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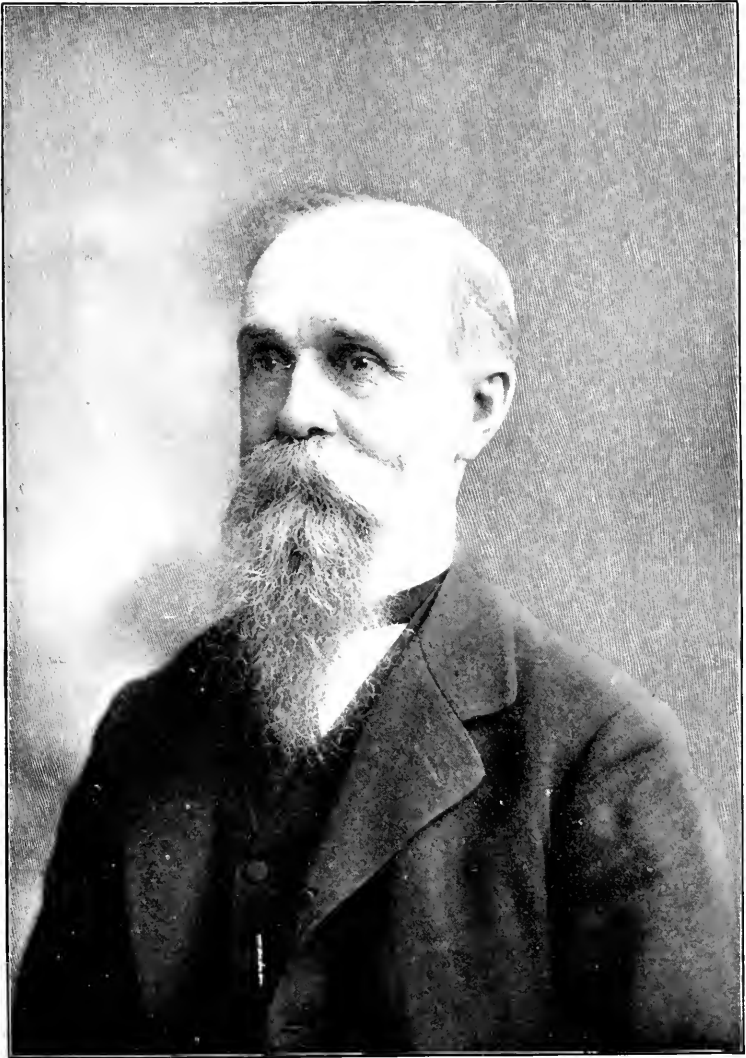












*Edward Book*

GRAND MASTER 1898-1899

SIXTIETH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD  
AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 3, 4, AND 5, 1899

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Ancient Free <sup>and</sup> Accepted Masons

---

M. W. EDWARD COOK, GRAND MASTER  
R. W. J. H. C. DILL, GRAND SECRETARY

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BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS  
PANTAGRAPH PRINTING AND STATIONERY COMPANY  
1899

# OFFICERS

OF THE

## GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

1899-1900.

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- M. W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK....*Grand Master*..... Peoria.  
R. W. GEO. M. MOULTON.....*Deputy Grand Master*....Chicago.  
R. W. WM. B. WRIGHT.....*Senior Grand Warden*...Effingham.  
R. W. CHESTER E. ALLEN.....*Junior Grand Warden*...Galesburg.  
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.  
R. W. J. H. C. DILL.....*Grand Secretary*.....Bloomington.  
R. W. NELSON G. LYONS.....*Grand Chaplain*.....Peoria.  
R. W. WALTER REEVES.....*Grand Orator*.....Streator.  
W. GEORGE A. STADLER.....*Deputy Grand Secretary*..Decatur  
W. THOS. A. STEVENS. ....*Grand Pursuivant*..... Chicago.  
W. WALTER WATSON.....*Grand Marshall*.....Mt. Vernon.  
W. JOSEPH D. EVERETT.....*Grand Standard Bearer*..Chicago.  
W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY...*Grand Sword Bearer*....Peoria.  
W. HASWELL C. CLARKE...*Grand Senior Deacon*....Kankakee.  
W. LOUIS ZINGER. ....*Grand Junior Deacon*....Pekin.  
W. J. S. McCLELLAND.....*Grand Steward*..... Decatur.  
W. W. W. WATSON.....*Grand Steward*.....Barry.  
W. GEO. W. HAMILTON.....*Grand Steward*.....Prairie City.  
W. GEO. S. HUMMER.....*Grand Steward*..... Sheldon.  
Bro. R. R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS SIXTIETH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

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In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois the Sixtieth Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, A.D. 1899, A.L. 5899, at 10 o'clock a.m.

### GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. EDWARD COOK ..... *Grand Master*.....Chicago.  
R. W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK ..... *Deputy Grand Master*..Peoria.  
R. W. GEO. M. MOULTON ..... *Senior Grand Warden*..Chicago.  
R. W. WM. B. WRIGHT ..... *Junior Grand Warden*..Effingham.  
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN ..... *Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.  
R. W. J. H. C. DILL ..... *Grand Secretary*.....Bloomington  
R. W. EDGAR M. THOMPSON..... *Grand Chaplain*.....Chicago.  
R. W. FRANK CRANE..... *Grand Orator*.....Chicago.  
W. GEORGE A. STADLER..... *Deputy Grand Secret'ry*..Decatur.  
W. WALTER WATSON..... *Grand Pursuivant*....Mt. Vernon.  
W. JOSEPH D. EVERETT..... *Grand Marshal*.....Chicago.  
W. ADAM ORTSEIFEN ..... *Grand Stand'rd Bearer*..Chicago.  
W. PHILIP MAAS..... *Grand Sword Bearer*..Chicago.  
W. CHESTER E. ALLEN... *Grand Senior Deacon*..Galesburg.  
W. HASWELL C. CLARKE..... *Grand Junior Deacon*..Kankakee.  
W. GEO. W. HAMILTON ..... *Grand Steward* .....Prairie City.  
W. W. W. WATSON..... *Grand Steward* .....Barry.  
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND..... *Grand Steward* .....Decatur.  
W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY..... *Grand Steward* .....Peoria.  
Bro. R. R. STEVENS..... *Grand Tyler* .....Chicago.

The M.W. Grand Master proceeded to open the Grand Lodge of Illinois in ample form.

PRAYER—By the Grand Chaplain.

Almighty and everlasting God, who dost live and govern all things, we humbly beseech Thee for all true and lawful brother Masons of these United States in general, so especially for these chosen representatives of the Grand Lodge now assembled in Thy name and presence, that Thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations, to the advancement of Thy glory, to the good of Masonry, the safety, honor, and welfare of all Thy people: that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

Grant this, we beseech Thee, oh Almighty God, to whom be all honor and glory, now and forever. Amen.

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

The motion of M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson that printed copies of the proceedings of the last annual communication being in the hands of the brethren, reading of the same be dispensed with, was carried.

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

JURISPRUDENCE.

D. M. Browning, John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott,  
R. R. Jampolis.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

M. C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, E. L. Stoker, Alexander H. Bell.

CHARTERED LODGES.

James L. Scott, Thomas W. Wilson, L. K. Byers, George F. Howard,  
James McCredie.



## LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

D. J. Avery, Henry C. Mitchell, Charles H. Patton, R. T. Spencer,  
John Johnston.

## MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

E. C. Pace. E. L. Wahl, G. W. Cyrus.

## CREDENTIALS.

J. I. McClintock, P. W. Barclay, Edgar Bogardus.

## PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman, Ben Hagle, Carl Mueller.

## OBITUARIES.

L. C. Waters. H. S. Albin, W. J. Frisbee.

## GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

W. E. Ginther, L. L. Munn, S. S. Chance.

## FINANCE.

L. A. Goddard, G. W. Barnard, D. D. Darrah.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

## TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, John W. Rose, Joseph E. Evans, James  
R. Ennis.

## RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

J. O. Clifford, John Whitley.

**GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.**

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

Amid the blessings of plenty, health, and peace, surrounded by our brethren who have returned to us from the din of battle and the clash of arms, in a city which is rejoicing in the return of better times and holding a festival to celebrate its recovery from the dread calamity which overtook it twenty-eight years ago, with thankful remembrance of the fraternal kindness then displayed by our brethren throughout the world, and with heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God for his many mercies, we have assembled in this, our Sixtieth Annual Communication, to review the year that has gone, to take counsel for the future, and to gain new strength for the duties which lie before us.

The past year has brought to the nation cause for rejoicing in the establishment of peace with a foreign foe and a clearer recognition of our proud position among the great powers of the world; but with the passing months have also come added responsibilities, of duty to be performed towards a larger number of our brethren the children of the one Almighty Parent.

To our fraternity it has brought the success of largely increased membership and the responsibility of added duties to mold and develop these new members into an active and efficient part of the great body of workers in the vineyard.

But while we take pleasure in the success and prosperity of the year we are still conscious that an undertone of sadness pervades our meeting and runs through our notes of rejoicing. Some of the dear ones who were with us a year ago are absent to-day: There are vacant chairs upon the platform and on the floor. Strong men and leaders have fallen, the rank and file have not escaped unscathed, faces once familiar are missing, and will be seen no more till the veil is lifted and we "see even as we are seen." The cloud that cast a shadow over our last meeting did not rise, but settled over the forms of our two well loved Past Grand Masters whose illness was then the subject of our deep solicitude, hiding their lives with God and leaving us in tears and sadness, because its dark side alone was turned to us while its silver sheen lighted their path to realms of endless day.

M. W. Brother Creiger entered into rest November 9, 1898, and M. W. Brother Hawley December 30, 1898.

Special committees have been appointed to record fitting tributes to their memory. I shall therefore make no attempt to enumerate the many and enduring ties that bound them to this body, nor to detail their services to the fraternity. My personal relations to these brethren were such, however, as to justify a word outside the more formal record.

When I was in Amboy as a young teacher in 1859, BROTHER HAWLEY was County Superintendent of Schools for Lee county, and as such was in a position to be of great service to me. The kindness he then exhibited, both officially and personally, and the helping hand he extended, were characteristic of his generous nature, and among the pleasantest experiences of my life. The friendship which was then formed, and which was subsequently cemented by fraternal ties when I became a Mason, continued without interruption for almost forty years, and will remain as one of the fragrant and grateful memories of a life-time.

My acquaintance with BROTHER CREGIER dates from my first admission into a Masonic lodge. It was his hand-grasp and assurance of security that encouraged my progress from darkness toward light. He was my Masonic guide, instructor, friend, and brother for more than a third of a century, and if I have been able to achieve anything in Masonry I gratefully acknowledge that I owe it in great measure to his encouragement, counsel and example.

Two other permanent members of our Grand Lodge have been called to their Eternal Home during the past year.

R. W. BRO. ASA W. BLAKESLEY died at his home in Quincy, March 30, 1899, in his eighty-first year. He received the first and second degrees of Masonry in Hancock Lodge No. 20, at Carthage in 1844-5, and the third degree in Herman Lodge No. 39, at Quincy in 1848. He subsequently united with Bodley Lodge No. 1, and served as its Worshipful Master for several years. He was elected Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge in 1861. He was a regular and zealous attendant of this body for many years and served on many of its important committees. His entry into Masonry occurred so soon after the formation of our Grand Lodge and his interest was so active, that his knowledge of its history and proceedings was phenomenal, and made his counsel timely, conservative, and wise. We shall greatly miss his familiar figure and his welcome presence.

R. W. BRO. HENRY C. CLEVELAND, who was elected Junior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge in 1880 and 1881 and Senior Grand Warden in 1882, died at his home in Rock Island, August 15, 1899. He had for many years been actively identified with Masonry in this jurisdic-

tion and was ever ready to serve its interests. At the time of his death he was serving as D.D.G.M. of the eleventh district, and by his ready sympathy, prudent counsel, and faithful performance of duty had greatly endeared himself to the fraternity. His prominence in business, as well as Masonic circles, gave him a very wide acquaintance, and this in his case is equivalent to saying he had a host of friends, for his kind heart and genial temper made a fast friend of every one with whom he came into business or fraternal relations.

REV. BRO. HENRY G. PERRY, a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 308 and Chaplain of several Masonic bodies, died in this city January 16, 1899. Brother Perry was for many years a regular attendant of his own and other lodges, as well as of our Grand Lodge. His cordial greeting, kind face, and imposing presence were welcome at our gatherings and will be sadly missed by his brethren.

R. W. BRO. PHILO LEON HOLLAND, M.D., a past master of Dearborn Lodge No. 310, and a Deputy Grand Lecturer, died in Chicago March 2, 1899, in the thirty-first year of his age. Brother Holland was made a Mason in Dearborn Lodge in 1891, and at once became active and influential in its affairs. He served as Senior Deacon, Junior Warden and Senior Warden, and in December 1897 was elected Worshipful Master, serving during the year 1898 with eminent ability and to the entire satisfaction of all. It has seldom fallen to the lot of one so young to win and deserve so large a guerdon of respect and love from his fellows. As a man, he was upright, brave and genial; as a physician, faithful, well-read and skillful; as a brother, kind, generous and loving; as a friend, trusty, honorable and true; and as a Mason, an exemplar in his daily life and conversation of the best teachings of the institution. Accompanied by a committee from his lodge his body was conveyed to Macomb, where Macomb Lodge No. 17 conducted the last sad rites and tenderly placed all that was mortal of our brother in the grave near the home of his childhood.

Information of the death of a number of other brethren prominent in the fraternity has reached me, but without such details as to enable me to make fitting mention of their services to the craft.

#### NECROLOGY IN OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS.

During the year notices have been received of the death of prominent and distinguished brethren in our sister jurisdictions as follows:

Florida—Wm. A. McLean, P.G.M., Aug. 22, 1898; A. L. Williams, P.J.G.W., Sept. 13, 1898; Henry J. Stewart, P.G.M., Oct. 20, 1898.

Alabama—Henry Clay Tompkins, P.G.M., Sept. 12, 1898.

Colorado—Francis L. Childs, P.D.G.M., Sept. 27, 1898; Oren Harrison Henry, P.G.M., Oct. 4, 1898; George Edward Wyman, P.G.M., March 6, 1899; Byron L. Carr, P.G.M., April 22, 1899.

Tennessee—John Ridley Frizzell, P.G.S., Oct. 6, 1898; Archaelaus M. Hughes, P.G.M., Oct. 27, 1898.

Kansas—John Moses Price, P.G.M., Oct. 19, 1898.

North Dakota—Thos. J. Wilder, P.S.G.W., Oct. 25, 1898.

Virginia—John R. Purdie, P.G.M., Nov. 10, 1898.

Nebraska—Robert C. Jordan, P.G.M., Jan. 9, 1899; Wm. R. Bowen, G.S., May 6, 1899.

Pennsylvania—Henry W. Williams, G.M., Jan. 25, 1899.

Nova Scotia—Lewis Johnston, M.D., P.G.M., Feb., 1899; Edmund T. Mahon, P.D.G.M., March 8, 1899.

Ohio—Charles C. Kiefer, P.G.M., March 12, 1899.

Oregon—Geo. M. Stroud, P.G.M., April 14, 1899.

Arkansas—John H. VanHoose, P.G.M., May 6, 1899; John J. Sumpster, P.G.M., June 22, 1899.

#### LOGGES CONSTITUTED.

Only two new lodges were chartered by the Grand Lodge at its last session. As both are in the city of Chicago, it was convenient as well as pleasant for the Grand Master to officiate in person when they were constituted.

October 11, 1898, with the able assistance of R. W. Brother Preston as D.G.M.; W. Brother Ockerby as S.G.W.; Brother Richard Topp as J.G.W.; R.W. Brother Burbank as Grand Chaplain, and a full corps of other competent officers, not omitting the indispensable services of our Grand Tyler, I constituted BRIGHTON PARK LODGE NO. 854.

A very pleasant entertainment was provided by the brethren of this young lodge, and everyone present enjoyed the occasion greatly. This vigorous infant has shown a healthy growth and demonstrated its right to a prominent place among its sister lodges.

November 2, 1898, assisted by R.W. Brother Iott as D.G.M.; R.W. Brother Seavey as S.G.W.; W. Brother Branston as J.G.W.; W. Brother Helm as G. Treasurer.; W. Brother Jampolis, Grand Secretary; R.W. Brother Burbank as Grand Chaplain, and other equally well known brethren in other positions, and our ever ready and faithful Grand Tyler in his usual place of trust, I constituted KING OSCAR LODGE NO. 855.

A bounteous banquet followed, seasoned with the best of good fellowship. The sanguine expectations which were indulged when this lodge was instituted, seem to have been justified, and there is every reason to believe that the steady and healthy growth so far shown will continue.

#### **LODGES U.D.**

October 14, 1898, I continued a dispensation, originally issued September 7, 1898, to sixteen brethren, to organize a lodge to be known as WEST GATE LODGE, at Hamburg, Calhoun county. This lodge was instituted by R.W. Bro. H. T. Burnap, October 17, 1898. Their records are in the hands of the proper committee, who will report at this session of the Grand Lodge.

No other dispensation authorizing the formation of a new lodge has been issued during the year, although there have been several applications, some of them giving pretty strong reasons why they should be granted. A consistent adherence to the principles spoken of in my report of last year, and a careful examination of the surroundings, have in every case, indicated that there was good reason to expect that lodges already established would lose as much, or more, through the formation of a new lodge, than Masonry would gain by adding to the already long list of struggling lodges, and therefore, though I had a very full appreciation of the desire and Masonic zeal of the brethren applying for dispensation, I felt compelled to decline their requests.

In one instance, however, the conditions are so exceptional that I have deemed it well to submit the case for special consideration. A number of brethren residing at or near Buffalo, in Sangamon county, among them several members of the late Mechanicsburg Lodge, are very desirous of organizing a new lodge at Buffalo and have presented unusually strong arguments why their request should be granted. The law, which requires the consent of the three nearest lodges, has proved an insurmountable obstacle, because the lodge at Dawson has declined to give its consent. There are peculiar circumstances in the case which seem to call for an exceptional ruling in their favor, and their application is strongly indorsed by the D.D.G.M. of that district. I have, therefore, concluded to present their case and their papers, for reference to the committee on petitions, with the hope that they may be able to find some way to reach a satisfactory and just solution of the problem.

#### **DUPLICATE CHARTERS.**

During the year duplicate charters have been issued, without charge, to Alto Pass Lodge No. 840, November 16, 1898; Rock River Lodge No. 612, January 3, 1899, and Chambersburg Lodge No. 373, June

3, 1899. These lodges lost their halls, furniture, and charter by fire. Such occurrences, and the occasional loss of a charter by theft, suggest and emphasize the propriety of the recommendation which has often been urged upon lodges, that a fire-proof safe is an excellent investment and an admirable place for charters as well as records.

#### LODGE HALL DEDICATED.

On the 16th of May, accompanied by Brother Stevens, Grand Tyler, I visited Henry and had the pleasure of dedicating a new Masonic hall for Henry Lodge No. 119. On this pleasant occasion, I had the assistance of the deputy grand master, R. W. Brother Hitchcock; R. W. Brother Fredricks, of Chillicothe; R. W. Brother Van Antwerp, D.D.G.M. of the Tenth district, and other well-versed brethren. The entire section was well represented, and W. Brother Carroll and the brethren of Henry Lodge are entitled to great credit for the complete preparations which were made and which culminated in so much enjoyment on the part of visiting brethren.

#### CORNER STONES.

##### EAST ST. LOUIS.

M. W. Bro. D. M. Browning, as my special deputy, placed the corner stone of the Protestant hospital at East St. Louis on the 31st of October, 1898, with the usual ceremonies of our Ancient Craft. He gratefully acknowledged the assistance of prominent members of the fraternity in East St. Louis and vicinity who contributed to the enjoyment and success of the pleasant occasion.

##### LINCOLN.

On the 5th of May, 1899, R. W. Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock, D.G.M., as my proxy, placed the corner stone of the new high school building at Lincoln, in accordance with our time-honored ceremonies. The lack of sufficient preparation for the event on the part of the local brethren interfered with the complete enjoyment of the occasion and made the R. W. brother's work difficult. He reports, however, that the duty was successfully performed, and he heartily thanks the brethren whose aid as officers of the Occasional Grand Lodge enabled him to accomplish the work.

##### FREEPORT.

On the 30th of May, by invitation of the proper authorities, the Grand Tyler and I had the pleasure of visiting the city of Freeport and placing the corner stone of the new city hall, according to ancient Masonic usage. W. Brother Stoskopf assisted as D.G.M., and W. Brother Best as J.G.W. Brethren Currier, Hurd, Effert, Potter, Lott, Fair, Cronkhite, Milner, Saucerman, Templeton, Breed, Dickes, Allington, Wills, and Miller rendered able assistance in other official

places. W. Bro. W. N. Cronkrite delivered an instructive and eloquent historical oration, and when it is added that R.W. Brother Munn acted as S.G.W., no more need be said to prove that the occasion was on a high level.

No completer preparation and efficient assistance were ever furnished at a like ceremony than were contributed by the officers and members of Excelsior and Evergreen Lodges, on this occasion. I shall long remember Decoration Day 1899 as one of the pleasantest experiences of my Masonic life.

#### NOKOMIS.

R.W. Bro. A. H. Bell, as my duly constituted proxy, placed the corner stone of the public school building at Nokomis on the 18th day of July, 1899. He was ably assisted on the happy occasion by R.W. Brethren Rose and Snell, of Litchfield, and other prominent brethren of Montgomery county and vicinity. His report did not boast of the fact, but I am assured by competent authority that the ceremony was most successfully performed: that there was a most able and eloquent oration delivered: and that the tones of the Bell had the true Masonic ring.

#### MT. ZION.

Ably assisted by the brethren of Macon Lodge No. 8 and Ionic Lodge No. 312 of Decatur. I placed the corner stone of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Mt. Zion, August 15, 1899.

W. Brethren Kepler and Graves acted as D.G.M. and S.G.W.; W. Brother Buckingham as J.G.W.; and our well known W. Brother McClelland as Master of the oldest lodge. All other places were equally well filled and the whole line kept in admirable order by that prince of Marshals, Bro. George S. Durfee.

Able and instructive addresses were made by Reverends M. C. Cockrum and A. W. Hawkins of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and M. W. Bro. Owen Scott, as Grand Orator, spoke in a most interesting and eloquent way of the harmony of the work of Masonry and the church.

The substantial repast which the ladies of the church prepared in the huge tent on the church grounds, suggested that man's wants are remembered in a temporal as well as a spiritual way at Mt. Zion.

#### ILLIOPOLIS.

On the 30th of August I had the pleasure of placing the corner stone of a Masonic home for Illiopolis Lodge No. 521. R.W. Bro. R. D. Lawrence of Springfield, D.D.G.M. of that district, acted as D.G.M.; R.W. Bro. R. T. Spencer, of Illiopolis, as S.G.W.; W. Brother Durfee, of Decatur, as J.G.W.; W. Bro. J. S. McClelland, of Decatur, as Grand



Treasurer, and Bro. C. B. Sutherland, of Illiopolis, as Grand Secretary. All other places were filled by competent brethren, and it is with especial pleasure that I record the presence of our venerable and R.W. Brother, Chas. Fisher, of Springfield, P.D.G.M., who acted as Master of the oldest lodge. The Grand Lodge was escorted by Mt. Pulaski Commandery, Knights Templar. M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, as Grand Orator, delivered a very instructive address on the basic principles of Masonry. He was listened to with the keenest attention by the brethren of Sangamon and Macon counties, and by a vast assemblage of the people of Illiopolis and the surrounding country.

In the evening Illiopolis Lodge No. 521, exemplified their skill in the secret work of Masonry by conferring the Sublime Degree. Most complete arrangements were made for the ceremonies and for the comfort and pleasure of visiting brethren, and the occasion was a thoroughly successful and enjoyable one.

#### **INSTALLATION OF GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.**

March 3 at a stated communication of Home Lodge No. 508 with the assistance of W. Brother Westervelt as Grand Marshal I installed R. W. BRO. FRANK CRANE, D.D as Grand Chaplain. I wish to express my full appreciation of the interest manifested and assistance given by Home Lodge on this occasion.

At a stated communication of Jacksonville Lodge No. 570, W. Bro. F H Rowe as my proxy, installed REV. BRO. W. H. MILBURN as Grand Orator.

At a stated communication of Lessing Lodge No. 557, August 1, 1899, I installed W. BRO. PHILIP MASS as Grand Sword Bearer.

#### **REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OUR GRAND LODGE.**

During the year, through the death of M. W. BRETHREN CREGIER and HAWLEY and other causes, an unusual number of vacancies occurred in the representation of other Grand Lodges near our Grand Lodge. Upon my recommendation the several grand masters appointed the brethren named below to represent their respective states near our Grand Lodge, to-wit:

Alabama, R. W. BRO. HASWELL C. CLARKE, Kankakee.

Colorado, R. W. BRO. L. C. WATERS, Chicago.

Connecticut, R. W. BRO. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK, Peoria.

Cuba, R. W. BRO. GEO. M. MOULTON, Chicago.

District of Columbia, M. W. BRO. D. M. BROWNING, East St. Louis.

Indiana, R. W. BRO. WM. B. WRIGHT, Effingham.

Mississippi, M. W. BRO. JOHN C. SMITH, Chicago.

Quebec, R. W. BRO. JOHN JOHNSTON, Chicago.

Rhode Island, R. W. BRO. A. B. WICKER, Franklin Grove.

Tennessee, R. W. BRO. ALEX. H. BELL, Carlinville.

United Grand Lodge, New South Wales, R. W. BRO. R. T. SPENCER, Illiopolis.

United Grand Lodge, Victoria, R. W. BRO. R. T. SPENCER, Illiopolis.

Vermont, R. W. BRO. HUGH D. HUNTER, Chicago.

They have received their commissions which will no doubt be presented at this session of the Grand Lodge, when the brethren will be officially received and their credentials properly recorded.

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF OUR GRAND LODGE NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

February 25, 1899, upon the suggestion of the Grand Secretary of that state, I appointed M.W. Bro. A. T. STEBBINS, Rochester, Minn., Grand Master of that Grand Jurisdiction, as our representative near that Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee having expressed a fraternal desire to re-establish the representative system between our respective Grand Lodges, and the Grand Master of that Grand Jurisdiction having recommended him for the place, I was glad to appoint M.W. Bro. A. V. WARR, P.G.M., Rossville, Tenn., to represent us near that Grand Lodge.

April 14, 1899, upon proper recommendation, I commissioned R.W. Bro. WM. A. DAUGHERTY, of St. Johns, as our representative near the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, *vice* R.W. Bro. ISAAC O. BEATTEAY, resigned.

Our Grand Lodge having by vote in 1896 entered into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Cuba, and the civil conditions having happily reached a stage permitting Masonic intercourse, it afforded me much pleasure to act upon the suggestion of the Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction and to appoint M.W. Bro. JUAN B. HERNANDEZ BARRERO, Grand Master, as our representative near that Grand Lodge. His commission was forwarded May 2, and a like fraternal act has brought to us a representative from that jurisdiction.

July 11, upon the recommendation of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, I appointed R.W. Bro. E. D. PARLOW, of Ottawa, as our representative near that Grand Lodge, *vice* J. E. D'AVIGNON, resigned.

**DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.**

In accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Grand Examiners, commissions were issued to the following brethren as Deputy Grand Lecturers:

James Douglas, Chester.	W. M. Burbank, Chicago.
Charles F. Tenney, Bement	J. B. Kelly, East St. Louis.
G. A. Stadler, Decatur.	J. F. Clayton, Glenarm.
John E. Morton, Perry.	W. H. Stevens, Steelville.
W. O. Butler, LaHarpe.	R. R. Strickler, Galesburg.
William E. Ginther, Charleston.	Henry Werno, Chicago.
Charles Reifsnider, Chicago.	Samuel G. Jarvis, Victoria.
T. H. Humphrey, DuQuoin.	Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy.	J. H. Thomas, Belvidere.
D. E. Bruffett, Urbana.	James McCredie, Earlville.
G. O. Friedrich, Chillicothe.	S. S. Borden, Chicago.
C. W. Carroll, Blandinsville.	W. H. Peak, Jonesboro.
H. S. Hurd, Chicago.	P. F. Clark, Scottville.
I. H. Todd, East St. Louis.	C. H. Martin, Lawrenceville.
O. F. Kirkpatrick, Blandinsville.	J. B. Randleson, Galesburg.
J. J. Crowder, Peoria.	M. B. Iott, Chicago.
C. E. Grove, Mt. Carroll.	Herbert Preston, Chicago.
H. T. Burnap, Upper Alton.	J. V. Harris, Canton.
D. B. Hutchinson, Jacksonville.	Enos Johnson, Upper Alton.
C. E. Allen, Galesburg.	W. H. Marsh, Upper Alton.
D. D. Darrah, Bloomington.	F. R. Smedley, Waverly.
Hugh A. Snell, Litchfield.	C. N. Hambleton, Jeffersonville.
H. S. Albin, Chicago.	Aaron Shubart, Chicago.
Arthur G. Goodridge, Irving Park.	E. F. Seavey, Chicago.
S. M. Schoemann, McLeansboro.	H. C. Yetter, Galesburg.
L. C. Waters, Chicago.	Frank C. Funk, Bluffs.
J. D. Templeton, Decatur	Carl Swigart, Weldon.
W. K. Bowling, Virden.	G. A. Lackens, Good Hope.
R. F. Morrow, Virden.	A. O. Novander, Chicago.
J. G. Seitz, Upper Alton.	C. C. Marsh, Bowen.
C. M. Erwin, Bowen.	J. B. Roach, Beardstown.
W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.	J. S. Burns, Sherman.
Emerson Clark, Farmington.	

**SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.**

Upon proper application I have issued special dispensations to lodges as follows, receiving therefor the amounts indicated, viz:

LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.	LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.
Accordia .....	277	\$2 00	Fellowship.....	89	\$2 00
Cerro Gordo.....	600	2 00	Fidelity .....	152	2 00
Prairie. ....	77	10 00	New Canton... ..	821	2 00
Wauconda.....	298	2 00	N. D. Morse.....	346	10 00
T. J. Pickett ....	307	2 00	Golden Rule.....	726	2 00
Stronghurst.....	847	2 00	Horeb... ..	363	2 00
Germania .....	182	2 00	LaHarpe.....	195	2 00
London.....	848	2 00	Gothic .....	852	2 00
Apollo.....	642	2 00	Tennessee.....	496	2 00
LaPrairie.....	267	2 00	Waukegan.....	78	2 00
De Soto .....	287	2 00	Delavan .....	156	2 00
Lounsbury .....	751	2 00	D. C. Cregier....	643	2 00
Exeter .....	424	2 00	Accordia .....	277	2 00
Herman .....	39	2 00	Germania .....	182	2 00
Hopewell .....	844	2 00	Odell.....	401	2 00
Morrisonville ....	681	2 00	Home .. ..	508	2 00
Evergreen.....	170	2 00	Ben Hur.....	818	2 00
Columbus.....	227	2 00	Lakeside.....	739	2 00
Magic City .....	832	2 00	Apollo .....	642	2 00
Elizabeth.....	276	2 00	Adams .....	529	2 00
Cheney's Grove....	486	2 00	Gallatia.....	684	2 00
Moweaqua.....	180	2 00	Ogden.....	754	2 00
Milton .....	275	2 00	Bodley.....	1	2 00
Payson .....	379	2 00	Oriental.....	33	2 00
Burnside.....	683	2 00	J. L. Anderson ..	318	2 00
Grove.....	824	2 00	Van Meter .....	762	2 00
Excelsior.....	97	2 00	Sangamon.....	801	2 00
Donnellson.....	255	2 00			
Virden... ..	161	2 00	Total .....		\$128 00

The money has been paid over to the Grand Secretary, as will appear by his report.

**RESIGNATION.**

On the 4th of April, I received and very reluctantly accepted the resignation of R.W. Bro. L. T. HOY as D.D.G.M. of the fourth district. Brother HOY'S appointment to a position requiring him to be absent from the district most of the time compelled him to relinquish an office which he had filled most satisfactorily to the Grand Master and to the brethren of the district.

R.W. Bro. JAY L. BREWSTER, of Waukegan, was duly appointed and commissioned as D.D.G.M. of said district.

#### MISSOURI LANDS.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge October 5, 1881, I have, upon the recommendation of M.W. Bro. Jno. M. Pearson, executed the following deeds to portions of the Grand Lodge's Missouri lands, viz.: February 4, 1899, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, town 29 north, range 10 east, to August Frankle; consideration, \$275. September 11, 1899, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, town 28 north, range 9 east, to A. S. Scism; consideration, \$120. I fraternally ask your approval.

#### RELIEF.

As authorized by the Grand Lodge, a remittance of \$20 per month has been made to our much loved and oldest Past Grand Master, M. W. BRO. HARRISON DILLS, whose declining years have been cheered and comforted by this remembrance and fraternal assistance. The following letter attests his loving appreciation of your kindness. I heartily recommend a continuance of these remittances.

