crack of doom or not. No people will suffer for its absence or be profited by its presence who have not reached the stage where the irrevocable nature and binding force of its engagements cannot be understood and felt.

MONTANA, 1895.

31ST ANNUAL.

HELENA.

OCTOBER 9.

This year's contribution to the Montana picture gallery is the portrait of the retiring grand master (JAMES H. MONTEATH). Our brief description of his predecessor's hair and moustache fit Bro. MONTEATH'S so exactly that it might have been written for them. The same plentiful lack of the one and the same wealth of the other, and the face is fine, clear-cut, and strong.

He was absent from the jurisdiction when the grand lodge was called together at Helena, July 25, 1895, for the burial of RICHARD O. HICKMAN, past grand master, who died in Chicago five days before, and the deputy grand master (JAMES H. MILLS) had charge. The eulogy pronounced on Bro. HICKMAN by Past Grand Master W. F. SANDERS, was an eloquent and cultured tribute to a character strong and altogether lovable.

Eighteen grand jurisdictions were represented at the annual communication, Illinois by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES.

The address of Grand Master MONTEATH is an example of fine, simple, direct English. They had enjoyed their full, average measure of peace, harmony, and prosperity. Rumors of discord, there had been, but, officially, nothing had been brought to his attention necessitating either censure or reproach. No reasons are assigned for the change referred to in the following:

On June 14, in response to urgent appeals and after consultation with the grand officers, a circular was issued asking for opinions on the question of changing the date of the meeting of the grand lodge. Of the replies received all but three were either favorable or expressive of unconcern. Accordingly, on the 20th day of July, a communication was sent out changing the date of our session to October 9. I sincerely hope that the change has not resulted in inconvenience to the craft.

Of the seven decisions submitted by him we copy one:

The tyler, being a member of the lodge, must cast his ballot on application for initiation or affiliation.

This is the first time we have seen the necessity of the tiler's voting insisted upon, although his right to do so has been put beyond question by approved decisions in our own and other jurisdictions. The jurisprudence committee approved a proposed change allowing him to be excused from voting by unanimous consent, but it failed of adoption.

The grand secretary's report shows that some increasing inconvenience had arisen from tardiness in paying grand lodge dues by the lodges, which he thought was more directly chargeable to chronic indifference than to the general business depression; and a special report by him as chairman of the committee to procure a testimonial for Past Grand Master WEBSTER discloses the fact that the selection was a silver tea service, with a set of Rogers silver-plated tableware and an onyx table.

After two attempts the committee on jurisprudence succeeded in formulating a law providing for a return to the ancient practice of one ballot for the three degrees, which the grand lodge would adopt, and which it did adopt by a vote of 72 to 34: It is as follows:

Sec. 3. No lodge shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees, but, though an applicant may be elected to receive them, if at any time before his initiation, passing, or raising, objection be made by any member, he shall not receive the degrees to which such objection is made until such objection is or shall have been withdrawn. Provided, that where a candidate has been elected to receive either of the degrees of Masonry, and who from any cause fails to present himself to the lodge and receive the same within three months from the date of such election, a new ballot shall be had with a favorable result before such degree shall be conferred. All laws, resolutions, and decisions in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

It was held in reply to a question whether the new law would apply to candidates who had already received one or two degrees, that they should go through under the law providing for a ballot for each degree.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges: reduced its annual dues from two dollars to one dollar and fifty cents: decided that Entered Apprentices might visit lodges other than their own by courtesy of the presiding officer, and also providing that they might be stricken from the roll upon neglect to petition for advancement for one year after receiving the preceding degree, but we presume they are still required to admit that they ask for advancement of their own free will and accord: ordered a testimonial for the retiring grand master: agreed to meet next year at Butte City, and mustered with its visitors 600 strong at a grand reception, banquet, and ball given by the local fraternity after the close of the sessions.

JAMES H. MILLS was elected grand master: CORNELIUS HEDGES re-elected grand secretary, both of Helena.

The report on correspondence (136 pp.) is another of those inimitable productions for which its author, the grand secretary, Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES, is so widely and favorably known.

Referring to our proceedings for 1894, he says:

In the case of those grand lodges meeting about the same time or later in the season than our own, the proceedings are not so fresh for

review as those meeting earlier, but since we have gained a personal acquaintance with so many of the prominent Masons of Illinois, and enjoy the personal friendship as well as acquaintance with the present grand master, we find an unusual interest in the Illinois proceedings.

Giving some figures in his comparison of New York and Illinois, he says of us:

With one representative from each lodge it makes a very large assemblage at annual communication, and only a rigid adherence to system and the almost total exclusion of debate enables the grand lodge to transact its business. Yet its sessions are hardly any longer than our own, in fact, not so long, for in Illinois there was but one session each day, neither of which occupied over four and one-half hours. If we count the number of sessions and the hours spent in communication, it took more time for our grand lodge to transact its business than that of Illinois. Here is a margin for economy whenever we think it worthy of our attention.

Of Grand Master GODDARD'S address, he says:

It takes many pages of the address merely to enumerate in the briefest manner the official acts of so busy a grand master. But there is one thing that will impress itself upon any one who scans the record of Bro. Goddard's acts. To secure peace and harmony, to reconcile conflicting claims, to save rather than destroy, were his constant aim, so much so that his personality seemed to sink in his official relation to the craft. Still, when discipline required surgery to save life, there was no hesitation to cut off diseased members.

His decisions were sound, but do not include cases of great novelty or general importance. Among the novel applications declined were some for lodges to act as escort to commanderies on Easter or Ascension Day. We could hardly credit such ignorance, but for a case that recently came under our notice in our own jurisdiction. Some brothers think they will never be known as Masons unless seen in a parade. We sometimes wish more would show themselves at Masonic funeral when a poor brother, or a stranger fallen by the way, is borne to his final rest.

He regards the circular letters of the grand master as a good method of diffusing light.

He thus refers to two questions which were before our grand lodge.

On the question of surrendering one of the life policies of a former grand treasurer, there was a spirited contest and a close vote. Mercy prevailed and one-half of the debt was forgiven. Masonry can not exact the pound of flesh, even if the bond so provides. Five thousand dollars was also voted towards an enlargement of the Chicago Masonic home. We think either of these investments will draw more than four per cent.

While in some jurisdictions the appeal cases are, he thinks, given with too great fullness, Illinois errs in the other direction; he wants to see enough to know on what the judgment is based.

He characterizes the jurisprudence report of Past Grand Master CREGIER as very full and able, and says of the annual oration:

Grand Orator Black had a good subject, "Masonry's Part in Establishing Liberty and Order." We think he was too tender of the anarchists of this age, and especially of those in this country, who are for the most part criminals of the blackest dye, defiant of the laws of God and man, enemies of the human race, without an excuse for existence, for whom there is no place in well ordered, civilized society.

He is generous in space and speech in his reference to the Illinois report on correspondence. That we are scandalized at the recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico by Texas and New York, moves him to say that he has preferred to identify branches of the Masonic family by their principles more than by their pedigree. We imagine that by this time he will be at loss to classify some of the characteristics of the alleged Masonry of Mexico under either of these heads. Apparently hopeless of our conversion to a more easy going standard of judgment by other means, he awaits hopefully the confirmation of a recently published report that we had taken the Scottish Rite degrees. We notice that others have looked on this fact with a curious expectancy as to the possibly loosening effect of the new affiliation, and have been interested in it as an unconscious tribute to the power of unadulterated Masonry to make for steadfastness.

He does not quite agree with us as to the dangers which threaten Masonry by the subversion of its charitable basis, but he does not misunderstand us in this as he seems to in the matter of perpetual jurisdiction. By this time, however, he will have learned from what we have since written that whatever we might be willing to yield for the sake of a common peaceful consensus, we have no question as to what has been the usage and what we think ought to continue to be the law.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1895.

28TH ANNUAL.

SAINT JOHN.

AUGUST 27.

This is an exceedingly neat pamphlet with cover in white and blue and gold embossed arms thereon.

When the annual communication came there was a quorum present but the grand lodge was pretty effectually honeycombed by the absence of the officers and members in attendance on the festivities incident to the triennial conclave of Knights Templar at Boston, and agreeable to a general understanding throughout the craft in the

province, a recess was taken until September 26, when the representatives of nineteen jurisdictions were present, among them J. HENRY LEONARD for Illinois.

Grand Master RODERICK McNEILL, of Prince Edward Island, was present, royally welcomed, and subsequently addressed the grand lodge in behalf of a project to unite the Maritime Provinces in establishing a Masonic Home for aged and infirm brethren. The grand master of New Brunswick made an encouraging response and later it was:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with committees from the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and endeavor to formulate a general scheme for the relief of distressed brethren in the territory occupied by the Grand Lodges of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, the grand secretary to notify these grand lodges of the action of this grand lodge.

At the outset of his address it became the melancholy duty of the grand master (THOMAS WALKER, M.D.) to announce the death of BENJAMIN LESTER PETERS, in his sixty-ninth year. He presided over the convention which organized the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, in 1867, and as its first grand master served the craft for three years. The grand master says:

Through all the time of his long Masonic career he occupied a most distinguished position among his brethren, and was honored and beloved by them all.

In addition, he was a good and loyal citizen, and in his judicial capacity he won for himself an enviable reputation as an able and upright judge.

I shall not, my brethren, attempt to write an eulogy belittling our departed friend. One well qualified for this task has already performed it; and the masterly oration of his successor in this chair is a matter already on our records.

Dead also were Past Masters THOMAS W. PETERS, W. G. DISBROW, ROBERT GLENN, and HENRY HALLETT.

Submitting the new regulation proposed by Wisconsin, the grand master says:

I am asked to submit this proposition to you for your action, and I do so with this single remark, that charity which seeks for a return and confines itself to those of our own house is not to me the charity taught us in the lodge, but would seem to reduce our craft to the level of a modern assessment association.

He presented also the circular of the Grand Orient of Italy inviting participation at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the unification of Italy, either by sending delegates or by officially acknowledging their fraternal adhesion, of which he says:

This circular has been handed to the committee on relations with foreign grand lodges, who will doubtless report to you at this session.

I might add, however, that so far as I can ascertain, the Grand Orient of Italy is a composite body, composed of a symbolic grand lodge and also of a supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and as such could hardly receive fraternal recognition from this grand lodge.

This was wisely supplemented by the committee, who say:

With regard to the invitation from the Grand Orient of Italy to participate in the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Italian occupancy of Rome, the committee approve of the action of the grand master. Our grand lodge is not in fraternal relation with the Grand Orient of Italy, and the celebration being of a civil and political character is outside the sphere of action in which this grand lodge, as such, interests itself.

The same committee thus report on the Masonic congress and the Mississippi "Uniform Rules."

As the Chicago congress was not a law-making power, but merely a conference of well-informed brethren, its conclusions have no legal effect, but are of value in helping governing Masonic bodies to reach correct decisions upon the questions treated of as they arise. This grand lodge has steadily declined to express opinions upon propositions of Masonic law not arising out of actual cases occurring within its jurisdiction. Therefore, in the opinion of your committee, nothing more is necessary than what has been done, *i. e.*, to print the conclusions for general information without either accepting or disputing them. The same reasoning applies to the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. The laws governing the admission of candidates for Freemasonry in this jurisdiction, if properly carried out, appear to be ample to protect ourselves as well as sister jurisdictions, and under existing circumstances the committee think grand lodge will not fail in courtesy to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi if for the present further action is not deemed necessary.

Touching the Wisconsin proposition the grand lodge, speaking through the committee on address, says:

With the views of the grand master in regard to the principle underlying the system of Masonic charity your committee are heartily in accord, but an examination of the circular issued by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin seems to indicate that a necessity exists in that jurisdiction and in jurisdictions contiguous to it for an organized system of administering relief so that the worthy recipient and the charitable giver shall be justly dealt with. The conditions in this province do not require such a system here at the present time, but circumstances may make it desirable to observe with interest the operations of the plan suggested by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

The adoption of the following works a reduction of grand lodge dues:

For every member, each lodge outside the city of Saint John (east side) shall pay toward the fund for grand lodge purposes sixty cents per annum.

For every member, each lodge within the city of Saint John (east side) shall pay toward the fund for grand lodge purposes one dollar per annum.

Notice of motion was given for a constitutional amendment forbidding dual membership, and the initial steps were also taken to make plainer the meaning of the constitution, held to be correctly construed by the grand master, that the year's residence required as a condition of seeking admission into the fraternity, is the year immediately preceding the date of the petition.

JULIUS T. WHITLOCK, of St. Stephen, was elected grand master; FREEMAN W. WISDOM, of St. John (Freemasons' Hall) appointed grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

The proceedings of a special communication and lodge of sorrow, held December 18, 1894, in memory of Past Grand Master PETERS, find a place in the pamphlet, embracing an eloquent eulogistic oration by Past Grand Master WEDDERBURN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1896.

107TH ANNUAL.

CONCORD.

MAY 20.

The semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work was held, as usual, at Manchester, December 27, 1895. The representative of Illinois (SEWALL W. ABBOTT) was present, as he was also at the annual communication.

The grand master (CHARLES C. HAYES) announced the death of Past District Deputies JOHN DAME, aged 80; HAZEN BELL, at 77; THOMAS SPURLIN, at 79, and CHARLES G. CONNER, at 62, and of District Deputy Grand Master JOHN S. DANIELS, at 44.

Among the dispensations issued by him were three authorizing as many lodges to publicly dedicate new halls. As the grand master is always present at these dedications either in person or by proxy, the necessity of a written dispensation is not apparent to us.

Two dispensations were issued to lodges to visit lodges in the neighboring state of Massachusetts and exemplify the work before them.

The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire having last year, as we noticed in our last report, completed the work—begun ten or eleven years before—of lining itself up with the grand lodges who in the interest of one of the parties to the Cerneau war among the High

Riters, followed Massachusetts in her new departure of 1882, the grand master reports having sent the following circular letter to each lodge:

The enclosed report of the committee on jurisprudence, defining what organizations are to be recognized as legitimate Masonic bodies, was adopted by the grand lodge at the last annual communication, held at Concord May 15, 1895, and thereby became the law of the jurisdiction.

You are hereby ordered to cause the report and this communication to be read in open lodge at the first stated communication of your lodge after its receipt, and due record made thereof.

This was dated on the 6th of November, 1895. As the report had been sent to the lodges in the grand lodge proceedings some months before, it is to be supposed that the revenues of the Holy Empire were thought to be threatened from some quarter, we know not what.

Following are the decisions reported by the grand master:

A lodge made a mistake in printing its calendars, and by reason of said mistake held its stated communication on the wrong date, and balloted on several applications. Although the mistake was not intended, the supposed stated communication was practically a special communication: consequently all ballots taken at that time must be considered as illegal and the applications balloted upon at the next stated communication.

That a brother who received the E.A. and F.C. degrees previous to the adoption of the amendment to the grand constitution, whereby but one ballot is necessary for all the degrees, should be balloted for by the lodge in which he seeks for further light before he can be raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

That it is not absolutely necessary for charges against a brother for non-payment of dues to be read in open lodge previous to a trial, although it would be better.

That after a man has been elected to receive the degrees in a lodge he cannot be prevented from receiving the same by objections being made to the worshipful master by a member of some other lodge.

They were all approved.

The committee on jurisprudence reported adversely on the Mississippi Uniform Rules, and on the Wisconsin proposition respecting Masonic relief, and the grand lodge concurred. Of the former the committee say:

In this jurisdiction it has been maintained that perpetual jurisdiction should be maintained over rejected material. The principle is of great importance, and its maintenance has a direct and vital bearing upon the harmony and stability of our institution. It is not necessary to remark upon the various ways in which the abandonment of this principle would affect the fraternity: they are too obvious to need mention. The doctrine is grounded in the landmarks and in our fundamental law, as well as in justice and reason, and no

hardship can result from it which we are in any sense bound to alleviate. We see no reason for its abandonment, and every reason bearing upon it is in favor of maintaining the doctrine.

And of the latter, after naming several practical evils which would flow from the adoption of the regulation, they say:

But more forcible than the many practical evils which would grow out of this practice, were it to obtain, would be the sacrifice of the principle that Masonic charity is voluntary and not obligatory, which lies at the foundation of aid and assistance to deserving members.

Apart from its routine work and refreshment, the grand lodge presented the retiring grand master with a past grand master's jewel and ordered new collars and aprons for the grand officers, and ordered a long distance telephone for the grand secretary's office to put that officer in instant communication with different portions of the state.

The grand lodge becomes the possessor, by gift of Bro. GEORGE S. PAINE, of an autograph note written by the MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE to Bro. PAINE'S father-in-law, the Hon. JOHN TREAT PAINE, excusing himself on the ground of previous engagement from accepting an invitation to attend a Masonic celebration by Humane Lodge, of Rochester, N.H., on the following day, June 24, 1825. A *fac simile* of the letter appears in the proceedings.

HENRY A. MARSH, of Nashua, was elected grand master; GEORGE P. CLEAVES, Concord, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (157 pp.) by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT is up to his usual high-water mark for ability and courtesy.

Illinois for 1895 is reviewed. Grand Master GODDARD'S address is, he says, clear in its statements and able in its expositions of the views he holds.

He confesses that the following, which he quotes from our review of New York, strikes him with some surprise:

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 charges 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.

We thank him for the opening statement of the comments which follow:

If this assumption of our Illinois brother is well founded, it at once justifies him, without further argument, in his denunciation of the act of recognizing the Mexican grand body. The discussion of

the question would require more time and space than we have at present at command; we content ourselves, therefore, unless at some future time, with saying that it is contrary to all Masonic tradition, to all the axioms universally accepted by the craft, and to the earliest instructions imparted to every novice into our order.

We find on reaching the survey with which he concludes his interesting report, that the possible "future time" here spoken of comes earlier than we anticipated. He there says:

The subject of Masonry in Mexico has engaged the attention of the craft in many quarters, and the recognition of the *gran dieta* of that republic by the Grand Lodges of Texas and New York, and the favorable report of our committee on jurisprudence of last year, notwithstanding some vigorous criticisms from learned writers, notably from Pennsylvania and Illinois, has been followed by similar recognition by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, after an exhaustive examination of the subject by a committee of five of its most prominent members; and it is said that like recognition has been accorded by the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, though of this last we are not in possession of the record.

After another phase of the discussion, to which we shall recur, he says:

We are not personally conversant with the Masonry of Mexico, but such inquiry as we have been able to make leads to the belief that it has its origin in the genuine stock, and as such has a right to seek recognition and to find fellowship with the fraternity elsewhere.

And under "Texas" he says he hopes to see the action of Texas and New York, recognizing the grand diet, followed by the craft in general.

Everywhere he is discreetly silent respecting the character of the specific charges of revolutionary irregularities in the alleged Masonry which he says "has a right to seek recognition and to find fellowship elsewhere," brought by Bro. CHISM and in large measure explicitly confirmed by Bro. PARVIN after personal observation. This throws an important side light upon his mental attitude towards the questions involved, and upon his assertion that whatever is alleged to be Masonry is not to be identified as such by its traceability to a certain origin, but "by its common object, attainable by like means with the Masonry we know;" not by its actually known line of descent, but "by its similarity of type." And again: "Answering the tests which Masons are never at a loss to apply, there is no right to ignore Masonry wherever it is found."

Altogether it means that there cannot be a departure so wide or a dissent so glaring, from the original plan of Masonry; no denial of its fundamental principles or overthrow of its polity so complete—even to the utter destruction of that equality symbolized by the level and the setting up in its place the feudalism of caste and privilege—

as to deprive any sodality calling itself by the Masonic name, of the right of even footing with the Masonry defined by the charges of a Freemason, the Free and Accepted Masonry of New Hampshire and Illinois. If, as he seems to assume, the traditional formularies which constitute the language of the fraternity may be separated from its polity and married to a polity which ignores its primacy, overthrows its landmarks, and disregards its usages, and the resultant still be Masonry, then his admission that the correctness of our assumption as to the source from which all the alleged Masonry of today has been derived would fully justify our denunciation of the act of recognizing the Mexican grand body, is unnecessary and unwarranted.

This brings us back to that phase of the discussion to which we promised to recur. Denying the correctness of our position, he says:

In his strictures upon these acts of recognition, Brother Robbins, the able chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence of Illinois, goes even so far as to assert that there is no legitimate Masonry existing that is not derived, either mediately or immediately, from the Grand Lodge of England. We would fain ask him: What of Masonry before the Grand Lodge of England was formed? Was there no Masonry until that time? If there was, was it confined exclusively to England? Whence did England obtain its Masonry? Was it indigenous to England, originating exclusively there? Our teachings are all to the contrary, and we feel warranted in believing that no student of the history and antiquities of our institution will at this day venture such an assertion. That Masonry existed, not only in England, but on the continent of Europe, indefinite ages before the Grand Lodge of England was formed, is not only the general belief of the fraternity, but it is the ascertained fact of history. Out of the ages that Masonry has existed has been evolved the axiom that it is *universal*. What right has the Grand Lodge of England, or any one in its behalf, to assert that no legitimate Masonry exists except it trace its origin from a point of time which in comparison with its traditions is but as yesterday? Every assumption of the institution postulates its origin in ages unknown and its character as universal. The Grand Lodge of England is no fountain from which Masonry has originally sprung. Its fountains are elsewhere and in regions not yet, and probably never to be, explored. So far from the Grand Lodge of England having the right to assert its own exclusive legitimacy, its own legitimacy was at its formation open to criticism from the legitimate Masonry of the European continent. At any rate the test of legitimacy in Masonry is not its traceability to an English Grand Lodge origin. The test is rather its common object, attainable by like means with the Masonry we know. It is its similarity of type, not its actually known line of descent.

A reference to the sentence of ours which he quoted from our review of New York and which we have reproduced above, will show wherein he misstates us. We did not say "derived from the Grand Lodge of England," but descended from the *Masonry of the British Isles*.

That this was wholly unintentional on his part we could readily believe, even if we did not—as we certainly do—consider him inca-

pable of willful misrepresentation, because he has evidently written very carelessly throughout the whole paragraph we have quoted. Reading and re-reading it carefully, we find but one statement in the whole paragraph that is not discredited by modern historical investigation, and that is the statement, occurring in two forms, that the Grand Lodge of England is no fountain from which Masonry has originally sprung. Original Masonry did not spring from the Grand Lodge of England, but the Grand Lodge of England and the other grand lodges of the British Isles sprang from the original Masonry, *and they absorbed it all.*

How long Masonry may have existed in England and Scotland before the formation of the first grand lodge in 1717 may be still an open question; but so far from its being an ascertained fact of history that it existed ages before that time elsewhere, if there is a scrap of evidence that a lodge of Freemasons existed on the continent of Europe one hour before, or indeed until it had been planted there by the Grand Lodge of England, the leading Masonic students of the world will be most grateful to Bro. WAIT if he will produce it. Since men ceased to write histories of Masonry from their imaginations, and began to apply to the study of the fraternity the methods of modern historical investigation, there has been left no room for reasonable doubt that Freemasonry was evolved from the guild system, with which, of course, it has many features in common, and so far as we know there is not a scintilla of evidence that such an evolution took place anywhere outside of Great Britain.

Nowhere but among a constitutionally governed people could a model commonwealth, stamped with a polity like that of Free and Accepted Masonry, which makes it up to date with the freest of representative governments have been evolved; and nowhere but in a country that had been swept by the Reformation, could have been evolved the final form of its theological or religious basis whose inclusive catholicity gives Masonry today its only valid claim to universality.

That Masonry could have been evolved also on the continent of Europe and then have disappeared so completely as to leave no trace behind at the time the fraternity took on its completed form in Great Britain, is most improbable. But whether such an evolution took place elsewhere or not is not material, for if it did the product was not perpetuated.

The statement which our brother criticises with an air of amazement was not made recklessly, but deliberately, with the knowledge that its facts are regarded as elementary in Masonic scholarship by the leading investigators of the institution, and with confidence that their investigations are not likely to discredit it.

NEW JERSEY, 1896.

109TH ANNUAL.

TRENTON.

JANUARY 29.

A fine steel portrait of the retiring grand master, CHARLES BELCHER, graces the fly-leaf of the New Jersey volume.

The diplomatic corps was out in full force, JOSEPH H. GASKELL appearing for Illinois.

A large number of distinguished visitors, grand officers of New York and Pennsylvania, including the grand masters of both of those jurisdictions were present, received formal welcome, and made graceful acknowledgment.

Prefacing the announcement of the necrology of the year, Grand Master BELCHER says, in part:

Who are the absent? The entrance to the tomb is never closed, and the shadow of the inevitable rests continually in the presence of life, challenging youth and age, severing ties of fraternity and consanguinity, making waste places of loving hearts, desolating the hearthstone and draping our altar in the habiliments of mourning. It is eminently fitting, before engaging in the matters of active business, that we tender to the fraternal dead—those who have passed from among us to attain the fruition of their hopes, such graceful tributes as spring from loyal and loving hearts, and tender those bereft our heartfelt, fraternal sympathy.

The death roll, although not stretching out like that of last year, and, unlike that, containing the name of only one who had held official position in the grand lodge—SAMUEL FLEISCHER, who was instructor to the German lodges in 1878—is yet long enough to attest the great age of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. It embraces the names of twenty-seven past masters, disclosing the ages of only three—65, 72, and 68 respectively.

The grand master reported that he had received a second circular letter from the Grand lodge of Wisconsin, of a similar nature to the one acted upon the preceding year (proposing a new regulation on the subject of Masonic relief), of which he says:

The report of the committee on Masonic jurisprudence so clearly and carefully expressed the opinions of this grand lodge on the subject that I did not deem it advisable to take any action in the matter, and simply refer to it as a communication, the receipt of which deserves public acknowledgment, but the subject matter can not consistently be endorsed or complied with.

It will be remembered that last year the grand lodge confessed to being in accord with Wisconsin as to the principal involved but de-

clined to adopt the proposition on the ground of its unwillingness to enter into any compact or agreement that would in any respect limit the independence of its action in any case. This year, referring to that conclusion, the grand lodge accepted the conclusions of Grand Master BELCHER as its own respecting its proper course of action.

The grand master seems to regard the following incident worth recording, but we should think that an executive whose prerogative has waxed until he can *unmake* Masons by his simple fiat would find merely *making* Masons at sight rather tame business:

In view of assurances made by my predecessor, W.M. Brother Durand, which, owing to physical cares and press of official duties, he was unable to fulfill, I was requested to perform a ceremony seldom witnessed in this jurisdiction, but thoroughly within the province of the grand master—that of conferring the degrees of Masonry at sight. Under the direction of the grand master, a lodge of Master Masons was opened in the rooms of Haddonfield Lodge No. 130, on the evening of February 2, 1895, and assisted by my associate and subordinate grand officers, and in the presence of a number of past grand officers and visiting brethren, the symbolic degrees of Masonry were conferred upon Mr. William Garrett Moore, a resident of Haddonfield, N. J., and son of Worshipful Brother Henry D. Moore, of Haddonfield Lodge. The occasion was one of deep interest to all present. I am informed that the brother subsequently affiliated with Haddonfield lodge, and I trust that he will, in course of time, become an active and honored member. He has a distinction of which he may well be proud, and in his after life may look back with peculiar feelings of pride and satisfaction to the circumstances and ceremonies attending his Masonic birth.

There is nothing in the account to indicate that the fruit of this Masonic Cæsarean operation might not have been born into the fraternity in the natural way without any difficulty. Such an advent might have been less spectacular, but we hope it is a distinction of which a New Jersey Mason may still be proud. We are among those who believe in the dispensing power of the grand master, but we do not believe that the possession of a prerogative ought to justify to the mind of its possessor its unnecessary exercise, and, as we have before intimated, in a jurisdiction where it is held that the grand master's prerogative is so potent that it can make what *is*, to be as though it never had been, or, in other words, can give the status of a profane to one who *has been made* a Mason, such exploitation of the power ought to be held sufficient by every body therein—including the grand master—to dissipate any fancied necessity of such paltry exercise of it as only aims to achieve what is so obviously possible as a "making."

The office of grand master is no sinecure in New Jersey. The law requires that under certain conditions the question of the physical fitness of a candidate shall be submitted to the executive for his inspection and judgment. Personally, and through his district deputies, he had examined thirty candidates, thirteen of which were decided to

be eligible and seventeen ineligible to receive the degrees. At the rate at which this business is increasing it will soon be necessary to have a medical director attached to the grand master's office. One case in which the master of a lodge neglected to make the personal examination of the candidate required by the rule, that official's sin found him out by the subsequent discovery of such a dismemberment as required the submission of the case to the grand master for an expert decision.

Deeming this a case which required drastic treatment, although the grand master felt that the neglect was probably unintentional, he made an example of the offender by suspending him from the functions of his office, such suspension to continue until after the annual meeting of his lodge should have given it a new master. When the meeting came the lodge perversely re-elected the master, although the latter had been assured by the grand master that in the absence of a request for restoration—which failed to accompany his tardy acknowledgment of wrong doing—he would not be eligible for re-election.

A declaration that the election was irregular and void and a suspension of the functions of the lodge during the will of the grand master followed promptly upon this apparently defiant act and brought out the fact that the lodge had not been informed by the suspended master that they had been enjoined from re-electing him. The danger to his lodge brought the master to his knees and induced him to sue for restoration. The grand master then relented, restored him to the position from which he had been suspended, granted a dispensation for an election, and subsequently installed the officers.

The report of the committee on jurisprudence, which was a blanket approval of the grand master's action in the case, did not meet the views of the grand lodge and they were permitted to withdraw their recommendation for the purpose of making a further report.

Their final report, which was adopted, was, as will be seen below, in the nature of an analytical bill of particulars, in its last clause gave the grand master's prerogative a severe wrench:

1. The action of the M. W. grand master in suspending from office the worshipful master of Harmony Lodge No. 23, for an admitted breach of the law of this jurisdiction, was proper.

2. Such suspension existed, by its express terms, until the election of his successor, which could not be completed until the result of the ballot for worshipful master had been announced.

3. Therefore, all votes cast by the members of Harmony Lodge No. 23, for Worshipful Brother John Q. Warford, on December 19, 1895, were knowingly cast for him while under suspension for a Masonic offence.

4. The act of voting for a brother regularly suspended for a Masonic offence during the term of such suspension can be nothing less than a defiance of the authority which inflicted the punishment, and can not be permitted in Masonic bodies.

5. Therefore, the voting for Worshipful Brother Warford during the term of his suspension was an unlawful and defiant act on the part of the members of Harmony Lodge No. 23, which justified the suspension of its warrant.

6. An unlawful act is ineffectual for any purpose. No right can exist which has such an act for its foundation.

7. Therefore, the election of Worshipful Brother Warford as worshipful master of Harmony Lodge No. 23, on December 19, 1895, being the result of the unlawful acts of the members of that lodge, was void.

8. The power of the M.W. grand master to restore its warrant to Harmony Lodge and direct a new election for worshipful master can not be questioned.

9. The election and qualification of the remaining officers of Harmony Lodge No. 23, on December 19, 1895, was regular, and they became the lawful officers of that lodge in the several stations and places to which they had been elected, and the M.W. grand master had no authority to annul such election, nor to order a new election for the stations and places so filled, and such new election was a nullity and conferred no authority upon the brothers chosen thereat.

In the following case, reported by the grand master, it was held that his prerogative had been over-strained:

Lebanon Lodge No. 6, having failed or refused to grant a dimit to Bro. John M. Shannon, upon his written request for the same and payment of all dues to the lodge, I ordered the lodge, unless there were good reasons for preferring charges against the brother, to issue a dimit at their next regular communication. Inquiry into this matter had convinced me that there was a lack of appreciation of Masonic teachings among the brethren that necessitated an order to perform a duty which should have been a voluntary act upon their part.

The jurisprudence committee, with the concurrence of the grand lodge, discriminatingly says:

Your committee are of the opinion that, upon the case as stated by that lodge, Worshipful Brother Shannon was entitled to a dimit, and in refusing it the lodge rendered itself liable to discipline. But your committee cannot approve the action of the M.W. grand master in directing such dimit to be issued.

The committee agreed with the grand master in so construing the digest that the vote on waiver of territorial jurisdiction should not be by ballot, but the grand lodge recommitted the matter with adverse instructions and subsequently adopted the following amended report:

Your committee on Masonic jurisprudence, by direction of the M.W. grand lodge, would report as follows: The vote required to

grant permission to another lodge to receive and act upon a petition of an unrejected candidate must be made by ballot: this, if adopted, will be the judgment of the M.W. grand lodge, and not of its committee on Masonic jurisprudence. That committee still adheres to its opinion as originally expressed.

The following shows that New Jersey has taken one step—a little one, but still a step—toward the Mississippi plan of a double-barreled executive:

On the 30th of January I received a petition from Glassboro Lodge No. 85, asking for concurrent territorial jurisdiction with Swedesboro Lodge No. 157, over candidates residing in the town of Mullica Hill, Gloucester county. This matter was referred to the committee on territorial jurisdiction of lodges, who gave the case their usual prompt consideration, and the result of their deliberations was communicated to the lodges.

On the 5th of September I received a request from Haledon Lodge No. 169, endorsed by Falls City Lodge No. 82, asking that the territorial jurisdiction of these lodges over candidates residing in North Paterson be defined. This, also, I referred to the proper committee, with the result mentioned before. The report of this committee will place the matter in full before the brethren of the grand lodge for adoption. This committee is of essential service to the grand master, and relieves him of much detail and annoyance, and as constituted at present, can and has done efficient service to the lodges interested as well as to the grand lodge.

The grand master does not look favorably upon public installations, although he says he is aware that the custom has prevailed so long that it may almost be regarded as a landmark. He had refused all requests for dispensations for that purpose, because he thinks that the ceremonies are necessarily shorn of some of their impressiveness by the presence of outsiders, and that the ritual should be regarded as a portion of lodge business.

Following precedent he had, against his own conception of propriety, granted permission to several lodges to attend divine service in Masonic clothing. He says:

Far be it from me to say ought against or endeavor to curtail these churchly duties which all good men and Masons should attend to. They never should be neglected, but of what possible spiritual advantage can it be to be clothed with the distinguishing emblems of the craft? Is it not engendered by a desire to display and publish our connection with the fraternity, and is such display in consonance with that secrecy that surrounds our forms and ceremonies? The 30th general regulation prohibits any but funeral processions without permission of the grand master, and conveys the idea that such processions are not favored. In my opinion they should be prohibited by resolution of the grand lodge. Religious instruction can be received without the accompaniment of squares, levels, and plumbs, and divine truth will abide in the heart of the devout Mason with as great power, relief, and fervor in their absence as it will in their presence. Realizing that such was the case, I have, during the latter part of my ad-

ministration, invariably refused such permission, and hope that the brethren who desire to pay that rational homage to Deity which at once constitutes our duty and happiness, will be able to do so without wearing any distinguishing emblems of the fraternity other than a pure heart and charitable spirit.

These matters being clearly within the prerogative of the grand master, in the opinion of the jurisprudence committee and grand lodge required no action.

Later the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That it is the sense of the grand lodge that the public installation of officers of lodges is contrary to the spirit and teachings of the fraternity and is hereby prohibited.

Touching the Colorado proposition for a memorial service at Mt. Vernon, on the centenary of Washington's death, the grand lodge adopted the following from the committee on jurisprudence:

In regard to the communication from the M.W. Grand Lodge of Colorado your committee would recommend that no action be taken by the grand lodge. They do not believe that it would be proper Masonic courtesy to invade the jurisdictions of the M.W. grand Lodge of Virginia and the District of Columbia for a purpose however laudable in itself. New Jersey would not be backward in taking part in any ceremonies in honor of the memory of Worshipful Brother George Washington upon receipt of an invitation from the M.W. grand lodges of the jurisdiction in whose territory such ceremonies must necessarily take place.

The committee on correspondence finally succeeded in letting go of Bro. JACOB RINGLE'S proposition that New Jersey take the initiative in an endeavor to secure the holding of a Masonic congress in London, on a plan that would make it the equivalent of a grand lodge of the world, first sent to the committee in 1894. They are now discharged from further consideration of the subject, and it is referred to the grand master for correspondence with the grand master of England as to its feasibility. There is not likely to be much ink wasted over the matter.

The grand lodge ordered a warrant for a new lodge at Cape May Court House: witnessed an exemplification of the work in the three degrees; concurred in the grand master's rebuke to a lodge for requesting a waiver of jurisdiction over an individual whose petition for the degrees it had not yet received, as it did also in his recommendations that the grand secretary's salary be raised to \$2,000 and the compensation of the chairman of the committee on correspondence be increased to \$300; formally welcomed the diplomatic corps; ordered a jewel for the retiring grand master, and indefinitely postponed the following resolution presented by ten of the members:

Resolved. That it is the sense of the grand lodge that the use of robes or costumes in conferring the degrees of symbolic Masonry is an innovation, and is hereby prohibited in this jurisdiction.

GEORGE W. FORTMEYER, of East Orange, was elected grand master: THOMAS H. R. RADWAY, Trenton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (235 pp.) is from a fresh hand, that of Bro. GEORGE B. EDWARDS, whose work and whose spirit insure him a warm welcome to the guild. The opening sentences of his review of Illinois for 1895, give an idea of his reflective moods:

In the month of the unexpended year, when its glories are ascendent, and the great attractive force of light and heat, in his mighty power, holds back the shaded colorings of the days that were present, from projecting their verdant beauty upon the brightness of the instant life: in respite, for a brevity, from the lengthening and darkening shadows of winter, permitting continuance of joy, still lingering in the heart, to bask in the sunlight of hope. At this season, in the city beside the great Michigan water, the Grand Lodge of Illinois assembled for the fifty-sixth annual. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard in the grand east.

The oration of Bro. JOHN C. BLACK, which he speaks of as covering a large range of thought, he tersely characterizes as "historic, speculative, and chiliastic." Extracts are taken from the address of Grand Master GODDARD, the reports of the committees on jurisprudence and correspondence. From the latter he quotes quite liberally, and expresses concurrence in our views of the Wisconsin proposition as stated in our introductory remarks.

NEW MEXICO, 1895.

18TH ANNUAL.

ALBUQUERQUE.

OCTOBER 7.

A strikingly fine phototype likeness of A. H. MOREHEAD, grand master in 1889, graces the fly leaf of this pamphlet, and a similar portrait of F. H. KENT, grand master in 1890, constitutes the frontispiece of the second part. There is also a cut of the new Masonic temple at East Las Vegas, dedicated by Past Grand Master MAX FROST on the 24th of June. Illinois was not among the jurisdictions represented at the annual communication. Bro. HARVEY E. HUSTON, who presented his credentials the preceding year, died during the recess. We have no particulars, only the mention of his death on May 4, 1895, in the report on correspondence.

The address of the grand master (JOHN J. KELLY) is a strictly business paper, betokening a tranquil condition of the lodges, and an encouraging amount of public work.

The evening of the first day of the session was a gala night, when the new hall of Temple Lodge No. 6, in the building recently erected by the craft at Albuquerque was dedicated in the presence of a large mixed audience including many ladies.

We note as of possible interest to our Maryland brethren—who have recently been discussing the subject—that the grand lodge was properly at labor, not at refreshment, during the ceremonies.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a mileage and per diem system, it not being considered feasible in the face of the fact that twenty-five per cent of the income of the grand lodge is set aside for charitable purposes and an additional ten per cent pledged the National Masonic Home for Consumptives at Santa Fe, in the success of which the grand lodge still seems to have faith.

The committee on address endorsed the principle of the Wisconsin proposition, but when the report was adopted the clause referring to the subject was excepted. Subsequently it was offered in substance by Past Grand Master SPORLEDER, but on motion of Past Grand Master FROST, action was deferred for a year, the proposition meanwhile to be sent to the lodges for instructions.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; recognized the grand lodges of Oklahoma and Victoria; sent a resolution asking for the enactment of the Missouri statute on liquor selling to the committee on revision of by-laws; voted to meet next year at Las Vegas, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the grand lodge instruct the masters of the lodges throughout this jurisdiction to deliver the following charges to all newly raised Master Masons:

“That it will be necessary for him to commit to memory the first section of the master’s degree, and to have a thorough knowledge of the second section.”

And that the masters be requested to use their influence in this direction.

DR. JAMES H. WROTH was elected grand master; ALPHEUS A. KEEN re-elected grand secretary, both of Albuquerque.

The report on correspondence (87 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master MAX FROST, who gives to the Illinois proceedings for 1895 a very generous share of his limited space, quoting the grand master and the committee on jurisprudence *in extenso* on the Wisconsin proposition, and from the latter also on the Mississippi rules, and reproducing most of our review of New Mexico.

Touching our criticism of the decision of his grand lodge that the master of a lodge has the power to call the lodge to order on reg-

ular meeting nights earlier than the time specified in the by-laws, he says:

I cannot agree with Bro. Robbins. While in the one case there is a good deal in his position, that the master should be the first to scrupulously carry out and obey the by-laws, still there are certain inherent powers vested in the master and amongst these is certainly the power to call communications at such times as he deems right and proper. The master can be punished for doing what Bro. Robbins asserts had been done in Illinois, but the power to call communications nevertheless exists.

The power of the master to call special meetings is not denied; he may call a special for the hours preceding the regular meeting for work if he so desires, but our objection to the decision was that it permitted him to *open the lodge in regular meeting* earlier than the hour specified in the by-laws, making it possible to dispose of business *before* a certain hour, which the provision of law fixing the time of meeting assures absent members shall not come up until *after* that hour.

On the other point considered by us, he says:

As to the other, I differ materially from Bro. Robbins. The New Mexico law compels a vote upon each petition, for the first, second, and third degrees. I hold with Mackey, that an Entered Apprentice gains no right. The right of objection and black ball, if he applies for the second degree, exists absolutely and without question, and in my own limited experience, this right has been found of benefit and good to the craft. There is nothing in our obligations demanding or prescribing that we are bound by any ties whatsoever to an Entered Apprentice, or he to us. He is a probationer only and the only obligation he assumes is the one of secrecy, and no Fellow Craft or Master Mason assumes any obligation toward an Entered Apprentice. I believe in the absolute secrecy of the ballot and the unlimited right of objection at any stage before the obligation.

Our objection on the score of equity lies as much against the innovation of a ballot for each degree as it does against the right of summary verbal objection to advancement. But in either case—under the old law of one ballot or the new departure of a ballot for each degree—the ties which bind him to us as an entered apprentice make him a *Mason*, and entitle him to be dealt with as a brother and not as a profane. He has acquired the rights of an Entered Apprentice, and we know of no disciplinary code in any jurisdiction that holds in terms that he may be deprived of those rights without a trial. Yet any device, whether it be a secret ballot or the equal power of summary verbal objection, which leaves him with only the simulacrum of a right instead of the right at its full value, works the same practical deprivation as would summary expulsion. One is as equitable as the other, and if Masonry is not synonymous with equity between Masons in their purely Masonic relations it ought to abdicate the field.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1895.

8TH ANNUAL.

SYDNEY.

JUNE 12.

We have in one volume the proceedings of this grand lodge from June, 1894, to June, 1895.

At a special communication held August 23, 1894, the grand master (Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF) announced the appointment of W. Bro. Sir JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT as pro grand master. The latter was then presented, obligated, invested, and proclaimed, after which he was saluted after the ancient custom.

Among the apologies for absence received was one from the Rev. W. S. FRACKELTON, Ph. D., the representative of Illinois.

At the quarterly communication of September 12, the grand master and pro grand master were both absent, and the grand lodge was opened by the deputy grand master, THOMAS E. SPENCER.

The board of general purposes reported that three new lodges had been opened and that one lodge had surrendered its charter, and took occasion to declare incorrect an opinion given by a district grand inspector of workings that a master could resign his mastership during his official term, inasmuch as a master is bound by his obligation to continue in office until his successor has been elected and installed in his stead.

A special report of the board providing for a committee on foreign correspondence was adopted. The committee, consisting of five, is elective by the grand lodge out of ten brethren nominated by the board of general purposes, and selects its own chairman. In discussing the desirability of such a committee, the board say:

Your board have not considered, and do not wish to discuss, the question whether it would be for the benefit of the craft that a supreme grand lodge should be formed for the whole of the Australasian Colonies: but whether that be so or not, of this are we certain that it is to the interest of the craft that the several grand lodges throughout Australasia should be brought into more intimate union and sympathy with one another, so that not only may there be as much uniformity as possible in our workings and rulings, but that the members of the craft may become better known to one another, if not personally at least by reputation and report.

“Masonry is intended to be an institution homogeneous and the same everywhere. But with fully one hundred grand lodges, each supreme in its own jurisdiction, there is necessarily a tendency towards a diversity. The reports on foreign correspondence properly

take notice of these differences, and by discussion endeavor to promote uniformity. They are the only means by which the usages and practices of different jurisdictions can be considered and discussed, and the correct methods sustained."

The reviewers and writers on foreign correspondence are nearly all men of great culture and ability, and if any Mason will take the trouble to carefully study and digest their valuable reports he cannot but rise from their perusal with a wealth of Masonic learning and knowledge, which he could not in any other or better way hope to obtain. It has been truly said, that for clear, forcible, and logical writing, for depth of thought and for literary skill, the American writers of the craft take foremost place amongst the literary men of the time.

Deputy Grand Master SPENCER again presided at the quarterly communication of December 12.

The board of general purposes reported one new lodge opened, and that after a lengthened debate it had been resolved that tenders be called for printing another edition of the rituals, to consist of one thousand copies. In the subsequent proceedings of the grand lodge we are sorry to find the following:

The motion standing in the name of V.W. Bro. Donnelly Fisher against the printing of another edition of the rituals was considered with Clause VIII. of the Report of the Board of General Purposes, recommending the printing of same, and after very full discussion was lost, and the recommendation of the board upheld.

At this session the newly created committee on correspondence was elected. Among the brethren nominated by the board of general purposes was Bro. FRACKELTON, our representative, but he declined to be a candidate.

The grand lodge sustained the decision of the board in the following case:

This was an appeal by Bro. James Joseph of Lodge La Stella d' Italia, No. 200, against the action of that lodge in investing a brother as senior warden before the minutes relating to such election had been confirmed. The papers showed that Bro. Joseph had been elected as senior warden of the lodge, but that the minute relating to his election was not confirmed at the next regular meeting, and the lodge at once proceeded to elect a brother to the position, and that brother so elected was invested by the worshipful master as senior warden on the same evening; Bro. Joseph appealed against such investiture, until the second election of the senior warden was confirmed. The board resolved "That the appeal be dismissed." Bro. Joseph has appealed to the grand lodge against the decision of the board.

In American lodges the custom of investing the officers the same evening is quite general, but whether they had been installed or not when the minutes came up for confirmation at a subsequent meeting, it would be impossible for the lodge to oust an officer elect by refusing to confirm the minute of his election. If that minute reflected an

undeniable fact, it would require the intervention of the grand master to set the election aside.

At the quarterly of March 13, 1895, among the apologies received for absence, was that of the pro grand master; and Deputy Grand Master SPENCER who presided announced the illness of the grand master, and from the chair moved a message of sympathy and fraternal greeting.

On the report of the board of general purposes a lodge was admonished for having initiated a candidate whose "place of abode" was not on the circular convening the meeting.

A memorial tablet to the late Rev. Canon D'ARCY IRVIN, past grand chaplain, was ordered erected in the grand lodge room.

The illness of the grand master proved fatal, and at a special communication held March 21 the grand lodge met in a room draped in the habiliments of mourning. Deputy Grand Master SPENCER in announcing his death from the chair said of his Masonic record:

Our late lamented grand master, Most Worshipful Brother Sir Robert Duff did not come amongst us as a stranger, but as an old and distinguished brother Freemason. Our esteemed brother was one of the founders of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kincardineshire, and he was nominated by Most Worshipful Brother Lord Kintore, afterwards the grand master of South Australia, to be Provincial Grand Master Depute of Kincardineshire, on account of his long official connection with Freemasonry in Banffshire.

An address of condolence to LADY DUFF and family was ordered.

At a special communication on June 11, the deputy grand master in the chair, the officers for the ensuing year were nominated. The pro grand master, Sir JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, was nominated for grand master, and there being no other nomination, this made him grand master elect. For offices which were contested the election was by ballot at the quarterly held the next day, with Deputy Grand Master SPENCER in the chair.

The board of general purposes reported having recommended the grand master to issue warrants on two applications for new lodges, and that one warrant had been surrendered. The action of the board in the following matter received the sanction of the grand lodge:

6. Grand Lodge of New Zealand.—A letter was received from this grand lodge, stating that they had been asked to grant a warrant for a new lodge at Tonga, but they would not do so, if the Australasian Grand Lodges did not acquiesce: the board resolved to recommend to the grand lodge to offer no objection to the proposition of the grand lodge of New Zealand.

The report of the committee on foreign correspondence, by the chairman of the committee, Grand Registrar DONNELLY FISHER, was

submitted and adopted. This is to be distinguished from the review of the proceedings of other grand lodges, which, like the American reports, after which it is patterned, reflects only the views of the committee.

Bro. FISHER speaks of questions which divide American writers that are not of practical interest to the brethren of his jurisdiction:

The committee refer to such subjects as perpetual jurisdiction; the territorial jurisdiction of lodges over candidates, and the balloting for candidates before being passed and raised to the second and third degrees. In consequence of Masonic law as administered in New South Wales differing in many material points from Masonic law as administered generally throughout the United States and Canada, many of the decisions of the American grandmasters and American grand lodges are of necessity of little moment to the brethren of our grand lodge. The committee have, however, noticed in their review such as in their opinion will be either of interest or use to the brethren.

It is not unlikely that in time, when the contact of the Australasian grand lodges becomes closer than it is now, the jurisdictional questions may grow into greater prominence.

He suggests the adoption of the necrological feature of American grand lodge reports, and the consideration of the question of forming a general Masonic relief association among the Australasian grand lodges, on the plan of the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada.

The address of the deputy grand master referred to the existence of certain irregular bodies in Sydney, calling themselves Masonic lodges which some regular brethren were reported to have visited. He says:

I would remind the brethren that two qualifications are essentially requisite, to enable a regular Masonic lodge to exist in N.S.W.: the one is, a warrant granted by this grand lodge, and the other, that the lodge should be regularly registered, and pay to this grand lodge the dues as set forth in the Book of Constitutions. (See clauses 65 to 70, and 192 B. of C.) Any body failing to do either the one or the other is an irregular body, and should a brother of our order visit any such body as a Mason, he would, if his conduct were brought under the notice of the board of general purposes, render himself liable to be severely dealt with for a breach of No. 13 of the Ancient Charges.

On another subject he has these prudent suggestions:

Several dispensations have been applied for and granted, for the brethren to attend church services clothed in regalia. These services have invariably been a marked success, and several eloquent Masonic sermons have been preached. I have not, however, lost sight of the fact that our institution has been able in the past to survive the convulsions that have destroyed nations and dethroned kings, mainly because we have avoided political and religious controversy in our lodges. With regard to the religious services already held by our

brethren, no such controversy has arisen, but it is easy to see that in a society, such as ours, composed of men representing every shade of religious opinion, such a controversy might at any time arise. I have therefore instructed the grand secretary that no dispensation will be granted by me, for the wearing of regalia at any religious ceremony, unless an assurance is received that the brethren of the lodge applying for such dispensation are unanimous in their desire that it should be granted.

The district deputy grand master of the English constitution at Bombay, W. Bro. ISAAC MANN SHIELDS, was formally welcomed as a visitor; acknowledgments were received from LADY DUFF for the sympathy expressed in the address referred to above, and it was agreed to let the annual ball of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institute take the place of the annual festival of the grand lodge.

At a special communication held July 1, the Hon. Sir JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, K.C.M.G., M.P., was proclaimed grand master. The following from his brief address gives some idea of the solid footing of the craft in New South Wales:

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was formed in June, 1888, by the union of the grand lodge of New South Wales and the district grand lodges of England and Scotland. The united grand lodge thus formed had 185 lodges on its roll, but as many of the country districts had lodges working under two or three of the former constitutions, the union gave an opportunity for the amalgamation of lodges which was largely taken advantage of, and although this actually increased the strength of the lodges it reduced the number of lodges considerably. Since then there had been opened 42 new lodges, and the total number of lodges now on the roll of this grand lodge was 197. The benevolent fund has been increased since the first audit of accounts in 1889 from £2,535 to £6,167, and the income of grand lodge has increased from £1,200 to £1,800 a year. The Freemasons' Benevolent Institute, for old and infirm brethren, their wives or widows, has been reorganized since the union, and is doing a great work, which is only in its infancy and deserves the support of the brethren,—there is £3,000 to the credit of this fund. There is a Masonic scholarship in connection with the Sydney University, which entitles the holder to £50 a year for three years. The Australian Freemasons' Orphan Society, which was formed by the lodges under the district grand lodge of England, and which had £15,000 to its credit at the formation of this grand lodge, has continued its onward and upward course, and has now upwards of £20,000 to the credit of its funds, and supports 18 orphans who receive £26 a year each.

ARTHUR H. BRAY, of Sydney (Masonic Hall, Castlereagh St.) was again installed as grand secretary.

The review of foreign correspondence is signed by all the committee, but is presumably the work of DONNELLY FISHER, grand registrar, who has compressed a notice of forty grand lodges into fifty-five interesting pages. Of his own work—which needs no apologies—he says:

It was with no slight sense of our inability to do justice to the work committed to us by our brethren, that we entered upon the

preparation of this our first review on foreign correspondence. Indeed, if we had not been fully impressed with the view that it was highly desirable, in the interests of the order in New South Wales, that our grand lodge should follow the example of other grand lodges in presenting to their members an annual report on foreign correspondence, we should have hesitated before undertaking the task.

The brethren of our own jurisdiction will, we know, give us credit for having done our best in the short time at our disposal, and will overlook those mistakes and shortcomings which must necessarily result from want of experience and skill. If, however, our efforts should result in directing the attention of some of our brethren to those many valuable and instructive reports, which are issued by several of the American grand lodges, and thereby perchance create in them a desire for a knowledge of the science of Freemasonry, we shall be quite satisfied with the result of our labors.

Illinois for 1894 receives comprehensive notice, at the close of which he says:

In the appendix there are copious extracts from the foreign correspondence of the year, in which we regret to note the absence of any from New South Wales, a fact for which our grand secretary is wholly unable to account, as the reports have been regularly posted.

We share his regret at the absence of the New South Wales proceedings for that year, and are grateful for the better luck we have since had. In closing our notice for this year we desire to emphasize our welcome to Bro. FISHER as the pioneer of the corps of brilliant writers which we feel sure will grow up under the Southern Cross.

NEW YORK, 1896.

115TH ANNUAL.

NEW YORK.

JUNE 2.

The fly leaves of the New York volume bear steel portraits of Grand Master JOHN STEWART and of OSCAR COLES.

Fifty-four grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by WILLIAM D. CRITCHERSON.

Deputy Grand Master KELLY and Junior Grand Warden WAGNER, of Pennsylvania; Grand Master FORTMEYER and Past Grand Masters WALLIS, CONGDON, MOORE, TILDEN, DURAND, and BELCHER, of New Jersey, were guests of the occasion.

Grand Master STEWART paid a graceful tribute to the dead of the year—EDWARD B. HARPER, president of the trustees of the Masonic hall and asylum fund; JOHN HODGE, past grand master; ELY S. PARKER, past grand orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the first master

of Akron Lodge No. 527, New York, and a member of that lodge at the time of his death, a full blooded Indian, a grand-nephew of Red Jacket, a chief of the Seneca tribe and titular king of the Six Nations, whose eloquent words will be remembered by all who participated in the semi-centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: CHARLES H. HALL, past grand chaplain: HERMAN G. CARTER, past grand librarian: SAMUEL C. SEAMAN, STEPHEN L. STILLMAN, SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, CHARLES W. JACKSON, WILLIAM S. DURYEA, HENRY C. BANKS, and CLAUD WILSON, past district deputy grand masters: WILLIAM H. CORSA, representative of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, and JOHN F. COLLINS, representative of the Grand Lodge of South Australia.

Among the dispensations granted was one to a lodge to continue work whose charter had been stolen from a safe blown open by burglars, a loss that would not in Illinois have necessitated an interruption of the labors of the lodge.

The coincidence of a European tour on the part of Past Grand Master BURNHAM with the celebration of the millennial anniversary of the establishment of the Hungarian kingdom, enabled the grand master to designate a distinguished representative from New York for that occasion, in compliance with the request of the "Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary," a body with which the Grand Lodge of New York, the Grand Orient of France and one or two other governing bodies are enjoying fraternal relations.

The revised constitution and statutes favorably acted upon last year, were further amended and finally adopted. Touching certain offices the constitution provides:

When the grand master shall be chosen from the city of New York or Long Island, the deputy grand master shall be chosen from some other portion of the state: and when the grand master shall be chosen from any portion of the state other than the city of New York and Long Island, the deputy grand master must be chosen from the said city or island. The grand treasurer and grand secretary shall be chosen from said city or island. The senior grand warden and junior grand warden shall be chosen from some part of the state other than the said city and island.

A residence of four months immediately preceding such election shall be required to comply with this section.

The commission of revision was continued for the purpose of revising the "code of procedure."

The trustees of the hall and asylum fund were last year authorized to enlarge the Home building at Utica, the changes then contemplated embracing an extension of one of the wings, but reflection induced a wise departure:

Our experience has demonstrated that it is not feasible to continue for any considerable time a population of men, women, and children

as one household living under one roof, it being an unhealthy atmosphere for children to be reared in constant daily contact with those who have been so unfortunate in life that they are not able to take care of themselves. The trustees, therefore, were unanimous in the opinion that the proposed plan should be so far modified that the building of the hospital and the extension of the east wing should be deferred for the present, and in lieu thereof there should be erected an entirely separate building, connected by a corridor with the main building, and to be devoted exclusively to the maintenance, education, and training of children, the building to be known as the "Memorial Building for Children," and in memory of such persons who have, or may hereafter, by legacy or gift, contribute the funds required for its completion.

Of the aggregate and *per capita* cost of maintenance, the trustees say:

For the year 1894-95 the total current expenses, including house repairs, farm, and barn, were \$28,019.54; the average number of inmates being 101, representing a *per capita* cost of \$276.32 per annum, or \$5.31 per week.

For the year 1895-96 these items are reported to amount to \$28,653.48; the average number of inmates being 135, representing a *per capita* cost of \$212.25 per annum, or \$4.08 per week. This shows a reduction of \$64.07 per annum, or \$1.23 per week, in the cost of maintenance.

They are of the opinion that the minimum of cost has not yet been reached.

The trustees foresee the necessity of securing an amendment of the law incorporating the trustees, enlarging their property-holding power to \$5,000,000, and also to secure to wives as well as widows the legal right to enjoy this charity. The committee say:

There are now thirteen wives living with their husbands in the Home. There being no statutory authority for their reception as beneficiaries, and the cruelty and injustice of separating worthy couples, both alike indigent and dependent, being manifest, the clear oversight of the statute has been met by the trustees by receiving this class as employees, without compensation for services other than their maintenance and care.

The jurisprudence committee had but one subject before them, but this they made broad enough to serve as the basis for a most extraordinary report, so extraordinary that we copy it entire:

The standing committee on jurisprudence would respectfully report that two applications have been referred to them, viz.:

One from the Grand Lodge of Chili and one from the Grand Lodge of San Domingo, each applying for recognition and an exchange of representatives.

Your committee report that it is the settled policy of this grand lodge to decline a recognition and exchange of representatives with any but independent grand lodges of Symbolic Masonry, wholly inde-

pendent of and not under the control of any other body of Freemasonry, whether of the York or Scottish Rite.

The papers presented to your committee do not furnish sufficient evidence that either of these grand lodges seeking recognition (both of Scottish Rite origin and originally receiving their authority from and being under the control of a supreme council of the A.A.S. Rite) have separated therefrom, and with the consent of the supreme council become independent of and taken entire control of the three symbolic degrees. We do not question the right of supreme councils of the A.A.S. Rite to control and confer the first three symbolic degrees in all countries where that is the dominant rite, and we recognize Master Masons made under that authority as regular, and as much entitled to our regard and recognition as if made under our authority, but until the supreme council has relinquished its authority over the three symbolic degrees (as has been done in this and other jurisdictions), and the control of the three symbolic degrees has been relegated to symbolic grand lodges entirely independent of other authority, we cannot recognize the grand lodge organization.

Until we have full information as to their organization and copies of their present constitutions, we cannot intelligently report to you, or recommend any action other than to decline an exchange of representatives with either the Grand Lodge of Chili or San Domingo.

At the same time, we do not question the legitimacy of any brother made a Master Mason in a lodge created by a supreme council in any country where the A. and A. Rite is the dominant rite. He is as regular as any made in either New York or Pennsylvania. "The bodies of the York Rite do not embrace the whole of Free and Accepted Freemasonry."

Masonry is recognized throughout the world as just as legitimate in all countries where the three symbolic degrees are controlled and conferred by the bodies of the Scottish Rite as it is in this country, where they are solely under the control of the York Rite. Whichever rite is the dominant rite in any country has control of the symbolic degrees by full consent of all, and until the supreme councils in those countries relinquish control of the first three degrees to independent grand lodges, we should recognize all Master Masons made under their authority, and allow them to visit and affiliate with our lodges under the same Masonic restrictions as if made in lodges of the York Rite.

The only exception to this rule is, Masons hailing from the atheistic Grand Orient of France are debarred by the edicts of this grand lodge, and cannot be recognized as legitimate under any circumstances.

Master Masons hailing from lodges under the obedience of the Supreme Council of France are not under this ban, as they are entirely independent of and antagonistic to the atheistic doctrines of the grand orient.

We recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the applications of the Grand Lodges of Chili and San Domingo for recognition and exchange of representatives be denied, until we have definite information as to their present status as independent grand lodges of Symbolic Masonry.

Resolved, That we fully recognize the legitimacy of Master Masons made in lodges of the A. and A. Rite in countries where that is the dominant rite, and welcome them to the right of visitation and affiliation under the usual Masonic restrictions, the same as if made in lodges of our obedience, those of the obedience of the Grand Orient of France alone excepted.

If the right of the supreme councils of the Scottish Rite to control and confer the first three degrees of Masonry in Chili or San Domingo is unquestioned, and the products of their work as regular and as much entitled to recognition as Master Masons as if made such under the authority of the Grand Lodge of New York, then in the name of common sense, by what right does New York ask the supreme councils to relinquish the control of the symbolic degrees? Why is it desirable to relegate the control of these degrees to symbolic grand lodges when, as the New York committee hastens out of their way to admit, such transfer can add nothing to the regularity of the bodies in which they are conferred? When the Grand Lodge of New York at its one hundred and fifteenth annual communication confesses that it is enjoying some portion of the "supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry within the territorial limits of the state of New York" which its constitution now declares it to possess, because it has been "relinquished" to it by some one of a brood of supreme councils the oldest of which is only ninety-four years old, gratitude and modesty alike suggest that it should refrain from the implication that its form of control over the symbolic degrees is superior to the confessedly equally regular plan prevailing where the Scottish Rite is "dominant."