WARRENSBURG, MO., August 26, 1899.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master, Edward Cook:*

I congratulate you on your supervision of the work of the Grand Lodge. I approve of your edict issued to the subordinate lodges of your jurisdiction. I have been in sympathy with the Grand Lodge every since we organized it in 1840. While my health would permit I always attended our annual convocations. Since that time I have been kindly remembered by them. In 1860, I was elected Grand Treasurer, which office I held for fourteen years. In 1880 my worthy brother, Wiley M. Egan, was elected and still holds the office.

In 1874 I lost the savings of my life time by fire which so prostrated me that since that time I have not been able to do scarcely anything. Therefore I greatly appreciate the help of my brethren which has kept me and mine from want.

Something over one year ago I became so nearly helpless that it became necessary for me to be taken care of, and therefore, I have run behind about seventy-five dollars more than my usual expenses or income. I am as well as it could be expected of one of my age as I am now in my 88th year. I remain

Yours fraternally,

HARRISON DILLS.

Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Grand Lodge Charity Committee, the sum of \$50 was drawn from the Grand Lodge Charity Fund for the relief of a Past Master from New South Wales, who by reason of an accident and illness, was in need of assistance.

A like amount was, upon the recommendation of the same committee, given to the widow of a former member of National Lodge. The thanks of the fraternity are due to W. Bro. E. S. Moss of Dearborn Lodge, for his services in looking after this case

In the case of appeal sent out by Cordova Lodge No. 543, which was referred to in last year's report, but upon which returns had not then been made, the Secretary reported the receipt of \$225.90 from 187 lodges.

Only two appeals from lodges in behalf of needy brethren have been endorsed during the current year. One was from Bay City Lodge No. 771, and resulted in the donation of \$483.60 by 336 lodges. The other was from Lovington Lodge No. 228, and was sent out within the past month and therefore no report of results can yet be made.

The absence of other appeals does not, I am glad to believe, indicate any lack of the charitable spirit, but is rather an indication that the lodges and brethren have a keener and more correct appreciation of their individual obligation, and a more lively desire to participate in the blessing that comes to the cheerful contributor to the need which lies at his door.

#### **SCHOOLS.**

Schools were held at Carlinville, Carbondale, Charleston, La Harpe, and El Paso. All the members of the Board of Grand Examiners were in attendance at each place and forty-four Deputy Grand Lecturers were present at one or more of the schools. Two hundred and sixty-five lodges were represented and nine hundred and fifty-two names were registered. This shows that the schools are appreciated by the Craft and any one who was present can testify to the interest shown. The system of instruction devised and put into practice substantially in its present form a quarter of a century ago has stood the test of time and has proved a most valuable influence in cementing the fraternity and disseminating information, not merely in the ritual and formal ceremonies of the institution, but also in stimulating and answering inquiry as to the history, traditions, landmarks, customs, principles, and laws of Masonry. Our Board of Grand Examiners by careful study, long practice and persistent effort, have thoroughly mastered every detail of the ritual and the manner of conferring degrees, and they are marvels of patience and efficiency in the best methods of teaching the work. They have well merited and have freely received the warmest commendation and support of the fraternity throughout the state. It is universally conceded that those who have known most about the work and are most familiar with the schools have been the strongest supporters of the Board and their work.

When the changes come which time and circumstance sooner or later compel, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to supply the places of these justly popular and most deserving servants of the Craft.

To provide for that division of official position which seems equitable and guard against the possibility of falling into routine or monotony through familiarity with duty, it may be well to establish a method of rotation in the office of Grand Examiners, by which a member of the Board shall be placed upon the retired list or become an emeritus member after a specified number of years of service. In the meantime the schools are most heartily commended to your liberal support as the most helpful agency that can be named for the promotion of the best interests of the entire fraternity.

#### WORK

One of the pleasantest experiences of the year has been to observe the improvement that has taken place in the work and ceremonial observances in many of our lodges. The care that has been bestowed upon the ritual, not only as to verbal accuracy, but also in the manner of expression so as to bring out the force, meaning, and beauty of its lessons, has been marked and most satisfactory. The success attending these praiseworthy efforts by lodges and brethren has been remarkable, and in some cases such as to approach the perfect mark. A gratifying feature, worthy of note in this connection, is the fact that the attendance at these lodges has been so large as to indicate clearly that the brethren generally are attracted by good work, and that they appreciate the beauties of the ritual in its simple purity and prize the moral teachings of Masonry more than its external adornments.

In my report to the Grand Lodge one year ago I took occasion to record my disapproval of the use of robes and other paraphernalia calculated to distract the mind of the candidate from the teachings of Masonry rather than to impress its lessons. These views were approved by the Grand Lodge.

The criticisms referred to applied to comparatively few lodges, probably less than ten per cent of the whole number, and these with but few exceptions very promptly and for the most part very cheerfully acquiesced in this action by the Grand Lodge, and in several instances gave voluntary testimony that increased interest and prosperity resulted from dropping these superfluities. A number of lodges however felt that a custom which had been so long tolerated, which was so interesting to spectators and which they believed contributed to the impressiveness of their work, as well as to their growth in numbers, should not be cut off without specific action by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, and they somewhat pointedly asked for a definite

ruling upon the matter. There were also a few lodges, who, stimulated by the example of those just mentioned and desiring to emulate or rival them in display, made new purchases of regalia and expensive trappings in which they could ill afford to indulge.

Realizing these conditions and believing that the attitude of the Grand Lodge upon the subject of work was well established years ago by the adoption of a ritual, and that it had for many years adhered to this standard through a liberal provision for its teaching, and had repeatedly pronounced in favor of uniformity, not only in matter but also in manner, I felt it my duty to issue the following edict, your approval of which is fraternally asked:

#### EDICT

FROM THE EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE, }  
STATE OF ILLINOIS. ANCIENT, FREE, AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }

*To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of all Constituent Lodges  
A.F. & A.M. in the State of Illinois:*

BRETHREN:—In compliance with article 15 of the Grand Lodge constitution, which requires the Grand Master to provide for thorough instruction in the work and ritual established by the Grand Lodge, schools of instruction, under the direction of the Grand Examiners, have for many years been held in various parts of the state at the expense of the Grand Lodge. By reason of these meetings and through the services of Deputy Grand Lecturers commissioned by the Grand Master after they had fully demonstrated to the examiners their possession of the authorized work, ample means have been provided for disseminating the standard work of the jurisdiction. To a very gratifying extent lodges and brethren have availed themselves of these facilities and have acquired, and are now practicing, the authorized work in a most commendable manner. Some lodges, however, have failed to exhibit the proper spirit, interest, and zeal in this important matter, and by lack of proper attention, or by omitting portions of the work, or by unlawful additions alterations, or amendments, and by the introduction of embellishments, literary excerpts, or other matter foreign to the ritual and unknown to ancient Craft Masonry, have failed to acquire and maintain the uniform standard or to conform to the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

THEREFORE, in order to bring about, establish, and maintain in all lodges throughout our jurisdiction the standard of excellence and uniformity of work contemplated by the Grand Lodge Constitution, I, Edward Cook, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons or the State of Illinois, by virtue of the plenary power vested in me by the Grand Lodge, do issue and promulgate this my Edict enjoining upon the officers and members of all constituent



lodges of our jurisdiction, the duty of conforming as nearly as possible to the authorized work of the jurisdiction, according to the standard taught and practiced by the Board of Grand Examiners at schools of instruction, neither adding to nor subtracting therefrom. All intentional or known abridgements, short forms, alterations, amendments, or additions to the authorized work are hereby declared to be irregular and illegal innovations and in defiance of the express authority of the Grand Lodge. The practice of such innovations will subject the offenders to the penalties prescribed by law.

In furtherance of the purpose of this Edict and to promote uniformity of work and maintain the purity and impressiveness of our ritual, the introduction of military drills, stage settings, theatrical scenes, inappropriate music, stereopticon views (other than of the emblems or symbols given in the monitor and the charts) and the use of robes, uniforms, and costumes other than those sanctioned by the standard work of this grand jurisdiction and taught and practiced in the schools of instruction held by the Grand Examiners, are hereby expressly prohibited.

The sale, distribution, use, or possession of any pretended exposés, or of any written or printed form of the esoteric work is not only a violation of obligation but is also in direct disregard of the Edict of Grand Master Scott on this subject, issued April 10, 1896, to which your attention is called, and which is in full force and authority.

It is particularly enjoined upon all District Deputy Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and lodge officers to use all practicable means to insure obedience to this Edict and to report to the Grand Master any and all intentional, willful, or avoidable departures therefrom.

It is hereby ordered that this Edict be read in full in open lodge at the first stated meeting after it shall be received.

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 25th day of April, A.D. 1899, A L. 5899.

Attest:  
J. H. C. DILL,  
Grand Secretary.  
[SEAL.]

EDWARD COOK,  
Grand Master.

**DISCIPLINE.****THE MECHANICSBURG CASE.**

It will be remembered by those who read the proceedings of the last meeting of this Grand Lodge that a case which arose in Mechanicsburg Lodge No. 299 in 1896, and which caused the suspension and subsequently the revocation of the charter of that lodge, was by order of the Grand Master tried in Springfield Lodge No. 4, resulting in a sentence of expulsion. In 1897 on the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances the case was reversed and remanded for new trial. Upon the petition of the defendant the case was taken from Springfield Lodge No. 4 and ordered to Tyrian Lodge No. 333 for trial, and the defendant was again expelled.

The available funds of Mechanicsburg Lodge No. 299 having been exhausted by the expenses of the first trial, the bills incurred by Tyrian Lodge No. 333 for the expenses of the second trial (undertaken by order of the Grand Master) were presented to the Grand Lodge for payment. A few of the minor items were allowed by the Grand Lodge Committee on Finance, other items were disallowed as not being necessary to the conduct of the trial, but the larger items for attorney's fees, rent of hall, stenographic report of evidence, etc., were upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee referred to the Grand Master for investigation and such adjudication as he might deem just and equitable. M. W. Brother Goddard, Chairman of the Finance Committee, accompanied me to Springfield November 22 and we endeavored to convince the brethren that the Grand Lodge should not be charged for the rent of Masonic rooms and for certain other items included in their bills.

They felt, however, that the burden of conducting a tedious trial in oppressively hot weather, one in which they had no direct interest and had reluctantly undertaken solely upon the order of the Grand Master, was a sufficient tax without their being called upon to disburse money for the rent of quarters in which to hold it. There was also a complication arising from the fact that the defendant who had authorized his attorney to assume one-half of the expense of having a stenographic report of the trial (the bill for which was \$395.50), failed to keep his agreement.

As a result we had to choose between the alternative of advising Tyrian Lodge to pay the entire bill or allowing said lodge to be prosecuted for the defendant's portion. After careful consideration we concluded to adopt the former course, and to reimburse Tyrian Lodge for expenses incurred to the amount of \$618.85, for all of which your approval is requested.

In this connection I have to report the sale of the real property of Mechanicsburg Lodge No. 299, for \$450, which D. D. G. M. Lawrence

informed me was a fair price for the property. Your approval of this is also fraternally requested.

The net results of this case are, that a lodge with a membership of twenty-eight, a comfortable lodge hall, which they owned free of debt and with a snug sum in bank, has been blotted out; two lodges, without any fault of their own, have been compelled to hold long, tedious and exasperating trials; a condition of wide-spread irritation and ill feeling has been engendered and the Grand Lodge has been obliged to disburse a large sum in excess of all the assets of the defunct lodge.

This case affords an excellent example of the evils of contested and attorney-paid litigation in lodges, referred to in my report of last year, and emphasizes the advisability in cases where Masonic trials are necessary, of finding some fair, equitable, speedy, and inexpensive way of arriving at the facts and administering justice. It is hoped that the amendment to Grand Lodge by-laws which was offered by the Committee on Jurisprudence last year and which comes up for action at this session of the Grand Lodge, will meet your approval and serve as a step in the direction of reducing expenses and as a deterrent to long drawn out trials.

#### **APPLE RIVER LODGE.**

Of the nineteen members of Apple River Lodge No. 548, who were suspended by the Grand Lodge at its last session for defiance of its authority, seventeen have made such confession of error and expressed such proper regret for the same as was satisfactory to the Grand Master, and have therefore received the certificate from the Grand Secretary usually granted to members of defunct lodges. Through the demise of this lodge the Grand Lodge comes into possession of a perpetual leasehold interest in the second story of a frame building at Apple River, conditioned upon the payment of five-elevenths of the taxes.

#### **BELVIDERE LODGE.**

Through the Grand Master of Nebraska I learned that Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, of Kearney, Neb., complained that Belvidere Lodge No. 60, of our jurisdiction, had received the petition of and initiated a candidate who had been twice rejected by Rob Morris Lodge. The correctness of this claim being ascertained, Belvidere Lodge by my direction made suitable apology and reparation to Rob Morris Lodge and secured a waiver of jurisdiction over the candidate, thus happily avoiding all friction between the two Grand Jurisdictions.

The investigation incident to the case disclosed the following facts, viz.: The candidate in question signed a petition to Belvidere

Lodge No. 60, alleging that he had never before petitioned a Masonic lodge, but he told the brother who took charge of his petition that he had been rejected in Nebraska. The petition, however, was presented to the lodge without embodying any reference to this fact. At the proper time the candidate informed the Secretary of the lodge of his rejection, but the latter concealed this knowledge from the lodge, and the candidate was initiated.

Upon being informed of the above condition, I ordered a stay of proceedings and instructed the lodge to bring charges against the candidate, the brother who took in his petition, and the Secretary.

At the trial which occurred June 10, the above facts were clearly shown by conclusive evidence. Nevertheless, the lodge acquitted the candidate and the brother who presented his petition, and upon a plea of guilty by the Secretary, he was declared guilty by the lodge (though with several votes to the contrary) and a reprimand was voted.

W. Brother Everett, who was present as my proxy, deeming the acquittals erroneous and the punishment of the Secretary inadequate, interposed at this point and prevented the administration of the reprimand, and ordered a full record of the charges, evidence, etc., sent to me for consideration. I subsequently visited the lodge, and after giving a full history of the case and telling them of their failure to do justice, I afforded them an opportunity to ask for the privilege of another trial. They seemed satisfied with their verdict and I therefore submit the papers, charges, evidence, etc., together with W. Brother Everett's report, for reference to the appropriate committee, with the opinion and recommendation that the lodge, as well as the brethren on trial, should receive some adequate punishment for these manifest infractions of law.

#### ATWOOD LODGE.

In May last, fifteen members of Atwood Lodge No. 651 made general complaint of unmasonic conduct against the Worshipful Master of said lodge, and one member put his complaint in the form of specific charges.

Under section 2, article 11, part 3 of our By-laws, I appointed a commission of three Past Masters with R.W. Bro. Charles F. Tenney as chairman, to investigate the complaint and charges.

Their report and the evidence submitted seemed to compel vigorous treatment, and I deposed the Worshipful Master of said lodge from office, and suspended him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry until the present session of the Grand Lodge or during the further will and pleasure of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge. The

papers and evidence in this case are fraternally submitted for reference to the proper committee.

#### **DILLS LODGE.**

A failure on the part of Dills Lodge No. 295, located at Hickory Ridge, Hancock county, to report the election and installation of officers caused an inquiry into the condition of the lodge and elicited the following facts: Ten years ago the lodge had a membership of twenty-four. Through dimissions and deaths, this number has been reduced to twelve. The lodge has done no work since 1895. The three last meetings of the lodge were held December 27, 1897; February 5, 1898 and April 22, 1899. An attempt to move to the railroad at West Point was thwarted by the refusal of Denver Lodge to give its consent. Several members of the lodge expressed the opinion that it would be well to surrender the charter, and a meeting was called for August 18 to consider the advisabilty of this course. But no quorum was secured. The Secretary wrote me that there seemed but one course left, and I accordingly suspended the charter, and advised the lodge that the Grand Lodge would probably make its arrest permanent unless good reason could be shown to the contrary. Nine members of the lodge have since petitioned for a restoration of the charter, promising an effort to do better in the future.

The petition and correspondence are submitted for reference to the appropriate committee.

#### **THE CALM AFTER THE STORM.**

Although several cases of friction or trial have been referred to in this report and a few others will come before you in the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, we have cause to rejoice that there have been so few instances of this sort, among over 55,000 brethren and 722 lodges.

Men come into Masonry with the elements of human weakness upon them, and it can not be expected that pride, selfishness, and kindred frailties will entirely disappear at once. The unwritten records of charity exercised, of strife allayed, of self-seeking curbed, and of wrong doing averted through the teachings and influence of our brotherhood would form a long and striking contrast to these few rough places and prove that peace, good will, forbearance and brotherly love have dominion over those who have rightly apprehended the purposes of masonry and imbibed its teachings.

The numerous cases to which reference has been made and the details of routine observances and statistical matter already read, may have wearied your patience and given you the impression that you were burdened with the particulars of every matter that has

claimed my attention during the year. This however is far from being the case, as will readily be concluded when I state that my letter books contain over 2,200 pages of manuscript written by my own hand during the past twelve months. The great majority of these letters have been answers to questions pertaining to the law or advice regarding matters of a purely temporary or local character. While some of these questions may have justified a formal record, my reluctance to cumber our statute books with interpretations of the law has resulted in my presenting but four formal decisions for action by this body. One of these has seemed necessary to aid in solving the difficulties arising from the life membership laws which so long handicapped many of our lodges and which were happily wiped out by the Grand Lodge one year ago, but which have left behind a crop of perplexing questions between lodges and their members and lodges and the Grand Lodge.

#### DECISIONS.

1. Lodge by-laws calling for the payment of dues in advance cannot be enforced by disciplinary proceedings. A brother cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues, unless the delinquency is for time already passed.

2. All lodge by-laws relating to life membership or to exemption from dues on account of age, were repealed by action of the Grand Lodge October 5, 1898; consequently no life membership certificate can be issued by any lodge subsequent to that date, unless every detail required by the lodge by-laws previously existing had been fully completed prior thereto. Unless a brother holds a certificate of life membership his dues cannot be remitted directly or indirectly, partially or wholly in consequence of any resolution, rule or by-law relating to life membership or age limit which existed previous to above action by Grand Lodge, poverty being the only ground for remission of dues. Lodges are not exempt from paying Grand Lodge dues for brethren holding certificates of life membership.

3. A fellow craft of lodge No. 1, having removed into the jurisdiction of lodge No. 2, petitioned the latter for the Master Mason's Degree and membership. Lodge No. 2 applied for and received from lodge No. 1 a waiver of jurisdiction, received the petition and in due time rejected the petitioner. Held, that by his voluntary act he had relinquished all rights in lodge No. 1, and that not having received a unanimous ballot in lodge No. 2, he had not acquired the right to demand trial under section 3, article 16 part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws but that he may re-petition lodge No. 2 at pleasure and that said lodge may receive and refer his petition as often as he is rejected. It is the duty in such case of any member of lodge No. 2 who deems

the candidate unworthy to proceed to bring charges against him and to be governed in subsequent balloting by the result of the trial.

4. A waiver of jurisdiction over a regularly made Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, against whom there are no charges, may be granted by a majority vote by show of hands, provided that the request for waiver be made in open lodge at a stated meeting, and the vote taken at the next or some subsequent stated meeting.

#### WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

In June I received a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Washington Centennial, requesting to know what amount our Grand Lodge would contribute to the expenses of the proposed ceremonies, and saying that only seven out of seventy Grand Lodges had at that time made remittances. I could only reply that this Grand Lodge had failed at its last session to take any action and that I was, therefore, unable to make any definite answer. The matter is mentioned here to bring the subject to your attention for any action you may deem wise.

#### FORM OF PETITION.

The use of incorrect and imperfect forms of petitions for degrees or membership is a source of much friction and sometimes of serious trouble in lodges.

The blanks in use are of many forms, varying from those which are lacking in essential particulars to those which contain numerous details not proper for publication. In one instance a lodge was found to be using a form printed outside our jurisdiction and containing no reference whatever to a previous application. In other cases no opportunity is afforded in the blank for the petitioner to make an independent affirmation regarding this important item. I recommend that this subject be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, with instructions to formulate blank forms for petitions for degrees and for affiliation, which, if adopted by the Grand Lodge, shall be compulsory upon all lodges, and insure uniformity in this important matter.

#### VISITATION.

Within the year I have been permitted to make over sixty visits to lodges in this jurisdiction. Some of these have been of a formal or semi-official character and others more in the nature of fraternal calls, but whether my coming was expected or not I have always been received with the utmost courtesy and consideration, the honors due to the office of Grand Master have been freely tendered and I have been welcomed in a way to assure me of the brotherly regard and steadfast loyalty of the Craft. Words fail to express the appreciation and gratitude I have felt for these exhibitions of fraternal love,

and life will not be long enough to erase the memory of the many kindnesses I have received at the hands of my brethren.

Where all have been so kind it is, perhaps, ungracious to speak especially of any, but in a few instances the numbers present and the good cheer enjoyed were so exceptional as to justify particular mention.

November 17, I had the pleasure of visiting Rock Island and of participating with the brethren of Trio Lodge No. 57, in the celebration of their semi-centennial. Complete preparations were made, an excellent program prepared, and a most enjoyable entertainment given. The brethren of Rock Island know how to enjoy themselves and how to share their pleasures with their brethren.

On the occasion of my visit to St. Mark's Lodge No. 63 at Woodstock, January 4, 1899, several brethren accompanied me from this city, and assisted in the work. Every lodge in the county was represented and the brethren of that part of the state turned out in such numbers as to crowd the commodious and elegant hall of St. Mark's Lodge. The Grand Master and visitors were given a genuine Masonic welcome, long to be remembered by all who had the good fortune to receive it. The wants of the inner man were abundantly cared for and everything possible was done to afford each a royally good time. The fact that a "Woodstock Club" has been formed by the Chicago brethren who were present, gives evidence of their appreciation of the occasion.

April 5, I was present when the Worshipful Master, officers, and about sixty members of Garden City Lodge No. 141 of this city visited Aurora Lodge No. 254 and gave an exemplification of their skill in the work of the Craft. The unusually commodious quarters of the lodge were crowded to overflowing by the brethren of Aurora and vicinity, and every one felt amply rewarded by the good work, good cheer, and good fellowship which prevailed. I heartily commend the custom, which I trust may be a growing one, of visitations between lodges, and the exchange of fraternal courtesies.

June 13, I visited Galva Lodge No. 243 and had the pleasure of meeting not only a full attendance of brethren from that lodge but also representations of many lodges in the vicinity. W. Brother Johnson proved himself a most excellent host and his efficient efforts were so ably seconded by his officers and other members of No. 243 as to make every brother feel thoroughly at home and among friends. The banquet provided by the ladies of the Eastern Star was "too good to last."

On the 27th of June, I visited Urbana Lodge No. 157 and had the pleasure of meeting not only the officers and members of that lodge



but also representatives from every lodge in Champaign county. Over three hundred brethren were present and each contributed his share to make the meeting a success. The Grand Master was permitted to try his hand at the work, and with the able assistance of R.W. Brother Bruffett, W. Brother Webber, and other skilled Craftsmen, managed to outlive the effort. The banquet, which followed, and the eloquent talk of M.W. Brother Scott, which seasoned it, were the features of the long-to-be-remembered occasion.

#### ROTATION IN OFFICE.

The custom which formerly prevailed in many lodges of retaining the same brother as Worshipful Master for a dozen years or more, has been followed in many cases, and especially in our larger cities, by the opposite extreme of electing a new master every year. When one extreme is thus followed by another, it is usually true that both are bad, and the case under consideration forms no exception to this maxim.

The custom first referred to, produced a condition of monotony and lethargy, if not of deterioration and dry rot, which was destructive to growth and discouraging to zeal, ambition, and effort. It was natural and proper that the doctrine of rotation in office and the laudable desire to give the young men a chance should bring about a reaction, but unhappily this reaction has been carried so far as in turn to call for correction.

When the rule of "advancing the line" regularly every year becomes practically inflexible, the lodge in large measure loses its right of free choice and becomes a slave to custom. I would not if I had the power, interfere with the right of every lodge to select its own officers unrestricted save by the laws of the Grand Lodge, but I do desire to emphasize the fact that when a habit or custom such as the one mentioned becomes the dominant factor, the members cease to exercise their constitutional rights and merely register the choice of the Worshipful Master, who years before placed a brother in line by appointing him to a minor office.

One of the detrimental effects of this custom is that it tends to impress upon those in line the idea that the ability to repeat the ritual and to go through the regular routine is all that is necessary to qualify them for the highest honor in the gift of the lodge, and the practical result is that every Master becomes a Past Master just when he begins to get a true conception of the duties of his station. The office of Worshipful Master of a Masonic lodge is a position of trust and honor. To discharge its duties properly should be the laudable ambition of every brother who has been chosen to the place. The ability and experience to perform these duties adequately can

come only through study and effort and after the lapse of more time than the custom here criticised permits. To prove this proposition nothing further is needed than the evidence of the Past Masters who have become such through the operation of this rule.

It is to be hoped that the golden mean which will prevent monotonous service on the one hand and break the rule of annual rotation on the other, can be reached by our lodges through a more general exercise of that freedom of ballot which impels every member to vote for the one he honestly thinks best fitted for the place.

#### PARTING THANKS.

My term as Grand Master is drawing to its close. Two years ago when installed into this office I expressed my apprehension that I might not be able to properly perform its duties, but relying upon the sustaining power of our ever faithful Father, and conscious of an earnest desire to do the right I promised you my best efforts. One year ago with heartfelt gratitude that you had so far approved my efforts as to give me another trial, I renewed this promise. Today with sincere appreciation of the honors, confidence and continual support you have given me, I can only thank you from a heart overflowing with brotherly love for all your kindness to me. My mistakes have been many and my failures not a few, but with charity and forbearance you have borne patiently with me and given me a support loyal and true. I would fain believe that this has been because you have felt that wherein I have failed or erred it was from no lack of a conscientious desire to perform my duty. That my errors have not been even more numerous is owing largely to the good advice I have received from my predecessors in office, and the kind friends who have been ever ready and willing to give me their time, thought and counsel. To each and all I return my warmest thanks. This emblem of authority which you placed in my hands two years ago I shall return to you before this communication of the Grand Lodge closes. I can honestly say that I am not conscious of having used it to deprive any brother of his just rights. If it has sometimes sounded in authoritative tones or been used in severe discipline, it has been only after a patient hearing of the facts, a faithful effort to find a fraternal solution of the trouble and a conviction that, forbearance having ceased to be a virtue, the stern requirements of the law and the constitutional rights of the Grand Master should be enforced. At the close of this session I shall resume my place upon the floor of the Grand Lodge, and vie with you in paying prompt and faithful obedience to the constituted authorities, and I shall look back upon the two years of my administration of the office of Grand Master as the happiest of my Masonic experience.

**CONCLUSION.**

During the year that has passed since our last meeting, through the valor of our soldiers and sailors, who have triumphantly borne our arms over the land of the "palm and the pine," a vast territory has in some measure been placed under our control, and millions of our fellow creatures have been brought within the influence of our country's laws and civilization. The problem of absorbing, assimilating, or developing these peoples is no small or mean one, and its solution may well bring a sense of serious duty and grave responsibility to our jurists and statesmen.

The soldiers' work determines the boundaries and opens the way for law and order, but it is the task of the statesman to establish civilization and create the sweet influences of peace.

May we not, as Masons, draw a parallel between this page of history and our own experience and duty? We are constantly adding to our numbers hundreds of young men who come to us with vague, imperfect, and often erroneous ideas of our aims and purposes. It is the work of a few minutes or hours to confer the degrees upon them, to open up to them the way to the light, and to give them the key to a broader and nobler life; but it is the labor of years to cultivate the germ that is thus planted, to assimilate them into the grand life of the fraternity and to inspire them with that higher and nobler purpose of good will and helpfulness whose development will go on and on through all eternity.

It is true that history is but biography writ large, and it is equally true that we may best understand the doings of nations and societies through knowledge of our individual motives and weaknesses, and we may in turn find in history many helpful lessons for our own improvement. The experience which we, as a nation, are passing through, is none other than what we, as men, have passed through again and again in our own lives.

The work of the soldier is paralleled for each of us in our effort to push on our lives to some coign of vantage which we deem desirable, the conquest of circumstance and the winning of a successful place among men.

The parallel of the statesman's task is found in each individual life in the holding of the place we have won, the development of its possibilities, the unfolding of our powers, with knowledge of our temperament, our attainments and our limitations, the bringing of ourselves into right relations with our fellow men—in a word the development

of character. To this thought of the upbuilding of character in ourselves and our novitiates it seems to me of the first importance that we should give more than passing emphasis not only because of the time of trial through which our country is passing, but also because in each of our hearts we know that the question is all-important and ever-pertinent.

If we would hold this citadel of our own character, the manly perfection which may be ours by the right of God's goodness to us and the faithful endeavor of our own lives, and if we would aid in inspiring others to seek a like high destiny, we must first of all be honest with ourselves. We must recognize our own imperfections, both for the sake of perfect truthfulness and for the hope of correcting our faults. Each man is a new revelation of truth, a revelation which we must each read aright ourselves if we would make the most of it. Such honesty must needs make us humble. There is no self-conceit, where there is no self-deception. The foundation-stone of all great character is honest unaffected humility.

"The tumult and the shouting dies  
The captains and the kings depart  
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice  
An humble and a contrite heart."

But with true humility there is need of the highest ambition. To "covet earnestly the best gifts" is the only worthy ambition. To that end we shall recognize the gifts we ourselves have, and each say to himself in fruitful endeavor, "Stir up the gift that is in thee."

Patient working toward the high end which is set before us, singleness of heart to accomplish that end, honest humility, unshaken faith, these are the pillars of the manly character which we may establish in ourselves. To grow in such character is to prove in our own lives that "the work of righteousness is peace;" that "he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." Such growth will be marked by no outward trappings of victory, no robes, no stage paraphernalia, no kingly crowns. It will be within our own hearts, which shall feel the peace of true conquest and complete victory.

"After the sowing cometh the reaping,  
After the harvest cometh a song,  
After our praying cometh God's answer,  
Though to our hearts it seemeth so long."

May we think what shall be the brotherhood existing among men of such character?

They will work together with perfect confidence in each other, for between them shall be no separation of purpose, no deception or wrong motive. Before their efforts difficulties will grow light, for theirs will be a union of perfect strength and mutual helpfulness.

“The crest and crowning good of all  
Life’s final star, is Brotherhood;  
For it will bring again to earth  
Her long lost Poesy and Mirth,  
Will send new light on every face,  
A kingly power upon the race.”

Fraternally,

EDWARD COOK,

Grand Master.

A motion was made that this 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.

1898.		DR.	
Oct.	1, To credit balances as per last report—		
	Account of General Fund.....	\$49,155	29
	Account of Charity Fund.....	799	56
			<u>\$49,954 85</u>
	30, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund....	116	75
	Account of Charity Fund.....	58	71
Nov.	30, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund....	4	50
	Account of Charity Fund.....	11	85
Dec.	31, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund...	23	25
	Account of Charity Fund.....	13	95
1899.			
Jan.	6, To dividend on A. A. Glenn's life insurance policy, account of General Fund.....	45	00
	10, To interest on city of Chicago bonds, account of General Fund, 6 mos..	1,000	00
	10, To interest on United States 4% bonds, account of General Fund, 3 mos..	180	00
	31, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund....	57	25
	Account of Charity Fund.....	470	75
Feb.	1, To interest on United States 4% bonds, account of General Fund, 3 mos..	300	00
	28, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund....	136	50
	Account of Charity Fund.....	21	20
Mar.	31, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund....	259	61
	Account of Charity Fund.....	5	40
April	29, To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund....	6	50
	Account of Charity Fund.....	16	40

May	1.	To interest on United States 4% bonds, account of General Fund, 3 mos ..\$	300 00
	30,	To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund. . . . .	19 50
		Account of Charity Fund..... . . . .	32 60
June	30.	To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund....	12 50
		Account of Charity Fund..... . . . .	47 30
July	10,	To interest on city of Chicago 4% bonds, account of General Fund, 6 mos..	100 00
	31,	To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund. . . . .	23,736 00
		Account of Charity Fund..... . . . .	22 00
Aug.	1,	To interest on United States 4% bonds, account of General Fund, 3 mos.....	300 00
	31,	To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund....	15,829 00
		Account of Charity Fund..... . . . .	14 60
Sept.	29,	To amount received from Grand Secretary, account of General Fund....	1,658 75
		Account of Charity Fund..... . . . .	6 00
			\$45,705 67

Total amount received from Grand Secretary during the year on account of General Fund.....\$41,860 11

Total amount received from interest coupons on bonds for the year on account of General Fund. 3,080 00

Total amount received from other sources during the year on account of General Fund..... 45 00

Total amount received during the year on account of General Fund..\$44,985 11

Total amount received from Grand Secretary during the year on account of Charity Fund..... 720 56

Total receipts for the year, \$45,705 67

\$95,660 52

1899.