Modesty would be becoming, too, in the New York committee, when they undertake to settle by a simple declaration, without adducing any proof whatever, that those hailing as Masons under the obedience of the Supreme Council of France are not under the ban laid on the Grand Orient of France and its constituents by the grand lodges of the world. Their recent mad haste in vouching for the regular and orthodox character of Mexican Masonry in the face of charges, subsequently proven to be true, of practices of the most revolutionary character, will suggest to that large portion of the Masonic world which has been accustomed to defer to their erudition, their supposed superior opportunities for information and their loyalty to genuine Masonry, that it is well to wait for the evidence before accepting the implication of the committee that Masons of the obedience of the Grand Orient of France are not associated through their membership in this lily-white supreme council for the orthodoxy of whose lodges they are so swift to avouch.

In view of recent history it is quite superfluous for the committee, speaking for themselves, to say that they do not question the legiti-

macy of any brother made a Master Mason in a lodge created by a supreme council: indeed they do not seem inclined to question anything that can be made to dispute the primacy of Ancient Craft Masonry, but they are not warranted in assuming to speak for the whole craft. They are not warranted from any point of view in saying that "Masonry is recognized throughout the world as just as legitimate in all countries where the three symbolic degrees are controlled and conferred by the bodies of the Scottish Rite as it is in this country," because the assertion is not true. It does not follow because the Grand Lodge of New York has turned its back upon the landmarks and repudiated the conditions which afford the only excuse for its existence, that there are no Masons and no jurisdictions still acknowledging the constraints of the charges of a Freemason.

The constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York in defining the sources of law in Masonry declares that "the action of Freemasons in the grand lodge, or subordinate lodges, is regulated and controlled: 1. By ancient landmarks: 2. by the written constitution: and 3. by usages, customs, rules, edicts, resolutions, and lawful judicial action," and it defines the law thus confessed to be paramount, as follows: "The ancient landmarks are those principles of Masonic government and polity which are the only part of Masonic law or rule or government that may never be altered or disturbed."

"What! never?" "Well, hardly ever." That is to say: Never by anybody within the territorial limits of the state of New York. Outside of those limits the prevailing principles of Masonic government and polity may be altered and disturbed by whoever happens to be "dominant" for the time being, even to the flat negation of every principle and the absolute destruction of the governmental polity which within those limits are irrevocably fixed beyond the reach of constitutions. Such is the doctrine of the report before us, culminating in the resolution which welcomes dissenters to the right of visitation and affiliation, the crucial test of regularity.

We suggest that the commission on landmark revision adjust the installation charges to the consciences of such as may hereafter feel ill at ease in requiring masters-elect to assent to them—as they themselves were required to do—notably the eighth, eleventh, thirteenth and fifteenth, which might be managed as follows, the requisite new matter being in italics:

VIII. You promise to respect genuine brethren, and to discountenance impostors, and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry, *except such as may have acquired the right of imposition and dissent before entering this grand jurisdiction.*

XI. You admit that it is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry *within the territorial limits of the state of New York.*

XIII. You admit that no new lodge shall be formed without permission of the grand lodges, *provided, that outside of the Empire State the permission of any body calling itself Masonic and doing an asserting business shall be held to be a grand lodge for all the purposes of this charge, however such body may be constituted; and that no countenance be given to any irregular lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, being contrary to the ancient charges of the order, unless it be outside of New York, where the ancient charges are "not in it."*

XV. You agree that no visitors shall be received into your lodge without due examination, and producing proper vouchers of their having been initiated in a regular lodge, *it being understood, however, that outside of the territorial limits of the state of New York the regularity of a lodge does not depend upon the possession of a valid charter or warrant empowering them to work.*

Four new lodges were chartered.

JOHN STEWART, grand master, and EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, grand secretary, both of New York, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (200 pp.) is as usual the work of two different hands, the general review of English speaking grand lodges being from the accustomed pen of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY: the reviews and translations of the proceedings of other grand bodies, the work of W. Bro. ERNEST RÆNGER, who takes the place so long occupied by Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER that he had almost become a landmark in New York correspondence.

Bro. ANTHONY reviews at length the proceedings of Illinois for 1895 in his usual courteous but discriminating style and kindly spirit. He finds much of interest in the "well balanced business address" of Grand Master GODDARD, which leaves upon his mind the impression that the responsibilities of his office had been discharged with signal ability.

Copying his remarks relative to Masonic funerals, he reflects, we presume, in the following the New York view and usage:

A lodge is at labor when engaged in the discharge of the last sad rites over the remains of a deceased brother. After the usual preliminary ceremonies the lodge, under the charge of the master, proceeds in funeral procession in the discharge of their duty, and when the duty is ended the brethren return to the lodge room and are dismissed. The usual formalities of opening are dispensed with, the master declaring it to be an emergent communication for funeral purposes.

The grand master's suggestions offered on the occasion of his numerous visitations, are built, he says, upon lines which commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who are laboring to make Masonry an institution the proudest in the land; in his kindness toward the venerable past grand master now the only living sur-

vivor of those present at the birth of our grand lodge, he exhibited the true spirit of our brotherhood, and his reported decisions are commended as crisp and sound. He expresses the hope that the pending amendment prohibiting Masons from giving the Masonic name to business concerns or associations will become a law.

Generous space and thought are given to the Illinois report on correspondence. We are glad to have the approval of so judicious and thoughtful a writer in our opposition to prescribing qualifications for candidates additional to those imposed by the landmarks. We are glad to learn that our criticism of a provision of New York law which seemed to interfere with the natural right of a brother to teach any individual brother standing on the degree to which the information pertains, all the Masonic knowledge he himself possesses, was misplaced, the provision referring only to teaching within the precincts of the lodge.

We fully appreciate and admire—and fain would imitate if it were possible—the generous spirit of the following touching a matter wherein we fear we must have grieved him:

We have no desire to occupy any great amount of space in reference to Mexican Masonry or the propriety of the recognition of the *gran dieta* by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. We could but repeat the language of last year's report. We desire to say, however, that in any strictures we have uttered it was not our intention to go beyond the limits of the true amenities of fraternal discussion. We have the utmost respect for our talented brother, and while we think (and in this we are not alone) that his antagonism to the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite leads him to use pretty strong language oft-times, we grant that is a privilege of the propriety of which he should be the judge.

We are aware that Bro. ANTHONY is not alone in noting what they think is an antagonism to the so-called Scottish Rite so strong as to unduly balance our judgment wherever it is concerned. In this we think they are mistaken. We do not like the polity of the rite and we hope never to see the day when we will like the polity of this or any other organization which denies to its membership equal participation in the government under which they exist: but if the propagandists of oligarchical government will keep the hands of the rite which they control off of the sacred ark of genuine Masonry as completely as do Royal Arch Masonry and Templarism—which are built upon the lodge in precisely the same way that the Scottish Rite is—we will rear them as gently as a sucking dove.

Further referring to the recognition of the Mexican grand diet by New York, he says:

Our brother directs our attention to a letter emanating from R.W. Theodore S. Parvin, dated August 10, 1895, concerning "Women in Freemasonry in Mexico," the full text being embraced in his report.

Against that we desire to present for the consideration of our brother subsequent letters from the same source, under dates of January 11 and 16, 1896, which will be found in our present report under Kansas. Subsequent events have apparently altered the view of Bro. Parvin upon the vital question of recognition of the *gran dieta*, for, governed by the present attitude of the grand body, he is strongly in its favor.

Touching this we refer our brother to our reviews of Kansas and Iowa for the consideration we have already given to these later letters.

We thank Bro. ANTHONY in advance for the use we purpose making of the valuable statistical tables with which he closes his report.

Bro. RINGER has notices more or less extended of all the continental grand bodies, closing with quite a full report of the proceedings of the so-called Masonic congress held at Antwerp in June, 1894, concluding which he says:

The grand bodies of England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and of North America, the great bulk of orthodox Freemasonry, erected upon the groundwork of the "Old Charges," were not represented; and there is little prospect that the different grand bodies, resting upon different fundamental principles, will ever be able to work harmoniously together. We will see what the next congress, to be held this year at Amsterdam, will bring forth.

NEW ZEALAND, 1896.

7TH ANNUAL.

DUNEDIN.

APRIL 30.

We have before us the proceedings of the half yearly communication held at Auckland, October 30, 1895, the change from quarterly to semi-annual communications noted in our last report as being under consideration, having been adopted. We have also an abstract of the proceedings of the annual communication held at Dunedin, April 30, 1896, together with its "agenda" paper upon which all business must be stated as a condition precedent to its being brought before the grand lodge, and various reports printed on separate sheets, for working purposes, containing the information which gets before American grand lodges in the reports of the grand master and grand secretary, generally, of late years, in print.

The grand master (FRANCIS HENRY DILLON BELL) presided at the semi-annual communication.

The board of general purposes reported that no inconvenience whatever had arisen through the substitution of half-yearly for quarterly communications. Events had shown that the July communication would have been superfluous, and a considerable amount had been saved.

Two new lodges had been opened. Inquiries from Tonga, Friendly Islands, whether application for a charter would probably be granted, led the board to consult the other four Australasian grand lodges on the subject. In each case the reply had been favorable, but nothing further had been heard from the brethren at Tonga.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand has over one hundred lodges on its roll and is steadily consolidating its power in the colony, notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in its way by some of the officials of the provincial and district grand lodges still holding under the various British constitutions. It is maintaining a dignified position but is at the same time pursuing a conciliatory course sure to prove successful in the long run. On this subject the board of general purposes says:

Actuated by an earnest desire to, if possible, bring about a restoration of complete fraternal amity between the different constitutions working in this colony, the board has heartily concurred in the proposal made by the M. W. grand master that he should be authorized to remove the last semblance of excuse for grievance on the part of the mother constitutions against grand lodge, by returning the original charters unconditionally. The board feels that in making this concession in regard to what is considered are its legal and Masonic rights, no loss of dignity is involved, and no danger incurred. Grand lodge is now sufficiently strong to be under no apprehension of its interests or those of any of its lodges suffering by the return of the charters, even if any attempt should be made to use any of them in an injurious manner. The board hopes, however, that no such attempt will be made, but that the return of the charters will be accepted by the mother grand lodges and their officers in the same spirit as it is made. In each case a request has been preferred that the original charter may, after cancellation, be returned to the lodge as a memento of the source from which it sprung.

The correspondence, with the various provincial and district officials through whom charters were returned to the grand lodges issuing them, is printed and in the main reflects a desire on their part for such an adjustment as will permit the resumption of full fraternal intercourse. One notable exception is the reply of Bro. T. SHERLOCK GRAHAM, district grand master (English constitution) of Otago and Southland, which is not only gratuitously insulting to Grand Secretary RONALDSON but assumes to crack the whip over the masters of the lodges to whom the charters returned were originally issued, in a manner which, considering the impotence of his threats, fully merits the criticism of the London *Freemason* that it is silly in the extreme.

In this connection we regret to note that a charter has been granted for a new lodge at Christchurch under the English constitution, an ill-advised act that made necessary the declaration on the part of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, "That, to avoid any future misapprehension, this grand lodge asserts its sovereign rights as the supreme Masonic governing body in and for the colony of New Zealand, and protests against any attempt to invade the territory of New Zealand as being contrary to well-established Masonic law."

This resolution was ordered to be forwarded to all the grand jurisdictions with which the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is in fraternal communion.

This declaration of the sovereign rights of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is simply formulating in words the import of the act of recognition on the part of every grand lodge that has established fraternal relations with that body. The fact of sovereignty is the spring of recognition in all cases.

It is greatly to be deplored that those who shape the course of the Grand Lodge of England could not recognize the fact that conceded civil autonomy is sure to be followed by Masonic independence, and that there is neither dignity nor wisdom in the role of obstructionist and disturber, accelerating the alienation which it might do so much to postpone.

Among other amendments to the constitution the following was adopted:

That any conviction in the law courts of the colony be considered as *prima facie* evidence, and shall remove the necessity for summoning the accused person to appear.

This is contrary to Illinois precedents and we believe it unsound law. We believe it to be straining the law all it will bear to give to the record of a conviction in court so much force in a Masonic trial as shall throw the onus of proof upon the defence. It is certainly going too far to hold that to be conclusive which is confessedly only *prima facie* and possibly susceptible of rebuttal. Besides, if this principle is to be established, why should not the converse of the proposition hold good and forbid the summoning of an accused person to appear whose trial in a law court has resulted in acquittal? It seems to us that in either case the fact may be competent evidence to be taken for what it is worth.

Past Grand Master EDWARD T. GILLON, one of the strong men of the jurisdiction, was reported disabled by what the proceedings of the annual communication show to have been a fatal illness.

At this communication, over which Past Grand Master MALCOLM NICCOL presided, in the absence of Grand Master BELL from the col-

ony, Rt. W. Bro. WILLIAM BARRON, past provincial grand warden under the Scotch constitution, was elected grand master.

The board of general purposes reported hopefulness that Grand Master BELL, then in the old country, would be able to secure the recognition of the Grand Lodge of England. It also reported the recognition of New Zealand by the Grand Lodge of Illinois and the appointment of Past Grand Master JOHN M. PEARSON as the representative of the former therein. Later in the session the commission of R.W. Bro. W. BELBY as the representative of Illinois was presented to him by the acting grand master. At the installation of the grand master, Bro. BELBY offered the congratulations of our grand lodge.

A banquet with very large attendance followed the close of the grand lodge.

The headquarters of the grand lodge have been removed to Dunedin and that is the present address of the Rev. WILLIAM RONALDSON who remains grand secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1896.

109TH ANNUAL.

RALEIGH.

JANUARY 14.

Three portraits adorn this pamphlet, those of JOHN W. COTTEN, grand master in 1893-'94; GEORGE W. BLOUNT, grand master in 1874-'75, and ALONZO T. JERKINS, grand master in 1850-'51-'52.

Past Grand Master HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER, the representative of Illinois, was not present.

The grand master (FRANCIS M. MOYE) says that the craft has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity and made substantial progress the past year. Stating the fact that six new lodges had been established and seven old ones had their forfeited charters restored, he says:

I have felt compelled in my opinion, for the good of Masonry, to discourage the organization of certain new lodges. My strongest efforts have been in the direction of the revival of such of the old lodges as give promise of satisfactory work, believing that, from this course, rather than the other, would accrue the best results to the order.

This, we take it, reflects the fact that there has not been many striking shiftings of population such as occur in newer states with many railroad extensions.

He announced the death of Past Grand Masters ALONZO T. JERKINS, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and GEORGE W. BLOUNT, at fifty-nine.

Bro. JERKINS was initiated in 1845, and in about five years thereafter was elected grand master. His long life was one of marked activity and usefulness.

Bro. BLOUNT was a captain in the Confederate army, a lawyer with large practice, active in all the avenues of civil life, and a most zealous and efficient Mason.

On the second day of the session memorial services were held in their honor, and eloquent tributes paid to their many virtues.

The proceedings also disclose the death of D. B. NELSON, past grand chaplain; ROBERT A. DRAUGHAN, past grand lecturer, and ARCHIBALD H. A. WILLIAMS, director and treasurer of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, each of whom was appropriately remembered.

Following are four of the six decisions submitted by the grand master:

1. A lodge cannot try its master, and charges having been preferred against him by a member and spread upon the minutes, I ordered the same to be expunged from the records, the matter in controversy having been settled by the grand lodge.

2. Dimitted Masons and members of lodges which have forfeited their charters are on the same footing, and have no right to visit a lodge.

4. A man who has had white swelling, one leg being shorter than the other, is eligible to be made a Mason, it appearing that he is in sound health and has good means of support.

5. A majority of the members present, and not of those voting, was necessary to elect the treasurer of Tabasco lodge, the same being a matter of controversy among the members.

The grand lodge concurred with the jurisprudence committee in approving all, No. 2 with a qualification, and No. 5 with some hesitation. Concerning the former they say:

We assume that the decision concerning the right of a dimitted Mason to visit a lodge room is not intended to abrogate the decision that one visit may be paid, and with that understanding, it is approved.

And of the latter:

The decision that it requires a majority of the members present to elect an officer is correct, if the attention of the lodge is directed to the presence of non-voting members before the announcement of the result. If members are present not voting, it would seem to be the better practice to require them to vote before declaring the result. If their presence is made manifest and they do not vote, we

approve the decision that it requires a majority of all members present to elect.

We do not know upon what ground No. 5 was made or approved unless the attendance was so meager as to compel the master to "count a quorum." The common law of Masonry that members present must vote on petitions for the degrees or for affiliation unless excused by unanimous consent, affords no basis for the inference that all must vote at elections.

The grand master reported that a special communication of the grand lodge held on the fifth of the preceding month seemed to be a necessity for the following reasons:

The heirs of the late J. A. Bradley, of California, who kindly gave to the asylum the Minneapolis property, having commenced a suit to set aside our deed, and the time to make answer to their complaint being limited to January 1. I was advised by the counsel of the grand lodge, Past Grand Master F. H. Busbee, in which Bro. Walter Clark and our attorney in Minnesota, Mr. Munro, fully concurred, that it was important to show in said answer that the asylum was a corporate body. Of those who opposed the proposition at the last grand lodge, brothers Francis D. Winston and David Bell were present, and stated that there could be no objection to the articles of incorporation presented by Bro. Busbee, which were read, and after discussion unanimously adopted. The grand lodge is given forty-fifths of the control, and all the directors being named as corporators, who will continue to be elected, as heretofore, by the grand lodge, it does not appear that any harm can possibly come to the asylum.

The asylum referred to is of course the Oxford Orphan Asylum, the organized charity for which the North Carolina craftsmen have made so many sacrifices.

It will be remembered that at the last annual communication Mr. R. N. DUKE, a benevolent gentleman, not a Mason, who was already a benefactor of the institution, offered to give \$5,000 to erect new buildings and improve the old, provided the Masons and people of North Carolina would give a like amount. Owing to some misunderstanding a portion of the \$5,000 pledged and in sight when the grand lodge closed proved to be unavailable. Just before the grand lodge met this year, Mr. DUKE renewed his offer, extending the time through 1896, and proposing to make the sum \$10,000 if the Masons would meet it with a like contribution. The grand lodge unanimously decided to accept the last munificent proposition, received pledges on the spot from the lodges amounting to \$2,000, and provided for a canvass of the state for the remainder. Pending amendments to the by-laws looking to an increase of the per capita dues for the benefit of the asylum, and new propositions to the same end but of less permanent nature were all voted down, thus emphasizing anew the determination manifested in the same way last year, that the asylum should be supported by voluntary contributions.

In closing his address the grand master recommended that action be taken on the proposition for the memorial observance of the centenary of Washington's death: the request of Grand Secretary PARVIN, of Iowa: in the interest of Masonic libraries, for a reprint of the early North Carolina proceedings, and on the following suggestion:

It is believed by some intelligent members of the order that it would be wise to encourage and aid the ladies of our Masonic families in organizing Eastern Star Chapters, not only for the pleasure and protection it would afford them, but because of the valuable assistance they could render us, from the increased interest they would naturally feel in our orphan work.

On this suggestion the grand lodge approved the following from the committee on address:

While we are not inimical to Eastern Star degrees, as such, we do not think it wise for the grand lodge to adopt this as a side issue of Masonry, but believe that each should work out its own destiny in its own way, untrammelled by the other.

The grand lodge decided that it was desirable that North Carolina should be represented at the Washington memorial ceremonies, and referred the matter to the committee to report next year what arrangements are necessary and the probable cost of representation: postponed until the same time the question of reprinting the proceedings from 1804 to 1849 inclusive, awaiting the estimates already solicited; ordered charters to issue for seven new lodges: tabled a proposition favorably reported by the committee on propositions and grievances, making it unlawful for any elected officer of a lodge except the secretary or treasurer, to be elected to the same office twice in succession, and with the taste of blood fresh in its mouth consigned to a similar fate a resolution that neither of the first four officers of the grand lodge should be eligible for a second term, but finally compromised by adopting an amendment making the grand wardens ineligible for a second term; wrestled with the question whether the work should be committed to a single custodian or to a board of five, and finally sent it to the lodges for solution; listened to brilliant apocalyptic and apochryphal oration on the origin and achievements of Freemasonry by Grand Orator W. H. SUMMERELL, which lifted him from the floor to the deputy grand mastership: authorized the grand master to appoint a librarian to work under the direction of the grand secretary, and sent a message of loving sympathy to Past Grand Master ALFRED MARTIN, physically disabled in his declining years.

FRANCIS M. MOYE, of Wilson, grand master: JOHN C. DREWRY, Raleigh, grand secretary, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence. The death of Past Grand Master BLOUNT left a vacancy in the chairmanship. The grand

master appointed Bro. JOHN A. COLLINS to the vacant place about a month before the meeting of the grand lodge. In a letter written to the grand master on the eve of the session, Bro. COLLINS says, in part:

I promptly accepted the appointment, both as a matter of duty and as evidence of my appreciation of your confidence, and hoped that whatever was lacking in fitness or experience would be supplied by zeal in the prosecution of the work. It was confidently expected, too, that the few weeks left could all be utilized for this purpose, but the demands upon the time of a country doctor encroached so sadly and unexpectedly upon the days left for the examination of the mass of proceedings, that the attempt to read carefully any one of them had to be abandoned. A cursory glance at a few of the annual addresses of grand masters, shows the craft everywhere to be a unit in the advancement of all good works.

Differences, seemingly radical, as to the construction of the landmarks and ancient constitutions still exist, but it is to be hoped that in time these will disappear, to be followed by approximate uniformity.

Out of an abundant experience we can fully sympathize with Bro. COLLINS over the utter vanity of all self-directed promises of leisure at any certain time for outside work, made by one engaged in the most exacting of professions.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1896.

7TH ANNUAL.

FARGO.

JUNE 9.

The portrait of the retiring grand master (WM. H. BEST) graces the fly-leaf of this pamphlet to confirm our suspicion that in the new states they bring not only their best but their best looking men to the front.

Thirty ambassadors were present from foreign courts, among them JAMES C. GILL representing Illinois.

Grand Master BEST calls the long death roll of other jurisdictions and answered for each of the departed with appreciative words, but happily he was able to say that no present or past grand officer of their own jurisdiction had gone over during the year.

He cites the following as marked evidence of the fraternal comity which characterizes their relations with Minnesota.

One, Ole Bang, living within the jurisdiction of Warren Lodge No. 150, state of Minnesota, applied for membership to Acacia Lodge

No. 4. at Grand Forks. The petition was referred to Warren Lodge and a waiver of jurisdiction was promptly voted by the members of said Warren Lodge, after which the waiver was forwarded to the grand master of Minnesota, who approved the same, and it was then forwarded to Acacia No. 4, when the petition was accepted and acted upon in the usual manner.

We presume the fact that the grand master of Minnesota approved the waiver made this simple every-day business of common practice seem unusually significant of fraternal feeling. If so, it goes further to justify this latter day fad of grand masters in assuming to add something to the complete waiver which the lodge, and the lodge alone, has the power to grant or refuse, by affixing to it his approval, than any reason we have yet seen assigned for it.

The grand master submitted eleven decisions. His decision that a senior warden can resign who has permanently removed from the jurisdiction, was disapproved. No. 2, that a minor leaving the state to attend school, attaining his majority during his absence and accepting employment and prolonging his absence for five years, does not lose his residence if he is a sojourner in good faith, all the time intending to return, and not doing any act to fix his residence at the place of his sojourning, was approved. No. 7, to the effect that a master having permanently removed from the jurisdiction, may either dimitt or resign, was approved as to dimission but disapproved as to resignation. No. 9, that while a warden is presiding in the absence of the master he is for the time being vested with the full authority of the master and is the judge of the emergency and may fix the time for holding a special meeting, as the master might do were he present, was disapproved by the jurisprudence committee, but was sustained by the grand lodge, in accord with Illinois precedent. He also decided that a lodge cannot try a resident or non-resident affiliate for an offence committed within its jurisdiction without first informing the lodge of which he is a member of the nature of the offence and obtaining its consent to proceed. This was approved by the committee and by the grand lodge, probably on the strength of a local regulation, because the trend of Masonic opinion is very decidedly in the direction of the right and duty of a lodge to try cases arising in its own bailiwick whether the offender is affiliated elsewhere or not.

The grand master referred to the absence of the usual review of foreign correspondence, explained by the fact that the preparation of the grand lodge register of membership has taken all the time of the grand secretary, and the report of that officer (FRANK J. THOMPSON) is a naive confession that he didn't have any idea how much he was biting off when he began that labor. He says:

I have undertaken many tasks in my life, but this one was the most momentous in my experience. I find the labor about as great as any of the tasks of Hercules of which we read in classic lore. I have

often felt like Patience sitting on a monument, and indeed, have sometimes wondered whether I was a martyr to my own zeal or not. Still I would not retrace the steps taken. The sum total of results at the present begins to assume the form of a reward for the labor and thought expended.

I am quite sure that more than one poor, over-burdened secretary has wished me in Halifax for imposing the System of Membership Registry upon our grand lodge, and I can not blame him very much, because he probably does not see any ultimate good so clearly as I do, and hence, does not particularly see any good from the labor, except to satisfy what might have been termed "a cranky notion of the grand secretary."

As each name is handled in obtaining the different verifications at least seven times, it is no wonder that he will not complete the registry before two years. We hope this does not mean that we must wait till 1898 for another of his breezy reports on correspondence.

He submits this year a report which occupies a little more than a page of the proceedings, but which cuts out work enough to keep the grand lodge busy for a good while if thoroughly done.

Referring to the Wisconsin proposition touching Masonic relief, he has no recommendation to make, but he thinks the indirect application of the Grand Orient of Italy, and the direct application of the Grand Orient of Greece should be carefully and seriously considered, and respecting the Grand Lodge of Sweden, he says:

I have at my desk a letter from Bro. J. W. Wennerberg, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who is interesting himself in the Grand Lodge of Sweden to the end that more fraternal relations might exist between that grand lodge and the grand lodges of this country.

So far as I am aware, the Grand Lodge of Sweden is considered legitimate, and visitations are exchanged by members holding under that grand lodge with the several grand lodges of this country whenever occasion permits. The Grand Lodge of Sweden has been conservative, at least, in its official recognition of grand lodges of this country. Considering the large number of countrymen of that nation among us, and the fraternal relations existing with them, I should recommend that steps be taken to obtain the proper official recognition and the exchange of representatives, if it be the custom of that grand lodge so to do.

Bro. THOMPSON has been so busy with his register that he has forgotten the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in recent years on applications of alleged Masons hailing under this body for affiliation and for the privilege of visiting.

So much of his report as refers to these bodies and to the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin were sent to a special committee on foreign relations who favorably reported the Wisconsin relief proposition—which the grand lodge refused to adopt—and as follows with reference to the European bodies:

Believing it to be to the interest of the craft that we have fraternal relations and an exchange of representatives with the Grand Orient of Italy and Greece, we submit it to the discretion of the Grand Master to take such action as he may deem fit.

We recommend that such action be taken as will bring this grand lodge into fraternal relations with the Scandinavian grand bodies as is recommended by the committee on foreign correspondence.

This was adopted by the grand lodge notwithstanding its committee did not vouchsafe a line of information as to the nature of these bodies, the rites on which they are built, or whether even so much justification for their recognition existed as might be found in the passing upon their claims by some other grand lodge.

North Dakota seems as ambitious of the number of its recognitions, as its aboriginal inhabitants used to be of the number of scalps that hung at their girdles.

The North Dakotans are justly proud of their library. They ought to show their appreciation of its real uses by insisting that their committees to whom they look for guidance, shall place before them the abundance of information it contains for the intelligent consideration of just such questions as this.

The grand lodge made the happy discovery that its committee on appeals and grievances found itself without business: chartered two new lodges and directed a dispensation to issue for a third, and ordered the printing of a new edition of the constitution, by-laws, and approved decisions.

WILLIAM T. PERKINS, of Bismarck, was elected grand master; FRANK J. THOMPSON, Fargo, re-elected grand secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1895.

30TH ANNUAL.

SYDNEY.

JUNE 12.

The representative of Illinois, R.W. Bro. THEODORE A. CROSSMAN, was present.

Immediately after the opening the grand lodge marched to ST. ANDREW'S church, where the Rev. DONALD McMILLAN, acting grand chaplain, preached an excellent sermon from the text, "Love the Brotherhood."

In his brief address, the grand master (WILLIAM F. MACCOY) details a visit made by himself and Past Grand Master SIRCOM to a Mas-

sachusetts lodge to see the degree of Master Mason conferred, of which he says:

The work done is very similar to ours, but done with greater precision and accuracy, and with a great deal more form and courtesy. I was very much pleased to be present and see this degree conferred, and had the honor of being called upon as a grand master to address the lodge on that occasion, and my remarks were kindly received by the brethren.

The general interest attaching to this visit lies in the fact that it led to the adoption of a traveling diploma or grand lodge certificate, modeled on the one used in Massachusetts.

The following is the only point of law presented by him:

A notice of motion was given in Westville Lodge to change one of their by-laws. When the vote was taken, all the brethren present had not voted, and the attention of the worshipful master was called to that fact; but he ruled that it was not necessary that all present should vote. The question having been submitted to me, and after carefully considering it and the authorities, I am clearly of the opinion that it is necessary that all present on that occasion should have voted, unless the lodge excused the brethren from voting. I think on all occasions it would be better, although sometimes very trying, that brethren should vote on every question properly coming before the lodge.

We agree with the grand master in the opinion expressed in the last sentence, but, as we have intimated elsewhere in this report, we know of no general rule so firmly settled, in Masonry, that would constrain the master to rule otherwise than he did touching the obligation to vote on matters of general business.

Referring to the abandonment of the grand representative system by a few grand lodges, he says:

Some of those opposed to the system speak of it as cumbersome, destroying harmony, of doubtful utility, and of no material benefit. This has not been the experience of this grand lodge, and we were never disturbed by want of cordial, kind feeling, and the representatives, when mindful of attending grand lodge meetings, have generally added to the dignity of our deliberations. Apparently we are more practically disposed than the grand lodges who may, from some trivial troubles about state rights and jurisdictions, have created slight differences on the other side of the line. The brethren holding commissions from the lodges named will please return them to the grand secretary, so that he may be in a position to ask that our commissions to said grand lodges be returned also to him: assuring the grand lodges named that we do not consider, from anything that has ever come under our notice, the abolition of the honorable position of grand lodge representatives as essentially necessary.

The grand secretary (WILLIAM ROSS), in concluding his report, refers to the fact that he was made in St. Andrews Lodge, at Sydney, where the grand lodge was then meeting, and adds:

The first Masonic lodge was formed in Sydney on September 6 1786, where I notice the names of some of the old families still here,

and among the number are two Rosses. The first foothold of Masonry in Cape Breton was when Provincial Grand Master Jeremy Gridly, of Boston, granted a dispensation dated November 13, 1758, to R.W. Edward Huntingford, to hold lodge in His Majesty's 28th Regt., stationed at Louisburg, and to be called Louisburg Lodge, 28th foot; this being the year Louisburg was taken, it proves no time was lost in perpetuating our order as soon as British rule was established in Cape Breton.

The Mississippi "Proposed Uniform Rules" were adversely reported upon by the committee on constitution and regulation, and rejected, the report being, with the exception of the following, chiefly on well-beaten lines:

Your committee are of the opinion that this grand lodge has never accepted or acted upon the principle of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, and cannot advise that these rules should be adopted as a part of our constitution, believing that we have sufficient safeguards against unworthy candidates.

It will be seen, however, by the following, from the journal of the proceedings, that Nova Scotia is not wholly unvexed by the troubles which the proposed rules sought to get rid of, nor wholly indifferent to jurisdictional claims, territorial and personal:

P.W. Bro. A. G. Winterbotham moved, seconded by W. Bro. Albert Grant:

WHEREAS, Peebles Kilwinning Lodge No. 24, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, has conferred upon a candidate rejected by Canso Lodge No. 79, R.N.S., the three degrees of Masonry without apparently making proper inquiry:

AND WHEREAS, Said candidate was not and is not now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland:

Therefore Resolved, That this grand lodge call the attention of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to this act of apparent discourtesy on the part of their subordinate lodge.

Which was received and ordered to be recorded in the minutes.

A constitutional amendment providing for the succession of the senior past master present to the chair in the absence of the master and wardens, failed of adoption.

The shadow of the debt on Freemasons' Hall, Halifax, is ever present with our Nova Scotia brethren. A lengthy discussion on the subject led to the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to devise means to pay off the debt on Freemasons' Hall, but that no scheme for the raising of money for that purpose be entertained by which this grand lodge might become liable, as partner or otherwise: and further, that no scheme be adopted without first having been submitted for approval to this grand lodge, either at the next annual communication or at an emergent communication to be called for that purpose.

The committee on appeals was without business.

The grand lodge affiliated with the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, then in session; conferred well-earned past rank on the district deputies who had served for the last two years; was enlivened by some "pointed remarks" by the grand master and others on absentee grand officers, precipitated by the absence and utter silence of the deputy grand master, from whom not even a report of his official acts had been received; voted to meet next year at Halifax, and adopted this amended definition of the jewel of a past grand master:

A miniature medal, to be worn on the left breast, having a brilliant medallion, on which is emblazoned on the center the arms of Nova Scotia, surrounded by the words, "The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia," and pendent therefrom, the compasses and square and a segment of a circle of 90°, the points of the compass resting on the segment.

The report on correspondence (190 pp.), whose construction is thus explained by the grand secretary:

In our proceedings for the year, the proceedings of sixty-two grand lodges have been reviewed, twenty-eight by our experienced and industrious brother, R. W. T. B. Flint, whose professional engagements and parliamentary duties as the representative of the city and county of Yarmouth in the House of Commons, Ottawa, make him always a busy man, but his love for Freemasonry and Masonic literature appears to increase with his other duties. While grand lodge has so far neglected to recognize his valuable services, we believe they will not be overlooked at our next annual communication, and we trust some distinguished rank may be conferred upon our zealous and industrious brother.

The Rev. C. E. Willet, D.C.L., has for the first time undertaken the task of reviewing, and the proceedings of twenty-five grand lodges have passed through his hands, and we trust that his efforts in this new field of literature will be favorably received by our numerous Masonic readers. He also is a busy man, being president of King's College, Windsor.

R. W. Bro. Mowbray, in order to keep the printer going, reviewed two proceedings, and the writer for the second time has, while attending to other important duties, reviewed the proceedings of seven grand lodges.

With respect to the work of the chairman, Bro. FLINT, it should be remembered that it has not only been done in the midst of pressing professional and other engagements, but, too frequently, removed from access to Masonic literature and authorities which he was anxious to consult.

Illinois for 1894 is fraternally reviewed by Bro. WILLETS, who does his work with discriminating care.

OHIO, 1895.

86TH ANNUAL.

SPRINGFIELD.

OCTOBER 23.

The clear-cut, handsome face of the retiring grand master, CARROLL F. CLAPP, graces the fly-leaf of this volume.

Grand Master CLAPP announced the death of Grand Treasurer CHARLES BROWN, aged 70, and Dr. CHARLES MOORE GODFREY, past deputy grand master, at 79. Bro. BROWN was buried by the grand lodge, convened by Deputy Grand Master MELISH, the grand master being unable to be present. The funeral rites took place in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, in the presence of a vast audience, fully 1,000 Masons being present from Cincinnati and other cities. Of the arrangement of the bier and other features, Bro. MELISH says,

Above the casket was thrown a black cloth funeral-pall. At the head of the casket stood two black cloth-covered triangular altars, and a similar one at the foot. On each of the three altars burned a tall white taper. In striking contrast to this weird sight at the coffin was the beautiful scene on the stage directly behind it. The front of the stage was adorned with large, handsome floral pieces, representing Masonic emblems, resting on easels of ferns and evergreens.

One of the handsomest of these was a large triangle of white flowers, with the word "Alpha" on one side, and "Omega" on the other. This was sent by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, F. & A.M. Another beautiful emblem was a piece composed of a pair of white compasses and a square of evergreens in natural flowers, the tribute of Cynthia Lodge No. 155, of which Bro. Brown was treasurer for thirty-eight years. In the center of the stage appeared a cross of white roses encircled with a purple wreath.

The cathedral was appropriately draped in mourning, while the background of the stage was formed by a curtain with the scene of a river flowing peacefully along a valley between gently sloping hills, while in front of this was arranged a semi-circle of lofty palms. The officers of the grand lodge, and other Masonic bodies, wearing their insignia, collars, white lambskin aprons, and jewels, occupied seats on the stage.

During the service, a double quartet of male and female voices, with the accompaniment of the grand organ, sang with most pleasing effect the hymns, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "Thou art gone to the grave," and "Rock of Ages." Rev. Bro. Wm. E. Moore, grand chaplain, led in prayer, concluding with the "Lord's Prayer," which was repeated by all the Masons present.

At the conclusion of the service, which must have been beautiful and impressive, all the Masons, preceded by the grand lodge, passed around the coffin and deposited on it a sprig of evergreen as they

uttered the words, "To our departed brother." Although the ceremonies were under the direction of the grand lodge, this circumambulation of the casket and the dropping of the evergreen sprig was the only feature, so far as we can discover from the description, which allied them to the Masonic funeral service. At the grave services were conducted by the rector of St. Paul's church.

Bro. BROWN had been for nineteen years grand treasurer, for thirty-eight years treasurer of his lodge, and "as a man and a Mason he was above reproach."

From an appreciative memorial tribute to Bro. GODFREY, by his close friend and pupil in Masonry, Past Deputy Grand Master J. L'H. LONG, we learn that for a period of forty years he was almost constantly the representative of his lodge in the grand lodge, and one of its most faithful and reliable workers on its most important committee. Reaching the deputy grand mastership in regular order from the south, he declined to accept the office of grand master, on account of his advanced age. For many years he held positions of honor and trust in civil life.

The grand master was able to make the extraordinary announcement, for a large jurisdiction, that every lodge in the jurisdiction had been officially visited during the year, and that a written report of the true condition of each lodge was then on file in his office.

This was done through the untiring and earnest work of twenty-five district lecturers, on the plan thus briefly sketched by the grand master:

A blank report should be furnished, upon which a minute and complete statement of the condition of the lodges as visited could be made. The report agreed upon contained eighteen questions, to each of which the lecturer was to secure a correct answer, and then the entire report, as completed, was to be read to the lodge on the evening of the visitation, that the lodge might know its true condition and understand just what the report contained, so that if any errors existed they might be corrected then and there. Upon the day following the visitation the report was to be mailed to the grand master, that he might also know the true condition of the lodge, thus enabling him to correspond with the master regarding such matters as he found by the report needed attention.

This plan enables the grand master to keep in close touch not only with the district lecturers, but also with each lodge: it has proven a success.

A duplicate report kept by the district lecturer furnishes the material for his final report, or summary, tabulated for publication.

The total expense of these visitations by district lecturers was \$1,323.28; the average cost per lodge, \$2.65.

Following are some of the nineteen decisions submitted by the grand master:

Dec. No. 4. Held, that the secretary should pay to the treasurer (he being present), at each stated communication of the lodge, all moneys in his hands collected or paid him for the lodge.

Dec. No. 6. Held, that all members should vote, and in order to constitute a legal ballot there must be at least eight votes cast.

Dec. No. 7. Held, that a lodge has a right within itself to regulate the amount of the annual dues to be paid by its members; but all members must be placed upon the same basis and charged with the same dues.

Dec. No. 9. Held, that the installation of officers should be in open lodge, it being Masonic work. A lodge should not be called to refreshment to install its officers, publicly or otherwise, under any circumstances.

Dec. No. 10. Held, that the worshipful master should not, nor should any other officer of a lodge, indorse officially circular letters or recommendations to be used as advertisements for business purposes, nor should they permit the seal of a lodge to be attached to such letters or recommendations. Freemasonry has a higher calling than assisting in the sale of any one's commodities.

Dec. No. 11. Held, that a lodge is not obliged to furnish nurses for its sick members, and should not undertake to do so except in extreme and extraordinary cases. As a rule, the receipts of a lodge do not justify the expenditure that would be required to carry out such a plan.

Dec. No. 13. Held, that where a motion has been made to expunge from the lodge records an objection that had been filed to the advancement of a candidate, the master erred in not declaring the motion out of order, and although the motion was carried, it did not invalidate the objection or the rights of the objecting brother.

Dec. No. 15. Held, that a lodge has a right to remit past dues of its members for good and sufficient reasons, but cannot remit future or anticipated dues.

Dec. No. 16. Held, that an applicant for degrees, being blind in one eye but otherwise eligible, would not, because of such defect alone, be disqualified from receiving the degrees of Freemasonry.

Dec. No. 19. An applicant petitioned a lodge whose fees for conferring the degrees in Masonry were \$50, a by-law of the lodge requiring the entire amount to accompany the petition, which the applicant complied with. The petition took the regular course, and the applicant was elected to receive the degree of Entered Apprentice; but before receiving said degree he was taken sick, and was in poor health for a long time thereafter, and finally removed out of the state. After said removal, the applicant requested the lodge to return to him the amount that he had deposited, and permit him to withdraw his petition.

Held, that there would be no impropriety in so far granting his request as to return to him the amount that he had paid. A lodge

should not require a candidate to forfeit the fees advanced, if for any good reason he does not desire to receive the degree to which he has been elected.

No. 4 states the rule correctly, but the frequent absence of the treasurer easily begets carelessness. No. 6, of course, refers to balloting on petitions. No. 7 received the approval of the jurisprudence committee as well as that of the grand lodge, but the committee subsequently reported a constitutional amendment in derogation of this inherent right, fixing the minimum of dues at \$3.00, which objections sent over until next year. No. 9 is published here for information, it being held in some localities that a lodge may be at work and at refreshment at the same time. No. 10 is right, but it is humiliating to think that any one who has learned enough of Masonry to acquire its degrees in a regular way, should need to be told in set phrase, but it is unmasonic to attempt to use Masonry in any way as a makeweight in business. This growing evil has grown as it has chiefly because the first attempts to give the Masonic name to business enterprises under the guise of benevolent associations were not summarily checked. No. 11 is right and timely because the craft ought to be reminded frequently of a fact that they are under no obligations to furnish nurses or pecuniary aid to a sick brother if he is able to supply his own wants—nurses included. Nos. 15, 16, and 19 are all in accord with Illinois precedents and with our own views.

The grand master reports that "at least ninety per cent of the lodges are highly proficient in the esoteric work, and the day is not far distant when the cypher ritual will have fulfilled its mission, and a uniform work will prevail throughout the state." Continuing, he says:

I am clearly of the opinion that, when the proper time comes, the rituals should be taken up, and this grand jurisdiction relieved of the criticisms that are being made upon this subject by other grand jurisdictions. Although favoring its publication at the time, because it seemed to be a necessity in order to secure uniformity of work, still I must admit that it has caused some regrets since that such an innovation to the original plans of Masonry should have been tolerated; for it opened wide the gates to the admission of almost any of the so-called modern improvements. The sooner we retrace our steps, and then follow the footprints of our forefathers, the better it will be for Freemasonry in this grand jurisdiction.

It is a healthful sign that our Ohio brethren have become conscious that they are being criticised by other jurisdictions, but the animadversions of their neighbors have not penetrated very deeply if, as is here indicated, repentance is to wait upon such a time as finds sin unprofitable.

The grand master reports that advances had been made by Grand Master MORGAN, of Tennessee, looking to a restoration of full fra-

ternal relations between the two jurisdictions, and he had replied that the abolition of the grand representative system by Tennessee had substantially removed the cause of estrangement, and that all that seemed necessary was for each grand body to express a willingness and desire to re-establish former relations. In reply Grand Master MORGAN made a formal statement in behalf of the Tennessee craftsmen of his earnest desire and request for the resumption of fraternal relations. The correspondence, with Grand Master CLAPP'S endorsement of the request of Grand Master MORGAN, was sent to the committee on foreign correspondence, and by unanimous endorsement of the committee's report, Ohio declared that "This grand lodge desires to extend herewith to the M.W. grand master, grand lodge, and brethren of Tennessee our warmest expressions of brotherly love and esteem, and a most cordial welcome to them in their visitations to grand and subordinate lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio."

Masons throughout the country will rejoice that white-winged peace now broods over the two jurisdictions, and will congratulate both upon their display of good sense and genuine Masonic spirit.

Personally, we desire to add our congratulations to Past Grand Master CUNNINGHAM, of the committee, upon the delicate concession in the last line of his report to the doubt which existed at the time the estrangement began. However superfluous it might have seemed to him, it was a gracious thing to confess that the Grand Lodge of Ohio is a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

There can be no doubt that Bro. CUNNINGHAM'S judicious treatment of this estrangement in his general reviews of correspondence did much to show that nothing substantial stood in the way of reconciliation, and that he richly deserves the compliment paid him in the following by Grand Master CLAPP:

It is only necessary to glance over the correspondence from other grand jurisdictions to be convinced that no mistake has been made in the selection of the chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence for this grand lodge, for he receives the highest compliments from all other jurisdictions. While his criticisms are sometimes pointed when in defence of his own grand lodge, yet they are written in such a spirit of brotherly love and kindness as never to give offence; and his opinions are regarded and respected as authority in every grand jurisdiction of the world. The position is a very important one; for the correspondent is a mold of sentiment either for or against the grand jurisdiction he represents. The fact that we are now at peace with every legitimate Masonic body in the world, and that the most fraternal relations exist, speaks more for our present correspondent than anything that can be said.

Of the completed Masonic Home which they were that day to dedicate the grand master says:

There is one matter, however, connected with the home, to which I particularly desire to call your attention. It is being urged by some that when the home is completed it should be turned over to the Blue lodges to control and provide for. I hope that you will never consent to nor accept of such a trust. The present plan of control has worked most admirably—having every legitimate and recognized Masonic body of the state equal co-workers in this great cause of brotherly love.

The other recognized Masonic bodies have a much larger income than our blue lodges, and are not called upon to dispense every-day charity at home to such an extent as our subordinate lodges, and they should not undertake, nor be permitted to be released from the prominent position they have assumed in this great work of charity.

The grand master went further and urged at least a *quasi* recognition of an organization not scheduled in its list of recognizable Masonic bodies, the Order of the Eastern Star. The unsolicited offers of the grand matron of that order in Ohio to assist in the maintenance of the Home, disarmed his prejudices and led him to think their present rule regarding their occupancy of lodge rooms should be relaxed. The jurisprudence committee agreed, and the grand lodge adopted the following rule:

That any organization known and designated as a chapter of the Eastern Star, when composed entirely of Masons under obedience to this grand lodge, and of the wives, daughters, and families of such Masons, may, with the consent of the grand master and the consent of the Masonic bodies jointly occupying such Masonic halls, be permitted to use such Masonic halls for festival and ceremonial purposes.

On the afternoon of the first day of the session—a lovely Indian summer day—the Masonic Home was dedicated by the grand lodge in the presence of a vast concourse of Masons and others, who from early morning had been pouring into the city on all routes.

JOHN W. IREDELL, Jr., the representative of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the first president of the Home, who in that position and afterwards as chairman of the building committee had been most prominently identified with every detail of the work, bore the well earned honor of grand architect of the occasion, and Grand Orator O. P. SPERRA delivered the address of dedication. It was pitched in the lofty key which so great an occasion might be expected to inspire, and whether dealing with principles in the domain of fact or soaring in the realms of imaginary history, did not flat.

The grand lodge donated \$10,000 from its surplus funds to the Home, and the master of Cincinnati Lodge No. 133 stated that its donation of \$1,000, which he announced on the second day of the session, was its method of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its constitution.

The completion of the work of revising the Ohio code by an able committee was reported, and the method of preparation has been

such as to seem to warrant the statement of the grand master that it will be the most accurate code ever published, but we must be permitted to doubt the correctness of his judgment that it is also the most perfect, so long as the revolutionary denial of the right of a lodge to instruct its representative in the grand lodge stands as a part of it. It is somewhat reassuring to find that the ancient charges are still permitted to stand as a part of the code: and it will certainly add to the interest of the book if Past Grand Master S. STACKER WILLIAMS complies with the request of the grand lodge to furnish a sketch of that body and its labors, to be published with the code.

The grand lodge sat for the last day of its session under the sound of a gavel made from the wood cut from an olive tree in Jerusalem, presented to it through Bro. JOHN M. STULL, president of the Ohio Masonic Home, by the master of a lodge meeting in the Holy City: chartered five new lodges, one of which broke all Ohio records by conferring one hundred and sixty-nine degrees during its year of probation, and signalized the occasion of a visit by the grand master by raising to the third degree a father and his three sons; adopted a design for a district lecturer's jewel, and ordered twenty-five of them for as many officers, to be by them transmitted to their successors: ordered the purchase of an appropriate jewel for each of its past grand masters whom it had not already so decorated: witnessed the presentation of an appropriate jewel ordered by the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio for its oldest living past grand high priest, Bro. HARVEY VINAL, a resident of Springfield, 88 years of age, and learned from the deputy grand master that the beautiful jewel ordered at its last session for Past Grand Master ALLEN ANDREWS had been presented to him at the Scottish Rite reunion at Cincinnati, and that his characteristic and eloquent remarks in response were much enjoyed by all present: ordered 3,000 copies of the revised code printed for distribution; voted to hold its next annual communication at Cincinnati on the third Wednesday of October, 1896, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the worshipful master of each and every lodge shall require every newly-obligated Master Mason to acquire the examination lecture of the Master's degree, and that the worshipful master certify that this has been done on the annual returns of his lodge, and that the grand secretary cause to be printed a blank certificate to that effect on the blanks sent out for the annual returns.

WILLIAM B. MELISH was elected grand master: JACOB H. BROMWELL re-elected grand secretary, both of Cincinnati.

Grand Master CLAPP was honored by a re-election, but declined further service on the ground of justice to others who have a laudable ambition for office, and because a one-year term would bring to the front competent Masons who otherwise might remain compara-

tively unknown, and thereby give to the grand lodge the benefit of their brain and thought.

The report on correspondence (306 pp.) is again from the facile and courteous pen of Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM, whose Masonic knowledge and great ability have so long enriched this and other departments of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. He gives thirteen pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1894, nine of which are devoted to the report on correspondence.

His review shows that he had carefully examined our proceedings. Grand Master GODDARD'S address is spoken of as a concise and well written report of his official acts, and he quotes from his remarks relative to the correspondence of his office as evidence of his holding correct views of its duties and responsibilities. Liberal contribution is levied on Grand Orator BLACK'S eloquent address, his quotations being under the sub-headings "Anarchy," and "The Antiquity of Freemasonry."

He does us the honor to quote as pertinent our remarks, in part, on the grand representative system, and still more at length, in accord with his own views, our criticism of the Iowa legislation making a distinction between the terms "non-affiliated" and "unaffiliated," heretofore universally used interconvertibly, as applied to Masons not members of lodges.

We have also his approval of our position relative to the advancement of those maimed after initiation, and it is not a matter of surprise to find ourselves at one in this matter, knowing the general breadth and liberality of his views.

Of our dissent from the Ohio decision that where concurrent jurisdiction prevails one lodge may waive jurisdiction for all, over material residing therein, he says:

Whilst all lodges having concurrent jurisdiction should doubtless, in all cases, have notice of the pending application, that any objection to the waiver might be heard, as is so provided in the Ohio regulation, which is more consistent, less liable to friction, and therefore more desirable than that of Illinois or New York.

He discusses at considerable length his favorite subject of Cerneauism, and as usual ranges everybody under that banner who does not believe in the policy of grand lodge intervention between the rival supreme councils, emphasizing this position as follows:

In reply to his rejoinder, concerning what he terms the "great party!" of non-interventionists in Iowa and elsewhere, we have only to say that in Ohio its known leaders were, with but few exceptions, *prominent* in the Cerneau ranks, or were its paid attorneys or interested advocates, and we *believe* this also to have been the case in Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska; and, further, we have yet to learn the names of even a score of any *such prominent disinterested leaders* of his

so-termed non-intervention party who, under their own names, advised *against* the appeals to the courts by their Cerneau friends.

And having excused himself as best he might for quoting only a portion of one of our paragraphs, when the reproduction of the whole would have taken the point out of his attempt to put us in the category of an "interested" non-interventionist, he says:

It is now in order for Bro. Robbins to state any *considerable* number of names of the *prominent disinterested leaders* of his so styled non-intervention party who have placed themselves on record as *advising the Cerneaus* against their appeal to the courts. It would also, in support of his assertions, be pertinent for him to state how, when, or where either the supreme council of the Scottish Rite of the Northern or Southern jurisdiction has ever, by any official action, sought the official recognition of grand lodges within the United States.

It is *not* in order for Bro. ROBBINS to do anything of the kind. The presence of the leaders of the non-intervention party in Iowa on the floor of the grand lodge and making their Masonic appeal to that body is *prima facie* evidence that they did not countenance an un-masonic appeal elsewhere. When Bro. CUNNINGHAM offers some evidence to overthrow the presumption of loyalty on the part of those who were there in their proper places and in such numbers as to divide the grand lodge almost in the middle, it will be time enough to talk about a bill of particulars.

Touching the remainder of the paragraph above quoted, it will be pertinent for him to ask for such a bill after he has shown when or where we have stated that either of the supreme councils named have *by any official action* sought the intervention of grand lodges within the United States. Meanwhile, Bro. CUNNINGHAM might tell us of what proposed unofficial action Bro. PIKE had been advised when he gave the advice for which he took credit, as he was entitled to do, *not* to invoke the intervention of grand lodges.

Our brother refuses to be comforted because we decline to confess to undue haste in quoting the utterances of Grand Master INGERSOLL, of Tennessee, in that official's report of the beginnings of the estrangement between that jurisdiction and Ohio, now so happily reconciled. As we did not quote those utterances until after they were uttered, it ought to be manifest to him that we were justified in saying that his charge of undue haste had only an imaginary basis. As to the other half of his charge—that we showed also undue haste and avidity in crediting the statement of Bro. INGERSOLL that Grand Master BURDICK had avowed that he would receive no representative unless he was not only an orthodox Scottish Rite Mason, but also a prominent and active supporter of the policy of using the power of the grand lodge to support an order of the Scottish Rite—since our esteemed brother considers Grand Master GOODALE'S letter irrele-

vant we presume we must reluctantly conclude that he is joined to his idols.

Considering the events which were then taking place in Ohio, it did not need Bro. GOODALE'S letter to show that there was no inherent improbability in Bro. INGERSOLL'S statement; but on top of these events came the letter of Bro. GOODALE with its declaration that he would "agree to present for appointment as the grand representative of Tennessee to this grand lodge (Ohio), any brother who is in sympathy with the majority of the fraternity in this state *on all matters appertaining to the Corneau controversy.*" thus showing that the alleged policy of Bro. BURDICK'S administration continued to prevail three years later. Bro. CUNNINGHAM says our reference to it as bearing upon the question whether we had shown unfraternal haste in accepting Grand Master INGERSOLL'S statement when it was first published is an irrelevant one!

Bro. CUNNINGHAM is not always happy in his choice of words, scholarly as he may be and is. In our review of California we referred to our understanding that in the "Masonry" of the Holy Empire single individuals assumed to expel each other, whereupon Bro. CUNNINGHAM said it would be eminently proper for us to cite our authority for any such unwarranted statement, if we referred to any legitimate Masonic body, whether grand lodge or supreme council. To this we ventured to reply—"ostentatiously," he says—as follows:

Eminently proper. One instance is quite enough to illustrate the principle. When Simon W. Robinson reorganized his Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction in 1866, he cited Charles W. Moore, Albert Case, Charles R. Starkweather, and A. B. Young to appear before him in council chamber, and they having failed or neglected to obey the summons, or to take any notice of it, he ousted them, by his fiat, from the council, and proceeded to fill their places with others. *We presume his council was legitimate.*

This he characterizes as "far-fetched" and "evasive."

"He might have dissembled his love,
But why should he kick us down stairs?"

He might have shown that we were mistaken, as might easily happen if we relied on unsafe authorities, but our citation was neither equivocal nor far-fetched. Indeed, he does try to show that we *must* have been mistaken, for he says:

If Bro. Robbins will consult the "proceedings and documents" of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction for 1862, page 128, he will find that Robinson was expelled by that body on May 22, 1862, *four years* before the date to which he refers. In 1867, a year *later* than the date mentioned, the union was consummated between the supreme council of the northern jurisdiction with the Hays-Atwood Corneau supreme council, in which the Raymond-Robinson faction had previously been incorporated, thereby doing away with, or rather wiping

out, original Cerneauism and all other warring factions against the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States.

If we had access, as we have not, to the proceedings and documents of the supreme council alluded to, we are not sure but we might find another instance of expulsion by the one-man power, as at about that period some of the warring supreme councils were running pretty short-handed. Bro. ENOCH T. CARSON, the learned historian of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, does not speak of Robinson's expulsion in 1862, or at any other time, but he does show—and it is important as bearing upon our presumed legitimacy of his council—that *four years* after the date at which Bro. CUNNINGHAM says he was expelled, the Southern Supreme Council for whose recognition all the warring councils, claiming each to be itself *the* Northern Supreme Council, were striving, decided that ROBINSON was the legitimate grand commander, and that he presided over one and VAN RENSSELAER over the other of the two councils which in 1867 united to form the Northern Supreme Council. We are bound to believe that the sources of the authority to which in common with our esteemed and distinguished brother we owe so much of fealty as may be consistent with our paramount allegiance to Ancient Craft Masonry, were legitimate.

OKLAHOMA, 1896.

4TH ANNUAL.

PERRY.

FEBRUARY 11.

This well printed pamphlet, illustrated with portraits of the retiring grand master (CHARLES A. NEWMAN) and Past Grand Master SELWYN DOUGLAS, bears the imprint of a Stillwater (O.T.) printing house.

Grand Master NEWMAN made the gratifying announcement that no officer or member of the grand lodge had died during the year. Later in the session the death of Past Grand Chaplain JAMES CLINTON NEAL was reported and a mourning page is dedicated to his memory.

Referring to special dispensations issued and refused the grand master says:

On August 27, 1895, Ponca Lodge No. 18, made application for a special dispensation to receive an application from, and make a Mason of a candidate whose right leg was off above the knee, and ac-

accompanied the application with a fee of \$10. The application was promptly refused and fee returned, they having been *previously advised that I considered him ineligible.*

The Oklahoma regulations require the individual beneficiary of a special dispensation to pay the fee therefor. That he should have tendered such a fee after having been gratuitously informed by the grand master that he was ineligible, removes whatever of regret one might feel at his being barred by the law. Speculation over the reflections of the lodge through whom the bid was made would be idle.

The grand master made seven other decisions, viz:

1. The examination of the proposed members of a U.D. lodge must take place in the hall of a regularly chartered lodge. It is illegal for the three principal officers of a chartered lodge to visit the proposed new lodge and witness an exemplification of the work, as a basis for the certificate required for formation of new lodges.

2. A past master of a sister grand jurisdiction, if he be a member of a lodge and in good standing, may be invited by the master or wardens to preside over the lodge and install the officers.

Question.—We have an applicant for degrees who has one short limb—about eight inches short. Must we have a dispensation to act on his petition, and what are the fees for dispensation, and who does it come from?

Answer.—If the applicant can give all due signs and salutations as required by Sec. 13, Art. 8, of the Constitution, no dispensation is necessary, and he can be admitted; otherwise not. I should hesitate to grant a dispensation to cover disability. The qualifications set forth in said section are explicit and must be complied with, and as grand master I do not feel authorized to abrogate any part thereof. The applicant must be able to become a Mason in due form.

4. One who has resided in our territory but one month can be admitted to membership under dispensation from the grand master, but strict examination as to character and fitness of the applicant, both by personal investigation and official correspondence between the lodge applied to and the lodge located at the former residence of the applicant will be required.

5. A grand master has no authority to grant a dispensation authorizing a lodge to reconsider an unfavorable ballot. (Art. 8, Sec. 18, Constitution.)

6. The Osage Nation is properly within our Masonic jurisdiction.

7. There is nothing in our laws to prevent a catholic from becoming a Mason, nor a quarter-breed or half-breed Indian.

No. 1 is correctly based on the fact that the certificate required is the certificate of the lodge, not simply of its officers. No. 2 is good law, and it ought to be good law that a past master from anywhere, whether affiliated or not, is eligible to install. No. 3 is well stated. The responsibility of deciding whether the applicant is physically fit under the terms of the law, rests on the lodge, to be exercised accord-

ing to its best judgment and at its peril. The responsibility of deciding whether the lodge has broken the law in any given case, and if so, whether such violation involves the necessity of discipline, rests on the grand master. He has no power to grant "indulgences." No. 4 chiefly declares the law of the grand master unto himself, *i. e.*, the conditions he will require before he will issue such a dispensation. Nos. 5 and 6 are matters of local information, the latter being also of interest to outsiders who have forgotten the jurisdictional boundaries of Oklahoma; and No. 7 is so catholic and unimpeachable that we may well presume that he would have included the full-bred Indian if the questions which called it forth had covered that point.

A communication from Grand Master GODDARD of Illinois touching their law respecting rejected material, leads him to discuss the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and to reach the conclusion which he states in the language of Bro. GODDARD, that "while it is reasonable and proper to retain control so long as the rejected material remains in our jurisdiction, there should be a limit of time of such control when he leaves our state and locates in another territory." The grand lodge, however, adopted the conclusion of the committee on law and usage, that it would be unwise to change the old and well established axiom of "jurisdiction once obtained, always held until waived."

He refers to a claim of an Oklahoma lodge against a Missouri lodge for the care of a sick brother, a member of the latter, the story of which is told *in extenso* in the papers submitted. The following is from the memorial of the Oklahoma lodge:

From this correspondence we find at the time Ritchey Lodge was first notified of the sickness and destitution of Bro. Glover he was a member of that lodge, although behind with his dues. We also find that while Bro. Glover was sick and destitute, away from home and among strangers, and upon the charity of others, charges were preferred against him by his home lodge, the lodge that was bound by every tie that should bind, to uphold, assist, and encourage Bro. Glover in his then condition, and he was by that lodge suspended from all the privileges of Masonry, as is shown by the letter hereunto attached and marked "Exhibit B," and made a part hereof. We still nursed and rendered assistance to Bro. Glover during his long and serious spell of sickness, feeling that it was unasonic to so treat a sick and destitute brother. During the time he was sick, members of this lodge sat up and nursed him about seventy nights, for which no charge was ever made or any account ever kept. When the membership of our lodge at that time is considered (about twenty), and nearly half of them living in the country where they could not render the assistance they would willingly have rendered had it been so they could, some idea will then be had of the sacrifice, work, and assistance of those who did do this night nursing of the sick brother.

The memorial concludes by suggesting that the good of Masonry would be subserved by securing through the grand master the opinion of the grand master of Missouri on the following two propositions:

1. Is it Masonic for a subordinate lodge to expel or suspend one of its members under the circumstances surrounding Brother Glover at the time of his suspension by Ritchey Lodge No. 530, of Ritchey, Missouri? If not, then should not the grand master teach Ritchey Lodge, and through Ritchey Lodge, other lodges, a lesson by calling for the charter of said Ritchey Lodge.

2. Is Ritchey Lodge morally or Masonically bound to reimburse Pawnee Lodge for the expenditures made during the sickness of Brother Glover? If so, in what way can Ritchey Lodge be made to respond? If not, what course should a lodge situated as Pawnee Lodge was at the time of the sickness of Brother Glover, pursue, it being at the time unable to bear the burden of said sickness?