CREDIT.

Jan.	23,	By amount paid for twelve (12) \$1,000 4% bonds of the United States (@ \$1.302.	\$15,645 00	\$15,645 00
Oct.	2,	By mileage and per diem paid officers and committees since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith	2,711 10	

Oct.	2, By mileage and per diem paid representatives since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith.....	\$15,930 50	
	Total mileage and per diem paid....		\$18,641 60
Oct.	2, By amount paid out for charity since last report, as per vouchers numbered 715, 716, 731, 745, 751, 778, 797, 805, 810, 821, 830, 831, 840, 846, and 848.....		\$661 85
Oct.	2, By miscellaneous items paid since last report as per vouchers numbered 706 to 857, both inclusive, excepting the numbers heretofore enumerated as paid, account of Charity Fund.....		10,669 82
	Total amount paid out during the year.....		\$45,618 27
Oct.	2, By balance in cash to credit of General Fund.....	\$49,183 98	
Oct.	2, By balance in cash to credit of Charity Fund.....	858 27	
	By total credit balance in cash...		50,042 25
			<u>\$95,660 52</u>

Your Grand Treasurer, on January 23, 1899, invested \$15,645 for account of the General Fund, in twelve (12) United States bonds of the denomination of \$1,000, paying therefor the sum of \$1,303.75 for each bond.

These bonds are payable in the year 1925, and draw interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of February, May, August, and November of each year.

In addition to the cash balance reported above to the credit of the General Fund, the Grand Lodge owns the following securities, all of which are now in my possession:

City of Chicago 4% bonds (par value).....	\$50,000 00
United States 4% bonds (par value).....	30,000 00
	<u>\$80,000 00</u>

Policy No. 99588, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$5,000 on the life of A. A. Glenn. This is a paid up policy, and from which the Grand Lodge receives an annual dividend.

Eight (8) shares of stock in the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, of the par value of \$800.

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

Chicago, Oct. 2, 1899.

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 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.....	\$18,642 00
To Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	300 00
To R. R. Stevens, as Grand Tyler.....	100 00
To Z. T. Griffen, stenographer.....	50 00
To George R. Stadler, as Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
To R. R. Stevens, for expenses Grand Lodge .....	83 80
To rent, Central Music Hall.....	400 00
To John Whitley, services on Railroad Committee.....	28 50
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, printing report, etc.....	317 00
To John C. Smith, expense visiting Apple River Lodge.....	46 50
To Harrison Dills.....	240 00
To Mrs. Sarah B. Haggard, treasurer Masonic W. & O. Home fund, collected for Mrs. Frances McLane, contributed by 333 lodges.....	321 85
To S. H. Claspill, expenses of trial of Bro. ——— of Mechanicsburg Lodge.....	3 25
To flowers for funeral of D. C. Cregier.....	50 60
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, printing proceedings, etc.....	955 75
To expenses Grand Master's office.....	220 45
To expenses Grand Secretary's office, postage.....	225 00
To expenses Grand Secretary's office, incidentals.....	17 98
To J. M. Jones, D.D G.M., expenses visiting Moscow and Temple Hill Lodges.....	12 00
To Charles E. Grove, expenses closing property of Apple River Lodge.....	7 69
To return of fee of P. H. McLellan to Waubansia Lodge....	55 00
To John Blee, to expense in Ohio Lodge case....	30 37
To binding and stamping proceedings.....	322 96
To A. C. McFarland, engrossing charters and commissions..	10 15

To expense Grand Master and chairman Finance Committee visiting Springfield to audit bills in Mechanicsburg Lodge case.....	\$ 15 00
To Tyrian Lodge No. 333, on account of Mechanicsburg Lodge case.....	223 35
To Wiley M. Egan, rent of box in safety deposit vault.....	5 00
To M. B. Iott, typewriting circulars and postage.....	4 69
To Tyrian Lodge No. 333, stenographer's bill in Mechanics- burg Lodge case.....	395 50
To R. L. McGuire, legal services and sale Mechanicsburg Lodge Hall.....	15 00
To M. A. Jones, brokerage on sale of property of Mechanics- burg Lodge.....	25 00
To taxes on Missouri land.....	19 77
To S. W. Kessinger, programs for Board of Grand Examiners	10 00
To Hugh Snell, expense visit to Pana Lodge.....	4 25
To Grand Examiners school at Carlinville.....	174 00
To Grand Examiners school at Carbondale.....	215 70
To Grand Examiners school at Charleston.....	186 00
To Grand Examiners school at La Harpe.....	212 20
To Grand Examiners school at ElPaso.....	196 10
To expenses Finance Committee.....	60 20
To Wiley M. Egan, meeting Printing Committee.....	5 00
To J. H. C. Dill, meeting Printing Committee.....	8 75
To Joseph D. Everett, visiting Belvidere Lodge.....	4 20
To L. B. Thomas, insurance on books, records, etc.....	162 00
To Wm. E. Ginther, expenses meeting German brethren in Chicago.....	25 60
To charity, Robert Kuntsman .....	50 00
To C. F. Tenney, expense visiting Atwood Lodge.....	20 55
To Joseph E. Evans, expense visiting Atwood Lodge.. ..	5 22
To P.H.C. Remine, stenographer's bill, trial in Atwood Lodge	30 50
To I. A. Buckingham, expenses trial in Atwood Lodge.....	27 38
To George Frost, taxes on Masonic Hall, Apple River Lodge	13 20
To Charity, Mrs. Orme.....	50 00
To D. E. Bruffett, expenses visiting Newman Lodge.....	3 78
To John M. Speer, insurance on Apple River Lodge Hall....	7 50
To miscellaneous printing.....	510 80
To United States Express Co.....	157 71
To American Express Co.....	254 37
To Edward Cook, 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.....	\$29,964 17

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, A. F. AND A. M., DR  
TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1899.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley.....	1	\$127 50	Scott.....	79	27 00
Equality.....	2	15 75	Whitehall.....	80	57 00
Harmony.....	3	99 75	Vitruvius.....	81	50 25
Springfield.....	4	108 75	DeWitt.....	84	99 75
Friendship.....	7	111 75	Mitchell.....	85	53 25
Macon.....	8	255 00	Kaskaskia.....	86	28 50
Rushville.....	9	57 75	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	17 25
St. Johns.....	13	57 00	Havana.....	88	63 75
Warren.....	14	30 00	Fellowship.....	89	47 25
Peoria.....	15	216 00	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	135 75
Temperance.....	16	40 50	Metropolis.....	91	44 25
Macomb.....	17	109 50	Stewart.....	92	95 25
Clinton.....	19	77 25	Toulon.....	93	23 25
Hancock.....	20	76 50	Perry.....	95	45 00
Cass.....	23	81 00	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	24 75
St. Clair.....	24	88 50	Excelsior.....	97	175 50
Franklin.....	25	53 25	Taylor.....	98	51 00
Hiram.....	26	18 00	Edwardsville.....	99	68 25
Piasa.....	27	76 50	Astoria.....	100	48 00
Pekin.....	29	42 75	Rockford.....	102	179 25
Mt. Vernon.....	31	63 00	Magnolia.....	103	27 75
Oriental.....	33	241 50	Lewistown.....	104	47 25
Barry.....	34	66 75	Winchester.....	105	51 00
Charleston.....	35	58 50	Lancaster.....	106	37 50
Kavanaugh.....	36	24 75	Versailles.....	108	39 75
Monmouth.....	37	71 25	Trenton.....	109	35 25
Olive Branch.....	38	180 75	Lebanon.....	110	31 50
Herman.....	39	31 50	Jonesboro.....	111	40 50
Occidental.....	40	122 25	Bureau.....	112	63 00
Mt. Joliet.....	42	173 25	Robert Burns.....	113	37 50
Bloomington.....	43	121 50	Marcelline.....	114	35 25
Hardin.....	44	57 00	Rising Sun.....	115	40 50
Griggsville.....	45	46 50	Vermont.....	116	36 00
Temple.....	46	280 50	Elgin.....	117	118 50
Caledonia.....	47	15 75	Waverly.....	118	57 00
Unity.....	48	51 00	Henry.....	119	32 25
Cambridge.....	49	41 25	Mound.....	122	84 75
Carrollton.....	50	72 00	Ognawka.....	123	38 25
Mt. Moriah.....	51	63 75	Cedar.....	124	73 50
Benevolent.....	52	27 00	Greenup.....	125	24 00
Jackson.....	53	75 00	Empire.....	126	40 50
Washington.....	55	48 75	Antioch.....	127	31 50
Trio.....	57	132 00	Raleigh.....	128	23 25
Fraternal.....	58	63 75	Greenfield.....	129	33 75
New Boston.....	59	47 25	Marion.....	130	47 25
Belvidere.....	60	121 50	Golconda.....	131	33 75
Lacon.....	61	37 50	Mackinaw.....	132	30 00
St. Marks.....	63	53 25	Marshall.....	133	36 75
Benton.....	64	63 75	Sycamore.....	134	111 75
Euclid.....	65	57 75	Lima.....	135	30 00
Pacific.....	66	45 00	Hutsonville.....	136	18 00
Acacia.....	67	72 00	Polk.....	137	39 75
Eureka.....	69	39 00	Marengo.....	138	46 50
Central.....	71	42 00	Geneva.....	139	43 50
Chester.....	72	28 50	Olney.....	140	50 25
Rockton.....	74	42 00	Garden City.....	141	465 00
Roscoe.....	75	42 00	Ames.....	142	45 75
Mt. Nebo.....	76	66 75	Richmond.....	143	37 50
Prairie.....	77	201 75	DeKalb.....	144	80 25
Waukegan.....	78	143 25	A. W. Rawson.....	145	35 25

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1899—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Lee Centre.....	146	\$ 23 25	Mahomet.....	220	\$ 29 25
Clayton.....	147	39 00	Leroy.....	221	35 25
Bloomfield.....	148	75 75	Geo. Washington.....	222	60 75
Effingham.....	149	39 75	Pana.....	226	72 00
Vienna.....	150	43 50	Columbus.....	227	20 25
Bunker Hill.....	151	42 00	Lovington.....	228	51 00
Fidelity.....	152	28 50	Manchester.....	229	21 75
Clay.....	153	38 25	New Haven.....	230	18 00
Russell.....	154	37 50	Wyandot.....	231	29 25
Alpha.....	155	120 00	Farmers.....	232	16 50
Delavan.....	156	55 50	Blandinsville.....	233	80 25
Urbana.....	157	122 25	DuQuoin.....	234	66 75
McHenry.....	158	24 75	Dallas City.....	235	41 25
Kewanee.....	159	90 75	Charter Oak.....	236	65 25
Waubansia.....	160	136 50	Calro.....	237	73 50
Virdeu.....	161	54 75	Black Hawk.....	238	37 50
Hope.....	162	53 25	Mt. Carmel.....	239	74 25
Edward Dobbins.....	164	57 75	Western Star.....	240	127 50
Atlanta.....	165	34 50	Shekinah.....	241	62 25
Star in the East.....	166	168 00	Galva.....	243	61 50
Milford.....	168	47 25	Horicon.....	244	64 50
Nunda.....	169	33 00	Greenville.....	245	54 00
Eyergreen.....	170	71 25	El Paso.....	246	55 50
Girard.....	171	45 00	Rob Morris.....	247	31 50
Wayne.....	172	34 50	Golden Gate.....	248	42 75
Cherry Valley.....	173	42 00	Hibbard.....	249	32 25
Lena.....	174	41 25	Robinson.....	250	45 00
Matteson.....	175	164 25	Heyworth.....	251	49 50
Mendota.....	176	56 25	Aledo.....	252	71 25
Stanton.....	177	45 00	Avon Harmony.....	253	31 50
Illinois Central.....	178	59 25	Aurora.....	254	142 50
Wabash.....	179	25 50	Donnelson.....	255	21 75
Moweagua.....	180	14 25	Warsaw.....	257	59 25
Germania.....	182	168 75	Mattoon.....	260	132 75
Meridian.....	183	39 75	Amon.....	261	33 00
Abingdon.....	185	48 75	Channahon.....	262	26 25
Mystic Tie.....	187	32 25	Illinois.....	263	108 00
Cyrus.....	188	59 25	Franklin Grove.....	264	21 00
Fulton City.....	189	42 00	Vermillion.....	265	30 75
Dundee.....	190	58 50	Kingston.....	266	29 25
Farmington.....	192	59 25	La Prairie.....	267	33 00
Herrick.....	193	19 50	Paris.....	268	104 25
Freedom.....	194	36 75	Wheaton.....	269	41 25
La Harpe.....	195	106 50	Levi Lusk.....	270	16 50
Louisville.....	196	36 00	Blaney.....	271	113 25
King Solomon's.....	197	45 75	Carmi.....	272	48 00
Homer.....	199	51 75	Miners.....	273	58 50
Sueba.....	200	15 00	Byron.....	274	33 00
Centralia.....	201	93 00	Milton.....	275	38 25
Lavelly.....	203	25 50	Elizabeth.....	276	12 00
Flora.....	204	46 50	Accordia.....	277	47 25
Corinthian.....	205	33 75	Jo Daviess.....	278	78 75
Fairfield.....	206	57 00	Neoga.....	279	39 00
Tamaroa.....	207	22 50	Kansas.....	280	24 00
Wilmington.....	208	63 00	Brooklyn.....	282	36 00
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	222 75	Meteor.....	283	60 75
Lincoln.....	210	99 75	Catlin.....	285	73 50
Cleveland.....	211	285 00	Plymouth.....	286	51 75
Shipman.....	212	19 50	De Soto.....	287	53 25
Ipava.....	213	48 75	Genoa.....	288	51 00
Gillespie.....	214	24 75	Wataga.....	291	18 00
Newton.....	216	35 25	Chenoa.....	292	56 25
Mason.....	217	23 25	Prophetstown.....	293	69 00
New Salem.....	218	37 50	Pontiac.....	294	66 75
Oakland.....	219	53 25	Dills.....	295	

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1899—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Quincy.....	296	\$ 92 25	Shabbona.....	374	27 75
Benjamin.....	297	60 00	Aroma.....	378	9 75
Wauconda.....	298	29 25	Payson.....	379	53 25
Hinckley.....	301	33 00	Liberty.....	380	21 75
Duraud.....	302	39 75	Gill.....	382	15 75
Raven.....	303	24 75	LaMoille.....	383	12 75
Onarga.....	305	47 25	Waltham.....	384	37 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	58 50	Mississippi.....	385	93 00
T. J. Pickett.....	307	57 00	Bridgeport.....	386	35 25
Ashlar.....	308	236 25	El Dara.....	388	28 50
Harvard.....	309	76 50	Kankakee.....	389	99 75
Dearborn.....	310	385 50	Ashmore.....	390	34 50
Kilwinning.....	311	313 50	Tolono.....	391	43 50
Ionic.....	312	128 25	Oconee.....	392	24 75
York.....	313	24 00	Blair.....	393	190 50
Palatine.....	314	42 75	Jerseyville.....	394	63 00
Erwin.....	315	21 00	Muddy Point.....	396	19 50
Abraham Jonas.....	316	16 50	Shiloh.....	397	22 50
J. L. Anderson.....	318	53 25	Kinmundy.....	398	32 25
Doric.....	319	122 25	Buda.....	399	30 75
Creston.....	320	39 75	Odell.....	401	22 50
Dunlap.....	321	72 00	Kishwaukee.....	402	49 50
Windsor.....	322	48 75	Mason City.....	403	63 75
Orient.....	323	24 75	Batavia.....	404	42 75
Harrisburg.....	325	84 00	Ramsey.....	405	44 25
Industry.....	327	36 75	Bethalto.....	406	21 75
Altona.....	330	35 25	Stratton.....	408	34 50
Mt. Erie.....	331	16 50	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	126 75
Tuscola.....	332	54 75	Mithra.....	410	87 75
Tyrian.....	333	115 50	Hesperia.....	411	331 50
Sumner.....	334	74 25	Bollen.....	412	20 25
Schiller.....	335	87 75	Evening Star.....	414	32 25
New Columbia.....	336	33 75	Lawn Ridge.....	415	27 00
Oneida.....	337	43 50	Paxton.....	416	54 00
Saline.....	339	16 50	Marseilles.....	417	63 75
Kedron.....	340	18 75	Freeburg.....	418	23 25
Full Moon.....	341	50 25	Reynoldsburg.....	419	18 75
Summerfield.....	342	10 50	Oregon.....	420	78 75
Wenona.....	344	28 50	Washburn.....	421	27 00
Milledgeville.....	345	39 00	Landmark.....	422	207 00
N. D. Morse.....	346	12 00	Lanark.....	423	45 00
Sidney.....	347	39 75	Exeter.....	424	23 25
Russellville.....	348	18 75	Scottville.....	426	31 50
Sublette.....	349	15 00	Red Bud.....	427	18 75
Fairview.....	350	36 75	Sunbeam.....	428	33 75
Tarbolton.....	351	68 25	Chebanse.....	429	41 25
Groveland.....	352	18 00	Kendrick.....	430	27 75
Kinderhook.....	353	17 25	Summit.....	431	17 25
Ark and Anchor.....	354	57 00	Murrayville.....	432	18 00
Marine.....	355	30 75	Annawan.....	433	20 00
Hermitage.....	356	54 75	Makanda.....	434	40 50
Orion.....	358	19 50	Philo.....	436	38 25
Blackberry.....	359	45 75	Chicago.....	437	260 25
Princeville.....	360	45 00	Camargo.....	440	37 50
Douglas.....	361	29 25	Sparland.....	441	33 75
Noble.....	362	46 50	Casey.....	442	40 50
Horeb.....	363	54 75	Hampshire.....	443	40 50
Tonica.....	364	47 25	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	21 00
Bement.....	365	47 25	Chesterfield.....	445	31 50
Arcola.....	366	69 75	Watseka.....	446	91 50
Oxford.....	367	24 75	S. D. Monroe.....	447	12 00
Jefferson.....	368	19 50	Yates City.....	448	33 00
Newman.....	369	55 50	Mendon.....	449	40 50
Livingston.....	371	51 75	Loami.....	450	41 25
Chambersburg.....	373	18 00	Bromwell.....	451	45 75

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1899—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
New Hartford.....	453	\$ 30 75	Minooka.....	528	\$ 34 50
Maroa.....	454	74 25	Adams.....	529	32 25
Irving.....	455	12 00	Maquon.....	530	30 00
Nokomis.....	456	32 25	Ashton.....	531	30 75
Blazing Star.....	458	19 50	Seneca.....	532	33 00
Jeffersonville.....	460	30 75	Altamont.....	533	20 25
Plainview.....	461	21 75	Cuba.....	534	65 25
Tremont.....	462	27 00	Sherman.....	535	36 75
Palmyra.....	463	42 00	Plainfield.....	536	79 50
Denver.....	464	21 75	J. R. Gorin.....	537	42 00
Huntsville.....	465	19 50	Lockport.....	538	63 00
Cobden.....	466	35 25	Chatsworth.....	539	19 50
South Macon.....	467	66 75	Harlem.....	540	183 75
Cheney's Grove.....	468	35 25	Stewardson.....	541	15 75
McLean.....	469	54 00	Towanda.....	542	9 00
Rantoul.....	470	42 00	Cordova.....	543	15 75
Kendall.....	471	43 50	Virginia.....	544	42 00
Amity.....	472	57 75	Valley.....	547	36 00
Gordon.....	473	11 25	Sharon.....	550	52 50
Columbia.....	474	21 75	Long Point.....	552	18 00
Walshville.....	475	12 75	Plum River.....	554	72 75
Manito.....	476	24 00	Humboldt.....	555	48 00
Rutland.....	477	25 50	Dawson.....	556	46 50
Pleiades.....	478	300 00	Lessing.....	557	80 25
Wyoming.....	479	49 50	Leland.....	558	27 00
Momence.....	481	58 50	Thomson.....	559	33 25
Lexington.....	482	27 75	Madison.....	560	21 75
Edgewood.....	484	24 00	Trinity.....	562	39 00
Xenia.....	485	18 75	Winslow.....	564	19 50
Bowen.....	486	40 50	Pleasant Hill.....	565	21 75
Andrew Jackson.....	487	19 50	Albany.....	566	45 00
Clay City.....	488	36 00	Frankfort.....	567	26 25
Cooper.....	489	30 00	Time.....	569	21 00
Shannon.....	490	24 75	Jacksonville.....	570	85 50
Martin.....	491	15 75	Bardolph.....	572	27 00
Libertyville.....	492	60 00	Gardner.....	573	39 00
Tower Hill.....	493	33 75	Pera.....	574	24 75
Stone Fort.....	495	50 25	Capron.....	575	39 75
Tennessee.....	496	26 25	O'Fallon.....	576	24 00
Alma.....	497	24 00	Viola.....	577	29 25
Murphysboro.....	498	85 25	Prairie City.....	578	14 25
St. Paul.....	500	69 75	Hazel Dell.....	580	22 50
Stark.....	501	15 75	Dongola.....	581	17 25
Woodhull.....	502	30 75	Shirley.....	582	33 75
Odin.....	503	18 75	Highland.....	583	24 00
East St. Louis.....	504	84 00	Vesper.....	584	122 25
Meridian Sun.....	505	45 00	Fisher.....	585	22 50
O. H. Miner.....	506	38 25	Princeton.....	587	99 00
Home.....	508	296 25	Troy.....	588	25 50
Parkersburg.....	509	20 25	Fairmount.....	590	28 50
J. D. Moody.....	510	12 75	Gilman.....	591	30 00
Wade-Barney.....	512	91 50	Fieldon.....	592	17 25
Bradford.....	514	32 25	Miles Hart.....	595	24 00
Andalusia.....	516	26 25	Cerro Gordo.....	600	53 25
Litchfield.....	517	39 00	Farina.....	601	31 50
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	30 00	Watson.....	602	24 75
Roseville.....	519	26 25	Clark.....	603	38 25
Anna.....	520	44 25	Hebron.....	604	36 75
Illioapolis.....	521	37 50	Streator.....	607	105 00
Monitor.....	522	171 75	Piper.....	608	39 00
Chatham.....	523	35 25	Sheldon.....	609	37 50
Evans.....	524	217 50	Union Park.....	610	273 75
Delia.....	525	13 50	Lincoln Park.....	611	345 75
Covenant.....	526	519 00	Rock River.....	612	111 75
Rossville.....	527	67 50	Patoka.....	613	31 50

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR OF 1899—(Continued).

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Forrest.....	614	\$ 43 50	Hutton.....	698	\$ 37 50
Wadley.....	616	26 25	Pleasant Plains.....	700	22 50
Milian.....	617	44 25	Temple Hill.....	701	15 75
Basco.....	618	19 50	Alexandria.....	702	39 75
Berwick.....	619	9 75	Braidwood.....	704	114 00
New Hope.....	620	17 25	Ewing.....	705	12 75
Hopedale.....	622	39 00	Joppa.....	706	17 25
Locust.....	623	18 00	Star.....	709	63 75
Union.....	627	20 25	Farmer City.....	710	51 00
Tuscan.....	630	30 75	Providence.....	711	56 25
Norton.....	631	30 75	Collinsville.....	712	28 50
Ridge Farm.....	632	51 75	Johnsonville.....	713	36 00
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	74 25	Newtown.....	714	48 75
Buckley.....	631	13 50	Elvaston.....	715	18 00
Rochester.....	635	21 75	Calumet.....	716	97 50
Peotone.....	636	37 50	Arcana.....	717	105 00
Keystone.....	639	180 00	May.....	718	21 75
Comet.....	641	30 00	Chapel Hill.....	719	22 50
Apollo.....	642	236 25	Rome.....	721	13 50
D. C. Cregier.....	643	206 25	Walnut.....	722	34 50
Oblong City.....	644	31 50	Omaha.....	723	26 25
San Jose.....	645	22 50	Chandlerville.....	724	30 75
Somonauk.....	646	56 25	Rankin.....	725	42 75
Blueville.....	647	24 00	Golden Rule.....	726	276 00
Camden.....	648	43 50	Raritan.....	727	21 75
Atwood.....	651	45 00	Waterman.....	728	28 50
Greenview.....	653	31 50	Lake Creek.....	729	21 00
Yorktown.....	655	44 25	Eldorado.....	730	27 75
Mozart.....	656	46 50	Harbor.....	731	152 25
Lafayette.....	657	13 50	Carman.....	732	28 50
Rock Island.....	658	84 00	Gibson.....	733	59 25
Lambert.....	659	114 75	Morning Star.....	734	131 25
Grand Chain.....	660	22 50	Sheridan.....	735	42 75
South Park.....	662	91 50	Arrowsmith.....	737	24 75
Phoenix.....	663	23 25	Saunemine.....	738	40 50
Mayo.....	664	22 50	Lakeside.....	739	161 25
Greenland.....	665	16 50	New Holland.....	741	12 75
Crawford.....	666	16 50	Danvers.....	742	22 50
Erie.....	667	27 75	Scott Land.....	743	14 25
Burnt Prairie.....	668	27 00	Goode.....	744	20 25
Herder.....	669	133 50	Winnebago.....	745	18 00
Fillmore.....	670	53 25	Weldon.....	746	33 75
Eddyville.....	672	21 75	Centennial.....	747	35 25
Norinal.....	673	48 75	Alta.....	748	39 00
Waldeck.....	674	122 25	Akin.....	749	24 00
Pawnee.....	675	56 25	Lyndon.....	750	25 50
A. O. Fay.....	676	47 25	Lounsbury.....	751	37 50
Enfield.....	677	33 75	Allendale.....	752	14 25
Illinois City.....	679	13 50	Ogden.....	754	55 50
Clement.....	680	27 75	Pre-emption.....	755	45 75
Morrisonville.....	681	24 75	Hardiusville.....	756	14 25
Blue Mound.....	682	47 25	Verona.....	757	29 25
Burnside.....	683	54 00	Mystic Star.....	758	185 25
Gallatia.....	684	14 25	Hickory Hill.....	759	24 75
Rio.....	685	48 00	Sibley.....	761	24 00
Garfield.....	686	341 25	Van Meter.....	762	25 50
Orangeville.....	687	34 50	Crete.....	763	28 50
Clifton.....	688	28 50	Sullivan.....	764	53 25
Englewood.....	690	340 50	Palace.....	765	115 50
Iola.....	691	8 25	Littleton.....	766	18 75
Raymond.....	692	36 00	Triluminar.....	767	108 75
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	23 25	Mizpah.....	768	288 00
Shiloh Hill.....	695	20 25	St. Elmo.....	769	34 50
Belle Rive.....	696	15 75	LaGrange.....	770	90 75
Richard Cole.....	697	204 00	Bay City.....	771	15 00

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1899—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
New Burnside.....	772	\$ 18 75	Ohio.....	814	\$ 22 50
Mansfield.....	773	24 75	Lawn.....	815	45 00
Lake View.....	774	149 25	Ridgway.....	816	30 75
Grand Crossing.....	776	57 00	Creal Springs.....	817	38 25
Ravenswood.....	777	145 50	Ben Hur.....	818	81 00
Gurney.....	778	27 00	Columbian.....	819	66 00
Wright's Grove.....	779	116 25	Henderson.....	820	34 50
Siloam.....	780	160 50	New Canton.....	821	27 75
Colchester.....	781	46 50	Belknap.....	822	21 00
Potomac.....	782	30 00	Pearl.....	823	39 75
Constantia.....	783	68 25	Grove.....	824	42 00
Beacon Light.....	784	42 00	Arthur.....	825	27 75
Stanford.....	785	12 00	Mazon.....	826	39 75
Riverton Union.....	786	40 50	Sequoit.....	827	28 50
Morris.....	787	36 75	Edgar.....	829	20 25
Lerna.....	788	26 25	Rockport.....	830	25 50
Auburn Park.....	789	165 75	Findlay.....	831	26 25
Pittsfield.....	790	63 75	Magic City.....	832	41 25
Broadlands.....	791	30 00	Dean.....	833	24 75
Calhoun.....	792	45 75	Toledo.....	834	36 75
A. T. Darrah.....	793	21 75	Triple.....	835	28 50
Tadmor.....	794	15 75	Windsor Park.....	836	69 75
Myrtle.....	795	65 25	Hindsboro.....	837	29 25
E. M. Husted.....	796	44 25	Charity.....	838	25 50
Normal Park.....	797	216 75	Berwyn.....	839	45 75
Sidell.....	798	18 00	Alto Pass.....	840	20 25
Colfax.....	799	33 75	Woodlawn Park.....	841	104 25
Kenwood.....	800	162 75	Fides.....	842	47 25
Sangamon.....	801	27 75	Park.....	843	123 00
Williamson.....	802	29 25	Hopewell.....	844	20 25
Neponset.....	803	25 50	Martinton.....	845	15 00
Kensington.....	804	78 00	Bluffs.....	846	14 25
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	62 25	Stronghurst.....	847	25 50
Nebo.....	806	29 25	London.....	848	15 75
Royal.....	807	15 00	Palestine.....	849	13 50
Cornland.....	808	12 75	Austin.....	850	105 75
Gillham.....	809	22 50	Chicago Heights.....	851	30 00
Tracy.....	810	45 75	Gothic.....	852	21 00
Melvin.....	811	14 25	Latham.....	853	15 00
DeLand.....	812	15 00	Brighton Park.....	854	30 00
Humboldt Park.....	813	77 25	King Oscar.....	855	42 75

## DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Equality.....	2	\$ 75	Watseka.....	446	\$ 1 50
Peoria.....	15	75	South Macon.....	467	75
Franklin.....	25	75	Libertyville.....	492	75
Washington.....	55	2 25	Andalusia.....	516	1 50
Astoria.....	100	3 00	Chatham.....	523	1 50
Vermont.....	116	75	Albany.....	596	75
Elgin.....	117	75	Jacksonville.....	570	75
DeKalb.....	144	79 50	Cerro Gordo.....	600	75
Milford.....	168	1 50	Streator.....	607	75
Lena.....	174	75	Piper.....	608	75
Illinois Central.....	178	75	Hopedale.....	622	75
Mystic Tie.....	187	3 00	Burnt Prairie.....	668	75
Shekinah.....	241	75	Illinois City.....	679	75
Avon Harmony.....	253	3 75	Omaha.....	723	75
Ashlar.....	308	3 75	Golden Rule.....	726	8 25
York.....	313	1 50	Lake Creek.....	729	5 25
Creston.....	320	2 25	Lyndon.....	750	75
Bridgeport.....	386	36 00	Sibley.....	761	21 75
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	124 50	Sidell.....	798	18 00
Sunbeam.....	428	1 50			
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	75			\$ 336 00



## DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 1, 1899, West Gate.....\$ 7 50

## RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected previous to 1897.....	\$ 6 00
Dues collected for 1897.....	7 50
Dues collected for 1898.....	322 50
Dues collected for 1899.....	41,107 50
Dues collected from Lodges U. D.....	7 50
Special Dispensations by Grand Master.....	128 00
Grand Lodge By-laws sold.....	12 75
Books of Ceremonials sold.....	16 50
Grand Lodge Proceedings sold.....	5 25
Proceeds sale of Missouri land, less expenses.....	246 61

Total.....\$41,860 11

## CHARITY FUND.

Dues from Defunct Lodges.....	\$ 136 85
Certifying Diplomas.....	74 00
From Defunct Lodge No. 548.....	35 71
Proceeds sale of property Defunct Lodge.....	
No. 299.....	450 00
Dividend on Temple Stock.....	24 00

Total.....\$ 720 56

Grand Total.....\$ 42,580 67

## 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, A. F. and 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,  
EDGAR BOGARDUS,

Committee.

Chicago, October 5, A. D. 1899, A. L. 5899.

## GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. EDGAR M. THOMPSON.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. REV. FRANK CRANE.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. GEORGE A. STADLER .....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. J. D. EVERETT.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. PHILIP MAAS.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. CHESTER E. ALLEN.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. W. W. WATSON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. G. W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. R. R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

## PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....	<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>
M. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R. W. W. 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. M. BATES IOTT.....	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. JAY LYNN BREWSTER.....	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. C. E. GROVE.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. D. D. HUNT.....	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. JNO. B. FITHIAN.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. FRED E. HOBERG.....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. T. VAN ANTWERP.....	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. O. F. KIRKPATRICK.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. S. G. JARVIS.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>

R. W. LOUIS ZINGER.....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. S. A. GRAHAM.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. W. H. McCLAIN.....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. D. E. BRUFFETT.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. CHARLES F. TENNY.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. R. D. LAWRENCE.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. A. B. GROUT.....	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. W. O. BUTLER.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. A. M. BORING.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. HUGH G. SNELL.....	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. CHAS. H. MARTIN.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. C. ROHRBAUGH.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. H. T. BURNAP.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. JAMES DOUGLAS.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. J. M. BURKHART.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. H. T. GODDARD.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. P. T. CHAPMAN.....	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	<i>Alabama.</i>
MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Arizona.</i>
ROSWELL T. SPENCER.....	<i>Arkansas.</i>
LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>British Columbia.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Canada.</i>
L. C. WATERS.....	<i>Colorado.</i>
CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Connecticut.</i>
GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Cuba.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>England.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Florida.</i>
WM. M. BURBANK.....	<i>Idaho.</i>
WM. B. WRIGHT.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
CHAS. H. PATTON.....	<i>Indian Territory.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Kansas.</i>
LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Louisiana.</i>
M. BATES IOTT.....	<i>Maryland.</i>
JOSEPH E. DYAS.....	<i>Michigan.</i>
EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Minnesota.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Mississippi.</i>
GEO. A. STADLER.....	<i>Missouri.</i>
A. B. ASHLEY.....	<i>Montana.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Nebraska.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Nevada.</i>
WM. B. GRIMES.....	<i>New Jersey.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>New Zealand.</i>

WALTER A. STEVENS .....	New York.
EDWARD C. PACE .....	North Carolina.
ROSWELL T. SPENCER .....	New South Wales
SAMUEL S. CHANCE .....	Ohio.
JOHN JOHNSTON .....	Quebec.
JOSEPH ROBBINS .....	Scotland.
CHAS. H. PATTON .....	South Carolina.
ALEXANDER H. BELL .....	Tennessee.
EDWARD COOK .....	Texas.
OWEN SCOTT .....	Utah.
DANIEL M. BROWNING .....	Virginia.
GIL. W. BARNARD .....	Wisconsin.
ROSWELL T. SPENCER .....	Victoria.

## COMMITTEES.

*Masonic Jurisprudence.*

JOHN M. PEARSON .....	Godfrey.
OWEN SCOTT .....	Bloomington.
DANIEL M. BROWNING .....	East St. Louis.
JOHN C. SMITH .....	Chicago.
ROBERT R. JAMPOLIS .....	Austin.

*Appeals and Grievances.*

MONROE C. CRAWFORD .....	Jonesboro.
JOSEPH E. DYAS .....	Paris.
WM. S. CANTRELL .....	Benton.
EUGENE L. STOKER .....	Evanston.
ALEXANDER H. BELL .....	Carlinville.

*Chartered Lodges.*

JAMES L. SCOTT .....	Mattoon.
GEORGE F. HOWARD .....	Paris.
L. K. BYERS .....	Altona.
JAMES MCCREDIE .....	Earlville.
THOMAS W. WILSON .....	Springfield.

*Lodges Under Dispensation.*

DANIEL J. AVERY .....	Chicago.
CHARLES H. PATTON .....	Mt. Vernon.
R. T. SPENCER .....	Illioopolis.
H. C. MITCHELL .....	Carbondale
JOHN JOHNSTON .....	Chicago.

*Correspondence.*

JOSEPH ROBBINS..... Quincy.

*Mileage and Per Diem.*

EDWARD C. PACE .....Ashley.  
 ED. L. WAHL.....Vandalia  
 GEORGE W. CYRAS..... Camp Point.

*Finance.*

LEROY A. GODDARD.....Chicago.  
 GIL. W. BARNARD.....Chicago.  
 DELMER D. DARRAH.....Bloomington.

*To Examine Visitors.*

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

*Credentials.*

JAMES I. MCCLINTOCK .....Carmi.  
 P. W. BARCLAY.....Cairo.  
 EDGAR BOGARDUS.....Chicago.

*Petitions.*

C. M. FORMAN .....Chester.  
 BEN HAGLE.....Louisville.  
 CARL MUELLER.....Chicago.

*Obituaries.*

L. C. WATERS.....Chicago.  
 H. S. ALBIN.....Chicago.  
 WILLIAM J. FRISBEE.....Bushnell.

*Grand Muster's Address.*

WM. E. GINTHER.....Charleston.  
 SAMUEL S. CHANCE.....Salem.  
 LOYAL L. MUNN.....Freeport.

*Railroads and Transportation.*

J. O. CLIFFORD.....Wheaton.  
 JOHN WHITLEY.....Englewood.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	F. M. Pendleton.....S. W.	78	C. J. Langham.....S. W.
2	R. H. Steed.....W. M.	79	Samuel Sharp.....W. M.
3	Joseph Estaque....."	80	Charles Richert....."
4	Geo. C. Wilkinson....."	81	J. P. Hansam....."
7	Geo. C. Heritage....."	84	John Killough....."
8	John F. Mattes.....S. W.	85	J. L. Murphy....."
9	W. I. Lavash.....W. M.	86	Wm. M. Schuwerk....."
13	Gilbert Zacher....."	87	J. H. Evans....."
14	....."	88	L. R. Haack....."
15	F. L. Tompkins*.....W. M.	89	A. M. Edwards....."
16	A. L. Kirk....."	90	H. Felsenheld....."
17	James W. Bailey....."	91	D. W. Helm....."
19	Henry K. Rule....."		Edward J. Cowling*.....J. W.
20	W. E. Boswell....."	92	Constant Brown.....W. M.
23	J. B. Roach....."	93	James H. Renick....."
24	W. R. Merker....."	95	M. Buchanan....."
25	Enos Johnson....."	96	G. Thompson....."
26	C. J. Shepherd....."	97	E. D. Allington....."
27	O. Hemphill.....S. W.	98	Elijah Mason.....S. W.
29	Fred W. Seady.....W. M.		C. F. Brady.....J. W.
31	J. H. Mitchell.....J. W.	99	E. G. Hill.....W. M.
33	Frank T. Wyatt.....W. M.		J. A. Cohenour.....S. W.
34	H. L. Laugerhuas.....S. W.		Herman Ritter.....J. W.
35	T. T. Shoemaker.....W. M.	100	Will Savill.....W. M.
	Wm. E. Ginther*.....J. W.	102	Robert H. Ross.....S. W.
36	Frank Fraser.....W. M.	103	E. R. Spencer.....W. M.
37	D. D. Dunkle*....."	104	J. R. Maguire....."
38	Chas. E. Olmstead*....."	105	L. McDonough....."
39	Henry Ohlschlager....."	106	G. M. Saylor....."
40	Jos. N. Dunsway....."	108	S. J. Wilson....."
	W. D. Fullerton*.....S. W.	109	A. M. Leonhard....."
42	F. Munch.....W. M.	110	John H. Cook....."
43	G. R. Smith....."	111	Ed. Samson....."
44	J. C. Johnson....."	112	A. C. Vedder....."
45	F. H. Farrand....."	113	E. J. Giancy....."
46	Fred W. Muller....."		W. W. Cannon.....S. W.
	C. A. Dunham.....J. W.		Ben Lloyd*.....J. W.
47	Hall Whiteaker.....W. M.	114	Elijah Shepherd.....W. M.
48	F. E. Glenn....."	115	I. A. Fenlon....."
49	Clarence H. Hunt....."	116	C. McCurdy....."
50	Stuart E. Pierson....."	117	Wm. Mosedale....."
51	Josiah Bixler....."	118	J. C. Deathage....."
52	Louis Wegehof*....."	119	O. P. Carroll....."
	I. C. Wortman.....S. W.	122	Chas. G. Young....."
53	A. L. Ward.....W. M.	123	W. S. Wilson, Jr....."
55	Julius Huegely....."	124	M. J. Shephens*....."
57	P. Greenawalt....."	125	W. F. Shade....."
58	Samuel Cole.....S. W.	126	F. L. Velde....."
59	I. N. Shields.....W. M.	127	....."
60	David Hughes, Jr....."	128	S. M. Horne.....W. M.
	Chas. B. Loop*.....S. W.	129	Ralph Metcalf....."
	F. N. Sandiland.....J. W.	130	J. W. Johnson....."
61	R. H. Maxwell.....W. M.	131	Frank D. Thomas....."
63	G. B. Richards....."	132	L. T. Hittle....."
	H. J. Daggert.....J. W.	133	J. C. Perdue.....J. W.
64	W. W. Adams.....W. M.	134	Thomas M. Cliffe.....W. M.
65	Alvin Scott, Jr....."	135	John J. Clyne....."
66	L. A. Jackson*....."	136	W. L. Bishop....."
67	Edward Grube....."	137	W. D. Sharp....."
69	Geo. Tenges....."	138	H. W. Richardson....."
71	George J. Barrett....."	139	F. M. Marsteller....."
72	E. A. Dudenbostel.....J. W.		Fred Smith.....S. W.
74	J. A. Darcus.....W. M.		C. H. Kleinbeck.....J. W.
75	John M. Rhodes*....."	140	J. E. Gathart.....W. M.
76	E. R. Turnbull....."	141	L. Alexander....."
77	Geo. M. Clinton.....S. W.		Thos. B. Burt.....S. W.

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
	Edward L. Johnson..... J. W.	206	L. D. Bennett ..... W.M.
142	H. W. Booth*..... W.M.	207	Cicero Barber..... "
143	J. T. Bower..... "	208	C. W. Barnhart*..... "
144	R. W. Kool..... "	209	Oscar E. Flint..... "
145	J. W. Segar..... J. W.		Olney B. Stuart*..... S. W.
146	J. E. Gray..... W.M.		Ralph H. Wheeler..... J. W.
147	R. O. Meats..... "	210	L. W. Walker..... W.M.
148	C. A. McCuddy..... "		Carl Brell*..... S. W.
149	R. C. Harrah..... "	211	A. W. Curran..... W.M.
150	W. Y. Smith..... "	212	J. F. Sweet..... "
151	Wm. Neil..... "	213	C. W. Connell..... "
152	John Carney..... "	214	F. E. Schmidt..... "
153	H. G. Campbell..... "		Joe Quersbach..... S. W.
154	Buford Taylor..... "	216	F. C. Fuller..... W.M.
155	C. T. Holmes..... "	217	J. C. Leith..... "
	Lucien Warren*..... S. W.	218	B. O. Manker..... "
	C. B. Johnson..... J. W.	219	John Rutherford..... "
156	J. T. Nattress..... W.M.	220	F. E. Byran..... "
157	Chas. M. Webber..... "	221	John A. Tutill..... "
158	Geo. H. Hanley..... "	222	Joseph M. Tawney..... "
159	..... "	226	F. A. Cutler..... "
160	E. F. L. Hartmann..... W.M.	227	G. E. Meyers..... "
161	W. K. Bowling*..... "	228	A. W. Lux..... "
162	A. N. East..... "	229	W. S. Northrop..... S. W.
164	J. B. Stout..... "	230	Isaac A. Foster..... W.M.
165	C. H. Turner..... "	231	W. E. Sapp..... "
166	A. G. Everett..... "	232	F. M. Jones..... "
168	W. L. Aurand*..... "	233	B. F. Duncan*..... "
169	Jas. R. Jackman*..... "	234	T. H. Humphry..... "
170	Louis Dickes..... "	235	C. E. Duvall..... "
171	E. E. Littlepage*..... "	236	Paul McWilliams..... "
	C. H. Metcalf..... J. W.	237	H. T. Stephens..... "
172	E. L. Hoffman*..... W.M.	238	C. W. Williams..... "
173	C. W. Buck..... "	239	C. W. Heiner..... "
174	Fred P. Waite..... "	240	Jos. P. Gullick..... "
175	Geo. A. Bissel..... "		J. B. A. Collan*..... J. W.
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm..... "	241	J. W. Winters..... S. W.
177	R. E. Dorsey..... "	243	Lawrence C. Johnson..... W.M.
178	J. P. Johnson..... "	244	..... "
179	B. H. Lawson..... "	245	Wm. T. Easley..... W.M.
180	B. F. Ribelin..... "	246	David Dunn..... "
182	August Torpe..... "	247	Herman A. Christians..... "
	F. W. Thomsen..... S. W.	248	Louis M. Hamilton*..... "
	Oscar E. Fehn..... J. W.	249	F. W. Froelich..... "
183	John P. Peabody..... W.M.	250	Adelbert Palmer..... "
185	C. B. Edmonson..... "	251	Charles A. Hiltz..... "
187	P. S. McMillan..... "	252	W. J. Graham..... "
188	J. S. Grove..... "	253	Julian Churchill..... "
189	Wm. H. Mitchell..... "	254	Henry G. Gabel..... "
	A. C. Williamson..... S. W.	255	W. H. Young..... "
	J. M. Eaton..... J. W.	257	John C. Crawford..... "
190	Ed. McKinney..... W.M.	260	F. M. Beals..... "
192	Jas. W. Connelly..... "	261	Frank E. Harrold*..... "
	Eugene Christopher..... S. W.	262	Albert T. Randall..... "
193	David Moyes..... W.M.	263	Isaac M. Hornbacken..... "
194	Carnillus McClure..... "	264	Harris H. Dysant..... "
195	C. B. Ward..... "	265	John M. Baldwin..... S. W.
196	W. R. Whitman..... "	266	L. M. Morrison..... W.M.
197	J. M. Irwin..... "	267	Charles R. Chinn..... "
199	W. B. Whitlock..... "	268	Chas. H. Cone..... "
200	John B. Starkey..... "	269	Simon G. Patrick..... J. W.
	W. A. Joyce*..... S. W.	270	J. C. Field..... W.M.
201	Henry M. Condit..... W.M.	271	Geo. A. Schofield..... "
203	C. C. Van Meter..... "		G. S. Fleet..... S. W.
204	J. F. Shadwell..... "	272	Thos. M. Hall..... W.M.
205	L. W. Wheelen..... J. W.	273	Wm. F. Biesmann..... "

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.		
274	John H. Helm.....	W. M.	344	M. M. Pike.....	S. W.
275	J. A. Miller.....	"	345	P. R. Leonard.....	"
276	John Q. A. Ledbetter.....	"	346	Wm. Hays.....	W. M.
277	Wm. F. Conyne.....	W. M.	348	James M. Jarrett.....	"
278	Morgan Hand.....	"	349	C. H. Kelley.....	"
280	W. S. Brown.....	"	350	Edgar Field.....	S. W.
282	J. W. Beemer.....	"	351	C. S. Brydia.....	W. M.
283	E. Randall.....	"	352	G. W. Moschel.....	S. W.
285	A. Jones.....	"	353	Geo. W. Lawrence.....	W. M.
286	Fred W. Phelps.....	"	354	Chas. H. Stout*.....	"
287	C. C. Grizzell.....	"	355	J. H. Pahlmann.....	"
288	C. A. Brown.....	"	356	Halbert J. Strawn.....	"
291	C. W. Merrill.....	"	358	Edward McMillan.....	"
292	A. H. Copeland*.....	"	359	Geo. S. Bander.....	"
293	H. A. Sturtevant.....	"	360	H. J. Cheeseman.....	"
294	C. R. Tombaugh.....	"	361	Peter W. Lill*.....	"
	C. W. Strong*.....	J. W.	362	Jno. S. C. Nichols.....	"
295	Henry L. Whipple.....	W. M.	363	M. H. Spence*.....	"
296			364	G. W. Greiner.....	"
297	Fred A. Morley.....	W. M.	365	G. W. Pool.....	"
	Isaac Cutter*.....	S. W.	366	T. L. Vradenburg.....	"
298	C. R. Wells.....	W. M.	367	H. H. Roberts.....	"
301	John H. Bauder.....	"	368	John W. Adams.....	"
302	E. A. Hill.....	"	369	Jos. R. Wagner.....	"
303	Lewis P. Voss.....	"	371	Geo. G. Hurlbert*.....	J. W.
305	E. D. Durham.....	"	373	W. A. Lidgard.....	W. M.
	E. W. Morris.....	J. W.	374	Wm. Husk.....	"
306	W. A. Davidson.....	W. M.	378	J. C. Danforth.....	"
307	M. L. Walker.....	"	379	Chas. E. Gabriel.....	"
308	Leon L. Loehr.....	"	380	Jacob B. Wolfe.....	"
309	W. C. Wellington.....	"	382	Richard Boston.....	"
310	Edmund S. Moss.....	"	383	W. E. Eddy.....	"
	Edgar G. Tennent.....	S. W.	384	William Wilson.....	"
	Wm. K. Forsyth.....	J. W.	385	Geo. W. Johnson.....	"
311	Bradford L. DeGolyer.....	W. M.	386	Albert Corrie*.....	"
	Arch Birse.....	S. W.	388	N. J. Brown.....	"
	Henry Werno*.....	J. W.	389	Fayette S. Hatch.....	"
312	Enos Kepler.....	W. M.	390	Lincoln Moore.....	"
313	John A. Keller.....	"	391	G. W. Manley.....	"
314	Robert Mosser.....	"	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh.....	"
315	Henry O. Tonsor.....	"	393		
316	Chas. J. Addems.....	"	394	Chas. E. Miner.....	W. M.
318	E. C. Hughes.....	"	396	Lewis W. Brown.....	J. W.
	C. H. Mead*.....	S. W.	397	W. E. Hess.....	W. M.
	G. H. Slingerland*.....	J. W.	398	Myron Deiwert.....	"
319	R. W. Entrikin*.....	W. M.	399	F. D. Webb.....	"
320	H. A. Sandgren.....	"	401	J. M. Beck.....	"
321	Alex McKay.....	"	402	F. C. Poust.....	"
322	G. A. Edwards.....	"	403	C. E. Walsh.....	"
323	Edward K. Gaard*.....	J. W.	404	Edwin Meredith.....	"
325	Wm. M. Gregg*.....	W. M.	405	Hiram Hennon.....	"
327	A. A. Adkison.....	"	406	Wm. Montgomery.....	"
330	H. L. Weaver.....	"	408	C. F. Shirley.....	"
331	Alex. S. Jessup.....	"	409	Chas. B. Morrow.....	"
332	P. H. C. Renine*.....	"	410	John M. Schmitt.....	"
333	M. Ashton Jones.....	"	411	J. D. Everett*.....	"
334	W. S. Hoopes.....	"		H. R. Stewart.....	S. W.
335	August Pfeiffer.....	"		Geo. F. Francis.....	J. W.
336	Thos. N. Cummins.....	"	412	John C. Meyer.....	W. M.
337	J. H. Anderson.....	"		J. S. Hillen.....	J. W.
339	Arthur Horsley.....	"	414	T. G. Eiler.....	W. M.
340	George A. Parish.....	"	415	N. E. Nurss.....	"
341	Marion Todd.....	"	416	H. W. Mason.....	S. W.
342	Edwin B. Kimball.....	J. W.	417	J. M. Ferrell.....	W. M.
	H. L. Padfield.....	W. M.	418	Mathews Gnidra.....	"

\*Proxy.



## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
419	Thos. H. Taylor..... W.M.	489	L. C. Stewart..... W.M.
420	W. J. Emerson..... "	490	Jethro Mastin..... "
421	W. O. Ireland..... "	491	M. J. Platt..... "
422	Jos. W. Dostal..... "	492	R. M. Buckley..... "
423	C. E. Olmstead..... "	493	Henry C. Webber..... "
424	Rufus Funk..... "	495	W. M. Joyner..... "
426	P. F. Clark..... "	496	James Knotts..... "
427	John J. Fox..... "	497	A. T. Stewart..... "
428	D. M. Baird..... "	498	Henry Stein..... S. W.
429	John Burrill*..... "	500	Joseph M. Grout..... W.M.
430	C. C. Whiteside..... "	501	John H. White..... "
431	R. O. Vangilder..... "	502	B. F. Woollums..... "
432	Walter Hanback..... "		John Shattuck..... S. W.
433	Daniel Porter..... "	503	Ira W. Love..... "
434	W. W. Thomas..... "	504	W. P. Vaughn..... W.M.
436	Wm. F. Dillon..... "	505	Samuel Wright..... "
437	Wm. Wilharty..... "	506	Henry S. Fry..... "
440	W. H. Burtnitt..... "		F. T. Strickler..... J. W.
441	T. E. Gapeu*..... "	508	F. F. Douglass..... W.M.
442	L. F. Strockbine..... "		Frank Collins..... S. W.
443	Charles P. Reid..... "		B. F. Hill..... J. W.
444	Henry C. Frayser..... "	509	W. H. Griffin..... W.M.
445	J. J. Leach..... "	510	J. A. Hindman..... "
	J. M. Phelps..... S. W.	512	Chas. S. Hall..... J. W.
446	W. H. Austin..... W.M.	514	Cyrus Bocoock*..... W.M.
447	L. C. Conover..... S. W.	516	Chas. L. Wenks*..... "
448	Chas. D. North..... W.M.	517	W. H. Tinklepaugh..... "
449	Jacob R. Wrech..... "	518	J. W. Tinkham..... "
450	John Lowry..... "	519	R. L. McReynolds..... "
451	L. L. Long..... "	520	W. Henderson..... "
453	Geo. H. Ellis..... "	521	P. P. Lucas..... "
454	James M. Rammel..... "	522	George T. Ringhoff..... "
455	A. A. Rhinehart..... "	523	R. M. Foster*..... "
456	Geo. H. Webster..... "	524	H. D. V. Simmons..... "
458	I. C. Fuller..... "		W. C. Gilbert..... S. W.
460	T. J. Hilliard..... "		L. W. Springer..... J. W.
461	W. J. Donahue..... "	525	E. R. Cambridge..... W.M.
462	F. J. Davis..... "	526	Walter J. Lee..... S. W.
463	T. J. Young..... "		H. G. Schmetz..... S. W.
	R. R. Richie..... S. W.		J. D. Chubb..... J. W.
464	John J. Reaburn..... W.M.	527	W. A. Thayer..... W.M.
465	J. R. Phelps..... S. W.	528	Isaac M. Larimore..... "
466	W. F. E. Lamer..... W.M.	529	C. F. Hurburgh..... "
467	Amos A. Anderson..... "	530	William Vaughn..... "
	J. I. Lebo..... S. W.	531	Herman Van Husen..... "
468	J. M. Rugless, Sr..... W.M.	532	I. A. Sprinkle..... S. W.
469	W. N. Ewing..... "	533	Geo. Nelson..... W.M.
470	W. A. Pfeiffer..... "	534	J. S. Burns..... "
471	G. F. Hoadley..... "	535	A. E. Mottinger..... "
472	A. L. Hamilton..... "	536	G. W. Hastings..... "
473	Henry J. Jenner..... "	537	H. A. Kettering..... S. W.
474	M. G. Nixon..... "	538	Rudolph Fox..... W.M.
	Ernst A. Weinell..... J. W.	539	R. F. Brown..... S. W.
475	A. T. Strange..... W.M.		Marvin L. Jackson..... W.M.
476	James A. McComas..... "	540	Christian F. Hafner..... S. W.
477	A. F. Witte..... S. W.		Daniel D. Brown..... J. W.
478	John C. Leppert*..... W.M.		T. P. Mautz..... W.M.
479	J. H. Wrigley..... "	541	B. F. McAfferty..... "
481	J. H. Lloyd..... "	542	Harvey Harper..... S. W.
482	James V. McCullough..... S. W.		Wm. Cool*..... W.M.
484	W. J. Faulk..... W.M.	543	R. H. Mann..... "
485	Asher R. Cox..... "	544	James Clegg..... "
486	C. M. Erwin..... "	547	A. B. Blake..... "
	C. C. Marsh*..... S. W.	550	Chas. N. Howell..... "
487	D. A. Sherertz..... W.M.	552	W. S. Eaton..... "
488	W. S. Bothwell..... "	554	

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
555	Geo. H. Haight..... W.M.	636	E. H. Fedde..... W.M.
556	John McGinnis..... "	639	Robt. Sobns..... "
	A. E. Stoker..... S. W.	641	L. M. Nusbaun..... "
	Oliver McDaniel..... J. W.	642	Frederick J. Kaeder..... "
557	Emil Demme..... S. W.		Frank Crozier*..... S. W.
	Hugo Voigt..... J. W.		John Stirlen..... J. W.
558	A. H. Dale..... W.M.	643	Geo. D. Strecker..... W.M.
559	John H. Taylor..... "	644	J. G. Comly..... S. W.
560	Robert Alsop..... "	645	John Fryer..... W.M.
562	John A. Waugh..... "		S. C. Linbarger..... S. W.
564	W. J. Van Matre..... "	646	Ernest M. Wright*..... W.M.
565	John F. Berry..... "	647	L. C. Carlin..... "
566	Chas. F. Peek..... "	648	A. A. Cavins..... "
567	B. F. Wright..... "	651	John Harshbargen..... S. W.
569	C. E. Bagby..... "	653	J. H. Stone..... W.M.
570	Fred H. Rowe..... "	655	O. D. Olsson..... "
572	G. V. Booth..... "	656	Zach. T. Miller*..... "
573	W. D. Edmunds..... "	657	R. E. Seeley..... S. W.
574	William S. Watson..... "	658	John T. Campbell..... W.M.
575	W. R. Marriett..... "	659	John W. Reed..... "
576	Louis Landwehr..... S. W.	660	W. A. Steers..... "
577	J. B. Longley*..... "	662	Frank R. Richards..... "
578	Geo. B. Willan..... W.M.		A. L. Harkness..... J. W.
580	Robt. Patrick..... "	663	James Jones..... W.M.
581	Jasper A. Dillow..... "	664	Joseph Gaseinan..... "
582	J. L. Douglass..... "	665	Geo. W. Tipsword..... "
583	Louis J. Appel..... "	666	W. A. Wood..... "
584	Geo. W. Tapp..... S. W.	667	Seward A. Eddy..... "
585	Wm. Armstrong..... W.M.	668	Joseph N. Hopkins..... "
587	L. L. Ackerson..... "	669	Jens. L. Christensen*..... "
588	S. W. Rawson..... "	670	H. L. Prater..... "
590	Geo. W. Shultz..... S. W.	672	Jasper N. Mayner..... "
591	D. W. Miller..... W.M.	673	B. H. McCann..... S. W.
592	Frank Rowden..... "	674	Julius Ewert..... W.M.
595	A. W. Treat..... "	675	C. W. Kessler..... "
600	J. S. Ater..... "	676	Wm. J. Obee..... S. W.
	J. M. Pollard..... J. W.		Norton W. Culver..... J. W.
601	J. W. Lackey..... W.M.	677	G. G. Gowdy..... W.M.
602	A. Smith..... "	679	Lucius A. McCormick..... "
603	C. M. Howard*..... "	680	Chas. I. Stevens*..... "
604	D. A. Clary..... "	681	Clarence B. Smith*..... "
607	H. L. Mauley..... "		Robert McCaulby..... J. W.
608	M. L. Sherman..... "	682	N. S. Mesnard..... W.M.
609	Geo. S. Hummer*..... "	683	J. T. Jenkins..... "
610	Kenneth McPherson..... "	684	J. F. Ferguson..... S. W.
	Frank E. Locke..... S. W.	685	M. Dickerson..... W.M.
	Chas. Odell..... J. W.	686	Frederick Menzie..... "
611	Geo. W. Kyle..... S. W.		Richard Fairclough..... S. W.
	John C. Crawford..... J. W.		Frank J. Burton..... J. W.
612	F. H. Geyso..... S. W.	687	G. I. Cadwell..... W.M.
613	J. L. Simcox..... J. W.	688	Peter Wright..... "
614	Stephen Pinkney..... W.M.	690	R. E. Lidster..... "
616	William J. Jackson..... "	691	Samuel Marshall..... "
617	G. A. Lackens..... "	692	Jas. A. Bradley..... "
618	Wm. Priestman..... "	693	C. C. Stollar..... "
619	S. W. Shelton..... "	695	T. J. Cross..... "
620	James Snyder..... "	696	C. N. Judd..... "
622	Hezekial Jennings..... "	697	Menno S. Fry..... "
623	J. S. C. Cussins..... "	698	John A. Hutton..... "
627	James T. Stafford..... "	700	W. H. Dorand..... "
630	Ben F. Douglass..... "	701	Wm. C. Holmes..... "
631	D. B. Keighin..... J. W.	702	Fred H. Blayney..... S. W.
632	J. H. Davis..... W.M.	704	Wm. Black, Jr..... W.M.
633	Edward J. Hartwell..... "	705	John W. Hill..... "
634	William McClare..... "	706	O. A. Moore..... "
635	James M. Bell..... "		Noah Hudson..... "

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
709	A. E. Smith..... W.M.	768	J. E. Burton..... W.M.
710	Henry Funk.....		E. D. Aten..... S. W.
711	L. D. Lowell.....	769	Lamont Saylor..... W.M.
712	Samuel Harrison.....	770	M. B. Hartley.....
713	W. M. Alvis.....	771	E. V. Nelson.....
714	A. J. Davis.....	772	Orlin A. Wise.....
715	Hiram Ingersoll.....	773	H. F. W. Spivler.....
	L. E. Caldwell*..... J. W.	774	James W. Germer.....
716	F. D. Day..... W.M.		Fred McGredy..... S. W.
	C. W. Bishop..... S. W.		George Plat..... J. W.
717	Robt. N. Macalister..... W.M.	776	Charles H. Graham..... W.M.
718	H. L. Rice.....	777	Elmer D. Howell.....
719	I. N. Lentz*.....		Edward F. Brown..... S. W.
721	J. R. Walker.....	778	G. W. Eskew..... W.M.
722	B. F. Oakford..... S. W.	779	George W. Boalch.....
723	J. W. Bowling.....		W. W. Boone*..... S. W.
724	Herman Rethorn..... W.M.		George Voight..... J. W.
725	C. E. Groves.....	780	William S. Robinson..... W.M.
726	William E. Hyland.....	781	Frank H. Williams.....
	Wm. J. Schneider..... S. W.	782	A. M. Johnson.....
	H. F. Pennington, Jr..... J. W.	783	Rudolph Wendt*.....
727	Walter Cooke..... S. W.	784	Albert C. Firleke.....
728	W. M. McFarlane..... W.M.	785	Marcus Gerbric..... S. W.
729	M. A. Felts.....	786	J. L. Parsons..... W.M.
730	O. S. Young.....	787	Curry M. Fike.....
731	Edward Snyder.....	788	J. W. McDonald.....
732	John F. Clover.....	789	S. J. Cunningham.....
733	Amos Ball.....		W. H. Robson..... J. W.
734	W. B. Cain.....	790	O. L. Kibler..... W.M.
735	E. D. Robinson*..... J. W.	791	E. T. Telling.....
737	Chas. H. Bone..... W.M.		D. P. McIntyre..... J. W.
738	Charles F. Ross.....	792	J. T. Linkogle..... W.M.
739	Chas. Stark.....	793	John L. Dale..... S. W.
	Adam Schmidt..... S. W.	794	J. A. Oxford..... W.M.
741	J. W. Mowry..... W.M.	795	Samuel M. St. Clair*.....
742	Andrew Cook.....		Mark A. Foote*..... S. W.
743	Seldon Simpson.....	796	O. O. Hodges..... W.M.
744	J. D. Bellamy.....	797	H. J. Roovaart.....
745	J. O. Paul.....		John C. Hallenbeck..... J. W.
746	H. H. Summers.....	798	C. E. Cross..... W.M.
747	Frank Brewer.....		W. E. Dixon..... S. W.
748	W. D. Holmes.....		G. L. Kent..... J. W.
	C. D. Dickison..... J. W.	799	F. J. Mittan..... W.M.
749	Simeon McFarland.....		Thomas Weeks..... J. W.
750	C. A. Hamilton..... W.M.	800	Thomas A. Stevens..... W.M.
	J. H. Crowell..... S. W.	801	H. F. A. Sperling.....
751	Frank B. Sodt..... W.M.		John Odell*..... S. W.
752	.....	802	A. A. McMurray..... W.M.
754	H. V. Cardiff..... W.M.	803	G. W. McMillan.....
755	J. H. Seyler.....	804	Thomas A. White..... S. W.
756	John Mulvane.....	805	H. C. Gruly..... W.M.
757	Richard P. Hoeg.....	806	John R. Gant.....
758	J. Wm. Senger.....	807	Robert B. McKee.....
	W. H. Walter..... S. W.	808	C. F. Lanham.....
	Geo. Clements..... J. W.	809	G. W. Kimbro.....
759	Uriah McCoy..... W.M.	810	A. O. Novander.....
761	A. C. Albright.....		John Hueman..... S. W.
	P. P. Anderson..... J. W.		Harrison F. Shaner..... J. W.
762	W. H. Graham..... W.M.	811	.....
763	Henry Cole*.....	812	R. B. Moody..... W.M.
764	James A. Steele.....	813	Orlando S. Gauch.....
	W. H. Whitaker*..... S. W.	814	.....
765	W. A. Actor..... W.M.	815	Thomas Ginnever..... W.M.
	L. G. Bruder..... S. W.		W. P. Bishop..... S. W.
766	John F. Snyder..... W.M.		David Richard..... J. W.
767	.....	816	J. J. Gahm..... W.M.

\*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
817	W. A. Perrine.....S. W.	839	W. F. Struckmann.....W.M
818	H. Michaelsen.....W.M.	840	Charles B. Holcomb....."
819	F. W. Parks....."	841	Julius Brunton....."
	Charles H. Coles.....S. W.		Harry W. Chuny.....S. W.
820	Perry Wene.....W.M.		Frank W. Dudley.....J. W.
821	George A. Dutcher....."	842	George W. Footé.....W.M.
822	Austin I. Brown....."		Walter P. Hill.....J. W.
823	George W. Dow....."	843	Henry C. Edwards.....W.M.
824	Bert C. White....."		Frank H. Dean.....S. W.
	Arthur P. Hosmer.....S. W.		Elmer E. Beach.....J. W.
825	C. F. Jenne.....W.M.	844	W. Y. Ludwig.....W.M.
826	George P. Thomas*....."	845	C. H. Edison....."
827	C. E. VanPatten....."		F. C. Funk....."
828	George W. Hughes....."	847	L. M. Loomis....."
830	W. J. Garner....."	848	John H. Wagner....."
831	W. B. Wallace....."	849	F. M. Shaw....."
832	George S. Woodward....."	850	Alfred E. Bartelme.....S. W.
833	O. P. Hope....."	851	John Becker*.....W.M.
831	Rufus H. Smith....."	852	T. A. Metcalf*.....S. W.
835	Fred Kohl....."	853	MacKenzie M. Vaughn.....W.M.
836	W. S. Batcheller....."	854	Thomas Rankin....."
	George W. Chamberlin.....S. W.	855	Will S. Hussander....."
	F. C. Keibler.....J. W.		Martin A. Magnuson*.....S. W.
837	C. L. Watson.....W.M.		Alfred E. Holmes.....J. W.
838	W. M. Shearer....."		

PAST MASTERS, W. W. Richardson, No. 800.

Proxy\*

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Officers.....	19
Members of Committees.....	46
Past Grand Officers, not otherwise enumerated.....	1
District Deputy Grand Masters.....	28
Representatives of other Grand Lodges, not otherwise enumerated.....	2
Past Masters.....	1
Representatives of Lodges.....	827
Total.....	924

Number of Lodges represented, 709.

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

The Committee on Grand Master's address presented the following report:

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

Your committee on Grand Master's Address beg leave to report that they recommend reference of the various subjects contained therein, to the following committees:

On Obituaries, all relating to necrology.

On Petitions, the request for a dispensation by a number of brethren at or near Buffalo, in Sangamon county. Also the petition of nine members of Dills Lodge No. 295, for a restoration of their charter, which has been suspended by the Grand Master.

On Charity, the propriety of paying M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills' debt of seventy-five dollars.

On Lodges U. D., the records of West Gate Lodge at Hamburg, Calhoun county.

On Appeals and Grievances, the case of Belvidere Lodge No. 60, of Atwood Lodge No. 651, and suspension of its Worshipful Master.

On Jurisprudence, the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master, "Forms of Petitions."

Your committee further recommend that the constitutional acts of the M. W. Grand Master as detailed under the following captions, be approved, namely: "Lodges Constituted," "Duplicate Charters," "Lodge Hall Dedicated," "Corner Stones," "Installation of Grand Lodge Officers," "Representatives Near Our Grand Lodge, and Near Other Grand Lodges," "Deputy Grand Lecturers," "Special Dispensations," "Resignation," "Missouri Lands," "Relief," "The Mechanicsburg Case," "Apple River Lodge," and "Visitation."

Your committee further recommend that the Committee on Charity be authorized to continue the regular remittance for the relief of Past Grand Master Dills.

Your committee deem it a matter of congratulation that so few cases of discord are reported among over 55,000 Masons and 722 lodges, and are pleased to note that the prevalent prosperity of the craft, and good feeling and harmony is, doubtless, owing in a great measure, to the watchful care and industry of the M. W. Grand Master, as disclosed by more than 2,200 pages of manuscript, written by his own hand.

Your committee coincide with the Grand Master in all that he has said of the schools and their instructors, and of a "method of ro-

tation in the office of Grand Examiner." In the matter of "rotation" we would go even farther than he suggests, hence, we recommend that one member of the Board of Grand Examiners be dropped every year, to the end that a new one may be appointed in his stead, believing with certain critical brethren, that the best interests of these schools demand a "new Moses" "every once in a while."

In the matter of the edict "to promote uniformity of work and the maintenance of the purity and impressiveness of our ritual," your committee desire to call your attention to the fact that it is but the means of giving proper effect to your own action of last year, and is in line with the work and methods of conferring the degrees, as adopted by this Grand Lodge many years ago, and followed ever since. Hence, we recommend that the action of the Grand Master herein, be approved.

In conclusion your committee cannot commend too highly the M.W. Grand Master's broad views upon, and earnest endeavors to lead you to moral and spiritual "imperialism" and expansion of mind and character. For, as builders, Freemasons erect symbolically a new house, namely, a new humanity; and the beautiful and poetic conclusion of the address shows how it is to be done.

But your committee are unable to decide which one of the Grand and Past Grand Masters is to be crowned poet-laureate of this Grand Lodge, and, hence, must submit this profitable and momentous question to your superior skill.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WM. E. GINTHER,  
L. L. MUNN,  
S. S. CHANCE.

Motion was made to adopt the report. An amendment was offered to adopt the report except so much as refers to the approval of the edict of the Grand Master, and that that portion of the report be non-concurred in. The amendment was lost. The vote recurring on the motion to adopt the report of the committee and approve the edict of the Grand Master, was carried.

#### REPORTS—Special Committees.

M.W. Bro. John C. Smith presented the following report from the special committee appointed on the death of Past Grand Master James Andrew Hawley:



*James A. Hawley*

GRAND'MASTER 1873-74.





*To the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Illinois:*

This distinguished Freemason was born in Penfield, Monroe county, New York, August 20, 1830, where he lived until removing to Dixon, Illinois, in 1854. He received an education in the common schools of the country, to which was added an academic course in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.

Bright, energetic, and capable. qualities which were early recognized by the pioneer settlers of Lee county, brought our friend to the front in that thrifty community, and James A. Hawley was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1857.

In 1861 he was unanimously nominated and afterwards elected Clerk of Lee county, and with large majorities re-elected every four years for five successive terms. Having found an official who was fearless in the performance of his every duty, the citizens of Dixon elected him as Mayor of that progressive city in 1876, and re-elected him in 1878. For ten years our brother was a member of the Board of Education, and the president of the board. He was also engaged in the business of banking and many other enterprises, in all of which his sterling integrity and never failing courtesy brought him success, and a competency when he ceased activity in public and mercantile affairs.

Brought to light in Freemasonry October 17, 1856, in Lee Center Lodge No. 146, from which he soon after dimitted and affiliating with Friendship Lodge No. 7, each in Dixon, was elected Worshipful Master in 1857, and re-elected for nine successive years.

With a fervent love for Freemasonry our brother advanced by steady gradation into all its branches, having been exalted to the Holy Royal Arch in Nachusa Chapter No. 56, Dixon, September 5, 1859, and made a Royal and Select Master in Peru Council No. 12, at Peru, Illinois, December 12, 1864, from which he afterwards dimitted to become a founder of Dixon Council No. 7 Royal and Select Master's. High Priest of Nachusa Chapter No. 56 for three years, and thrice Illustrious Master of Dixon Council No. 7, were but a small part of his labors in Cryptic Freemasonry.

A firm believer in the Christian religion, the orders of Knighthood presented attractions which drew our brother and companion and he was knighted in Sycamore Commandery No. 15, Sycamore, June, 1866, from which he afterwards dimitted to become one of the founders of Dixon Commandery No. 21, of which he served as its Eminent Commander for seven years.

For the purpose of enlarging his Masonic knowledge our brother sought admission in Oriental Consistory, thirty-second degree S.:P.:R.:S., Valley of Chicago, in 1869, was made an honorary mem-

ber of the thirty-third degree in the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree for the Northern Masonic jurisdiction, United States of America. Portland, Maine, 1875. in the same class with the lamented Past Grand Master DeWitt C. Cregier, who but seven weeks earlier preceded him on that journey from which there is no return. Past Grand Master John C. Smith was also in the same class.

After faithful service in the lower offices our loved brother was called to supreme command as follows:

M. W. Grand Master Grand Lodge of Illinois for two years, 1872-3.

M. E. Grand High Priest, 1871, Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Illinois.

M. I. Grand Master, 1886, Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of Illinois.

R. E. Grand Commander, 1873, Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Illinois.

Crowned an active member of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, A. : A. : S. : R., for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, September 21, 1893. He was also one of the founders of the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois.

Brother Hawley was married to Miss Mary Augusta Gardner, daughter of Dr. Charles and Mrs. Gardner, June 20, 1855. Their union was blessed with five children, who, with the widow, survive our lamented brother. Mary A., wife of Judge Powell, of Omaha; Charles G., of New York City; Lloyd R., of Chicago; and George W. and Laura S., who, with the mother, reside at Dixon, and all are members of the Episcopal Church.

M. W. BRO. JAMES ANDREW HAWLEY crossed the river dividing mortality from immortality, December 30, 1898.

“Alas! he's not the only one  
Whose plummet's broke the string,  
Whose compasses have lost their point  
An canna mak a ring;  
Whose level's burst the crystal tube  
In which the spirit flows,—  
Alas! some score have pass'd away  
To their last lang repose.”

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN C. SMITH,  
LEROY A. GODDARD,  
OWEN SCOTT.

M. W. Bro. Owen Scott moved the adoption of the report, which was carried by a rising vote.



*David Crozier*

GRAND MASTER 1870-71.



M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins from the special committee appointed on the death of M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, submitted the following report, and the same was adopted by a rising vote:

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

A rare man has fallen. DEWITT CLINTON CREGIER, who for more than the lifetime of a generation of men had been a pillar of strength in this grand lodge, upon whom we had learned to lean we knew not how much until we missed him for the first time in thirty-seven years at the annual communication one year ago, and who by his qualities of mind and heart had found a place in all our hearts such as it rarely falls to the lot of man to find, has gone over to the majority. After weary months of waiting, borne up by the affectionate tenderness of those nearest and dearest to him, and by the echoes of the loving solicitude of the great Craft which held the next place in his affections, the tide whose slow but sure rising he had watched patiently, serenely, cheerfully, at last drifted his barque from its moorings to float out upon that great, peaceful, silent sea, whose white sails all go thitherward, returning nevermore.

Brother CREGIER was born in the city of New York June 1, 1829. At sixteen he was engineer's assistant on the Long Island Sound steamers, serving there from 1845 to 1847. From 1847 to 1851 he was employed in the Morgan iron works, New York City, and from 1851 to 1853 was engineer on the New York, Havana and New Orleans steamers.

He came to Chicago in 1853, arriving on the sixth of August, four days after his marriage to Miss Mary S. Foggin, of New York, now so widely known and beloved among the Craftsmen, and who assisted him to make an ideal home whose generous, elegant, but unaffected hospitality so many of you have enjoyed.

Brother CREGIER received the degrees of Masonry in Blaney Lodge No. 271, Chicago, in 1860, and in 1861, as one of its wardens, he entered the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He was master of his lodge from 1864 to 1867, inclusive; again in 1874 and again 1884, 1885, and 1886.

Upon his first appearance in the grand lodge his strength of character made its impress, and he was at once recognized as among the coming men. His service on important committees justified the general estimate of his administrative ability, and in 1867 he was elected senior grand warden; in 1868 and 1869 deputy grand master, and in 1870 and 1871 grand master.

Upon his accession to the grand mastership the grand lodge at once became conscious that a hand of unwonted vigor and steadfast-

ness was at the helm, and found itself unconsciously reflecting in all its deliberations the dignity and poise of the oriental chair. He had in a remarkable degree that sense of proportion which enables one to recognize at once the relative magnitude of responsibilities as they present themselves, and no emergency could come upon him unawares to find him unprepared.

If ever the Craft of Illinois had occasion to be devoutly thankful it was in the hour of its greatest calamity when the great fire of 1871 nearly obliterated the city of Chicago; thankful that when the appalling disaster came whose magnitude evoked the world's sympathy and unlocked the world's coffers, they had a grand master who instantly foresaw the greatness of the responsibility entailed by its generosity.

Weighted with the gravest of municipal responsibilities, their gravity could not make him forget the good name of the ancient Craft. Begrimed with the ashes of his own home and of the great works upon which the remnant of the city depended for its water supply, he strode into the committee hastily improvised by a number of his equally homeless brethren for the relief of the thousands of destitute Craftsmen about them, picked up the substitute for a gavel and said: "I am chairman of this committee."

Out of this committee grew the Board of Masonic Relief, of which he became president, to whose direction he gave his great executive ability, filching from the rightful domain of sleep the long hours necessary to the perfection and supervision of a system of work and records which enabled the organization to present to the Grand Masters of Pennsylvania, District of Columbia and Iowa, who were called in to audit its accounts, such a tableau of its work as to win their unstinted praise, not only for the fidelity, but for the discriminating judgment with which the great trust had been discharged.

The fair fame of Illinois Masonry was enhanced not only by the foresight of Grand Master Cregier, which grasped at the very outset the great responsibility of the trust, but by his delicate perception of a principle which no precedent suggested, that whoever became the almoner of the world's bounty owed the world an accounting.

Since his retirement from the grand east, Brother Cregier has served continuously as a member, and for most of the time as chairman of the committee on jurisprudence. The enduring quality of his work is seen not alone in his reports from that committee and in his addresses from the grand east, but in the present form of the by-laws of this grand lodge, adopted twenty-five years ago, mainly his work as chairman of the committee on revision, and in the book of ceremonials, which owes its wide popularity largely to his arrangement, rounding out and annotations, published nearly as long ago.

During all this time his personality has been a pervading influence in this body, impressing itself with undiminishing strength upon every successive generation of masters and wardens composing it.

A square, open-dealing, great-hearted, stout-hearted man, with a woman's tenderness and delicacy of perception, full of genial humor and frank cordiality, ready to fall into the varying moods of whoever was at his side, his companionship realized the ideal of Masonic fellowship in its best estate.

He had a genius for fellowship, and he so loved the fellowships he formed in Masonry that he multiplied his opportunities for enjoying them by joining with his brethren who cultivate other associations, such as the consistory and the supreme council, the chapter and the commandery. But in these new associations he never forgot the Masonry of the lodge. To this he gave his best thought and an undivided allegiance. To his clear perception it was impossible that anybody could, or that anybody could dare to assume, under the guise of Masonry, to lay him under any obligation inconsistent with the sanctions of its ancient charges and its unwritten law.

If he loved the Institution for its fellowship, he revered it as a concrete realization of the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He had a profound sense of the dignity of the Institution and an intuitive perception of whatever threatened even remotely to detract from it. To him, a hater of shams everywhere, its fair domain was too sacred to be marred by the methods of the demagogue.

To our unreckoning thought he seemed to have found in Masonry the fountain of perpetual youth. Accustomed to the youthfulness of spirit which helped to make his companionship so delightful, we who had kept no tally of the fleeting years, realized with surprise when the sad story was told on the ninth of last November, that he had almost reached his three-score years and ten.

He is gone all too soon, but not too early to have left behind him an example of unbending integrity, of singleness of purpose in the Masonic relation and all other relations of life, and in the generous spirit which drew us to him, which should be a priceless legacy in its power of inspiration.

He has gone from us in the flesh, but we have not lost him. Death that veils him from our mortal sight but embalms him to memory. We who still linger shall grow daily older. Time will bear us all along and leave its trace. But he will never grow old. What he was, so he will remain—the staunch and upright citizen; the ideal public official; the devoted husband and father; the far-sighted and steadfast Mason; the dearly beloved companion and fellow.

To the earthly tabernacle wherein our ideal dwelt, endeared to us by long and close association, this body repeats the farewell which has already been spoken in its behalf by the grand master over the newly-made grave at Rosehill:

Farewell! since never more for thee  
 The sun comes up our eastern skies,  
 Less bright, henceforth, shall sunshine be  
 To some fond hearts and saddened eyes.

There are, who for thy last, long sleep,  
 Shall sleep as sweetly nevermore:  
 Shall weep because thou canst not weep,  
 And grieve that all thy griefs are o'er.

Sad thrift of love! the loving breast  
 On which the aching head was thrown,  
 Gave up the weary head to rest,  
 But kept the aching for its own.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.  
 DANIEL M. BROWNING,  
 JOHN M. PEARSON.

#### THE GREGIER JEWEL.

THE M. W. GRAND MASTER:—I have received from the widow and executrix of the will of our late M. W. Brother Gregier, this package and a letter which I hold in my hand. This letter was penned by our late brother something over a year before his death, and I see pencil marks on the back in his own handwriting, which indicate that it was unsatisfactory to him and that it was to be re-written, but fate ordered otherwise, and I read it to you as originally written, August 2, 1897:

CHICAGO, August 2, 1897.

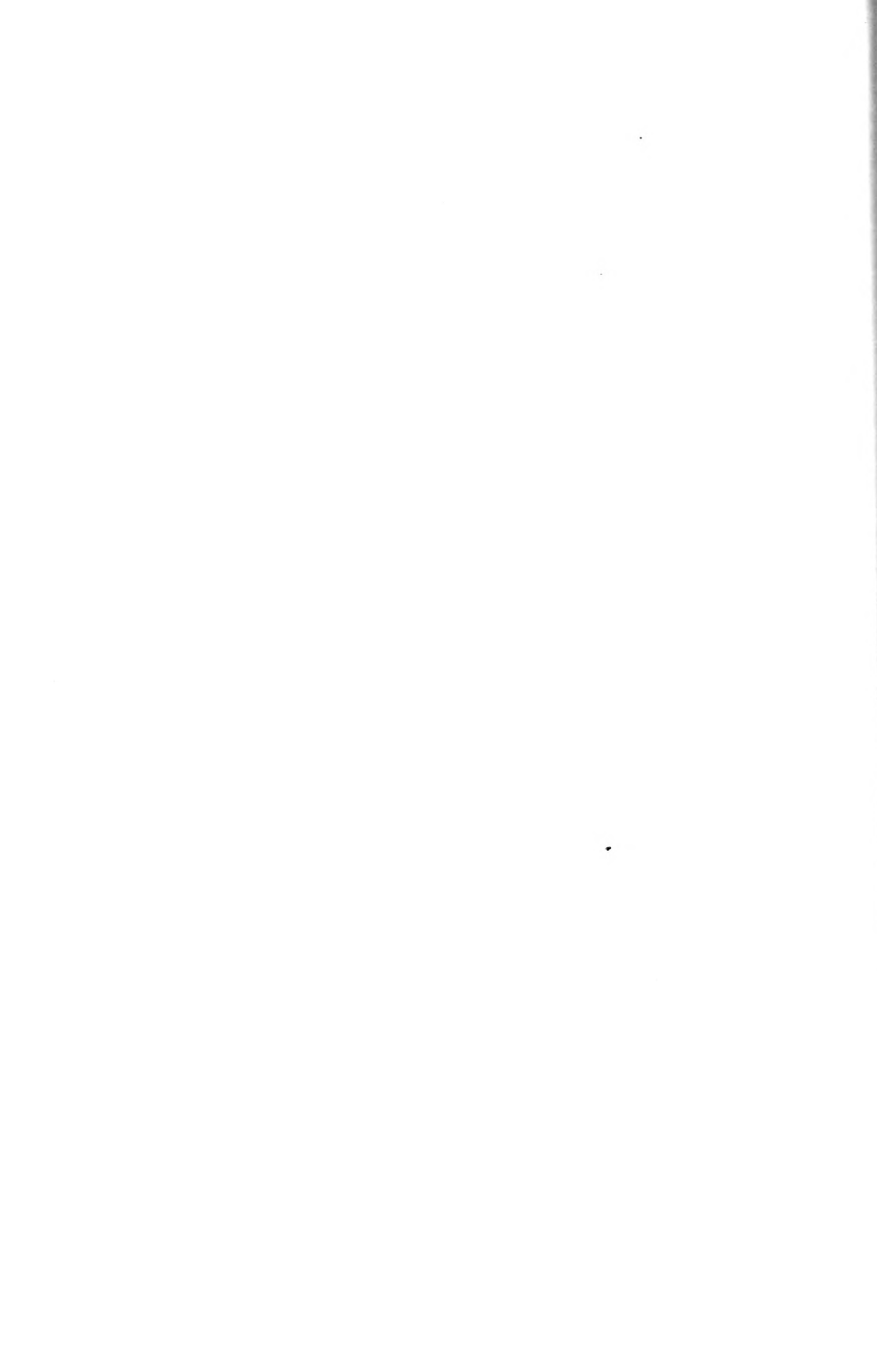
*To the M. W. the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Wardens, Officers and Representatives of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, Greeting:*

DEAR BRETHREN: When you receive this communication my labors on earth will have ceased, forever. During a period of thirty-six years I was one of your number, never missing a session of your great and good organization from that held in the year 1861 up to 1896, inclusive, and I may be permitted to add to these years, as the general assembly is within the next ensuing sixty days; but in view of my recent serious illness I deem it prudent to make this writing while comparative good health and strength serves, and thus anticipate the summons, that must sooner or later come to me, as it will to all. But, as stated above, when you receive this writing I will





PRESENTED TO M. W. BROTHER CREGIER BY THE GRAND LODGE, IN 1871.  
AND BY HIM BEQUEATHED TO THE GRAND LODGE.



have obeyed that summons, and as I cannot longer enjoy the fraternal ties that bound me to the Ancient Brotherhood in general, and especially to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to which I am greatly indebted for much kindly consideration, and from which I had been the recipient of so many honors, all of which, be assured, have at all times, been fully and sincerely appreciated.

In 1870, twenty-seven years ago you called me to the "Grand East," and again in 1871 you again conferred upon me a like distinguished honor. Upon my retirement from the office of grand master in 1872, your kindness and fraternal consideration towards me did not cease, but was manifested by bestowing upon me a beautiful and costly jewel appropriate to a past grand master, profusely adorned with precious gems, and now, as before intimated, while enjoying a normal measure of mental and physical health but recognizing the inevitable, I have prepared this communication to you and request that the grand lodge will receive back the jewel it presented me a quarter century ago, by the hand of her who, although now the executrix of my last will and testament, has for nearly half century borne the more endearing title of wife, and although confident that under this last title, my desire would be complied with, with exactness, if she shall survive me, nevertheless, for obvious reasons, I have deemed it proper to formally bequeath the jewel to the grand lodge by will. Its acceptance to be subject to the condition that the jewel shall be held as, and become and ever remain the property of the grand lodge to which it is willed. In addition to this condition I am moved to make the following suggestions subject to the approval of the grand lodge, viz:

(a) That the jewel be worn, by the grand master presiding, when practicable, at all stated or special grand communications, as part of his official paraphernalia for the time being.

(b) During vacation or period between meetings of the grand lodge, the R. W. the grand treasurer thereof, to be the custodian of the jewel.

(c) The grand lodge in its discretion, to supplement the existing inscription on the jewel as may be deemed appropriate.

I repeat that a, b. and c, are merely the suggestions, of one who in life revered the ennobling principles of Freemasonry, and ere his faculties are stilled by nature's fiat, records the hope, that the grand old institution may long continue to inculcate and practice her imperishable truth, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. So mote it be! Sincerely and fraternally,

DEWITT C. CREGIER.

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

*Resolved*, That the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Senior Grand Warden be a committee to carry out the suggestions of the testator in their own discretion, and that the same committee make due acknowledgment for the valued bequest to the executrix of his will.

#### INVITATIONS.

The following invitations were presented to the Grand Lodge, and on motion were accepted with thanks:

To visit Garden City Lodge.

To visit Ashlar Lodge.

To visit Garfield Lodge.

To visit Board of Trade.

To visit Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

M. W. Bro. Owen Scott introduced the following resolution and asked that it be referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to revise the book of ceremonies, and superintend the printing of the same, and that 2000 copies be printed.

#### CALLED OFF.

At 1:45 o'clock p.m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

## SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, October 4, A.L. 5899. }  
 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.

## INTRODUCTIONS.

## REPRESENTATIVE FOR ALABAMA.

W. Brother CLARKE:—*M. W. Grand Master*: I have the honor of presenting my credentials as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama near this Grand Lodge.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*Brother Grand Secretary*: You will make the proper record of this commission of our brother.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, permit me to introduce you to R.W. Bro. Haswell Clarke, who has been appointed by the Grand Lodge of Alabama as their Representative near our Grand Lodge. I know that you will all be glad to welcome him as Representative of that body, and be glad also that they have selected a brother so well known to you, to represent them. You will unite with me in according to that Grand Jurisdiction, through their Representative, the Grand Honors of Masonry.

W. Brother CLARKE:—*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois*: In behalf of the Jurisdiction of Alabama, I wish to return you the sincere thanks of that Grand Lodge for the honors you have just shown them, through me as their Representative.

For many years the fraternal relations between the Grand Lodges of Alabama and Illinois have been very pleasant, and the duties of the representatives have been purely perfunctory; no occasion for any difference has arisen, and it will be necessary for me to say nothing further in this regard than to express the wish, which I know will be felt by all the brethren of that Grand Lodge, that the cordial and harmonious relations so long existing between the two Grand Lodges may continue in the future as they have in the past. I thank you, brethren.

## REPRESENTATIVE FOR COLORADO.

R.W. Brother WATERS:—I have the pleasure of presenting to you, M.W. Grand Master, my credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Colorado near this Grand Lodge.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*R. W. Brother Waters:* We are glad to receive evidence of the fact that Colorado wants to continue its pleasant fraternal relations with us, and we will have your credentials properly recorded.

Brethren, I am glad to introduce you to R.W. Bro. L. C. Waters, who comes before us as the Representative of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, that comparatively young, but very vigorous jurisdiction. I know that you will be, as I am, very glad to welcome him as their Representative. You will unite with me in according to that Grand Jurisdiction the Grand Honors of Masonry.

R.W. Bro. L. C. WATERS:—*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:* I am sure that you will thoroughly appreciate my feelings when I tell you that it gives me a great deal of pleasure to acknowledge, and that I deeply feel, the honor conferred upon me in receiving the appointment from the Grand Lodge of Colorado. The Grand Master has already spoken of the fraternal relations which are existing between these two Grand Lodges, and I assure you that it will be my great endeavor to try and maintain those pleasant, cordial and fraternal relations. I do not desire, and I do not think it is necessary, to make a speech. I simply want you to understand that the Grand Lodge of Colorado is represented here today. I thank you for the reception you have given that Grand Lodge through me as its Representative.

## REPRESENTATIVE FOR CONNECTICUT.

R.W. Brother HITCHCOCK:—*M. W. Grand Master:* I have the honor to present to you my credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*Brethren:* Our good fortune is continued in the privilege of receiving our Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Brother HITCHCOCK, as grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. His credentials seem to be in proper form, and, Brother Grand Secretary, you will make a record of them.

R.W. Brother Hitchcock, we are exceedingly glad to see you among us in this new capacity. Realizing that you represent a state which in olden times used to be called the Nutmeg state, we would like to know whether you brought in with you any of the nutmegs: if you did, we each want a share of them.

Now, brethren, permit me to introduce you to R.W. Bro. Charles F. HITCHCOCK, who appears before as Representative of that not very large, but very magnificent state of Connecticut. Please give him a cordial reception, and to that Grand Lodge the Grand Honors of Masonry.

R.W. BROTHER HITCHCOCK:—*M.W. Grand Master, and Brethren:* It is with a great deal of pleasure that I accept the honor that is conferred upon me, and the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut, through me, the honors that have been conferred here this morning.

You have referred to the state of Connecticut as formerly called "Nutmeg state." Perhaps the nutmegs that are made there now are perfect. While I have none of them with me, and none submitted to me to be presented to the Grand Lodge, yet they are finished in so fine a manner that the ladies can not tell the difference when they use them. I want to say to you and this Grand Lodge, that the state of Connecticut is noted for its manufactures. They make the best Waterbury watches there that are made in the country. You can't wind them up in a week if you try to. Now, I do not mean to insinuate that I am wound up; I am not going to stand here and talk for a week. But I want to say that I thank you particularly for this cordial and fraternal reception granted the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR CUBA.

R.W. GEORGE M. MOULTON:—*M.W. Grand Master:* I have the pleasure of presenting to you my credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba. I would take occasion to say to you at this time, M.W. Grand Master, that the credentials are written in a foreign tongue which I presume you are not familiar with.

THE M.W. MASTER: How can you tell?

Brother MOULTON: But I will assure you, sir, that I have had the same translated to my satisfaction, and I know that I am duly credited by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Cuba as its Representative near the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER: (after a ludicrous attempt at the Spanish) I have no doubt, Brother Moulton, that you are convinced that I can read this right off readily. For want of time with other engagements I spare you the whole reading. These credentials, however, are in due form. They are signed by a gentleman with whom I have had considerable correspondence, and, Brother Grand Secretary, you will make a record of them.

R.W. Brother Moulton, we are exceedingly glad to welcome you as the Representative of that Gem of the Antilles; we are glad

you got back from there, and we are glad Weyler did not get you, and I don't know but we ought to be equally glad that you did not get Weyler. I don't think we want him. Brethren, I take a great deal of pleasure in introducing you to R. W. George M. Moulton, our Senior Grand Warden, who comes to us as the Representative of that island about which you have heard so much in the last few years. I suppose he can tell you a great deal better about it than I can. But unite with me, Brethren, in giving the Grand Honors of Masonry to that Grand Jurisdiction, through its Representative.

Brother MOULTON:—*M. W. Grand Master, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:* This occasion, in view of the recent events which have developed into history, might well be worthy of a liberal display of pyrotechnical eloquence. But in view, brethren, of the great amount of business to be transacted, and in view of the large corps of Representatives that are to be received here this morning, and further, that the Grand Orator is present, ready to satisfy your appetite in that direction, I will refrain from very extended remarks.

I deem it, however, an especial privilege and great honor at this time to represent the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba. For nearly one hundred years Masonry has had a foothold in that island. But its progress has been throttled and disturbed by ignorance, falsehood and superstition, those enemies of enlightenment and civilization. It was only three years ago, brethren, in this hall, that on the recommendation of M. W. Grand Master Brother Goddard that fraternal recognition was extended to the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, after the Committee on Jurisprudence had made an exhaustive search and found them to be of pure origin and good, sincere Masons. It was at that time that the link was forged in the fraternal chain which binds us together, but at this time again welded I hope indissolubly. I know that the brethren of Cuba whom I have had the pleasure of meeting in the City of Havana, will be pleased at this enthusiastic reception of their Representative near this Grand Lodge. I shall consider it my first duty when this Grand Lodge closes its session to announce to the M. W. Grand Master of that Jurisdiction the honor in which their Representative was received, and convey to them the greeting and well wishes of this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Cuba is an elder sister, old enough to be the mother of this Grand Lodge of Illinois. She sends you her blessing and her best wishes.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

M. W. Brother BROWNING:—*M. W. Grand Master:* I have a commission here that I desire to present for the consideration of this Grand Lodge.



THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—M.W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning presents a commission as Representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. There is no doubt about the regularity of this commission, and if there was any question raised, the fact that it is presented by this most worshipful brother would settle the doubt beyond any question.

M.W. Brother Browning, we are very glad to welcome you as the Representative of that perhaps small Jurisdiction—small in territorial extent, but great in its records and great in its achievements in Masonry.

Brethren, I know that you will be very glad to welcome our most worshipful brother, who is so well known to you, whose face has been so familiar, and whose deeds as a Mason have been so acceptable for so many years, as a Representative to us, from another Grand Jurisdiction. Unite with me in giving that Jurisdiction and him the Grand Honors of Masonry.

BROTHER BROWNING:—*M.W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:* In the commission transmitted to me from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, gratification is expressed at the good will, good fellowship, and fraternal feeling that has existed and prevailed between these two Grand Jurisdictions in the past, and it is expressed that, by the continuance of Representatives near other Grand Lodges, this fraternal and brotherly feeling may continue; that the ties of Masonry may be still more close, and that the good of Masonry may be thereby subserved.

The privilege that I have had in attending the lodges of the District of Columbia makes this especially pleasant for me to represent them near this Grand Lodge, and I shall take pleasure in reporting to them the reception that you have given me as their Representative.

There is a tinge of sadness connected with the duty, that comes from the fact that our deceased and beloved brother, M.W. Brother Cregier, had long been their Representative near this Grand Lodge. But I accept, brethren, the position as Representative of that Grand Lodge with the sacred purpose in view that I have referred to, contained in the commission appointing me. I thank you, M.W. Grand Master and brethren, for this reception.

## ORATION.

By R. W. Bro. Frank Crane, D.D., Grand Orator.