The committee on law and usage could do no more than to properly state the law in the case and to express two opinions which were certainly warranted by the facts and which are sure to meet with general approval:

Your committee on Masonic law and usage beg leave to report that we have investigated the matter referred to as question 2 of the address of the M.W.G.M., and we are of the opinion that this grand lodge has no jurisdiction to require a lodge of a sister jurisdiction to refund or reimburse to a subordinate lodge for moneys expended by it to relieve the distress of a member of the first-mentioned lodge, unless the same had been first requested or authorized by said lodge. In this case it is to the everlasting credit of Pawnee Lodge No. 17, that they cared for the necessities of a brother Master Mason in good standing at large expense to their lodge, and the individual members thereof, and it would seem that the action of Ritchey Lodge No. 530, of Ritchey, Missouri, in suspending the said brother, for non-payment of dues, after they were advised of his disability, was, to say the least, highly reprehensible.

The grand master made many recommendations for changes in their law, most of which were adopted and among them a provision that no lodge shall be entitled to representation until its annual dues shall have been paid. This is a serious error because it strikes at the fundamental organic law. It is no wonder it was made in a jurisdiction as young as Oklahoma, for in a jurisdiction as old as Illinois was twenty-two years ago such a provision was incorporated in its then new code. Three or four years later, when the question of disfranchisement came up in actual practice under it, the grand lodge with apparent unanimity cheerfully acquiesced in a ruling from the chair that so long as a lodge was in possession of an unrevoked charter its constitutional and inherent right to representation in the grand lodge could not be denied. This ruling was based upon the fact that by the law of Masonry the lodge is an integral part of the grand lodge, it being composed of the masters and wardens of all the particular lodges on record with the grand master at their head.

A case arose under the novel law which prevails in Oklahoma respecting petitions for affiliation, which provides:

19. When a non-affiliated Mason applies to join a subordinate lodge and is rejected, he shall have the right to demand an investigation, and if upon investigation it shall appear that no cause for objection exists that could affect the standing of the applicant, then another ballot shall be held, and if again rejected the party or parties making such objection shall, within one month thereafter, prefer charges against the applicant, and if charges are not preferred, or when preferred, are not sustained by trial, then said applicant shall be enrolled a member of said lodge, but in no case shall the proceedings herein required be unnecessarily delayed.

A brother who had been rejected by Crescent Lodge demanded an investigation but did not get such an investigation as he thought under the law he was entitled to, appealed to the grand master. The matter went finally to the committee on law and usage, and for the following reasons went to the incoming grand master for immediate investigation and for report at the next annual:

The action of the lodge seems to have been regular and in accordance with law, so far as the statement herein is clear. But inasmuch as certain statements are not clear, and Crescent Lodge is not present, and the statement before the committee is wholly *ex parte*.

The grand lecturer recommended the adoption of the floor work which dovetails with the Kansas diagrams and afterwards exemplified the same, but the records do not show any action thereon.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges: listened to a graphic address from the grand orator (SELWYN DOUGLAS) chiefly devoted to a description of the new pilgrimage from Joppa to Jerusalem by rail; adopted a resolution looking to the payment of mileage at a rate of ten cents one way; reduced the per capita dues from one dollar down to fifty cents, retaining the contribution of fifty cents levied on each degree; voted to replace the present charters with others more ornamental and emblematic, and agreed upon Norman as the place of next meeting.

The proposition noted in our report of last year, to make every resident non-affiliate of Oklahoma *by virtue of such residence* a member of the lodge within whose territory he lives, seems to be slumbering; it was referred to the committee on law and usage for report at this session, but it was not mentioned.

HENRY RUCKER, of Perry, was elected grand master: JAMES S. HUNT, Stillwater, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, and no reason assigned for its absence. The grand master in his address advised against such reports or at least against printing one oftener than once in three or five years, but if the grand lodge took any action on the suggestion we have been unable to find the record.

OREGON, 1896.

46TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

JUNE 10.

This elegantly printed volume of 489 pages is enriched with portraits and biographical sketches of a quartet of Oregon past grand masters—JACOB MAYER, JAMES F. ROBINSON, the present grand secretary, BRENHAM VAN DUSEN, and FRANK A. MOORE, the latter one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Oregon.

W. T. WRIGHT, the representative of Illinois, was one of the eleven past grand masters present.

The grand master (MORTON D. CLIFFORD) announced the death of Past Grand Master DAVID G. CLARK, who served in the grand east in 1869 and 1870, aged seventy; and of Past Junior Grand Warden Dr. NATHANIEL PERKINS BUNNELL, in his sixty-third year, who was elected to the south in 1889.

The committee on fraternal dead report in addition the death of HYMAN ABRAHAM, past grand treasurer and past senior grand warden, aged about sixty.

Following are some of the eleven decisions reported by the grand master, all of which were approved:

1. A Master Mason who has been regularly dimitted from a lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, presented his dimit, with application for affiliation, to this lodge in October of last year, and his application was rejected. Said brother Master Mason has, on several occasions since, visited the lodge, and at the stated communication held last evening (June 21) said brother stated that he desired to cast his ballot on the petition for the Masonic degree which was being voted on. Objection was raised by a member of this lodge, on the ground that said brother, being a non-affiliate, had no right to vote.

My answer was: A brother entitled to vote must be a member in good standing, and a member of a subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction.

4. Question.—Mr. A. resided at Grant's Pass, Oregon, for some two or three years, left there and removed to Roseburg, where he has resided for about six months. Mr. A. now petitions Laurel Lodge No. 13 for initiation, never having petitioned the lodge at Grant's Pass or any other lodge before.

Answer.—Under standing resolution No. 7, Grand Lodge Proceedings 1895, page 120, it is necessary that the applicant for initiation in a subordinate lodge must have resided within the jurisdiction of the

lodge he applies to for one year, or be recommended by unanimous ballot by the lodge within whose jurisdiction he last resided.

This is a recommendation only; Grant's Pass cannot waive jurisdiction, for the reason that they never had jurisdiction.

Mr. A. never having petitioned Grant's Pass Lodge (see Dec. of Grand Master Taylor, Proceedings of 1890, page 37).

If Grant's Pass Lodge gives the recommendation provided for in standing resolution No. 7, I think you are entitled to receive and act upon the petition.

8. Question.—Can a candidate who was rejected before the adoption of our new constitution apply again within six months from the time of his rejection; or, does he have to wait one year, as the law was at the time of his rejection?

Answer.—My judgment is that the new constitution went into effect at the date of its adoption, which was June 14, 1895; and my opinion is that if the petitioner was rejected while the old constitution was in effect, he would have to wait one year before applying again. And if he was rejected since the adoption of the new constitution, his objection would then be governed by the new laws.

9. Question.—Can a brother Mason, one who claims to be in good standing in another lodge, and is a saloonkeeper and a bartender, object to the advancement of a candidate; and, if so, would not the W.M. be compelled to sustain the objection, or would he not?

Second.—Is a brother, who is a saloonkeeper, held to be a Mason in good standing?

Answer.—As I understand the law, if charges are preferred against a Mason who is a saloonkeeper or bartender, it is sufficient to suspend or expel such member. If no charges are preferred against such member, and he is otherwise in good standing, it does not affect his standing, so far as membership is concerned.

I understand that only members of the jurisdiction in which the candidate is being advanced are entitled to object to his advancement; but a member in good standing, and against whom charges have never been preferred or acted upon, I think, would have a right to object.

10. Question.—A commercial traveler petitions this lodge for the degrees of Masonry, and it appears that for some year or more past he has been traveling for a firm in Portland, and usually arrived there Saturdays and leaves Mondays (but not of each week), and is in no place a sufficient length of time to gain a residence sufficient to give any lodge jurisdiction over him, and is a single man and has never lived in this jurisdiction, only as his travels bring him here: but he claims this as his home.

Answer.—The question of residence is one of intention. The civil law provides: "The place shall be considered and held to be the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning: And, further, the place where an unmarried man sleeps shall be considered and held to be his residence."

The question of residence of a man is almost wholly with him to claim.

II. Question.—Does the recognition extended to the Scottish Rite bodies, by the grand lodge, carry with it the authority to furnish them a copy of a blue lodge's proceedings when requested?

Answer.—As a strict matter of right, it does not, and it could only be claimed as a matter of courtesy, and not as a matter of right.

We have copied No. 1 because it reflects a peculiarity of Oregon jurisprudence—the right of visitors to vote on petitions for the degrees, provided they are members of Oregon lodges. We think the provision (No. 4) whereby a citizen may take his reputation with him in the form of a certificate from a Masonic lodge in his migrations, is also peculiar to Oregon. Our meaning will be clearer when we say that the same principle would cover a residence of one month as well as six, or one week, or one day in the new jurisdiction. Touching No. 8, we do not see why the new law should not apply as it impairs no contract. At most the petitioner can only be said to have accepted his chances under the law and did not make it a condition that the law respecting his again petitioning should not be changed. Why then should not the changed law be in full force in this case as well as in another where the grand master decided that a change in the law limiting the force of an objection made to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice to that of a blackball, enabled the brother to again apply for advancement after a lapse of one year, whereas before the change the brother was held fast until the withdrawal of the objection or the death or the removal of the objector from the jurisdiction released him? No. 9 is so obviously correct that one wonders at the question which brought it out. No. 10 is in a measure correct, but the Indian Territory-Missouri case, yet fresh in many minds, proves that there may be controverting facts that will upset an avowed intention. Touching No. 11, we presume that the same question might be asked respecting a board of relief or an individual, and that the grand master would have to give substantially the same answer.

To the Grand Orient of Italy the grand master sent the following in reply to an invitation to send delegates to their celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the delivery of the Italian capital:

We heartily congratulate you in your noble work for the unification of Italy and the destruction of the temporal power of the papacy, and sincerely trust that Italian Masonry may continue in its excellent and glorious work, and render Italy still more beloved.

While we cannot send delegates to your September feasts, we join you in spirit, and hope that you may have a most prosperous day.

The grand lodge exchanged "fraternal" greetings with the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star: received from the widow of BERRYMAN JENNINGS, first grand master of Oregon, the jewel it

had presented to him years ago, to be kept in the archives as a memorial; acknowledged by resolution the courtesies to Past Grand Master JACOB MAYER, while visiting the Grand Lodge of California; listened to a remarkable oration by Bro. S. M. YORAN, who received specific recognition for the orthodoxy of his sentiments and the accuracy of his history of Masonry, which, as nearly as we can ascertain, was musty with age when the pyramids were young; chartered two lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; had a eulogy on Past Grand Master D. G. CLARK by Past Grand Master JAMES R. BAGLEY; signalized the completion of Bro. J. R. N. BELL'S nineteen years' continuous service as grand chaplain by presenting him with a beautiful watch; provided for the healing of a master who had not been invested with the past master's degree before his installation, and appointed a committee to report next year a program for the proper celebration of its semi-centennial anniversary.

PHILLIP METSCHAN, of Salem, was elected grand master; JAMES F. ROBINSON, Eugene, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (245 pp.), an excellent paper, is again the work of Past Grand Master ROBERT CLOW.

He gives seven pages to a courteous and interesting review of Illinois for 1895. The address of Grand Master GODDARD, which he carefully examined, is characterized as a document of great merit. Of his discussion of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction he says:

The grand master dwells at some length on the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, and says "it has been fruitful of many disputes, and no doubt will continue to be for years to come;" calls it a "strange law, and one not supported by the ancient regulations."

Bro. Goddard is too well informed in Masonic jurisprudence to tell his brethren that the law is in conflict with the ancient regulations. Like some other Masonic writers, his objections to the law are not based upon that view, nor are they urged with an especial view to promote the best interests of Masonry; but rather from the standpoint of the injury done the petitioner for the degrees. It is this attitude and the effort to regard and treat as martyrs rejected applicants from jurisdictions where the law of perpetual jurisdiction prevails that has given rise to the misunderstandings of which our M.W. brother complains. We agree with the grand master that as "the question has been thoroughly considered and discussed there is no new argument to present."

He supplements these remarks by quoting *in extenso* the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence. He reproduces the remarks of the grand master on the Wisconsin relief regulation, which are evidently in full accord with his own views. Grand Orator BLACK'S "scholarly address" receives due notice. He notes the fact that the petition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba for recognition was re-

ferred to the committee on correspondence, but overlooks the fact that subsequently, on motion of this committee, the subject was sent to the jurisprudence committee for report at the coming session.

We judge from his reference to the subject that he views with favor the proposition looking to the prohibition of the use of the Masonic name in business enterprises.

Referring to our report on correspondence, he says:

He endorses the position of Bro. MORELAND on the question of objection to the advancement of candidates, and insists upon the right of the candidate to demand a trial on the objections, as the Illinois law provides. We think we have found a better way out of the difficulty, Bro. Robbins, by amending our law so as to give an objection the same effect as a blackball.

The fault that we have to find with the "better way" is, that it takes no account of our changed relations to the candidate after he has become a Mason, a fact which, we think, clothes him with the right to be heard in his own defence in any emergency which threatens to leave the rights he has obtained shorn of all practical value. It was because the blackball was open to this objection that Illinois returned to the ancient practice of a single ballot for the three degrees.

On the subject of the advancement of maimed candidates, he quotes our remark that "There is no more reason for practically expelling an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft for the misfortune of being maimed than for expelling a Master Mason for the same reason," and says:

May we be permitted to say that, to our mind, that is putting it rather strong? It was not proposed to expel either, nor disturb the candidate in whose behalf the question was propounded to Grand Master Moreland, in the quiet and peaceful possession of all the light he had previously received in Masonry; neither was there any doubt implied or expressed as to the mental or moral qualifications of the man, none whatever. On the contrary, they were admitted. And we think we are warranted in saying that the sympathy of the entire grand lodge went out to that man. Oregon Masons are not deficient or lacking in any of the elements of humanity: but the inquiry made concerning every applicant for advancement, "Is he well qualified?" goes to his physical as well as his mental and moral qualifications. His proficiency is a secondary consideration, and is made the basis of a separate and further inquiry. Can the applicant conform to the requirements of the degree to which he aspires? (not those through which he has passed) was the question Brother Moreland was called to pass upon. He answered in the negative. The committee and grand lodge sustained his view.

We think our brother has made as strong a plea as can be made for the Oregon view, but this does not justify the barring of advancement as it does the barring of initiation. The inexorable law which bars a profane because he cannot conform to the requirements of the

Masonic ceremonial, became fixed beyond our power to change, at a time when the essentials of that ceremonial were all comprised in the one esoteric part of the Apprentice. It applied, and was intended to apply, wholly to the profane. It no more admits of lawful change by changing the object of it, or by changing its relations to that object, than by undisguised change of the language of the law itself. This being true, the question whether we will impose a condition of advancement which we are not constrained to impose by the unchangeable law, is one to be settled by equity and common sense: and this is what led us to say, and now leads us to repeat in substance, that there is no more reason for practically expelling—by forbidding the advancement, upon which the value of the rights already obtained depends—an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft for the misfortune of being maimed, than for expelling a Master Mason who has become maimed since he was raised to that degree.

His attitude on the Mexican question is sufficiently indicated by the following:

Bro. Robbins is uncompromisingly opposed to the recognition of the "Gran Dieta Symbolica," the so-called Grand Lodge of Mexico, and with the light we have received on the subject we respond, "So mote it be." Before taking our leave of Illinois we beg to thank Bro. Robbins for his invaluable report, for the many solid, indisputable truths it contains. We would that every Mason in Oregon could read it.

Bro. CLOW does not fail to chronicle the fact that the Illinois reviewer, in common with a large majority of correspondents, disapproves the course of the Grand Lodge of Oregon in the cypher business, and commends the course of Grand Master MALCOLM in saving that body from itself.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1895.

—TH ANNUAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 27.

This Pennsylvania volume, with its traditional ultramarine and gold covers, heavy paper, large type, and generous margins, is adorned with two steel portraits by JOHN SARTAN, whose burin has become a veritable landmark in American engraving; the face of Grand Master HENDERSON makes the frontispiece of the volume, and that of JOHN THOMSON, past grand master and past grand secretary, deceased, does like duty for the report on correspondence.

At the quarterly communication of September 4, the gratifying announcement was made that the committee on library were at work on the publication of the reprint of the minutes and proceedings of the grand lodge, and had commenced on the earliest minute-book in the possession of that body. The work will be published in volumes of five hundred pages each and will be sold at cost. At the December quarterly the completion of the first volume was announced, and it is on sale at one dollar.

At the quarterly of December 4, Past Grand Master CLINTON F. PAIGE, of New York, was a visitor.

Two thousand six hundred dollars were appropriated to the stewards of the STEPHEN GIRARD charity fund.

The revision of the Ahiman Rezon and the ancient charges, forms, and ceremonies provided for in December, 1894, was announced complete, and notice having been given to the lodges that action thereon would be had at this meeting, it was adopted and an edition of two thousand copies ordered printed. Under the revision the numerous trustees of the several charity funds are appointed by the grand master, instead of being elected as formerly.

MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON, grand master: MICHAEL NISBET, grand secretary, were re-elected. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

At the annual communication, December 27, Grand Master JOHN STEWART and Grand Secretary E. M. L. EHLERS, of New York; Grand Master CHARLES BELCHER, Past Grand Master JAMES H. DURAND, Senior Grand Warden JOSIAH W. EWAN, and Senior Grand Deacon AUSTIN H. MCGREGOR, of New Jersey, were visitors.

Illinois does not seem to have been represented among the six hundred and twenty-one applicants for relief from the grand lodge and STEPHEN GIRARD charity funds.

Grand Master HENDERSON, in his annual address, referred to the passing of Past Grand Master VAUX, formally announced at the June quarterly, as noted in our report of last year, and announced the death of HENRY A. TYSON, district deputy grand master, in his sixty-third year.

Referring to physical fitness for the degrees, he makes the remarkable statement that "The only place to draw the line is where perfection would be on one side and imperfection, however slight, on the other. Once cross the line but a hair's breadth and the landmark falls."

This comes perilously near being the apotheosis of a ramrodism that has no warrant in the fundamental law of the craft. If all the

absolutely physically perfect Masons in Pennsylvania were brought together there wouldn't be enough of them to man all the offices and committees provided for in the Ahiman Rezon.

Two of his decisions follow:

I have decided that a petition for permission to present a third petition for initiation and membership can be presented at any stated meeting, subject to the Ahiman Rezon, Art. XXI., Sec. 16, and as often as the applicant wishes to present it and the lodge chooses to receive it.

It is not proper for the worshipful master to receive the tyler's avouchment for a stranger from the pursuivant. When the latter announces that the former can vouch for a stranger the tyler should be required to come into the lodge room and make his avouchment directly to the worshipful master. There will then be no danger of the identity of the visitor being lost. Any other method is not proper, and cannot be permitted.

He also decided that a man who cannot write cannot be made a Mason, reflecting in this the law as found in the Illinois regulations, and also that all notices of lodge meetings must be sent in sealed envelopes.

Of "side degrees" he says:

During the year my permission was asked to organize a side degree or society to be called "The Masonic Sons and Daughters of the Revolution," the membership to be composed of Masons and their families whose ancestors had fought in the Revolutionary war. It is needless to say that permission was refused. I had supposed that the attitude of this grand lodge in regard to such matters was so well understood that it did not need reassertion, but it seems otherwise. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania recognizes nothing but ancient Freemasonry. It does not countenance side degrees, nor will it permit organizations not Masonic to use titles having a Masonic reference. Ancient Craft Masonry is our property, and we cannot allow attachments to be made to it which destroy its symmetry and pervert it from its original purpose.

The statement that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania recognizes nothing but ancient Freemasonry becomes perhaps strictly true if we are permitted to interpret the word "ancient" as meaning that derived from the "Ancients" or schismatics of DERMOTT'S time; otherwise it will not bear examination, as that grand lodge recognizes the Royal Arch and other degrees that are no part of the original plan of Masonry.

The grand master reports seven lodges constituted during the year. The following will give some idea of the sources of revenue which have enabled the grand lodge to carry its heavy burdens and keep its credit gilt-edged since the building of the Philadelphia Temple:

When the lot on which this temple stands was purchased in 1867, and preparations were made for erecting the temple, the annual reve-

nue of the grand lodge was, in round numbers, \$65,000, an amount totally inadequate for the work in hand. At this juncture "the new Masonic Temple loan" was authorized and placed on the market. To provide for the payment of principal and interest the sinking fund was created April 7, 1869, when it was

"Resolved, That five per cent of the current receipts of the grand lodge, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated and set apart for the redemption of the new Masonic Temple loan."

The revenue of the grand lodge at that time was derived from the following sources:

1. From the rents of the Masonic Hall.	
2. Warrants for new lodges, each.....	\$81 00
3. Dispensations to pass to the chair, each.....	10 00
4. Dispensations to enter, pass, and raise, for each degree.....	10 00
5. Grand lodge certificates, each.....	2 00
6. Dues from lodges, for each member annually.....	1 00
7. Fee for each initiation.....	2 00

In addition to which, every lodge meeting in the city of Philadelphia paid ten per cent out of each initiation fee to the fund for building the new Masonic Temple. The above dues and fees were subsequently increased. Lodges meeting outside of Philadelphia were required to pay for each initiation \$8, and for each member annually, \$1. Lodges meeting in Philadelphia, for each initiation \$10, and for each member annually \$2, in addition to which every lodge meeting in Philadelphia paid ten per cent out of each initiation fee; these dues and fees to continue until the debt of the grand lodge was reduced to \$500,000, when they were to revert to what they had been. The lodges, recognizing the emergency of the case, and that the pledged faith of the grand lodge was at stake, paid these heavy assessments without a murmur, and the number that asked for a remission of their dues, or whose warrants were vacated for a failure to pay, is too small to deserve notice.

* * * * *

The grand lodge has paid in the past twenty-one years \$979,275 of principal, and \$1,661,357.08 of interest, making a total of principal and interest paid of \$2,640,632.08. The revenues of the grand lodge justify the belief that the present debt can be materially reduced annually, so that we can reasonably hope to see it extinguished in a few years. It being now reduced to \$500,000, by provision of the Ahiman Rezon the dues and fees from constituent lodges revert to what they were in 1871, which is a well earned relief to the lodges which have so long and so patiently borne the burden and heat of the day.

The grand master issued one dispensation to elect a master in case of a vacancy caused by death. He had at the time serious doubts, and, another opportunity occurring, he took advantage of it to set himself right, which he did by refusing the application.

His examination of the law leads him to the conclusion that while the language of the present edition of the Ahiman Rezon leaves it optional with the grand master whether to grant a dispensation or not, he believed his refusal was in harmony with immemorial usage.

The following is in full accord with the opinion we have repeatedly expressed in these reports, that it is both the right and duty of the senior warden, with which the grand master may not properly interfere, in any emergency which vacates the master's station, to succeed to all its powers and duties:

At his installation the senior warden promises, in the most solemn manner, that, in the absence of the worshipful master, he will take his station and perform the duties thereof to the best of his ability, and in the charge which follows it is enjoined upon him, "In the absence of the master you are to govern this lodge." He then assumes a responsibility which he has not the right to transfer to another, and which no one has the right to wrest from him.

* * * * *

When it is also considered that a dispensation cannot be granted for the election of a particular person, and that some one might be elected over him, I am clearly of the opinion that no dispensation should issue which would deprive the senior warden of his vested right. The same law will apply to the junior warden, who succeeds to the station and duties of the master in the event of the death, absence, or disability of both his superior officers.

He reports having exercised his prerogative to make a Mason at sight, saying:

While some jurisdictions deny this right to the grand master, Pennsylvania has adhered tenaciously to the ancient landmark, and there have been but few of our grand masters who have not observed it at least once. We do it for the purpose of keeping the custom green in the minds of the brethren, and lest it become forgotten and fall into decay by reason of disuse.

The records of the "grand lodge of emergency" at which this was done leads to the conclusion that though done as a matter of duty, the feeling prevailed that "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 't were well it were done quickly." The grand lodge was opened, the three degrees conferred, and the grand lodge closed in two hours and ten minutes!

He had refused to lay two corner stones. In the first instance the building could not be considered in any sense a public building. In the other he duplicated an experience which we noted in our review of Canada, where the thrifty scheme had prevailed extensively:

The other was that of a church, the authorities of which stated they wished the grand officers to perform the ceremony because if it were known they would do so a large assemblage would be attracted, in which they desired to circulate a subscription paper, hoping to secure enough pledges to pay the church debt. If they had thought any other society would have attracted a larger crowd than the Masons they would have extended the invitation to them, as it was the crowd they wanted and they did not care how they obtained it. I refused to have anything to do with it, as we do not knowingly allow ourselves to be used as advertising agents. They talked too much and spoiled their case, as men have often done before them.

He reports the "usual number" of edicts issued by which in Pennsylvania, as in New Jersey, the grand master assumes to unmake Masons made in regular lodges regularly at labor, on account of irregularities in the preliminary steps. This we are glad to be able to say is against the almost unanimous consensus of the Masonic world, whether viewed from the standpoint of law or equity.

The following, we are equally glad to believe, will meet with universal approval:

November 5. I received a printed circular letter issued by a Master Mason. It had been sent to Masons in his county, and stated that he was a candidate for office and solicited their votes on the ground that he was a Mason and by voting for him they would be aiding a brother. Receiving it on the day of the election, it was too late to take steps to counteract any benefit which might accrue to the sender, but I wrote him a letter which I do not think he will show to his friends or leave where his executors will find it. That it might have some degree of publicity among the fraternity I sent it through the district deputy grand master, and that the rebuke may not be entirely lost to posterity a copy is preserved in the grand master's office. I gave him my best wishes for his defeat, which I am happy to say was his fate, and am informed that his circular did not a little to work his discomfiture, as it excited feelings of indignation and revulsion even among his political friends. He should consider himself fortunate in escaping with a reprimand, for a clearer case for charges was never presented, and expulsion was never more richly deserved.

At the threshold of Freemasonry we state that we do not seek it through mercenary motives, but the frailty of human nature is so strong in some of us that we belie that assertion. In a fraternity as large as ours we cannot wonder at this fact: we can only deplore it.

The installation of the grand officers was followed by addresses by the visiting grand officers of other jurisdictions.

We are pained to learn that Past Grand Master MICHAEL NISBET, who for years has so ably filled the position of grand secretary, and who was again installed into that office at this communication, died early in May of the present year.

The report on correspondence (137 pp.) is chiefly the work of Past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD, who was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee upon the death of Past Grand Master VAUX.

Illinois receives full and courteous notice, beginning with the confession, prompted by a look at the portrait of Grand Master GODDARD: "Were we of the other sex, we should say that we want him."

He notes the fact that our grand lodge met at Central Music Hall, and speaks of it to wonder why the "Masonic Temple," which he thought we had in Chicago, was not used.

In the first place, his thought was wrong, naturally enough. The American people generally, and the people of Chicago in particular, are too busy to take time to give anything its full name when something less will identify it. There is no Masonic temple in Chicago in the sense to which he is accustomed. The "Masonic Fraternity Temple," a name which makes limited and doubtful concession to the proprieties on the part of its projectors, chiefly Masons, is not owned by the fraternity, but by a private business corporation organized for profit. It contains several suites of apartments occupied by lodges and other associations of Masons, but in the management of the affairs of the corporation the fraternity have neither voice nor responsibility—if we except the responsibility entailed by a sin of omission, the strength of which, as with all sin, is the law. The misfortune is that the perception which ought to have recognized the application of the law with which Masonry is instinct, although it may be unwritten, forbidding the use of the Masonic name to purely business enterprises, had become so blunted by the toleration of so-called benevolent societies doing an insurance business in the guise of Masonic charities, that in a similar departure, on another line the use of the Masonic name failed to attract much attention until the uses to which portions of the so-called Masonic Temple are being put began to scandalize the fraternity.

Bro. ARNOLD, like all reviewers who have noticed it, commends the action of Grand Master GODDARD in the case of Hinsdale Lodge, and characterizes his decision as sensible. He quotes his remarks on the subject of perpetual jurisdiction, and also the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence.

The introduction to the Illinois report on correspondence is levied upon quite extensively, touching the Mississippi rules, the Wisconsin relief regulation, legislation against non-affiliates, and the Mexican scandal, quoted without other comment than "gratification, because they are so well expressed."

Of our remarks about the FRANKLIN-ALLEN grand lodge, he says:

The following about early Pennsylvania Masonry overlooks the fact that sometimes our ancient brethren were troubled with doubters and schismatics. That we had a grand lodge in 1732 (and perhaps earlier) we have evidence which would be sufficient in any court of justice, and that "false and rebel brethren" were "about to set up a distinct lodge" is true. It is not to be wondered at that they attempted to hedge off any such, by drawing all authority in themselves, but that we had a grand lodge cannot be denied. While descent from it may not be traced, it is not claimed, but we can certainly claim suc-

cession to it, and have the claim allowed. That Bro. William Allen, chief justice of the province, was grand master is now beyond dispute. It would be a hard rule which denies the existence of Masonry in England for centuries, to tell our English brethren that they once had three grand lodges. We had two until 1813.

If the grand lodge of Pennsylvania can claim succession to the body over which ALLEN presided, it is only in the sense of having existed later on the same territory. It had no successive connection with it, the provincial grand lodge which preceded the present grand lodge of Pennsylvania, refusing to affiliate the Masons hailing under the ALLEN body without first healing. Hence the remark made in the eulogy on Bro. VAUX, where the orator speaks of the "one hundred and sixty-five years of its existence" of "this grand lodge," is misleading.

We are glad to see that Bro. ARNOLD is continued in the chairmanship of the committee.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1894.

20TH ANNUAL.

SUMMERSIDE.

JUNE 24.

The representative of Illinois, WILLIAM H. AITKEN, was absent.

This pamphlet contains the minutes of an emergent communication held at Charlottetown to dedicate the Masonic apartments of St. John and Victoria Lodges, at which an oration was delivered by W. Bro. the Rev. G. M. CAMPBELL, acting grand chaplain. Bro. CAMPBELL says some have been over-anxious for the dignity of Freemasonry, and have represented it as coeval with the world, confounding principles with institutions embodying them and claiming an equal antiquity for both. If he will reflect still more on the dangers of this over-zeal, he will avoid statements like the following, equally apochryphal:

Masons are well informed by their own private and interior records, as well as from general history, that the organization dates anterior to Solomon's temple; and be it remembered that this great event took place 1,000 years before the Christian Era, more than a century before Homer sang, and about five centuries before Pythagoras brought from the east his sublime system of truly Masonic instruction to illuminate our western world.

The grand master (THOMAS A. MCLEAN) submitted three decisions, all correct and judiciously put. The "astonisher" after the final "No" gives it no more emphasis than it deserves. They are as follows:

1. When the worshipful master sits in the east, with gavel in hand, is his authority supreme? (Subject to the Constitution.)

Answer.—The worshipful master, when in the chair in the east, has command of the lodge, and it is his duty that the officers and brethren obey his constitutional orders.

2d Question.—Has the worshipful master power to suspend for insubordination an officer who has been elected by suffrage?

Answer.—The worshipful master may suspend an officer for good cause, and report his action to the grand master. But he cannot remove him from the position into which he has been duly installed, nor has he the power to remove him capriciously or at pleasure.

Bro. P. Master McLean, of Orient Lodge, Souris, asked:

Is a brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues and afterwards restored to full membership liable for dues while under suspension.

Answer.—No!

They were approved. The following was sent to the committee on jurisprudence, who reported that it could not be entertained, because it was virtually an amendment to the provision of the by-laws, that "a rejected candidate for initiation cannot apply to the same or any other lodge within twelve months from the time of his rejection." The grand lodge, however, took the view of the proposer, that it was only a declaration that a rejection by a lodge not having jurisdiction was a nullity and that it did not touch the law referred to, and overruled the committee:

WHEREAS. In cases where a candidate for Masonry applies to a lodge other than the one having jurisdiction, and is rejected:

Be it therefore Resolved, That any such candidate may again apply *de novo* to the lodge having jurisdiction as if such rejection has never taken place, and without waiting the prescribed twelve months.

Second. That lodges receiving petitions should make diligent enquiries and should consult the neighboring lodges in all cases of possible doubt.

The committee on grand master's address was also "turned down" on one subject, by having its endorsement of the following remarks by the grand master stricken from their report:

I must here remark that some of the lodge members in our jurisdiction require more constitutional light in *vr* lodge funds. They hold the opinion that these funds are theirs to do with them what they will. This is erroneous! A lodge fund is held sacred, except for legitimate expenses.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized: the names of the members of the lodges were ordered to be printed in the proceedings, and the grand lodge voted to meet next year at Charlottetown.

RODERICK MACNEILL, of Stanley Bridge, was elected grand master: NEIL MACKELVIE, of Summerside, elected grand secretary.

This grand lodge does not indulge in the luxury of reports on correspondence.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1896.

21ST ANNUAL.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

JUNE 24.

The meeting at the capital brought out a large attendance. The diplomatic corps numbered thirty-four, among them Past Senior Grand Warden WILLIAM H. AITKEN, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (RODERICK MACNEILL, M.D.) tenderly referred to the bereavement of the grand secretary in the loss of his wife, and the grand lodge, through the committee on address, added its tribute to the dead and the assurance of its sympathy with the living.

The grand master submitted two decisions, betokening a clear head and a knowledge of the law. They are as follows:

1. When a P.M. is in charge of a lodge by request of the W.M., has he the authority to order any officer or member to do regular degree work in the lodge?

Answer.—It is competent for the officer lawfully entitled to preside, whether master or warden, to call to the chair any P.M. and such P.M. may then preside and confer degrees. The presence and consent of the one lawfully entitled to preside being sufficient to establish its legality and regularity, it therefore follows that the one who is in the chair of the lodge and has the gavel has both the station and the emblem of authority of the master to order any officer or member to do regular work, precisely as the master could do, and no more. The master, however, can resume the chair when he pleases.

2. Should the secretary of a lodge show by his minutes, calling off and on, and for what purpose?

Answer.—The secretary should record accurately the proceedings of the lodge, and show by his minutes, calling off and on, and the purposes thereof: I also recommended that the minutes of every communication, whether regular or special, should be read and approved before the lodge is closed. The minutes of a lodge, having been approved, may not be altered, but a minute may be ordered and made at a subsequent communication explaining or correcting the errors of record of the previous communication. No master should entertain a motion disapproving of the minutes unless an error could be pointed out, and then only to "amend." His duty is clear to rule against all such motions.

A visit to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick when the subject of a Masonic Home for the Maritime Provinces was under discussion, directed the grand master's attention to their own lack of a fund of benevolence or charity to supplement individual relief, and he took up the matter with great energy. He brought the matter to the attention of the lodges by circular, and at the visitations with which he followed it, and succeeded in showing subscriptions aggregating a fair nucleus for a grand lodge benevolent fund, to which is to be added—according to the rules for its management which he presented and which the grand lodge adopted—ten per cent of the income of the grand lodge each year. His clear idea of the proper scope of such a fund is indicated by the following:

As many of the brethren seem to confound charity with insurance and sick benefit societies, I deem it necessary to add that charity is not insurance: neither can we engraft pensioners upon it, as we can only aim at moderate relief for present necessities.

He discusses the question of the power of the grand lodge touching changes in its own laws, and cites authorities tending to support the New York dictum that the grand lodge has the constitutional right to amend a written motion to change the constitution when that motion comes up for action, if the change be within the scope of the proposed amendment, and thus concludes:

The scope of the proposed amendment is the time and place of meeting. For instance, the amendment proposed to meet on the 24th day of June. To say that grand lodge could only consider the question whether or not it would meet on the 24th day of June would take from it its powers as a legislative body and destroy its sovereignty. I believe constitutions were made for the convenience and benefit of the craft, and not the craft for the constitution. When notice is given of the proposed amendment it is simply to prevent the lodges from being taken unawares, and in order to prevent too hasty legislation. But when it is before the grand lodge it alone has power to make a deliverance upon it. We are making constitutions as we go, and we must therefore submit and leave with the grand lodge the power to enact whatever the interests and convenience of the craft require and demand.

In any given grand lodge the question must hinge upon the language of the provision respecting amendments to the constitution, statutes or regulations, each body having settled for itself the question of the source of *constitutional* power. In Illinois the language of the constitutional provision respecting amendments to the by-laws—amendments to the constitution requiring action by the lodges—is such as to preclude any change whatever in the language of a proposed amendment which has lain over for the required year, without carrying it over for an additional year.

The grand master suggests that the question of the burial of unaffiliated Masons with Masonic rites be left to the unanimous vote of

the lodges. On the general subject of non-affiliation his remarks are in gratifying contrast to the prevailing doctrine in many grand lodges nearer the setting sun:

The question of unaffiliated Masons, however, is worthy of our serious consideration. Why have we so many? Is it because many grow weary of the ritual, and miss the mental food and instructions which the lodge should impart? Or is it because Masons do not conduct themselves as brethren should, or is it because of their feebleness and inability as bread winners to keep up their dues while their sun is going down in the west? Whatever the reason may be, I would urge upon lodges the necessity of taking care of the old Masons. Treat them kindly and meet them with every favorable consideration. Encourage them to remain. The master and wardens should go out and say unto them, "Come thou with us and we will do thee good."

Inability to pay dues should never drive a good Mason from our lodges, and here I would suggest the necessity of extending to the subordinate lodges power to make honorary or life members in all needed cases. It appears to me some provision of this kind would reduce the number of unaffiliates, and thereby have their presence with us. The true principles of the craft are brotherly love, relief, and truth, and some believe yearly dues to be an innovation, and would substitute a high joining fee and the abolition of all dues. This idea is worthy of your consideration.

The grand lodge took the bits in its teeth and disallowed an appeal which the committee on grievances and appeals sustained, against the decision of a master in the chair in declining to entertain a certain motion. A revision of the constitution and text-book was ordered: the hat was passed and the sum of ninety-three dollars contributed to the grand lodge benevolent fund: a motion to permanently locate the grand lodge at Charlottetown was lost, but that city was agreed upon as the place of next meeting, and the following was adopted:

Resolved, That no lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive as a joining or affiliate member any person who as principal or clerk is engaged in the manufacture or the sale of spirituous or malt liquors, excepting for medicinal purposes.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, of Charlottetown, was elected grand master; NEIL MACKELVIE, Summerside, re-elected grand secretary.

QUEBEC, 1896.

26TH ANNUAL.

MONTREAL.

JANUARY 29.

Thirty Masonic courts were represented, Illinois by ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, past grand registrar.

The grand master (Col. FREDERICK MASSEY) says of the Masonic relations of Quebec:

As far as our foreign relations are concerned they remain very much as heretofore, the lodges having jurisdiction under the Grand Lodge of England being still in existence in this city of Montreal. There are not wanting in my opinion, signs, that these lodges will possibly in the near future, consider seriously, benefits which would accrue to them from being in much closer contact to their grand body than they are at present.

Without going closely into this question, which has been so fully discussed heretofore, I dismiss the subject with the remark that it is to be hoped that ere long lodges referred to will recognize it as their duty to relieve the Grand Lodge of England from the somewhat, no doubt to them, embarrassing position of still allowing lodges to work under English charters in this Province of Quebec; a position which, undoubtedly, no grand lodge cares to maintain, and one which has now become so solitary as to be marked among the grand lodges of the Masonic world.

The following in the same connection is from the report of the committee on the state of Masonry:

We cannot help noting the kindly manner in which our grand master refers to our foreign relations that are not disturbed either at home or abroad. True, three lodges are said to exist in our jurisdiction, supported by a foreign grand lodge, in violation of our ideas of the constitution of Masonry.

In this regard we note with a degree of satisfaction, for the effect it may have upon others outside our grand body, the important event in the history of Masonry in this province, alluded to in our grand master's address, that at the last session of the dominion parliament a bill was passed removing the alleged disabilities under which Freemasonry in this province was supposed to suffer, in the imagination of some people, and now that the last objection has been removed, we trust the hopes which animated the breasts of many of our members when inaugurating the conciliatory action of this grand lodge, may show some signs of being fulfilled. It must be obvious, however, to any thinking man, that this kindness on our part should not be unnecessarily tried.

The "alleged disabilities" consisted in the remote possibility that under the letter of the law the lodges in Quebec might not be included in the exceptions of an act passed during the rebellion of 1837, relat-

ing to "seditious and unlawful associations." The question which was asked by those who raised this scarecrow, was whether the Quebec lodges were included among the lodges specially exempt, the text of the statute referring to lodges constituted by or under warrants granted by or derived from any grand master or grand lodge in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The simple substitution of the word "in" for "of" in the text of the act, making it read "or grand master or grand lodge *in* Canada," relieved not only Quebec but the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest from any possible doubt.

The grand master reported only two rulings:

"A member of this lodge having exercised his privilege of balloting for candidates, continued to object to their initiation after their election. The W.M. asked for a ruling as to the brethren's right to continually object, thus causing the work of the lodge to be completely arrested and upsetting the by-law, which required two black balls to reject, thus controlling all admissions by, in reality, his objecting."

I therefore ruled that it was not the intention of the constitution to allow any brother, by objecting continually, to prevent the admission of candidates, and ordered them to proceed at once with the initiation of the two gentlemen in question pending any necessary amendments to constitution.

The double ruling in the last case was approved without question; we copy the report of the jurisprudence committee—which we consider lame in this that a dispensation could not set aside a member's right if it really existed—because it reflects the Quebec law of the ballot:

Grand master, when grand lodge is not in session, exercises its executive powers, and we consider that as he instructed the W.M. to initiate the candidates in question, such instruction was equal to a dispensation from him. At the same time we consider the proper action of the lodge under the circumstances detailed, was to discipline the brother in fault. The constitution has been amended so as to require that two members object in order to prevent the advancement of a brother in a lodge, where by-laws require two blackballs to reject: and this will, we trust, obviate any difficulty in future.

The grand lodge, under the lead of Past Grand Master NOYES, who dissented from the report, sustained the action of the grand master.

The grand master announced the death of CORNELIUS JUDGE at sixty. He was a past district deputy and past deputy grand master, participated in the organization of the grand lodge, and at his death was the representative of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. While deputy grand master, he declined to be nominated for the grand east. Also deceased was T. P. PRENTISS, formerly representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington.

The grand master hints that some of the correspondence of his office has been—unwittingly, perhaps—lacking in respect, and says:

It has, however, been readily and willingly corrected on attention being called to the matter by your grand master, and it is merely mentioned at the present time in order that attention may be called to the respect due to constituted authority, and to our rules and regulations, which should always be the first desire of every member of our grand lodge.

In this connection, it is, perhaps, advisable to warn brethren against signing individually, or collectively, any documents attaching their lodge, rank or office, to their names, unless specially on lodge or official business. Whatever opinions they may wish to express in writing, outside of their respective lodges, must be as individuals. Only authorized resolutions or correspondence, can be signed officially.

On this the committee on the state of Masonry shrewdly comment:

As to want of respect evinced in the correspondence with grand lodge, we think that this points to the fact that many members of the craft have perhaps been giving more attention to ritual than to constitution, and a due knowledge of both subjects is essentially necessary to the good governing of the craft. And we think that hereafter, due prominence should be given to the constitutional knowledge, which would serve to remove many causes of friction.

Among the dispensations issued through the grand secretary's office, he notes one to St. John's Lodge No. 37, to hold meeting and confer degrees at Glen Sutton. We mention this as having in it the germ of a possible itinerary by which a lodge might "work" a large tributary territory.

Chronicling a pleasant visit to a lodge in response to a special invitation, the following remarks by Grand Secretary ISAACSON remind all of us who were old enough to be interested in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, that we are catching something of the momentum which comes from the weight of accumulating years:

I trust I may here be permitted to say that if during the past year I have declined to accept similar invitations tendered me, it was not that my interest in them by the craft and its welfare has abated one single jot, but because advanced years have counseled me to preserve and guard as much as possible, and with prudence, the health and strength with which I am blessed.

He suggests that the growing practice of inserting in proceedings the portraits of past grand officers and prominent members of the craft who have rendered valuable services should be adopted by them.

The realization of this would be very gratifying to many outside of that jurisdiction who would like to see the features of the strong men of Quebec, with whose work they have so long been familiar. The suggestion gives the committee on the state of Masonry an oppor-

tunity to further a good thing and properly magnify their office in the same breath:

While we approve of the suggestion of the grand secretary as to inserting portraits of eminent Masons in our printed proceedings and would advise compliance therewith, yet as some object to your committee taking into consideration matters involving expense, would recommend that the committee of finance be requested to report at the next session as to the expense required for that purpose, and this without any waiver on the part of your committee of their right to report on any matter submitted to them by grand lodge.

The committee thus refer to an item in his report:

We are pleased to note the request for recognition from the Grand Orient of Greece, and trust that ere long their troubles may disappear and peace and harmony will reign in their jurisdiction. We hope the committee on foreign relations may have sufficient information to extend fraternal recognition to this new applicant for grand lodge recognition.

The hope here expressed seems to be borne of general good will towards whatever is called Masonic, rather than of knowledge whether the genesis of the new applicant is such as to make it recognizable by a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

The committee refer to the happy outcome of efforts to strengthen the craft by the amalgamation of lodges in Montreal, two cases of which were reported by the grand master.

In Illinois this requires the unanimous consent of both lodges, thus preserving intact the principle of law that when a brother is proposed for membership it is the right of every member to signify his assent or dissent in his own prudent way. We do not know on what basis consolidation is effected in Quebec, but touching one of the cases reported we find the following:

A communication from W. Bro. S. R. Clendenning, J. A. Peard, W. L. Perego, past masters of St. George Lodge No. 11, and nine other members of that lodge, alleging that its amalgamation with St. George Lodge No. 10 was irregular, illegal, and unconstitutional, was read, and on motion of R.W. Bro. Briggs, seconded by R.W. Bro. White, was referred to the committee on jurisprudence.

And on the heels of closing, the following:

M.W. Bro. T. P. Butler, for the committee on jurisprudence, to whom had been referred the communication from W. Bro. S. R. Clendenning and others, respecting the amalgamation of St. George Lodge No. 10 with St. George Lodge No. 11, asked further delay in order to enable the committee to make fuller investigation, and such delay was granted.

A complete revision of the constitution was reported, and adopted with a single amendment perpetuating the office of grand registrar, which the committee had dropped out in hewing to the line laid down in the following:

The committee do not recommend the election or appointment of any officers except such as are actually required by the ancient regulations of the craft and those who have duties assigned to them necessary to be performed for the proper government of the grand lodge.

Possibly the officer thus snatched from the burning is to perform the duties of grand crier, as we notice that in a case of appeal heard by the jurisprudence committee and in which the committee, reporting that the appellant had failed to appear either in person or by counsel, although called in grand lodge, recommended that the appeal be dismissed, the action of the lodge sustained and the brother expelled, pending the adoption of the report the right worshipful appellant was again summoned to appear, but not answering in person or by representative, the axe fell.

The customary grand chaplain's discourse was this year delivered by R. W. the Rev. R. W. HEWTON. Ample provision for the spiritual wants of the Quebec brethren was made in the appointment of grand chaplains—five for the six districts.

Col. FREDERICK MASSEY, grand master; JOHN H. ISAACSON, grand secretary, both of Montreal, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (128 pp.) by Bro. E. D. T. CHAMBERS, now deputy grand master, reflects his never failing courtesy and ripe scholarship. We regret to learn that during the year he had not only suffered a long and severe illness, but had been bereft of a beloved son. We beg to offer to him the assurance of our sincere sympathy.

In his introductory remarks, referring to the invitation to grand lodges to participate in or give their fraternal adhesion to the Italian celebration at Rome of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the termination of the temporal power of the papacy, Bro. CHAMBERS well says:

The so-called Freemasons of some other Latin lands are deservedly repudiated by legitimate craftsmen for their prostitution of their lodges to religious and political plots. Whatever part they may have taken in the celebration of the anniversary of the loss of the temporal power of the papacy, legitimate Masonry is not responsible therefor. English-speaking Freemasonry, at all events, could have no part in such celebration. It has nothing whatever to do with the plots, the politics, or the revolutions of other lands. Such things dare not so much as be mentioned within its lodges.

In his reference to the environment of Quebec, Masonry he gives us the key to some remarks by the grand master, of which the following is a part:

No true Mason can ever join with others in conspiring against, or in opposition to, either the laws of God or man, and while we insist on belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, and of loyalty, either to our adopted country or to our beloved sovereign, we hold in utter contempt any one transgressing in any sense the principles just re-

ferred to, and no words of mine can possibly be strong enough to characterize in sufficiently scathing terms such a publication as was recently published in this province, referred to so fully by the press of this city, and which I am glad to say has been withdrawn, as far as government recognition is concerned.

Bro. CHAMBERS says:

Within the last few months there has appeared here a novel of the twentieth century, from the pen of an anti-Masonic writer—the same who was referred to by us some years ago in one of these reports, as having entered upon a crusade against a French Canadian beer bottler for employing upon his labels a red triangle, on the ground that it was a Masonic emblem: and who also appealed to Cardinal Taschereau to ban both bottler, beer, and bottles, with bell, book, and candle. The cardinal decided that the triangle was not a Masonic emblem, and there the matter ended, but the author of the attack has followed up his arraignment of Freemasonry by writing the novel already referred to, for the purpose of illustrating his contention that Masonry is devil worship, and Masons a society of plotters against law and order, whether human or divine, who seek the subversion alike of religion and of constitutional government, and whose lodges are not only the headquarters of lawless conspiracies against both their God and their fellow men, but little hells upon earth, in the shape of private cabinets in which the prince of darkness in material form is called up and communicated with at will!

Little surprise as may be occasioned by these representations, amongst those acquainted with the methods and tenets of anti-Masonic ignorance and fanaticism, it will not be without some wonderment, we believe, that the facts will go forth that the government of the Province of Quebec has purchased some hundreds of copies of this book for distribution as prizes to the children of the public schools.

In his interesting and complimentary review of Illinois for 1895, he calls attention to the similarity of the views held by Grand Master GODDARD on the subject of perpetual jurisdiction to those expressed by Grand Master NOYES, of Quebec. Of Bro. BLACK'S oration he says:

A very eloquent oration was delivered by R.W. Bro. John C. Black, the chief burden of which is "the coming peace." We have elsewhere in this report expressed the belief that Masonry may do much towards hastening and maintaining this desirable condition, and one way, Bro. Black, in which she may do this, is to express her reprobation of all studied provocation to retaliation and war on the part of public men whose utterances are calculated to be so pregnant of international complications.

Copying some of our introductory remarks concerning the recognition of the Mexican Gran Dieta, he refers to "hybrid" and "hermaphrodite" elsewhere used by us when referring to that body as "not inappropriate terms," and in another place he says:

Our Texas brethren, who undertook to establish the legitimacy of the principles and practices of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, have adduced evidence that in our humble opinion proves exactly the contrary. We have not hesitated to say so, in the proper place, and to give our reasons for so saying and so thinking.

Bro. CHAMBERS'S opposition to recognition, however, seems to lie wholly against the practices rather than the parentage of the grand dieta, for if we correctly understand him he inclines 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. The fast-fleeting minutes at our command warn us that we must content ourselves for the present with referring him to our views as expressed in this report under New York, and incidentally under Iowa and Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND, 1895.

105TH ANNUAL.

PROVIDENCE.

MAY 20.

Past Grand Master NEWTON D. ARNOLD, the representative of Illinois, was present at both the semi-annual and annual communications.

At the latter the grand master (ELISHA D. RHODES) announced the death of nine past masters of the average age of sixty-five. The youngest was thirty-eight; two had passed four score, and the oldest was eighty-eight.

The committee on grand officer's reports considered the grand master's address during the recess and now reported at the semi-annual on the question which we noted in our last review as having been submitted by the grand master without a ruling, viz., whether the omission from the revised work of the words "within the body of a Master Mason's lodge" was intended to or did give permission to any lodge to transact any or all business at its discretion in a lodge of Fellow Crafts or Entered Apprentices. The committee say in part:

Of course it is impossible for your committee to express an opinion as to what was the intention of the committee that reported the revised ritual, but it is safe to say that if it had been supposed that so radical and important a change in Masonic usage was contemplated, it would have received some attention at the hands of the grand lodge when the ritual was approved.

We do not think that any such change was made, or that it is desirable that it should be made.

The constitution of nearly every grand lodge in the United States forbids the transaction of any business in a lodge of Fellow Crafts or

Entered Apprentices, except such as pertains to the conferring of the degrees, and every recognized authority with which we are conversant, Chase, Mackey, Lockwood, and others propound the same doctrine.

It is claimed that prior to 1877 it was the custom in this jurisdiction to do business in a lodge room when convened, no matter in what degree it was opened. But it can be readily seen that even then there was much business of such a nature that it could not have been properly transacted in any but a master's lodge.

There is no doubt but that formerly business was transacted in lodges other than lodges of Master Masons.

The reason for this is readily seen by a consideration and review of the circumstances.

Originally the great body of the craft were Fellow Craft. The degree of Master being held alone by those who had been chosen to preside over lodges. It was therefore, not only proper, but imperative that the business should be transacted in a Fellow Crafts' lodge, otherwise the great majority of the craft would be debarred from any participation in it.

* * * * *

Should not the same reasons which required or permitted business to be transacted in the lodge to which the great majority of the craft belonged in former years, operate with equal force at the present time and require that all business should be done in Master Mason's lodges only? We are of the opinion that they should. We think that all business should be transacted by the members of the craft; and as no one is a member of a lodge in this jurisdiction until he has received the three degrees and in addition has signed the by-laws, it follows inevitably that business should be transacted only when the lodge is open on the master's degree.

To quiet all doubts the following was adopted:

Resolved, That no business excepting the conferring the degrees, or the trial of Masons who have not attained the Master's degree, shall be transacted in this jurisdiction in any other than a Master Mason's lodge.

The following is published for information as to the pace set on the Providence Plantations:

R. W. Albert L. Warner, grand lecturer, assisted by W. George M. Clarke, rehearse in full the examinations which the candidates are required to pass before advancement. The recitation of the first degree required twenty-two minutes, the second degree eleven minutes, and the third fifteen minutes. This rehearsal of the work was for the benefit of those engaged in the instruction of candidates.

The committee on correspondence was given further time to report on the Mississippi uniform rules.

Under the head of "dispensations" in the annual address of Grand Master RHODES, we find the following:

September 22, 1894. •Granted permission to St. John's Lodge No. 1 to correspond with a lodge in Washington, D. C., and to Unity Lodge No. 34 to correspond with a lodge in Schuylerville, N. Y.

We wonder if it is still permitted to Masons in Rhode Island to talk across the line to brethren of other jurisdictions without a dispensation from the grand master? If it is, we suggest a patrol to keep them within due bounds.

The grand lecturer has a new fad. He says in his report:

It has been observed that the W.M. has more of the work to perform than the other officers, especially in the lectures of the first and third degrees, which he has been accustomed to deliver, thus imposing the greater task upon him. This has been obviated in many lodges by adopting a system dividing the lectures and assigning to other officers their special parts to deliver. This system is being used more especially regarding the first degree.

I think this a move in the right direction which may be applied to all three degrees. It not only relieves the master of a portion of his task and enables him to give his attention to other essential matters, but it creates in the officers a deeper interest in the ritual, it makes the lectures more instructive and interesting to candidates and members, it gives to the members a knowledge of the qualifications of aspirants for office, and I believe that by use of this system, portions of the lectures that have usually been omitted, will be restored by the officers having the parts in charge.

Why not go the whole figure and deliver the whole in the form in which the candidate is required to learn it, as it was planned by ROB MORRIS to do when he organized the conservator's association. This would be instructive if not impressive to the candidate.

The grand chaplain, W. and Rev. HENRY W. RUGG, D.D., submitted an appreciative and eloquent memorial of Past Deputy Grand Master SAMUEL G. STINESS, deceased at sixty-five.

Bro. RUGG, as chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence, submitted a thoroughly considered report adverse to the adoption of the Mississippi jurisdictional rules, closely and ably argued along the same general lines of similar reports in many other grand lodges. It met the approval of the grand lodge.

The committee on reprint of the early proceedings reported progress and would complete volume II during the year. Two hundred dollars was appropriated for the prosecution of the work.

The committee on the publication of the centennial memorial volume reported its completion and say:

The committee regret exceedingly that the publication of the book has been so long delayed, but the delay has been from causes beyond their control. They believe it to be the most complete work of its kind ever produced, and that it will compare favorably with any similar production issued by any grand lodge in the United States.

EDWARD P. LOWDEN, of Pawtucket, was elected grand master; EDWIN BAKER (care Henry Baker & Son), Providence, re-elected grand secretary.

As usual, there is no report on correspondence.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1896.

13TH ANNUAL.

ADELAIDE.

APRIL 15.

Like New South Wales, the Grand Lodge of South Australia has adopted the plan of half-yearly instead of quarterly communications.

The representative of Illinois, JOHN TRAIL McLEAN, was present at the annual communication, absent from the half-yearly.

At the half-yearly, the grand master, the Hon. S. J. WAY, in the chair, the board of general purposes reported arrangements made with the several colonial grand lodges for the exchange of monthly lists of names of applicants for relief, and also the following ruling:

The board have been asked for a ruling in reference to the status of honorary members. The constitutions are very clear on the point. Honorary members cannot vote on any questions, unless a unanimous vote by ballot is taken conferring that privilege: it is also quite clear that honorary members are not eligible for any office.

The grand master presided at the annual.

The board of general purposes reported that Grand Master WAY had issued a warrant of constitution for a lodge at Palmerston, Northern Territory, and that he had ordered the lodges into mourning for one month on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Dr. E. O. GIBLIN, grand master of Tasmania.

The grand inspector of lodges reported that during the year he had visited all the lodges but seven, and with one exception found them all working in conformity with the ritual authorized at the grand communication of October 19, 1892. The master of the excepted lodge had promised, on having his attention called to this authorization, ready compliance with the same.

The Hon. S. J. WAY, D.C.L., LL.D., lieutenant governor and chief justice of South Australia, was re-elected grand master. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, J.P., of Adelaide, remains grand secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1895.

119TH ANNUAL.

CHARLESTON.

DECEMBER 10.

Past District Deputy Grand Master JOHN F. FICKEN, the representative of Illinois, as mayor of Charleston warmly welcomed the craft and threw open the gates of the city to the grand lodge. To this welcome the grand master (CLAUDE E. SAWYER) responded in behalf of the grand lodge.

The local craft took a hand in entertaining the grand lodge, and gave the members a steamboat excursion around the historical harbor, on the afternoon of the second day of the session. The wives, daughters, and sisters of the Masons graced with their presence an occasion whose echoes in the proceedings and in the grand secretary's notes show to have proved a most delightful one.

The address with which Grand Master SAWYER shook up the dry bones of routine and laid iconoclastic hands on cherished traditions, owed its blunt directness in part, as appears by a supplementary address, to its being only a rough ashlar taken from the mental quarry in its rude and natural state. He says:

The address just submitted was printed from the rough notes, from which I expected to write my address. These notes were made while I was quite ill with chills, and some liver trouble, that caused me to suffer indescribable agonies from severe headaches. I was too ill to re-write the address, and the time grew so short that I was compelled to send them to the printer in the form which you see.

Following are some of the broad, strong strokes under which the picture grew which is presented in his printed address:

Masonry is improving in South Carolina. It is not growing very rapidly in numbers, but, taken as a whole, the character and tone is tending upward, and I am sure this much will gratify you.

I am unable to give you that detailed account that I had hoped, because a majority of my district deputies have made no report to me as required; but brethren, they, like the rest of us, have their business engagements, and it is impossible to have thorough work done under the system. It has proven itself to be an utter failure in this state.

The system was discussed for forty years before it was adopted, and very soon after its adoption Masonry began to decline in tone, in the quality of work, and members. Masonry may be said to have reached the high-water mark in 1875, when there were 7,435 affiliated Masons in the state.

That was the period when the system of district deputies was adopted, and Masonry began to decline, not only in numbers but in condition, till in 1891 it reached the low-water mark and numbered 4,944. It then fluctuated to 6,099, and again declined to 5,797, as shown by the report for 1894.

Brethren, I ask you to examine the reports during all these years, and you will find that we were busy all that time manufacturing Masons. Where are they? I believe the number of unaffiliated in South Carolina is as great as the affiliates. There must be some reason for this, and I believe I can point out to you some of the many reasons.

Dr. Mackey says—Ahiman Rezon, page 153:

“Too little attention is, in general, paid to the qualification of masters of lodges. It is not alone sufficient that they are honest, good men; but they must be well acquainted with Masonry as a science, with the principles and doctrines of the craft, and able to teach them. *They must be men of education and general information, and such as are esteemed in the community. Ambitious seekers of honors and intriguers for office must be discouraged. Everything like party must be discountenanced.*” (Italics mine.)

It is a sad commentary on our ancient and honorable institution, founded upon friendship, morality, and brotherly love, whose purpose is to encourage the search for truth through the medium of the first and deepest of all sciences, that it should have, for its principal officers, men who have pushed themselves forward till they have reached the highest places in their lodges, and yet do not understand the simplest rudiments of the science which they undertake to teach.

What can be more discouraging to a man of education and refined feeling and cultivated tastes, than to have our beautiful and impressive ceremonies bungled through in the most slipshod manner, without any semblance of the true symbolism. Is it any wonder that such men drop out and join that ever-increasing army of non-affiliates?

Many of our laws are plain, but none but those who have been through the grand east, and the grand secretary, can form any idea of the ignorance of Masonic law that prevails in South Carolina.

Brethren, do not ask me what is to be done, if a lodge should reach that condition where no member has sufficient learning to fill the important offices of master and secretary. The answer is too plain. Let them take dimits, surrender the charter, and affiliate with lodges that have men of sufficient intelligence to properly perform the duties of these two important offices.

Most of our brethren have learned that more importance is placed on fingers and toes than heart and brains; they are learning that a whole-hearted man, with the first joint of his little toe of the left foot wanting, cannot be made a Mason, while a half-hearted man with five toes can be welcomed into our ranks, even though he have an unpolished brain also.

Elsewhere in his address he further pursues the subject of physical qualifications:

I have had numerous applications for dispensations and to construe article III as to physical qualifications. It is my duty to enforce the law as I find it, and our grand lodge has gone so far on this question of physical qualification that I think it is time we should amend our constitution. I have had to rule out men with one eye, the loss of the first joint of the little finger of the left hand, a little toe of the left foot, the first joint of two or three toes of the left foot. Breth-

ren, "we learn to subdue the passions, act upon the square, keep a tongue of good report, maintain secrecy, and practice charity." Can we not do all these things with one eye? What has fingers and toes of the left hand and feet to do with "subduing our passions, acting upon the square, keeping a tongue of good report, and practicing charity."

Article III says, the candidate "must be upright in body, not deformed or dismembered at the time of making, but of hale and entire limbs, organs, and members, as a man ought to be." Up to the time I assumed the obligation of grand master, I felt a kind of pride in our rigid rule, but after the experience of one year, and having received the many inquiries as to the chances of men who were slightly maimed, who, in every case, were men of good moral standing, above the average in intelligence, and endowed with a competency, I have changed my mind. We are wrong. We have carried the construction of this landmark too far.