My brethren, I believe that the office of the grand orator is to inject some word into the flow of business that shall be a sort of prophecy or inspiration, something that shall stand for the beauty and the glory, for the height and the width of the principles of Masonry; in order that when we come together we may not forget, in the flood of material affairs, that, after all, what our order stands for is the spiritualities, the higher aims and principles of life. For that purpose I have brought to you this morning a little story, with which, if I mistake not, the most of you are unfamiliar. I find it in S. Baring-Gould's "Legends of the Patriarchs and Prophets." It is a legend which is peculiarly applicable to Masonry, because it pertains to the building of Solomon's Temple and touches upon one very striking and peculiar thing in regard to that building. You remember that the Great Light says that the temple was built without the sound of ax or hammer, or of an iron tool. The building went up, as it were, noiselessly. About this fact there grew up this Talmudic legend. It is said that Solomon had the temple built largely by the Jinns, or the spirits of the air.

When Solomon returned from the seashore to Jerusalem, he heard the noise of the hammers and saws and axes of the Jinns who were engaged in the building of the temple; and the noise was so great that the inhabitants of Jerusalem could not hear one another speak. Therefore he commanded the Jinns to cease from their work, and he asked them if there were no means whereby the metals and stones could be shaped and cut without making so much noise.

One of the spirits stepped forth and said: "The means is known only to the mighty Sachr, who has hitherto escaped your authority."

"Is it impossible to capture this Sachr?" asked Solomon.

"Sachr," replied the Jinn, "is stronger than all the rest of us together, and he exceeds us in speed as he does in strength. However, I know that once every month he goes to drink of a fountain in the land of Hidjr: by this, O King, thou mayst be able to bring him under thy scepter."

Solomon, thereupon, commanded a Jinn to fly to Hidjr and to empty the well of water, and to fill it up with strong wine. He bade other Jinns remain in ambush beside the well and watch the result. After some weeks, when Solomon was pacing the terrace before his palace, he saw a Jinn flying, swifter than the wind, from the direction of Hidjr, and he asked, "What news of Sachr?"

"Sachr lies drunk on the edge of the fountain," said the Jinn, "and we have bound him with chains as thick as the pillars of the

temple. Nevertheless, he will snap them as the hair of a maiden, when he wakes from his drunken sleep."

Solomon instantly mounted the winged Jinn and bade him transport him to the well of Hidjr. In less than an hour he stood beside the intoxicated demon. He was not a moment too soon, for the fumes of the wine were passing off, and if Sachr had opened his eyes, Solomon would have been unable to constrain him. But now he pressed his signet upon the nape of his neck. Sachr uttered a cry so that the earth rocked on its foundation.

"Fear not," said Solomon. "Mighty Jinn, I will restore thee to liberty if thou wilt tell me how I may without noise cut and shape the hardest metals."

"I myself know no means," answered the demon, "but the raven can tell thee how to do this. Take the eggs out of the raven's nest and place a crystal cover over them, and thou shalt see how the raven will break it."

Solomon followed the advice of Sachr. A raven came, and fluttered some time around the cover, and seeing that she could not reach her eggs, she vanished, and returned shortly with a stone in her beak, named Samur or Schamir: and no sooner had she touched the crystal therewith, than it clave asunder.

"Whence hast thou this stone?" asked Solomon of the raven.

"It comes from a mountain in the far west," replied the bird.

Solomon commanded a Jinn to follow the raven to the mountain and bring him more of these stones. Then he released Sachr as he had promised. When the chains were taken off him, he uttered a loud cry of joy, which, in Solomon's ears, bore an ominous sound of mocking laughter.

When the Jinn returned with the stone Schamir, Solomon mounted a Jinn and was borne back to Jerusalem, where he distributed the stones amongst the Jinns, and they were able to cut the rocks for the temple without noise.

Speculative Masonry differs from operative Masonry in that speculative Masonry pertains to the erection of the character of life and of society, and the great work of building up the spirit of man, while operative Masonry pertains to the work of erecting structures of wood and stone, and it is of the utmost importance that in building these great eternal structures that are to last even beyond death, and into the unknown, we should build without noise or confusion. Yet how often there is need of our fighting. How often are men unable to develop quietly and naturally. Why, we come into the world "muling and puking in the nurse's arms." The child is always wishing to do things it should not do. When he goes to school he does not wish to study; he prefers to go out and fish or play hookey on the green. He must compel himself to study. He becomes a young man

and a lover, and the course of true love never did run smooth: instead of everything going on quietly and peacefully, he must sigh like a furnace and make poems to his mistress' eyebrow. And when we get into mature life our business cannot be carried on smoothly and quietly. How much confusion, war and turmoil there is! Would it not be a fortunate thing if we were able, from childhood to manhood, to develop and bring up the great building of life without the noise of the hammer?

Now, I wish to give you some hint as to the nature of the Schamir, which will enable you to do this. This Schamir is not dullness. We look at the horse or the ox or the swine—they have no trouble: they do not flutter constantly against the bars of their environment. It is not because we are so fine, so highly organized, so finely strung, that we have so much turmoil. For the Man of Galilee, the most highstrung man, the most sensitive, the one whose sensibilities were the most keenly alive, carried on his life without confusion. As it is written of Him that He did not raise His voice in the streets, nor did He cry out.

Let me suggest to you that the great Schamir by which we are to erect the structure before us is *the right way of looking at things*. Now, that seems to be a very commonplace thing, and yet it is a very great thing. What makes all the trouble in the world? Not things, but the way people look at things. There is no sin in things themselves. Sin is in the heart that looks at them. There is no worry, there is no turmoil outside of the great human heart. What a difference in points of view! A man goes in mourning in this country when he dresses in black. Among the Chinese he must dress in white. When we carried on our late war, there were a number of people who did not agree with it, and even now there are those who do not agree with our policy in the Philippines. They are just as earnest as the people who do agree with the policy of the administration. Two different ways of looking at it! Now, all the turmoil and confusion in politics comes from that very point. To give you a humble illustration: If a man slaps you on the back and calls you a sly dog, at the same time suggestively closing one eye, you feel rather complimented. But suppose he looks you straight in the eye and calls you a sneaking cur—just exactly the same, only an entirely different point of view. You might say of a woman that "she is no better than she ought to be." Now, there is no woman that is any better than she ought to be, and yet to make that remark about her will cast an aspersion on her character.

All the great professions are occupied in endeavoring to get men to take the right point of view. So it is with the law, for the lawyer is not busy seeking facts, he is seeking to convince the judge and jury how to look at the facts. A newspaper will tell the facts in very

small type on the first page, but it takes double leaded brier to tell how to look at the facts on the editorial page. The gist of the novel is not the story that it relates but the atmosphere into which it puts you, the standpoint that it gives you. And so the great business of the preacher is to induce men to take the right view of God and of his fellows. Mr. Carlyle thought democracy was an abomination; Mr. Jefferson thought it was the ante-room to the Kingdom of Heaven. Charles Dickens came over to this country and was continually disgusted with Americans; Mr. Carnegie seems to think that Americans are the favorite sons of Heaven.

Right and wrong—what are they? They abide here, not there, in the heart, not out of it; and the man whose heart is properly orientated with man has the Schamir within. Now apply this to some of the great works which we as speculative Masons have to undertake: apply this to the burdens of life, the work we have to do, the burdens that we have to carry.

You remember in "The Vision of Mirza" that a man complained of his burden and the angel led him to a vast plain, and there he saw all the people of earth come and take their burdens off of their shoulders and deposit them in one pile, and then when they were all cast together, the angel marshaled the people of earth together and said: "You may select any burden that you choose," and immediately every one took his own. So with the servant girl that comes to you from Germany. She goes into your house, is better paid, and better clothed, everything better than she ever had in her life, or her ancestors for generations before her, and at first she thinks she is in heaven, until she gets acquainted with the other girls and discovers then that she is intolerably oppressed, and then she leaves you because she can't stand your tyranny any longer—she has changed her point of view. The working men today that make so much trouble have more luxuries than kings had five hundred years ago; the trouble with the working man is not that he has not any bread, for he has plenty of bread; the trouble is that he does not propose to eat bread while you are eating pie—point of view.

Apply this Schamir to the work you have to do. We delight to do anything when we can get the proper enthusiasm to do with. An Irishman came over to America, you remember the joke in the almanac, and wrote back to his friends in Ireland, that this was a great country for the Irish; they have no work to do at all; they simply carry the brick up to the man on top of the building and he does all the work. There is no question but that point of view took many pounds off the weight of every hod—and it is easier carried.

And you remember Tom Sawyer's experience when his aunt made him whitewash the fence, and he wanted to go out fishing with the boys? An inspiration seized him. The first boy came along and jeered him.

"Hello, Tom! you have to stay and whitewash that fence. have you? Don't you want to go fishing?" Tom laid on the color artistically. "Well," he said, "you don't call this work, do you? There is not a boy in town can do this but me." And by and by the boy said: "Let me whitewash a little, Tom:" and Tom finally allowed him to whitewash, at the price of several marbles, and it was not long before Tom was general manager of that job, and every boy was fighting to get a chance to do his work! He understood how to give people the point of view. When a man has this enthusiasm he can "work terribly,"—and that is genius. Edison goes into his studio, his laboratory, for days at a time and his lunch is sent in to him. The great Ericsson often buried himself in his workshop for weeks. The scholar, the student, often remains in his laboratory for hours upon hours. What enables them to do this is the point of view from which they look at it.

So it is in the family: love is the Schamir. You remember Shakespeare's delineation of the fairy Titania, who became infatuated with Bottom, that had an ass's head. She clasped her arms around his hairy neck and kissed his broad cheek and talked to him caressingly because Puck had annointed her eyelids with some potent juice. There is a great deal of the beast about every man, and if our wives didn't have this Schamir of love they could not live with us at all. It is well for us if we have love in our hearts. It is the Schamir with which we are enabled to erect the structure of the family without the noise of the hammer.

And so it is in society. In the great work of building human society, how much noise and confusion there is—strikes, lockouts, talks of trusts, of corporations, of swindling. Why is it? The Schamir by which men are to erect a beautiful society is the Golden Rule, that you are to do to others as you would that others should do unto you. As long as men will not so do, as long as men take selfish advantage of their fellows, human society shall be more or less a dire turmoil. And so it is in all the avenues of life; we have these structures to build.

I must hasten. All I can do is to bring to you this idea to think about. As speculative Masons you have to perfect this country, to build the structure of human society, of childhood, of character, this house not made with hands that is to last forever and ever. And the Grand Master of all has put into our hands, or has shown us where we can get, the Schamir by which these structures can rise beautiful, symmetrical and lovely in the sunlight of humanity without noise or confusion. As Masons we are to do more than to partake of these solemn and impressive ceremonies: we are to go out into the world and show the world that we can erect the edifices of life without confusion, with beauty and with glory.

I thank you for your attention.

## VOTE OF THANKS—To Grand Orator.

M.W. Bro. Owen Scott moved the thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to R.W. Bro. Frank Crane for his beautiful, eloquent, and touching oration, and that it be published in the proceedings, which was carried by a rising vote.

## ELECTION.

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

Walter Watson, S. S. Borden, Isaac Cutter, E. S. Moss, O. E. Flint, F. T. Wyatt, L. C. Johnson.

## REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R.W. Bro. C. M. Forman submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions:

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

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully and fraternally report as follows as to the several matters to it referred:

No. 1. Petition for restoration of B. F. January, suspended for non-payment of dues by Elkhart Lodge No. 545, about November 29, 1873. Said lodge being now defunct, the petition is made direct to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and recommended by Cuba Lodge No. 312, of Cuba, Mo., of which place petitioner is now a resident. The papers being regular in this case, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

No. 2. Petition for restoration of Sylvester Conner, expelled by Pleasant Plains Lodge No. 700, about July 13, 1887. The papers in this case show that all matters are in regular form and said lodge has by more than a two-thirds vote recommended his restoration to good standing by the Grand Lodge, and your committee join in said recommendation.

No. 3. Petition of John W. Scott for restoration, suspended for non-payment of dues by Metamora Lodge No. 82 (now defunct). Petition recites that he was made a Mason in said Metamora Lodge during the year 1853; that in 1861 he enlisted in the United States Navy, and that during his absence from home he was by said lodge suspended for non-payment of dues; that since his suspension said Metamora

Lodge No. 82 has become defunct; he makes his petition direct to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which said petition is recommended by the several lodges of Fargo, N. Dak., and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, accompanied by a certificate of Grand Secretary Dill, of our own Grand Lodge, showing all dues paid due the defunct Lodge No. 82. Your committee recommend that the prayer of petitioner be granted and that he be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

No. 4. Petition of W. F. Smith for restoration; expelled by Creal Springs Lodge No. 817. This was before your committee at the sessions of the Grand Lodge in 1897 and 1898, and was at each time referred back to said Creal Springs Lodge to put the papers in proper shape, and to take proper action. On the two former occasions there was simply a request by the Worshipful Master and Secretary to restore said petitioner but no petition to the lodge signed by W. F. Smith. At this time we find among the papers handed us by the Grand Secretary—first a certificate by the Secretary of Creal Springs Lodge certifying that the petition of W. F. Smith was balloted on at a stated communication of said lodge July 18, 1899. Members present, 7—there were 4 nay and 3 yea. There was still no petition by said Smith accompanying this certificate; on the bottom of this certificate memoranda by Grand Secretary Dill, saying, "Aug. 5, 1899, wrote W.M. that the papers were not in proper shape." We further find a petition by Smith dated August 4, 1899, showing that about October 8, 1896, he was expelled by Creal Springs Lodge No. 817, for unma-sonic conduct; and on the back of said petition a certificate by the Secretary of said lodge, in proper shape, showing that said petition had been properly presented and read and laid over to next regular communication, to-wit., August 29, 1899, and that there were present 12 members: that 7 voted in the affirmative and 5 in the negative, and from this we find that said petition failed, by one vote, of receiving the required two-thirds, as provided in article X, section 4. Grand Lodge By-laws; and, therefore, while we regret very much to do so, yet we must recommend that said papers be again returned to said Creal Springs Lodge for any further action it may deem wise.

No. 5. Your Committee has had referred to it by the Grand Lodge, acting on the suggestion of Most Worshipful Grand Master Cook in his annual address of this session, all of the papers pertaining to Dills Lodge No. 295. It appears that the Grand Master, a short time since, suspended the charter of this lodge for a failure to hold regular communications. It having had but three meetings during the past two years, and has done no work in the lodge in the past four years. It has but twelve members. An attempt was made by this lodge to change its location from Hickory Ridge, in Hancock county, to West



Point, in said county. A petition for this purpose was presented to the three nearest lodges for their consent, to-wit: Basco No. 618, Bowen No. 486, and Denver No. 464. The two former lodges gave their consent, but the latter (Denver 464) refused to do so. The petition sets forth the fact that it is almost an impossibility to longer sustain the Lodge if it remains in its present location; that if it is removed to West Point, there are sixteen Master Masons residing at said West Point who have signified their intention of becoming members of said lodge in its new location, fourteen of whom join in said petition. Hickory Ridge is a small inland village, while West Point is situated on a railroad. Your committee has carefully examined all the papers relating to this proposed removal, and is frank to say that it sees no sufficient reason why said Denver Lodge No. 464 should have refused to give its consent to said removal. In the action of Denver Lodge in this matter we fear there has not been that fraternal feeling exhibited that should exist between sister lodges.

Your committee is very much inclined to perpetuate the name of said Dills Lodge, and would therefore recommend that the charter be restored and that the authority prayed for to remove to West Point be given, the opposition of Denver Lodge to the contrary notwithstanding.

No. 6. Through the recommendation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master and the committee on Grand Master's address there have been referred to this committee all the papers relating to the formation of a new lodge, to be located in the village of Buffalo, Sangamon county. This petition is signed by twenty-three members of Dawson Lodge No. 556, located in said Sangamon county, and one member of Illiopolis Lodge No. 521, and one member of the late Mechanicsburg Lodge, making a total number of twenty-five, joining in the said petition. The consent to the formation of said lodge has been obtained of two of the three nearest lodges to the proposed location, to-wit: Cornland Lodge No. 808, and Riverton Union Lodge No. 786, which said consent has been regularly had by the petitioners. The third lodge, that of Dawson No. 556, refused by a vote of 24 to 20 to consent to the formation of said new lodge. Accompanying is also a certificate of a Grand Lecturer certifying that the proposed Worshipful Master is qualified to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason correctly and in full. It seems that Dawson Lodge is indebted in the sum of \$846, by reason of the destruction by fire of its lodge room building, it having recently replaced said building with a new structure. Twenty-four of the petitioners for this new lodge have entered into a written agreement, to pay their *pro rata* share of said indebtedness, or a sum equal to \$13.66 $\frac{2}{3}$  each, or a total of \$327.84. Accompanying is also a

diagram of a lodge room, which appears to be a suitable room for holding lodge meetings, the owner of which agrees in writing to lease said lodge room building in case of the forming of a new lodge, upon such terms as will be satisfactory to the petitioners. Accompanying the petition is a very strong endorsement by District Deputy Grand Master, R.W. Bro. R. D. Lawrence.

Your committee have given to this matter the thorough and careful consideration that its importance deserves. It has caused to appear before the committee the Worshipful Master of Dawson Lodge No. 556, as well as the wardens of said lodge, the latter acting as a committee representing the petitioners, and has attentively listened to arguments favorable and unfavorable to the formation of said new lodge, and after duly considering the matter in all of its bearings, this committee has come to the conclusion that the prayer of petitioners should be granted, and recommends the granting of said charter to the petitioners.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

C. M. FORMAN,  
BEN HAGLE,  
CARL MUELLER,  
Committee.

That part of report relating to Buffalo Lodge was not concurred in. Balance of report, on motion, was adopted.

#### REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M.W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning presented the following report from the Committee on Jurisprudence, which, on motion, was adopted:

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

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred portions of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, respectfully reports:

In regard to the decisions Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, found on pages 23 and 24 of the Grand Master's address, we recommend approval.

Upon the question of petitions for degrees, we recommend the adoption of the following:

PETITION FOR DEGREES.

To.....Lodge No.....Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.....Illinois.

The subscriber respectfully represents that, entertaining a favorable opinion of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, and being unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he hereby freely and voluntarily petitions to receive the degrees in the above named lodge and to become a member thereof.

He is.... years of age; his occupation is that of a.....his residence is.....He has resided in the State of Illinois... years, and for the six months last past at.....

He has never petitioned any other lodge for the degrees in Masonry. (or he petitioned.....Lodge No...at..... State of.....and was rejected or elected).\*

If the prayer of the petition is granted, he promises a cheerful obedience to the laws and regulations of the lodge, and a full compliance with the usages and customs of the Fraternity.

Dated at..... this.....day of.....18....

(Sign full name).....

Recommended by

..... } Members of.....Lodge No....

\*NOTE:—Erase either of the above statements to make it conform to the facts. Three members must recommend.

For form of petition for membership, we recommend No. 2, on page 123, in book of Constitution and By-laws of the Grand Lodge, published by order of the Grand Lodge in 1897.

Your committee congratulates the Grand Lodge upon the fact that its business has been so efficiently managed during the past year as to require but little labor on questions of jurisprudence.

Respectfully submitted,

- D. M. BROWNING,
J. M. PEARSON,
JNO. C. SMITH,
OWEN SCOTT,
R. R. JAMPOLIS,

Committee.

## 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 A. F. & A. M.:*

Your Committee on Finance fraternally reports that it has examined the reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary and finds them correct.

For a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements reference is made to 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, 1898.....	\$49,155 29
Received from all sources.....	44,985 11
Total.....	\$94,140 40

## CR.

Paid for United States bonds.....	\$ 15,645 00
Paid Grand Officers and committees.....	2,711 10
Paid mileage and per diem to Representatives.....	15,930 50
Paid miscellaneous orders.....	10 669 82
Balance in hands of the Treasurer, October 2, 1899.....	49,183 98
Total.....	\$ 94,140 40

## CHARITY FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1898.....	\$ 799 56
Received during the year.....	720 56
Total.....	\$ 1,520 12

## CR.

Paid on orders.....	\$ 661 85
Balance on hand.....	858 27
Total.....	\$ 1,520 12

## CASH AND SECURITIES IN HANDS OF GRAND TREASURER, OCTOBER 2, 1899

Balance on hand, General Fund. ....	\$ 49,183 98
Balance on hand, Charity Fund. ....	858 27
City of Chicago 4% bonds, par value.....	50,000 00
United States 4% bonds, par value.....	30,000 00
Policy No. 99,588 Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.....	5,000 00
Eight Shares Stock Masonic Fraternity Temple Ass'n.....	800 00
Total.....	\$135,842 25

From the amount of cash in General Fund, as stated above, will be paid amount of appropriations and special orders recommended if approved, which will reduce the said fund to an estimated balance of \$15,583.98.

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

Mileage and per diem.....	\$ 19,000 00
Printing.....	3,000 00
Stationery, postage, and express.....	1,200 00
Masonic schools.....	1,200 00
Salaries of Grand Officers.....	4,400 00
Miscellaneous.....	5,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 33,800 00</b>

Your committee recommends the following appropriations, and that orders for the amounts be drawn by the Grand Secretary:

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.....	114 60
W. Bro. G. A. Stadler, Ass't Grand Secretary.....	25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffen, stenographer.....	50 00
Rent of Central Music Hall.....	400 00
Bro. J. O. Clifford for R. R. Agent.....	7 00
Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Co., printing reports.....	394 50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,391 10</b>

And to the members of the committees the usual allowance of three dollars a day in addition to the amounts allowed by the by-laws.

In May last your committee made the usual annual visit to the Grand Secretary's office in Bloomington, and after a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary, they were found to be correct.

Your committee further reports that on September 12, 1899, the securities owned by this Grand Lodge in the hands of the Grand Treasurer were inspected. We find the same are kept in the Royal Safety Deposit Company's vaults, located at 169 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, and are set apart, separate and distinct, as the identical property of the Grand Lodge.

The following is a complete list of the assets which were examined:

City of Chicago 4% bonds, due 1908, interest payable January and July, five bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. 303 R, 305 R, 306 R, 307 R, and 370 R; January, 1900 coupons on.....	\$ 5,000
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City of Chicago 4% school bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, ten bonds, \$500 each, Nos. S 821, S 822, S 823, S 824, S 825, S 826, S 827, S 828, S 829, S 830; January, 1900, coupons on.....	\$ 5,000
And one bond, same description as above, S 731.....	1,000
City of Chicago 4% River Improvement bonds, due 1912, interest payable January and July, twenty bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70; January, 1900, coupons on ..	20,000
City of Chicago 4% bonds, due 1914, interest payable January and July, eleven bonds, \$500 each, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74; January, 1900, coupons on....	5,500
City of Chicago 4% bonds, due 1921, interest payable January and July, four bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. 758, 759, 775, and 3023; January, 1900, coupons on.....	4,000
City of Chicago 4% sewerage bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, two bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. 64 and 69; January, 1900, coupons on.....	2,000
City of Chicago 4% school bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, five bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. S 440, S 590, S 727, S 729, and S 730; January, 1900, coupons on.....	5,000
City of Chicago 4% water loan bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, four bonds, \$500 each, Nos. 1042, 1142, 1143, and 1250; January, 1900, coupons on.....	2,000
City of Chicago 4% World's Columbian Exposition bond, due 1921, interest payable January and July, one bond, No. 5647; January, 1900, coupon on..	500
United States 4% coupon bonds, due 1925, interest quarterly, thirty bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. 63,033, 63,634, 63,035, 62,036, 63,037, 65,467, 65,468, 75,416, 60,098, 89,988, 89,987, 90,767, 90,768, 90,769, 90,770, 60,099, 60,100, 60,101, 2,582, 2,583, 26,718, 26,719, 26,721, 26,722, 26,723, 26,724, 45,245, 48,931, 48,933, 76,495; November, 1890, coupons on.....	30,000
Note of A. A. Glenn, and papers connected therewith, together with paid up life policy, No. 99,588, Connecticut Mutual Life; amount of policy .....	5,000
Certificate No. 844, Masonic Fraternity Temple Association in name of National Lodge No. 596, A.F. & A.M., eight shares, \$100 each.....	800

All of which is fraternally submitted,

LEROY A. GODDARD,  
GIL W. BARNARD,  
DELMAR D. DARRAH,

Committee.

## REPORT—Committee on Lodges U.D.

R.W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery presented the following report from the Committee on Lodges U.D., which was, on motion, adopted.

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

Your Committee on Lodges U.D., would respectfully report that we have carefully examined the by-laws, record of work and returns of the only lodge working under dispensation since our last session, and herewith submit the result of our investigation as follows:

## WEST GATE LODGE.

Located at Hamburg, Calhoun county, Ill. The dispensation is dated the 7th day of September, 1898, and was continued by the Grand Master by his order written thereon dated October 14, 1898, until the then next annual communication of the Grand Lodge unless sooner revoked. The lodge was instituted by R.W. H. T. Burnap, Deputy Grand Lecturer, on the 17th day of October, 1898, and at the next meeting of the lodge, October 24, 1898, adopted a code of by-laws which meet the approval of your committee.

The record of work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	10
Elected .....	10
Initiated ... ..	10
Passed.....	10
Raised.....	10
No. named in dispensation.....	16
	26
No. named in dispensation not signing petition for charter.....	1

Total signing petition for charter.....25

who are the following, viz.:

Charles Lee Wood, John H. Rosa, William Ephraim Barber, J. Q. Nimerick, G. H. Wintjen, William H. Tillotson, James R. Vaughan, Louis Foies, William W. Wilkinson, Charles M. Foiles, George Wesley Rosa, William Dennis Cockshalt, Francis M. Webster, Sterling Lee Varner, Isaac Sewell Moultrie, Lee Roy Morris, Gevert Meyer, Harry E. Hughes, Add. Jennings Kinder, William Wesley Campbell, William Amos Skeel, Asa Douglas Foiles, Jacob Crader, James Grant Kinder and James Henry Workman

Your committee regret that the records of work in this lodge are in some cases very unsatisfactory. The record of the meeting of the lodge held April 17, 1899, shows that a candidate for degrees whose

petition was received and referred to a committee of investigation on March 20, 1899, "was admitted and made a Mason in due form," but does not show that the committee reported, or that the candidate was ever elected to receive the degrees.

Again, the records show that at the meeting of this lodge held June 9, 1899, a Fellow Craft was admitted and examined in a Master Mason's lodge; that on the 29th day of June, 1899, two Entered Apprentices of this lodge were received and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft in a Master Mason's lodge.

Your committee would gladly draw the broad mantle of Masonic charity over these several imperfections, but find it inconsistent with duties so to do. Still, hoping that the officers of the lodge may be able to show that the work was in all respects legally and regularly done, and that the apparent imperfections, as shown by the records, were caused by the carelessness of the Secretary in not properly transcribing or recording the proceedings of this lodge.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as West Gate Lodge No. 856. That said charter be placed in the hands of the Grand Master to be by him delivered when he shall be satisfied that the work of the lodge in the above cited instances was regular and lawful. Fraternaly submitted,

DANIEL J. AVERY,  
C. H. PATTON,  
R. T. SPENCER,  
JOHN JOHNSTON,  
H. C. MITCHELL,  
Committee.

#### MOTION—Amount of Bond.

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

#### REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

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

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

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges, after having carefully examined the returns of the Constituent Lodges for the year ending June 30, 1899, are pleased to submit the following summary of the tabulated statement:



## INCREASE, 1898-9.

Number raised.....	2,928
Number reinstated.....	352
Number admitted.....	816
Number added for error.....	62
Total increase.....	4,158

## DECREASE, 1898-9.

Number suspended.....	1,161
Number expelled.....	20
Number dimitted.....	1,122
Number died.....	879
Number deducted for error.....	14
Total decrease.....	3,196

Net gain in membership.....	962
Total membership June 30, 1899.....	55,120
Resident members.....	50,945
Non-resident members.....	4,175
Number initiated.....	3,218
Number passed.....	2,965
Total amount received for dues in 1899.....	\$41,107.50
Contributed by lodges for their own needy members, their widows, and orphans.....	22,723.31
Contributed to those not members.....	3,866.96
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	2,971.63
Total contribution for charity.....	\$29,562.90

We are pleased to note that every lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction has made returns to the Grand Secretary and paid Grand Lodge dues. All of which is fraternally submitted,

JAMES L. SCOTT,  
THOS. W. WILSON,  
L. K. BYERS,  
GEORGE F. HOWARD,  
JAMES M'CREIDIE,  
Committee.

## AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws—Adopted.

M. W. Bro. Owen Scott called up the following amendment providing for an addition to article 7, part 3, Grand Lodge By-laws proposed last year, and moved its adoption, which was carried.

SEC. 8. In all trials for Masonic offenses the brother preferring the charges, and the accused, shall each pay all the expenses of procuring his own witnesses and the cost of his stenographer, if one be required. Each party shall, on appeal being taken, be required to pay

the cost of copying the evidence introduced by him, and all documents filed by him in the case. Where a lodge, by the Junior Warden or other officer, brings charges against a brother, its share of the expenses shall be paid out of the lodge treasury. *Provided*, that where a brother is too poor to pay the expenses necessary to a proper hearing of charges preferred against him, the same shall be paid by the lodge, the lodge being the judge of his ability to pay expenses.

Also the following amendment proposed last year, and moved its adoption, which was carried:

Amend section 6, article 13, part 1, of Grand Lodge By-laws, by inserting after the word "constitution" in the second line of said section, the following: "Such Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, and Past Grand Wardens as shall be present and shall be members of constituent lodges in Illinois." *Provided*, That if any such permanent member in attendance on the sessions of the Grand Lodge, be at the time a sojourner outside of Illinois, his mileage shall be computed from the location of his lodge.

When amended, the section will read as follows:

SEC. 6. The Grand Officers designated in Article 5 of the constitution, such Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, and Past Grand Wardens as shall be present and shall be members of constituent lodges in Illinois. *Provided*, That if any such permanent member in attendance on the sessions of the Grand Lodge, be at the time a sojourner outside of Illinois, his mileage shall be computed from the location of his lodge. Each member of a standing committee and one representative (the highest in rank) from each lodge under this jurisdiction shall be allowed five cents per mile, going and returning, for every mile traveled from the location of his lodge, to be computed by the necessarily traveled route, and (except the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary) two dollars per day for each day's actual attendance on the Grand Lodge or its committees: *Provided*, that no one shall receive mileage and per diem both as a Grand Officer and representative, nor shall any one receive mileage and per diem in any two capacities.

#### 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:

CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Grand Master.  
GEORGE M. MOULTON, Deputy Grand Master.  
W. B. WRIGHT, Senior Grand Warden.  
CHESTER E. ALLEN, Junior Grand Warden.  
WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.  
J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws—Lost.

R. W. Bro. C. M. Forman called up the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-laws, providing for the striking out of section 2, of article 8, part 1, and substituting the following, and moved its adoption, which was lost:

SEC. 2. Each District Deputy Grand Master shall visit each lodge in his district at least once during each year and thoroughly examine its books and accounts, and fully inform himself as to the condition of the lodge. He shall inquire into the administration of lodge affairs and make such suggestions to the officers as seem necessary to insure a full compliance with our laws. He shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Grand Master. The necessary expenses, accruing from the performance of such duty, shall be paid by this Grand Lodge upon an itemized bill of the same.

AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws—Proposed.

R. W. Bro. C. M. Forman presented the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-laws, and it being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges, lies over until next year:

Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the first day of August, annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of sixty cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual return.

R. W. Bro. R. T. Spencer asked permission to refer the following amendment to article 20, Grand Lodge By-laws to the Committee on Jurisprudence for investigation, which was granted:

SEC. 5. A brother wishing to transfer his membership from one lodge to another in this jurisdiction may apply for a transfer card from his lodge. The application shall be made in writing, signed by the applicant, be presented to the lodge at a stated communication, be read in open lodge, and lie over to the next subsequent stated meeting.

SEC. 6. This application shall state the name, number, and location of the lodge to which the brother desires to transfer his membership, and shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar and the amount of his dues to date and dues in advance for ninety days from the date of presentation of such application to the lodge.

SEC. 7. At the next stated communication the application shall be read the second time, when, if there are no charges against the applicant, the W.M. shall order a transfer card to be issued without any vote of the lodge. The transfer card shall be addressed to the lodge which the applicant has designated in his application, shall certify to his good standing in the lodge of issue, and shall state the brother's desire to become affiliated with the lodge to which it is addressed.

SEC. 8. A brother holding a transfer card may, within sixty days of its date, deposit it with the secretary of the lodge to which it is addressed, together with the fee for affiliation as prescribed by its by-laws. The application shall then be referred by the W.M. to an investigating committee of three members of the lodge, whose duty it shall be to inquire as to the character and fitness of the applicant and make private verbal report to the W.M.

SEC. 9. At the next stated communication after the transfer card is presented, the W.M. shall announce to the lodge the degree of unanimity of the committee and the nature of the report. The ballot shall then be had and the vote to elect to membership must be unanimous.