What are "members" and "organs?" If we carry this to its logical conclusion, men with cross-eyes, near-sighted men, bow-legged men, men with decayed teeth, with dyspepsia—why, brethren, even corns on their toes—would all be disqualified. The simple test is, "ought a man to be so?" If not, then we must reject him.

Ought he to have corns? Ought he to have cross eyes? Ought he to be near-sighted? Ought his shoulders to stoop? Is one leg longer than the other? These are members and organs. The eye is the organ of sight and should not be crossed. No man should have miopia. The stomach is an organ. Who has a perfect one?

He again refers to the district deputy system:

Unless the system is abolished, this amendment ought to be adopted. I have long favored the idea of requiring the D.G.M., S. and J.G.W.'s to act as district deputies. This would give them something to do and keep them in touch with the brethren, but the last grand lodge saw otherwise, and now there is pending an amendment to increase the number. The seventh district includes Hampton, Beaufort, Colleton, Berkeley, Charleston, and Georgetown, with twenty-eight lodges. Think of it, from the Savannah river to the Horr county line. Who can attend to all those lodges? We have been unable ever to find a man that could do so, and I trust you will see to it that a change is made.

He submitted twenty-two decisions. We quote in part:

1. A man, never having applied to any lodge in South Carolina, moved into North Carolina with the avowed intention of becoming a citizen of that state. Before having resided there twelve months, Highbrighton Lodge No. 262, Lenoir, N.C., applied to me for a dispensation to entertain his petition. I refused the dispensation. How could the grand master of South Carolina do in North Carolina what he could not do in South Carolina? I could not grant a dispensation to a lodge in South Carolina to accept a petition from one residing in the jurisdiction of another lodge. The lodge whose material the man is can alone waive its right to that material.

It seems to me that the G.M. of North Carolina was the proper one to grant a dispensation to dispense with a law of North Carolina.

5. A brother has the right to object to the installation of a senior warden for violation of Masonic law. If the installing officer persists in installing him, charges can be preferred at any future time when the senior warden is not actually presiding as W.M.

13. Is an E.A. or F.C. who has been blackballed required to apply by written petition, have the petition referred to a committee, and lie over for one month, as in the case of a profane? I answered, "No."

15. A man afflicted with hydrocele which a physician, who is also a Mason, says does not "impair his members," and who may live to be 80 years old, is not disqualified.

16. It is not our practice to waive jurisdiction over E.A.'s and F.C.'s who have moved into other states, but the lodge in this state should continue to ballot for him, and, if elected, request the lodge in whose jurisdiction he has moved to confer the degrees as an act of fraternal courtesy.

21. Profanes cannot act as *actual* pall bearers at a Masonic funeral. They may act as *honorary* and take their places "with the other mourners" in the procession, but the *actual bearing of the casket* must be done by Master Masons.

22. Gambling is a Masonic offence, and no man addicted to that reprehensible practice should be made a Mason, far less elected to any office in the lodge.

Referring to No. 1, the statement that "the lodge whose material the man is can alone waive its right to that material," is in accord with Illinois precedents and reflects our personal view of the law. In the case referred to, however, it is manifest that no lodge in South Carolina owned the material, because no lodge ever had any but territorial jurisdiction over the man, and when he left the territory permanently, that ceased *instantly*. No. 5 was properly approved after the jurisprudence committee had construed it to mean that charges may be preferred against a senior warden at any time, except when he is presiding as master *pro tem*. No. 13 reflects the law as it prevailed in Illinois until our grand lodge returned to the immemorial practice of a single ballot. No. 15 passed muster with the committee "upon the facts stated" and was approved, as were other decisions quoted, correctly, as we think.

The grand master recommended the appointment of one permanent member of three committees, jurisprudence, by-laws, and appeals and grievances, who could study the matters on which those committees must report, at their leisure, the other members to be appointed when the grand lodge meets. The committee on address favored the plan and their report was approved.

The committee on jurisprudence, however framed legislation which would have given the grand lodge substantially the Mississippi plan, but it was laid on the table, and the situation remains unaltered.

In a second supplemental address the grand master threw into the cauldron the esoteric work, always potent for a charm of powerful trouble. Neither the address nor the majority and minority reports thereon were suffered to be printed.

The committee on jurisprudence agreed with the committee on address, and the grand lodge with both, that to adopt the grand master's views as to physical qualifications—that is, that the candidate must be physically able to conform to what the ritual of the degrees requires of him—would be to alter the landmark, when nothing is clearer to our mind than that the fourth of the charges of a Freemason fully warrants the interpretation reflected in the grand master's remarks.

The committee on foreign correspondence voiced the sentiments of the grand lodge in the following:

We note with pleasure the very general consensus of adverse opinion, and also of action, of most, if not all, the grand lodges that have taken up the proposition submitted by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin to impose lodge liability to re-imburse Masonic relief bestowed on its members, which corresponds with action already taken by this grand body.

The grand lodge permitted itself to be represented by the same committee as regarding the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction as fundamental, "imbedded in one of the ancient landmarks:" restored two charters; granted two dispensations for new lodges, and continued one; sent the matter of the proposed Washington memorial observance to a committee to report next year: negatived a proposition to abolish the district deputy system and elect a grand lecturer in lieu thereof: presented the junior past grand master (STILES P. DENDY) with an elegant watch, and voted to meet again next year at Charleston.

CLAUDE E. SAWYER, of Aiken, grand master; CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (110 pp) is from the facile hand of Grand Secretary INGLESBY and is almost wholly in his own language. Illinois for 1894 receives attention. Referring to the thanks extended by the grand lodge for the bouquet presented by the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, he says:

It is all proper to receive gracefully any courtesies from any society, but it seems to us that there is danger of this Eastern Star business being too much mixed with Masonry.

He disagrees with the conclusion of our grand lodge that the alleged Mason from Sweden whose case was before the committee on jurisprudence, needed to be made over from the ground up before he would be that, and says:

If Mr. Windrow has been made a Mason in accordance with the laws of Masonry prevailing in Sweden, and *can prove himself*, then he is a Mason the world over and entitled to fraternal rights and courtesies everywhere. We know nothing of and therefore do not have to pass upon the Swedish Masonic governing body, but we do know when a brother has proved himself that he is a brother, and can so recognize him. Of course we know nothing of the "eighth degree," but if he proves himself a M. M., that is all that is necessary.

This would indicate that he thinks there is a law of Masonry in Sweden different from the law found in the charges of a Freemason. Since the fundamental law of Masonry holds itself to be unchangeable, we are puzzled to know how, from its standpoint, something different from itself, no matter where prevailing, can hatch out lawful Masons. Is not the question, "What do we, as Ancient Craft Masons, know of them?" as pertinent in the case of the alleged Swedish Masons as it is in the following instance, where (under Texas) he applies it so forcibly:

As an addendum he says, as is the case, that more than once in his report he has promised to treat in an addendum the matter of Mexican Masonry, and especially the recognition by the Grand Lodge of Texas of the "Gran Dieta of Mexico." He tells us, however, that circumstances beyond his control have prevented, and he has turned the matter over to Past Grand Master George W. Tyler. Then follows a three-page article from M. W. Bro. Tyler, in which he really proves nothing beyond the statement that Toltec Lodge, originally chartered by Missouri, has yielded its adhesion and taken a charter from the gran dieta. Poor Toltec Lodge had nothing else to do, by reason of the fact that Missouri (Toltec's mother grand lodge), at the instigation of Texas, had recalled the charter she had granted. Toltec Lodge, before its Missouri charter was vacated, issued a circular letter making the gravest charges, *e. g.*, that the Mexican Masons denied the necessity of a belief in Deity; that they admitted women, etc. They are A. and A. S. Masons. What do we as Ancient Craft, *i. e.*, York Rite Masons, know of them?

It is very pleasant to find a report from Bro. INGLESBY again this year, giving assurance of permanency after the famine.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1896.

22D ANNUAL.

HURON.

JUNE 9.

This volume has the same points of elegance we noted in the South Dakota output of last year, and reflects great credit upon the Sioux Falls printing house, whose imprint it bears, and upon Grand Secretary PETTIGREW. The portraits are those of the retiring grand master (FREDERICK H. FILES) and HENRY H. BLAIR, who was grand master in 1876.

At the outset the grand lodge appropriately remembered its duty of respect to the civil magistrates by formally receiving the governor of the state, Bro. CHARLES H. SHELDON, who was present, and giving him a seat upon the dais.

Grand Master FILES reports a busy year. He announced the sudden and untimely death, by accident, of JOSEPH W. ORCUTT, senior grand steward, in his forty-fifth year.

Among the large number of special dispensations issued we observe but one that did not come within the reasonable discretion lodged with the grand master—a dispensation to elect a master to fill a vacancy, whose duties and responsibilities had already devolved upon the senior warden.

The jurisprudence committee do not refer to this case where the issue of the dispensation contravenes a law of Masonry, but they do disapprove of one which cuts into the grand lodge by-laws. They say:

We cannot approve the dispensation granted to Acacia Lodge to receive the petition of an applicant who had not resided in the jurisdiction of the lodge the requisite period of time. We quote from the grand lodge by-laws: "Nor shall a petition for the mysteries of Masonry be received from any person who has not resided one year under the jurisdiction of the lodge to which the petition is presented." The language is almost imperative, and the claim or requirement should on no account be set aside.

The grand master submitted seventeen decisions, among them, that a lodge erred in voting on an application for a dimit from which it appears that their law of dimission is the same as in Illinois, where a dimit properly applied for must issue—at the next communication—if the applicant is clear of the books and no charges are pending against him: that (as in this jurisdiction) the so-called past master's degree is no longer a prerequisite to the installation of a master; that a brother under suspension from the rights and benefits of Masonry for non-payment of dues may be summoned to answer a new charge of unmasonic conduct, which is good law anywhere.

We give his answer to the question, "What procedure is necessary to restore a member who has been expelled?" as it reflects a law differing from our own, where the grand lodge reserves the right to restore but cannot act until the lodge recommends restoration:

An expelled member having been debarred from all Masonic rights, can only be restored by a new petition presented at a regular communication, referred to a committee and balloted upon one month after. If the ballot is clear, the brother, upon being re-obligated, is thereby restored to membership. Such restoration should be reported to the grand secretary. While no sentence of expulsion is operative until approved by our grand lodge, it does not reserve the right to restore.

In a case where a candidate was initiated in the face of an objection by a member, he decided that a new petition, committee of inquiry, and a clear ballot was necessary to advancement. We again quote:

Question.—Is it necessary for officers re-elected, to be re-installed?

Answer.—The grand lodge has approved a former affirmative decision to this question. I, therefore, answer yes. Inasmuch as part of the officers are elected for the first time and must, therefore, be installed, it is desirable for all to be installed. In my opinion, however, had not the grand lodge made a former ruling, a failure to be installed would not disqualify an officer. An officer is installed and qualified to act until his successor has been regularly elected and installed. His acts, therefore, are valid until some other regularly installed officer succeeds him.

Doubtless he is correct in saying that an officer would not be disqualified under the conditions stated, but it would remain true that he had not qualified under the new election, but still held under the old, thus rendering the law requiring an annual election a superfluity in his case, if not a nullity.

Again touching restoration:

Question.—Must an expelled member pay the regular fees required by our by-laws before he can be restored? Shall he pay the expenses of the trial? Shall he pay the dues accruing up to the time of expulsion?

Answer.—An expelled member need not pay the regular fees, nor the expenses of the trial, but should pay the dues unless the same are remitted by the lodge.

The last decision reported is as follows:

Question.—An entered apprentice, after having passed a satisfactory examination, is objected to by a member just as we were ready to prepare him for the F. C. degree. The objecting brother called for a ballot, the ballot was dark. There were no charges preferred in a way that would necessitate a trial. The Entered Apprentice being in the ante-room at the time the objections were made, knows who made them and the nature of them, and asks for an opportunity to come before the lodge and state his side of the case, which

is a personal trouble between the Entered Apprentice and the objecting brother. Would you advise me to allow him the privilege of coming before the lodge and stating his side of the matter?

Answer.—You cannot allow an Entered Apprentice to come before the lodge and state his case. He has no case until charges are preferred against him and he is summoned to appear. Furthermore, a statement of his case before the lodge would avail him nothing because no action can be taken to prevent the objecting brother from calling for a ballot just as many times as the Entered Apprentice applies for advancement.

The bare statement of the case and the law in this instance is enough to show the injustice of permitting, either by the innovation of a ballot for each degree or by summary objection, a brother Mason to be indefinitely deprived of his rights, or what is equivalent to that, to be deprived of the advancement which alone makes them valuable, without an opportunity for defence.

Of the Italian circular the grand master says:

I received a communication from the grand lodge of Italy naming the 20th of September last as the day for celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the deliverance of their capitol. This communication being of a political nature, as it seemed to me, I was in doubt what reply I should properly make. I therefore passed the matter by without official notice.

A sagacious conclusion. Masonry is no place to play trumps when you are in doubt. Mistakes of omission may be remedied; blunders of commission are difficult if not impossible of recall.

In submitting the Wisconsin relief regulation the grand master exhibits the rare quality of being able to confess his own mistakes. He quotes a resolution prepared by him and adopted by the grand lodge while he was serving on the committee on grievances, which is nearly the equivalent of the regulation proposed by Wisconsin, but which further thought and study have convinced him was ill-advised in its conception and adoption. The committee on resolutions believe that in this matter the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin is diverging from the ancient and established usages of the fraternity and advise non-concurrence in the regulation, and their report was adopted.

In the thoughtful conclusion of his address, the grand master gives additional evidence that the four short years intervening between his first entrance to the grand lodge and his retirement from a year's service in the grand east, has been a period of reflection and growth.

The committee on necrology pay a fine tribute to the late JOSEPH W. ORCUTT, grand steward, and report the death of Bro. ARTHUR C. MILLETTE, the last governor of Dakota territory and the first governor of the state of South Dakota, at the age of fifty-four.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges: exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodge of New York then in session: recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand: sent to the committee on by-laws a proposed amendment forbidding the use of tobacco in any form in all lodge rooms during lodge hours: refused to take clergymen off the free list, and voted to meet next year at Mitchell.

JAMES LEWIS, of Canton, was elected grand master: GEORGE A. PETTIGREW, Flandreau, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (120 pp.) is as usual from the strong hand and level head of Past Grand Master WILLIAM BLATT, who so often serves as a balance wheel in South Dakota Masonry.

Referring to Illinois for 1895, he thinks Grand Master GODDARD looks youthful enough to be a graduate just from high school, but we judge from his comments on his address that he thinks Bro. GODDARD is of age. He quotes the language of our jurisprudence committee on the Wisconsin proposition, with the remark that it is "terse, true, every syllable of it to the point."

Of Mexican Masonry he says:

That Mexican Masonry is good, for and in Mexico, we firmly believe. We also believe that the traditions, tenets, and fundamental principles of Freemasonry, as we have received and accepted them, are at a variance with those acknowledged and practiced there, and that they will not mix. Masonry universal means *per se* universality of belief, of doctrine, and of practice in those things essentially fundamental. We shall, and of necessity must, lose these, or some of them, by amalgamation. Will we, shall we, can we give them up?

Touching questions growing out of different views of personal jurisdiction he makes the sagacious observation that these differences in regulations need not work any disagreements between grand lodges themselves, if the autonomy of each is not lost sight of.

TENNESSEE, 1896.

82ND ANNUAL.

NASHVILLE.

JANUARY 29.

Tennessee has fallen into line with a picture gallery and publishes portraits of two of her good looking men—the retiring and incoming grand masters.

The abandonment of the grand representative system by Tennessee does not prevent our tendering to our last ambassador at the court of St. Andrew, Past Grand Master AMERICUS V. WARR, the assurance of continued distinguished consideration.

The address of the grand master (GEORGE H. MORGRN) is excellent in style, matter, and spirit. He calls a long death roll and answers for the absent ones—CHARLES L. FULLER, grand tiler; WILLIAM H. MORROW, past grand treasurer, whom the grand master had just appointed chairman of the committee on correspondence; RICHARD M. MASON and A. B. JEWELL, past senior grand wardens—the latter by virtue of service in the grand west over forty years ago; GEORGE HARSH, past grand sword bearer, and HENRY R. HOWARD, past senior grand deacon.

The twenty decisions reported by the grand master are mostly very concise as well as correct statements of the law, local and general.

Among them are these of more general application:

1. It is not improper for a Masonic lodge to participate in the funeral procession of a brother entitled to Masonic burial, with Knights of Pythias or other civic societies or military body to which he may have belonged, the Masonic ceremonies to be separate from that of other bodies, and such as prescribed in the text-book. I take this view from what I conceive to be a proper construction of all of the law on the subject.

6. A brother was guilty of embezzlement in three cases. After the crime was publicly known, before he could be disciplined, he committed suicide. The lodge correctly refused to accord him a Masonic burial, not because of his suicide, but because of his crime.

7. A member of a lodge has a right to speak to an "outsider" about the suspension or expulsion of a Mason, when the good of the fraternity requires it. Due caution should be exercised in such matters. (See Proceedings Grand Lodge, 1895, grand master's ruling No. 32.)

8. A lodge may discipline a member for making or selling whisky or brandy, or for any infraction of the moral law.

11. It is in the discretion of the worshipful master and brethren whether or not visitors shall be permitted to remain in the lodge when

charges are to be read against a brother. Visiting is a matter of grace and not of right, at any time.

15. The action of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, or church, upon charges against a brother, should not influence the action of a Masonic lodge. If found guilty by the *lodge*, the brother should be punished; if innocent, vindicated, without regard to what other bodies to which he may belong say or do with him.

16. The rules of evidence recognized in civil courts are safe and proper guides in Masonic trials.

17. Where a Master Mason dies in good standing, and years afterwards it becomes known that his wife and daughters are not living virtuous lives, they are not subjects of Masonic relief.

18. If a Mason *pleads* the statute of limitations to a *bona fide* debt, or in the language of the brother asking the question, "pleads an honest debt out of date," and thus avoids payment, he is a proper subject for Masonic discipline. *Masons cannot afford to be dishonest*, even if the laws of our country do in some instances permit it.

19. A Mason who is charged with an assault on a Master Mason, and confesses that he committed the assault, but pleads that he did not *know* that the person assaulted was a Mason, is guilty of a Masonic offence, unless the assault was justifiable under the civil law. The want of knowledge of the fact that the assailed was a Mason might be considered in mitigation of punishment. A high duty of Masons is to obey the laws of the country in which they live. We have no right to take vengeance into our own hands. When we do so we are disregarding one of the first lessons we are taught after crossing the Masonic threshold—"to learn to subdue our passions."

20. Slander. "perpetrated in the heat of political debate," is a Masonic offence. To traduce the good name of a brother under *any* circumstances whatever, is a grave Masonic offence, and should receive prompt punishment.

We refer to No. 6 to express our gratification that the lodge did not decline to bury the brother on account of suicide, and to ask whether the church refused to bury him for either reason. No. 17 touches a point not often ruled upon, but we think the grand master was right in assuming that worthiness might be made a condition with a brother's family as well as with himself. Still, we should hesitate to say that either in his case or theirs there might not be circumstances that would make those confessedly unworthy proper objects of Masonic charity. No. 18 was the only decision which failed of approval, and of that the committee on jurisprudence most wisely say:

Though it is not so stated, we assume that the case submitted was one in which one brother had sued another at law, and been defeated at law by the plea of the defendant that the collection of the debt by law was prevented by a statute law of the state, and thereupon the plaintiff at law made charges against the defendant in the lodge.

We concur in sentiment with the grand master that "Masons can not afford to be dishonest." But it cannot be affirmed that every

Mason who pleads the bar of a statute of limitation is dishonest. Courts of law have said that such pleas are meritorious, and even courts of equity sustain them. They are called statutes of repose, and in the policy of our law are declared to be best for the peace and welfare of society, even though they often shelter dishonesty and rascality, as do the statutes of usury and even of registration. But the welfare of our fraternity has hitherto restrained this grand lodge from approving any ruling which tends to make our institution an instrumentality or agency for the collection of debts; and we have therefore refused to enjoin our membership from, or punish them for, pleading any lawful defence to actions brought against them. Masonry is not a court of appeals from the civil tribunals. He who goes to law must abide by the law; we cannot grant him relief from its judgments.

In his action on charges against lodges, masters, and others, the grand master impresses us with a large gift of the judicial faculty, good sense, and right feeling.

In his advice to lodges the latter quality is very manifest, so manifest that although our space is precious we don't grudge it to the following:

One worshipful master wrote to this effect: "We have in our lodge an old brother who was always a very zealous Mason, but he has become totally deaf. He was a regular attendant upon the lodge meetings until he lost his hearing, since which he does not come so often. Has become so poor that he is unable to pay his dues. He wants to be in good standing when he dies, so he can have a Masonic burial. What shall we do with him?" I do not desire to report all that I said in reply. I wrote, however, in substance, the following, after looking to see the number of members in said lodge: "It will cost your members about one and a quarter cents a year each to pay the good old brother's dues. Carry him on till he reaches the brink of the river and God will carry him safely over, and you will all feel better by even having given the good old brother a cent and a quarter apiece, for a short time. Bury his remains with Masonic honors when he dies, and in the sweet bye and bye, when his hearing is restored to him in the celestial lodge above, where he can hear the voices of the angelic hosts, may he never hear that you asked the grand master the question, 'What shall we do with him?' Go learn again the early taught lessons in Masonry, of brotherly love and relief." Akin to this, was a question from another lodge, "What shall we do with a brother who was in good standing and became deranged and is now in the insane asylum, and left no one to pay his dues?" I answered: "In the name of charity, remit his lodge dues, and carry him on the grand lodge roll, and you will never die poorer for having done so." I try to think that it was thoughtlessness in the brethren of these lodges to raise the question as to this poor old brother's dues, as well as that of the insane brother, and in charity withhold the names of the lodges asking the questions, trusting that no such little-hearted stinginess will ever enter another Masonic lodge, nor either of these again. Let us not forget, always, to meet our brethren, whether rich or poor, upon the level.

The following is worthy of the bold-faced type in which it appears in his address:

A brother who so far forgets himself as to declare his candidacy and electioneer for office in the grand lodge is unworthy of your confidence and support.

This was unanimously concurred in by the grand lodge, under the lead of the committee on jurisprudence, who say:

Your committee on Masonic jurisprudence, having seen in the morning newspapers informal announcements of candidacy for office in this Masonic grand body, feel constrained in the interest of Freemasonry and for the peace, harmony, and good name of our grand lodge, to make immediate and special report upon that part of the address touching upon office-seeking.

Regarding with manifest regret and apprehension the introduction of the methods of political conventions into this sacred repository of Freemasonry, our grand master, under the solemn sanction of his official oath, has found it necessary to pronounce this sentence:

“A brother who so far forgets himself as to declare his candidacy, and electioneer for office in the grand lodge, is unworthy of your confidence and support.”

* * * * *

Recalling the admonition of our venerable father, Wilkins Tannehill, who was seven times honored by this grand lodge as grand master, “to drive from the threshold every evil passion, every impure desire, that all things may give place to peace and good fellowship,” and confident that the practice of office-seeking contributes more than all other causes combined to generate animosity and discord in the grand bodies of Tennessee, your committee approve the utterance of the grand master, and recommend it to the careful consideration and cordial concurrence of the brethren of the grand lodge.

The grand lodge also approved as its own the position of the grand master in the following:

In response to a request from J. H. C. Dill, R.W. grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I addressed a letter to M.W. Brother L. A. Goddard, grand master of said grand lodge, stating to him that according to Masonic law in Tennessee a lodge rejecting a candidate for the Entered Apprentice degree does not thereby obtain perpetual jurisdiction of said candidate. A contrary rule is certainly not in harmony with the great Masonic idea of right and justice that should prevail under all circumstances. Under the perpetual jurisdiction idea, a young man for “sowing wild oats” might properly be rejected. Removing to a distant country, he grows into good citizenship and good Masonic material; but under this, to say the least of it, unreasonable rule, he is deprived of the privilege of becoming a Mason, because the lodge that rejected him will *not waive* jurisdiction, only knowing him in the reputation he established in his youthful days.

A letter of condolence on the death of Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary JOHN FRIZZELL, from Grand Secretary RONALDSON of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, led the grand master to inquire whether that body had been recognized by Tennessee. Finding it had not, he pursued his inquiries, and of the result says:

It seems, at last communication, the number of lodges had reached one hundred and one, representing a membership of nearly four thousand. This presents a good showing for recognition, if there is nothing to be found in the way. Correspondence to this far-off country being slow of transmission, on the 16th of September I addressed a letter to our M.W. Brother Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, grand master of the Grand Lodge of England, inquiring as to the status of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and as to whether the parent grand lodges had relinquished jurisdiction over that country. By the direction of the grand master, I received a prompt reply from Right Worshipful E. Letchworth, grand secretary, stating in reference to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand that the "Grand Lodge of England in no way recognizes the claims of that body to be a grand lodge. It is composed, to a very great extent, of seceders from the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which claim exclusive jurisdiction in the colony." In view of all these facts, I have declined to recognize the claims of the proposed Grand Lodge of New Zealand. Said correspondence and other documents are herewith submitted, that you may take such action as may seem best.

His inquiry whether the parent grand lodges had relinquished jurisdiction, shows that he could not have been familiar with the history of the formation of many of the grand lodges established within the last thirty years and the discussions incident thereto. This is not so strange as that he should have been impressed by the statement of Grand Secretary LETCHWORTH, inasmuch as it is true of all grand lodges that they are composed of seceders from other grand lodges, and in scarcely any case where the constituents of the new body have been of the obedience of one or more grand lodges claiming exclusive jurisdiction in the territory, has the secession been without opposition. There is scarcely a grand lodge in this country that has not by word or act declared that the objection raised by Grand Secretary LETCHWORTH is absolutely without force: and whenever this has been temporarily denied here, it has been by some grand lodge whose ox was being gored for the time being.

The grand master submitted his correspondence with the grand master of Ohio, and with the approval of his course by the grand lodge, estrangement of the two grand lodges ended and the "incident" was closed.

The grand master closed his address with an invocation to peace, and said:

If these views meet your approbation, I suggest that the committee on jurisprudence prepare and report a dispatch embodying the same, to be transmitted by wire throughout the world, that our fraternal brotherhood everywhere may know where the Masons of Tennessee stand upon this momentous question.

This the committee did, and the following was adopted:

To all Ancient Free and Accepted Masons throughout the world—Greeting:

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee, now sitting in annual communication in the city of Nashville, do send this, their fraternal greeting.

to the brethren of the mystic tie wheresoever dispersed, and sincerely hope and pray that the war clouds, which now seem hovering over the nations of the earth, will soon be dispersed, and the white wings of peace will again cast their lengthening shadows over the world.

To this end, we urge upon every grand lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, meeting during the year 1896, to issue some fraternal sentiment favoring a peaceful termination of all international strife. Also that they use their great influence with the war-making and peace-keeping powers of the two worlds to exhaust all honorable and peaceful means to settle all contention before resort to arms.

War between nations means death and destruction and untold agonies, and we who believe in the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" cannot refrain from raising our voice in condemnation of the needless shedding of human blood.

Brethren, we greet you, and strike hands with you in bringing about a peaceful solution of impending dangers of war.

We ask that the Associated Press send this paper over their wires to all parts of the habitable globe where the touch of electricity is felt.

We hail the action of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee in the adoption of the following resolution, as one more among the signs now visible here and there, of a general tendency to call a halt in the unwarrantable deprivation of rights which unaffiliated Masons have suffered in many jurisdictions during the last three decades:

Resolved, That all of edict No. 50 after the first clause, be and is hereby, repealed, and that all Master Masons in this jurisdiction who now stand suspended by the action of this grand lodge in the enforcement of said edict, if not otherwise disqualified, be and are hereby restored to good standing.

This leaves this class of Masons subject to the provisions of the following edict:

Subordinate lodges may not bury voluntary non-affiliates with Masonic honors, unless two-thirds of the members present at a meeting called for that purpose shall vote to do so.

The grand lodge granted charters to four new lodges and dispensations for three more; took favorable action on a revision of the code by the committee on jurisprudence; ordered its surplus, not exceeding the sum of six thousand dollars, paid over to the trustees of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and enjoined upon the craft liberal contributions for the support of that institution; took action looking to representation in the Washington memorial observance; sent the subject of the recognition of New Zealand to the committee on correspondence for report next year; declined to adopt the Wisconsin relief regulation and approved instead the declaration of the Chicago congress, and adopted as an edict the following:

No person shall be initiated, passed, or raised in any subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction who is engaged in the manufacture for sale or in the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

PHILIP N. MATLOCK, of Kenton, was elected grand master; JOHN B. GARRETT, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (104 pp.) is the dual production of Past Grand Master HENRY H. INGERSOLL and Bro. ROBERT WALTON, who took up the work at the eleventh hour, and in the short time left to them brought forth an excellent report.

The chairman, Bro. INGERSOLL,—who wrought down through the alphabetical list to the N's, while Bro. WALTON wrestled with those below—gives a bright, sketchy, and interesting review of Illinois for 1895. The following, we take it, reflects the view prevailing in Tennessee since being shorn of its grand representative system, that the other foxes should curtail their ornamental appendages if they would be in the swim:

The correspondence report brings another proof of the harm of the grand representative system, resulting in the disturbance of the fraternal relations hitherto existing between Kentucky and Illinois. The invariable cause of this is the disagreement between the appointing power and the local authority as to who should name the appointee. The result was that Kentucky properly abolished the system, and henceforth fraternal relations will be kept up by the grand secretaries and the correspondents; to which we may add that, whenever necessary, special envoys can be sent, who will, in deed and in fact, represent the jurisdiction from which they come.

For the benefit of his readers he samples the address of Grand Master GODDARD, the speech of Vice-President STEVENSON, the oration of Bro. BLACK, and the report on correspondence. He finds ground for thankfulness that no such print as a cipher code is authorized in Illinois, and in his "conclusion" to their report he says:

An unaccountable mania for printing cipher rituals seized our membership in certain states during the last decade, and still more unaccountably, Masons of intelligence and standing found such a course not inconsistent with Masonic obligation. They seemed to ignore the fact that what is ciphered may be deciphered. A prophet's eye was not needed to foretell the result of the experiment, and, of course, a pretty mess was made of it. Now repentance has expelled folly. But how much harm this plain violation of this primal obligation has effected, who can tell? "What fools we mortals be!"

On the subject of Prohibition Legislation we judge that he leans to the doctrine that no new qualifications can be added to the requirements of the immemorial unwritten law, as he says:

This subject is being greatly agitated, and is greatly agitating the grand lodges, and intemperance often characterizes the proceedings. The logical conclusion would seem to be that any grand lodge has the inherent power to declare a noxious occupation disreputable, and thus prevent the admission of a saloonkeeper as not "of good repute." With brethren following the occupation, it is not so easy to deal. But grand lodges may admonish members by declaratory resolutions; and subordinates may surely protect themselves by discipline,

and it will not be long before the business will be so disreputable that we shall be free from it. Meanwhile the cardinal virtues of prudence and justice are needed to restrain the prohibitionists from intemperance and excess. Let us not forget that we are brethren.

He thinks a Masonic congress or convention ought to be able to agree upon some plan to keep the peace of the fraternity now threatened by the deadlock on the question of perpetual jurisdiction: regards the asylum, or "Home" system, as the best mode of Masonic beneficence, and says of the office seeking "nuisance" that it ebbs and flows in grand lodges, but that on the whole the better spirit seems now to be in the ascendant, and that the office is seeking the man—generally.

TEXAS, 1895.

60TH ANNUAL.

HOUSTON.

DECEMBER 3.

GEORGE LOPAS, Jr., the representative of Illinois, was present.

The Grand Lodge of Texas was "on wheels" until 1861, when it was permanently located at Houston. It was organized at Houston in 1837, SAM HOGSTON, the first president of the Republic of Texas presiding over the convention, with Dr. ANSON JONES, the last president of the republic and the first grand master, serving as secretary.

The grand master, GUS GARRISON, philosophically says of themselves as a people:

Temporarily, we are perhaps poorer than ever before. The close, hard, financial condition of the country has made its impress upon all: yet we are richer in experience and wiser in that which is best for us than we have ever been.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master CHARLES STEWART, aged fifty-nine, and Past Grand Master Z. E. COOMBS, at sixty-two. Bro. STEWART was a member of the secession convention in 1861, being then district attorney: a captain in the confederate army during the war which followed, and afterward city attorney of the city of Houston, a state senator, and for ten years a member of congress. He was elected grand master in 1882.

The grand master refers to the severe criticism to which Texas has been subjected by its action in recognizing the Mexican grand dieta, and the consequent necessity that the subject should receive some notice. He therefore says:

I am proud to say that since our grand lodge took the action referred to, we have been furnished with numerous evidences of the wisdom of our course and its salutary effect and that the constant tendency of Masonry in Mexico has been upward and onward and the grand dieta as a supreme body, by its decrees of August 13, last, has removed every doubt that may have remained in the minds of any one, in reference to its determination to adhere to the ancient and time-honored landmarks of Masonry.

In face of the revelations that have followed the action of his grand lodge, we judge that it requires but very little to make a Texas grand master proud; and considering what has been the effect of the successive denials, confessions, and promises of amendment in the directions where it had been strongly asserted that no amendment was needed, upon the Masonic mind generally, his serene faith that the decrees of August 13, 1895, are significant of a determination on the part of the gran dieta to adhere to the landmarks, is almost pathetic.

The various statements and shiftings of position on the part of the officials of the gran dieta has justly created a conviction so widespread as to be well nigh universal, that the only constant factor in the whole matter has been duplicity. One could almost believe that Grand Master GARRISON unconsciously shares this feeling and is trying to re-assure himself as well as to assure others, when he introduces such matter as the following as evidence of their essential integrity:

In reference to this matter I am told they outstrip us: that true Masons in Mexico, as well as with us, realize the powerful influence of Masonry upon the inner, or moral part of our nature, and that, should it fail to make them better men, it would fail in its mission, was beautifully exemplified in the declaration of a prominent Mexican Mason, at Diaz, Mexico, at a banquet given by Integridad Lodge last June to some of our visiting Texas Masons, when he said: "My brethren, this is a delightful occasion, and Masonry is a grand institution, with beautiful symbolisms, but we must ever keep in mind that the true Mason is he who is one in here!" (pointing to his heart.) This expression, made by a Mexican Mason, was a noble declaration, and I am informed met the prompt and hearty endorsement of all present, a majority of whom were Mexican Masons.

In justification of recognition he brings forward several matters, all of which we think we noticed in our review of Kansas and therefore require no further notice at our hands.

Following are some of the eleven decisions reported:

1. If a man has been made a Mason before he has resided in the state twelve months, is he legally a Mason?

Answer.—The action of the lodge was irregular but not void.

3. To the end that justice may be done, and Masonry vindicated, the W.M. of the lodge may vacate his chair and call some qualified and competent brother to preside and may, himself, undertake the prosecution of charges preferred in his lodge, provided it cannot be properly done by some other brother present.

4. A protest made before ballot is of no effect. A protest is only in order after ballot has been had, and the applicant elected, in which case an objecting brother may avail himself of the privilege of a protest to prevent the candidate from receiving a degree. The right of protest is based upon the supposition that the brother protesting has not had the opportunity of casting a ballot, or has, subsequent to the ballot, discovered something objectionable in the candidate's character.

5. That a protest made against the advancement of a candidate is in the nature of a ballot, and therefore cannot be exercised except in an individual capacity.

6. A Mason under conviction in the courts and held under duress, as in case of confinement in state prison, may be tried for a Masonic offence and represented alone by proxy.

9. Upon the trial of a brother for a Masonic offence, the W.M. has the right and power to appoint assistance for the prosecuting brother should it be requested, although the prosecutor may be the J.W. Further, the W.M. may appoint assistance without being requested to do so, if in his opinion it is necessary in order that substantial justice may be done.

10. The W.M. being the custodian of the charter, it is in his charge, and while it is commonly understood that it should be exposed to view, in a lodge room, yet, if he is satisfied that it is present, no one else can be heard to complain.

11. That a waiver of jurisdiction cannot be granted by a lodge under our jurisdiction to a lodge in another state authorizing it to receive an application and confer the degrees upon a candidate who is a resident of this state.

The committee on jurisprudence had the concurrence of the grand lodge in their dissent from Nos. 3 and 4:

We must respectfully dissent from the opinion of the grand master that the worshipful master of a lodge can fill his station during a lodge trial with some one else and appear as the prosecutor. The worshipful master is elected to preside over his lodge with justice, moderation, and charity, and should preserve and maintain the character of the unbiased, upright judge rather than that of prosecutor. The power and influence inseparably associated with the office to which he is elevated, should never be wielded to turn the scales of justice during a lodge trial.

It was decided by the grand master that a protest to be effective against the conferring of a degree must in all instances follow the favorable ballot: but it has been settled by this grand lodge that cases might arise where the rule enunciated should not apply. At the communication of the grand lodge of 1890, a decision of the grand master holding that the protest of a visiting brother, who was afterwards excluded from sitting in the lodge, should have been respected by the lodge, although made long before the ballot was taken. The decision of the grand master was not only commended, but his action in arresting the charter of the lodge for failing and refusing to respect the protest was approved. It would seem, therefore, that it is settled by this grand lodge that the protest of a Master Mason, a member of

one of the subordinate lodges in Texas, in cases where he is excluded from sitting in a lodge of which he is not a member, whether made orally or in writing to the worshipful master before or after the ballot, shall be effectual in preventing the conferring of a degree. As held by the grand master, a protest must emanate from the individual Mason and not from the lodge.

We are fully in accord with the committee touching the duty of the master in a trial to maintain absolute impartiality; and so far as the general principle of law is concerned we are in as complete accord with the grand master that the right of protest or objection does not come into existence until the means of protection afforded by the ballot have been exhausted. The approved decision of 1880 cited by the committee, is not inconsistent with this theory, but quite in accord with it—unless in Texas as in Oregon—visiting members of other Texas lodges have the right to vote on petitions.

The committee explicitly agree with No. 11, and as neither they nor the grand master give any reason why waiver is not possible under the conditions stated, we presume the decision rests on some well known Texas regulation. In our judgment it has no basis in the general law of jurisdiction.

The other decisions were properly approved,

The deputy grand master (B. R. ABERNETHY) submitted several decisions which were approved. We copy two:

Should the investigating committee report favorably on the petition of an applicant for initiation, the applicant being a "beer agent?"

Answer.—The Grand Lodge of Texas has never prescribed what business any person should or should not follow in order to be eligible to admission into the Masonic fraternity. It is the duty of an investigating committee to diligently inquire into and ascertain the character of the individual seeking to enter its portals, and to report the facts ascertained. If this be done the report will be favorable or unfavorable, according to the facts thus reported.

A person claiming to be a Mason applied to a lodge for affiliation, he having never sat in the lodge, and none of the brethren being able to vouch for the applicant being a Mason, what should be done with the petition?

Answer.—No lodge has the right to entertain a petition for affiliation unless such brother has visited the lodge, and no vouching for the brother can be done except in open lodge by a brother who has sat in open lodge with the applicant, or by the examining committee reporting in open lodge, such examining committee having been appointed in open lodge. (Sayles's Digest, p. 87, Sec. 3.)

While the latter of these was applicable throughout to the case in hand, the general statement seems to us faulty in this, that it does not allow for a voucher to the committee of inquiry by a brother who has sat in open lodge with the petitioner. We see no reason,

founded either in law or prudence, why this should not be done, when on the same voucher the petitioner would be unhesitatingly admitted to the lodge as a visitor.

The grand secretary gives some items not usually found in the returns of lodges: Of the 33,389 Masons in the jurisdiction, including 3,067 non-affiliates reported, 889 use profane language, 71 are gamblers, and 419 drink to intoxication.

For obvious reasons none are returned as being unsound in the faith. The jurisprudence of Texas does not tolerate the presence in the fraternity of any who are not religiously orthodox.

The report of the directors of the Widows and Orphans' Home Fund shows the fund augmented by about \$12,000 during the year, amounting now to \$92,101.06. Competitive bids had been received for the location of the proposed home, but none accepted, and the bidding will remain open another year.

The grand lodge is now engaged in litigation with one of its constituent lodges, Holland No. 1, to determine rights and recover of the latter the title to the lots on which the grand lodge building is situated. An impatient brother proposed to cut the Gordian knot as follows:

WHEREAS, For very many years there has existed grave trouble and dissatisfaction between this grand lodge and Holland Lodge No. 1, concerning the lots upon which this grand lodge is built; and

WHEREAS, This grand lodge has from time to time appointed committees and have made overtures and propositions for settlement to Holland Lodge No. 1, seeking in every possible way to avoid all strife, contention, and confusion, and have made every fair and reasonable proposition which could have been made between men or Masons to avoid strife and litigation; and

WHEREAS, Said Holland Lodge No. 1 has not only rejected any and all propositions of adjustment, but have notified the committees of this grand lodge of its unwillingness to peacefully and Masonically adjust existing differences, but persist in inviting, forcing, and bringing about confusion, ill will, litigation, and great expense, and annoyance to this grand lodge, and have thereby brought, and are now bringing, Masonry into disrepute in this state and the country at large, and are thereby in contempt of this grand lodge: therefore be it

Resolved, That the most worshipful grand master, Bro. B. R. Abernethy, be requested to immediately arrest and revoke the charter of Holland Lodge No. 1.

The jurisprudence committee warily decline the complication, saying:

Your committee on Masonic jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolution concerning Holland Lodge, have given the subject thereof due consideration, and while recognizing the fact that the

conduct of those who have controlled its action in reference to the dispute between it and this grand lodge over the Temple property may justly merit the criticism of contumacious insubordination, we nevertheless believe that any attempt at this time to administer discipline on the lines proposed would be unwise, and we therefore recommend that said resolution be not adopted.

And the grand lodge concurred.

The grand lodge granted six charters for new lodges: adopted a fresh revision of its edicts and resolutions and negatived the jurisdictional rules proposed by Mississippi. It gave a good deal of time to disciplinary cases coming up on appeal or on petitions for restoration with results in some of the latter cases that seem hardly explicable to an outsider: but those on the ground are the best judges of the merits of such cases.

B. R. ABERNETHY, of Gonzales, was elected grand master; JOHN WATSON, Houston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (137 pp.) is as usual by Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, which bespeaks in advance its ability, courtesy, and true Masonic spirit. We find in his review of Illinois for 1895 abundant evidence of the latter in his generous reference to our own work, notwithstanding our criticism of some of the acts of his grand lodge.

He notes the presence of the ambassador of Texas near our grand lodge; commends the arrest of the charter of Hinsdale Lodge for doing ordinary work on Sunday, commends the reported decisions as sound, and advises his Texas brethren to take the noble and timely words which he quotes from Bro. GODDARD'S address wherein he epitomizes the advice he had been wont to give to the brethren at his official visitations, and to let them be their guide throughout their Masonic lives.

Of the annual oration he says:

The grand orator, R. W. Bro. John C. Black, delivered a very interesting and readable address; something entirely different from the "spread-eagle" effusions we usually hear upon such occasions. It was a dream—"A dream of peace," like unto that of Abou Ben-Adhem—of the time coming, when there will be no more war: when all nations and peoples, all kindred and tongues, principalities and powers, recognizing and acknowledging the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, shall beat their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks. God speed the day.

Quoting our closing remarks on Past Grand Master TYLER'S paper on Mexican Masonry, he says:

We have promised several times in the foregoing and following pages of this report that we would give the craft the benefit of such information as we have been able to gather upon the making Masons

of women by, and the admission of them into, Mexican lodges, and also of the *exclusion* of the bible from them.

If our good brother will turn to the end of our report he will find that we have done our best to make that promise good. We were about, too, to say that we *hoped* what we have there stated would satisfy all interested. But *hope* carries with it, as we understand, *expectation*, and we can scarcely *expect* to satisfy those who are unwilling to be convinced, and that there are at least a few such we much fear.

Bro. Robbins seems to put a good deal of confidence in the statements of Chism. We confess that in him or them we have none. We believed all the while that what he said was untrue, though we are satisfied he may have had some foundation, perhaps, on which to predicate his statements. Bro. R. will no doubt, too, agree with us that a man may, and indeed often does, in stating a fact, so color and embellish it, or to state it in a homely, but expressive way, "so stretch the blanket," that it becomes a falsehood. This, we believe, is just what Chism did.

Don't brother him any more, Bro. Robbins. He is no longer such to you or us. Not only did Toltec Lodge some year or more ago depose him from his office as worshipful master, but we have it on unquestionable authority that some time during the past year she expelled him. For what cause we do not know.

But enough. We did not intend here to enter into a discussion of the matter.

We were not aware that the late master of Toltec Lodge had been expelled, nor will we now raise the question whether his expulsion by a lodge which prefers affiliation with dissenters from the original plan of Masonry to dissolution, carries with it any discredit. It certainly cannot have any retroactive force in discrediting his statements heretofore made unless it was inflicted for untruthfulness. When Bro. MATTHEWS shall have read our review in this report of the proceedings of Kansas and New York he will be quite fully advised of the reasons why we think the "stretching of the blanket" is not to be laid at CHISM'S door, but at the door of the officials of the gran dieta. Turning to Bro. MATTHEWS'S paper on "Freemasonry in Mexico," we find that we have already given pretty substantially the facts it contains in our review of Kansas. We reproduce here, however, a portion of a letter from the grand secretary of the gran dieta to Bro. MATTHEWS, the full text of which was not, we believe, before us when that review was written. We quote it for the double purpose of giving the gran dieta whatever credits may accrue from its tolerance of foreign systems, to a body that has already demonstrated its tolerance of so much that is foreign to Masonry under any system, and to call attention to the fact that the Missouri committee withheld from the Masonic world the information which Bro. GOULD fortunately judged it convenient to publish. The grand secretary says:

We work the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, but without any intolerance on behalf of other rites. We have only jurisdiction

over the first three degrees (Blue Masonry) and no command over higher degrees, which works separate from the gran dieta. For instance, under charter of the gran dieta are constituted the following lodges:

Riego No. 4, (Spanish lodge) Scottish Rite.
 Anahuac No. 141, (English lodge) Scottish Rite.
 Hidalgo-Washington No. 145, (American lodge) York Rite.
 Washington-Juarez No. 161, (American lodge) York Rite.
 George Washington No. 195, (American lodge) Scottish Rite.
 Toltec No. 214, (American lodge) York Rite.
 Germania No. 219, (German lodge) Old English Rite.

These facts prove our tolerance toward foreign systems.

Your questions have met already with our full consideration in our reply to the Missouri grand lodge, whose committee on foreign correspondence did not judge it convenient to publish it.

At the point which Bro. MATTHEWS intended should be the conclusion of his paper, until the receipt of our report containing Bro. PARVIN'S letter of August 10, 1895, changed his mind, he says:

We are told in Holy Writ, "But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established."

This, as we think, we have done.

The world has never interpreted holy writ to mean that two or even three witnesses should establish anything against a preponderance of testimony, especially when, as in this instance, the reliability of one is discredited by another of his own witnesses.

He publishes a letter from Dr. P. ORNELAS, the Mexican consul at San Antonio, Texas, who is also referred to by Bro. MILLER, of Kansas, from which we take the following:

It is not true that women are admitted to the three degrees of symbolic Masonry, and clothed in regalia, to enter and be seated in Mexican lodges, when all parties not Masons have been notified to retire. It is a fact that this adoptive lodge happens to be invited to the banquets and feasts of the regular lodges, but only to such as have in no way the secret character of the institution.

Bro. ORNELAS'S knowledge of facts is not only impeached by Grand Secretary CANTON, who tardily confessed to the existence of a woman's lodge, but Bro. MATTHEWS accidentally, or, at least, incidentally gives it another rub when he cites another of his chief witnesses, Bro. HAMILTON, to prove that "the gran dieta has since not only revoked the right to make Masons of women, but also forbidden, denied, 'to women already initiated, the rights previously conferred upon them.'"

Quoting some paragraphs from Bro. PARVIN'S letter, as found in our report, he says:

Bro. Parvin, while he does not say so in so many words, we assert without the fear of successful contradiction has changed front, and we are glad of it. When a man finds that he is wrong, he can do nothing nobler, grander, than to confess, and if possible correct or make amends for it.

Ever since the recognition of the gran dieta by the Grand Lodge of Texas, up to about August 10 last, Bro. Parvin has been condemning, criticising, and belaboring it for recognizing an "irregular," "illegitimate," "spurious," "bastard," clandestine body." And yet *mirabile dictu*, we find that he himself has been visiting this same body, and associating with its members as Masons! and says he "would do so again were he to go there." Why? We have too much respect for Bro. Parvin to believe for a moment that he would visit a lodge of which he even had a suspicion that it was clandestine. When formerly writing of this matter he honestly believed that the Masonry of Mexico was "irregular," "illegitimate," and therefore "clandestine," and is in duty bound so contended. But later, by personal observation he found it was not so, that "*they were legitimate by their law* and" that "*by their law and their law only* we can judge them." Trying them by that test he found as we all along have contended that they were not illegitimate, irregular, or clandestine, and do deserve recognition, and thus finding, he *personally* recognized them.

The truth of history requires us to remind Bro. MATTHEWS that the "*personal*" recognition vouchsafed to the Mexican lodges by Bro. PARVIN was extended several months before the issue of the decrees of August 13, 1895, by which it is claimed the grand diet put an end to "this state of things"—to use Bro. PARVIN'S language—in the face of which the recognition of "the Gran Dieta of Mexico as a *lawfully constituted body of Masons*," he confessed to be beyond his power to explain or account for.

UTAH, 1896.

25TH ANNUAL.

SALT LAKE CITY.

JANUARY 21.

ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN, the representative of Illinois, was among the six past grand masters present.

The address of the grand master (ALVIN CHARLES EMERSON) reflects an enviable condition of the craft in Utah:

I am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail among all our brethren and among the lodges. The zeal evinced by the members of the craft is beyond praise, and they are entitled to our highest commendation for the manner in which they have accomplished this work. The officers of the constituent lodges have studiously endeavored to perfect themselves in a uniformity of work, thus meeting the

requirements of this grand lodge. It is a pleasure to report their faithful work and the splendid results achieved.

The social features have been given a prominence truly commendable, and it has been a veritable pleasure to attend on such occasions. I desire to especially commend the promptness and ability which the brethren display at these times of festivity in their speeches and remarks which have done so much to make these meetings enjoyable and instructive. This should be encouraged by all means.

“Let us see the old faces beam in the old places;
Let us taste the old dishes, and wish the old wishes;
Let us sing the old songs and forget the old wrongs ”

Some of our subordinate lodges still adhere to their plan of keeping away from lodge banquets all intoxicating beverages. All praise be given them. The inflexible, invariable rule, should be, among all the lodges in this grand jurisdiction, to never permit the use of intoxicating drinks of any kind or character in or about the lodge room, or at any Masonic banquet or spread.

The grand master reported the death of but one member of the grand lodge, BENJAMIN BACKMAN, past master. He had been a deputy United States marshal, deputy clerk, and later clerk of the district court.

The action of the grand master in the following was properly sustained:

March 18, 1895, I received a communication from Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 2, stating that at a regular communication of that lodge theretofore held, “an applicant for the degrees in Masonry was rejected on the first ballot, and afterwards declared rejected by the worshipful master.” Also stating that there were present at said meeting twenty-six members, but only twenty-five ballots had been cast. During recess one of the members present declared that “for certain reasons he had not voted.”

I was asked to set this ballot aside, permitting the lodge to reopen said ballot and correct the alleged error made at its former meeting, as being contrary to an article of its by-laws and contrary to a decision rendered by M. W. Grand Master Chapman, and approved at the last annual communication of this grand lodge.

He refused to do this, holding:

That in this case the applicant was rejected *on first ballot*. This being true, the master of Mt. Moriah Lodge did his simple duty under standing resolution No. 30: for it was self-evident that *two or more* blackballs must have appeared, or the master would have immediately ordered a second ballot without declaring the first, and to set this ballot aside on such a showing was not in my power.

The decision of G. M. Chapman cannot apply in this case, for in the case decided by him the petitioner was *elected* while in this case he was *rejected* and *on first ballot*.

In a case arising out of a claim for reimbursement for expenses incurred by a California lodge in burying a member of Wasatch Lodge,

Utah, it appears that during his last illness the deceased had a friend and brother write to Salt Lake City and ascertain his standing, to the end that he might have Masonic burial by Doric Lodge No. 216, of San Francisco. The secretary of Wasatch Lodge wrote to the secretary of Doric Lodge that the brother was a member of the former in good standing, "and entitled to all its rights and privileges" which information was filed in Doric Lodge. After the brother's demise the master of Wasatch telegraphed to Doric Lodge that the deceased was "a member in good standing entitled to Masonic honors."

The grand master continues:

Up to this time no specific instructions had been given Doric Lodge as to how it should proceed in the matter, but Doric Lodge "immediately, and as customary, and in the same manner that all Masons are buried in our jurisdiction, prepared for and conducted the funeral and burial services of the deceased brother," and sent the bill for expenses incurred therein to the Masonic Board of Relief, San Francisco, for collection from Wasatch Lodge.

Wasatch Lodge at first repudiated the bill, claiming some of the items of expense to have been unnecessarily incurred, but afterwards did pay a portion of it and then refused further action in the matter or intercourse with the California brethren. The board appealed to Grand Master EMERSON asking that Wasatch Lodge be required to pay the balance due, and that it be called to account for its "summary and unmasonic manner of repudiating this claim and closing the business."

The grand master concludes:

The specific information given Doric Lodge was that the brother was entitled to all the benefits that could be accorded any Mason.

The natural inference by Doric Lodge was that Wasatch Lodge desired it to do by the brother as Wasatch Lodge itself would have done.

The absence of any specific instructions or limitations from Wasatch Lodge, gave Doric Lodge the right to believe that it was desired that it should proceed in the matter as it did and as "was customary" with it, taking the letter and telegram referred to as being all that Wasatch Lodge had to say, and as impliedly giving Doric Lodge full discretion.

That in the absence of instructions to the contrary, Wasatch Lodge cannot subsequently bind Doric Lodge to the same detail of arrangements and expense customary in its own conduct of like affairs, and it must consider that Doric Lodge did not exceed implied instructions, and did nothing more than one Masonic body would do to another, or one Mason to another.

That Wasatch has now no right to say that Doric Lodge committed any unmasonic act, or did anything that should be stigmatized as such, and cannot lawfully refuse to pay the full amount of the claim presented which Wasatch Lodge was ordered to do.

The jurisprudence committee approved and the grand lodge concurred.

We cannot help thinking that it was Wasatch Lodge's manner of closing the business rather than the cold facts as stated by the grand master, that warranted in his mind and in that of the committee, the construction of *what Wasatch Lodge didn't say* into a *carte blanche* to Doric Lodge to incur any expense customary on such occasions at its expense. We think what it did say was not fairly susceptible of any such construction, but this does not stand in the way of our giving unqualified approval to the remarks with which the grand master leaves the case in the hands of the grand lodge:

I cannot leave this matter without reference to the language used by our Utah brethren in the correspondence relating to this case. The words to which I except are "Charity Funeral," and to the statement that it was not customary here to expend any great amount in "charity funerals" I also except. No such words should ever emanate from the mind or mouth of a Mason. They are harsh, unmasonic, cold, and cruel. They convey the idea that among Masons a brother who is so unfortunate as to be poor, no matter how good a Mason—no matter how much he has been *told* he is entitled to respect and receive—no matter how great his heart's desire to be buried by his brethren with the ceremonies of his beloved Masonry—in spite of all this, the final, hurried disposition of him is to

"Rattle his bones over the stones—
He's only a pauper, whom nobody owns."

Such a thing is repugnant to every human sense of feeling, and I can only believe the words were used thoughtlessly and without consideration of their full import.

He reported two decisions: That a master cannot appoint on the committee of inquiry a brother who signs a petition as a recommender, and that a visiting brother has no right to demand an inspection of the lodge charter. The first was approved and the second sent to the committee on standard work and jurisprudence jointly, for their report next year.

He condemns in severe and merited terms any attempt to make Masonry a factor in the political advancement of a brother, and of the kindred evil of electioneering for office he well says:

The existence of this evil among some of the Masons of this jurisdiction is so manifest that it cannot longer go unchallenged. Brethren, it must be stopped. It is for the good of the fraternity that you calmly and considerately discuss the fitness of any brother eligible to office, but to descend to the level of political caucusing, to solicit votes and make bargains, is a pollution of all the cardinal principles of Masonry. No brother should do this or expect it to be done for him by another. Our ambition for the preferment of a brother should not be allowed to override our best judgment and our sworn duties to the craft.

The grand secretary, grand librarian, grand reviewer, and grand man-of-all-work, Bro. CHRIS. DIEHL, received the following merited praise from the committee on address and reports:

With the precision of one of Von Moltke's veteran battalions, "Our Chris," his countryman, comes to the front with his annual report having his facts and figures all arrayed in such matchless perfection that no opening is left for adverse criticism, and we can only reiterate the oft-repeated ejaculation of "Well done, thou good and faithful grand secretary."

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; received the diplomatic corps with formal courtesies and assigned them to seats of honor; wrestled with and adopted a revision of the constitution and by-laws, and adopted a general program for the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary on the second day of the annual communication (January 20) of 1897, to be held in Salt Lake City.

WILLIAM THOMAS DALBY was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL re-elected grand secretary, both of Salt Lake City.

The report on correspondence (94 pp.) is of course the work of Grand Secretary DIEHL, and is largely in his own language. It is full of his shrewd mother-wit and common sense—if indeed there be a difference between the two—and reflects his usual facility for dovetailing his increasing Masonic knowledge and wide general information. In his review of Illinois for 1895, he quotes Grand Master GODDARD with approval, in opposition to what he calls the "pernicious perpetual jurisdiction doctrine," but reproduces also the closing paragraphs of the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence. Further personal reference is this:

The mutual or co-operative plan of charity, as proposed by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, is not in keeping with Grand Master Goddard's idea of Masonic charity. In this he was supported by the committee on jurisprudence and grand lodge. Brother Goddard made an ideal grand master, and we know that the following words from the conclusion of his address came from a true and warm Masonic heart: "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 a spirit of true brotherly love."

He points with a question what he quotes from the account of the laying of the corner stone of the Northern Illinois Normal University:

"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."

At the close of the ceremony the Governor made a speech addressing the brethren: "My Fellow Citizens," from which we judge that he is not a Mason. If this is correct, and he does not wear the lambskin apron, what business has he to do a part of the work of Free and Accepted Masons? Will Bro. Robbins rise and explain?

We presume that without any reference to whether the governor was a member of the fraternity or not, the compliment paid him by the grand master suggested itself as the most appropriate way at that moment to pay a proper respect to the chief of the civil magistrates, a duty he had so often enjoined upon masters-elect that he was not likely to forget it himself. We do not know that Governor ALTGELD is a Mason, and we think if he were we should have heard of it. Neither do we know that the workmen who lowered the stone into its place were Freemasons; nor have we heard the question raised about the skilled workmen who usually put the finishing touches to the spreading of the cement, or who do a large portion of that work where the stone is a large one.

Bro. BLACK'S address provokes the following reflections:

R.W. Bro. John C. Black delivered a fine oration. It is an eloquent production. In the closing portion he paints "The Coming Peace." It is a beautiful picture. For ever and ever peace, harmony, perfection. A charming dream. Thousands and thousands of years will have been added to the never returning past before it will be a reality. Wish we had never seen the book of General Moltke, but, having read it, it is hard for us to believe in the fancies that render such a future possible. By the way, Bro. Black, the book is a good one, you ought to read it.

Referring to our approving comments on Grand Master CHAPMAN'S suggestion to banish liquors from Masonic banquets, he says: "In Illinois lodges are prohibited to introduce liquors at Masonic banquets on any pretext. A wise law. Wish we had it in Utah."

Can't you get it? It was enacted by our grand lodge with little or no opposition twenty-two years ago.

VERMONT, 1896.

103RD ANNUAL.

BURLINGTON.

JUNE 10.

This volume, which has throughout the elegance and finish which of late years have marked the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, is enriched with a steel portrait of Past Grand Master LAVANT M. READ, accompanied by a sketch of his life in the attractive style of his biographer, Past Grand Master ALFRED A. HALL. It is further adorned by an architect's sketch of an imposing and perhaps burdensome possibility, a Masonic temple at Burlington, built by the grand lodge, whose action at the present session seems likely to put into a concrete form at an early day.

The ambassador of Illinois to the court of Sts. Nathan and Philip, DELOS M. BACON, was among the seven past grand masters present.

The grand master, KITTREDGE HASKINS, announced the death of DARIUS J. SAFFORD, past grand senior deacon.

Without the sub-heading, "HAND-BOOKS AND RITUALS," one might never guess that the rapid sale of the pocket hand-book possibly owed its quick-selling quality to the Masonry-Without-a-Master system recently adopted in Vermont, into which it dove-tails with such accuracy as only to show the joints very slightly:

The edition of the pocket hand-book having been exhausted, and there being a demand for additional copies, on the 23rd day of last November I directed that a new edition of one thousand copies be published, at the same time enjoining the grand lecturers to see to it that the slight errors appearing in the former edition be corrected.

The following is interesting not only as a merited recognition of loyal service on the part of the recipient, Past Grand Master JOHN H. WHIPPLE, but for the side light it throws on his personal tastes and Masonic tendencies:

I procured for him a past grand master's jewel, unique and beautiful in design and workmanship. Owing to various causes I did not receive it in season to present it to him at the district deputies meeting in October, as I had purposed, and at which he was present. Being unable to arrange for him to meet me at any of the Masonic district meetings during the winter, and knowing that our worshipful grand tyler was thoroughly acquainted with the habits of Past Grand Master Whipple, and the places where he would most naturally resort, I forwarded the jewel to the grand tyler, together with a letter of presentation, with the request that he would present them at the first favorable opportunity. The jewel and letter were presented by W. Bro. Tuttle on the evening of February 27, at a convocation of the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, located at Manchester. He

reported to me that it was a pleasant duty for him to perform, and that M. W. Bro. Whipple responded with feeling and eloquence.

Seven decisions were reported by the grand master, in part as follows:

1. Question.—Would it be in order, after the second ballot is ordered to be prepared, for a brother to rise and address the lodge and explain fully who the candidate is that they are about to ballot for?

Answer.—The second ballot is a distinct and independent act of the lodge, and stands as if no prior ballot had been taken.

That while it is highly improper for a candidate, at any stage, to be electioneered into the order by advocacy and speech making, still I hold that previous to the ballot being passed it is proper for any brother to rise and explain who the candidate is that they are about to ballot for, and what his qualifications, especially where there is danger that his name may be confounded with that of another person living within the jurisdiction of the lodge.

2. Question.—Can a member of an investigating committee be excused from balloting under any circumstances, particularly when an unfavorable report is made? If not, can such committeeman retire when the ballot is being taken?

Answer.—Every member of the lodge must vote if present when the balloting begins. Neither the W. M. nor the lodge can excuse him from bearing his share of the responsibility in such a case.

6. Question.—Can a lodge refuse a dimit on any ground if the member is in good standing and his dues are paid?

Answer.—A request for a dimit should be in writing, should state the purpose for which it is asked, and if expressed in respectful language should be entertained by the master and submitted to the lodge for its action. The sufficiency of the reasons for requesting it must be determined by the lodge. If, however, the lodge should refuse the dimit for improper reasons, the brother may appeal to the grand lodge.

Remarks.—It seems to be well settled in this jurisdiction that, Masonry being purely a voluntary association, a member cannot be kept or retained in membership, if he be in good standing and has a sufficient reason for desiring to sever his membership with the lodge.

7. A W. M.-elect, having received the P. M. degree in a R. A. chapter, is not, thereby, qualified for installation or to preside as a W. M. The degree of P. M. must be conferred upon him in a lodge of actual P. M. or present W. M. already invested, pursuant to the action of the grand lodge at its annual session in 1895.

All his decisions were approved. No. 1 approves itself as reasonable and proper in the absence of a local regulation prohibiting it as in Illinois. Touching dimission, he also decided that the petitioner for a dimit need not name some lodge he intends to join, and should not be refused simply because none is named. The same opinion prevails in Illinois touching the purely voluntary nature of the bond of affilia-

tion and the law is framed to fit it; the necessary conditions being complied with the dimit issues without a vote. No. 7 is like a voice from the tombs to an Illinois Mason, the possession of a degree known as the past master's degree having long since ceased to be a prerequisite for installation. However, for two obvious reasons the decision is correct: the recipient of a degree thus named could have no assurance that he had the right degree if it were not conferred by an authority competent to install; and no Royal Arch Mason would have the right to disclose the identity of the degrees to outsiders if such identity existed.

The grand master issued a dispensation to a lodge to hold its annual meeting one week earlier than the regular date, the latter falling on Christmas. A week is not so objectionable as one day, but we have before expressed the opinion that a dispensation should never be issued to hold an annual meeting *earlier* than the regular date unless it be absolutely certain that the entire membership can have notice of the change.

Of waiver of jurisdiction he says:

I have received a number of applications, during the year, requesting me to secure a waiver of jurisdiction over candidates coming here to reside from other states, and before they had been residents of this state twelve months. In every case I have received the reply, in effect, that the candidate not being a resident of their state they had nothing to waive, which, to my mind, was an unanswerable position. In one or two cases, however, by making a personal appeal to the grand master to have the request granted in order to meet the requirement of our standing resolution of 1887, I have succeeded in obtaining the waiver. In one case, a lodge in a sister jurisdiction voted as follows: "While we do not claim jurisdiction of a candidate, yet if we have any it is hereby waived."

The grand master's position in this is indeed unanswerable, and because he sees this so clearly we wonder that he does not also see that the recommendation with which the following begins should not contemplate a regulation contingent on a disclaimer made by anybody outside of Vermont:

I respectfully renew the recommendation of my predecessor of one year ago, that our regulation be modified so as to allow the lodges to assume jurisdiction in cases where lodges in other states disclaim to have any.

Several requests of waiver of jurisdiction of lodges in this state have been acted upon favorably, and in each case I have given my approval. In one instance, however, the waiver voted was conditioned upon the payment of a portion of the fees to the lodge granting it. At the request of the grand master of the sister jurisdiction I gave it my approval, although I could not but feel that such conditions are not calculated to promote the best kind of inter-state Masonic harmony.

When an immigrant from another state makes a *bona fide* settlement within the territory of a Vermont lodge the lodge has jurisdiction instanter, and no lodge elsewhere can make him without its consent. All this because the jurisdiction of a lodge over a profane is wholly *territorial*, not personal. The grand master's first proposition being true, the converse as stated above is equally true.

The Illinois law requires that a petitioner for the degrees shall have been a resident of the state a year, and of the territory of the lodge six months, but this additional six months required of a new settler in the state above what is required of one who comes from another portion of this commonwealth, is not imposed in deference to any supposed claim on him possessed by the lodge of the territory he has left; it is simply to the end that the lodge of his new home may have known him long enough to "size him up." In the interest of a clearer perception of sound law the proposed new regulation should not seem to attach any virtue to the manifestly superfluous disclaimer of any other jurisdiction.

We have elsewhere criticised the new-fangled idea that waiver of jurisdiction by a lodge requires the approval of the grand master. The jurisdiction over original material resides nowhere else than in the lodge of the territory where it exists; hence that lodge possesses the sole power to waive it.

The report of the grand lecturer affords another illustration of the truth of Pope's oft quoted line, "Man never is, but always to be blest."

The grand lodge having arrived at that state of grace when the repugnance of the natural Mason to putting into cold type and locking up in forms that which erst was locked in the repository of faithful breasts had been overcome, finds that after all the perfection of its dreams has not yet been attained. There is a fly in the pot of ointment: either the hand-book, the grand reports, or the ritual must be revised. This means an unexpected outlay just at a time when the Vermont branch of the great Masonic banyan is about to blossom out with a new temple, and every dollar is needed. If we might venture a suggestion we would inquire whether it would not be well while the revision is on, to strike out—as a quieting measure, akin to a statute of repose—the obsolescent portions of the primary engagements of the initiate? The grand lecturer—he will pardon us for italicizing one of his humorous passages—says:

The large demand for both hand-books and rituals is only one of the indications of the growing determination of the craft in this jurisdiction to be thoroughly well informed in the work, lectures, and *general principles* of the institution. The hand-books have been in charge of the grand secretary, and the grand lecturer has been responsible for the sale of the rituals. It seems to me that the grand

secretary is the proper custodian of both the hand-books and rituals, the grand lecturer merely acting as his agent in the sale of them. I received from Past Grand Lecturer Weston four hundred and seven copies of the ritual, two of them imperfect. The remaining four hundred and five have all been disposed of by sale and exchange, and a new edition of one thousand copies printed, which are nearly ready for delivery. I wish here to call attention to the fact that the titles of the officers of the grand lodge as given in the hand-book and in the grand lodge reports do not agree with the ritual for the opening and closing of the grand lodge as prepared by the ritual committee in 1877 and in the hands of the grand lecturer. I would recommend that this matter be referred to the proper committee to report as to whether it would not be advisable to revise the ritual referred to so as to agree with the hand-book.

The grand lecturer's report indicates that the requirement of the possession of the degree of past master as a pre-requisite to installation as master must have largely fallen into innocuous desuetude, as at the district meetings where the grand master and he had exemplified it, they had in some cases conferred it upon large classes of present and past masters who had never received it. The report of the special committee who had for two years been in labor with the ritual of the degree was received, adopted, and ordered to be placed on file in the archives. As the grand secretary reports the receipt of \$77.90 from the sale of the rituals of the degree, we presume that last year's proposal to print was carried into effect, and an item in the grand treasurer's report indicates that the romance has been copyrighted.

The grand lodge refused a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge; authorized the committee on temple to secure the incorporation of the grand body or of its trustees and to proceed to the purchase or lease of a site and the erection of a temple subject only to the limit of expense as determined by the grand body, and adopted the following from the jurisprudence committee:

Your committee to whom was referred the resolution touching reports to the press, respectfully report:

That while Masonry is a secret institution, its teachings and principles are an open book to the world.

We do not commend any endorsement or parade of our doings, nor would we, if we could, prevent a fair presentation of news items.

It seems to your committee, that the whole matter should be left to the sound judgment and wise discretion of the members of the grand lodge, and if this is abused, some action will be taken to correct the evil; until that time, no action is called for.

The reports of the district deputies show much hard and effective work done by a corps of faithful officers.

KITTREDGE HASKINS, of Brattleboro, grand master; WARREN G. REYNOLDS, Burlington, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (164 pp.) by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, is the feature of the Vermont proceedings for the year, and this may be said without detracting from the excellent work of other hands. Illinois for 1895 receives careful attention. Referring to Bro. GODDARD'S address he says:

The address of the grand master will easily rank as one of the best of the year. It reflects continuous and unflagging zeal on the part of a wise and conscientious steward in conserving the interests of the craft, and the brilliant success of his administration as shown by their prosperity throughout the entire jurisdiction. His official acts include dispensations for five new lodges, the dedication of several new lodge rooms, laying of a number of corner stones of public buildings, and a large number of visitations, in which he 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"—a lesson that should be impressed upon the heart and the mind of every "Son of Light."

And of the grand lodge approval of his course in the Hinsdale Lodge matter:

Commendable action on the part of both, and probably a wholesome lesson to masters and members somewhat inclined to the idea that the subordinate is "bigger" than the grand body.

He further says:

Bro. Goddard is another grand master who is in advance of his grand lodge in a broader construction of old regulations, and recommends that Illinois take a more rational view of the time limit over rejected candidates than now prevails. We had hoped to find him sustained by grand lodge, but read in the proceedings later in the session, the re-affirmation of the law of perpetual jurisdiction. It is somewhat surprising that so progressive a grand lodge should continue to hold to the literal construction of a regulation devoid of sense and reason, and manifestly weighted with injustice. The weakness of its hold upon the craft is shown by the necessity of a frequent re-affirmation of the law, and Bro. Goddard may not be so far in advance of grand lodge, after all, as he seems to be. He will soon have plenty of company, and reason and right will yet prevail.

If the regulation is devoid of sense and reason and manifestly weighted with injustice it is surprising that reaffirmation is as frequent as the attacks upon it afford opportunity.

Bro. PERKINS does us the honor to "homologate," as our beloved GURNEY was wont to say, our views on the Wisconsin rule for relief, and places us under personal obligations by his kind notice. We beg him to increase the obligation by forbidding the justifiable wrath of Past Grand Master HALL for our unpardonable oversight in permitting our printer to rob him of his good name. We suspect that when we read that proof the printer was as close behind us as Bro. PERKINS suggests in his own case. Now, unfortunately, our printer has broken all previous records and is neck and neck with us, or we should be glad to reproduce from Bro. PERKINS'S report many of his strong things so gracefully expressed and so "pat" in their application.

VICTORIA, 1896.

7TH ANNUAL.

MELBOURNE.

MARCH 16.

Our last notice of this grand lodge was down to and including the quarterly communication of June, 1895. Some how the proceedings of the September quarterly have got lost in the shuffle. We have before us the proceedings of the quarterly communication of December, 1895, and March, 1896.

At the quarterly of December 16, 1895, the grand master, Sir WM. J. CLARKE, on the throne, the representative of Illinois, EDW. EDWARDS, Jr., past senior grand warden, was present.

The grand master ruled, in answer to a question that the collars of the masters, past masters, and wardens should be worn in grand lodge.

Grand Master CLARKE nominated the governor of the colony, LORD BRASSEY, past grand warden of England, for the office of grand master, and said:

He had seen Lord Brassey, and explained the duties, and mentioned the officers he would have to appoint: and his excellency had stated that he would gladly accept the office if the grand lodge desired. The M.W. grand master stated that he found he could not give the proper attention to the business of grand lodge, as his time would be fully occupied during the next two years. He might mention that he was not going to England just now, but in about two years' time he proposed doing so. It would only, however, be a short visit. His interests were bound up in this colony, where he hoped to remain. He trusted, therefore, that in March next they would elect Lord Brassey.

Following which:

V.W. Bro. J. H. A. Mathews, Pres. Bd. Gen. Pur., nominated Bro. Sir Wm. J. Clarke for the same position.

R.W. Bro. Thos. Smith, P.S.G.W., seconded the nomination.

The M.W. grand master remarked that he would only allow himself to be nominated on the understanding that he would retire as soon as Lord Brassey was ready to take the position.

The following are clauses from the report of the board of general purposes:

5. In reply to a question from a country lodge, the board was of opinion "That a past master, having ceased for twelve months to be a subscribing member of any lodge, is no longer a member of grand lodge, and cannot regain the right of attending grand lodge until he has again been a subscribing member for the term of twelve months;

but that, on resuming payment of subscriptions, he is at once entitled to all privileges in a private lodge.

7. In reply to a question from a suburban lodge, the board decided "that a brother must be a subscribing member to a craft lodge, before being eligible to occupy the position of lecture master, or deputy lecture master, in a lodge of instruction."

Relative to the last clause—

W. Bro. David Crawcour, P. Asst. G. Pursvt., wished to know on what clause of the constitution the board relied in framing the reply given in clause 7.

The M.W. grand master said that if the brother was not a subscribing member of the craft, he would not be one whom the lodge could control, and was therefore incompetent to take any position in a lodge of instruction in connection with a craft lodge.

We confess that we do not understand this, as every Mason present, affiliated or unaffiliated, subscribing or non-subscribing, is equally under the control of the master in the chair.

At the quarterly communication (annual) of March 16, 1896, the grand master, Sir WM. J. CLARKE, presided.

Thirty-one grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois not of the number.

The grand master held the whip-row in the matter of the election, and he left no space of time between retiring from nomination as his own successor and proclaiming the candidate of his choice. He said:

As I mentioned when I was nominated, that if Bro. Lord Brassey would accept the position of grand master, I would at once retire from nomination, I now do so on the present occasion. As there is no other nomination except that of his Excellency Lord Brassey, besides myself; I now declare Bro. Lord Brassey duly elected M.W. Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria. (Applause.)

From the various clauses in the report of the board of general purposes, all of which were adopted, we take the following:

3. A country lodge inquired whether it was legal to wear jewels of the Royal Arch, Mark Master, and the Royal Ark Mariner's degrees, in a blue lodge; to which the board replied "That rule 251 of the Book of Constitutions forbade any jewel to be worn inconsistent with those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by grand lodge, and that rule I mentioned what those degrees were.

5. A letter was received from a country lodge, stating that the W.M. elect had not been installed, owing to illness, and asked whether the treasurer and tyler were to remain in office, or if those lately elected should be invested at the next regular meeting. The board, having ascertained that the minutes of the election meeting had been confirmed, replied "that the treasurer and tyler were duly elected, and should be invested."

9 A country lodge wrote, stating that a candidate had been balloted for and elected for initiation, but circumstances had since arisen which the W.M. considered would justify him in refusing to proceed further in the matter, and inquiring whether the person in question could make a claim to be initiated; to which the board replied, "Applicant has no claim." Further, whether the lodge should return his deposit forthwith, or after the next meeting. Reply: "After next meeting." Also, "Could the lodge rescind the decision arrived at by ballot before the confirmation of the minutes, or subsequently by special motion." The board replied, "That the decision arrived at must be rescinded by notice of motion, stating the reason."

11. A question was asked as to whether a senior warden (who had served the full twelve months, but had retired in favor of the junior warden at the election of W.M.) could attend grand lodge as a past warden; also, whether he could attend grand lodge by virtue of having been appointed junior warden in lieu of the officer filling that station, who had resigned after having been three months in that position. The board answered both questions in the negative.

Parliamentary methods prevail among our Australian brethren to an extent unknown in our grand lodges. The question of "consideration" was raised on a notice of motion duly moved and seconded. A member, after stating that the subject had been before referred to the board of general purposes and reported on at a previous meeting, moved "that grand lodge proceed to next business," which prevailed, and the notice of motion was shouldered out.

The Rev. D. MEADOWCROFT, Melbourne, remains grand secretary.

VIRGINIA, 1895.

118TH ANNUAL.

RICHMOND.

DECEMBER 3.

A fine portrait of the late grand secretary, WILLIAM B. ISAACS, graces the fly-leaf of this volume.

Past Grand Master BEVERLY R. WILLFORD, Jr., the representative of Illinois, was present at all the communications.

The address of the grand master (J. P. FITZGERALD) is marked by wisdom, strength, and beauty—a very able production.

The grand master thus announced the death of WILLIAM BRYAN ISAACS, grand secretary:

He who for so many years faithfully recorded those of your proceedings proper to be written—who, during all those years, was the mentor of each grand master presiding in the east, and upon whose wisdom, prudence, fidelity, and zeal, each could and did with confidence rely, during my administration has passed away.

Bro. ISAACS was seventy-seven years of age and had long been prominent in Masonry. A strong and beautiful memorial, presumably the work of Past Grand Master WELLFORD, the chairman of the special committee, says of his service:

In 1843 he was appointed deputy grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and as such was the valued and efficient assistant of his father-in-law, the late venerated John Dove, during the remainder of the life of that distinguished officer. Upon the death of Dr. Dove, he was appointed by Grand Master Wm. B. Taliaferro as grand secretary, elected to that office by the grand lodge at its next annual communication, and thereafter annually re-elected with a cordial unanimity which voiced the affectionate confidence of all his brethren. During the greater part of this time he filled with like satisfaction to his brethren, the offices of grand secretary of the grand chapter and grand recorder of the grand commandery of Knights Templar in Virginia. In 1883 he was elected at the triennial assembly in St. Louis, grand recorder of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, and successively re-elected in 1886, and 1889, and 1892. He was the incumbent of all these high offices at the time of his death.

And of his personality:

Your committee shrink from any attempt to give adequate expression to the appreciation in which Bro. Isaacs was held in life and is mourned in death by this grand body and all of its subordinates. The feeling tribute which was paid to his memory by our most worshipful grand master in his opening address, touched a sympathetic chord, and awakened a pathetic response in every heart among us. To those of the brethren who have been accustomed to come up from year to year to this grand annual communication, the absence of his kindly greeting to welcome their return is touchingly felt, and the deprivation of his guiding counsel, of his large experience, and matured wisdom is appreciated as a great embarrassment in the discharge of the duties before us.

The grand lodge was convened for his burial.

The grand master also announced the death of the grand senior warden, FRANCIS A. REID at sixty-one. His ending was tragic:

No lingering disease gave warning of his approaching end. In the enjoyment of his accustomed health, in the exercise of his powers, both of body and of mind, up to the hour of his death, he went about in the discharge of his usual avocations, giving to those most intimately associated with him, no cause to suspect that cankering care was then so preying upon his mind, or that some secret flame was then so consuming the inner man, as that reason was about to lose her sway over an intellect which had successfully guided and directed the business affairs of himself and others.

On the 23d of August last, in the quietude of his home, suddenly and without premonition, his will lost its grasp upon the sceptre of control over the faculties of his being, and in the delirium of the hour, his own hand snapped the brittle thread of life which moored him to the shore of time.

The grand master in reporting the fact of an inquiry from Grand Master GODDARD relating to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction,

gives his views at some length, adverse to the doctrine, closing as follows:

I also maintain that each subordinate lodge in this grand jurisdiction is the sole judge of the qualification of profanes residing within its territory, to receive the rights and benefits of Masonry, and that Masonic comity does not require that a veto upon the exercise of that right shall be lodged in another subordinate lodge outside of this jurisdiction.

The committee on address approved his views as being in full conformity with Virginia jurisprudence.

Of public installations the grand master says:

Notwithstanding at the last grand annual communication a committee recommended "that the public installation of officers should not be permitted," inasmuch as such recommendation was not then adopted, but laid over for consideration at this communication, at the earnest solicitation of the masters of several of the lodges, accompanied by the recommendation of the district deputy grand masters, I granted them permission to publicly install their officers on the 24th of June. I had the pleasure of being with Amelia Lodge No. 101, on that day, and by request, publicly installed its officers. I did not observe that Masonry suffered detriment thereby, and I have been informed that the zeal of some of the members of the lodge was quickened, and interest in Masonry awakened in the minds of some observers, who hitherto had been indifferent to its claims. I beg, however, that my grant of this permission and what I have said, may not be taken as an attempt to forestall your action on the question when it is presented for consideration, for I shall listen with pleasure to what may be assigned as reasons for the proposed legislation, and my mind is open to conviction that it is best to adopt the recommendation, if such shall be the conclusion of the committee now having it under advisement.

His views were not approved. The jurisprudence committee believed it to be against the spirit of the institution, and on their recommendation installations were taken out of the category of ceremonies which may be public with the permission of the grand master. Why public installations are more incompatible with the spirit of the institution than the public constitution of lodges or the public dedication of lodge rooms, which the amended law still permits, the committee do not say.

The following decisions, which were approved, show that in Virginia the master of a lodge may in certain matters exercise powers which in most jurisdictions are held to be lodged only in the grand master:

1. That the action of a lodge suspending a brother for non-payment of dues cannot be the subject of review, alteration, or rescission by the lodge at a subsequent communication, and that if the suspension was legal, the brother can be reinstated and restored only in the mode prescribed by law. But if the suspension was illegal, the brother can be reinstated and restored by appeal to the

grand master from the decision of the master, made when he submitted the question of suspension to the lodge; or the master, being satisfied that in so doing he erred, can at a subsequent communication, without a motion, order that the order of suspension be set aside as null and void.

2. That a member cited to appear at a stated communication, to show cause why he shall not be suspended for non-payment of dues, can do so at any time during that communication, notwithstanding that before his appearance the master had submitted the question of his suspension to a vote, and the vote had been in favor of suspension, there being no prescribed order in which the business of a lodge shall be dispatched, and the citation being to appear at that communication, and not at any particular period thereof. I further decided that whether the cause so shown is good and sufficient to cause the master to discharge the citation is a question of law, to be decided by him without action of the lodge, from which decision an appeal can be taken to the grand master, either by the member cited, if adverse to him, or by any other member, if favorable to the delinquent.

The grand master had the usual onerous duty of examining many codes of lodge by-laws, and in them he found many things provocative of discussion and criticism. He justly animadverts on all attempts to curtail eligibilities and franchises by self-acting by-laws which prescribe such deprivations for being in arrears for dues, and properly maintains that there can be *no* deprivation of rights without due process of law. He takes so extreme a view of the powers and prerogatives of the master that if it were generally to prevail there would be little left of any code of by-laws.

The committee on address touch upon both of these points that we have made the subject of remark, and say, wisely, we think:

We are also of opinion that it is beyond the power of a subordinate lodge by any by-law to add to or take from the brethren any of their Masonic rights and privileges or to expose them to any other form of punishment, or to liability to discipline for any offences other than those recognized as such or in any other manner than is prescribed by the laws of the grand lodge and the constitutions of Masonry. We cannot, however, concur with the grand master in all of his opinions upon this subject. The power of the subordinate lodges to enact by-laws is not only recognized in their charters, but it is enjoined upon them as a duty to keep a record of them upon their books. The proclivity to error in the discharge of this duty, however, is so clearly set forth in the grand master's address as abundantly to vindicate the wisdom of the law which requires the approval of the grand master to every original code and to every amendment thereof. This labor, he has shown, is very onerous, and the burthen, instead of lessening, appears to be increasing every year.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges and continued one under dispensation: requested the masters of all the lodges to appoint committees to raise funds for the maintenance of the Masonic Home, about \$5,000 being required for the year: found its committee on ap-

peals happily without occupation: took the matter of adopting a uniform code of by-laws for the lodges under advisement, and adopted the following, reported by the committee on propositions:

WHEREAS, The use and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is a most serious evil and obstacle to the promotion and progress of Freemasonry; and whereas it causes the downfall of untold numbers of our fellow creatures and endangers the integrity of our grand and noble order of Freemasonry, and as temperance is the first cardinal virtue of our order, and as Masonry should always discourage the evils of intemperance and never encourage any of its influence; therefore be it

Resolved, That no person who is in any way engaged in the sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall be eligible to take any of the Masonic degrees in this grand jurisdiction.

2. That any member of a lodge not now engaged in the sale of liquors as a beverage who shall hereafter so engage, shall be deemed guilty of unmasonic conduct and be dealt with accordingly.

3. That any person hereafter initiated, passed, or raised, or admitted to membership in a lodge in this grand jurisdiction who shall engage in the liquor business, as referred to, shall likewise be deemed guilty of unmasonic conduct, and dealt with accordingly.

J. P. FITZGERALD, of Farmville, was elected grand master: GEO. W. CARINGTON, Richmond, elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence. Past Grand Master WM. F. DRINKARD is continued at the head of the committee, and we are glad to see that his health was such as to permit of his presence at this communication.

WASHINGTON, 1896.

39TH ANNUAL.

SEATTLE.

JUNE 9.

The fly-leaf bears the portrait of the retiring grand master.

No less than thirteen past grand masters graced this communication with their presence.

A worthy address of welcome was delivered in behalf of the local fraternity by Bro. A. M. BURNS: most gracefully responded to by Junior Grand Warden STEPHEN J. CHADWICK.

The grand master, WILLIAM WALLACE WITHERSPOON, announced the death of Past Grand Master ELISHA P. FERRY, aged seventy. He was a native of Michigan but came to Illinois in 1846, and while residing here held many positions of honor and trust, among which were

mayor of Waukegan, presidential elector, member of the constitutional convention of 1861, bank commissioner, assistant adjutant-general on Gov. YATES' staff, with rank of colonel, during the war. In 1869, he was appointed surveyor-general of Washington Territory, and was territorial-governor from 1872 to 1885. He was also the first elected governor of the state of Washington, serving three years. Also dead were LABAN R. GRIMES, state auditor, well known to the craft throughout the state, and H. C. ASCHENFELDER, a young man and Mason of great promise.

The obituary committee report also the death of W. W. UPTON, president of the Masonic Veteran Association of the District of Columbia, formerly chief justice of Oregon and later comptroller of the treasury under President HAYES. He was the father of Past Grand Orator W. H. Upton, of Washington.

The grand master reports eleven decisions, in part, as follows:

No. 1. Can a brother Mason who has lost the first joint of his right thumb serve as warden or master of a lodge? He can.

No. 2. A pastor of a church, hired to preach within the jurisdiction of two lodges, resides with his family in one jurisdiction part of the year, and then moves to the other jurisdiction and lives the balance of the year. Has a lodge in either jurisdiction the right to receive his petition? No. The petitioner must be an actual resident within the jurisdiction of a lodge for one year before the petition can be received.

No. 3. A brother whose advancement is stayed for cause, or fails to present himself for advancement, cannot, under any law of Missouri, claim a return of the fee or any part thereof.

No. 4. What, if any, claim has the divorced wife of a Master Mason upon the fraternity? (2d.) What claim, if any, has a wife divorced from a Master Mason when divorce was granted after the brother was suspended from his lodge? (3d.) Do the children of such have any claim under above conditions? *Ans.* All claims of a brother Mason's wife on Masonry cease when she is legally separated from her husband. The rights of the minor children follow the standing in Masonry of the father.

No. 6. Can a lodge receive the petition, elect, and initiate a man who acts as agent for a liquor manufacturer, taking orders, but not handling the goods himself? *Ans.* The statutes of this grand jurisdiction makes no exception in favor of an agent or traveling salesman for a manufacturer or wholesale dealer in liquors; or in fact any one in the employ of a dealer in intoxicating liquors for any other than strictly medicinal or sacramental purposes. I therefore hold that the lodge cannot receive the petition.

No. 7. Can a lodge grant a dimit at a stated communication to take effect at a subsequent stated communication? No. When a brother presents a written petition to his lodge requesting a dimit it should be granted without any qualification, provided he has complied with the by-laws of his lodge, and no objection is interposed of such a

character as would justify the preferring of charges. A dimit must be granted at a stated meeting of the lodge. A vote is unnecessary. Membership ceases and the dimit takes date from and after the action of the lodge.

No. 11. "A candidate applied in regular form for the degrees, and, upon report of the committee, was duly elected by ballot. During the ceremony the senior warden discovered that the candidate's left heel could not be brought to touch the floor by about one inch, and called for a ruling from the master before proceeding further. The worthy master ruled that the candidate could conform literally to what the several degrees respectively required of him and proceeded to confer the Entered Apprentice degree upon him. Was the ruling right or wrong? And is it proper to confer the balance of the degrees upon the candidate?" *Held*, That the slight defect in the candidate's foot should not debar him from receiving the degrees in Masonry.

All his decisions passed muster with the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge except the latter part of No. 10, it being held regarding this that lodges are chargeable with grand lodge dues upon all honorary members borne on the rolls from the time of the adoption of the resolution of 1892. Touching the first part of the decision the decision the committee say:

No. 10. As to the status of honorary members, your committee agrees with the most worshipful grand master. It is a rule of civil law that the repeal of a repealing act revives the former law and ends all actions *pendente lite*. Rights fully acquired during the time the repealing act was in force are unimpaired by the revival of the old law.

No. 11 is made a text for the following by the committee:

No. 11 is in accord with former decisions of this grand lodge (see Proceedings 1891, p. 373), where Grand Master Edmiston decided that the loss of an eye was no disqualification. Your committee, however, consider the physical defect mentioned in this decision so slight that it could hardly be called a defect in comparison with the loss of an eye. Your committee would not condemn the apparent willingness of this grand lodge to permit lodges to overlook minor physical imperfections.

We question the correctness of No. 3. A lodge, like a Mason, should eat no man's bread for naught. If, in the exercise of his own free will and accord, a brother should elect not to advance beyond the first degree, the law of equity—which ought to be the law between Masons—would require that he have a corresponding rebate.

A master of a lodge under dispensation, which subsequently receives a charter, having conferred the degree of Entered Apprentice upon a candidate in the interim between the surrender of the dispensation and the constitution under the charter, the grand master correctly held that the subject of this unauthorized work was a proper one for healing.

The time of the grand lodge was largely occupied with work cut out for it by the able digest commission, of which the gifted and erudite WM. H. UPTON is chairman and Past Grand Masters THOMAS M. REID and JOSEPH M. TAYLOR members. The commission finding that it had been probably unlawfully appointed, did not proceed with the contemplated digest, but devoted itself to an evident need of prior revision, and reported the result of its labors in proposed amendments and in the draft of a plan superior to that contemplated in their appointment. Some of the proposed changes are accompanied with comments of great value and importance. This is especially true with regard to the proposed change in the law touching non-payment of dues, on lines which the commissioners thus forshadow:

Upon this subject the views of your commissioners are, in a nut shell, that lodge dues are the price paid for the privilege of belonging to a particular lodge; that when that price is not paid that privilege should cease, and that the loss of membership should be the *only* result of failure to pay the price of membership. Not only is this the view anciently held everywhere and adhered to by many grand lodges to this day, but it is the one which was dominant in this grand lodge through much the greater part of its existence. It is now held by nearly all, if not quite all, Masonic writers who have given the subject attention, that a Mason becomes endowed with certain privileges by reason of his initiation into the universal fraternity, and with other and entirely different privileges because of his good fortune in being a member of some particular lodge; that he may justly forfeit the privileges which the lodge bestows, if he fails to comply with the contract to pay dues which he has made with the lodge; but that there is no warrant in reason or in the genius of the Masonic institution for holding that his breach of one contract—that with the lodge—shall forfeit rights which he acquired under an entirely different contract—that into which he entered with the institution itself at the time of his initiation, the financial part of which he complied with before he was first taken by the hand as a brother. In other words, that suspension or expulsion “from all the rights and privileges of Masonry” is an unwarranted penalty for the non-payment of dues. Other objections may also be urged against this penalty. It seems to us that any man who has an adequate conception of the disgrace of being branded, even for an hour, as a suspended Mason must regard this as too severe a penalty for the infraction of a lodge regulation. When a grave offence involving moral turpitude may, under our law, be visited in certain cases, with no other penalty than a reprimand, and when breaches of other lodge duties, possibly quite as important as the duty to pay dues, are habitually and everywhere overlooked entirely, suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry—with all its attendant humiliation and disgrace—seems a penalty altogether out of proportion to the offence. It is also—however much we may shut our eyes to the fact—using Masonry as an engine to collect debts.

We hail this with especial pleasure, coming as it does from what may properly be called a frontier jurisdiction, albeit one in which more liberal views have always prevailed on this subject than in others where the relentless cry of “Shoot them as they run” has

reflected the attitude towards delinquents for dues and unaffiliated Masons, of a majority so strong that no one dared or cared to protest.

Substantially the views of the commissioners as above stated were sustained in the approval of corresponding legislation, and we are also glad to note that in conformity with the following the word "subordinate" was stricken from the constitution, by-laws, regulations, and statutes, wherever occurring:

At several places in our law the adjective "subordinate" occurs in connection with the word "lodge." The use of this word in this connection is not ancient, but is borrowed from the vocabulary of younger societies. It has been seriously questioned whether the adjective is an apt or honorable one to apply to so ancient and dignified an institution as a Masonic lodge. The two bodies known to Ancient Craft Masonry are not grand and subordinate lodges, but are grand lodges and lodges. Whatever may be thought of the propriety of the use of the word under other circumstances, we are prepared to state that there is no clause or phrase anywhere in the laws of this grand lodge which is made more clear or explicit by the presence in it of this word.

Respecting Masonic burial the amended law takes this shape:

"The right to Masonic burial is not an absolute one. Masonic burial is a privilege for the lodge to bestow or deny, and may be extended to non-affiliated Masons in good standing, as well as to members of the lodge. It is for the lodge or master to determine; and no worthy brother Master Mason should be denied this sacred rite."

And this with reference to display and advertising one's Masonry for profit:

No lodge or Mason shall appear in Masonic clothing in any public procession or at any public meeting or place, except it be upon a strictly Masonic occasion or in the performance of a Masonic duty, ceremony, or custom; and not then, except for the burial of a brother, without the consent of the grand master. Nor shall any Mason exhibit any Masonic emblem upon any sign, flag, or banner except in a Masonic procession, or upon any place of business or business advertisement; or use any such emblem or the words "Masonic" or "Masonry" in connection with any business enterprise except the publication of books, magazines, or other literature.

A jurisdiction with such provisions bristling from a code not otherwise inconsistent with them has got itself in pretty close touch with the original plan of Masonry.

Another provision of the revised code, based as it seems to us on common sense, settles the question of conferring the first as well as the other two degrees by and upon request:

"If a person shall have been elected in one lodge to receive the three degrees, and shall, at the request of such lodge, and on its behalf, receive the degrees or either of them in another lodge, no petition, references, or ballot shall be necessary in the last named lodge."

Of which the committee say:

As this section now stands the conferring of the first degree by courtesy is prohibited, and your committee can see no good reason why one lodge may not be permitted to confer the first degree on the material of another lodge at its request. By reason of the peculiar construction of this section this grand lodge in 1891 approved a decision of the grand master holding that a lodge could not confer the first degree by courtesy without a dispensation from the grand master.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; listened to a practical address by the grand orator, JOHN ARTHUR, in which he briefly considered the conditions out of which Masonry grew; remembered with a message of sympathy and hope Past Grand Master HALLER, absent from severe illness; sent a resolution declaring guilty of a Masonic offence Masons found engaged in the liquor traffic, and gave the following conclusive reasons for rejecting the Wisconsin relief rule:

That we consider charity one of the cardinal principles of Freemasonry, charity for all mankind, but under no consideration can we believe that it should be circumscribed by the limits of the jurisdiction of any lodge or grand lodge. It should be like the bounty of God who sendeth rain upon the just and the unjust. We consider that each Mason is bound to contribute to the relief of distressed worthy brothers so far as his necessities require and the donor's ability permits, he, of course, finding the recipient worthy; therefore, the gift must be that of pure charity, for the love of the brethren, and for mankind, and without hope of fee or reward. Your committee do not consider this either a reformatory or beneficiary society. Masonry is a law unto itself, and under no circumstances can it permit local or class legislation to hamper its influence or bind it by pecuniary contracts subversive of its landmarks or broad principles of the order.

YANCEY CRAWFORD BLALOCK, of Walla Walla, was elected grand master; THOMAS MILBURNE REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (187 pp.) is chiefly the work of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master THOMAS M. REED, the chairman of the committee, but the proceedings of seven foreign and an equal number of American grand lodges, including Illinois, were reviewed by Bro. WILLIAM H. UPTON.

"A neat half-tone portrait of a handsome and intelligent young man introduces us to Grand Master LEROY A. GODDARD as we open the substantial volume which this jurisdiction sends forth," is the first stroke on Bro. UPTON'S picture of Illinois for 1895.

Another stroke in strong colors is this:

During the session a brother stated "that there is not a square five miles" (?)—a five-miles square—"upon which a lodge is not planted."

In view of these figures, the exaggeration by the grand master in his address, that the grand lodge meets in the interest of "the fifty-

two thousand Freemasons" of Illinois, is mild in comparison with his description of Chicago as "the greatest and most magnificent city of the age;" but even that pales beside the product of the brilliant imagination of Bro. John Corson Smith, who, in presenting to the grand lodge corn, wine, and oil which he had brought from the former capital of the most intolerant religion of all antiquity, and the birth-place of the most intolerant religion of modern times, said he brought it "from the cradle of religious liberty, Jerusalem." We wonder, by the way, what kind of corn it was; but we would acknowledge the corn for a bottle or two of the wine.

In characterizing Bro. GODDARD'S reference to "the fifty-two thousand Freemasons" of Illinois as a mild exaggeration—which he thinks he has warranted himself in doing by first giving the figures of the committee on chartered lodges, "50,727 members of whom 47,335 were residents of Illinois," he forgets that in Illinois, as in Washington, the grand lodge meets in the interest of the unaffiliated Masons as well as of the members of lodges, a fact which brings out in strong relief the conservative character of the grand master's understatement. The decisions of the grand master, he thinks, are too self-evidently correct to need repetition. As a specimen of his deft handling of the brush in "filling in" we take the following:

He (the grand master) informs us that the command of the grand lodge—which we criticised last year—that a certain "trial" should result in conviction and expulsion, had been obeyed; certifies that Illinois has no cipher code; thinks Cuba ought to be recognized—Masonically—by Illinois, and correctly styles the Wisconsin theory of Masonic relief, "a new departure." He thinks—and something can be said in favor of the idea—that funerals and other public ceremonials should be conducted by Masons—or, as he says, by the master—but not by the lodge; because a lodge ought not to be open and at labor in public. We think it should not be open either at labor or at refreshment in public. He suggested a very mild modification of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, under which he rightly stated, that bundle of prejudices which we style a man is given the power—

"To hold the brand against the applicant so long as they both live, regardless of merit or a change of location or circumstances: * * * perpetual ownership; a strange law, and one not supported by the ancient regulations."

Grand lodge did not agree with him as to either of the last two ideas; but some day she will undoubtedly revert to the ancient usage. It granted five charters for lodges; listened to an oration from R.W. Bro. John C. Black; recognized the grand lodge of New Zealand; went to DeKalb and laid the corner stone of a normal school; and paid its Tyler one-third as much as it did its almost matchless committee on correspondence. Returning from DeKalb, it quietly paid a little bill of \$301.20 for the privilege of doing work for its generous host—"the great and growing commonwealth of Illinois," to quote M.W. Bro. Goddard—and then very properly resolved not to pay such bills in the future.

Of other matters he says:

Several proposed changes of the by-laws were introduced and go over for consideration next year, the most important of which is one

to excide that poisonous parasite, "perpetual jurisdiction." Another was a resolution declaring—not *making*, for it is already so—it unma-sonic to use the name of Masonry for advertising purposes.

He gives the Illinois report on correspondence very generous notice: generous in the amount of attention, thought expended, and otherwise.

He says our conclusion 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, rests, in his opinion, "upon several false assumptions of fact, one of which is that a profane, by petitioning, 'accepts the conditions of Illinois law,' of which he is presumed to be ignorant."

Whatever may be the presumption, the fact is that in his petition he distinctly takes them for better or worse, promising in advance obedience to all the established usages and customs of the fraternity.

"Another [false assumption of fact] is," he says, "as to what the status of a rejected petitioner is," and continues:

His status, as we pointed out under Maine last year, is that of a man whom some one person in an Illinois Lodge some time ago did not want. Indiana recognizes that status fully; and then very properly passes on the entirely different question, whether *it* wants him *now*.

This is an assumption that he is not warranted in making, the secret ballot existing to the express end that the "dont want him" shall not be the voice of some one person, but the voice of the organized fraternity. Moreover, this objection goes not to the fixing of his status, but to the possible injustice of the motives which led to its being so fixed.

He quotes the following from our^d report:

"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 [in] the report which overthrew it."

And thus explains:

We think this is unjust to the committee. The grand master did not really answer, in No. 34, the question put to him. The only "decision" he made was that if certain facts—and no others—existed, Mr. Webber's Masonic residence was Dayton. This would be misleading if permitted to go unnoticed: and the grand lodge and committee held, correctly we think, that one other fact must exist to make Dayton his Masonic residence, *viz.*, *actual* residence there.

To our question—prompted by the reversal of a decision that "seven master Masons constitute a quorum," and asked for information—whether in Washington a less number than seven can hold a charter against a majority vote to surrender it, he replies:

Our constitution does not empower this committee—any more than it authorizes grand masters—to decide questions of Masonic law; but we will venture to reply to this inquiry. One of our by-laws provides that a charter *cannot* be surrendered if seven are willing to hold it, and further provides that, even if seven cannot be found to hold it, no act of surrender shall be considered final until approved and accepted by the grand lodge. This is an acknowledgment that cases might arise where grand lodge would permit a charter to be held by less than seven; in other words, that there is no peculiar sanctity, in this connection, about the number seven, and that seven are not required by any landmark or other unwritten law or ancient usage. This is all that the advocates of “three or more” have ever claimed.

We depart from our usual custom enough to say that we heartily reciprocate Bro. UPTON'S acknowledgments.

Bro. REED'S work is up to his highest water mark of excellence, although performed under physical conditions that must have been a heavy handicap. In his conclusion he pleasantly and temperately comments upon subjects now uppermost, among others the following:

The question of the legitimacy of the Gran Dieta of Mexico is also being considered by several grand lodges, and ably discussed by grand masters and committees on correspondence. We have not (personally) taken any part in this discussion, but from the light now before us we believe that any formal recognition of the legitimacy of that body is at this time premature, and a great mistake. We also fully concur in the apropos opinion expressed by Bro. Chambers, of Quebec, and by others of like view, that those who have undertaken to establish the legitimacy of the principles and practices of the Gran Dieta of Mexico have adduced that which in our opinion proves exactly the contrary.

Referring to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, which he abominates from original conviction and long habit, he says:

The rules proposed by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi on this subject have only in a few instances received unqualified indorsement. But we believe their presentation has been fruitful of good results, leading up toward a better understanding of the merits of the question, and most likely in the near future to some satisfactory agreement, or basis of agreement, between all grand lodges, if such is at all possible. In our opinion, the outlook for an early adjustment of this question on some generally acceptable plan is hopeful. The trend of Masonic feeling and opinion is now in that direction. The principal point, seemingly, now to agree upon, is the length of time ineligibility should attach to a candidate, resident or non-resident, after rejection—whether for one, two, three, five, or seven years.

Viewing the doctrine from a standpoint quite different from Bro. REED'S, we are quite willing to try to consider dispassionately any proposition that promises to bring about a reasonably harmonious consensus of the great family of equal grand lodges.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1895.

31ST ANNUAL.

CHARLESTON.

NOVEMBER 12.

A portrait of the incoming grand master adorns the fly-leaf of the proceedings, over against a brief biographical sketch prepared by Grand Secretary ATKINSON.

Nineteen grand jurisdictions were represented, but Illinois, in the person of Bro. S. D. ENGLE, was absent.

The grand master (GEORGE W. FEIDT) submits ten decisions, four of which pertain to physical fitness for the degrees, viz.:

A profane may be made a Mason who is minus the second finger and has the third finger off at the first knuckle on the right hand.

A profane whose right ankle is stiff, with foot somewhat smaller than the left and turned out, may be made a Mason if the deformity does not prevent him from conforming to the ritual.

A profane, one of whose legs is two and one-half inches shorter than the other, is eligible to be made a Mason.

A profane cannot be made a Mason whose left hand is crippled in such a manner as to prevent him from flattening it out.

All of which were approved as reflecting the law in force in West Virginia. The following were likewise properly approved:

Statements made by a brother Mason on his death-bed in the presence of two Master Masons are not admissible as evidence on the trial of a brother Master Mason, without due notice is given the accused of the time and place of taking the statement, and it is made upon his Masonic honor or under the sanctity of a legal oath.

B is initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, and in a short time thereafter removes to Kentucky. The lodge that initiated him, with the consent of this grand lodge, granted the lodge to whose jurisdiction he removed the right to confer the degree of Fellow Craft and Master Mason's degree upon him. On petitioning the Kentucky lodge for advancement he was rejected. He afterwards returns to West Virginia and petitions the lodge in which he was initiated for advancement. Can said lodge entertain his petition without the consent of the Kentucky lodge? Held they could.

The grand master reported the probability that inter-state territorial jurisdiction would soon be fully established along their Kentucky and Ohio borders, and gives the following instances of waiver of jurisdiction:

At the request of the most worshipful grand master of Ohio and the consent of Western Star Lodge No. 11, a waiver of jurisdiction was granted over Mr. W. T. Mounts, a resident of this state residing

nearer Ohio Valley Lodge No. 506, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, than to Western Star Lodge.

At my request the most worshipful grand master of Kentucky granted a waiver of jurisdiction over persons residing in Kentucky nearer O'Brien Lodge U.D., in this grand jurisdiction than to any subordinate lodge in the grand jurisdiction of Kentucky.

If the grand master said what he meant to say it would appear that the grand master of Kentucky gave away the material which belonged to one of his lodges without so much as "By your leave."

The grand master strongly urged the building of a Masonic Orphans' Home, and the following resolution reported by the special committee to which the subject was referred, prevailed:

Resolved. That the grand secretary be, and is hereby, instructed by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of West Virginia to have enough circulars printed, and sent to every lodge under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge, inquiring how much money can be raised by subscription from the members, and how much each and every lodge will subscribe for the Masonic Orphan Home, in order that the committee may be able to report at the next session of the grand lodge what prospect there may be for such noble undertaking. Your committee are of the opinion that enough money can be raised to purchase a suitable home for the orphans of Master Masons, and also every lodge should be instructed to report to the grand secretary how many orphans there are now under their care. Also if any county may desire to subscribe land or otherwise give some aid for that purpose.

The jurisprudence committee was undecided what to do with the Wisconsin relief rule, and so had it printed in the proceedings that the brethren might consider it at their leisure.

The grand lodge accepted an invitation to lay the corner stone of the new Marshall College State Normal School on the day after terminating its labors: chartered six new lodges: decided that a past master within the meaning of its constitution was one who had been elected, installed, and had served as master of a West Virginia lodge; provided for the payment in future of the expenses of past grand masters who may attend its communications: voted to meet next year at Wheeling: was entertained with object lessons in Masonic symbolism by Past Grand Master ODELL S. LONG, and in the evening of the first day of the session at Hotel Ruffner by Kanawha Lodge No. 20, at a great dinner, covering nine courses, with forty waiters. The last the forty-first, the social, toasting course was not finished until 2 o'clock in the morning.

JOHN W. COLLINS, of Charleston, was elected grand master; GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Wheeling, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (276 pp.) is as usual by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master ATKINSON, and is a mountain of labor.

Illinois for 1895 receives full and very complimentary notice. Of Grand Master GODDARD'S portrait he says:

Bro. Goddard presents a youthful appearance, and reminds one of Napoleon Bonaparte or Julius Cæsar in profile. His picture is deceptive if he is over thirty years of age.

And of his address:

I agree with him when he says that 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 any 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.

Extended quotation is made from Bro. BLACK'S oration, which he characterizes as masterful.

The Illinois report on correspondence is drawn upon to the extent of our introductory remarks relative to the Wisconsin relief rule, and he says of our attitude towards the Mexican hybrid: "He is everlastingly opposed to the recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, and in my opinion he is everlastingly right."

Under Texas he reviews the question at considerable length and sums up with the reasonable request: "What we want are the facts. If our Texas brethren will persevere they will reach bed-rock by and by."

WISCONSIN, 1896.

52ND ANNUAL.

MILWAUKEE.

JUNE 9.

The representative of Illinois, JOHN W. LAFLIN, was on duty as usual in the southeast.

The address of the grand master (W. W. PERRY) opens with a well considered and finely written exordium on the teachings of Masonry and the duties of Masons. We cannot resist the temptation to quote:

Be silent and prove yourself a Mason by your acts, not by your saying so, that the world may say you are a Mason, not by the emblems you wear, but by the deeds you perform. The world is a severe critic, and one with which, as Masons, we desire to be on the best of terms. From it we are to draw for a fresh supply of manly men, who are to succeed and indeed to fraternize with us. Out of the world

comes the material which is to adorn and beautify this magnificent and stately edifice. So, when before the exacting gaze of the world, my brethren, and when you appear under the canopy of heaven clothed in white gloves and aprons, which distinguish you from the rest of the world, and especially when you bury the dead, O! my brethren, let me caution, exhort, and admonish you to be careful and acquit yourselves like men and Masons. Try and feel the great responsibility that rests upon you individually, remembering that as you appear and as you conduct yourself, and as it is the dignified bearing and the manly conduct which is one of the constituent parts of a good Mason, just such will be the character of those who seek to enter your lodge and desire to be your brethren.

* * * * *

Trained and skilled minds are needed, and we have them to lead us. Men of moral worth who understand the lessons of history, who imbibe the spirit of the lessons taught, and who have the courage of manly convictions. Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy, men who possess opinions and a will, men who have honor, tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog in public duty and in private thinking. As truth is eternal, so the mutations of the centuries may not eradicate the principles upon which this fair fabric is erected. An enlightened membership must keep pace with advancing civilization. Ceremonies and ritualistic work may not change, but permanent and useful results are best attained through intelligent action and enlightened conscience. As we travel the beaten paths of our ancient brethren we may lift the standard which has been temporarily placed in our hands to a still higher plane of usefulness.

In the following the grand master is at once his own lawgiver and commentator (referring to special dispensations):

Of the twenty-eight refused, one was to allow a lodge to act as escort to a funeral conducted by the order of Odd-Fellows; one for a lodge to attend a funeral conducted by Knights Templar; one for a lodge to attend Easter service; one to allow use of lodge room for public reception; one to allow use of lodge room for Woodman's jubilee; two to receive application, ballot on and confer the Entered Apprentice degree on the same evening and the candidates in each case to leave the state next day; twenty-one to do away with physical qualification requirements, the defects in each case but two were very slight, but, in direct conformity to the edict passed at the last grand lodge, the W.M.'s of the several lodges were in doubt, and referred the case to the grand master, who finds the door closed and answers "No." The W.M.'s of this jurisdiction have been, are now, and always will be, the best men in the community where the lodge is located, and competent to judge of the things that are for the best interests of their lodges and for Freemasonry; and I would recommend that, as heretofore, the responsibility be again placed in their hands to judge of the physical qualifications of applicants for the degrees. The present grand master is free to say that he cannot judge of a man's physical condition and diagnose his case one hundred miles away, and that the obligations and requirements of W.M.'s cover the ground for safety just as fully as any that are required of the grand master, and finally, do not forget, my brethren, that it is the internal, and not the external qualifications that recommend a man to be made a Mason.

Of the nine decisions submitted by him we take the following:

1. In case of objection to advancement, the constitution as amended, provides that the W. M. shall order a ballot as provided by section seven, article 10, of the constitution. If the lodge vote for advancement by a three-fourths vote, the candidate shall be advanced, and no further objection shall be recognized. It also provides that application for advancement may be renewed in six months after refusal by the lodge. It is clearly the intent of the constitution that the rule of a three-fourths ballot shall govern all subsequent applications for advancement, as it does the first application; otherwise, the object of the amendment would be defeated. The theory of that amendment is this, that one who has already been made a Mason, and has received a part of the degrees, has acquired rights and is entitled to more consideration than is a profane, and that personal feeling on the part of one or two members should not be allowed to stop his advancement. Now, as the constitution gives him, without qualification, the right to make a second application at the end of six months from refusal, that second application must be treated in all respects as is provided in case of the first application.

2. The W.M. has the right to call any Master Mason, a member of the lodge, to the east to preside during a Masonic trial, or to do the work of the lodge.

3. There is no provision in the constitution that prohibits taking the testimony of a profane in a Masonic trial within the lodge room, the lodge being called off.

4. In voting at a Masonic trial, and when voting on the question of the guilt of the accused, the vote resulting in a tie, it was irregular to order a second ballot.

5. It is irregular for the S.D. to pass the ballot and receive the vote of a member in the ante room; as a member not in the lodge room proper is absent from the lodge.

6. Having received an application for a dispensation to allow a lodge to appear in Masonic clothing and act as escort at the burial of a deceased Mason conducted by another order, I decided that under section 1, article XI of the constitution, the grand master has not the power to grant such dispensation.

No. 1 is published here for information and because it shows that Wisconsin, like Illinois, makes a distinction between brethren and profanes. No. 6 seems to be wholly based upon a constitutional inhibition, but we hope didn't need that to determine the grand master's mind in the face of such an absurd request.

The grand master submitted the Hungarian circular invitation to participate in the politico-Masonic celebration of the millennial Festival of the Magyar Nation, and reported that he had sent a message of fraternal greeting.

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin has taken another new departure which was either conceived or found a ready nidus in the fertile if somewhat peculiar brain of Past Grand Master GABE BOUCK. As

the committee on foreign correspondence, he made a report upon the theory of the origin and purpose of the committee, which is, he says, a committee known only to American Freemasonry. This is mostly true, although one of the Australian grand lodges has adopted it and the others are likely to follow suit unless deterred by Bro. BOUCK'S warning.

He says it was undoubtedly its original purpose to relieve the grand master from some of his onerous duties—to relieve him from investigating and advising as to the transaction of foreign jurisdictions.

If this had been the object of its creation it could and would have been attained without reading the report in grand lodge, the falling into desuetude of which practice is one of Bro. BOUCK'S causes of complaint.

Undoubtedly Bro. BOUCK'S idea of its original purpose is not borne out by the history of the origin and growth of the reviewing system, but that it was designed to give the whole legislative body of the craft some idea of what was going on in similar bodies elsewhere. In the infancy of the system the reports were made in grand lodge, but as grand lodges multiplied this became impossible, and the only way to get the information they contained before the members in season to be of any service to them was to print the report in advance. This, of course, took the reports out of the reach of censorship, and as obviously relieved the grand lodge of even a *quasi* responsibility for anything they contained. But because the committee ceased to be under censorship it became, and now is, Bro. BOUCK says, a "body," a "distinctive tribunal," a "star chamber."

If this be so it is a body without power, a tribunal without a process, a star chamber whose decrees are as futile as a pope's bull against the comet.

We have not time to follow him through the whole report, nor space to reproduce it entire. For the present we must content ourselves with his solemn conclusion:

As a rule, the Masonic law as adjudicated by this grand lodge is approved in other jurisdictions, seldom disapproved, sometimes criticised, occasionally not understood. Your committee do not think it advisable or that it is of profit to the fraternity in this jurisdiction to call the attention of the grand lodge thereto, or comment thereon. If the same were such that your committee was of the opinion that this grand lodge might be in error, or that this grand lodge should review its decisions, your committee would not hesitate to call the attention of this grand lodge thereto. Your committee respectfully submits the following—not as a matter of sentiment (in mere sentiment it takes but little stock), but as a matter of plain, practical common sense, in the practical interests of the craft, in this jurisdiction: Is it for the interest and benefit of the craft in this jurisdiction

to publish such disapprovals, or criticism upon the adjudications of Masonic law and edicts, in this jurisdiction? Your committee submits that the tendency and effect thereon might be to create doubt, suspicion, restlessness, and hesitation among some of the members of the craft in this jurisdiction.

As the existence of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin covers the period coincident with the rise and development of the correspondence report without suffering serious detriment therefrom, the danger which he sees is possibly exaggerated. It is probable that the collation and publication of the action of the grand lodges of the country—and the reports upon which that action has been based—touching the first venture of Wisconsin in attempting to shape American jurisprudence anent the question of Masonic relief, has not made altogether pleasant reading for those who stood sponsor for the proposition to convert Masonry into a general benefit society, and hence these tears. The probability of this is heightened by Bro. BOUCK'S added remarks on the fate of that proposition, with which he closes his report, as follows:

The proposition of this grand lodge as to charity, between the several jurisdictions, does not meet that consideration, in most jurisdictions, that in the opinion of your committee it is entitled to. It is an important and serious question. This committee does not feel at liberty to make any suggestions or further reference thereto, for the reason that the matter is in the hands of a special committee of this grand lodge.

We are quite ready to concede so much to Bro. BOUCK'S perspicacity as is involved in the confession that we think if the craft of Wisconsin were to have access to the half of what has been said in condemnation of the relief proposition put out by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin by the other grand lodges that have had it under consideration, the "tendency and effect thereof might be to create doubt, suspicion, restlessness, and hesitation" as to the reliability of those who fathered and stood by it in the grand lodge of its birth.

Bro. BOUCK'S report was sent to a special committee whose report, as below, was adopted:

That in so far as the said report recommends that the report of the committee on foreign correspondence be hereafter reported to the grand lodge for its concurrence, we heartily endorse and recommend its adoption by this grand lodge, and in so far as the printing of the said correspondence is concerned, we are of the opinion that the same should not hereafter be published unless ordered by this grand lodge at its annual session. We are further of the opinion that Past Grand Master Gabriel Bouck is entitled to the thanks of this grand lodge for his able report, and we fully concur in the same and recommend its adoption in full by this grand lodge.

The special committee on Masonic relief submitted their report embracing the text of the proposition and accompanying argument

which they had sent to all the grand lodges in the country, and while unable to report a general success were of the opinion that the conviction of the necessity of some such plan of relief was growing, and that that or something similar would eventually be adopted. Nebraska had adopted it with slight modification, and Missouri and Montana and one or two other jurisdictions had it under consideration for future action.

The committee seem impressed with the idea that somehow the proposition had not had a fair show before the fraternity or the result would have been different, but that it seemed almost impossible to get it even before the body of a grand lodge. They say:

To illustrate why this is difficult, we will give our experience with the neighboring jurisdiction of Illinois, in which some such regulation seems doubly necessary, from the fact that some portion of its lodges refuse to care for "the stranger within their gates," unless expenses are guaranteed, while others refuse to care for their own members in distress abroad. The chairman of your committee attended the last session of its grand lodge for the purpose of seeing that the matter was properly brought before them. He found that the grand master, in his address, had briefly alluded, adversely, to our circular without even stating what the proposition was. The *allusion* was referred to the committee on jurisprudence, which had already prepared but not presented, their report adversely. After urgent solicitation, your chairman was reluctantly granted a hearing before the committee, and ascertained that not a member of it had seen the circular, or the proposition, upon which they were reporting. And the grand lodge, when it voted to sustain the adverse report, knew no more upon what they were voting than did the committee when it prepared it.

The distinguished chairman, Past Grand Master SWAIN, seems to have labored under a misapprehension, if not as to the reluctance of the committee to grant him a hearing, then certainly as to the ignorance of the committee respecting the circular and its contents. They had all become familiar with the proposition through the report on correspondence—of which all of them receive advance sheets—where it was reproduced in our notice of Connecticut, after which the action of every grand lodge by which it had been received was noted and recorded throughout the alphabetically arranged review. If Bro. Swain thought he found a disinclination on the part of the Illinois committee to discuss the subject to a finish, whatever of reality there was in his discovery must be attributed to the natural constraints imposed by hospitality towards a welcome and valued guest; it could not be attributable to ignorance.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; dedicated the new hall and apartments of LaFayette Lodge in Ivanhoe Temple on the first night of the session, with an oration by Past Grand Master LITTLEJOHN: negated as fraught with temptation to intrigue and espionage, a proposed amendment to permit the withdrawal of a

petition at any time before being reported upon, and permitted Past Grand Master CHAPIN to withdraw, on his own motion, a resolution offered by him in 1894 to rescind the authority given the grand master in 1890, to permit by dispensation the occupancy of Masonic lodge rooms by Eastern Star Chapters.

ALDRO JENKS, of Dodgeville, was elected grand master; JOHN W. LAFLIN, Milwaukee, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no review of correspondence.

WYOMING, 1895.

21ST ANNUAL.

ROCK SPRINGS.

SEPTEMBER 10.

The frontispiece of this pamphlet is the portrait of NATHANIEL R. DAVIS, who was grand master during the years 1887 and 1888. Three others are distributed among its pages—those of JAMES H. HAYFORD, grand master in 1879 and 1880; JOHN C. DAVIS, grand master in 1893, and JETHRO T. HOLLIDAY, grand master in 1894.

This jurisdiction has abandoned the luxury of a diplomatic corps.

In his brief but comprehensive address, Grand Master HOLLIDAY states that directly after assuming the duties of his office his attention was directed to the action of the Grand Lodge of Montana, which we noted last year, looking to securing a waiver of jurisdiction from Wyoming over the territory embraced in the Yellowstone National Park, with a view to attaching it to the territory of Montana for Masonic purposes. After copying the text of the Montana resolutions, he says:

Some three or four months afterwards the grand secretary of Montana, as chairman of the committee on correspondence, asked for my views on the question. In answer to this letter, I inquired if there had been any one residing or staying temporarily as United States employees, or employees of the Park Hotel Company, within the boundaries of Wyoming made Masons in the Livingston lodge, and objecting to any infringement on our territory. The answer was that there had not been any; that all persons residing in the Park who had been made Masons in the Livingston lodge were from within the boundaries of Montana. He also said in substance that persons employed in the Park were only there temporarily; that it was held in some quarters that those in the naval and military service might apply anywhere for membership, and that very few had been admitted as members of Livingston Lodge No. 32. Upon receipt of said

letter I requested our right worthy grand secretary to reply thereto, which he informs me he did by answering each point contained therein, to which no answer has been returned. I am opposed to sundering our well defined jurisdiction over any portion of our territory embraced within the jurisdictional limits of our state, and have incorporated herein and submit the foregoing for such fraternal action as you may in your wisdom deem expedient and necessary to maintain our jurisdictional rights and at the same time treat our northern sister with due Masonic courtesy.

Among the five decisions reported by the grand master is the following:

2. A man who resided in this town for several years went to Scotland, where he stayed less than one year, and while in Scotland was made a Master Mason. He has again taken up his residence here, and has a dimit from the lodge that conferred the degrees. What is his standing as a Mason, and how long before he can petition for membership here?

Answer.—His standing is the same as any other non-affiliate, and he can petition at any time.

This approved decision is in accord with Illinois precedents.

The following shows that it takes the joint action of four parties to effect so simple a matter as a waiver of jurisdiction over a resident of Colorado in favor of a Wyoming lodge:

January 25 I granted a dispensation to Cheyenne Lodge No. 1 to receive and act upon the petition of a citizen of Colorado. The lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided waived its rights in favor of the Cheyenne lodge, and the grand master of Colorado gave his sanction to the action of the Colorado lodge.

At this rate it will soon require an international congress to help a Mason to sneeze in this country.

Through the committee on address the grand lodge asserted its jurisdiction over inhabitants of the Yellowstone Park and refused to waive the same, and extended recognition to the United Grand Lodge of Victoria.

On the report of the committee on jurisprudence the following was adopted:

1. We are of the opinion that the action of the grand master, in suspending Bro. Donald McPhail, was in strict accordance with Masonic law, and within the scope of his powers as M.W. grand master.

2. After careful examination of Masonic law, we are of the further opinion that the grand lodge has authority to approve, reverse, or modify the finding or sentence, or both finding and sentence, of the lodge, or it may refer the case back to the lodge for a new trial, or the grand lodge may assume original jurisdiction and proceed with the trial *de novo*.

On the recommendation of the same committee the Wisconsin relief proposition was adopted as an amendment to the constitution; but the following was negatived by a vote of nearly three to one:

Your committee to whom was referred the resolution introduced by Bro. George Barton, beg leave to report that they approve the general sentiments therein expressed, and return said resolution with the recommendation that it be adopted, and with the further recommendation that section 49 of the by-laws be repealed, our understanding of the effect of such repeal being that a subordinate lodge could not be opened without the master or one of the wardens shall be present.