SEC. 10. If the applicant is elected the secretary shall promptly notify the secretary of the lodge of issue of the acceptance of the member, and the transfer card shall be cancelled and filed among the records of the lodge. The secretary of the lodge from which the member has withdrawn shall then note on his roster opposite the name of said member, "Transferred to ——— Lodge No. —."

SEC. 11. If the application for membership is rejected the transfer card shall at once be returned to the applicant, accompanied by the affiliation fee, and promptly filed by him with the lodge issuing the same. It shall not be necessary to ballot thereon, his membership in the lodge not having been terminated by the issuing of the card.

## REPORT - Committee on Obituaries.

R. W. Bro. L. C. Waters presented the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois.*

BRETHREN:—Your committee to whom have been referred all matters pertaining to necrology, would respectfully submit the following report:

Every year, in annual communication, we are called upon to mourn the death of many faithful Masons. The year just past has been even more sad than usual. The list of names of those of our brethren who have left us for the better life, during that time, is a long one. Our own Grand Jurisdiction has been greatly afflicted in the death of many of its members who have risen to great eminence in the Fraternity, and in public life. We shall miss from our assemblies the well known faces of two of our best known and greatly loved Past Grand Masters.

M. W. Bro. DEWITT CLINTON CREGIER, Past Grand Master of Masons in this state, died at his home in the city of Chicago, November 10, 1898: aged 69 years.

M. W. Brother Cregier received the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in Blaney Lodge No. 271, Chicago, in 1860. He was elected Senior Warden of that lodge in 1863 and Worshipful Master in 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, again in 1874, and yet again in 1884, 1885, and 1886.

He was elected Senior Grand Warden of this grand lodge in 1867, Deputy Grand Master in 1868 and 1869, and Grand Master in 1870 and 1871.

His funeral ceremonies were in charge of Blaney Lodge No. 271, of which he was a member, the Grand Master, who is a member of that lodge, officiating.

M. W. Bro. JAMES ANDREW HAWLEY, Past Grand Master of Masons in this state, died at his home in the city of Dixon, Ill., December 30, 1898, aged 68 years.

M. W. Brother Hawley received the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in Lee Center Lodge No. 146, in 1856. He was Worshipful Master of Friendship Lodge No. 7, at Dixon, Ill., in 1859-1868. He was elected Junior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge in 1867, Senior Grand Warden in 1868 and 1869, Deputy Grand Master in 1870 and 1871, and Grand Master in 1872 and 1873.

His funeral ceremonies were conducted by Friendship Lodge No. 7, the Grand Master officiating.

Your committee would have esteemed it a very great privilege, although a sad one, to have been able to speak at length of the many

virtues and talents of these brethren, so much loved by all of us, and also of the beauties of their lives and characters; but, as the Grand Master has very appropriately, seen fit to appoint special committees for that purpose, this committee has deemed it best to confine this report to the general Masonic facts as given above, leaving the tributes of love and respect which are due to the memories of these distinguished brethren, entirely to the committees appointed for that purpose. And yet, may we not add this one truth: We all knew them and we all loved them.

Several other prominent members of the Fraternity in Illinois, after many years of faithful, active, Masonic labor, years full of usefulness to the Craft, have left us and have passed into eternal life.

R.W. Bro. ASA W. BLAKESLEY, Past Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge, died at his residence in Quincy, Ill., in his 81st year, having been born in Perrysville, N. Y., April 21, 1818. R.W. Brother Blakesley was made a Mason in Hancock Lodge No. 20, at Carthage, in 1844, united with Bodley Lodge No. 1 in 1848, of which he was a member at the time of his decease, that membership continuing for a period of fifty-one years. Brother Blakesley was Master of his lodge for several years. He was appointed Junior Grand Deacon and later Senior Grand Deacon, and was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1861. R.W. Brother Blakesley took a very prominent part in all political, business and educational matters in Quincy. He served the Craft faithfully for about fifty-five years, and was greatly loved by all who knew him. He was laid to rest with Masonic ceremonies, Bodley Lodge No. 1 in charge.

R.W. Bro. HENRY C. CLEVELAND, Past Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge, died at his home in the City of Rock Island, August 15, 1899, after a protracted illness, aged 55 years. Brother Cleveland was born at Woodstock, in the State of Vermont, October 25, 1844. He served with distinction in the Federal Army during the Civil War, rising from the ranks to the position of captain; such service extended from May, 1861, to the close of the war, in 1865.

He was made a Mason in Trio Lodge No. 57, at Rock Island, March 9, 1865; was District Deputy Grand Master for several years; was appointed Grand Marshall, and elected Junior Grand Warden in 1880 and 1881, and Senior Grand Warden in 1882. In all positions in life he performed his duties faithfully and well.

R.W. Bro. PHILO LEON HOLLAND, M.D., Deputy Grand Lecturer, died at his home in Chicago, March 22, 1899, in his 31st year.

Although young in years Brother Holland had already earned a reputation in his chosen profession. He was known as a man of great promise, an earnest man, and an ardent student of medicine.

Brother Holland was born in Macomb, Ill., May 29, 1868. He was made a Master Mason in Dearborn Lodge No. 310, March 26, 1891.

After serving his lodge as Senior Deacon, Junior Warden, and Senior Warden, he became its Worshipful Master, filling that office with distinction during the year 1898. In April, 1889, on account of his peculiar fitness and proficiency he was appointed a Deputy Grand Lecturer.

All that was mortal of our dear brother was laid away with Masonic honors at Macomb, Ill., March 6, 1899, Macomb Lodge No. 17, officiating.

Bro. JAMES CLARK died at the home of his daughter at Quincy, Ill., April 7, 1899.

Brother Clark was born in Pennsylvania, July 29, 1799, and at the time of his decease was within three months and twenty-two days of 100 years of age.

He was made a Mason in 1821 and was a conscientious member of the Craft for nearly 78 years, thus making him probably the oldest Mason, in point of service, and possibly also in point of years, in this state.

He was a charter member of S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96, Mt. Morris, Ill., and also of Meteor Lodge No. 283, Sandwich, Ill. At the time of his death he was a member of Quincy Lodge No. 296, Quincy, Ill.

Rev. Bro. HENRY G. PERRY died in the city of Chicago January 16, 1899. He was made a Mason in Andrew Jackson Lodge, Natchez, Miss. At the time of his death Brother Perry was Chaplain of Ashlar Lodge No. 308. He was also a prominent priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Who of us who are familiar with Masonry in Chicago will not remember, and, with sorrow, miss the cheerful face and genial, warm hearted manner of this dear brother.

Bro. CHARLES PARMENTER died at his home in Bunker Hill, Ill., October 2, 1898: aged 91 years.

The fact that Brother Parmenter was a charter member of Bunker Hill Lodge No. 151, his advanced age and great length of service to the Craft entitle his name to a page on the records of our proceedings, although these facts are all the data we have been able to obtain.

From many other Grand Jurisdictions we have the melancholy news of the death of a large number of well beloved brethren, many of whom have reached such an eminence in the Fraternity that they are known wherever Masonry exists, and all of whom have, by their faithfulness, and love of Masonry, and desire of being serviceable to their fellow creatures, gained a place in the affections of their brethren which neither time nor eternity can change.

The following Grand Lodges have reported the deaths of the brethren named below:

ARKANSAS mourns the death of two of its most distinguished brethren.

M. W. Bro. JOHN S. SUMPTER, Past Grand Master of that Jurisdiction, died June 22, 1899, at Hot Springs, aged 57 years. He was made a Mason in Hot Springs Lodge No. 62, July 14, 1867, and was Master of that lodge for seven years. He was elected Grand Master in 1884, and served in that office one year. W. Brother Sumpter was for many years prominent in political life, serving one term as State Senator, and three terms as Representative. His remains were laid to rest with Masonic ceremonies by Hot Springs Lodge, No. 62, June 23, 1899.

M. W. Bro. JAMES H. VANHOOSE, Past Grand Master of Masons of Arkansas, died May 6, 1899, near Fayetteville, Ark., in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Brother VanHoose was made a Mason in Washington Lodge No. 1, at Fayetteville, Ark., February 3, 1853. During his Masonic life he filled the highest positions within the gift of the Masons of Arkansas. He was Grand Master in 1881. He was laid to rest with Masonic ceremonies, conducted by Washington Lodge No. 1, Fayetteville.

ALABAMA sends us word of the death of M. W. Bro. HENRY CLAY TOMPKINS, Past Grand Master of that Jurisdiction, which occurred at Montgomery, September 12, 1898.

Brother Tompkins was born in Essex county, Virginia, September 14, 1842. He was a prominent lawyer, having served his state as Attorney-General for six years. In 1875 and 1876, he was elected Senior Grand Warden; in 1877 and 1878, Deputy Grand Master, and in 1879 and 1880 was elected Grand Master. He was buried with Masonic ceremonies in charge of the Grand Lodge.

From COLORADO we have the news of the death of several distinguished brethren.

M. W. Bro. BYRON L. CARR, Past Grand Master of Masons in Colorado, died at Mineral Wells, Texas, April 22, 1899, aged 58 years.

Brother CARR was born in the State of New Hampshire in 1841. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the U. S. volunteer army, and served during the entire war; was present at Appomattox, where he received a wound which necessitated the amputation of his right arm. After the war he removed to Waukegan, Ill., where he was for four years County Superintendent of Schools. During his residence in Waukegan he studied law, in which profession he was very successful, and was Attorney-General of Colorado in 1894. We are without data as to where and when he was made a Mason, but infer that it was in New



Hampshire while home on a furlough. Brother Carr was Worshipful Master of his lodge in 1875, appointed Grand Orator in 1876, elected Senior Grand Warden in 1877, Deputy Grand Master in 1878, and Grand Master in 1879. The Grand Lodge conducted the services at the time of his funeral, which occurred at Longmont, Colo., April 26, 1899.

M.W. Bro. OREN HARRISON HENRY, Past Grand Master of Masons of Colorado, died at his home in Denver, Colo., October 14, 1898, aged 56 years. Brother Henry was one of the pioneers of Colorado, going to that state in 1860. He served his country for three years during the Civil War, after which he returned to Colorado, where he became prominent in railroad and mining circles.

Brother Henry was born in Vermont October 14, 1842. He was made a Master Mason in Nevada Lodge No. 4, February 25, 1869; became a charter member of Columbia Lodge No. 14, of which lodge he was Worshipful Master in 1869 and 1870. He was appointed Grand Lecturer in 1872, was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1873, Senior Grand Warden in 1874, and Grand Master in 1875.

M.W. Bro. GEORGE EDWARD WYMAN, Past Grand Master of Masons of Colorado, died at his home in Denver, Colo., March 16, 1899.

Brother Wyman was born in Alcester, England, January 4, 1848, and was, consequently, 51 years of age at the time of his death. He was initiated December 15, 1877, in St. Vrain Lodge No. 23, at Longmont Colo., and was elected Senior Warden of that lodge in 1878 and Worshipful Master in 1879. In the Grand Lodge he was appointed Grand Orator in 1879; Grand Lecturer, seven years. He was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1884, and Grand Master in 1885.

R.W. Bro. FRANCIS L. CHILDS, Past Deputy Grand Master of Colorado, died at his home in Greeley, September 27, 1898, aged 74 years.

Brother Childs was born in Vermont in 1824. He was one of the charter members of Union Colony at Greeley, Colo., and became prominent in public life at that place. His Masonic record is as follows: He was made a Master Mason in Tucker Lodge No. 48, North Bennington, Vt.; he was a charter member of Occidental Lodge No. 20 at Greeley, Colo., was its first Master and served as such for six years. In 1873 he was appointed Senior Grand Deacon, was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1874, Senior Grand Warden in 1875, and Deputy Grand Master in 1876.

The Grand Jurisdiction of FLORIDA has been sorely afflicted in the death, during the past year, of three of its best known members.

M.W. Bro. WILLIAM A. MCLEAN, Past Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, died at Jacksonville, August 22, 1898, 66 years of age.

Brother McLean was raised in 1858. He served as Deputy Grand Master in 1868, was elected Grand Master in 1878, and was reelected

to that office in 1879 and 1880. In 1892, he was elected Grand Secretary. Brother McLean, in early life, was a minister of the gospel, later, owing to throat trouble he abandoned that profession, studied law, was elected county judge of Duval county, and served twenty-one years in that office.

M.W. Bro. HENRY J. STEWART, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Florida, received the final summons, October 20, 1898, and was buried by his brethren the day following.

Brother Stewart was a lawyer by profession, and during his life was called upon to fill many places of trust, always discharging the duties of such positions with great credit. He was the Senior Past Grand Master of Florida, having been elected Senior Grand Warden in 1859, Deputy Grand Master in 1861, '65, and '66, and Grand Master in 1867.

R.W. Bro. A. L. WILLIAMS, Past Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Florida, died September 13, 1898.

Brother Williams was made a Mason in 1866; he was elected and served as Junior Grand Warden in 1875; was appointed District Deputy Grand Master, which position he held until his death.

KANSAS sends us word of the death of M.W. Bro. JOHN MOSES PRICE, Past Grand Master of Masons of that state; died October 19, 1898, 69 years of age.

Brother Price served his state as State Senator for several years, and the city where he lived one term as Mayor. He was also at one time Representative in the State Legislature and Speaker of the House, *pro tem*. He was made a Mason June 3, 1865. In October, 1870, he was elected Deputy Grand Master; in 1871 he was elected Grand Master, and was reelected the following year.

NEBRASKA has lost by death one Past Grand Master and its Grand Secretary.

M.W. Bro. ROBERT C. JORDAN, Past Grand Master of Masons of that state, died at Omaha, January 9, 1899, aged 74 years. His body was laid away by the brethren of his lodge and the Grand Lodge. Brother Jordan was born January 18, 1825; he was made a Mason in 1846; he was the first Grand Master of the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska, occupying that position for three years. Throughout the years of his manhood he was devoted to Masonry, and was an exemplar of its best attributes. He was fittingly called the "Father" of Freemasonry in Nebraska.

R.W. Bro. WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, died May 6, 1899, in his 63rd year.

He was made a Mason in 1864, serving his lodge as Secretary and Master. He was elected Grand Secretary in 1872, and occupied that position continuously until his death.

NORTH DAKOTA grieves over the death of R.W. Bro. THOMAS J. WILDER, Past Grand Treasurer and Past Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge, who died at Spokane, Wash., October 25, 1898, aged 62 years.

Brother Wilder was born in Massachusetts in 1836, then moved to Michigan. He was made a Master Mason in Phoenix Lodge No. 13, at Ypsilanti. Brother Wilder was Worshipful Master of Casselton Lodge for three years. In 1881 he was elected Senior Grand Warden of the Territorial Grand Lodge; in 1882 he was elected Grand Treasurer; in 1890 was elected Grand Secretary and served two years.

The Grand Jurisdiction of NOVA SCOTIA suffered the loss by death of M.W. Bro. LEWIS JOHNSTONE, M.D., Past Grand Master of Masons in Nova Scotia, whose death occurred in Stellarton, N.S., February 1, 1899.

Brother Johnstone was, at the time of his death, 75 years of age, having been born at Halifax, March 7, 1824. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1845, and continued in the practice of that profession until his death. He was made a Master Mason in 1860 in Keith Lodge No. 20, at Stellarton, and was Worshipful Master of that lodge in 1866; afterward for an uninterrupted period of twenty years he installed the officers of his lodge.

R.W. Bro. EDMUND T. MAHON, Past Deputy Grand Master of Nova Scotia, died in Halifax, N. S., March 8, 1899; aged 61 years.

Brother Mahon was born in Halifax, June 13, 1837. He was initiated in Constitution Lodge No. 241, New York, in 1868, affiliated with St. Andrews Lodge No. 1, Halifax, July 3, 1888. He was Worshipful Master of that lodge for three years,—1887, 1888, and 1889. He was chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Finance and Audit from 1890 to his death. He was Grand Lecturer in 1892, Senior Grand Warden in 1893, and Deputy Grand Master in 1897. At the time of his death he was a Trustee of the Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence.

OHIO announces the death of M.W. Bro. CHARLES C. KIEFER, Past Grand Master of that Grand Jurisdiction, which occurred March 12, 1899. He was elected Grand Master October 29, 1881.

His remains were laid away with Masonic ceremonies conducted by the lodge of which he was an honored member.

OREGON sends word of the death of M.W. Bro. GEORGE M. STROUD, Past Grand Master of Masons of Oregon, who died at Portland, April 14, 1899, aged 72 years.

He was made a Master Mason December 9, 1864, in Salem Lodge No. 4, afterwards becoming a charter member of Portland Lodge No. 55, and of St. John's Lodge No. 62. He was Worshipful Master of Scio Lodge No. 39 in 1869 and 1870, and of Washington Lodge No. 46 in 1893. In the Grand Lodge he was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1869, Deputy Grand Master in 1874, and Grand Master in 1881, and at the time of his death was Grand Lecturer.

PENNSYLVANIA mourns the death of R.W. Bro. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, which occurred at Philadelphia, January 25, 1899.

R.W. Brother Williams, at the time of his death, was Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania. No other data are given in the announcement containing the news of his death.

R.W. Bro. JOSEPH EICHBAUM, Past Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, died in the city of Pittsburg, April 15, 1899.

Brother Eichbaum was born March 14, 1827, and consequently was 72 years of age when death called him. He was made a Master Mason in 1854, was elected Senior Warden of his lodge in 1859, and the following year was elected its Worshipful Master; afterwards was Secretary of his lodge for three years. At the time of his death he was its Treasurer. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the Seventeenth District. In 1880 he was elected Junior Grand Warden, serving also as Senior Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master, and lastly as Grand Master. The services at the grave were conducted by the Acting Grand Master, assisted by other officers of the Grand Lodge.

TENNESSEE is in mourning on account of the death of M.W. Bro. ARCHAELAUS M. HUGHES, Past Grand Master of Masons in that state, which took place at his home in the city of Columbia, October 27, 1898.

At the time of his death he was 87 years old. In civil life he served his district for thirteen years as Attorney General, and four years as Circuit Judge, also one term as U.S. District Attorney. He was the oldest Grand Master in the state, and one of the oldest known. He was for 60 years a member of the Grand Lodge, and was three times elected Grand Master. He was made a Master Mason in 1832, thus devoting 65 years of his life to the Fraternity he so much loved.

R.W. Bro. JOHN RIDLEY FRIZZELL, died at his home near Nashville, October 6, 1899.

Brother Frizzell was, at the time of his decease, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, having been appointed to fill the unexpired term of his father, the late lamented John Frizzell, who was, for more than a quarter of a century, Grand Secretary. He was also a member of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

VIRGINIA sorrowfully announces the death of M.W. Bro. JOHN R. PURDIE, M.D., Past Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, which occurred November 10, 1898.

He was the son of M.W. Bro. John H. Purdie, who was Grand Master of Masons in Virginia in 1819 and 1821. He was born July 31, 1809, and was, therefore, 89 years of age at his death. Brother Purdie was a physician and for many years occupied a prominent place in that profession. The devotion of this dear brother to Masonry was well known, as for over sixty years he rarely missed a communication of the Grand Lodge. He was Grand Master during the years 1844 and 1846.

The consciousness that, "Men's deeds live after them," is always a great solace to us, for when we reflect on the life and character of each of these brethren, and remember the many acts of kindness, charity, and friendship which have formed so large a part of the lives of all of them, we thoroughly appreciate the fact that they have left us examples worthy of imitation, and while our hearts are necessarily filled with sorrow and sadness, when we realize what our loss means to us, and though we mourn our separation from them, we are greatly comforted by the knowledge that, unseen by mortal eyes, they live a pure, eternal life.

"Masonic tradition informs us that at the building of King Solomon's Temple there were three principal classes of workmen;" so to-day, each of the classes being equally dependent on each other, it is right and proper that in paying this tribute of love and respect, we should remember that there are many others whose positions were not such as to bring them into sufficient prominence as to cause their names to appear on the records of this or any other Grand Lodge, and to whom, therefore, we cannot refer individually; but whose careful, conscientious work, whose labor of love for the good of Masonry, has helped much to place that institution in the position it now occupies. They have zealously upheld its reputation, and to their memory we pay the tribute which is due.

"And they no longer weep,  
Here where complaint is still;  
And they no longer feel,  
Here, where all gladness flies,  
And by the cypresses,  
Softly o'ershadowed,  
Until the Angel  
Calls them, they slumber."

L. C. WATERS,  
H. S. ALBIN,  
W. J. FRISBEE.

Committee.

**RESOLUTION.**

The following resolution was presented:

*Resolved*, That the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated from the Grand Lodge funds and donated to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home to aid in its maintenance.

An amendment to this resolution making this sum \$5,000 instead of \$1,000, was, on motion, carried, and the matter referred to the Finance Committee.

**CALLED OFF.**

At 1:30 o'clock p.m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

## THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5, A.L. 5899. }  
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.

## REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson for the Committee on Jurisprudence, asked for further time to consider the following amendment to by-laws introduced by M.W. Bro. R T. Spencer at this session, and on motion was granted until the next session of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 5. A brother wishing to transfer his membership from one lodge to another in this jurisdiction may apply for a transfer card from his lodge. The application shall be made in writing, signed by the applicant, be presented to the lodge at a stated communication, be read in open lodge, and lie over to the next subsequent stated meeting.

SEC. 6. This application shall state the name, number, and location of the lodge to which the brother desires to transfer his membership, and shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar and the amount of his dues to date and dues in advance for ninety days from the date of presentation of such application to the lodge.

SEC. 7. At the next stated communication the application shall be read the second time, when, if there are no charges against the applicant, the W.M. shall order a transfer card to be issued without any vote of the lodge. The transfer card shall be addressed to the lodge which the applicant has designated in his application, shall certify to his good standing in the lodge of issue, and shall state the brother's desire to become affiliated with the lodge to which it is addressed.

SEC. 8. A brother holding a transfer card may, within sixty days of its date, deposit it with the secretary of the lodge to which it is addressed, together with the fee for affiliation as prescribed by its by-laws. The application shall then be referred by the W.M. to an

investigating committee of three members of the lodge, whose duty it shall be to inquire as to the character and fitness of the applicant and make private verbal report to the W.M.

SEC. 9. At the next stated communication after the transfer card is presented, the W.M. shall announce to the lodge the degree of unanimity of the committee and the nature of the report. The ballot shall then be had and the vote to elect to membership must be unanimous.

SEC. 10. If the applicant is elected the secretary shall promptly notify the secretary of the lodge of issue of the acceptance of the member, and the transfer card shall be cancelled and filed among the records of the lodge. The secretary of the lodge from which the member has withdrawn shall then note on his roster opposite the name of said member, "Transferred to ———— Lodge No. ———."

SEC. 11. If the application for membership is rejected the transfer card shall at once be returned to the applicant, accompanied by the affiliation fee, and promptly filed by him with the lodge issuing the same. It shall not be necessary to ballot thereon, his membership in the lodge not having been terminated by the issuing of the card.

#### REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

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

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and 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, E. C. PACE,  
ED. L. WAHL,  
GEO. W. CYRUS,

Chicago, October 6, 1899.

Committee.



## GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total .....	RESIDENCE.
Edward Cook.....	Grand Master.....		\$	6	\$	Chicago.
Chas. F. Hitchcock.....	Dep. Grand Master..	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
George M. Moulton.....	Senior Gr. Warden..	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Wm. B. Wright.....	Junior Gr. Warden..	199	19 90	6	25 90	Effingham.
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer....	2	20	.....	20	Chicago.
J. H. C. Dill.....	Grand Secretary....	126	12 60	.....	12 60	Bloomington.
Rev. E. M. Thompson....	Grand Chaplain.....	4	40	6	6 40	Chicago.
Rev. Frank Crane.....	Grand Orator.....	4	40	6	6 40	Chicago.
George A. Stadler.....	Dep. Gr. Secretary..	170	17 00	6	23 00	Decatur.
Walter Watson.....	Grand Pursuivant..	275	27 50	6	33 50	Mt. Vernon.
Jos. D. Everett.....	Grand Marshal.....	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Philip Maas.....	Gr. Sword Bearer...	7	.....	6	6 10	Chicago.
Chester E. Allen.....	Senior Gr. Deacon...	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
Haswell C. Clarke.....	Junior Gr. Deacon...	56	5 60	6	11 60	Kankakee.
Geo. W. Hamilton.....	Grand Steward.....	209	20 90	6	26 90	Prairie City.
W. W. Watson.....	Grand Steward.....	263	26 30	6	32 30	Barry.
J. S. McClelland.....	Grand Steward.....	170	17 00	6	23 00	Decatur.
Samuel Coffinberry....	Grand Steward.....	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
R. R. Stevens.....	Grand Tyler.....	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total .....	RESIDENCE.
William M. Burbank.....	1st District.	4	40	6	6 40	Chicago.
Herbert Preston.....	2d ..	4	20	6	6 40	Chicago.
M. Bates Iott.....	3d ..	12	1 20	6	7 20	Chicago.
Jay Linn Brewster.....	4th ..	35	3 50	6	9 50	Waukegan.
.....	5th ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. E. Grove.....	6th ..	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll.
D. D. Hunt.....	7th ..	58	5 80	6	11 80	DeKalb.
John B. Fithian.....	8th ..	37	3 70	6	9 70	Joliet.
Fred E. Hoberg.....	9th ..	100	10 00	6	16 00	Peru.
T. Van Antwerp.....	10th ..	130	13 00	6	19 00	Sparland.
.....	11th ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. F. Kirkpatrick.....	12th ..	210	21 00	6	27 00	Blandinsville.
S. G. Jarvis.....	13th ..	157	15 70	6	21 70	Victoria.
Louis Zinger.....	14th ..	158	15 80	6	21 80	Pekin.
S. A. Graham.....	15th ..	152	15 20	6	21 20	Waynesville.
W. H. McClain.....	16th ..	85	8 50	6	14 50	Onarga.
D. E. Bruffett.....	17th ..	130	13 00	6	19 00	Urbana.
Chas. F. Tenney.....	18th ..	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
R. D. Lawrence.....	19th ..	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
A. P. Grout.....	20th ..	235	23 50	6	29 50	Winchester.
William O. Butler.....	21-st ..	216	21 60	6	27 60	La Harpe.
A. M. Boring.....	22d ..	324	32 40	6	38 40	Carlinville.
Hugh A. Snell.....	23d ..	331	33 10	6	39 10	Litchfield.
Chas. H. Marten.....	24th ..	326	32 60	6	38 60	Lawrenceville.
C. Rohrbaugh.....	25th ..	329	32 90	6	38 90	Kinmundy.
H. T. Burnap.....	26th ..	259	25 90	6	31 90	Upper Alton.
James Douglas.....	27th ..	321	32 10	6	38 10	Chester.
J. M. Burkhardt.....	28th ..	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
Henry T. Goddard.....	29th ..	352	35 20	6	41 20	Mt. Carmel.
P. T. Chapman.....	30th ..	339	33 90	6	39 90	Vienna.

## COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles .....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total .....	RESIDENCE.
<b>APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.</b>					
Monroe C. Crawford .....	330	\$33 00	\$30	\$ 63 00	Jonesboro.
Joseph E. Dyas .....	160	16 00	30	46 00	Paris.
Wm. S. Cantrell .....	307	30 70	30	60 70	Benton.
Alex. H. Bell .....	324	32 40	30	52 40	Carlinville
Eugene L. Stoker .....	12	1 20	30	31 20	Evanston.
<b>CHARTERED LODGES.</b>					
James L. Scott .....	172	17 20	20	37 20	Mattoon.
Thomas W. Wilson .....	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield.
L. K. Byers .....	148	14 80	20	34 80	Altona.
Geo. F. Howard .....	160	16 00	20	36 00	Paris.
Jas. McCredie .....	72	7 20	20	27 20	Earlville.
<b>CORRESPONDENCE.</b>					
Joseph Robbins .....	263	26 30	15	41 30	Quincy.
<b>CREDENTIALS.</b>					
J. J. McClintock .....	284	28 40	20	48 40	Carmi.
P. W. Barclay .....	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.
Edgar Bogardus .....	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
<b>FINANCE.</b>					
Leroy A. Goddard .....	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
Gil W. Barnard .....	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
D. D. Darrah .....	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington
<b>GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.</b>					
W. E. Ginther .....	182	18 20	20	38 20	Charleston.
L. L. Munn .....	114	11 40	20	31 40	Freeport.
S. S. Chance .....	249	24 90	20	44 90	Salem.
<b>LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.</b>					
Daniel J. Avery .....	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.
H. C. Mitchell .....	308	30 80	20	50 80	Carbondale.
Chas. H. Patton .....	275	27 50	20	47 50	Mt. Vernon.
R. T. Spencer .....	186	18 60	20	38 60	Illipolis.
John Johnston .....	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
<b>MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.</b>					
Daniel M. Browning .....	280	28 00	20	48 00	E. St. Louis.
John M. Pearson .....	252	25 20	20	45 20	Godfrey.
John C. Smith .....	3	30	20	20 20	Chicago.
R. R. Jampolis .....	5	70	20	20 70	Austin.
Owen Scott .....	170	17 00	20	37 00	Decatur.
<b>MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.</b>					
Edw. C. Pace .....	266	26 60	30	56 60	Ashley.
Edw. L. Wahl .....	230	23 00	30	53 00	Vandalia.
Geo. W. Cyrus .....	242	24 20	30	54 20	Camp Point.
<b>OBITUARIES.</b>					
L. C. Waters .....	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
W. J. Frisbee .....	192	19 20	20	39 20	Bushnell.
H. S. Albin .....	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.