It was appropriate that at its twenty-first annual communication the following evidence of its having attained its majority should be engrafted on the Wyoming constitution:

Resolved, No brother shall be eligible to hold office in this grand lodge who is not at the time of election or appointment a member of said grand lodge in this jurisdiction, except it be to the office of grand tyler, and no brother shall be eligible to the office of grand master, deputy grand master, or grand warden, who has not been duly elected and installed as master, and has presided over a subordinate lodge, chartered by this grand lodge, and no grand officer shall officiate in any station to which he is elected until he has been legally installed.

Subsequently it was deemed best to adopt the following in order to preserve eligibilities acquired before the adoption of the amendment:

Resolved, That it is contrary to Masonic principles that laws should be enacted retroactive in their application, and, therefore, that article 5 of the constitution, as amended this day, does not apply to any member or officer of the present grand lodge, but all present officers and members of the present grand lodge shall continue to be members of this grand lodge, and are eligible to election or appointment as officers of this grand lodge notwithstanding such amendment; and be it

Resolved, That said amended article 5 shall be so construed and shall apply only to those where exceptions hereafter arise.

Sheridan was successful over Rawlins in the contest for the next place of meeting, and shortly before closing the grand lodge accepted an invitation to banquet with the local fraternity.

FENNIMORE CHATTERTON, of Rawlins, was elected grand master; WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (168 pp.) is as usual by Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL, and has the increasingly assured strength which comes of experience. Illinois for 1894 is included in his review. He commends the action of the grand lodge in the trespass case between Wabansia and Macomb Lodges, but thinks some system might be evolved which would enable any lodge to ascertain on short notice whether or not a petitioner had been rejected by a lodge within the same grand jurisdiction. We know of no plan except that of Pennsylvania, under which a lodge is required before acting on a petition to make inquiry of the grand secretary, who keeps a black-book.

Under Colorado Bro. KUYKENDALL talks of his alleged Masonic skepticism, and Bro. GREENLEAF'S despair of his ultimate conversion:

He thinks our conversion to a belief in the cobwebs of a misty past and all the intangibles is as far off as ever. Still there is a ray of hope in his opinion. We assure our brother that our conversion is a very simple matter. So far as the extreme antiquity of our present Masonry is concerned, we have encountered no evidence whatever that it existed for any great length of time prior to 1717, and not then in the form now so familiar to Masons. We have known men who had related stories so often having no foundation in fact that they finally came to believe they were really true. Legends having a small foundation on which to hang them have, as they came down through the ages, been added to and embellished until they would not be recognized by those who were supposed to have originated the event. It is a weakness of human nature to change all things, and we believe great labor has been bestowed upon the question of how to find something that will be definite and convincing that our speculative Masonry extended away back of the organization of the Grand Lodge of England. We are skeptical on the subject for many reasons; among them will mention a few. It is claimed that our speculative Masonry and a great number of lodges existed prior to that date. It seems very singular that only three participated in the organization of that grand lodge, and there seems to be no account or record of what became of the others. It is also singular that no Masonic antiquarian or others have been able to find any records or documents pertaining to any one of the great number of lodges running back, as it is said by some, to Solomon, in which our speculative Masonry cuts any figure whatever. Dr. Anderson is cited by our brother and others as knowing all about it. It is singular he preserved no records or documents to verify his accounts of Masonic conditions at that time, if he ever possessed them, which is doubtful. We find him in 1721 presenting his constitution to the grand lodge, the old charges of a Freemason being included. In 1722 the grand lodge approved them. Between the latter date and 1758 he must have had a change of heart concerning the charges, as we find him presenting them, with many changes of phraseology and additions, for approval by grand lodge, but it refused to do so, although our brother says it did, while others say not. That looked bad then, and worse now, for it discredited him as the founder of any as connected with our Masonry. No, my brother, however much we respect your ability, Masonic knowledge, and labor to find something tangible to hang a hope upon, we believe the time has passed, and it is now too late to dig up old letters and papers, the authority of which will be doubted, and especially if only a paragraph here and there is presented for dissection. We are satisfied with Masonry as it is. Its principles have always existed. We care not whether it is fifty years or one thousand years old, so long as its principles remain intact and it continues to be a great factor in the amelioration of the human race.

We should be glad to copy his "conclusion" entire, but cannot afford the space at present.

ENGLAND, 1896.

At the quarterly communication of December 4, 1895, WILLIAM WITHER BRAMSTON BEACH, M.P. provincial grand master for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight as grand master, Bro. SQUIRE B. BANCROFT, P.M. Universal Lodge No. 181, London, nominated the PRINCE OF WALES, grand master, for re-election, in the following graceful speech:

Most Worshipful grand master in the chair, and brethren, you grant me a privilege, which as it were ties my tongue, for so poor a straggler in the ranks as myself could not dare to extol our august leader; but in my just humility I am not blind to the brotherhood of Freemasonry, which permits me the distinguished honor in grand lodge of nominating our illustrious and most worshipful grand master, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to again fill that exalted post. I will only venture to add in the Masonic word of Shakespeare, "His worth is warrant for his welcome here," for it may be truly said of us, and all of us that our humble duty towards the Prince is only equalled by our loyal affection for the brother.

For the purpose of bringing the jurisdiction of the colonial board under the jurisdiction of the board of general purposes, the book of constitutions was so amended as to abolish the former and substitute a committee appointed by the latter, as follows:

The board shall appoint, from amongst its members, a committee of seven to consider all colonial, Indian, and foreign matters that may be referred to it, whose duty it shall be to report their proceedings to the board at its next meeting. Such committee to be composed as far as can be of masters or past masters of colonial, Indian, or foreign lodges under the English constitution.

An amendment to permit the board of general purposes to go outside of its own membership in appointing the committee, in order to get brethren of colonial experience was beaten on the ground that it would give the board the power to overrule the grand lodge.

At the quarterly of March 4, 1896, the EARL OF LATHOM, G.C.B., pro grand master on the throne, a vote of condolence to the Queen on the death of PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG, husband of the PRINCESS BEATRICE, was proposed by the pro grand master, and unanimously passed.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES was for the twenty-second time proposed and elected grand master.

The report of the board of general purposes, which was adopted, contained the following clauses:

The board has to report that its attention has been directed to the fact that, in violation of the provisions of the book of constitu-

tions, centenary jewels had been obtained for certain members of a London lodge, elsewhere than at the office of the grand secretary. The board accordingly summoned before it the W. master, wardens, and secretary of the lodge, together with the brother, not a member of the lodge, by whom the jewels had been supplied, and who had offered to procure them for a price less than that named in the book of constitutions. The secretary having stated the lodge was not aware the jewels were not procured by that brother through the office of the grand secretary; the brother who procured them was admonished by the board, and the lodge was cautioned not to permit further purchases of jewels to be made, except in the manner provided by the constitution.

The board has further to report that it had felt it its duty to suspend from all Masonic rights and privileges for a period of three months a member of a London lodge, for having in violation of rule 202, book of constitutions, given a certificate or recommendation to enable a brother in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

Pursuant to notice, the following, moved by W. Bro. W. F. LAMONBY, P.M. 962, 1924, was put and carried:

That the Grand Lodge of England in quarterly communication assembled, hereby expresses its strong disapproval of the system of canvassing and touting carried on at the annual elections, and earnestly appeals to its members to discountenance and prevent the continuance of a practice which is contrary to the principles and tenets of English Freemasonry.

At the annual grand festival, April 29, 1896, the grand master the EARL OF LATHOM presided.

After so much of the minutes of the last quarterly communication as related to the election of the grand master and grand treasurer had been read and confirmed, the grand director of ceremonies proclaimed Prince ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, etc., grand master for the year ensuing.

The appointment of the EARL OF LATHOM as pro grand master, and the EARL AMHERST, provincial grand master for Kent, as deputy grand master followed, and they were proclaimed as such.

At the quarterly of June 3, 1896, the EARL AMHERST, deputy grand master, as grand master, the twenty-first anniversary of the installation of the PRINCE OF WALES as grand master, was signalized by suspending article 87 of the book of constitutions in order to permit some provincial and district grand masters to confer past rank on brethren in their provinces and districts.

The board of general purposes reported in part as follows:

The board beg to report that it recently came to its knowledge that the St. George's Lodge No. 112, Exeter, had for many years been in the habit of returning as subscribing members, brethren whose subscriptions had been commuted by the acceptance of a consideration in gross, a practice which had been declared illegal by the board

of general purposes and reported to grand lodge at the quarterly communication on June 4, 1873. The board, after a full consideration of the circumstances, has informed the lodge that all such members must in future pay the annual subscription fixed by the by-laws of the lodge in order to entitle them to the privileges of membership.

Two faithful clerks, grown old in the service, were retired on pensions of £220 and £190 respectively.

The sum of £70 was given to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, "to supply the inmates of the Institution at Corydon with coals during the winter season," and five hundred guineas given in aid of a special effort then being made under the chairmanship of the grand master to re-endorse and permanently improve the financial condition of Guy's Hospital.

At a special grand lodge held July 29, 1896, the EARL OF LATHOM, pro grand master, on the throne, the following message from the grand master was presented by the pro grand master, who also moved the accompanying resolution:

His Royal Highness the most worshipful grand master, having considered the application for recognition by the Grand Lodge of England of the new body called the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, as an independent sovereign Masonic authority, and having informed himself of the general state of Masonic feeling in the colony, is of opinion that with a view to promote the harmony and union of the various Masonic bodies there, and to end all sources of difference, the period has now arrived when recognition may be properly accorded, and therefore desires that the sense of grand lodge should be taken on the following resolution, which I now move:

"That, taking into consideration the message of the M.W. grand master, grand lodge requests that His Royal Highness will be pleased to take such steps for the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and for the establishment of fraternal good feeling with our New Zealand brethren as he may consider consistent with the honor of this grand lodge, and with just consideration for those lodges which may desire to retain their connection with the Grand Lodge of England."

In seconding the resolution the EARL OF ONSLOW, Provincial Grand Master for Surrey, said:

Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren, I beg to second that resolution and perhaps for the purpose of doing so I may be allowed to say a few words, having watched the movement of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand from its inception to the present time. You are aware that in all the Australian colonies movements similar to this have taken place, and that in each one of them grand lodge has accorded its recognition to those grand lodges in our Australian colonies. Now, when I was a resident in New Zealand, a movement of that kind was set on foot there, and our brethren in New Zealand asked me to do them the honor to be the first grand master. I communicated with our late grand secretary, Col. Shadwell Clerke, and asked him to in-

form me what were the conditions upon which the Grand Lodge of England usually extended recognition to grand lodges in the colonies, and I was told by him that it was not usual to withhold that recognition where the vast majority of the brethren in the colonies desired to have Masonic autonomy. But I was unable to satisfy myself at that time that such universal or general disposition had been manifested by the brethren of the craft that would justify myself as a past grand warden of England in accepting the post offered me, and to ask the grand master and officers of the grand lodge to extend that recognition. Now I am happy to say that since that time a considerable change has come over Masonic affairs there, and that whereas there had been a considerable amount of ill feeling, owing to some of those lodges which had seceded taking with them charters which belonged to them, and brethren who had not seceded, that had been completely changed, and their frank recognition had been given, and the charters that were taken away were handed back. I think that shows the spirit in which they are conducting the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and that the brethren are trying to carry out the precepts of the craft. Under those circumstances, and seeing that the administration of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is under most eminent brethren in the colony, as well as men most highly respected by the governor, I think the message addressed by the grand master to us, and this resolution moved by the pro grand master—and which I second—ought to commend themselves to the brethren, and for that reason I have the greatest pleasure in seconding the motion.

A long discussion ensued—which is reported *verbatim* as is the custom with our English brethren—and we are gratified at being able to say that the resolution carried almost unanimously. This is the beginning of the end, let us hope, of the distractions from which the craft of New Zealand have suffered since their movement for independence was inaugurated. We judge that the following remarks by W. Bro. J. M. DARGAVILLE reflected very fairly the condition of affairs in the colony:

Most Worshipful Pro-Grand Master: It may not perhaps be regarded as out of place if I, as a colonist of thirty years in New Zealand, rise to give my opinion on this important matter, and I will add my request to the mover of this amendment that he should withdraw it. The value of the resolution itself will be very much enhanced by the fact of its being unanimous, or almost entirely so. The brethren of this grand lodge are called upon to accord free recognition to the New Zealand Grand Lodge. Are you going to refuse it, and then wait a year or two longer, and then and again either refuse it, or reluctantly and grudgingly grant it? I would ask what is the state of things in that colony? As Lord Onslow has stated, the brethren in the colony are now men of whom the fraternity have reason to be proud. At the inception of the movement for a grand lodge it was not altogether so. It was said that the grand lodge arose from the discontent of some. Recognition of the New Zealand Grand Lodge was at that time properly withheld. It is different now. There are thousands of men, leading colonists, connected with the New Zealand Grand Lodge. And what is our position under the English constitution? We are debarred from visiting or recognizing lodges under the New Zealand constitution. We must not visit their lodges, nor are we to permit them to enter our lodges. The existing state of things in New Zea-

land is a reproach to Freemasonry, and the sooner it is removed the better. I think there is no brother here who will doubt for a single moment that recognition will come sooner or later. The question is whether we shall do it now in a free, fraternal spirit, or wait until something more like unanimity in the colony is found to exist. I know the feeling of Masons throughout New Zealand, and I say the rank and file of English Masons there will be delighted; it will afford them every satisfaction that recognition has been extended by this grand lodge to the New Zealand constitution. I will say no more than that it will not reflect on any one of the officials in any way; they are all animated by the best desire in the interest of the craft: but I do entreat this grand lodge, as an old colonist and a Mason of thirty or forty years, not to hesitate any longer, but to carry out the wishes that our grand master has expressed.

We rejoice at a prospect of a happy outcome of the difficulty.

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.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	William B. Main.	John B. Smith.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Loda.....	T. N. Boue.	Frank F. Butzow.	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.....	John Brockmann.	Carl Strack.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
559	Adams.....	Plainville.....	Roscoe E. Stewart.	J. J. Carter.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
749	Akin.....	Thompsonville.....	E. Summers.	J. J. Bundy.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
506	Albany.....	Albany.....	Amos Fletcher.	D. S. Efner.	Friday on or before each full moon.
252	Aledo.....	Aledo.....	John W. Edwards.	James P. Sexton.	*Second Tuesday on or before each full moon.
702	Alexandria.....	Alexis.....	James R. McCall.	Isaac Marks.	Monday on or before each full moon.
752	Allendale.....	Allendale.....	J. W. Smith.	W. F. Courter.	Monday on or before each full moon.
497	Alma.....	Steeleville.....	W. H. Stephens.	A. T. Levick.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
155	Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	R. R. Strickler.	Edwin G. Coleman.	First and third Fridays of each month.
533	Alta.....	Altamont.....	William D. Holmes.	Justus T. Harwood.	Thursday on or before full moon.
840	Alto Pass.....	Alto Pass.....	H. M. Drury.	F. M. Shilling.	Second Saturday of each month.
142	Ames.....	Altona.....	H. L. Weaver.	B. W. Keith.	Wednesday before full moon.
291	Amity.....	Turner.....	C. C. Pervier.	B. S. Williams.	First and third Mondays of each month.
206	Amon.....	DeWitt.....	John E. Norris.	Albert H. Hills.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
457	Andrew Jackson.....	Andalusia.....	Frank E. Harrold.	V. F. Browne.	Tuesday on or after full moon.
590	Anna.....	Corinth.....	Ira H. Huffum.	C. W. Willford.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
433	Annapaw.....	Anna.....	James Norris.	Charles Hayes.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
127	Antioch.....	Millburn.....	Daniel Porter.	Edwin Everett.	Friday on or before full moon.
676	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Wm. J. Oliver.	Alexander Murrie.	Thursday on or before full moon.
642	Appalo.....	Chicago.....	Frank A. Burgess.	D. A. Holmes.	First and third Mondays of each month.
548	Apple River.....	Apple River.....	John F. Campbell.	Stanish Hayes.	First and third Fridays of each month.
717	Arcana.....	Chicago.....	E. M. Maynard.	J. Steward Lamont.	Thursday of each week.
306	Arcola.....	Arcola.....	James Gray.	Homer S. Childs.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
354	Ark and Anchor.....	Auburn.....	Thomas Midwinter.	C. G. Avesey.	Friday on or before each full moon.
378	Arms.....	Waldron.....	John W. Brough.	M. F. Hadsaworth.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
727	Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	J. C. Danforth.	H. H. Hake.	Thursday on or before full moon.
825	Arthur.....	Arthur.....	Charles F. Jenne.	S. B. Baker.	Thursday on or before full moon.
308	Ashtar.....	Chicago.....	Geo. W. McPatrick.	W. R. Constock.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
300	Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	C. R. Mitchell.	W. R. Constock.	Saturday on or before full moon.

531	Ashton	M. M. Billimore	Wm. Vaughan	Saturday on or before full moon
700	Astoria	Thomas W. Price	W. H. Emerson	Saturday on or before full moon
103	Atlanta	S. G. Jarvis	A. M. Waffle	First and second Wednesdays of each month
651	Atlanta	Masked Lee	B. F. Pumphely	First and third Mondays of each month
651	Alwood	W. J. Biggs	Geo. F. Richter	Saturday on or before full moon
589	Auburn Park	Geo. H. Gellispie	J. H. Colvin	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
254	Aurora	F. L. Taylor	A. L. Holt	First and third Mondays of each month
145	Avon Harmony	George A. Tompkins	F. M. Nance	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
572	Bardolph	W. J. De LaMater	A. W. Day	First Tuesday of each month
34	Barry	George Shirk	A. W. Pluke	Saturday before full moon
408	Basso	Wm. W. Watson	B. H. Rowand	Saturday before full moon
614	Batavia	Albert Naegelin	C. A. Palmer	First and third Saturdays of each month
771	Bay City	W. S. Moseley	Wm. Davison	Saturday on or before full moon
744	Beacon Light	Albert C. Ferleke	James A. Low	First and Third Tuesday of each month
822	Beekapad	A. M. Keane	J. S. Rees	Thursday on or before full moon
696	Belle River	F. E. Gilbert	J. S. Cook	First and third Mondays of each month
60	Belvidere	James Fisher	T. W. Pettit	Saturday on or before full moon
305	Bennet	J. P. Banjan	H. C. Wegschold	First and third Tuesdays of each month
52	Benvolent	Frank C. Kulin	Horman H. Schlee	Thursday evening of each week
818	Ben Hur	Isaac Cutler	Geo. E. Fletcher	First and third Tuesdays of each month
297	Benjamin	W. W. McCreedy	A. M. Brawley	First and third Saturdays of each month
61	Bentley	D. R. Bradley	P. H. Shelton	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
619	Berwick	C. E. Piper	Frank B. Pease	Saturday on or before full moon
839	Berwyn	Wm. Montgomery	John C. Klein	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
406	Bethlehem	C. E. Morrill	A. W. Collier	Saturday on or before full moon
359	Blackberry	Austin D. Barlier	Robert S. Gordon	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
302	Black Hawk	George S. Haskell	M. H. Bazzell	Saturday on or before full moon
371	Blaindsville	O. P. Fitzpatrick	George S. Fuhr	First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month
271	Blaindsville	Charles C. Buell	Henry A. Hill	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
171	Blaney	Arch Isrum	W. Lidwell	Friday on or after full moon
48	Blazing Star	F. Rus Grece	W. Lightman	Saturday on or before full moon
118	Bloomfield	Frank H. Blose	H. R. Eason	First and third Thursdays of each month
682	Bloomington	John D. Logan	Jerry E. Ellis	Thursday on or before full moon
67	Blue Mount	C. A. Stokes	Albert Depue	First and third Wednesdays of each month
647	Buceville	Ernie W. Deaty	Geo. W. Timmerman	First and third Mondays of each month
1	Bluffs	George Avery	J. W. Todd	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
1	Bodley	W. A. Washburne	Cyrus Bockck	Thursday on or before full moon
412	Bollen	John Ray	Peter J. Yerley	First and third Thursdays of each month
486	Bowen	John Gillespie	C. A. Schmahausen	First and third Tuesdays of each month
704	Bradford	W. H. Powe	S. N. Haverfield	Saturday after full moon
286	Bradwood	L. T. Watkins	Willis N. Hills	Saturday on or before full moon
791	Bridgeport	Harry L. Fordham	J. A. Koplín	Wednesday on or before full moon
491	Broadlands	J. P. Hogue	B. H. Mosher	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
461	Broomwell			
282	Broomlyn			
634	Buckley			
386	Buda			

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
151	Bunker Hill.	Bunker Hill.	J. H. Bett, Jr.	F. J. Stehlin.	Thursday on or before full moon.
112	Bureau.	Princeton.	Howard G. Gibbs.	N. W. Isaacson.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
683	Burnside.	Burnside.	Peter Jackson.	J. T. Jenkins.	Saturday on or before full moon.
688	Burnt Prairie.	Burnt Prairie.	John J. Conner.	W. P. Cravens.	*Saturday on or before full moon.
374	Byron.	Byron.	John S. Koster.	J. C. Woodburn.	Third Thursday of each month.
237	Caïro.	Caïro.	Frank Spencer.	Norton Renfro.	Second Monday of each month.
47	Caladonia.	Ohmsted.	R. G. Crecehus.	A. L. Blaylock.	Thursday on or before full moon.
792	Calhoun.	Hardin.	C. Lee Wood.	Wm. T. Mortland.	First and third Mondays of each month.
716	Calumet.	Blue Island.	George F. Borman.	H. B. Robinson.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
440	Camargo.	Camargo.	John W. McKinney.	G. B. Haines.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
49	Cambridge.	Cambridge.	James Pollock.	Clarence H. Hunt.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
648	Camden.	Camden.	A. A. Cavins.	L. C. Campbell.	Saturday on or before full moon.
575	Capron.	Capron.	H. J. Puffer.	C. E. Hillier.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
732	Carman.	Carman.	G. W. Howell.	Andrew Kirby.	Saturday on or before full moon.
372	Carmi.	Carmi.	William P. Tuhey.	Henry B. Banks.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
50	Carrollton.	Carrollton.	Frank A. Whiteside.	J. B. Nulton.	First Monday of each month.
442	Casey.	Casey.	W. W. Bruce.	John W. Dixon.	*Monday on or before full moon.
23	Cass.	Beards-town.	Frank M. Fulks.	F. L. Angier.	First and third Mondays of each month.
295	Catlin.	Catlin.	Wm. S. Duff.	Albert Church.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
444	Cave in Rock.	Cave in Rock.	Henry Frayser.	James M. Carr.	Saturday on or before full moon.
124	Cedar.	Morris.	Claude S. Magner.	Edward L. Lott.	First, third, and fifth Tuesdays of each month.
747	Centennial.	Philo.	Thomas M. Wimmer.	W. D. Powers.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
71	Central.	Springfield.	Richard Beet.	Arthur Huntington.	Second Monday of each month.
291	Centralia.	Centralia.	Wm. A. Stoker.	D. B. Robertson.	Friday on or before full moon.
690	Cerro Gordo.	Cerro Gordo.	Geo. W. Dilling.	Melvin Welty.	Saturday on or after full moon.
373	Chambersburg.	Chambersburg.	S. J. Hobbs.	James L. Metz.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
724	Chandlerville.	Chandlerville.	Herman Rethorn.	Ira N. Read.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
262	Channahon.	Channahon.	James H. Smith.	Ephraim West.	Wednesday on or after full moon.
719	Chapel Hill.	Wolf Creek.	John Jack.	J. C. Presson.	*Wednesday on or before full moon.
838	Charity.	Seaton.	W. F. Spence.	T. R. Wright.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
35	Charleston.	Charleston.	T. T. Shoemaker.	G. W. Rosebraugh.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
236	Charter Oak.	Litchfield.	Hugh A. Snell.	Jno. W. Rose.	Saturday on or before full moon.
523	Chatham.	Chatham.	Wm. J. Smith.	R. M. Foster.	First and third Fridays of each month.
589	Chatsworth.	Chatsworth.	Wm. G. Messler.	W. W. Sears.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
429	Chebanse.	Chebanse.	John Burrill.	J. P. H. Prescott.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
468	Cheney's Grove.	Saybrook.	Joseph Jordan.	J. M. Rugless.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
192	Chenoa.	Chenoa.	Marcus M. Lord.	A. H. Copeland.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
273	Cherry Valley.	Cherry Valley.	C. W. Buck.	W. J. Slater.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
72	Chester.	Chester.	Wm. Hartzell.	C. E. Kingsbury.	Monday on or before full moon.
445	Chesterfield.	Chesterfield.	J. W. Armstrong.	T. B. Leach.	First and third Mondays of each month.
437	Chicago.	Chicago.	David Birkenstein.	Nathan Hetter.	Saturday on or before full moon.
603	Clark.	Martinsville.	Harry Gamble.	Jerry Ishler.	Saturday on or before full moon.

158	Clay	Ashley	Otto Thon	Alex. H. Brown	First and third Mondays of each month.
488	Clay City	Clay City	T. F. Shannon	J. E. Coggan	Tuesday on or before full moon.
147	Clayton	W. C. Chambers	W. C. Chambers	J. W. Dickey	First and third Mondays of each month.
680	Cleveland	Jonas H. Stafford	B. L. Shuey	B. L. Shuey	Tuesday on or before full moon.
211	Cleveland	Nicholas A. Silvers	John F. Binns	John F. Binns	First and third Thursdays of each month.
688	Clifton	Peter Wright	H. R. Brickett	H. R. Brickett	Tuesday on or before full moon.
19	Clinton	William J. Bennett	O. L. Duncan	O. L. Duncan	Third Monday of each month.
511	Clintonville	E. C. Hawley	L. G. Clay	L. G. Clay	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
466	Cobden	C. P. Dawson	Charles P. Whitten	Charles P. Whitten	Thursday on or before full moon.
781	Colchester	James Parnall	D. T. Mitchell	D. T. Mitchell	First and second Tuesdays of each month.
792	Colfax	E. F. Mitchell	W. C. Hadley	W. C. Hadley	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
710	Collinsville	Robert Smith	H. C. Schneider	H. C. Schneider	Tuesday on or before full moon.
474	Columbia	J. M. Armin	Arthur S. Irwin	Arthur S. Irwin	First and third Fridays of each month.
819	Columbian	James H. Porter	G. E. Myers	G. E. Myers	Wednesday on or before full moon.
227	Columbus	Dave L. Hair	B. N. Ewing	B. N. Ewing	Second Monday of each month.
641	Comet	Jesse F. Beal	Rudolph Wendt	Rudolph Wendt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
783	Conestantia	Henry Wink	Charles Wiseman	Charles Wiseman	Saturday on or before full moon.
489	Cooper	Charles Thompson	D. Zimmerman	D. Zimmerman	Friday on or before full moon.
543	Cordova	John W. Heaney	W. B. McMahan	W. B. McMahan	First and third Fridays of each month.
295	Cordwain	T. H. Stetler	C. F. Lanham	C. F. Lanham	Saturday after full moon.
808	Cornland	William McKie	G. O. L. Ward	G. O. L. Ward	Saturdays on or before full moon.
817	Covenant	Harris W. Huehl	W. A. Wood	W. A. Wood	First and third Fridays of each month.
666	Crawford	T. G. Athey	Thomas A. Boren	Thomas A. Boren	Tuesday on or before full moon.
817	Creal Springs	Edbert McInturf	R. E. Bowles	R. E. Bowles	First Monday of each month.
329	Creston	J. V. Reese	Henry Cole	Henry Cole	Third Saturday of each month.
763	Crete	W. C. Trowbridge	Henry Shiere	Henry Shiere	Monday on or before full moon.
534	Cuba	F. M. Mosher	Wm. B. Shipes	Wm. B. Shipes	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
188	Cyrus	John S. Grove	Chas. A. Schultz	Chas. A. Schultz	Saturday on or before full moon.
245	Dallas City	William N. Byler	John S. Popple	John S. Popple	Saturday on or before full moon.
742	Danvers	John W. Vance	P. G. Williams	P. G. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon.
556	Dawson	John R. Pierce	Fred F. Handrup	Fred F. Handrup	Wednesday of each week.
643	D. C. Cregier	R. Zimmermann	George O. Dean	George O. Dean	Saturday on or after full moon.
833	Dean	John L. Griffin	Wm. M. Thexton	Wm. M. Thexton	First and third Thursdays of each month.
310	Dearborn	William M. Leiter	Chas. W. Garner	Chas. W. Garner	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
14	DeKalb	Earl H. Hunt	J. H. Rinehart	J. H. Rinehart	Tuesday on or before full moon.
812	DeLand	R. B. Moody	J. T. Merry	J. T. Merry	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
156	Delavan	Arch I. Maclay	H. M. Gillmore	H. M. Gillmore	Saturday on or before full moon.
525	Delia	Foster J. Davis	A. J. Wright	A. J. Wright	Saturday on or before full moon.
461	Denver	C. M. McMillan	Jas. A. Helm	Jas. A. Helm	Saturday on or before full moon.
287	DeSoto	Lafayette Elston	D. MacArthur	D. MacArthur	Friday on or before full moon.
84	DeWitt	James M. Kirk	A. Hodges	A. Hodges	Saturday on or before full moon.
265	Dills	O. J. Reese	R. T. Rives	R. T. Rives	First and third Thursdays of each month.
581	Dongola	Jasper A. Dillow	Chas. J. Davis	Chas. J. Davis	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
253	Donnellson	W. H. Young	H. H. Parks	H. H. Parks	First Thursday of each month.
319	Doric	John F. Lindvall	Peter W. Lill	Peter W. Lill	First Saturday in each month.
361	Douglas	Charles Rembe	U. S. Bright	U. S. Bright	First and third Fridays of each month.
190	Dumdee	U. S. Bright	John Grierson	John Grierson	First and third Mondays of each month.
321	Dunlap	Philip S. Kirk			

LOGGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
234	DuQuoin.....	DuQuoin.....	J. W. Hemenway.....	W. A. Honsel.....	Second Thursday of each month.
302	Durand.....	Durand.....	W. E. Eyer.....	W. B. Norton.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	E. J. Egeman.....	R. A. Paschal.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
672	Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	Daniel W. Hammock.....	Joe W. King.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
829	Edgar.....	Edgar.....	Geo. W. Hughes.....	H. E. Shepherd.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
184	Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	Joseph Danks.....	A. H. Stetson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
169	Edward Dobbins.....	Lawnceville.....	Frank C. Meserve.....	Carl Basse.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
45	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	John M. Armstrong.....	T. M. Crossman.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
149	Emingham.....	Emingham.....	William B. Wright.....	Joseph B. Jones.....	First Friday of each month.
433	E. F. W. Ellis.....	Rockford.....	Geo. W. Billings.....	J. L. Carlson.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
579	Elbridge.....	Ferrill.....	John W. Thompson.....	John T. Fears.....	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.....	W. S. Summers.....	C. C. Skellon.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
117	Elgin.....	Elgin.....	Ole Hanson.....	Thos. E. Lawrence.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
276	Elizabeth.....	Elizabethtown.....	J. Q. A. Ledbetter.....	G. T. Murphy.....	First Thursday after full moon.
246	El Paso.....	El Paso.....	John A. Schofield.....	Geo. R. Curtiss.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
715	Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	W. A. Shirkey.....	Hiram Ingersoll.....	Thursday after full moon.
706	E. M. Husted.....	Roodhouse.....	F. P. Armstrong.....	L. L. Roberts.....	Second Monday of each month.
126	Empire.....	Pekin.....	H. W. Tompkins.....	H. P. Weyhrich.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	George G. Gowdy.....	Martin L. Orr.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
630	Englewood.....	Chicago.....	H. A. Swainzey.....	Frank Sheffield.....	Monday of each week.
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	Joe G. Bunker.....	G. A. Bourland.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
647	Erie.....	Erie.....	Seward A. Eddy.....	R. T. James.....	Monday on or before full moon.
315	Erwin.....	Alton.....	Victor Bruch.....	C. Julius Koenig.....	Monday on or before full moon.
65	Eueclid.....	Naperville.....	Roy A. Mather.....	Geo. E. Royce.....	Thursday before and after full moon.
69	Eureka.....	Milan.....	Charles W. Thatcher.....	R. B. Omssted.....	Friday on or before full moon.
524	Evans.....	Evansville.....	L. Frank Berry.....	Charles Raymond.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
114	Evening Star.....	Davis.....	T. Briggs.....	Thurston Sladbeck.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
170	Evergreen.....	Freeport.....	R. D. Milner.....	W. N. Crompton.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	W. D. Webb.....	John C. Webb.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
97	Excelsior.....	Freeport.....	A. Vernon Hart.....	W. H. Blosser.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
424	Exeter.....	Exeter.....	Rudus Funk.....	S. H. Funk.....	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.....	Jacob Stadler.....	George Wilson.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
350	Fairview.....	Fairview.....	Geo. H. Snydam.....	A. C. Schaeffer.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
601	Farina.....	Farina.....	J. W. Lackey.....	O. S. Rush.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
710	Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	George M. Kincaid.....	A. F. Housman.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
292	Farmers.....	Pellonia.....	F. M. Jones.....	O. S. Rush.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
192	Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Leslie W. Morton.....	Wm. T. Robertson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
89	Fellowship.....	Marion.....	C. F. Holland.....	J. W. Kesler.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
152	Fidelity.....	Medora.....	V. J. Ruff.....	T. W. Whitfield.....	Friday on or before full moon.
842	Fides.....	Chicago.....	G. H. Doymanian.....	I. W. McDonald.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
					First and third Wednesdays of each month.

569 Fieldon.....	Elias F. Brown.....	Frank F. Loelke.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
670 Fillmore.....	Joseph P. Ivy.....	E. H. Richmond.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
831 Findlay.....	Geo. M. Dickson.....	W. G. Frazer.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
585 Fisher.....	C. W. Coe.....	O. Z. Hunsley.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
204 Flora.....	I. H. Southwick.....	C. S. Mitchell.....	First Wednesday of each month.....
614 Forrest.....	L. Bullard.....	B. M. Bullard.....	Second and Fourth Mondays of each month.....
507 Frankfort.....	S. D. Rotramel.....	J. A. Jones.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
25 Franklin.....	W. L. Gillham.....	H. W. Dinsart.....	Second and fourth Saturday of each month.....
294 Franklin Grove.....	Albert W. Grayford.....	Jos. M. Woolington.....	Wednesday on or after full moon.....
58 Fraternal.....	Joseph E. Evans.....	Fred Mueser.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
418 Freeburg.....	Christ Heilichstein.....	O. B. Latzky.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
194 Freedom.....	Camillus McCare.....	Chas. Barnard.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
7 Friendship.....	Thomas Cheatle.....	Oscar Park.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
34 Full Moon.....	Edward M. Clark.....	J. C. Carr.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
189 Fulton City.....	Henry N. Ryan.....	J. W. Wood.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
684 Gallatia.....	Galva.....	Geo. A. Vanpel.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
243 Galva.....	Chicago.....	W. S. Allipell.....	Wednesday of each week.....
141 Garden City.....	Gardner.....	Chas. A. Booth.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
573 Gardner.....	Chicago.....	Charles W. Walduck.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
686 Garfield.....	Chicago.....	J. J. Howard.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
139 Geneva.....	Geneva.....	J. M. Harvey.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
288 Geneva.....	Chicago.....	F. M. Ridenour.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
222 Geo. Washington.....	Childs.....	John B. Hartke.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
182 Germania.....	Chicago.....	P. C. McKay.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
733 Gibson.....	Chicago.....	Richard Boston.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
382 Gill.....	Lynnville.....	L. M. Cruson.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
214 Gillespie.....	Woburn.....	John E. Prater.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
800 Gillman.....	Gilman.....	F. H. Dalton.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
501 Gilman.....	Gilman.....	E. E. Littlepage.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
171 Girard.....	Girard.....	H. Clamahan.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
131 Gokonda.....	Gokonda.....	W. L. Kelder.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
248 Golden Gate.....	Chicago.....	Lee H. Wilson.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
726 Golden Rule.....	Chicago.....	H. A. Allison.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
617 Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	D. C. Ward.....	Friday before each full moon.....
473 Gordon.....	Brayfield.....	Jacob M. Appel.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
724 Gordon.....	Pochantas.....	J. M. Jones.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
670 Grand Chain.....	New Grand Chain.....	L. A. Callaway.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
776 Grand Crossing.....	Chicago.....	J. P. Pierce.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
129 Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	David T. DeViney.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
665 Greenfield.....	Beecher City.....	A. R. Bosworth.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
125 Greenup.....	Greenup.....	Wm. R. Tripp.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
653 Greenview.....	Greenview.....	Jos. G. Wright.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
215 Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Stephen Oliver.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
45 Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	E. L. Godfrey.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
824 Grovesville.....	Dawson's Grove.....	Ben Wilkins.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
352 Groveland.....	Groveland.....	H. C. Johnson.....	Saturday before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.....
778 Gurney.....	Allen Springs.....	George H. York.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
443 Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....		

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
20	Hancock	Carthage	Joseph E. Helfrich	J. C. Ferris	Monday before full moon
731	Harbor	Chicago	Edward Watkins	J. S. Willard	Wednesday of each week
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Chas. F. Biekey	Wm. P. Croxon	Saturday on or before full moon
756	Hardinville	Hardinville	John M. Donnell	John Mulvane, Jr.	Saturday on or before full moon
549	Harlem	Oak Park	R. B. Wilson	J. M. Lovett	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
31	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Eliz. W. Crawford	Wm. L. Alexander	First and third Mondays of each month
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	W. H. Howell	R. N. Pearce	First Tuesday of each month
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	H. D. Crumb	F. S. Brimard	First and third Mondays of each month
369	Harvard	Harvard	L. R. Haack	H. Z. Borgelt	First Monday of each month
588	Havana	Havana	W. F. Taggart	John V. Kelly	First and third Saturdays of each month
840	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	D. A. Clavett	Frank Rowe	First and third Saturdays of each month
924	Hebron	Hebron	Perry W. Wane	Frank Rowe	Saturday on or after full moon
119	Henry	Kennedy	Oscar C. White	E. T. Disosway	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
689	Herrick	Henry	Paul Ziemschen	Magnus Ketcher	First and third Mondays of each month
109	Herrin	Quincy	Robert A. Kiefer	E. P. Behrensmeyer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
689	Herrin	Quincy	Joseph Green	William Kuncie	Saturday on or before full moon
356	Hermitage	Quincy	John Jackson	Wm. A. Perrine	Saturday before full moon
193	Herrick	Monticmo	A. A. McMurray	W. A. Berrin	Thursday of each week
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	Joseph D. Everett	H. B. Chandler	First and third Saturdays in each month
411	Hesperia	Chicago	William Delano	C. K. Robertsshaw	Saturday on or before full moon
251	Hesperia	Hesperia	F. W. Frolich	W. L. Kreider	Thursday on or before full moon
249	Hibbard	Brighton	F. B. Suppliger	F. C. Kibben	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
583	Higland	Higland	A. J. Caster	A. W. Hubbard	Wednesday on or before full moon
301	Hinkley	Hinkley	C. L. Watson	J. C. Barnes	Saturday on or before full moon
857	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Frank Condra	J. C. W. Schroeder	Friday of each week
508	Hiram	Henderson	H. H. Blake	J. E. D. Westervelt	Tuesday on or before full moon
166	Hope	Romer	M. J. Spencer	J. H. Craven	Friday on or before full moon
192	Hope	Ropedale	J. C. Simpson	Wm. P. Askins	Friday on or before full moon
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	B. H. Schulte	Jerry J. Green	First Thursday of each month
363	Horob	Edinwood	W. T. Campbell	John E. Smith	First and third Saturdays of each month
241	Horcon	Rochele	E. A. Ward	J. E. Spring	Tuesday of each week
555	Humbolt	Ottawa	Albert F. Schoch	B. W. McHenry	First and third Tuesdays of each month
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	C. W. Beach	G. W. Harris	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
136	Huntsville	Huntsville	William L. Bishop	Charles A. Riggs	Saturday on or before full moon
696	Hutton	Diona	J. V. Hosney	J. A. Steel	Monday on or before full and new moon
273	Illinois	Peoria	H. C. Bestor	Chas. T. Tapping	Saturday on or before full moon
163	Illinois Central	Amboy	W. A. Green	W. B. Vaughan	Fourth Tuesday of each month
679	Illinois City	Burlato Prairie	William H. Kiskler	William Drury	First and third Mondays of each month
521	Illinois City	Illinois City	B. J. Darrell	David Johnson	Saturday before full moon
327	Industry	Industry	James A. Butcher	T. Z. Creel	Thursday on or before full moon
691	Iola	Iola	Samuel Marshall	C. W. Reiley	Saturday on or before full moon

312	Iconic	Decatur	E. D. Mattes	J. S. McClelland	Second Monday of each month.
213	Ipava	Ipava	J. W. Quillin	L. M. VanHorn	Saturday on or before full moon.
453	Irvig	Irvig	C. B. McKinney	L. L. Gregory	Saturday on or before full moon.
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	E. J. Scarborough	W. S. Amlin	Wednesday on or before full moon.
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	W. E. Crane	T. J. Bronson	First and third Thursdays of each month.
510	J. D. Moody	Ilka	J. A. Hindman	Norman Driassbach	Friday on or before full moon.
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	M. V. B. Montgomery	J. C. Tucker	Wednesday on or before full moon.
480	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Frank M. Long	Geo. E. Branch	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Charles E. Miner	Jno. C. Gaskill	Monday on or before full moon.
90	Jerusalem	Aurora	Louis L. Smith	C. C. Nichols	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
318	J. L. Anderson	Angusta	Fred R. Gridson	G. H. Slingerland	Thursday on or before full moon.
278	Jo Daviess	Warrren	Chas. E. Morton	John H. Thornton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
111	Jonesboro	Johnsons ville	William M. Alvis	Edward M. Turner	First and third Saturdays of each month.
706	Joppa	Cowden	Wm. H. Peak	Wm. A. Kelley	Thursday on or before full moon.
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Henry Askins	J. B. Torrance	Wednesday on or before full moon.
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Fayette S. Hatch	C. F. Whitmore	Saturday on or before full moon.
280	Kansas	Kansas	W. S. Brown	J. W. Winn	*Wednesday on or before full moon.
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Abram Brown	William N. Beare	First Saturday after first quarter of each month.
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Bernard Dittmer	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon.
340	Kendall	Mr. Auburn	A. M. Bloxam	R. Kimball	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Robert N. Newton	C. E. Moore	Saturday on or before full moon.
430	Kennick	Mound Station	A. J. Hunsaker	W. Van Wey	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
804	Kensington	Chicago	James Wares	H. A. Wray	Wednesday on or before full moon.
800	Kenwood	Chicago	C. C. Jackson	Wm. H. Cheshire	Monday of each week.
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	A. T. Boyle	E. S. Good	Thursday of each week.
639	Key-stone	Chicago	Wm. C. Clausen	John L. Wexhe	First and third Fridays of each month.
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	John Smith	A. R. Pollock	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Geo. W. Lawrence	W. G. Smith	First and third Thursdays of each month.
197	King Solomon	Kane	Amos Irwin	T. F. Williams	Wednesday on or before full moon.
206	Kingston	Fairweather	L. M. Morrison	Wm. D. Gamble	Saturday on or before full moon.
398	Kimnudy	Kimnudy	A. M. Allen	Ellis Wolfe	Saturday on or before full moon.
402	Kishwaukee	Kineston	Frank C. Poust	H. E. Cole	First and third Tuesdays in each month.
61	Lacoin	Lacoin	Elijah D. Richmond	M. W. Rowley	Thursday on or before full moon.
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	Tiffin Jinks	Horace C. Wolfe	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
750	La Grange	La Grange	C. W. Smith	James A. Hicks	Thursday on or before full moon.
105	La Harpe	La Harpe	Chas. B. Ward	W. F. Miller	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
736	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	S. Beam	Geo. W. Duncan	Saturday before full moon.
730	Lake side	Chicago	Has. J. Macfarlane	John M. Parker	Thursday on or nearest full moon.
774	Lake View	Chicago	C. A. Sandke	Geo. H. Frizzell	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.
658	Lambert	Quincy	Frank S. Wood	Joseph Rambo	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
289	Lambert	La Moille	John Leon	Allan Shantz	Friday on or before full moon.
421	Lamar	Lamar	A. Reed Staley	Edwin C. Franck	First and third Thursdays of each month.
121	Lancaster	Classford	A. L. Farnestock	F. M. Taylor	Friday on or before full moon.
491	Lanham	Chicago	Samuel E. Bliss	John Hosbury	Friday of each week.
267	La Prairie	Chicago	Charles VanNostall	Arlington Taylor	Third Monday of each month.
269	Lavelle	Chicago	C. C. Vetter	D. C. Duncan	Saturday on or after full moon.
815	Lawn	Chicago	H. L. Whitaker	W. P. Bishop	Wednesday of each week.

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	William J. Burns	Morris Perkins	Wednesday on or before full moon.
100	Lebanon	Lebanon	C. J. Reiter	Fred Besold	Tuesday on or before full moon.
116	Lee Center	Lee Center	James E. Gray	Ed. Reedy	Friday on or before full moon.
538	Leeland	Leeland	A. H. Dule	W. H. Miller	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
174	Leona	Leona	Orrin J. Wilsey	John H. Hornig	Wednesday on or before full moon.
788	Leonia	Leonia	T. J. Diehl	N. S. McDonnell	Saturday on or before full moon.
221	Leonia	Leonia	C. A. Buck	T. P. Manning	Tuesday on or before full moon.
557	Lesning	Chicago	Michael A. Kroll	A. G. Meussing	First and third Tuesdays in each month.
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	William H. Booth	R. P. Van Lan	Wednesday on or before full moon.
101	Lewistown	Lewistown	Walter A. Davidson	M. P. Ahm	Friday on or before full moon.
482	Lexington	Lexington	A. B. Davidson	M. P. Gray	Thursday on or before full moon.
380	Liberty	Liberty	James Hogenah	A. L. Enlow	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	F. W. Heath	E. H. Groves	Wednesday on or before full moon.
135	Lima	Lima	F. M. Jacobs	H. B. Whitney	Thursday on or before full moon.
611	Lindsay Park	Chicago	Edward R. Moffat	Charles J. Roe	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Henry Finkeldyugh	J. E. McManus	Wednesday on or before full moon.
705	Litchfield	Litchfield	P. M. Coyell	H. L. Ritchie	First and third Fridays of each month.
371	Livingsston	Livingsston	John R. Oughton	Frank W. Ford	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
150	Lodi	Lodi	Joseph Jones	Lee E. Graham	Saturday on or before full moon.
538	Lockport	Lockport	Stephen W. Dowse	Wm. C. Fisher	Wednesday on or before full moon.
623	Lockport	Lockport	A. DeBarr	A. B. Leeper	First and third Thursdays of each month.
210	Lodge	Cyanenco	Charles E. Clark	J. W. Harper	Saturday on or before full moon.
552	Londonderry	Londonderry	John H. Wagner	D. A. Sweigle	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
106	Long Point	Long Point	B. F. Colebaker	B. S. Ramsay	Second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.
751	Louisville	Louisville	Ben Hague	B. D. Monroe	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
231	Louisville	Barrington	C. H. Kendall	A. T. Cluse	Thursday on or before full moon.
228	Lovington	Lovington	C. H. McCoy	S. F. Hodgson	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
2750	Lovington	Lovington	Wm. H. Shaw	S. P. Holt	Saturday on or before full moon.
132	MacArthur	MacArthur	L. H. Rogers	N. Campbell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
1	Macomb	Macomb	James W. Bailey	S. P. Brewster	Saturday on before full moon.
18	Macomb	Macomb	William A. Dixon	Guy P. Lewis	First Friday of each month.
560	Madison	Decatur	F. W. Burkholder	L. P. Alsop	Friday on or before full moon.
822	Madison	New Douglas	C. E. Phelps	John A. Stout	First and third Monday of each month.
105	Madison City	Harvey	R. W. Spenser	W. B. Mills	First and third Saturday of each month.
223	Madonia	Madonia	C. O. Fahr	F. S. Bryan	Monday on or before full moon.
154	Malone	Malone	Jacob P. Schwartz	J. S. Hartman	Thursday on or before full moon.
229	Makanda	Makanda	John R. Brown	E. H. Maime	Tuesday on or before full moon.
229	Manchester	Manchester	J. A. McComas	W. H. Hookinson	First and third Wednesday of each month.
176	Mantto	Mantto	H. P. D. Spilver	Wm. Clemans	Second and fourth Monday of each month.
573	Mansfield	Mansfield	Wm. Burkhalter	James Hobkirk	First and third Saturdays of each month.
300	Maquon	Maquon	Wm. E. Miller	Joseph Welling	Saturday on or before full moon.
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	H. W. Richardson	F. L. Sheldon	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
136	Marionette	Marionette			

355	Marine	Oscar H. Gehrs.	I. H. Elbring	Wednesday on or before full moon
356	Marion	J. W. Johnson	F. L. Merritt	First and third Wednesdays of each month
431	Marion	James R. Morgan	C. H. Stonebraker	Tuesday on or before full moon
416	Marselles	John M. Perrill	W. H. Walker	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
133	Marshall	M. A. Wallace	Wm. T. Hollenbeck	Wednesday on or before full moon
491	Martin	M. J. Pratt	E. S. Pugh	First Saturday of each month
217	Martin	J. A. Edison	S. S. Pugh	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
417	Mason	C. A. Glaze	Isaac S. Reed	Wednesday on or before full moon
265	Mason City	Charles F. Walsh	J. F. Culp	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
173	Matteson	Fredrick W. Werner	John B. Fithian	First and third Tuesdays of each month
300	Mattoon	Joseph Withington	James L. Scott	First and third Mondays of each month
718	May	S. H. Steery	Sylvanus Story	First and third Mondays of each month
694	May	S. G. Lester	B. L. Richards	First and third Mondays of each month
856	Mazon	George P. Thomas	Frank E. Hewitt	Saturday on or after full moon
136	McHenry	Wm. A. Crisky	John Evanson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
466	McLean	James D. Halse	D. F. Sterling	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
326	Mechanicburg	C. A. Hall	D. F. Isaacs	Thursday on or before full moon
811	Melvin	Bart Holme	J. D. Carroll	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
449	Mendon	Gezsham G. Lohr	Jacob R. Urech	Saturday on or before full moon
176	Mendota	Jacob Schelchenheim	Robert N. Crawford	Second Tuesday of each month
183	Meridian	James M. McCredie	Jas. S. Spaulding	First and third Wednesdays of each month
363	Meridian Sun	R. L. Heydecker	O. S. Dentler	Saturday on or before full moon
283	Metoeur	Daniel Dickson	Geo. H. Whitcomb	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
91	Metropolis	James L. Elliott	L. C. Flanagan	First Monday of each month
566	Miles Hart	E. L. McLain	A. M. Blythe	Wednesday on or before full moon
168	Milford	Wm. H. Moggs	C. H. Dawson	First and third Thursdays of each month
345	Milledgeville	T. P. Tuth	D. C. Busell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
273	Milton	J. A. Miller	C. F. Thurman	Saturday before each full moon
273	Miners	W. W. Stillman	C. J. Bench	First and third Fridays of each month
358	Minooka	William A. Thayer	David G. Crook	First and second Thursdays of each month
150	Mississippi	George W. Johnson	Franc H. Jenks	First and third Thursdays of each month
85	Mitchell	W. T. Vaughan	S. K. Burton	Tuesday on or before full moon
110	Mithra	F. H. Raessler	August Kolbitz	First and before Wednesdays of each month
768	Mizpah	James Price	Syvester Gaunt	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
481	Momence	B. L. Tabler	W. D. Lane	First and third Thursdays of each month
522	Monfort	E. C. Schooley	Geo. D. Leattor	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
37	Monmouth	Daniel Q. Webster	D. D. Dunkle	First and third Tuesdays of each month
724	Morning Star	C. W. Hollisworth	Geo. W. Greves	First and third Tuesdays of each month
681	Morris	A. J. Weinel	C. M. Eike	Saturday on or after full moon
651	Morrisville	George C. Jones	H. C. Bohn	Wednesday on or before full moon
122	Mound	J. C. McBride	John M. Bradley	First Tuesday of each month
180	Moweaqua	Benj. F. Ribelin	James H. Kirkman	Tuesday on or before full moon
656	Mozart	Julius Grieshelm	Wm. Hoffman	Second Tuesday of each month
239	Mc Carmel	Charles Smith	Herman Birkett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
381	Mc Erie	Alex. S. Jessop	W. F. McKelvey	First and third Saturdays of each month
42	Molet	Ferdinand Munch	Chas. M. Henssgen	First and third Fridays of each month
51	Mc. Moriah	Charles A. Ramsey	John Greene	First and third Thursdays of each month

LOGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	A. H. Bell	Geo. J. Castle	First and third Thursdays of each month.
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	P. H. Oyley	J. H. Evans	Saturday on or before full moon
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Morris Emmerson	Joe V. Baugh	First and third Mondays of each month
306	Muddy Point	Trilla	Arthur N. Beads	Henry McPherson	Tuesday on or before full moon
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	James A. White	E. B. Pellett	Monday on or before full moon
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Walter Hanback	Dan. G. Smith	Thursday on or before full moon
795	MYrtle	Chicago	James B. Tallman	A. G. Goodridge	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	David Dalling	F. M. Bishop	First and third Fridays of each month
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	James H. More	A. A. O'Kane	First and third Thursdays of each month
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Adam Wenger	S. Newton	Monday on or before full moon
806	Nebo	Nebo	J. L. Lemmon	D. P. Hollis	Saturday after full moon
279	Neoga	Neoga	George H. Cullum	Cyrus D. Greene	Thursday on or before full moon
803	Nepomset	Nepomset	J. L. Priestman	C. M. Carpenter	First and third Thursdays of each month
59	New Boston	New Boston	M. F. Prouty	Ed. L. Willis	*Saturday before full moon
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	John M. Berry	G. W. Smoot	Saturday on or before full moon
821	New Canton	New Canton	G. W. Burlington	Charles P. Robb	Saturday on or after full moon of each month
336	New Columbia	Ganntown	F. M. Fisher	T. N. Cummins	Saturday on or before full moon
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	James W. Sliton	Martin Camp	Saturday on or before full moon
230	New Haven	New Haven	J. H. Grady	J. L. Greenlee	Saturday on or before full moon
741	New Holland	New Holland	A. M. Cudwell	T. B. Williams	Friday on or before full moon
629	New Hope	Cohn	James G. Snyder	Daniel M. Ball	Saturday on or before full moon
369	Newman	Newman	Thomas Ruitford	E. B. Brooks	Saturday on or before full moon
218	New Salem	New Salem	B. O. Manker	W. R. Hooper	Wednesday on or before full moon
216	Newtown	Newtown	W. H. Lathrop	H. D. Yelvington	*Saturday on or before full moon
714	Newtown	Pilot	John W. Johnson	C. N. Pickett	*Thursday on or before full moon
362	Noble	Noble	T. J. Decker	W. M. Craigmyle	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	E. E. Mallory	J. L. Manning	Wednesday on or before full moon
473	Nokomis	Normal	R. L. Fleming	George Champlon	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
757	Normal Park	Normal Park	Lincoln P. Goodhue	R. S. Wilson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
631	Normal Park	Normal Park	W. A. Colton	B. C. Bronesa	First and third Saturdays of each month
169	Nunda	Nunda	J. F. Huffman	M. B. Fitch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
219	Oakland	Oakland	John Rutherford	M. J. Saphew	Friday on or before full moon
634	Oblong City	Oblong	Zach Wirt	Ed. Hull	Saturday on or before new and full moon
40	Ocidental	Ottawa	A. J. Newell	D. Batcheller	*Wednesday on or before full moon
392	Okeee	Okeee	J. W. Heckethorn	R. H. Jamison	First and third Mondays of each month
401	Okelee	Okelee	E. A. Hunter	Chas. E. Axt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
503	Olin	Olin	J. J. Fyke	B. F. Norris, Sr	First and third Tuesdays of each month
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Ernest H. Smiley	A. D. Bunson	Wednesday on or before full moon
754	Ogden	Ogden	Stinson Holmes	J. Waidlich	Wednesday on or before full moon
814	Ohio	Ohio	M. E. Cadwalader	R. L. Russell	Saturday on or before full moon
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	B. F. Hartman	J. W. Part	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Wm. H. Paul	A. S. Bixby	First and third Tuesdays of each month

140	Olney	Jacob S. Freeman	Jacob McNemar	Third Saturday of each month
723	Omaha	H. P. Blackard	S. F. Latimer	Wednesday on or before full moon
305	Onarga	William H. McClain	D. F. Ward	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
337	Onawa	F. Murdock	A. J. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
123	Onawka	Lewis H. Hand	Harry N. Patterson	Tuesday on or before full moon
687	Orangeville	G. I. Cadwell	Chas. Musser	First and third Thursdays of each month
420	Oregon	Geo. M. McKinney	Wm. L. Middlekauff	Wednesday on or before full moon
750	Orel	William Brown	W. W. Reid	First and third Wednesdays of each month
323	Orient	N. J. Cobleigh	Robert Leach	First and third Saturdays of each month
33	Oriental	George W. Wood	Charles Catlin	First and third Fridays of each month
358	Orion	D. A. Hewett	R. M. Curtiss	Tuesday on or before full moon
367	Oxford	H. H. Roberts	D. G. Coe	First and third Thursdays of each month
66	Pacific	E. T. Eads	E. Godding	Thursday of each week
765	Pallatine	George W. Lorenz	F. J. Willert	First and third Saturdays of each month
314	Pallatine	C. Devitt Taylor	L. H. Wilson	Thursday on or before full moon
463	Palmira	T. J. Young	M. McMahon	Saturday on or before full moon
236	Pana	W. W. Powell	Charles Wall	First and third Thursdays of each month
268	Paris	Simon Bisset	Edwin E. Lodge	First Thursday of each month
500	Parkersburg	F. M. Rash	S. H. Barker	Saturday on or before full moon
613	Park	Robert F. Thorogood	Fred J. Donihoo	First and third Thursdays of each month
613	Patoka	W. W. Murfin	T. N. Livesay	First and third Mondays of each month
675	Pawnee	A. V. Tulpin	J. B. Thompson	Saturday on or before full moon
416	Paxton	H. B. Henderson	J. W. Hollembeak	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
379	Paxson	Charles Gabriel	J. W. Hollembeak	Tuesday on or before full moon
823	Pearl	John V. Snow	M. L. Aspinwall	First and third Thursdays of each month
20	Pekin	Fred W. Soady	John Willback	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
15	Peoria	Charles A. Johnson	William J. Steube	First Monday of each month
636	Peotone	Ed H. Fedle	J. A. Ekstrand	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month
574	Peotone	William S. Watson	F. A. Ekstrand	Saturday on or before full moon
95	Perry	M. Buchanan	Harrison Daigh	Wednesday on or before full moon
653	Phoenix	James Jones	G. B. Slack	Wednesday on or before full moon
436	Philo	John Scher Jr	A. G. Brawley	Second Thursday of each month
27	Piana	William C. Johnson	John T. McClure	First and third Thursdays of each month
608	Piper	M. L. Sherman	E. H. Miller	Second Monday of each month
790	Pittsfield	Robert S. Sallee	F. J. Hesley	First and third Tuesdays of each month
526	Plainsfield	W. F. Mottinger	W. W. Dillard	Saturday on or before full moon
461	Plainsview	W. J. Donahue	Henry Bowers	Saturday on or before full moon
565	Pleasant Hill	John Berry	C. Becker	Thursday of each week
700	Pleasant Hill	L. P. Smith	B. L. Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon
478	Pleasant Hill	Louis J. Hammel	W. L. S. Eaton	Saturday on or before full moon
554	Pleasant River	James L. Tyrrell	Val S. Eaton	First and third Thursdays of each month
186	Plymouth	Wear Holmes	L. G. Keady	First and third Tuesdays of each month
304	Polk	William D. Sharp	James H. Gaff	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
782	Pontiac	George E. Warren	James H. Gaff	Saturday on or before full moon
782	Pontiac	J. A. Lutzer	Daniel G. Burr	Saturday on or before full moon
77	Prairie City	John J. Stevenson	Jackson M. Luker	Friday on or before full moon
578	Prairie City	Geo. B. Wilham	Archie Cook	Friday on or before full moon
755	Pre-emption	G. F. Haign		Friday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
587	Princeton	Princeton	Edwin A. Vaughan	T. P. Streeter	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
590	Princetonville	Princetonville	H. J. Cheesman	James P. Carman	Tuesday on or before full moon
231	Prophets-town	Prophets-town	H. A. Sturtevant	John B. Peck	First and third Saturdays of each month
711	Providence	Jefferson	Fred E. Eldred	E. 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	W. C. Franklin	Tuesday on or before full moon
725	Ramkin	Ramkin	John S. Hewins	F. M. Avey	First and third Mondays of each month
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	B. P. Gates	F. L. Wells	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
727	Raritan	Raritan	John K. Livermore	H. D. Herbert	First and third Saturdays of each month
363	Raven	Oswego	L. P. Voss	Geo. W. Cope	First and third Tuesdays of each month
773	Ravenswood	Ravenswood	John M. Northmore	Edw. Grimes	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
427	Raymond	Raymond	Edw. Grimes	J. W. Easley	First and third Saturdays of each month
692	Red Bud	Red Bud	Nelson G. Ziebold	Aries M. Owen	Saturday on or before full moon
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Thos. H. Taylor	W. J. Fern	Wednesdays on or before full moon
687	Richard Cole	Chicago	Robert K. Sloan	William Brew	First and third Thursdays of each month
143	Richmond	Richmond	Richard W. Overton	J. T. Bower	First and third Mondays of each month
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	James Watson	Chas. M. Harrold	First and third Saturdays of each month
816	Ridgeway	Ridgeway	B. G. Brooks	A. P. Lauderbaugh	Thursday on or before full moon
685	Rio	Rio	Alex. Beffin	J. P. Epperson	Wednesday on or before full moon
115	Rising Sun	Grays Lake	Samuel Litwiler	A. W. Thompson	Tuesday on or before full moon
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	A. W. Barker	A. E. Biglow	Thursday on or before full moon
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	R. C. Humbert	E. J. Glancey	Friday on or before full moon
250	Robinson	Robinson	Edwin Rosenbaum	Thos. N. Browning	First Wednesday on or before full moon
217	Rob Morris	Minook	Jacob McChesney	Edwin Harris	First and third Wednesdays of each month
635	Rochester	Rochester	J. M. Bell	H. D. Parker	Wednesday on or before full moon
102	Rockford	Rockford	Thomas D. Reber	Robt. A. Shepleard	First and third Thursdays of each month
698	Rock Island	Rock Island	J. E. Jenkins	H. S. Bollman	First Friday of each month
830	Rockport	Rockport	James H. Ellis	C. R. Wyatt	First and third Fridays of each month
612	Rock River	Sterling	E. E. Brenneman	John W. Niles	First and third Saturdays of each month
74	Rockton	Rockton	John Watts	S. P. Jenison	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
721	Rome	Dix	F. M. Thompson	S. R. Fields	First and third Tuesdays of each month
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Jabez Love	E. H. Randall	Tuesday on or before full moon
519	Rosenville	Rosenville	C. T. Carr	T. B. Bohon	First and third Fridays of each month
527	Rossville	Rossville	H. H. Depler	Chas. G. Kerr	First and third Saturdays of each month
807	Royal	Macedonia	S. P. Ingram	John T. Hunt	Wednesday on or before full moon
9	Rushville	Rushville	David H. Chas.	Geo. T. Whitson	Tuesday on or before full moon
151	Russell	Georgetown	A. Stansbury	William M. Hall	First and third Tuesdays of each month
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	J. J. Ford	A. L. Maxwell	Wednesday on or before full moon
477	Rutland	Rutland	Wm. O. Ensign	Wm. H. Miller	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
338	Saline	Goreville	T. J. McTornack	S. P. Adams	Saturday on or before full moon
361	Sam'l H. Davis	Mt. Morris	D. F. Stevens	T. C. Williams	First and third Mondays of each month

801 Sangamon.	Fisher	S. B. Sale.	H. Lincoln Kelly.	First and third Mondays of each month.
648 San Jose.	San Jose.	Philip Sampson.	S. C. Loblanger.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
528 Saunemin	Saunemin	C. F. Ross.	H. G. Polrath.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
553 Schiller	Carroll	A. L. Schimpf.	R. L. Pasquay.	Last Friday of each month.
73 Scott.	Carlyle	Samuel W. Baird.	Darius Kingsbury.	First Monday of each month.
429 Scotland	Scotland	Warren Newcomb.	A. N. Workman.	Saturday on or before full moon.
450 Scottville.	Scottville	Charles P. Ross.	Pete F. Clark.	Saturday on or before full moon.
443 S. D. Monroe	Birds	L. C. Conover	J. W. Helphingsstine.	Friday on or before full moon of each month.
525 Seneca.	Seneca	Wm. H. Westcott	Christian O. Hoff.	First and third Fridays of each month.
527 Sequoit	Antioch	E. H. Ames.	C. E. V. Patten	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
374 Shaubona.	Shaubona	William Husk	F. A. Frost.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
400 Shannon	Shannon	W. W. Booth.	Daniel Eichholtz	First and third Mondays of each month.
500 Shiloh	Tuskawa	John B. Mackie	A. B. Blake	First and second Fridays of each month.
300 Shelby.	Grayville	Wm. H. Gilbert	George A. Bailey	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
541 Shekiah	Carbondale	J. F. Taylor	James C. Roe	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
529 Sheldon.	Sheldon	John S. Bush.	Geo. S. Hummer	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
539 Sheridan	Sheridan	Albert Gransden	Delos Robinson.	Saturday on or before full moon.
533 Sherman	Orión	W. J. Blodgett.	P. N. Clark	Wednesday on or before full moon.
307 Shiloh	Troy Grove.	Adam C. Gilmore	Henry Meinhard.	Thursday on or before full moon.
663 Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill.	T. J. Cross.	J. B. Rogers.	Thursday on or before full moon.
213 Shipman.	Shipman	Jos. Dodson.	J. F. Sweet	Monday on or before full moon.
582 Shipley	Shipley	Geo. W. Southerland	Charles Dunk	Third Saturday of each month.
761 Shibley	Shibley	D. E. Siverling	Sven Anderson.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
798 Shibley	Shibley	Jas. C. Rice.	L. Williamson	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
247 Sidney	Stewardson	Frank Thompson.	W. M. Hanson	Thursday on or before full moon.
541 Sigel	Spring Valley	T. P. Maulz.	A. L. Seward	Wednesday on or before full moon.
780 Shoam	Chicago.	Frank C. Ralston	John W. Collins	First and third Mondays of each month.
803 S. M. Daltzell	Somonauk	Will. E. Dudley	J. F. Poplin	First and third Fridays of each month.
646 Somontauk	Somonauk	H. F. Hess.	J. H. Woodcock	Tuesday on or before full moon.
467 South Macon	Macon	John C. Behrer	James Boyd.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
602 South Park.	Chicago.	T. Van Antwerp.	C. W. Buckley	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
441 Sparland	Sparland	Albert T. Hey	G. B. Crowell	First Monday of each month.
441 Springfield.	Springfield	Marcus Gerbrick	G. B. Larson.	Thursday on or before full moon.
785 Stanford.	Stanford	John L. Hamilton.	John Beck.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
769 Star	Hoopston	J. S. Montgomery	John C. Winans	First and third Fridays of each month.
166 Star in the East	Rockford	John H. White	Thomas W. Ross	Saturday on or before full moon.
501 Stark	Lafayette	Robert A. Hoxsey.	C. Godfrey	Tuesday on or before full moon.
17 Staunton	Staunton	James A. Farmer.	W. A. Hough	First Monday of each month.
24 St. Clair	Belleville	Warren Bayles.	Edward D. Hart	Saturday on or before full moon.
769 St. Elmo.	St. Elmo.	Constant Brown.	F. E. Richmond.	Second Friday of each month.
32 Stewart	Geneseo.	Herman Struover, Jr	F. E. Hoberg.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
13 St. John.	Peru	David T. Smiley	Thodore Hamer	First and third Thursdays of each month.
63 St. Marks.	Woodstock	Marshall Ozment.	Wm. E. Riggs	Saturday on or before full moon.
456 Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Joseph M. Groat.	John McDaniel.	First Wednesday of each month.
500 St. Paul	Springfield	S. E. Lamb.	James Morris.	Saturday on or before full moon.
408 Stratton	Vermilion	W. B. Wignall.	L. M. Loomis.	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month.
607 Streator	Streator	George T. Chant.		Second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.
Stronghurst.	Stronghurst.			

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
349	Sublette	Sublette	W. R. Owen	Chas. H. Ingrals	Tuesday on or before full moon.
352	Sullivan	Sullivan	S. D. Stocks	S. T. Butler	Wednesday on or before full moon.
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	H. L. Pradfield	J. H. Hewitt	Wednesday on or before full moon.
431	Summit	Harristown	R. O. Vangilder	J. L. Connely	Saturday on or before full moon.
334	Summer	Summer	James I. Wagner	Frank S. Westfall	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
428	Sunbeam	Plano	A. C. Sanders	W. H. Jones	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	Chris. Ohlmacher	N. J. Johnson	Wednesday on or before full moon.
707	Tadmora	Karher's Ridge	F. C. Karber	J. H. Shipp	Friday on or before full moon.
307	Tamara	Tamara	Albert H. Evans	Ezra Woods	Friday on or before full moon.
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	C. F. H. Caribbers	M. J. Coobs	First and third Thursdays of each month.
98	Taylor	Washington	Harry L. Zimber	John Watson	Friday on or before full moon.
46	Temperance	Veolia	Eugene Stapp	Alfred B. Robbins	Friday on or before full moon.
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Thos. J. Ballentine	P. F. Richmond	First and third Mondays of each month.
406	Tennessee	Tennessee	George S. Dodd	William C. Hollins	Last Wednesday of each month.
459	Thos. J. Turner	Tennessee	J. W. Aiken	D. Glasgow	Saturday on or after full moon.
589	Thompson	Chicago	Henry Osterman	Chas. B. Morrow	Saturday on or before full moon.
597	Time	Thompson	Geo. W. Street	W. D. M. Cone	Tuesday on or before full moon.
367	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	M. L. Walker	James Henry	Saturday before full moon.
834	Toledo	Toledo	Rufus H. Smith	Geo. S. Dougluy	First Friday of each month.
301	Tolono	Tolono	G. W. Manley	Levi B. Ross	First and third Mondays of each month.
364	Tonica	Tonica	Geo. A. McFerson	C. E. Jeffers	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
93	Tonica	Tonica	Frank J. Overman	J. E. Hartenbower	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
542	Towanda	Towanda	F. M. Foats	Robert Bell	Saturday on or before full moon.
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	John Warren	D. F. Tilbury	Friday on or before full moon.
810	Tracy	Tracy	Wm. H. Robbets	David Ashe	Tuesday on or before full moon.
482	Tremont	Tremont	Frank Dillon	H. H. Ziegler	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
106	Trenton	Trenton	Louis Blanner	C. S. DeGraff	Tuesday on or before full moon.
767	Triumphar	Chicago	Walter E. Schmidt	J. C. Padfield	First and third Fridays of each month.
567	Trinity	Mound City	John A. Waugh	Edward T. Webster	Friday of each week.
527	Triple	Rock Island	Joseph H. Kerr	Orlando Wilson	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
825	Troy	Venice	Fred Kohl	Wm. B. Pettit	First Thursday of each month.
630	Tuscan	Troy	Elias Burk	C. L. Gibbs	First and third Saturdays of each month.
322	Tuscola	Tuscola	John W. Kagey	Oscar H. Sloan	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
325	Tyran	Springfield	Wm. Bewsher	S. H. Claspin	Third Monday of each month.
427	Union	Chicago	Alfred H. Brooks	Geo. W. Owen	Saturday on or before full moon.
617	Union Park	St. Charles	William F. Swissler	Edward E. Rath	Monday of each week.
148	Unity	St. Charles	E. C. Cook	Geo. W. Owen	First and third Mondays of each month.
157	Urbana	Urbana	David E. Bruffett	Fred Hess	First Thursday of each month.
526	Valley	Coal Valley	Thomas R. Lees	Thomas Corns	Friday on or before full moon.
702V	Vanmeter	Central	Isaac M. Taylor	T. C. Ford	Saturday on or before full moon.

295	Vermilion	Geo. Davenport	Ed Green	First and third Thursdays of each month
116	Vermont	J. P. Marshall	P. R. Johnson	Saturday on or after full moon
157	Verona	W. A. Simal	J. R. Bedford	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
108	Versailles	S. J. Wilson	J. A. Metz	Saturday on or before full moon
584	Versailles	Willour A. Bartlett	E. B. Rhodes	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
150	Vienna	James C. Chapman	Lewis C. Oliver	Tuesday on or before full moon
577	Viola	A. M. Pinkerton	Robt. C. Pinkerton	Thursday on or before full moon
161	Virden	W. K. Bowling	O. R. Rohrer	Wednesday on or before full moon
54	Virginia	R. H. Mann	D. H. Salzensteln	First and third Fridays of each month
81	Vitruvius	Thomas Keates	Louis J. Fischer	Friday on or before full moon
179	Wabash	Joseph Cavins	E. D. Hamblen	Saturday on or before full moon
512	Wade-Barney	W. E. Hausen	Arthur Heifer	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
646	Wadley	O. F. Buife	H. G. Keplinger	*Wednesday on or before full moon
674	Waduck	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
455	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	Chas. C. Crawford	John M. Cherry	Tuesday on or before full moon
421	Washington	Chas. H. Ireland	Enoch Buckingham	Monday on or before full moon
35	Washington	L. T. Phillips	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. A. Schemethorn	W. M. McFarlane	First and third Thursdays of each month
446	Watseka	Frank P. Martin	A. H. South	First and third Wednesdays of each month
662	Watson	Frank Mesnard	L. T. Mautz	Saturday on or before full moon
160	Waubansa	George F. Donaire	C. B. Forrest	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
238	Wauconda	E. E. Gilbert	John Golding	First and third Thursdays of each month
78	Waukegan	J. L. Brewster	Leshie P. Hanna	First and third Mondays of each month
118	Waverly	S. A. Graham	W. A. Jones	First and third Fridays of each month
172	Wayne	Thos. C. Byland	W. E. Cantrall	Saturday on or before full moon
746	Weldon	F. M. Moulton	J. S. Backer	Saturday on or before full moon
344	Wenona	John S. Wolfe	T. D. Judd	First and third Tuesdays of each month
240	Western Star	W. A. Hantz	Edwin A. Kratz	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
263	Wheaton	Robert Dickson	S. G. Patrick	First and third Wednesdays of each month
80	White Hall	S. H. Bundy	F. A. Worcester	Thursday before full moon
842	Williamson	R. Van Der Bogart	Wm. Bauman	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
298	Wilmington	M. L. McDonald	D. E. O'Heron	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
105	Winchester	G. A. Edwards	Eruest Grunert	Monday on or before full moon
322	Windsor	Seymour S. Borden	Hugh S. Lilly	Tuesday on or before full moon
836	Windsor Park	John H. McLaugh	M. L. Weightman	Tuesday of each week
745	Winnebago	August Neusis	John H. Morris	First and third Thursdays of each month
564	Winslow	Daniel A. Campbell	James A. Ellis	Monday on or before full moon
264	Wm. B. Warren	Lyon Karr	James S. O'Connell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
306	William C. Hobbs	J. W. Willis	E. W. Dickinson	Tuesday on or before full moon
502	Woodhull	Wm. J. Lafferty	A. A. Mackey	Friday on or before full moon
841	Woodlawn Park	Charles E. Meerhoff	H. L. Miller	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
773	Wright's Grove	W. E. Sapp	Fred D. Porter	First and third Thursdays of each month
231	Wyandot		E. H. Cornish	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
179	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	J. H. Wrigley.....	F. E. Hartz.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
185	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	T. W. Kepley.....	George B. Boswell.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
118	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	Peter Garrison.....	Frank F. Wilson.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
212	York.....	York.....	J. A. Keller.....	H. G. Hodge.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
635	YORKTOWN.....	Pampico.....	W. C. Stillson.....	Wm. R. Tripp.....	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	Bluffs.....	Bluffs..... U. D.	
Aledo.....	Aledo.....	252	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	486
Alexis.....	Alexandria.....	702	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	514
Allendale.....	Allendale.....	752	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	704
Allen's Springs.....	Gurney.....	778	Brayfield.....	Brayfield.....	741
Alta.....	Alta.....	748	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	386
Altamont.....	Altamont.....	533	Brighton.....	Hibbard.....	249
Alton.....	Piasa.....	27	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	791
Alton.....	Erwin.....	315	Buckley.....	Buckley.....	634
Altona.....	Altona.....	330	Buda.....	Buda.....	399
Alto Pass.....	Alto Pass.....	840	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	151
Amboy.....	Illinois Central.....	178	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	683
Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	516	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	688
Anna.....	Anna.....	520	Bushnell.....	T. J. Pickett.....	307
Antioch.....	Sequoit.....	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.....	648
Ashley.....	Clay.....	153	Cameron.....	Berwick.....	619
Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	390	Camp Point.....	Benjamin.....	297
Ashton.....	Ashton.....	531	Campbell Hill.....	Shiloh Hill.....	665
Assumption.....	Bromwell.....	451	Canton.....	Morning Star.....	734
Astoria.....	Astoria.....	100	Capron.....	Capron.....	575
Atkinson.....	Annawan.....	423	Cantrall.....	Van Meter.....	762
Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	165	Carbondale.....	Shekinah.....	241
Atwood.....	Atwood.....	64	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.....	50
Ava.....	Dean.....	833	Cartersville.....	Williamson.....	802
Avon.....	Avon Harmony.....	253	Carthage.....	Tancock.....	20
Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	572	Casey.....	Casey.....	112
Barrington.....	Lounsbury.....	74	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	285
Barry.....	Barry.....	31	Cave-in-Rock.....	Cave-in-Rock.....	441
Basco.....	Basco.....	618	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	201
Batavia.....	Batavia.....	404	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	600
Bay City.....	Bay City.....	771	Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	373
Beardstown.....	Cass.....	23	Champaign.....	Western Star.....	210
Beecher City.....	Greenland.....	665	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	724
Belknap.....	Belknap.....	822	Channahon.....	Channahon.....	262
Belle River.....	Belle River.....	686	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	35
Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	21	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	523
Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	60	Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	539
Bement.....	Bement.....	36	Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	429
Benton.....	Benton.....	64	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	292
Birds.....	S. D. Monroe.....	117	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	173
Berwyn.....	Berwyn.....	839	Chester.....	Chester.....	72
Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	106	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	415
Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	233	Chicago.....	Accordia.....	277
Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	43	Chicago.....	Apollo.....	642
Bloomington.....	Wade-Barney.....	512	Chicago.....	Arcana.....	717
Bloomington.....	Mozart.....	656	Chicago.....	Ashlar.....	308

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago.....			Chicago.....	Waldeck.....	674
(Auburn Park).....	Auburn Park.....	789	Chicago.....	Waubansia.....	160
Chicago.....	Ben Hur.....	848	Chicago.....	(Windsor Park).....	
Chicago.....	Blair.....	303	Chicago.....	Windsor Park...	836
Chicago.....	Blaney.....	271	Chicago.....	Wm. B. Warren..	209
Chicago.....	Chicago.....	437	Chicago.....	(Woodlawn Pk).....	
Chicago.....	Cleveland.....	211	Chicago.....	Woodlawn Park..	841
Chicago.....	(Lawndale).....		Chicago.....	(Wright's Gro.).....	
Chicago.....	Columbian.....	819	Chicago.....	Wright's Grove...	779
Chicago.....	Constantia.....	783	Chicago.....	Geo. Washington	222
Chicago.....	Covenant.....	526	Chicago.....	Bloomfield.....	148
Chicago.....	D. C. Cregier.....	643	Chicago.....	Clay City.....	488
Chicago.....	Dearborn.....	310	Chicago.....	Clayton.....	147
Chicago.....	(Englewood).....		Chicago.....	Clement.....	680
Chicago.....	Englewood.....	690	Chicago.....	Clifton.....	688
Chicago.....	(West Pullman).....		Chicago.....	Clifton.....	84
Chicago.....	Fides.....	842	Chicago.....	Coal Valley.....	547
Chicago.....	Garden City.....	141	Chicago.....	Golden.....	466
Chicago.....	Garfield.....	686	Chicago.....	New Hope.....	629
Chicago.....	Germania.....	182	Chicago.....	Colchester.....	781
Chicago.....	Golden Rule.....	726	Chicago.....	Colfax.....	799
Chicago.....	(Grand Crossing).....		Chicago.....	Collinsville.....	712
Chicago.....	Grand Crossing..	776	Chicago.....	Columbia.....	474
Chicago.....	(So. Chicago).....		Chicago.....	Columbus.....	227
Chicago.....	Harbor.....	731	Chicago.....	Columbus.....	282
Chicago.....	Herder.....	669	Chicago.....	Brooklyn.....	346
Chicago.....	Hesperia.....	411	Chicago.....	S. D. Morse.....	513
Chicago.....	Home.....	508	Chicago.....	Cordova.....	487
Chicago.....	(Kensington).....		Chicago.....	Corinth.....	808
Chicago.....	Kensington.....	804	Chicago.....	Cornland.....	706
Chicago.....	Kenwood.....	800	Chicago.....	Cowden.....	458
Chicago.....	Keystone.....	630	Chicago.....	Crab Orchard.....	817
Chicago.....	Kilwinning.....	311	Chicago.....	Creal Springs.....	820
Chicago.....	Lakeside.....	730	Chicago.....	Creston.....	763
Chicago.....	Lake View.....	774	Chicago.....	Crete.....	534
Chicago.....	Landmark.....	422	Chicago.....	Cuba.....	235
Chicago.....	(Chicago Lawn).....		Chicago.....	Dallas City.....	742
Chicago.....	Lawn.....	815	Chicago.....	Danvers.....	38
Chicago.....	Lessing.....	557	Chicago.....	Danville.....	414
Chicago.....	Lincoln Park.....	611	Chicago.....	Olive Branch.....	38
Chicago.....	Mithra.....	410	Chicago.....	Evening Star.....	414
Chicago.....	Mizpah.....	768	Chicago.....	Dawson.....	5 6
Chicago.....	(Irving Park).....		Chicago.....	Decatur.....	8
Chicago.....	Myrtle.....	795	Chicago.....	Ionic.....	312
Chicago.....	Mystic Star.....	758	Chicago.....	De Kalb.....	144
Chicago.....	(Englewood).....		Chicago.....	De Land.....	812
Chicago.....	Normal Park.....	797	Chicago.....	DeLavan.....	156
Chicago.....	(Norwood Park).....		Chicago.....	Denver.....	464
Chicago.....	Beacon Light....	784	Chicago.....	De Soto.....	287
Chicago.....	Oriental.....	33	Chicago.....	De Witt.....	261
Chicago.....	(Pullman).....		Chicago.....	Dixon.....	698
Chicago.....	Palace.....	745	Chicago.....	Rome.....	721
Chicago.....	(Rodgers Park).....		Chicago.....	Friendship.....	7
Chicago.....	Park..... U. S. D.		Chicago.....	Dongola.....	581
Chicago.....	Pleiades.....	478	Chicago.....	Donnellson.....	255
Chicago.....	(Jefferson).....		Chicago.....	Downer's Grove..	824
Chicago.....	Ravenswood.....	777	Chicago.....	Dundee.....	190
Chicago.....	Richard Cole.....	697	Chicago.....	Du Quoin.....	234
Chicago.....	Silom.....	780	Chicago.....	Durand.....	302
Chicago.....	South Park.....	662	Chicago.....	Dwight.....	371
Chicago.....	Thos. J. Turner..	409	Chicago.....	Earlville.....	183
Chicago.....	(Tracy).....		Chicago.....	East Dubuque.....	491
Chicago.....	Tracy.....	810	Chicago.....	East St. Louis....	504
Chicago.....	(So. Chicago).....		Chicago.....	Crawford.....	666
Chicago.....	Triluminar.....	767	Chicago.....	Eddyville.....	672
Chicago.....	Union Park.....	610	Chicago.....	Edgewood.....	484
			Chicago.....	Edinburg.....	647
			Chicago.....	Edwardsville.....	99
			Chicago.....	Effingham.....	149
			Chicago.....	Elburn.....	359
			Chicago.....	Blackberry.....	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
El Dara	El Dara	288	Greenup	Greenup	125
Eldorado	Eldorado	730	Greenview	Greenview	653
Elgin	Elgin	117	Griggsville	Griggsville	245
Elgin	Monitor	522	Griggsville	Griggsville	15
Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36	Grove City	Fisher	585
Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276	Groveland	Groveland	352
Elliotstown	Delia	525	Hamilton	Black Hawk	298
Ellis Grove	Kaskaskia	86	Hampshire	Hampshire	443
Elmwood	Moreh	363	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	756
El Paso	El Paso	246	Hardin	Calhoun	732
Elvaston	Elvaston	715	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	325
Enfield	Enfield	677	Harristown	Summit	431
Equality	Equality	2	Harvard	Harvard	309
Erie	Erie	667	Harvey	Magie City	832
Etna	Wabash	179	Havana	Havana	88
Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	580
Evanston	Evan	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	683
Fairfield	Fairfield	206	Hexworth	Hexworth	251
Fairmount	Fairmount	500	Hickory Ridge	Dills	295
Fairview	Fairview	350	Highland	Highland	583
Fairweather	Kingson	296	Hiland Park	A. O. Fay	676
Farina	Farina	601	Hillsboro	St. Moriah	51
Farmer City	Farmer City	710	Hinckley	Hinckley	301
Farmington	Farmington	192	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	837
Ferrell	Elbridge	579	Holcomb	Meridian Sun	505
Fieldon	Fieldon	592	Homer	Homer	199
Fillmore	Fillmore	670	Hopedale	Star	709
Findlay	Findlay	831	Hopedale	Hopedale	622
Fisher	Sangamon	801	Hope	Hopewell	U. D.
Flat Rock	Russellville	348	Hume	Edgar	829
Flora	Flora	204	Huntsville	Huntsville	105
Forrest	Forrest	611	Huntsville	Huntsville	126
Frankfort	Frankfort	267	Illinois City	Illinois City	679
Franklin	Wadley	616	Illinois City	Illinois City	521
Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	261	Indianola	Indianola	265
Freeburg	Freeburg	418	Industry	Industry	327
Freedom	Freedom	194	Iola	Iola	691
Freeport	Excelsior	97	Ipava	Ipava	213
Freeport	Evergreen	170	Iroquois	O. H. Miner	506
Fulton	Fulton City	189	Iroquois	Irving	455
Galena	Miners	273	Jacksonville	J. D. Moody	510
Galesburg	Alpha	155	Jacksonville	Harmony	3
Galesburg	Vesper	584	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	579
Gallatia	Gallatia	684	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	460
Galva	Galva	243	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	394
Ganntown	New Columbia	336	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	713
Gays	Miles Hart	595	Joliet	Mt. Joliet	12
Gardner	Gardner	573	Joliet	Matteson	175
Geneseo	Stewart	92	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	111
Geneva	Geneva	139	Kane	King Solomon	197
Genoa	Genoa	288	Kankakee	Kankakee	389
Georgetown	Russell	154	Kansas	Kansas	280
Gibson City	Gibson	733	Karber's Ridge	Tadmor	794
Gillespie	Gillespie	214	Kenney	Henderson	829
Gilman	Gilman	591	Kewanee	Kewanee	159
Girard	Girard	171	Keithsburg	Robert Burns	113
Glasford	Lancaster	106	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	353
Golconda	Golconda	131	Kingston	Kishwaukee	402
Good Hope	Good Hope	617	Kimmunity	Kimmunity	398
Goreville	Saline	339	Kirkwood	Abraham Lincoln	518
Grafton	Pull Moon	341	Knoxville	Pacific	61
Grand Tower	Lafayette	657	Lacon	Lacon	61
Gray's Lake	Rising Sun	115	LaFayette	Stark	501
Grayville	Sheba	200	LaGrange	La Grange	770
Greenfield	Greenfield	129	LaHarpe	La Harpe	195

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Lake Creek	Lake Creek	729	Meredosia	Benevolent	52
La Moille	La Moille	383	Metropolis City	Metropolis	94
Lanark	Lanark	423	Milan	Eureka	69
La Prairie	La Prairie	267	Milford	Milford	168
LaSalle	Acacia	67	Millburn	Antioch	127
Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	415	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	345
Lawrenceville	Edward Dobbins	164	Milton	Milton	275
Lebanon	Lebanon	110	Minier	Comet	641
Lee Center	Lee Center	146	Minonka	Rob Morris	247
Leland	Leland	558	Minooka	Minooka	528
Lena	Lena	174	Moline	Doric	319
Lerna	Lerna	788	Momence	Momence	481
Le Roy	Le Roy	221	Monmouth	Monmouth	37
LewisTown	LewisTown	104	Monticello	Fraternai	58
Lexington	Lexington	482	Montrose	Prairie City	578
Liberty	Liberty	482	Morris	Cedar	124
Libertyville	Libertyville	492	Morrison	Dunlap	321
Lick Creek	Union	627	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	681
Lima	Lima	135	Moscow	Moscow	457
Lincoln	Logan	210	Mound City	Trinity	562
Lisbon	Orient	323	Mound Station	Kendrick	430
Litchfield	Charter Oak	236	Mount Auburn	Kedron	310
Litchfield	Litchfield	517	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	239
Littleton	Littleton	766	Mt. Carroll	Cyrus	188
Loami	Loami	450	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	331
Lockport	Lockport	538	Mt. Morris	Samuel H. Davis	46
Loda	Abraham Jonas	316	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	87
London Mills	London U. D.		Mount Sterling	Hardin	41
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	Euclid	65
Lynnville	Gill	382	Nashville	Washington	55
McHenry	McHenry	158	Nebo	Nebo	806
McLean	McLean	469	Neoga	Neoga	279
McLeansboro	Polk	137	Neponset	Neponset	863
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	680
Mahomet	Mahomet	220	New Hartford	New Hartford	453
Makanda	Makanda	454	New Haven	New Haven	230
Manchester	Manchester	329	New Holland	New Holland	741
Manito	Manito	476	Newman	Newman	369
Mansfield	Mansfield	773	Newman	Newman	218
Mapleton	Phoenix	663	New Salem	New Salem	216
Maquon	Maquon	530	Newton	Newton	367
Marelline	Marelline	114	New Windsor	Oxford	362
Marengo	Marengo	138	Noble	Noble	456
Marine	Marine	355	Nokomis	Nokomis	673
Marion	Fellowship	89	Normal	Normal	718
Maroa	Maroa	454	Norris City	May	784
Marselles	Marselles	417	Norwood Park	Beacon Light	169
Marshall	Marshall	153	Nunda	Nunda	219
Martinsville	Clark	603	Oakland	Oakland	540
Martinton	Martinton U. D.		Oak Park	Harlem	644
Mascoutah	Douglas	361	Oblong	Oblong City	392
Mason	Mason	217	Oconee	Oconee	401
Mason City	Mason City	260	Odell	Odell	503
Mattoon	Mattoon	826	Odin	Odin	468
Mazon	Mazon	296	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	576
Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	152	Ogden	Ogden	754
Medora	Fidelity	152	Ohio	Ohio	814
Melvin	Melvin	811	Olmsted	Caledonia	47
Mendon	Mendon	449	Olney	Olney	140
Mendota	Mendota	176	Omaha	Omaha	723
			Omarga	Omarga	305

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Oneida.....	Oneida.....	337	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	427
Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....	368	Richmond.....	Richmond.....	143
Oquawka.....	Oquawka.....	123	Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	632
Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	687	Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	816
Oregon.....	Oregon.....	420	Rio.....	Rio.....	685
Orion.....	Sherman.....	535	Riverton.....	Riverton Union.....	786
Oswego.....	Raven.....	303	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	250
Ottawa.....	Occidental.....	40	Rochelle.....	Horicon.....	244
Ottawa.....	Humboldt.....	555	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	635
Owaneco.....	Locust.....	623	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	102
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.....	305	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. E. 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	Sauemin.....	Sauemin.....	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	Seaton.....	Seaton.....	838
Pilot.....	Newtown.....	714	Seneca.....	Seneca.....	532
Pinckneyville.....	Mitchell.....	85	Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	374
Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	790	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	490
Piper City.....	Piper.....	608	Shawneetown.....	Warren.....	14
Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	536	Sheffield.....	Ames.....	142
Plainview.....	Plainview.....	461	Shelbyville.....	Jackson.....	53
Plainville.....	Adams.....	529	Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	604
Plano.....	Sunbeam.....	428	Sheridan.....	Sheridan.....	735
Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	565	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	212
Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	700	Shirley.....	Shirley.....	582
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	286	Sibley.....	Sibley.....	761
Pocahontas.....	Gordon.....	473	Sidell.....	Sidell.....	798
Polo.....	Mystic Tie.....	187	Sidney.....	Sidney.....	347
Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	294	Somonauk.....	Somonauk.....	646
Pontoosuc.....	Herrick.....	193	South Elgin.....	Clintonville.....	511
Port Byron.....	Philo.....	436	Spartanland.....	Spartanland.....	441
Potomac.....	Potomac.....	782	Sparta.....	Hope.....	162
Prairie City.....	Golden Gate.....	248	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	4
Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	755	Springfield.....	Central.....	333
Princeton.....	Bureau.....	112	Springfield.....	Tvriau.....	500
Princeton.....	Princeton.....	587	Springfield.....	St. Paul.....	412
Princeville.....	Princeville.....	360	Spring Hill.....	Bollen.....	805
Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	203	Spring Valley.....	S. M. Dalzell.....	785
Quincy.....	Bodley.....	1	Stanford.....	Stanford.....	177
Quincy.....	Herman.....	39	Staunton.....	Staunton.....	497
Quincy.....	Quincy.....	296	Steeleville.....	Alma.....	612
Quincy.....	Lambert.....	659	Sterling.....	Rock River.....	541
Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	128	Stewardson.....	Sigel.....	554
Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	465	Stockton.....	Plum River.....	554
Rankin.....	Rankin.....	725	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	495
Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	470	Streator.....	Streator.....	607
Raritan.....	Raritan.....	727	Stronghurst.....	Stronghurst U. D.....	349
Raymond.....	Raymond.....	692	Sublette.....	Sublette.....	349

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Sullivan	Sullivan	764	Waldron	Aroma	378
Summerfield	Summerfield	342	Walnut	Walnut	732
Sumner	Sumner	334	Walpole	Tuscan	630
Sycamore	Sycamore	134	Walshville	Walshville	475
Tamaroa	Tamaroa	207	Warren	Jo Daviess	278
Tampico	Yorktown	655	Warsaw	Warsaw	257
Taylorville	Mound	122	Washburn	Washburn	421
Tennessee	Tennessee	496	Washington	Taylor	98
Thompsonville	Akin	749	Wataga	Wataga	291
Thomson	Thomson	559	Waterman	Waterman	738
Time	Time	569	Waterloo	Morris	787
Tiskilwa	Sharon	550	Watseka	Watseka	446
Toledo	Toledo	834	Watson	Watson	602
Tolona	Tolono	391	Wauconda	Wauconda	298
Tonica	Tonica	364	Waukegan	Waukegan	78
Toulon	Toulon	93	Waverly	Waverly	118
Towanda	Towanda	542	Wayne City	Orel	759
Tower Hill	Tower Hill	483	Waynesville	Wayne	172
Tremont	Tremont	462	Weldon	Weldon	746
Trenton	Trenton	109	Wenona	Wenona	344
Trilla	Muddy Point	396	Wheaton	Wheaton	269
Troy	Troy	588	Wheeling	Vitruvius	81
Troy Grove	Shiloh	397	White Hall	White Hall	80
Tunnell Hill	Reynoldsburg	419	Williamsville	Lavelly	203
Turner	Amity	472	Willow Hill	Cooper	480
Tuscola	Tuscola	332	Wilmington	Wilmington	208
Union	Orion	358	Winchester	Winchester	105
Upper Alton	Franklin	25	Windsor	Windsor	322
Urbana	Urbana	157	Winnebago	Winnebago	745
Utica	Waltham	384	Winslow	Winslow	564
Vandalia	Temperance	16	Winterrowd	Mayo	664
Venice	Triple	835	Woburn	Gilham	800
Vermillion	Stratton	408	Wolf Creek	Chapel Hill	719
Vermont	Vermont	116	Woodhull	Woodhull	502
Verona	Verona	757	Woodstock	Saint Marks	63
Versailles	Versailles	108	Wyanet	Wyanet	251
Victoria	A. T. Darrah	793	Wyoming	Wyoming	479
Vienna	Vienna	150	Xenia	Xenia	485
Viola	Viola	577	Yates City	Yates City	448
Virden	Virden	161	York	York	313
Virginia	Virginia	544	Yorkville	Kendall	471

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
200	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	Home	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	91st St. and Commercial Ave.
739	Lakeside	Chicago	3120 Forest Ave.
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	State and 4th Sts.
765	Palace	Pullman	
767	Triluminar	Chicago	227 92d St.
768	Mizpah	Chicago	4341 South Halsted St.
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	76th 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	1308 Cottage Grove Ave.
804	Kensington	Chicago	Henderson's Hall
810	Tracy	Chicago	
815	Lawn	Chicago	
832	Magic City	Harvey	
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Windsor Park
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	
842	Fides	Chicago	

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	Pleiades	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	1249 Madison St.
819	Columbian	Chicago	1523 Ogden Ave.
839	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.....	Evanston.....	
540	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	
557	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	62 N. Clark St.....
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Clark St. and Center Ave.....
630	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. Ravenswo'd Park
779	Wright's Grove.....	Chicago.....	163 N. Clark St.....
784	Beacon Light.....	Chicago.....	Norwood Park.....
795	Myrtle.....	Chicago.....	Irving Park.....
818	Ben Hur.....	Chicago.....	Milwaukee and North Aves.....
	Park.....	U. D. Chicago.....	Clark St. and Greenleaf Ave.

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.....
359	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.....
300	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.....
633	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.....
550	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.....
349	Sublette.....	Sublette.....	Lee.....
531	Ashton.....	Ashton.....	Lee.....
134	Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	De Kalb.....
141	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.....
465	Euclid.....	Naperville.....	Du Page.....
269	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	Du Page.....
472	Amity.....	Turner.....	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.....	Earlville.....	La Salle.....
194	Freedom.....	Freedom.....	La Salle.....
374	Tonica.....	Tonica.....	La Salle.....
384	Waltham.....	Utica.....	La Salle.....
397	Shiloh.....	Troy Grove.....	La Salle.....
417	Marselles.....	Marselles.....	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	Wyandot	Wyandot	Bureau
270	Levi 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.....
735	Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	Mercer.....
828	Charity.....	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.....
406	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.....
	London..... U. D.	London Mills.....	Fulton.....
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....
465	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	Schuyler.....
648	Camden.....	Camden.....	Schuyler.....
796	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	Schuyler.....

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
26	Hiram.....	Henderson.....	Knox.....
66	Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....
155	Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....
185	Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	Knox.....
291	Wataga.....	Wataga.....	Knox.....
320	Altona.....	Altona.....	Knox.....
337	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	Knox.....
448	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	Knox.....
520	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.....
	Stronghurst..... U. D.	Stronghurst.....	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
542	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
84	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
168	Millford	Millford	Iroquois
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois
429	Chebance	Chebance	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
	Martinton	U. D. Martinton	Iroquois
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermillion
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermillion
265	Vermillion	Indianola	Vermillion
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermillion
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermillion
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermillion
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermillion
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermillion
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermillion
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermillion
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermillion
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermillion
	Hopewell	U. D. Hope	Vermillion

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
394	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
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar
408	Stratton	Vermillion	Edgar
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles
179	Wabash	Etua	Coles
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles
688	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.....	Moultrie.....
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.....
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	Illioopolis.....	Illioopolis.....	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.....
544	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Cass.....
724	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	Cass.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*
 TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan
346	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
	Bluffs	U. D. Bluffs	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	Herman	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
20	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	Dills	Hickory Ridge	Hancock
348	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.....
304	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	Hibbard.....	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.....
455	Irving.....	Irving.....	Montgomery.....
456	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	Montgomery.....
475	Walshville.....	Walshville.....	Montgomery.....
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....
670	Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	Montgomery.....
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery.....
122	Mound.....	Taylorville.....	Christian.....
226	Pana.....	Pana.....	Christian.....
310	Kedron.....	Mount Auburn.....	Christian.....
451	Bromwell.....	Assumption.....	Christian.....
585	Fisher.....	Grove City.....	Christian.....
623	Locust.....	Owaneco.....	Christian.....
647	Blueville.....	Edinburg.....	Christian.....
684	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	Christian.....
53	Jackson.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....
180	Moweagua.....	Moweagua.....	Shelby.....
322	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	Shelby.....
392	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Shelby.....
493	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	Shelby.....
511	Sigel.....	Stewardson.....	Shelby.....
706	Joppa.....	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
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberland
133	Marshall	Marshall	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
666	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
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence
447	S. D. Mouroe	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
618	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.....
835	Triple.....	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.....	Muscatiah.....	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.....	Eltis Grove.....	Randolph.....
162	Hope.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.....
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	Randolph.....
497	Atma.....	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.....
64	Benton.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....
567	Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin.....
714	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.....
833	Dean.....	Ava.....	Jackson.....
89	Fellowship.....	Marion.....	Williamson.....
458	Blazing Star.....	Crab Orchard.....	Williamson.....
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth.....	Williamson.....
693	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.....
698	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	White.....
718	May.....	Norris City.....	White.....
137	Polk.....	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	Tadmor.....	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	New Columbia.....	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.....
466	Cobden.....	Cobden.....	Union.....
520	Anna.....	Anna.....	Union.....
581	Dongola.....	Dongola.....	Union.....
627	Union.....	Lick Creek.....	Union.....
47	Caledonia.....	Olmsted.....	Pulaski.....
660	Grand Chain.....	New Grand Chain.....	Pulaski.....
562	Trinity.....	Mound City.....	Pulaski.....
237	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	Alexander.....
840	Alto Pass.....	Alto Pass.....	Union.....

DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T.	REMARKS.
5	Far West.	Galena	Jo Daviess	April 29, 1840.	1845-46.	Charter was never issued.
6	Columbus	Columbus.	Adams	April 29, 1840.	Oct. 15, 1845	Surrendered
10	Joliet	Joliet	Will	Oct. 3, 1841		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. 1864	Suspended.
18	La Fayette	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 2, 1843	May 9, 1847	Arrested.
21	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1843		Surrendered
22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin*	Oct. 2, 1843	1874-75	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin.
28	Monroe	Waterloo	Monroe	Oct. 7, 1844		Arrested.
30	Morning Star	Canton	Pultot.	Oct. 6, 1845	July, 1875	Arrested.
32	Apello	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1845	Oct. 1848	Surrendered
41	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	Oct. 8, 1846	Oct. 6, 1852	Forfeited
51	Reclamation	Nauvoo	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1848	July 3, 1882	Surrendered
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	Oct. 2, 1848	Oct. 27, 1886	Forfeited.
62	Jerusalem	Oregon	Ogle	Oct. 3, 1848	Oct. 1, 1853	Forfeited.
68	Naples	Naples	Scott	Oct. 2, 1849	Sept. 16, 1892	Arrested.
70	Social	Hennepin	Putnam.	Oct. 1849	Jan. 23, 1889	Surrendered
73	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	Oct. 1849	1881-85	Surrendered
82	Metamora	Metamora	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1850.	1859*	Surrendered
83	Froquois	Middleport	Froquois	Oct. 8, 1850	1862-63	No record.
91	Morning Sun	Jerseyville	Jersey	Oct. 8, 1850	1861-62	Surrendered
101	Madison	Upper Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1851	Aug. 16, 1875	Surrendered
107	Payette	Payette	Greene	Oct. 6, 1851	Arrested.	Arrested.
120	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan.	Oct. 4, 1852	1854	No record.
121	Catawact	St. Anthony s Falls	Minnesota	Oct. 4, 1852		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota
163	Westfield.	Westfield	Clark	Oct. 3, 1853	Dec. 20, 1891	Surrendered
167	Oswego.	Oswego	Kendall	Oct. 2, 1855	Feb. 7, 1859	Surrendered
181	Monette	Sullivan	Moultrie	Oct. 2, 1855	May 5, 1879	Arrested.
184	Nebraska	Bellevue	Nebraska*	Oct. 3, 1855	March 9, 1863	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska
186	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island	Rock Island	Oct. 6, 1856	July 27, 1871	Consolidated with Trio, No. 57.
191	Xenia.	Xenia	Clay	Oct. 9, 1856	Feb. 9, 1889	Surrendered
198	Grand View.	Grand View	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1856		Surrendered
202	Sterling	7 Dudley				Annulled
215	Weir	Sterling	Whiteside	Oct. 6, 1856	1861-62	Surrendered
223	Keeney	Six Mile	Madison	Oct. 7, 1856	Jan. 12, 1889	Arrested.
224	Mt. Pleasant	Edgington	Rock Island	Oct. 8, 1856	1870-71	No record.
		St. Anna	St. Anna			
		Farmer City	Farmer City			
225	Owlsco	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.....	Bonus.....	Boone.....	Oct. 6, 1865.....	Aug. 26, 1885.....	Surrendered.....
259 Chemung.....	Chemung.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	1874.....	No record.....
259 New Berlin.....	New Berlin.....	Sangamon.....	Oct. 6, 1868.....	1865.....	No record.....
281 Martinsville.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	May 4, 1874.....	Consolidated with Piassa No. 27.....
282 Alton.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	Oct. 7, 1858.....	1860.....	No record.....
284 Ironquips.....	Middleport.....	Troquips.....	Oct. 7, 1858.....	1861.....	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.....	1883.....	Surrendered.....
317 New Liberty.....	New Liberty.....	Pope.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Sept. 10, 1879.....	Arrested.....
324 Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Feb. 5, 1864.....	Consolidated with Union No. 78 as Waukegan No. 58.....
326 Chemung.....	Chemung.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Dec. 23, 1861.....	Consolidated with Bonus No. 58 as Chemung No. 58.....
328 Crafton.....	Huntley.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	April 11, 1884.....	Surrendered.....
329 Durham.....	Durham.....	Hancock.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	1868-69.....	Surrendered.....
338 Grand Detour.....	Grand Detour.....	Hancock.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	1877-78.....	Arrested.....
343 Arcurus.....	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 River No. 666.....
372 Galesburg.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	Dec. 16, 1880.....	Surrendered.....
375 Isaac Underhill.....	Secor.....	Woodford.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	1874.....	No record.....
376 Ash Grove.....	Ash Grove.....	Troquips.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	1874.....	No record.....
377 Archimedes.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	April 8, 1889.....	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 21.....
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.....
395 H. G. Reynolds.....	Youngstown.....	Bureau.....	Oct. 8, 1864.....	May 26, 1880.....	Surrendered.....
400 Pacific.....	Whiteland.....	Knox.....	Oct. 5, 1864.....	March 21, 1896.....	Consolidated with Knoxville No. 66 as Pacific No. 66.....
407 Blue Grass.....	Blue Grass.....	Vermilion.....	Oct. 5, 1864.....	April 12, 1882.....	Arrested.....
413 Forreston.....	Marysville.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 5, 1864.....	Dec. 4, 1876.....	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96.....
425 Kaneville.....	Kaneville.....	Kane.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	July, 1883.....	Surrendered.....
425 Neponset.....	Neponset.....	Bureau.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	July 12, 1881.....	Surrendered.....
429 H. W. Bigelow.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	March 27, 1875.....	Surrendered.....
430 Luce.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	Jan. 17, 1890.....	Surrendered.....
452 Butler.....	Richview.....	Washington.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	July 21, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
456 Butler.....	Butler.....	Montgomery.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	May 18, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
480 Logan.....	Logan.....	Logan.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	Sept. 26, 1889.....	Consolidated with Lincoln No. 210 as Logan No. 210.....
483 Belle City.....	Belle City.....	Hamilton.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	March 27, 1880.....	Arrested.....
494 Bath.....	Bath.....	Mason.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	1874-75.....	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge No. 312.....
499 Mt. Zion.....	Mt. Zion.....	Macdon.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	March 14, 1878.....	Arrested.....
507 Manteno.....	Manteno.....	Kankakee.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	July 27, 1882.....	Arrested.....
513 Cold Spring.....	Cold Spring.....	Shelby.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Jan. 25, 1886.....	Consolidated with Malta No. 320 as Creston No. 320.....
515 Dement.....	Dement.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Feb. 21, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
545 Elkhart.....	Elkhart.....	Logan.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	1876-77.....	Surrendered.....
546 Nilwood.....	Nilwood.....	Macoupin.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	1881-5.....	Surrendered.....
549 Newark.....	Newark.....	Kendall.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....		Surrendered.....

DEFUNCT LODGES--Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEPT.	REMARKS.
551	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867.	Aug. 25, 1887.	Surrendered.
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.	1886	
568	Delta	Cairo	Alexander	Oct. 1, 1867.	Feb. 23, 1871.	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 337.
571	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867.	1874-75.	Surrendered
586	Elwood	Delavan	Tazewell	Oct. 6, 1868.	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 156.	
589	Tazewell	Humbolt	Coles	Oct. 6, 1868.	1869	
593	W. M. Pagan	Lodi	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868.	July 18, 1891.	Surrendered
594	Lodi	Lodi	Kane	Oct. 6, 1868.	Aug. 1872.	Arrested
596	National	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868.	April 19, 1876.	Surrendered
597	Lostant	Losant	LaSalle	Oct. 6, 1868.	March 13, 1894.	Arrested
598	Dorchester	Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868.	Jan. 11, 1888.	Surrendered.
599	Fowler	Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868.	Oct. 26, 1884.	Surrendered
605	Allen	Allen	McLean.	Oct. 6, 1868.	Feb. 21, 1879.	Surrendered
		Stanford			May 5, 1886.	Arrested.
606	Wapella	Wapella	DeWitt	Oct. 5, 1869.	May 26, 1874.	Surrendered
615	Anchor	Mason City	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869.	1874-75.	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge No. 403
621	Venice	Venice	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869.	Aug. 21, 1886.	Surrendered
624	Dubois	Dubois	Washington	Oct. 5, 1869.	Sept. 1883.	Surrendered
625	Melrose	Melrose	Clark	Oct. 5, 1869.	May 4, 1877.	Arrested
626	Putnam	Granville	Putnam	Oct. 5, 1869.	1871.	No record
628	Mosaic	Hudson	McLean.	Oct. 5, 1869.	Aug. 21, 1882.	Arrested.
629	Old Time	Havana	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869.	Feb. 11, 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 19, 1884.	Arrested
640	Coleta	Coleta	Whiteside	Jan. 7, 1870.	1874.	No record
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	DeWitt	Oct. 1, 1870.	Feb. 16, 1885.	Arrested.
650	Irvington	Irvington	Washington	Oct. 4, 1870.	Aug. 31, 1891.	Surrendered
652	Polar Star	Mulkytown	Franklin	Oct. 4, 1870.	Aug. 10, 1886.	Arrested
654	Woodford	El Paso	Woodford	Oct. 4, 1870.	March 5, 1877.	Surrendered
661	Bethesda.	Polos.	Livingston	Oct. 5, 1870.	March 1, 1886.	Arrested
		Collax	McLean.			
671	Farina	Farina	Marion	Oct. 3, 1871.	April, 1880.	Surrendered.
678	Sheffield	Sheffield	Greene	Oct. 3, 1871.	May 29, 1886.	Arrested
		Rockbridge				
689	Advance	Galva	Henry	Oct. 1, 1872.	Nov. 28, 1876.	Surrendered.
694	Center	Pana	Christian	Oct. 1, 1872.	Jan. 11, 1887.	Surrendered.
686	Libanus	Rosemond	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873.	Sept. 21, 1875.	Arrested
703	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873.	March 29, 1885.	Surrendered.
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles.	Oct. 8, 1873.	April 23, 1896.	Consolidated with Mattoon Lodge No. 290.

708 Lemont.....	Cook.....	Oct. 8, 1873.....	Sept. 7, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
720 Varna.....	Marshall.....	Oct. 6, 1871.....	May 13, 1882.....	Surrendered.....
736 Dennison.....	Clark.....	Oct. 3, 1876.....	Dec. 22, 1888.....	Surrendered.....
740 Grant Park.....	McKeen.....	Oct. 3, 1876.....	May 15, 1895.....	Surrendered.....
753 Cornell.....	Livingston.....	Oct. 2, 1877.....	Sept. 1, 1888.....	Arrested.....
760 Belleflower.....	McLeah.....	Oct. 2, 1881.....	July 13, 1886.....	Surrendered.....
775 Omega.....	Coles.....	Oct. 6, 1881.....	Dec. 4, 1891.....	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35.....
813 Sigwalt.....	Cook.....	Oct. 5, 1882.....	April 1, 1899.....	Arrested.....
828 Trinity.....	Pulaski.....	Oct. 4, 1883.....	Jan. 1, 1896.....	Consolidated with Villa Ridge No. 562 as Trinity No. 562.....

*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, 1896.	Dues 1896.	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.	
				Membership 1895,....	Raised.....	Reinstated.	Admitted. ...		Add. for error.	Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted ...	Died.....											Ded. for error.....
1	Bodley.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	169	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	171	123 75	2	6	4	149	52 00	71 90			
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	Gallatin.....	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	127	16 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 00	
3	Harmony.....	Jacksonville	Morgan.....	102	9	10	6	6	1	1	1	1	21	127	45 25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 00	
4	Springfield.	Springfield.	Saugamon.....	150	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150	112 50	5	5	3	133	101 98	35 18			
7	Friendship.	Dixon.....	Lee.....	127	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	133	99 00	4	4	1	127	255 10	30 63			
8	Macon.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....	342	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	347	255 00	4	4	9	330	255 10	20 63			
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....	74	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	73	54 75	3	3	3	70	8 00	8 00			
13	St. John S.....	Peoria.....	LaSalle.....	72	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	69	51 75	3	3	3	63	13 50	11 00			
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown	Gallatin.....	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	33 00	3	3	3	39	47 00	19 00			
15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	247	26	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	248	185 25	2	2	24	235	47 00	19 00			
16	Temperance.	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	61	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	60	45 00	1	1	3	58	17 50	9 00			
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	MacDonough	129	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	143	106 50	1	1	2	1	136	34 15	9 25		
19	Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	Menard.....	96	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	102	76 50	1	1	6	100	12 00	6 00			
20	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	91	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	93	69 75	1	1	1	89	.....	.....	
23	Cass.....	Beardstown	Cass.....	87	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	6	63 75	1	1	12	9	88		
24	St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	120	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	119	86 25	1	1	5	110	50 00	3 00			
25	Franklin.....	UpperAlton	Madison.....	66	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	31	32 50	1	1	5	68	225 00	15 00			
26	Hiram.....	Henderson.....	Knox.....	89	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	99	74 25	1	1	7	7	86	82 05	26 55		
27	Piasa.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	47	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	45	33 75	5	5	3	43	.....	6 00		
29	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....	47	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	40	67 50	1	1	21	258	100 00	75 00			
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson.....	93	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	90	67 50	1	1	21	258	100 00	75 00			
33	Oriental.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	307	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	318	228 50	3	3	15	32	84	105 00	75 00		
34	Barry.....	Barry.....	Pike.....	91	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	92	69 00	3	3	3	84	105 00	75 00			
35	Charleston.	Charleston.	Coles.....	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	83	61 50	1	1	4	1	76	12 50		
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth.....	Jo Daviess.....	33	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	31	22 50	1	1	3	26	2 75	7 00			
37	Monmouth.	Monmouth.	Warren.....	94	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	102	72 00	1	1	3	92	37 00	21 00			
38	Olive Branch.	Danville.....	Vermillion.....	257	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	255	181 50	1	1	6	8	180	151 00	17 85		
39	Heron.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	60	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	62	45 00	1	1	5	5	53	20 00	26 51		
40	Ocidental.	Quincy.....	Adams.....	153	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	157	117 75	4	4	5	8	147	49 50		
42	Mt. Joliet.	Joliet.....	Will.....	188	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	108	119 25	6	6	14	14	198	50 00	50 00		
43	Bloomington.	Bloomington.	McLean.....	171	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	108	119 25	6	6	14	14	198	50 00	50 00		
44	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling.	Brown.....	71	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	81	63 00	1	1	5	8	48	20 00	8 00		
45	Griggsville.	Griggsville.	Pike.....	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	53	39 75	3	3	3	48	20 00	8 00			
46	Temple.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	297	35	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	324	240 75	3	3	24	312	25 00			

47	Caledonia	18	1	2	1	2	1	13	50	1	1	17	15
48	Unity	18	1	1	1	1	1	39	75	10	1	53	12
49	Cambridge	56	1	1	1	1	1	37	50	2	1	46	10
50	Carrollton	89	10	5	1	2	1	73	50	4	15	96	7
51	Hillsboro	86	1	1	1	1	1	82	75	1	3	29	6
52	Montgomery	27	1	1	1	1	1	104	41	1	2	104	8
53	Benevolent	119	1	1	1	1	1	147	85	1	3	61	8
54	Shelby	119	1	1	1	1	1	131	25	1	2	147	8
55	Washington	8	1	1	1	1	1	126	00	3	10	128	17
56	Nashville	104	1	1	1	1	1	53	25	3	6	88	4
57	Rock Island	104	1	1	1	1	1	71	25	2	1	91	5
58	Monticello	96	1	1	1	1	1	60	40	2	1	60	30
59	New Boston	124	1	1	1	1	1	48	72	7	13	128	10
60	Belvidere	124	15	1	1	1	1	103	50	7	13	128	17
61	Lacon	66	1	1	1	1	1	48	75	6	6	88	4
62	Woodstock	124	1	1	1	1	1	52	50	6	6	88	4
63	St. Marks	86	1	1	1	1	1	92	00	6	6	88	4
64	Benton	76	1	1	1	1	1	69	00	6	6	88	4
65	Euclid	83	1	1	1	1	1	85	75	6	6	88	4
66	Knoxville	78	1	1	1	1	1	56	25	3	3	62	8
67	Acacia	78	1	1	1	1	1	58	50	1	4	73	12
68	Eureka	53	1	1	1	1	1	39	75	1	1	46	4
69	Milan	53	1	1	1	1	1	39	75	1	1	46	4
70	Springfield	51	1	1	1	1	1	30	00	2	2	34	3
71	Central	49	1	1	1	1	1	30	00	2	2	34	3
72	Chester	49	1	1	1	1	1	30	00	2	2	34	3
73	Rockton	42	1	1	1	1	1	30	00	2	2	34	3
74	Rockton	42	1	1	1	1	1	30	00	2	2	34	3
75	Roscoe	45	1	1	1	1	1	30	00	2	2	34	3
76	ML Nebo	84	1	1	1	1	1	48	36	00	4	37	12
77	Prairie	170	1	1	1	1	1	87	19	00	13	175	12
78	Waukegan	170	9	6	1	1	1	149	25	15	17	175	20
79	Scott	33	1	1	1	1	1	134	25	21	10	168	19
80	Whitehall	83	1	1	1	1	1	26	25	2	2	26	7
81	Vitruvius	83	1	1	1	1	1	81	60	3	1	76	5
82	Whitehall	83	1	1	1	1	1	65	48	2	4	63	12
83	Wheeling	61	4	1	1	1	1	133	93	4	4	130	16
84	DeWitt	130	11	2	1	1	1	93	00	12	11	72	8
85	Mitchell	72	1	1	1	1	1	57	00	1	1	72	10
86	Kaskaskia	39	1	1	1	1	1	38	28	3	3	30	5
87	Mt. Pulaski	82	1	1	1	1	1	58	50	1	1	72	10
88	Havana	88	1	1	1	1	1	65	25	5	2	83	5
89	Fellowship	62	1	1	1	1	1	64	46	5	2	83	5
90	Marshall	62	1	1	1	1	1	64	46	5	2	83	5
91	Aurora	180	1	1	1	1	1	174	30	15	16	158	24
92	Metropolis	74	1	1	1	1	1	57	00	3	3	59	15
93	Stewart	79	1	1	1	1	1	64	50	4	4	79	15
94	Geneseo	31	1	1	1	1	1	25	50	9	9	33	13
95	Toulon	31	1	1	1	1	1	25	50	9	9	33	13
96	Perry	66	1	1	1	1	1	48	00	4	4	59	26
97	Samuel H. Davis	24	1	1	1	1	1	20	25	6	6	26	10
98	Freeport	241	1	1	1	1	1	190	50	8	12	211	15
99	Taylor	68	1	1	1	1	1	50	25	1	1	60	2
100	Edwardsville	68	1	1	1	1	1	69	00	1	1	85	10
101	Astoria	237	1	1	1	1	1	67	50	1	1	85	25
102	Rockford	37	1	1	1	1	1	178	50	10	11	203	32
103	Magnolia	37	1	1	1	1	1	27	00	1	1	36	5
104	Lewistown	60	1	1	1	1	1	27	00	1	1	36	5

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1896.	Dues 1896.	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.	Admitted.	Add. for error.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.															
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott.	72	1	1		4						73	36	35	2	27	66	30	35	11	10				
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria	31			1							32	21	00		1	28	38	30	25	5	00			
108	Versailles	Brown	Brown	50	1									51	33	75		1	48	35	50	6	00				
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	45		1								46	36	35		1	30	30	30	3	00				
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	40										40	37	30		4	30	35	12	06					
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	52										52	71	55		4	46	85	12	06					
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	107										107	41	55		1	34	41	41	40	00				
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	66			1							67	35	55		1	51	41	41	40	00				
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	48										48	39	75		1	46	46	46	46	1	00			
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake	46										46	32	55		1	41	41	41	40	00				
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	46										46	91	50		1	6	112	40	00					
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane	129										129	51	0		1	6	67	25	00					
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan	67			1							68	34	50		1	3	44	44	44	2	00			
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall	41										41	68	55		1	3	84	10	00					
122	Mound	Taylorville	Henry	91			2							93	40	50		1	4	15	15	15	3	30			
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	53										53	77	75		1	3	93	33	33	5	00			
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	105										105	42	00		1	3	53	53	53	2	00			
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland	39										39	39	00		1	3	33	33	33	5	00			
126	Empire	Empire	Pekin	55										55	39	00		1	3	53	53	53	2	00			
127	Antioch	Antioch	Millburn	51										51	16	50		1	3	21	21	21	2	00			
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Lake	24										24	39	00		1	3	31	31	31	2	00			
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Saline	51										51	52	39		1	3	53	53	53	2	00			
130	Marion	Salem	Greene	54			1							55	16	50		1	3	31	31	31	2	00			
131	Goldconda	Goldconda	Marion	44										44	37	50		1	3	46	18	00					
132	MacKinaw	MacKinaw	Pope	35										35	33	75		1	3	45	45	45	1	00			
133	Marshall	Marshall	Tazewell	49										49	33	50		1	3	31	5	00					
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	Clark	49										49	36	75		1	3	46	46	46	2	00			
135	Lima	Lima	DeKalb	121										121	90	00		1	1	110	110	110	11	00			
136	Hutsontville	Hutsontville	Adams	41										41	30	75		1	3	39	5	00					
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton	67										67	18	50		1	16	58	63	00					
138	Marengo	Marengo	Hamilton	59										59	46	50		1	16	54	55	00					
139	Geneva	Geneva	McHenry	44										44	36	00		1	38	10	10	10	4	00			
140	Olney	Olney	Kane	79										79	48	00		1	38	10	10	10	4	00			
141	Garden City	Chicago	Richland	489			18							507	50	55		6	507	1027	75	102	00				
			Cook	51										56	25	55		3	507	1027	75	102	00				

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1896.	Dues 1896.....	Rejections,	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb ^r residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Mem ^b ers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home.
				Membersh ⁱ p 1895.....	Raised.....	Reinstated.	Admitted...		Add. for error...	Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted ...	Died.....											Ded. for error.....
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay	48	1	1	1	52	1	1	1	1	1	49	36 25	1	1	1	18	1	6 00	1	
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene	51	1	1	1	54	1	1	1	1	1	52	40 50	1	1	1	50	1	6 00	1	
198	Home	Monroe	Champaign	75	12	1	1	90	5	1	1	1	1	79	59 25	1	1	13	1	25	1	1	
200	Sheila	Grayville	White	11	5	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	13	16 25	1	1	1	103	1	12 00	1	
201	Cerulia	Grayville	Marion	32	6	1	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	35	31 75	1	1	1	7	1	5 00	1	
203	Levee	Williamsville	Sangamon	65	1	1	1	68	1	1	1	1	1	64	38 00	1	1	1	22	1	5 00	1	
204	Pha	Phoeb	Clay	46	3	1	1	51	1	1	1	1	1	48	36 00	1	1	1	40	1	18 00	1	
205	Corinthian	Park Paw	Wayne	67	2	1	1	70	1	1	1	1	1	64	51 00	1	1	1	23	1	4 00	1	
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne	67	2	1	1	70	1	1	1	1	1	64	51 00	1	1	1	23	1	4 00	1	
207	Amador	Amador	Perry	88	1	1	1	90	1	1	1	1	1	82	61 50	1	1	1	4	1	27 00	1	
208	Williamington	Williamington	Will	88	1	1	1	90	1	1	1	1	1	82	61 50	1	1	1	4	1	27 00	1	
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Cook	88	1	1	1	90	1	1	1	1	1	82	61 50	1	1	1	4	1	27 00	1	
210	Logan	Chicago	Cook	111	5	1	1	118	1	1	1	1	1	114	83 50	1	1	1	18	1	257 20	1	
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Cook	92	3	1	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	94	305 50	1	1	1	8	1	383 153 21	1	
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin	67	4	1	1	72	1	1	1	1	1	66	21 75	1	1	1	3	1	25 00	1	
213	Pha	Phoeb	Macoupin	67	4	1	1	72	1	1	1	1	1	66	21 75	1	1	1	3	1	25 00	1	
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin	59	6	1	1	66	1	1	1	1	1	59	49 50	1	1	1	6	1	20 00	1	
215	Newton	Newton	Jasper	60	6	1	1	66	1	1	1	1	1	59	49 50	1	1	1	6	1	20 00	1	
216	Masson	Masson	Bellingham	43	3	1	1	47	1	1	1	1	1	43	27 75	1	1	1	1	1	4 00	1	
217	Newton	New Salem	Pike	63	3	1	1	67	1	1	1	1	1	63	39 75	1	1	1	1	1	36 00	1	
218	Oakland	Oakland	Coles	68	3	1	1	72	1	1	1	1	1	68	50 25	1	1	1	1	1	20 00	1	
219	New Salem	New Salem	Pike	63	3	1	1	67	1	1	1	1	1	63	39 75	1	1	1	1	1	4 00	1	
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Macoupin	44	3	1	1	48	1	1	1	1	1	42	31 50	1	1	1	2	1	10 00	1	
221	Leroy	Leroy	McLean	49	3	1	1	52	1	1	1	1	1	46	39 00	1	1	1	1	1	57 00	1	
222	Peoria	Peoria	McLean	79	8	1	1	86	1	1	1	1	1	80	61 50	1	1	1	1	1	11 00	1	
223	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria	98	4	1	1	102	1	1	1	1	1	98	61 50	1	1	1	8	1	25 00	1	
224	Pana	Pana	Christian	28	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	28	19 50	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	1	
225	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	28	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	28	19 50	1	1	1	2	1	2 00	1	
226	Lovington	Lovington	Montrie	57	8	1	1	63	1	1	1	1	1	56	49 50	1	1	1	2	1	16 00	1	
227	Manchester	Manchester	Scott	39	2	1	1	41	1	1	1	1	1	38	24 00	1	1	1	3	1	3 00	1	
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin	30	1	1	1	31	1	1	1	1	1	29	21 75	1	1	1	1	1	43 00	1	
231	Wyand	Wyand	Bureau	38	1	1	1	39	1	1	1	1	1	38	24 75	1	1	1	1	1	2 00	1	
232	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac	51	1	1	1	52	1	1	1	1	1	51	15 00	1	1	1	1	1	8 00	1	
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	Massac	51	1	1	1	52	1	1	1	1	1	51	15 00	1	1	1	1	1	250 00	1	
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Perry	95	11	1	1	102	1	1	1	1	1	102	76 50	1	1	1	8	1	58 05	1	
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock	51	3	1	1	54	1	1	1	1	1	51	63 00	1	1	1	8	1	25 00	1	

238	Charter Oak.	Montgom'y.	7	82	56	25	71	8.00		
237	Cairo.	Alexander.	4	96	67.75	1	77	25.00		
236	Black Hawk.	Hancock.	1	64	48.00	1	61	1.00		
235	Black Mt.	Wabash.	1	10	72.00	1	92	35.00		
234	Mt. Carmel.	Champaign.	3	8	144	108.00	131	36.00		
240	Western Star.	Carbondale.	1	3	78.75	1	94	5.00		
241	Shelkinnah.	Jackson.	3	4	105	78.75	1	70	3.00	
243	Galva.	Henry.	3	1	83	61.50	6	65	10.00	
244	Horicon.	Ogle.	3	1	66	51.75	2	60	4.00	
245	Greenville.	Rocheille.	1	3	5	3	21	21	4.00	
246	El Paso.	Boond.	1	1	4	70	37	5	5.00	
247	Rob Morris.	Woodford.	1	1	39	39.25	1	37	3.00	
248	Golden Gate.	Minook.	1	1	53	39.75	2	51	3.00	
249	Highland.	McDonough.	1	1	42	31.50	2	51	5.00	
250	Robinson.	Prairie City.	1	1	25	31.25	2	53	30.00	
251	Heyworth.	Brighton.	1	1	58	1.25	2	68	2.00	
252	Aledo.	Robinson.	1	1	12	78	2	68	1.00	
253	Avon Harmony.	Heyworth.	6	1	12	58.50	1	37	1.00	
254	Aurora.	Aledo.	1	1	39	58.50	1	37	20.00	
255	Donnellson.	Fulton.	2	1	92	131.50	6	184	453.00	
257	Warsaw.	Kane.	1	1	43	32.25	2	37	35.00	
260	Mattoon.	Warsaw.	1	1	109	147.00	4	167	5.00	
261	Amon.	Hancock.	2	1	3	11	3	31	6.00	
262	Channahon.	DeWitt.	2	1	146	30.75	2	43	2.00	
263	Illinois.	Will.	1	1	3	33	2	31	13.00	
264	Franklin Grove.	Peoria.	10	8	13	33	1	107	13.00	
265	Vermilion.	Lee.	1	1	33	24.75	1	39	2.00	
266	Kingston.	Vermilion.	1	1	46	34.50	3	40	5.00	
267	La Prairie.	Adams.	4	1	46	34.50	2	43	10.00	
268	Paris.	Edgar.	1	1	37	30.75	2	37	5.00	
269	Wheaton.	Paris.	1	1	132	98.25	1	114	7.00	
270	Levi Lusk.	Wheaton.	2	1	37	98.25	1	36	12.00	
271	Blaney.	DuPage.	1	1	31	33.25	3	30	6.00	
272	Carmi.	Bureau.	3	1	4	169	129.75	5	142	208.25
273	Miners.	White.	1	1	76	37.00	6	11	73	15.50
274	Byron.	White.	5	2	73	34.75	3	3	60	9.50
275	Milton.	Galena.	1	1	62	27.00	6	1	34	8.00
276	Elizabeth.	Byron.	4	6	36	47.50	2	1	36	4.00
277	Accordia.	Milton.	10	66	24.00	1	30	6	60	4.00
278	Jo Daviess.	Chicago.	6	12	40	49.50	1	6	68	74.00
279	Neoga.	Cook.	3	75	35.00	1	86	22	45	4.00
280	Kansas.	Cumberlnd.	1	47	35.95	2	45	30	30	52.00
282	Brooklyn.	Edgar.	1	1	33	24.75	1	35	52.00	
283	Metzer.	Compton.	1	1	37	27.75	1	35	52.00	
285	Cattin.	Sandwich.	1	1	84	63.00	1	77	5.00	
286	Plymouth.	Cattin.	1	1	81	60.00	1	78	9.00	
287	De Soto.	Vermilion.	1	1	55	39.75	1	49	4.00	
288	Genoa.	Hancock.	1	1	58	43.50	1	54	7.50	
291	Wataga.	DeKalb.	3	1	63	44.25	4	62	25.25	
291	Wataga.	Knox.	2	1	21	21.00	9	25	10.00	
291	Wataga.	Knox.	1	25	21.00	9	25	10.00		

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1896 .	Dues 1896.	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 Orphan's Home.
				Membership 1895.	Raised.	Reinstated .	Admitted. ...		Add. for er- ror.	Suspended .	Expelled.	Dimitted ...											Died. ....	Ded. for er- ror. ....
293	Chenoa.	Chenoa.	McLean	75	1	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	21	81	60	0	13	6	71	15 50	0	
293	Prophetstown.	Prophetstown.	Whiteside	62	10	1	4	16	1	1	1	1	1	71	75	0	1	66	15	0	0	
294	Pontiac.	Pontiac.	Hancock	71	6	0	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	80	60	0	0	74	30	0	0	
295	Dills.	Hickory Ridge.	Hancock	16	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	10	0	0	14	0	0	0	
296	Quincy.	Quincy.	Adams	105	3	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	107	79	0	0	98	31	0	0	
297	Benjamin.	Camp Point.	Adams	85	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	85	61	0	0	79	0	0	0	
298	Wauconda.	Wauconda.	Macomb	30	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	33	21	0	0	33	0	0	0	
299	Mechanicsburg.	Mechanicsburg.	Lake	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	27	0	0	34	0	0	0	
300	Hinckley.	Hinckley.	DeKalb	32	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	36	37	0	0	36	0	0	0	
302	Bureau.	Bureau.	Winnebago	42	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	0	0	40	0	0	0	
303	Raven.	Raven.	Kendall	46	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	47	47	0	0	47	0	0	0	
303	Oswego.	Oswego.	Frognois	52	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	0	57	0	0	0	
306	W. C. Hobbs.	Eureka.	Woodford	56	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	0	56	0	0	0	
307	W. J. Pickett.	Busnell.	Madison	65	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	66	66	0	0	65	0	0	0	
308	Ashtar.	Chicago.	Madison	253	14	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	267	195	0	0	241	0	0	0	
309	Harvard.	Harvard.	Cook	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	0	101	0	0	0	
310	Dearborn.	Chicago.	Cook	479	49	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	528	303	0	0	49	0	0	0	
311	Karwinning.	Chicago.	Cook	382	49	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	431	309	0	0	45	0	0	0	
312	Tonic.	Decatur.	Clark	100	10	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	110	109	0	0	13	0	0	0	
313	York.	York.	Clark	33	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	0	33	0	0	0	
314	Palatine.	Palatine.	Cook	60	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	62	62	0	0	60	0	0	0	
315	Erwin.	Alton.	Madison	32	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	0	32	0	0	0	
316	Abraham Jonas.	Leola.	Franklin	18	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	19	0	0	0	
318	J. L. Anderson.	Augusta.	Hancock	63	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	0	63	0	0	0	
319	Portia.	Moline.	Rock Island	151	15	0	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	166	118	0	0	13	0	0	0	
320	Creston.	Creston.	Ogle	57	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	61	61	0	0	57	0	0	0	
321	Dunlap.	Morrison.	Whiteside	80	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	0	0	80	0	0	0	
322	Windsor.	Windsor.	Shelby	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	63	0	0	60	0	0	0	
323	Orient.	Lisbon.	Kendall	24	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	34	24	0	0	34	0	0	0	
325	Harrisburg.	Harrisburg.	Sadler	87	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	96	96	0	0	96	0	0	0	
327	Industry.	Industry.	Madison	52	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	53	53	0	0	52	0	0	0	
330	Altona.	Altona.	Madison	52	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	53	53	0	0	52	0	0	0	
331	Mc Erie.	Mc Erie.	Wayne	27	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	27	0	0	0	
332	Tuscola.	Tuscola.	Douglas	51	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	56	68	0	0	56	0	0	0	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.					Total Increase	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1896	Dues 1896.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
				Raised.....	Reinstated.	Admitted. ...	Add. for error.....	Suspended		Expelled....	Dimitted ...	Died.....	Ded. for error.....											
301	Tolono.....	Tolono.....	Champaign.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42 00	1	4	3	50	85 40	3 00			
302	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Shelby	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26 25	1	1	1	35	10 00	5 00			
303	Blair.....	Chicago.....	Cook	238	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	177 75	5	18	18	222	67 50	17 00			
304	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57 00	2	1	1	73	10 00	12 00			
306	Muddy Point.....	Trilla.....	Coles	24	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19 50	1	3	3	24	10 00	5 00			
307	Shiloh.....	Troy Grove.....	La Salle	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37 00	2	2	2	36	50 35	10 00			
308	Kimmunity.....	Kimnunity.....	Marion	33	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37 00	2	2	2	36	50 35	10 00			
309	Buda.....	Buda.....	Bureau.	43	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28 25	3	5	4	57	6 00	4 00			
401	Odell.....	Odell.....	Livingston.	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31 00	1	5	5	66	20 00	12 00			
402	Kishwaukee.....	Kingston.....	De Kalb	73	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49 50	1	5	5	62	18 75	4 00			
403	Mason City.....	Mason City.....	Mason	85	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	64 50	1	3	1	45	8 00	8 00			
404	Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Kane	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38 25	2	2	1	26	11 00	1 00			
405	Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	Fayette.	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35 25	2	2	1	37	11 00	1 00			
406	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Madison.	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22 50	2	2	1	26	11 00	1 00			
408	Stratton.....	Vermilion.....	Edgar.	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	112 50	5	14	13	141	374 55	8 00			
409	Thos. J. Turner.....	Chicago.....	Cook	153	14	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	93 00	4	4	3	124	20 00	35 00	12 50		
410	Milbra.....	Chicago.....	Cook	125	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	308 25	3	38	36	375	478 20	34 48	25 00		
411	Hesperia.....	Spring Hill.....	Cook	300	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	265 25	15	15	15	333	10 00	1 00			
412	Bollen.....	Spring Hill.....	Whiteside	34	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33 75	2	2	2	38	10 00	1 00			
414	Evening Star.....	Davis.....	Stephenson	47	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37 75	1	1	1	34	101 92	6 00			
415	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	Marshall	36	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56 50	1	5	4	67	139 20	10 00	14 55		
416	Paxton.....	Paxton.....	Ford	68	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	58 70	3	4	4	76	139 20	10 00	5 00		
417	Marselles.....	Marselles.....	La Salle	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57 75	3	5	5	36	52 00	5 00			
418	Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	St. Clair	39	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55 25	2	2	2	31	55 25	5 00			
419	Reynoldsburg.....	Tunnel Hill.....	Johnson	31	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57 00	2	4	3	43	72 00	5 00			
420	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	Ogle.	28	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18 00	1	5	5	35	10 10	10 10			
421	Washington.....	Washington.....	Woodford	47	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40 10	4	14	16	57	35 00	27 55	25 00		
422	Landmark.....	Chicago.....	Cook	288	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	268 00	22	22	22	401	9 00	9 00			
423	Lanark.....	Lanark.....	Carroll	57	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22 25	11	5	4	60	45 10	6 00			
424	Exeter.....	Exeter.....	Scott.	42	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22 25	1	2	2	42	20 00	7 25			
425	Scottville.....	Scottville.....	Macoupin.	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30 25	3	3	3	36	20 00	7 25			
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	Kendall	23	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 50	2	4	4	25	1 20	4 00			
428	Sunbeam.....	Piano.....	Kendall	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30 00	1	2	2	40	40 00	19 00			
429	Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	Troquois	38	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37 00	3	4	4	31	36 60	19 00			

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1896.	Dues 1896.	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.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
185	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	1				1	6					25	19.50	3	3	3	35	3.00			
186	Boxen	Bowen	Hancock	3				3						49	45.50				31	9.00			
187	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson	1				1						55	25.50				34				
188	Clay City	Clay City	Clay	1				1						34	41.25				31	2.00			
189	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper	1				1						40	30.00				30	10.00			
190	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	11				11						24	24.00				33	7.00			
191	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	1				1						24	18.00				21	11.55			
192	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake	8				8						74	55.50				21	4.00			
193	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby	1				1						68	51.00				22	9.72			
194	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	1				1						48	51.00				22	4.00			
195	Tennessee	Tennessee	McDonough	1				1						30	22.50				22	7.50			
196	Tennessee	Tennessee	McDonough	1				1						30	22.50				22	7.50			
197	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph	1				1						108	81.00				97	207.50			
198	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	9				9						73	54.75				72	15.25			
199	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon	66				66						108	81.00				97	207.50			
200	Stark	Lafayette	Stark	27				27						30	21.75				36	5.00			
201	Stark	Lafayette	Stark	27				27						30	21.75				36	5.00			
202	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry	37				37						25	21.00				35	2.00			
203	Odin	Odin	Marion	26				26						112	84.00				4	106.45			
204	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair	11				11						30	25.25				2	28.85			
205	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle	38				38						30	25.25				2	28.85			
206	O. H. Miner	Chicago	Franklin	1				1						36	36.75				21	44.86			
207	Home	Chicago	Cook	38				38						18	35.8				35	315.85			
208	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	3				3						26	24.00				37	74.70			
209	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	3				3						26	24.00				37	74.70			
210	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion	1				1						32	24.00				3	15.00			
211	Clintonville	South Elgin	McLean	1				1						25	21.00				3	5.00			
212	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	Bloomington	2				2						110	82.50				5	101.25			
213	Wade-Barney	Bradford	Rock Island	1				1						30	25.25				2	6.00			
214	Bradford	Bradford	Rock Island	1				1						30	25.25				2	6.00			
215	Andalusia	Andalusia	Montgomery	1				1						37	34.50				5	3.00			
216	Andalusia	Andalusia	Montgomery	1				1						37	34.50				5	3.00			
217	Litchfield	Litchfield	Warren	1				1						46	39.25				2	11.55			
218	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren	37				37						30	29.25				2	11.55			
219	Roseville	Roseville	Warren	1				1						40	30.00				2	8.00			
220	Anna	Anna	Union	6				6						48	36.00				2	10.00			
221	Illipolis	Illipolis	Sangamon	19				19						44	36.00				2	4.7			
222	Monitor	Elgin	Kane	25				25						21	36.75				4	3.00			
223	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	6				6						21	33.75				4	196.35			
224	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	6				6						21	33.75				4	21.00			

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1896.	Dues 1896.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Mem'p residing in Illinois.	Con. to Mem'bs. their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Mem'bers.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home.
				Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died. ....											Ded. for error.
691	Iola	Iola.	Clay.	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	9.75	3	3	21	12	2.00	2.00	
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgomery	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	34.50	3	4	4	46	4.00	4.00	
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	Williamson	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	32.25	4	4	4	41	5.00	5.00	
695	Shiloh Hill.	Campbell.	Jackson	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	91.75	4	4	4	28	5.00	5.00	
696	Belle River.	Belle River	Jefferson.	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	18.00	1	21	21	256	4.00	4.00	
697	Richard Cole.	Chicago.	Cook.	213	30	22	5	3	18	265	100	0	0	34	199.50	6	27	34	256	3.00	3.00	
698	Hutton	Dionia.	Coles.	70	1	1	1	1	22	68	1	1	1	68	51.00	1	27	1	229	12.00	12.00	
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	17.25	2	2	2	26	5.00	5.00	
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope	27	24	1	1	1	1	57	1	1	1	57	42.00	1	2	6	121	12.00	12.00	
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren.	51	1	1	1	1	3	143	1	1	1	143	101.25	1	9	6	131	5.00	5.00	
704	Braidwood	Braidwood.	Will.	158	1	1	1	1	1	161	1	1	1	161	15.00	1	9	6	131	5.00	5.00	
705	Ewing.	Ewing.	Franklin	17	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	20	19.50	1	2	2	26	5.00	5.00	
706	Joppa.	Cowden.	Shelby	26	1	1	1	1	3	30	1	1	1	30	19.50	1	2	2	26	5.00	5.00	
709	Star	Hoopston.	Vermilion	3	5	3	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	9	71.25	2	5	6	83	18.00	18.00	
710	Farmer City.	Farmer City.	De Witt.	60	1	1	1	1	1	65	1	1	1	65	18.75	1	6	6	62	10.75	10.75	
711	Providence	Chicago.	Cook.	61	1	1	1	1	3	73	1	1	1	73	31.50	1	10	8	69	5.00	5.00	
712	Collinsville	Collinsville.	Madison	50	1	1	1	1	1	46	1	1	1	46	31.50	1	2	2	42	8.00	8.00	
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville.	Wayne	46	4	5	1	1	2	54	1	1	1	54	18.00	1	3	2	70	15.00	15.00	
714	Newtown.	Phof.	Vermilion	24	2	2	1	1	2	24	1	1	1	24	18.00	1	3	2	22	3.50	3.50	
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	24	2	2	1	1	2	28	1	1	1	28	16.75	6	5	6	124	10.00	10.00	
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Cook.	125	8	1	1	1	4	139	1	1	1	139	101.25	13	31	33	245	19.00	19.00	
717	Arcana.	Chicago.	Cook.	334	30	6	1	1	3	370	1	1	1	370	37.50	1	1	1	369	5.00	5.00	
718	May	Norris City	White.	32	2	1	1	1	1	36	1	1	1	36	32.50	1	1	1	35	1.00	1.00	
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Jefferson.	47	1	1	1	1	1	46	1	1	1	46	32.00	1	1	1	45	1.75	1.75	
721	Rome	Dix	Williamson	20	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	20	32.50	1	1	1	18	8.00	8.00	
722	Walnut	Bureau	Barren	51	1	1	1	1	1	50	1	1	1	50	35.25	1	1	1	49	8.00	8.00	
723	Omaha	Gallatin.	Cass.	30	1	1	1	1	1	31	1	1	1	31	21.00	1	2	2	29	35.00	35.00	
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Vermilion	30	9	3	1	1	3	58	1	1	1	58	35.00	1	10	9	36	502.00	502.00	
725	Rankin	Rankin.	Cook.	51	9	3	1	1	3	74	1	1	1	74	38.25	4	4	4	33	3.00	3.00	
726	Golden Rule	Chicago.	Cook.	30	37	1	1	1	1	75	1	1	1	75	17.25	1	4	4	33	3.00	3.00	
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	362	1	1	1	1	1	363	1	1	1	363	17.25	1	1	1	362	3.00	3.00	
728	Waterman	Waterman.	De Kalb	252	1	1	1	1	1	253	1	1	1	253	17.25	1	1	1	252	3.00	3.00	
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson.	35	1	1	1	1	1	36	1	1	1	36	32.50	1	1	1	35	5.00	5.00	
730	Eldorado.	Eldorado.	Saline	47	2	1	1	1	1	52	1	1	1	52	35.25	1	1	1	51	5.00	5.00	

731	Harbor	Chicago.	Cook.	182	16	2	3	21	1	2	1	1	146 25	15	179	13 25
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	80	5			2		2	1	1	37	5	31	.....
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford	80	5			2		2	1	1	97 75	5	21	6 22
734	Morning Star	Antoni	Fulton	207	9	1	2	12		2	1	1	60 40	8	74	16 22
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	84	2			2		2	6	1	153 25	1	195	101 50
736	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McJean	16	2			2		2	1	1	38 25	3	30	10 00
737	Stamm	Stamm	Livingston	5	2			2		2	1	1	14 50	3	48	7 50
738	Sauvemin	Sauvemin	Chicago.	190	18	1	4	23	10	2	5	2	27 50	19	190	35 00
739	Lakeside	New Holland	Logan	190	18			2		2	1	1	17	2	37	.....
740	New Holland	Danvers	McLean	98	2			2		2	1	1	22 50	1	27	.....
741	Danvers	Scotland	Edgar	15	2			2		2	1	1	9 75	1	27	.....
742	Scott Land.	Scotland	Franklin	15	2			2		2	1	1	21 00	1	28	8 0
743	Scott Land.	Weyfield	Franklin	31	5			5		5	1	1	10 25	1	16	.....
744	Goode	Winnabago	De Witt	4	5			5		5	1	1	45 75	4	12	9 00
745	Winnabago	Weldon	Champaign	15	1			1		1	1	1	33 00	1	38	5 00
746	Weldon	Philo	Franklin	45	2			2		2	1	1	39 00	1	38	19 00
747	Centennial	Alta	Franklin	53	2			2		2	1	1	22 25	1	36	25 00
748	Alta	Thompsonville.	Franklin	40	2			2		2	1	1	21 75	1	36	11 00
749	Akhn.	Lynch	Whiteside	30	2			2		2	1	1	29	1	35	10 00
750	Lynch	Barrington	Whiteside	30	2			2		2	1	1	46 50	3	44	2 00
751	Louisduroy	Wabash	Wabash	48	2			2		2	1	1	19 50	3	16	5 00
752	Allendale	Allendale	Champaign	67	2			2		2	1	1	69 50	2	64	50 00
753	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign	67	2			2		2	1	1	66 49 50	2	63	15 00
754	Pre-emption.	Pre-emption	Mercer	19	3			3		3	1	1	12 75	2	16	.....
755	Hardinsville.	Hardinsville.	Crawford	207	18			18		18	1	1	27 00	2	35	49 75
756	Verona.	Verona.	Grundy	31	2			2		2	1	1	36	2	39	5 00
757	Mystic Star.	Chicago.	Cook.	207	18			18		18	1	1	220	8	230	162 00
758	Mystic Star.	Chicago.	Cook.	207	18			18		18	1	1	40	2	40	30 00
759	Orel	Wayne	Wayne	37	1			1		1	1	1	59	1	59	24 00
760	Shiley	Shiley	Sangamon.	31	1			1		1	1	1	32	1	32	5 00
761	Van Meter	Central.	Will	33	1			1		1	1	1	48	1	48	36 00
762	Van Meter	Crete	Will	48	3			3		3	1	1	72	3	72	54 00
763	Crete	Sullivan	Montrie.	76	1			1		1	1	1	196	4	196	147 00
764	Sullivan	Chicago.	Chicago.	188	13	3	2	18 2		18 2	1	1	4 72	3	3	33 00
765	Palace.	Chicago.	Chicago.	188	13	3	2	18 2		18 2	1	1	196	4	196	147 00
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler	58	1			1		1	1	1	21 75	1	27	.....
767	Triumphar	Chicago.	Cook.	33	30	1	5	24		24	1	1	110	18	110	86 25
768	Mizpah	Chicago.	Cook.	313	31	2	11	37		37	4	4	347	8	347	260 25
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette	48	1			1		1	1	1	43	1	43	32 25
770	La Grange	La Grange.	Cook.	111	11			11		11	2	2	89 25	3	111	95 38
771	Bay City	Bay City	Pope	57	1			1		1	2	2	24	1	24	18 00
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson	32	1			1		1	2	2	30	1	30	22 50
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Platt	43	1			1		1	1	1	32 25	1	42	.....
774	Lake View	Chicago.	Cook.	185	17	1	2	20 5		20 5	1	1	180	17	180	142 50
775	Grand Crossing	Chicago.	Cook.	68	7	2	5	12 2		12 2	2	2	76	4	76	57 00
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago.	Cook.	150	26			26		26	2	2	175	5	175	131 25
777	Ravenswood	Chicago.	Cook.	39	1			1		1	1	1	37	1	37	27 75
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Pope	111	14			14		14	1	1	126	6	126	91 50
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago.	Cook.	111	14			14		14	1	1	188	10	188	141 00
780	Silom	Chicago.	Cook.	173	22			22		22	2	2	147	6	147	112 00
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	63	3			3		3	2	2	63	3	63	47 25
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion	41	1			1		1	1	1	37	2	37	27 75
783	Constantia	Chicago.	Cook.	74	8			8		8	1	1	58	4	58	58 50

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1896..	Dues 1896.....	Rejections, ...	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Mem'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Mem'bs, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem'bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	
				Raised.....	Reinstated.	Admitted...	Add. for error.....		Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted...	Died.....											Ded. for error.....
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Cook	4	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	31	29	2	5	6	39	88	6 00	6 00	
785	Stanford	Stanford	McCleau	20	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	19	14	25	4	3	19	88	50	6 00	
786	Riverton	Riverton	Sangamon	45	5	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	55	41	25	4	3	46	5 00	8 00	3 00	
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe	30	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	30	37	50	4	3	51	5 00	8 00	3 00	
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles	30	6	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	30	29	50	1	4	46	5 00	8 00	3 00	
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	Cook	61	3	3	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	68	105	0	9	8	135	28	51	16 00	
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	4	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	4	51	10	2	7	63	6 00	6 00	6 00	
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign	31	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	34	25	50	4	5	31	5 00	6 00	6 00	
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun	51	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	52	39	00	4	5	50	5 00	6 00	6 00	
793	A. T. Darrab	Victoria	Knox	36	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	37	39	00	1	1	36	5 00	6 00	6 00	
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin	25	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	23	27	75	1	1	23	5 00	6 00	6 00	
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Cook	68	8	5	1	13	1	4	1	1	6	75	56	25	6	2	73	18	00	13 00	4 00
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene	67	3	2	1	5	2	2	1	1	6	63	47	25	1	2	59	7	50	6 00	6 00
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Cook	184	32	15	1	47	2	8	1	1	11	220	165	00	3	3	214	50	00	25 00	25 00
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion	40	10	2	1	12	1	3	2	2	4	40	33	00	2	1	36	50	00	6 00	6 00
799	Collax	Collax	McLean	126	23	1	6	30	3	5	1	1	9	150	127	50	2	10	146	19	00	8 00	8 00
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Cook	36	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	7	37	27	75	2	2	36	31	00	8 00	8 00
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign	29	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	7	31	23	25	1	1	31	31	00	8 00	8 00
802	Williamson	Cartersville	Williamson	31	3	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	33	26	25	1	1	33	31	00	8 00	8 00
803	Neposset	Neposset	Bureau	67	15	1	1	15	1	2	2	2	21	80	60	00	2	13	77	10	00	10 00	10 00
804	Kenington	Chicago	Cook	68	4	1	1	5	2	3	3	3	16	69	40	50	2	6	67	10	00	8 00	8 00
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau	34	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	35	27	00	2	1	33	31	00	8 00	8 00
806	Nelbo	Nelbo	Pike	18	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	19	15	00	1	1	18	15	00	3 00	3 00
807	Royal	Macedonia	Macdonia	15	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	17	15	00	1	1	16	15	00	3 00	3 00
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan	31	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	9	34	25	50	1	1	33	33	00	6 00	6 00
809	Gilham	Woburn	Bond	40	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	45	35	00	1	1	43	33	00	6 00	6 00
810	Tracy	Chicago	Cook	15	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	16	12	00	1	1	15	15	00	3 00	3 00
811	Melvin	Melvin	Forcy	40	3	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	43	32	00	1	1	41	33	00	6 00	6 00
812	De Land	De Land	Pratt	20	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	22	17	00	1	1	21	17	00	3 00	3 00
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau	28	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	30	23	00	1	1	28	28	00	11 00	11 00
815	Lawn	Chicago	Cook	30	16	3	1	16	5	4	1	1	10	51	33	00	3	2	47	37	00	6 00	6 00
816	Ridgeway	Ridgeway	Callain	30	6	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	34	25	00	1	1	33	30	00	7 00	7 00
817	Great Springs	Great Springs	Williamson	28	5	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	5	34	25	00	1	1	33	30	00	3 00	3 00
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Cook	71	22	2	2	24	1	1	1	1	5	69	75	00	2	2	72	65	00	18 00	18 00

819 Columbian.....	Cook.....	85	7	3	10	31	92	69 00	5	7	90	105 75	50 00
820 Henderson.....	Kenney.....	41	5	2	1	1	31 50	2	2	38	4 00
821 New Canton.....	Pike.....	35	5	2	1	12	28 50	2	5	38	11 40
822 Belknap.....	Johnson.....	30	3	1	1	38	21 00	2	2	29	15 00
823 Pearl.....	Pearl City.....	41	1	45	33 75	2	10	45	10 00
824 Grove.....	Downers Grove.....	48	3	2	5	2	51	38 75	1	4	50	5 00
825 Arthur.....	Arthur.....	31	3	1	3	6	9	25	1	1	21	.....
826 Mazon.....	Mazon.....	37	1	1	2	1	39	18 25	1	.....	37	.....
827 Sequoia.....	Antioch.....	31	5	.....	2	.....	29	27 75	.....	.....	36	3 40
829 Edgar.....	Edgar.....	29	1	.....	2	.....	23	17 25	3	2	28	.....
830 Rockport.....	Rockport.....	26	3	.....	3	.....	29	21 75	4	3	28	16 00
831 Findlay.....	Findlay.....	19	3	.....	10	.....	1	25	6	6	4 0	.....
832 Magic City.....	Shelby.....	58	3	.....	6	.....	6	41 25	1	3	51	18 00
833 Dean.....	Harvey.....	31	.....	.....	1	.....	31	23 25	2	3	31	4 90
834 Toledo.....	Ava.....	23	8	5	13	.....	2	26 25	7	7	35	.....
835 Triple.....	Toledo.....	21	6	3	17	.....	2	23 25	5	4	29	.....
836 Windsor Park.....	Venice.....	46	13	4	17	.....	31	47 25	13	12	62	15 00
837 Hindsboro.....	Chicago.....	29	6	1	5	.....	1	35	1	1	32	2 00
838 Charly.....	Hindsboro.....	20	3	2	5	.....	1	26 25	1	2	32	.....
839 Berwyn.....	Seaton.....	35	8	5	13	.....	1	21 00	1	8	37	4 00
840 Alto Pass.....	Berwyn.....	20	4	.....	5	.....	1	18 75	2	5	24	.....
841 Woodlawn Park.....	Alto Pass.....	50	13	16	29	.....	3	57 00	5	16	73	78 00
842 Fales.....	Chicago.....	32	3	.....	6	.....	3	25 50	2	6	32	40 00
..... U. D. Chicago.....	Cook.....	30	11	.....	41	.....	10	.....	6	30	41	.....
..... U. D. Hope.....	Cook.....	9	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	1	9	10	.....
..... U. D. Martinion.....	Vermilion.....	5	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	1	9	10	.....
..... U. D. Bluffs.....	Iroquois.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	2	5	7	.....
..... U. D. Stronghurst.....	Scott.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	2	2	3	.....
..... U. D. Stronghurst.....	Henderson.....	2	.....	4	6	.....	6	.....	1	2	3	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Membership in 1895.....	50,727
Increase—Raised.....	3,216
Reinstated.....	306
Admitted.....	927
Added for error.....	46
Total.....	55,352
Decrease—Suspended.....	945
Expelled.....	165
Dimitted.....	1,158
Deceased.....	736
Deducted for error.....	19
Membership 1896.....	52,509

Dues 1896.....	\$38,883.75
Rejections.....	721
Initiations.....	3,515
Passed.....	3,340
Membership residing in Illinois.....	47,855
Contributed to members, their widows and orphans.....	\$21,157.60
Contributed to those not members.....	7,790.67
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	1,649.15

Number of Lodges at opening of Grand Lodge.....	713
Charters granted new Lodges.....	5
Charter expired.....	1
Total number of Lodges.....	719

REPORTS

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: On receiving notice of my appointment as your Deputy for the First Masonic District, without delay I issued to the several lodges composing the same, the usual notice, at the same time conveying to each an expression of my readiness to respond promptly to any request for an official visit.

In due time I received communications from a few lodges acknowledging receipt of notice, and inviting me to visit them when convenient.

Deeming it important, in view of my new relation to the several lodges in this district, I at once determined to visit as many as the brief time between my appointment and the date of my report would permit, and as far as practicable, endeavor to become personally known to the several masters, secretaries, and as many of the other officers and members as I might have the good fortune to meet.

In furtherance of this resolution, I at once began to visit, unannounced (not waiting for special invitation), the various lodges, and from the time of my appointment, the first of June, last, I visited (semi-officially) thirty-three of the forty lodges in the First District.

In every instance I have met the W.M. and secretary, and many other officers and members as well, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to report, that, on every such occasion, I was most cordially and fraternally received, both personally, and as your representative.

Two of the lodges visited were not opened: in one there was no quorum, in the other, the W.M. thought that the lodge room was too hot, and I was of the same opinion. I passed a very pleasant hour

with the master and secretary of each, and was favorably impressed, from what I was able to learn, in regard to the present condition and future prospects of each.

With one or two exceptions, the places of meeting of the lodges visited, are properly situated (elaborately furnished in many cases) and well adapted to the uses required. Windsor Park No. 836 and Woodlawn Park No. 841, are both doing splendid work, and will, in the near future, be better accommodated as to places of meeting.

Most of the lodges, I am glad to be able to report, exhibit a commendable desire to conform to the standard work: indeed several are nearly perfect, both as to ritual and ceremonies: many others are quite close to the required proficiency and show a commendable desire towards perfection.

In only one lodge have I observed a marked disposition to ignore the established work, both as to ritual and ceremonies, the latter especially. This lodge by reason of the amount of work, is making many Masons without conveying to them a proper impression of the purity and simplicity of the Masonry taught and exemplified in the schools of instruction. I regard the attempted embellishments, personal and ceremonial, as practiced by the lodge referred to, as un-masonic and pernicious in their influence upon the Craft, and, that being so, they should not be tolerated.

Thanking you for the great honor conferred in appointing me as your representative, and assuring you of my sincere personal regard, I remain

Fraternally yours,

W. M. BURBANK,

D.D.G.M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24, 1895.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: A commission nominating me as your Deputy for this district might, under other circumstances, have caused me to question my ability to properly fulfill the duties of the position. I was, however, aware, as my able predecessor in his last report said, that I should "find general peace, harmony, and prosperity existing in all the lodges of the district." I felt, further, that in my very dear

brother, R.W. Edward Cook, I had a counselor on whose fund of knowledge and ripe experience I could at all times make welcome draft.

On receipt of my commission, I at once notified the lodges of the district of my appointment and of my readiness to respond to any call made upon my services, but so far have received no call of an official nature.

During the year I have visited all and singular the lodges in this district except one, in my immediate neighborhood—and that one I shall visit this week—and am pleased to report that I found them, without exception, in a healthy, prosperous condition, and conforming in most cases to the standard ritual.

Peace and harmony prevail in all the lodges, with the exception of certain differences in Columbia No. 819, the details of which, I am informed, you are familiar, and which, I understand, will be carried to the Grand Lodge for adjustment.

Profoundly grateful, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred,
I am, Yours fraternally,
HERBERT PRESTON,
D.D.G.M. Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: On the 20th of May last I had the honor of receiving my commission of appointment as District Deputy for this Masonic District, to fill out the unexpired term of our lamented and beloved Bro. Joseph H. Dixon, who died on May 7, 1893, after a very sad and lingering sickness. He was esteemed as an honest man and a good Mason. On receiving my commission I at once notified all the lodges in the district of my desire to cultivate official and social relations with the several lodges and brothers, and received some complimentary replies in return.

I have had the pleasure of visiting a few of the lodges, and shall endeavor to visit each one prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge in October next. I am pleased to report that so far as I can learn

the best of feeling prevails throughout the district, and the lodges are doing good work.

Park Lodge, U.D., located at the extreme northern limits of the city, have accomplished glorious results. Although having been in full operation but about nine months they have raised twenty-seven good and true Masons, and will have raised thirty or more before the 31st inst. While the work may seem large, yet I can vouch for its being *good work, true work, square work.*

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me and for the many courtesies received at your hands, and with kindest regards, I remain
Fraternally yours,

M. B. IOTT,
D.D.G.M. Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Aug. 22, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: As per the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-laws, I herewith take pleasure in submitting my annual report, as D.D.G.M. for the Fourth Masonic District.

Upon receipt of your commission appointing me to this position, I at once mailed to each subordinate lodge in the district, a notice of my readiness to respond to official calls for my services.

I have received no calls for official, and have made but few unofficial visits during the year now drawing to a close.

I have had the pleasure of assisting at the installation of officers of a few of the lodges in my jurisdiction.

I have answered all inquiries in regard to Masonic law and usage, to the best of my ability, and I trust to the satisfaction of those making the inquiries.

While this has been, comparatively, a quiet year Masonically, I believe the reports of subordinate lodges to the Grand Secretary will show a substantial gain in membership in the district.

This, I believe, embraces a history of all my official acts during this Masonic year, which have not been submitted to you in previous reports.

Thanking you for the distinguished honor conferred upon me, and congratulating you upon the marked success of your administration for the year, I remain

Yours fraternally,

L. T. HOY,
D.D.G.M. Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 10, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: The Masonic year drawing to a close, reminds me to send to you my report for the Fifth Masonic District. I visited lodges, installed officers, examined records, and was present when work was done. I am pleased to say, the interest in the standard work in all lodges is gratifying, and I believe that lodges in this district are doing all they can to perfect themselves in the work. In Excelsior Lodge No. 97, the lodge of which I have been a member since 1856, a good deal of work has been done. I herewith send a letter from Bro. Blosser, secretary of said lodge, which I make a part of my report, thinking secretaries of lodges may follow his example.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 2, 1896.

JACOB KROHN, D.D.G.M., City.

Dear Sir and Brother: In compliance with your verbal request, I herewith furnish such information concerning Excelsior Lodge No. 97, as I think you may desire.

The increase of membership during 1895 was as follows:

Raised, 13; admitted, 6; total, 19. Loss: Died, 5; dimitted, 3; total, 8; net increase, 11.

The total membership at our annual December 20, was 246. The lodge's assets are as follows:

Cash in hands of treasurer, \$852.55; loan on real estate mortgage, \$850.00; invested in real estate, \$100.00; total, \$1,802.55.

In addition to the above we have a complete set of officers' robes purchased in 1895, at a cost of \$311.54, and magic lantern with views costing \$78.00, as well as lodge furniture, paraphernalia, etc., the value of which you can estimate as well as I can.

A matter deserving, in my opinion, special mention, is the fact that since I assumed the office of secretary, beginning with 1892, the suspension for non-payment of dues has been wholly unnecessary, the brethren as a rule paying as promptly as possible, and the dues for the current year are usually all in by the 31st day of December. Of

course to achieve this the secretary must "hustle," but I regard him as the business manager of the lodge, and it is his duty to see that the dues are paid. By extra efforts on his part the dues are gathered in and the members retained, the result being so gratifying that any extra labor and use of postage is deemed well expended. I doubt if there is a lodge in the state with so large a membership, able to show a record to equal Excelsior's.

The whole number of degrees conferred during 1895 was 39, viz. E.A., 16; F.C., 10; M.M., 13.

Trusting that the new year upon which we have just entered may prove to be to you and all good Masons a happy and prosperous one, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. H. BLOSSER, Secretary.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and hoping that you may live many years in good health, I am

Fraternally yours,

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

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Mt. CARROLL, Ill., Aug. 17, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I take pleasure in informing you that the Craft in this district is in a prosperous condition. I have had the pleasure of visiting a number of lodges, installed the officers in some, and in the capacity of Deputy Grand Lecturer have given instruction in the standard work to several, and I find a disposition among the officers to qualify themselves in the work, and a majority of the lodges are doing very creditable work.

Peace and harmony seem to prevail throughout the district, and beyond what has been previously reported to you nothing of importance has been reported to me.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you on your successful administration, with kindest personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. E. GROVE,
D.D.G.M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DEKALB, Ill., Sept. 11, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Upon your notifying me of my appointment as D.D.G.M. of the Seventh District, as per your request I at once notified every lodge in this district of my willingness to comply with any demand made upon me.

With one exception I have not been called upon officially: have visited a number of lodges during the year. I find they have made suitable proficiency by following very closely the standard work, with much credit to the Craft.

Kishwaukee Lodge No. 402 requested my official presence to witness their work and balloting on a petition to have constituted a lodge in the village of Kirkland. The petition was rejected, which seemed to disturb the peace and harmony that prevailed at the opening of the lodge. The Third Degree was conferred with dignity and much credit to the W.M. and other officers performing the work. Genoa, Kingston, and Kirkland are three thriving villages, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway: Genoa, two and one-half or three miles east of Kingston, and Kirkland five or six miles on the west. Kingston, fearing that the territory left them would not be sufficient to sustain a lodge, refused to grant the prayer of the petition solely on that ground.

It is the opinion of your District Deputy, should the two villages unite their strength, they have material enough to sustain two prosperous and creditable lodges, which would materially improve the good-fellowship that should prevail among the Craft in these two villages. Otherwise, the Seventh District is in a prosperous and healthy condition, with a large increase of membership in a number of the lodges.

Congratulating you upon this year of Masonic prosperity and your successful administration, I, with many thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, am

Courteously and fraternally yours,

D. D. HUNT,
D.D.G.M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 20, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: During the past Masonic year, I am pleased to report, nothing of importance has occurred to disturb the harmony among the several lodges in the Eighth District, that has been brought to my notice. Here and there matters have arisen that might have bred discord, but by the exercise of a little common sense and fraternal forbearance have been amicably adjusted, without serious friction.

I have responded to all calls during the year, but have not been able to cover the entire district. The lodges, generally, seem to enjoy a fair share of prosperity, and I believe that peace and harmony prevails.

Fraternally yours,

JNO. B. FITHIAN,

D.D.G.M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 3, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I take pleasure in reporting peace and harmony prevailing among the Craft in the Ninth Masonic District. I have not had the pleasure of visiting as many of the lodges located in this district as I would have been pleased to. One of the most enjoyable occasions worth noting was the public installation of the officers of Seneca Lodge No. 532, at Seneca, Ill. The brethren of Seneca Lodge are noted entertainers and well up in the standard work of this grand jurisdiction.

Under the mastership of W. Bro. M. L. Newell, Occidental Lodge No. 40, Ottawa, Ill., has enjoyed a pleasant revival. The officers and brethren of No. 40 were never more proficient in the standard work, all of which is due to the untiring efforts of Bro. Newell and his efficient corps of officers.

Thanking you for courtesies extended, I remain with

Fraternal regards thine,

W. L. MILLIGAN,

D.D.G.M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

SPARLAND, Ill., Aug. 22, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: The year now drawing to a close has been a very successful and prosperous one Masonically, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to report that the lodges in this district are in a thriving condition and doing good work.

I have been called upon to make but one visit in my official capacity, that of Burean Lodge No. 112, of which a special report was made to you November 14, 1895.

On Friday evening, November 8, 1895, I visited Henry Lodge No. 119, and assisted in conferring the Master Mason degree on two candidates: at the conclusion of the ceremonies an adjournment was had to the new opera house where a splendid banquet awaited us, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

On the 28th of December I was invited to install the officers of Toulon Lodge No. 93, but owing to a previous engagement I was unable to be with them on that date, which I regret very much.

I have visited many of the lodges in this district, and assisted in conferring the degrees on many candidates. I find the lodges all in good working order, in conclusion I will say that peace and harmony prevail.

With congratulations for the great 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, Ill., Aug. 22, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: It is a gratification to be able to report the Craft in this district faithful, and in excellent condition. We have had very little friction during the year, and each case has been so adjusted that the results will be beneficial.

The quantity of work is not so great as in some previous years, but the quality is an advanced order.

Yours fraternally,

F. G. WILTON,
D.D.G.M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT,

CANTON, Ill., Aug. 26, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my annual report as your representative in this Masonic District, for the year now closing. Harmony and concord has seemed to prevail in general during the past year; but few requests for official visitation have been made. The complaint of certain brethren of Camden Lodge No. 648 of the Worshipful Master, was, at your request, investigated and reported to you and peacefully adjusted.

On August 12, 1896, I instituted London Lodge, U.D., at London Mills, Fulton Co., Ill., making now ten lodges in this county. I was assisted in the ceremonies by R.W. Bro. C. E. Allen, of Galesburg; R.W. Bro. Emerson Clark, of Farmington, and R.W. Bro. George W. Hamilton, of Abingdon, also by some fifty of the officers and members of Abingdon, Maquon, and Fairview Lodges. London Lodge begins its labors with eighteen members, and with a zeal and energy which bespeaks future success.

Many of the lodges in this district have had a good increase of membership, notably that of Cuba No. 534, which has raised twenty or more candidates during the past year.

With assurances of high personal regard, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. V. HARRIS,
D.D.G.M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 25, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, 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 prevail. 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.

Aside from the usual round of installations and official visits I have had little to demand my attention. I have been over a great portion of the district, and 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 best wishes for the continued success of our noble order, and thanking you for the honor conferred, I am

Fraternally yours,

H. C. YETTER,

D.D.G.M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEKIN, Ill., Aug. 24, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: My action in taking up the charter of Bath Lodge No. 494, Bath, Ill., and the disposition of its effects have been previously fully reported to you.

I have visited two-thirds of the lodges in this district, assisting in the installation of officers or witnessing the work in the different degrees. I find a great improvement in the work, and they are gradually coming up to the standard as given in this grand jurisdiction. I have been treated with the utmost courtesy by the Fraternity, for which I hereby desire to express my sincere thanks.

In some quarters I understand it is deemed best to abolish the German lodges, from the fact, it is claimed, that they are not up in the standard work. I am unalterably opposed to it. I can positively say, from my own observations and what knowledge I have of the German language, that in our sister city, Peoria, where Schiller No. 335 exists, that they are as near the standard work as any lodge in

this grand jurisdiction, and a more genial and companionablenesship of brothers exist nowhere under the sun. Let them enjoy the work in their own mother tongue. They are a happy, prosperous, and contented people.

Peace, prosperity, and good will pervades throughout the brotherhood, as far as I can ascertain. May it ever so continue.

Wishing you success in administering the laws, fully, effectively, and successfully, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS ZINGER,
D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 7, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: The duties of your District Deputy Grand Master in the Fifteenth District have not been onerous during the past year. It has been my pleasure to visit many of the lodges in this district and to perform for them such services as installations, conferring degrees, and burying the dead. In nearly every instance I have found them to be in a prosperous condition and doing an amount of work commensurate with the times. Bloomington Masons are proud to have this the home of the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary. The three lodges are in an excellent condition and reflect great credit upon the institution of Masonry. Thanking you for the honor conferred, I beg to remain,

Sincerely,

DELMAR D. DARRAH,
D.D.G.M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 17, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: My official duties as D.D.G.M. of the Sixteenth Masonic District have been very few for the past year, thereby proving that peace and prosperity have existed among the brethren.

Since sending out my notices announcing my readiness to visit any of the lodges in the district, I have been called upon but once in an official capacity. Star Lodge No. 709, A.F. and A.M., of Hoopes-ton, fearing that, owing to some alterations being made in the building in which their hall is located, it might be endangered as a secure place for Masonic work and instruction, called upon me to make them a visit. This I did, on the 22d of November last, and after consultation with the members and the owner of the building, a plan was evolved which, I think, has been carried out and found to be satisfactory.

Returning to you my thanks for the honor conferred upon me in my appointment, and with kindest regards, I remain

Faternally yours,

HASWELL C. CLARKE,

D.D.G.M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

PARIS, Ill., Aug. 15, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: My duties have been confined to installing officers and answering a few questions on Masonic law submitted.

I had the privilege of assisting you in the consolidation of the two Masonic lodges at Mattoon, Ill., on April 30, 1896. And also participated in laying the corner stone of the "Eastern Illinois Normal School" on May 27, 1896, at Charleston, Ill.

Thanking you for the many courtesies extended, I am

Faternally yours,

ROBERT L. MCKINLAY,

D.D.G.M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, Ill., Aug. 15, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have but very little to report from the Eighteenth District that will be of interest to the Craft.

I think the lodges in the larger towns and cities have done more, and in the smaller towns less, than the average amount of work, but harmony has prevailed universally in the district so far as I am informed.

I publicly installed the officers of Cerro Gordo Lodge No. 600, and Mansfield Lodge No. 773, and assisted in the ceremonies of dedicating the Masonic Temple erected by the Brethren of Atwood Lodge No. 651. I have accepted all invitations to visit lodges and have answered all questions to the best of my ability. With personal regards,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,

D.D.G.M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 17, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: It gives me pleasure to be able to report to you that the Masonic Order in this, the Nineteenth District, is in a very harmonious condition. There is not a jar of any kind in the district, that I am aware of. Our lodges have done their usual amount of work and our material has been fully up to the standard, if anything better than it formerly has been.

I look for an improvement in the membership of many of our lodges in the future, as they are paying more attention to the social features of the order, and in the country lodges that always denotes prosperity.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful, for uniform courtesy, I am
Truly and fraternally yours,

R. D. LAWRENCE,

D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Aug. 25, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: My official duties during the past year have not been burdensome, which fact, I take it, augurs well for the general prosperity of the Craft in this district.

Under your special proxy, on Wednesday evening, March 11, 1896, I instituted Bluffs Lodge U.D., at Bluffs, Ill., with a membership of about twenty, and with every prospect of becoming a useful and prosperous lodge.

Much interest and activity has been manifested by many of the lodges in the district, and more and better work has been the result.

Some steps should be taken to awaken some lodges and to arouse them from the lethargy into which they have fallen. This kind of missionary work could well be undertaken by the District Deputy Grand Masters, and I have no doubt with good results, but few are prone to voluntarily assume duties not assigned to them.

Fraternally yours,

A. P. GRANT,
D.D.G.M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 1, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: My report from the Twenty-first District is necessarily brief, nothing having occurred out of the usual routine that would be of interest to the Grand Master or the Craft.

I attended a trial in Adams Lodge No. 529, Plainville, Adams county, in June last, which was conducted by the W.M. with careful attention to the By-laws of Grand Lodge, and resulted in a verdict for defendant.

The old question of jurisdictional lines between Lima Lodge No. 135 and Warsaw Lodge No. 257 continues to come to the surface, and should be settled. Want of time and opportunity has prevented my giving the matter the attention it demands. I am apprised of no other contention in this bailiwick.

Fraternally yours,

E. S. MULLINER,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-first District.

 TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 17, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: As your District Deputy of the Twenty-second Masonic District, of the state of Illinois, I have the honor to report that during the past Masonic year there have been no dissensions among the Craft of this district coming to my knowledge. While I have visited several of the lodges, yet I have not been called on to act officially in any matter except as to the questions referred to me by the Grand Master, effecting Plainview Lodge and Bunker Hill Lodge, and which, I am happy to state, have been satisfactorily adjusted.

I am greatly pleased to state that during the past year Mount Nebo Lodge of this city has acquired a new lodge room and so handsomely furnished and equipped the same, that we may in truth claim that we have one of the very best lodge rooms in this state. This lodge is increasing in membership and real efficiency for good rapidly. I am pleased also to state that all of the lodges in this district, with one or two exceptions, are in a healthy and flourishing condition. Again expressing my grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished consideration with which you have been pleased to regard me, I am,

Fraternaly yours,

 ALEXANDER H. BELL,
 D.D.G.M. Twenty-second District.

 TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NEWTON, Ill., Aug. 27, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: In submitting to you my annual report as your deputy for the Twenty-fourth District, I am pleased to state that peace and harmony reign supreme among the brethren.

On receipt of my commission, I notified the several lodges, as required by law. I have visited several lodges, assisted in the work and ceremonials, but have had no call requiring particular attention, except answering the usual amount of questions by referring the correspondents to the Grand Lodge By-laws.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am

Fraternaly yours,

 W. H. LATHROP,
 D.D.G.M. Twenty-fourth District.

 TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

KINMUNDY, Ill., Aug. 25, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: The duties devolving upon me during the year as your representative of the Twenty-fifth District have been pleasant. I have heard of no disputes or dissensions. "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

I have had the pleasure of visiting a number of lodges, installed their officers, assisted in conferring the degrees, and enjoyed their hospitality. I am pleased to report the proficiency attained in the standard work and the large amount of work that has been done, considering the hard times, in many of the lodges.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I am
Fraternally yours,

C. ROHRBOUGH,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

UPPER ALTON, Ill., Aug. 24, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: As your Deputy for the Twenty-sixth District, I have no official acts to report save the usual round of installations.

Of the five years during which I have been honored with this position this is the first one which has not been productive of at least one question addressed to me in my official capacity. The absence of any such I view as an evidence of peace and harmony. The lodges in this district, so far as I can learn, have enjoyed the average of prosperity, and the growth has been steady and healthful.

The visit with which you honored Franklin Lodge No. 25 on March 25, is remembered locally as the great Masonic event of the year, and will ever be recalled with much pleasure by all who were present.

For the distinguished honor conferred upon me in my selection as your representative in an important matter of Masonic business I desire to repeat my sense of grateful appreciation and the great satisfaction I feel in having been able, even in the most humble manner,

to aid in putting into effect that great object of our glorious institution, charity.

Again thanking you for this and other evidences of your confidence and congratulating you upon the marked success of your administration, I am

Fraternally yours,
H. T. BURNAP,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, Ill., Sept. 7, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: As your Deputy in charge of the Twenty-seventh Masonic District, I am pleased to report universal peace and harmony prevailing in all the lodges.

On receiving notice of my appointment I notified all the lodges and extended them my intentions and willingness to make them an official visit when practicable. I have done very little visiting during the past year. Neither was my services required in any of the lodges in this district.

Tendering you thanks for the honor conferred in my appointment.
Respectfully and fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MARION, Ill., Aug. 20, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have little to report from the Twenty-eighth District. I have not been called to make any official visits during the year, and I infer that the Craft is at peace, and harmony prevails.

The lodges in my jurisdiction are in a prosperous condition. There has been much interest taken in the work in most of the lodges and

the work well done. and I think the report of the lodges will show a fair degree of growth.

With congratulations upon the success of your administration, and thanking you for the honor of the appointment, I will ever remain
Fraternally,

J. M. BURKHART,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARMEL, Ill., August 22, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Bro: I submit herewith my report as D.D.G.M. of the Twenty-ninth District for the closing Masonic year.

The duties have not been arduous and have been very pleasant. With one exception, I have not been called upon to adjust any serious differences among the brethren.

On January 15, at your request, I visited No. 730 and investigated charges and complaints against some of the brethren, which threatened the usefulness and prosperity of the lodge. A detailed report of my investigation was submitted to you at the time. I am pleased to report, that from information received since, the differences appear to have been amicably settled and peace and harmony prevail among the brethren.

On the evening of March 13, I had the pleasure of visiting Carmi Lodge No. 272, at Carmi, and witnessing the conferring of the third degree, the work being highly proficient, reflecting great credit on the officers and brethren of Carmi Lodge. I also had the pleasure, while there, of meeting a large number of brethren from adjacent lodges. After the work was over a bountiful banquet was enjoyed by all. A highly profitable and enjoyable evening was spent.

With the exception of deciding a few questions on Masonic law and usage, no complaints, other than mentioned, have been made to me, from which, I judge, peace and harmony prevail. While some of the lodges appear to be merely existing or standing still, the majority are prospering and the brethren show an anxiety to become proficient in the teachings and standard work of Masonry. Thanking you for

the honor conferred upon me, by my appointment and congratulating you upon your successful administration, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. A. GODDARD,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NEW GRAND CHAIN, Ill., Aug. 18, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: In submitting my annual report for the Masonic year it gives me pleasure to be permitted to say that nothing has occurred in the Thirteenth District to mar the peace and harmony of Masonry. The Craft seems to be in a prosperous condition. Not a case has been referred to me for official action.

Soon after my appointment I received from you a petition asking the removal of Bay City Lodge No. 771 from Bay City to Hamlettsburg, Ill. Being familiar with the territory, and knowing it to be a benefit to the lodge, I recommended the removal as set forth in said petition.

On the evening of February 27, 1896, acting as your proxy, I constituted Trinity Lodge No. 562, located at Mound City, Ill., installed its officers, and assisted in conferring the third degree.

Accept my sincere thanks for the honor conferred and the confidence reposed in me.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. JONES,

D.D.G.M. Thirtieth District.

Report of Grand Examiners

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit to you a report of the several Masonic Schools of Instruction held by the Board of Grand Examiners, pursuant to your order, during the current year:

JACKSONVILLE.

At the school held at Jacksonville, on the 31st day of December, 1895, and the 1st and 2d days of January, 1896, there were present M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master; R.W. Bros. George M. Moulton, J.G.W.; J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary; W. B. Grimes, President; John W. Rose, Secretary; A. B. Ashley, Joseph Eli Evans, and James R. Ennis, members of Board of Grand Examiners; D. B. Hutchinson, I. H. Todd, W. K. Bowling, J. W. Quillen, Delmar D. Darrah, J. F. Clayton, and J. E. Morton, Deputy Grand Lecturers; A. P. Grout, D.D.G.M. of Twentieth District.

One hundred ninety-six names were registered, fifty-nine lodges, and five grand jurisdictions were represented.

DIXON.

At the school held at Dixon, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of January, 1896, there were present M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master; R.W. Bros. Edward Cook, Deputy Grand Master; W. B. Grimes, President; John W. Rose, Secretary; A. B. Ashley, Joseph Eli Evans, and James R. Ennis, members of Board of Grand Examiners; W. M. Burbank, A. G. Goodridge, Henry S. Albin, J. E. Wheat, C. E. Grove, C. E. Allen, G. O. Friedrich, Herbert S. Hurd, R. P. Strickler, and S. Thompson, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and D. D. Hunt, D.D.G.M. — District.

One hundred and ninety-one names were registered; fifty-nine lodges and four grand jurisdictions were represented.

PANA.

At the school held at Pana on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of January, 1896, there were present M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand

Master: R.W. Brethren Edward Cook, Deputy Grand Master: J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary: W. B. Grimes, President: John W. Rose, Secretary: A. B. Ashley, Joseph Eli Evans, and James R. Ennis, members of Board of Grand Examiners: G. H. B. Tolle, Hugh A. Snell, John G. Sietz, H. T. Burnap, A. H. Story, George A. Martin, W. H. Lathrop, W. S. Buchanan, J. J. Crowder, and G. A. Stadler, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

Two hundred and thirty-six names were registered; fifty-three lodges and two grand jurisdictions were represented.

DU QUOIN.

At the school held at Du Quoin on the 11th, 12th, and 13th days of February, 1896, there were present M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master: R.W. Brethren Edward C. Pace, Senior Grand Deputy: W. B. Grimes, President: John W. Rose, Secretary: A. B. Ashley, Joseph Eli Evans, and James R. Ennis, members of Board of Grand Examiners: James A. Douglass, Past Grand Examiner and D.G.L., and G. H. B. Tolle, T. H. Humphrey, H. T. Burnap, W. H. Stevens, S. H. Shoemann, J. B. Kelly, Herbert S. Hurd, A. H. Story, L. J. Forth, G. G. Gowdy, and C. Rohrbough, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

Two hundred fifty-eight names were registered; fifty-two lodges and three grand jurisdictions were represented.

DANVILLE.

At the school held at Danville on the 18th, 19, and 20th days of February, 1896, there were present, M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master: R.W. Brethren Edward Cook, Deputy Grand Master; W. W. Bruce, Grand Steward: W. B. Grimes, Pres.: Jno. W. Rose, Secy., A. B. Ashley, Jos. Eli Evans, and James R. Ennis, members of the Board of Examiners: Charles F. Tenny, D.D.G.M. 18th Dist.; G. H. B. Tolle, D. E. Bruffet, Herbert S. Hurd, H. T. Burnap, Hugh A. Snell, J. M. Willard, G. A. Stadler, Delmar D. Darrah, W. B. Carlock, and W. S. Buchanan, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

Two hundred fifty-eight names were registered; fifty-four lodges and six grand jurisdictions were represented.

Since last session of Grand Lodge we have recommended the appointment of the following brethren as Deputy Grand Lecturers, to-wit:

Frank Barker, Rochelle; Andrew H. Story, Norris City; Henry Werno, LaGrange; Samuel G. Jarvis, Victoria; Isaac Cutter, Camp Point; Jerome Heath Thomas, Belvidere.

At each of these schools the whole ritual of Masonry was fully rehearsed and exemplified in regular lodges and with several candi-

dates. The official reception of the M.W. Grand Master was also a feature of each school.

At each place of meeting an address was given by M.W. Bro. Owen Scott on the duties of officers and the business management of lodges other than the ritualistic work, which was appreciated by all and calculated to greatly aid lodge officers, especially Worshipful Masters and Secretaries in the discharge of their duties.

The board desires, through the medium of this report, to express its appreciation of the assistance rendered at these schools by the M.W. Grand Master and other grand officers, and especially to the Deputy Grand Lecturers and District Deputy Grand Masters for their valuable assistance. The courtesies extended to us by the officers and members of the constituent lodges is also appreciated and hereby acknowledged.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JNO. W. ROSE,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS—Proposed.

Amend Section 1, Article XIV of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by adding: "The district may be changed in other than decennial years upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and the districts may be defined by territorial limits, or by designating what lodges shall constitute a district."

Amend Section 2, Article XIV of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by adding: "Provided that in case there shall be more than one district in a county the deputies for such districts shall be residents of the county and members of lodges therein."

Amend Section 4, Article VI, to read as follows:

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

AMENDMENT TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS—Adopted.

Art. XXXII, Part II, 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.

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