## COMMITTEES.—Continued.

NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
PETITIONS.					
C. M. Forman.....	321	332 10	20	\$52 10	Chester.
Ben. Hagle.....	2	2 80	20	42 80	Louisville.
Carl Mueller.....	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.
RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.					
J. O. Clifford.....	25	2 50	20	22 50	Wheaton.
John Whitley.....	6	60	20	20 60	Chicago.
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.					
W. B. Grimes.....	246	24 60	15	39 60	Pittsfield.
A. B. Ashley.....	15	1 50	15	16 50	La Grange.
J. E. Evans.....	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello.
J. W. Rose.....	231	23 10	15	38 10	Litchfield.
J. R. Ennis.....	272	27 20	15	42 20	Burnt Prairie

## REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley.....	1	F. M. Pendleton.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Equality.....	2	R. H. Steed.....	304	30 40	4	34 40
Harmony.....	3	Joseph Estaque.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	Geo. C. Wilkinson.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	Geo. C. Heritage.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon.....	8	John F. Mattes.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville.....	9	W. I. Lavash.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns.....	13	Gilbert Zacher.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14		310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	F. L. Tompkins.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance.....	16	A. L. Kirk.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb.....	17	James W. Bailey.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton.....	19	Henry K. Rule.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hancock.....	20	W. E. Boswell.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass.....	23	J. B. Roach.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair.....	24	W. R. Merker.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin.....	25	Enos Johnson.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram.....	26	C. J. Shepherd.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Piasa.....	27	O. Hemphill.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin.....	29	Fred W. Seady.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mt. Vernon.....	31	J. H. Mitchell.....	275	27 50	6	33 50
Oriental.....	33	Frank T. Wyatt.....	1	10	6	6 10
Barry.....	34	H. L. Laugerhuas.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston.....	35	T. T. Shoemaker.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh.....	36	Frank Fraser.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Monmouth.....	37	D. D. Dunkle.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	Chas. E. Olmstead.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Herman.....	39	Henry Ohlschlager.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	Jos. N. Dunsway.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	F. Munch.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington.....	43	G. R. Smith.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	J. C. Johnson.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	F. H. Farrand.....	246	24 60	6	30 60

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Temple .....	46	Fred W. Muller.....	145	\$14 50	23	\$20 50
Caledonia .....	47	Hall Whiteaker.....	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity .....	48	F. E. Glenn.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Cambridge .....	49	Clarence H. Hunt.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	Stuart E. Pierson.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	Josiah Bixler.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent.....	52	Louis Wegehoff.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson.....	53	A. L. Ward.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington.....	55	Julius Huegely.....	277	27 70	4	31 70
Trio.....	57	P. Greenawalt.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal.....	58	Samuel Cole.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston.....	59	I. N. Shields.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	David Hughes, Jr.....	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. Adams.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid.....	65	Alvin Scott, Jr.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Pacific.....	66	L. A. Jackson.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	Edward Grube.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka.....	69	Geo. Tenges.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Central.....	71	George J. Barrett.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	E. A. Dudenbostel.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	J. A. Darcus.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Roscoe.....	75	John M. Rhodes.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	E. R. Turnbull.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Prairie.....	77	Geo. M. Clinton.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Waukegan.....	78	C. J. Langham.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott.....	79	Samuel Sharp.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	Charles Richert.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	J. P. Haasam.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt.....	84	John Killough.....	148	14 80	4	18 80
Mitchell.....	85	J. L. Murphy.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia.....	86	Wm. M. Schuwerk.....	334	33 40	6	39 40
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	J. H. Evans.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana.....	88	L. R. Haack.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Fellowship.....	89	A. M. Edwards.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	H. Felsenheld.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	D. W. Helm.....	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart.....	92	Constant Brown.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	James H. Reuick.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	M. Buchanan.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	G. Thompson.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior.....	97	E. D. Allington.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor.....	98	Elijah Mason.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	E. G. Hill.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria.....	100	Will Savill.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford.....	102	Robert H. Ross.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia.....	103	E. R. Spencer.....	121	12 10	4	16 10
Lewistown.....	104	J. R. Maguire.....	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	A. M. Leonard.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	John H. Cook.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	Ed. Samson.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	A. C. Vedder.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	E. J. Glancy.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	Elijah Shepherd.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun.....	115	I. A. Fenlon.....	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont.....	116	C. McCurdy.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Elgin.....	117	Wm. Mosedale.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly.....	118	J. C. Deathage.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	O. P. Carroll.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Monnd.....	122	Chas. G. Young.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka.....	123	W. S. Wilson, Jr.....	203	20 30	6	26 30

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.....	Total.....
Cedar .....	124	M. J. Stephens.....	62	\$6 20	\$6	\$12 20
Greenup .....	125	W. F. Shade.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire .....	126	F. L. Velde.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Antioch .....	127	45	45	4 50	.....	.....
Raleigh .....	128	S. M. Horne.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield .....	129	Ralph Metcalf.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion .....	130	J. W. Johnson.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda .....	131	Frank D. Thomas.....	373	37 30	6	43 30
Mackinaw .....	132	L. T. Hittle.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall .....	133	J. C. Perdue.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore .....	134	Thomas M. Cliffe.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima .....	135	John J. Clyne.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville .....	136	W. L. Bishop.....	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	F. M. Marsteller.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney .....	140	J. E. Gathart.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City .....	141	L. Alexander.....	1	10	6	6 10
Ames .....	142	H. W. Booth.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond .....	143	J. T. Bower.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb .....	144	R. W. Kool.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson .....	145	J. W. Segar.....	101	10 10	4	14 10
Lee Centre .....	146	J. E. Gray.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton .....	147	R. O. Meats.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield .....	148	C. A. McCuddy.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Emingham .....	149	R. C. Harrah.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna .....	150	W. Y. Smith.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill .....	151	Wm. Neil.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity .....	152	John Carney.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay .....	153	H. G. Campbell.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell .....	154	Burford Taylor.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Alpha .....	155	C. T. Holmes.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan .....	156	J. T. Nattress.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana .....	157	Chas. M. Webber.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry .....	158	Geo. H. Hanley.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee .....	159	.....	132	13 20	.....	.....
Waubansia .....	160	E. F. L. Hartmann.....	1	10	6	6 10
Virden .....	161	W. K. Bowling.....	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope .....	162	A. N. East.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Edward Dobbins .....	164	J. B. Stout.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta .....	165	C. H. Turner.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East .....	166	A. G. Everett.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford .....	168	W. L. Aurand.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda .....	169	Jas. R. Jackman.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen .....	170	Louis Dickes.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Girard .....	171	E. E. Littlepage.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne .....	172	E. L. Hoffman.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley .....	173	C. W. Buck.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena .....	174	Fred P. Waite.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Matteson .....	175	Geo. A. Bissel.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota .....	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Stanton .....	177	R. E. Dorsey.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central .....	178	J. P. Johnson.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash .....	179	B. H. Lawson.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua .....	180	B. F. Ribelin.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania .....	182	August Torpe.....	1	10	6	6 10
Meridian .....	183	John P. Peabody.....	72	7 20	6	13 20
Abingdon .....	185	C. B. Edmonson.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie .....	187	P. S. McMillan.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus .....	188	J. S. Grove.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City .....	189	Wm. H. Mitchell.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee .....	190	Ed. McKinney.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Farmington .....	192	Jas. W. Connelly.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick .....	193	David Moyes.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom .....	194	Carnilins McClure.....	77	7 70	6	13 70

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	No.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
La Harpe.....	195	C. B. Ward.....	216	\$21 60	\$6	\$27 60
Louisville.....	196	W. R. Whitman.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's.....	197	J. M. Irwin.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer.....	199	W. B. Whitlock.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba.....	200	John B. Starkey.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia.....	201	Henry M. Condit.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly.....	203	C. C. Van Meter.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	J. F. Shadwell.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian.....	205	L. W. Wheelen.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Fairfield.....	206	L. D. Bennett.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa.....	207	Cicero Barber.....	290	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	C. W. Barnhart.....	53	5 30	4	9 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Oscar E. Flint.....	1	1 10	6	6 10
Logan.....	210	L. W. Walker.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland.....	211	A. W. Curran.....	2	2 20	4	4 20
Shipman.....	212	J. F. Sweet.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
Ipava.....	213	C. W. Connell.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Gillespie.....	214	F. E. Schmidt.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton.....	216	F. C. Fuller.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason.....	217	J. C. Leith.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem.....	218	B. O. Manker.....	251	25 10	4	29 10
Oakland.....	219	John Rutherford.....	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet.....	220	F. E. Byran.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy.....	221	John A. Tuthill.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	Joseph M. Tawney.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana.....	226	F. A. Cutler.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	G. E. Meyers.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington.....	228	A. W. Lux.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester.....	229	W. S. Northrop.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven.....	230	Isaac A. Foster.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyandot.....	231	W. E. Sapp.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers.....	232	F. M. Jones.....	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville.....	233	B. F. Duncan.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	T. H. Humphry.....	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City.....	235	C. E. Duvall.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak.....	236	Paul McWilliams.....	331	33 10	6	39 10
Cairo.....	237	H. T. Stephens.....	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	C. W. Williams.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	C. W. Heiner.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star.....	240	Jos. P. Gulick.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	J. W. Winters.....	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	Lawrence C. Johnson.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon.....	244	.....	75	7 50	.....	.....
Greenville.....	245	Wm. T. Easley.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso.....	246	David Dunn.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	Herman A. Christians.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate.....	248	Louis M. Hamilton.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard.....	249	F. W. Froelich.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson.....	250	Adelbert Palmer.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth.....	251	Charles A. Hilts.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Alledo.....	252	W. J. Graham.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	Julian Churchill.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora.....	254	Henry G. Gabel.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson.....	255	W. H. Young.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw.....	257	John C. Crawford.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon.....	260	F. M. Beals.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon.....	261	Frank E. Harrold.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Chanadahon.....	262	Albert T. Randall.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	Isaac M. Hornbacken.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove.....	264	Harris H. Dysant.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	John M. Baldwin.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston.....	266	L. M. Morrison.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie.....	267	Charles R. Chinn.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	Chas. H. Cone.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton.....	269	Simon G. Patrick.....	25	2 50	6	8 50

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles . . .	Mileage . . .	Per Diem.	Total . . .
Levi Lusk . . . . .	270	J. C. Field . . . . .	92	\$ 9 20	\$6	\$15 20
Blaney . . . . .	271	Geo. A. Schofield . . . . .	1	10	6	6 10
Carmi . . . . .	272	Thos. M. Hall . . . . .	284	28 40	6	34 40
Miners . . . . .	273	Wm. F. Biesmann . . . . .	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron . . . . .	274	John H. Helm . . . . .	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton . . . . .	275	J. A. Miller . . . . .	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth . . . . .	276	John Q. A. Ledbetter . . . . .	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia . . . . .	277	1 . . . . .	1	10	6	6 10
Jo Daviess . . . . .	278	Wm. F. Conyne . . . . .	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga . . . . .	279	Morgan Hand . . . . .	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas . . . . .	280	W. S. Brown . . . . .	173	17 30	6	23 30
Brooklyn . . . . .	282	J. W. Beemer . . . . .	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor . . . . .	283	E. Randall . . . . .	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin . . . . .	285	A. Jones . . . . .	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth . . . . .	286	Fred W. Phelps . . . . .	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto . . . . .	287	C. C. Grizzell . . . . .	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa . . . . .	288	C. A. Brown . . . . .	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga . . . . .	291	C. W. Merrill . . . . .	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa . . . . .	292	A. H. Copeland . . . . .	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown . . . . .	293	H. A. Sturtevant . . . . .	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac . . . . .	294	C. R. Tombaugh . . . . .	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills . . . . .	295	257 . . . . .	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy . . . . .	296	Henry L. Whipple . . . . .	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin . . . . .	297	Fred A. Morley . . . . .	242	24 20	6	30 20
Wauconda . . . . .	298	C. R. Wells . . . . .	40	4 00	6	10 00
Hinckley . . . . .	301	John H. Bauder . . . . .	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand . . . . .	302	E. A. Hill . . . . .	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven . . . . .	303	Lewis P. Voss . . . . .	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga . . . . .	305	E. D. Durham . . . . .	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs . . . . .	306	W. A. Davidson . . . . .	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett . . . . .	307	M. L. Walker . . . . .	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar . . . . .	308	Leon L. Loehr . . . . .	1	10	6	6 10
Harvard . . . . .	309	W. C. Wellington . . . . .	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn . . . . .	310	Edmund S. Moss . . . . .	3	30	6	6 30
Kilwinning . . . . .	311	Bradford L. DeGolyer . . . . .	1	10	6	6 10
Ionic . . . . .	312	Enos Kepler . . . . .	170	17 00	6	23 00
York . . . . .	313	John A. Keller . . . . .	196	19 60	6	25 60
Palatine . . . . .	314	Robert Mosser . . . . .	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin . . . . .	315	Henry O. Tonsor . . . . .	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas . . . . .	316	Chas. J. Addems . . . . .	99	9 90	4	13 90
J. L. Anderson . . . . .	318	E. C. Hughes . . . . .	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric . . . . .	319	R. W. Entrikin . . . . .	160	16 00	6	22 00
Creston . . . . .	320	H. A. Sandgren . . . . .	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap . . . . .	321	Alex McKay . . . . .	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor . . . . .	322	G. A. Edwards . . . . .	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient . . . . .	323	Edward K. Gaard . . . . .	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg . . . . .	325	Wm. M. Gregg . . . . .	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry . . . . .	327	A. A. Adkison . . . . .	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	P. H. C. Renine . . . . .	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian . . . . .	333	M. Ashton Jones . . . . .	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner . . . . .	334	W. S. Hoopes . . . . .	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller . . . . .	335	August Pfeiffer . . . . .	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia . . . . .	336	Thos. N. Cummins . . . . .	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida . . . . .	337	J. H. Anderson . . . . .	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline . . . . .	339	Arthur Horsley . . . . .	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron . . . . .	340	George A. Parish . . . . .	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon . . . . .	341	Marion Todd . . . . .	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield . . . . .	342	H. L. Padfield . . . . .	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona . . . . .	344	109 . . . . .	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville . . . . .	345	M. M. Fike . . . . .	121	12 10	4	16 10
N. D. Morse . . . . .	346	P. R. Leonard . . . . .	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney . . . . .	347	Wm. Hays . . . . .	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville . . . . .	348	James M. Jarrett . . . . .	214	21 40	6	27 40

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	MHS.....	MIRAGE.....	PER DIEM.....	TOTAL.....
Sublette.....	349	C. H. Kelley.....	92	\$ 9 20	\$6	\$15 20
Fairview.....	350	Edgar Field.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton.....	351	C. S. Brydia.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland.....	352	G. W. Moschel.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook.....	353	Geo. W. Lawrence.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	Chas. H. Stout.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine.....	355	J. H. Pahlmann.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage.....	356	Halbert J. Strawn.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion.....	358	Edward McMillan.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry.....	359	Geo. S. Bander.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	H. J. Cheeseman.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas.....	361	Peter W. Lill.....	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble.....	362	Jno. S. C. Nichols.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb.....	363	M. H. Spence.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica.....	364	G. W. Greiner.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	G. W. Pool.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola.....	366	T. L. Vradenburg.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	H. H. Roberts.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	John W. Adams.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman.....	369	Jos. K. Wagner.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston.....	371	Geo. G. Hurlbert.....	74	7 40	4	11 40
Chambersburg.....	373	W. A. Lidgard.....	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	Chas. E. Gabriel.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	Jacob B. Wolfe.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Gill.....	382	Richard Boston.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille.....	383	W. E. Eddy.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham.....	384	William Wilson.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi.....	385	Geo. W. Johnson.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport.....	386	Albert Corrie.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara.....	388	N. J. Brown.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee.....	389	Fayette S. Hatch.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	Lincoln Moore.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono.....	391	G. W. Manley.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Ocoonee.....	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair.....	393	.....	1	10	.....	.....
Jerseyville.....	394	Chas. E. Miner.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point.....	396	Lewis W. Brown.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh.....	397	W. E. Hess.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kinmundy.....	398	Myron Deiwert.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda.....	399	F. D. Webb.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Odell.....	401	J. M. Beck.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	F. C. Poust.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City.....	403	C. E. Walsh.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia.....	404	Edwin Meredith.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	Hiram Hennon.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto.....	406	Wm. Montgomery.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton.....	408	C. F. Shirley.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	Chas. B. Morrow.....	1	10	6	6 10
Mithra.....	410	John M. Schmitt.....	1	10	6	6 10
Hesperia.....	411	H. R. Stewart.....	1	10	6	6 10
Bollen.....	412	John C. Meyer.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	T. G. Eilert.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	N. E. Nurss.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton.....	416	H. W. Mason.....	103	10 30	4	14 30
Marseilles.....	417	J. M. Ferrell.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg.....	418	Mathews Guidra.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg.....	419	Thos. H. Taylor.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon.....	420	W. J. Emerson.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn.....	421	W. O. Ireland.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark.....	422	Jos. W. Dostal.....	5	50	6	6 50
Lanark.....	423	C. E. Olmstead.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter.....	424	Rufus Funk.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville.....	426	P. F. Clark.....	225	22 50	6	28 50



## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LOGGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Red Bud.....	427	John J. Fox.....	518	\$31 80	\$6	\$37 80
Sunbeam.....	428	D. M. Baird.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	John Burrill.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	C. C. Whiteside.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	R. O. Vangilder.....	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	W. W. Thomas.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo.....	436	Wm. F. Dillon.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago.....	437	Wm. Wilharty.....	1	10	6	6 10
Camargo.....	440	W. H. Burtitt.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland.....	441	T. E. Gapen.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey.....	442	L. F. Strockbine.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire.....	443	Charles P. Reid.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	Henry C. Frayser.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	J. J. Leach.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Watseka.....	446	W. H. Austin.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe.....	447	L. C. Conover.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City.....	448	Chas. D. North.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon.....	449	Jacob R. Wrech.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loami.....	450	John Lowry.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell.....	451	I. L. Long.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford.....	453	Geo. H. Ellis.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa.....	454	James M. Rammel.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving.....	455	A. A. Rhinehart.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis.....	456	Geo. H. Webster.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Blazing Star.....	458	I. C. Fuller.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	T. J. Hilliard.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview.....	461	W. J. Donahue.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	F. J. Davis.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	T. J. Young.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver.....	464	John J. Reaburn.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville.....	465	J. R. Phelps.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden.....	466	W. F. E. Lamer.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	Amos A. Anderson.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	J. M. Rugless, Sr.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean.....	469	W. N. Ewing.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul.....	470	W. A. Pfeiffer.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	G. F. Hoadley.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Amity.....	472	A. L. Hamilton.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon.....	473	Henry J. Jenner.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.....	474	M. G. Nixon.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito.....	476	James A. McComas.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland.....	477	A. F. Witte.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Pleiades.....	478	John C. Leppert.....	3	30	6	6 30
Wyoming.....	479	J. H. Wrigley.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Momence.....	481	J. H. Lloyd.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Lexington.....	482	James V. McCullough.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood.....	484	W. J. Faulk.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia.....	485	Asher R. Cox.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen.....	486	C. M. Erwin.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	D. A. Sherertz.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City.....	488	W. S. Bothwell.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper.....	489	L. C. Stewart.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Shannon.....	490	Jethro Mastin.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin.....	491	M. J. Platt.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Libertyville.....	492	R. M. Buckley.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Tower Hill.....	493	Henry C. Webber.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Stone Fort.....	495	W. M. Joyner.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Tennessee.....	496	James Knotts.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma.....	497	A. T. Stewart.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro.....	498	Henry Stein.....	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

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Woodhull.....	502	B. F. Woollums.....	154	\$15 40	26	\$21 40
Odin.....	503	Ira W. Love.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	W. P. Vaughn.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	Samuel Wright.....	74	7 40	4	11 40
O. H. Miner.....	506	Henry S. Fry.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home.....	508	F. F. Douglass.....	3	30	6	6 30
Parkersburg.....	509	W. H. Griffin.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody.....	510	J. A. Hindman.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney.....	512	Chas. S. Hall.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford.....	514	Cyrus Bocoock.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Andalusia.....	516	Chas. L. Wenks.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Litchfield.....	517	W. H. Tinklepaugh.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	J. W. Tinkham.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville.....	519	R. L. McReynolds.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna.....	520	W. Henderson.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis.....	521	P. P. Lucas.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor.....	522	George T. Ringhoff.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham.....	523	R. M. Foster.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans.....	524	H. D. V. Simmons.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	E. R. Cambridge.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	Walter J. Lee.....	1	10	6	6 10
Rossville.....	527	.....	105	10 50	.....	.....
Minooka.....	528	W. A. Thayer.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams.....	529	Isaac M. Larimore.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon.....	530	C. F. Hurburgh.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton.....	531	William Vaughn.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca.....	532	Herman Van Husen.....	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont.....	533	I. A. Sprinkle.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba.....	534	Geo. Nelson.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman.....	535	J. S. Burns.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield.....	536	A. E. Mottinger.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	G. W. Hastings.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Lockport.....	538	H. A. Kettering.....	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chatsworth.....	539	Rudolph Fox.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Harlem.....	540	Marvin L. Jackson.....	9	90	6	6 90
Stewardson.....	541	T. P. Mautz.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda.....	542	B. F. McAfferty.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Cordova.....	543	Wm. Cool.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia.....	544	R. H. Mann.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley.....	547	James Clegg.....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Sharon.....	550	A. B. Blake.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Long Point.....	552	Chas. N. Howell.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Plum River.....	554	W. S. Eaton.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt.....	555	Geo. H. Haight.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson.....	556	John McGinnis.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing.....	557	Emil Demme.....	1	10	6	6 10
Leland.....	558	A. H. Dale.....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson.....	559	John H. Taylor.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison.....	560	Robert Alsop.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Trinity.....	562	John A. Waugh.....	360	36 00	6	42 00
Winslow.....	564	W. J. Van Matre.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill.....	565	John F. Berry.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany.....	566	Chas. E. Peek.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort.....	567	B. F. Wright.....	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time.....	569	C. E. Bagby.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Jacksonville.....	570	Fred H. Rowe.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph.....	572	G. V. Booth.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner.....	573	W. D. Edmunds.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera.....	574	William S. Watson.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron.....	575	W. R. Marriett.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	Louis Landwehr.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola.....	577	J. B. Longley.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City.....	578	Geo. B. Willan.....	209	20 90	6	26 90
Hazel Dell.....	580	Robt. Patrick.....	199	19 90	6	25 90

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem	Total.....
Dongola.....	581	Jasper A. Dillow.....	338	\$33 80	\$6	\$39 80
Shirley.....	582	J. L. Douglass.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland.....	583	Louis J. Appel.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	Geo. W. Tapp.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher.....	585	Wm. Armstrong.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton.....	587	L. L. Ackerson.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	S. W. Rawson.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Fairmount.....	590	Geo. W. Shultz.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman.....	591	D. W. Miller.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fleidon.....	592	Frank Rowden.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	A. W. Treat.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Cerro Gordo.....	600	J. S. Ater.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Farina.....	601	J. W. Lackey.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Watson.....	602	A. Smith.....	206	20 60	4	24 60
Clark.....	603	C. M. Howard.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron.....	604	D. A. Clary.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Streator.....	607	H. L. Mauley.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper.....	608	M. L. Sherman.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	Geo. S. Hummer.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park.....	610	Kenneth McPherson.....	3	30	6	6 30
Lincoln Park.....	611	Geo. W. Kyle.....	2	20	6	6 20
Rock River.....	612	F. H. Geyer.....	110	11 00	4	15 00
Patoka.....	613	J. L. Simcox.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest.....	614	Stephen Pinkney.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley.....	616	William J. Jackson.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope.....	617	G. A. Lackens.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	Wm. Priessman.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	S. W. Shelton.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope.....	620	James Snyder.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale.....	622	Hezekial Jennings.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust.....	623	J. S. C. Cussins.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union.....	627	James T. Stafford.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan.....	630	Ben F. Douglass.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton.....	631	D. B. Keighin.....	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm.....	632	J. H. Davis.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Edward J. Hartwell.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Buckley.....	634	William McClare.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	James M. Bell.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	E. H. Fedde.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone.....	639	Robt. Sohns.....	1	10	6	6 10
Comet.....	641	L. M. Nusbaun.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo.....	642	Frederick J. Kaeder.....	3	30	6	6 30
D. C. Cregier.....	643	Geo. D. Strecker.....	2	20	6	6 20
Oblong City.....	644	J. G. Comly.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose.....	645	John Fryer.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	Ernest M. Wright.....	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	John Harshbargen.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview.....	653	J. H. Stone.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown.....	655	O. D. Olsson.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart.....	656	Zach. T. Miller.....	126	12 60	4	16 60
Lafayette.....	657	R. E. Seeley.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island.....	658	John T. Campbell.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	John W. Reed.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	W. A. Steers.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park.....	662	Frank R. Richards.....	6	60	6	6 60
Phoenix.....	663	James Jones.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo.....	664	Joseph Gaseman.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland.....	665	Geo. W. Tipsword.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	W. A. Wood.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie.....	667	Seward A. Eddy.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	Joseph N. Hopkins.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	Jens. L. Christensen.....	3	30	6	6 30
Fillmore.....	670	H. L. Prater.....	233	23 30	6	29 30

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles . . . . .	Mileage . . . . .	Per Diem . . . . .	Total . . . . .
Eddyville . . . . .	672	J. N. Mayner . . . . .	333	\$33 30	\$6	\$39 30
Normal . . . . .	673	B. H. McCann . . . . .	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck . . . . .	674	Julius Ewert . . . . .	4	40	6	6 40
Pawnee . . . . .	675	C. W. Kessler . . . . .	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay . . . . .	676	Wm. J. Obce . . . . .	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield . . . . .	677	G. G. Gowdy . . . . .	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City . . . . .	679	Lucius A. McCormick . . . . .	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement . . . . .	680	Chas. r. Stevens . . . . .	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville . . . . .	681	Clarence B. Smith . . . . .	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound . . . . .	682	N. S. Mesnard . . . . .	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside . . . . .	683	J. T. Jenkins . . . . .	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia . . . . .	684	J. F. Ferguson . . . . .	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio . . . . .	685	M. Dickerson . . . . .	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield . . . . .	686	Frederick Menzie . . . . .	4	40	6	6 40
Orangeville . . . . .	687	G. I. Cadwell . . . . .	126	12 60	6	18 60
Clifton . . . . .	688	Peter Wright . . . . .	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood . . . . .	690	R. E. Lidster . . . . .	7	70	6	6 70
Iola . . . . .	691	Samuel Marshall . . . . .	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond . . . . .	692	Jas. A. Bradley . . . . .	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie . . . . .	693	C. C. Stotlar . . . . .	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill . . . . .	695	T. J. Cross . . . . .	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle River . . . . .	696	C. N. Judd . . . . .	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole . . . . .	667	Menno S. Fry . . . . .	4	40	6	6 40
Hutton . . . . .	698	John A. Hutton . . . . .	194	19 40	6	25 40
Pleasant Plains . . . . .	700	W. H. Dorand . . . . .	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill . . . . .	701	Wm. C. Holmes . . . . .	380	38 00	6	44 00
Alexandria . . . . .	702	Fred H. Blayney . . . . .	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood . . . . .	704	Wm. Jack, Jr. . . . .	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing . . . . .	705	John W. Hill . . . . .	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa . . . . .	706	O. A. Moore . . . . .	208	20 80	6	26 80
Star . . . . .	709	A. E. Smith . . . . .	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City . . . . .	710	Henry Funk . . . . .	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence . . . . .	711	L. D. Lowell . . . . .	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville . . . . .	712	Samuel Harrison . . . . .	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville . . . . .	713	W. M. Alvis . . . . .	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown . . . . .	714	A. J. Davis . . . . .	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston . . . . .	715	Hiram Ingersoll . . . . .	239	23 90	6	29 90
Calumet . . . . .	716	F. D. Day . . . . .	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana . . . . .	717	Robt. N. Macalister . . . . .	3	30	6	6 30
May . . . . .	718	H. L. Rice . . . . .	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill . . . . .	719	I. N. Lentz . . . . .	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome . . . . .	721	J. R. Walker . . . . .	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut . . . . .	722	B. F. Oakford . . . . .	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha . . . . .	723	J. W. Bowling . . . . .	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville . . . . .	724	Herman Rethorn . . . . .	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin . . . . .	725	C. E. Groves . . . . .	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule . . . . .	726	William E. Hyland . . . . .	1	10	6	6 10
Raritan . . . . .	727	Walter Cooke . . . . .	202	20 20	6	26 20
Waterman . . . . .	728	W. M. McFarlane . . . . .	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek . . . . .	729	M. A. Felts . . . . .	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado . . . . .	730	O. S. Young . . . . .	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor . . . . .	731	Edward Snyder . . . . .	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman . . . . .	732	John F. Clover . . . . .	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson . . . . .	733	Amos Ball . . . . .	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star . . . . .	734	W. B. Cain . . . . .	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan . . . . .	735	E. D. Robinson . . . . .	66	6 60	6	12 60
Arrowsmith . . . . .	737	Chas. H. Bone . . . . .	126	12 60	6	18 60
Saunemin . . . . .	738	Charles F. Ross . . . . .	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside . . . . .	739	Chas. Stark . . . . .	3	30	6	6 30
New Holland . . . . .	741	J. W. Mowry . . . . .	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers . . . . .	742	Andrew Cook . . . . .	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land . . . . .	743	Seldon Simpson . . . . .	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode . . . . .	744	J. D. Bellamy . . . . .	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago . . . . .	745	J. O. Paul . . . . .	94	9 40	6	15 40
Weldon . . . . .	746	H. H. Summers . . . . .	143	14 30	6	20 30

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LOGGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Centennial.....	747	Frank Brewer.....	142	\$11 20	\$6	\$20 20
Alta.....	748	W. D. Holmes.....	155	15 50	4	19 50
Akin.....	749	Simeon McFarland.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	C. A. Hamilton.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury.....	751	Frank B. Sodr.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale.....	752	.....	242	24 20	.....	.....
Ogden.....	754	H. V. Cardiff.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption.....	755	J. H. Seyler.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville.....	756	John Mulvane.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona.....	757	Richard P. Hoeg.....	74	7 40	6	13 49
Mystic Star.....	758	J. Wm. Senger.....	4	40	6	6 40
Orel.....	759	Uriah McCoy.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sibley.....	761	A. C. Albright.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Van Meter.....	762	W. H. Graham.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete.....	763	Henry Cole.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	James A. Steele.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace.....	765	W. A. Actor.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton.....	766	John F. Snyder.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
Triluminar.....	767	.....	12	1 20	.....	.....
Mizpah.....	768	J. E. Burton.....	5	5 1	6	6 50
St. Elmo.....	769	Lamont Saylor.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
LaGrange.....	770	M. B. Hartley.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City.....	771	E. V. Nelson.....	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside.....	772	Orlin A. Wise.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield.....	773	H. F. W. Spivler.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View.....	774	James W. Germer.....	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing.....	776	Charles H. Graham.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood.....	777	Elmer D. Howell.....	6	60	6	6 60
Gurney.....	778	G. W. Eskew.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Wright's Grove.....	779	George W. Boalch.....	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam.....	780	William S. Robinson.....	4	40	4	4 40
Colchester.....	781	Frank H. Williams.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Potomac.....	782	A. M. Johnson.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia.....	783	Rudolph Wendt.....	3	30	6	6 30
Beacon Light.....	784	Albert C. Firleke.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Stanford.....	785	Marcus Gerbric.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Riverton Union.....	786	J. L. Parsons.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris.....	787	Curry M. Fike.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Lerna.....	788	J. W. McDonald.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park.....	789	S. J. Cunningham.....	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield.....	790	O. L. Kibler.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Broadlands.....	791	E. T. Telling.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Calhoun.....	792	J. T. Linkogle.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
A. T. Darrah.....	793	John L. Dale.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Tadmor.....	794	J. A. Oxford.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Myrtle.....	795	Samuel M. St. Clair.....	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted.....	796	O. O. Hodges.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Normal Park.....	797	H. J. Roovaart.....	7	70	6	6 70
Sidell.....	798	C. E. Cross.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Colfax.....	799	F. J. Mittan.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Kenwood.....	800	Thomas A. Stevens.....	5	50	6	6 50
Sangamon.....	801	H. F. A. Sperling.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Williamson.....	802	A. A. McMurray.....	317	31 70	6	37 70
Neponset.....	803	G. W. McMillan.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Kensington.....	804	Thomas A. White.....	13	1 30	6	7 30
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	H. C. Gruly.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Nebo.....	806	John R. Gant.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Royal.....	807	Robert B. McKee.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Cornland.....	808	C. F. Lanham.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Gillham.....	809	G. W. Kimbro.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Tracy.....	810	A. O. Novander.....	13	1 30	6	7 30
Melvin.....	811	.....	100	10 00	.....	.....
DeLand.....	812	R. B. Moody.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Humboldt Park.....	813	Orlando S. Gauch.....	5	50	6	6 50
Ohio.....	814	.....	103	10 30	.....	.....

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Lawn.....	815	Thomas Ginnever ..	9	90	86	6 90
Ridgway.....	816	J. J. Gahm.....	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs.....	817	W. A. Perrine.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Ben Hur.....	818	H. Michaelsen.....	13	1 30	6	7 30
Columbian.....	819	F. W. Parks.....	7	70	6	6 70
Henderson.....	820	Perry Wene.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
New Canton.....	821	George A. Dutcher ..	292	29 20	6	35 20
Belknap.....	822	Austin I. Brown ..	346	34 60	6	40 60
Pearl.....	823	George W. Dow.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Grove.....	824	Bert C. White.....	21	2 10	6	8 10
Arthur.....	825	C. F. Jenne.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Mazon.....	826	George P. Thomas ..	71	7 10	6	13 10
Sequoia.....	827	C. E. VanPatten.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Edgar.....	829	George W. Hughes ..	154	15 40	6	21 40
Rockport.....	830	W. J. Garner.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Findlay.....	831	W. B. Wallace.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Magic City.....	832	George S. Woodward ..	23	2 30	6	8 30
Dean.....	833	O. P. Hope.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Toledo.....	834	Rufus H. Smith.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Triple.....	835	Fred Kohl.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Windsor Park.....	836	W. S. Batcheller ..	7	70	6	6 70
Hindsboro.....	837	C. L. Watson.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Charity.....	838	W. M. Shearer.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Berwyn.....	839	W. F. Struckmann ..	10	1 00	4	5 00
Alto Pass.....	840	Charles B. Holcomb ..	332	33 20	6	39 20
Woodlawn Park.....	841	Julius Brunton ..	6	60	6	6 60
Fides.....	842	George W. Foote ..	17	1 70	6	7 70
Park.....	843	Henry C. Edwards.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Hopewell.....	844	W. Y. Ludwig.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Martinton.....	845	C. H. Edison.....	68	6 80	6	12 80
Bluffs.....	846	F. C. Funk.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Stronghurst.....	847	L. M. Loomis.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
London.....	848	John H. Wagner.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Palestine.....	849	F. M. Shaw.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
Austin.....	850	Alfred E. Bartelme ..	7	70	6	6 70
Chicago Heights.....	851	John Becker.....	27	2 70	6	8 70
Gothic.....	852	T. A. Metcalf.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Latham.....	853	McKenzie M. Vaughn ..	185	18 50	6	24 50
Brighton Park.....	854	Thomas Rankin.....	6	60	6	6 60
King Oscar.....	855	Will S. Hussander ..	2	20	6	6 20

## INTRODUCTIONS.

## REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIANA.

R.W. Bro. WILLIAM B. WRIGHT:—*M. W. Grand Master.* I esteem it a duty and a pleasure to present to you my credentials as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Indiana near this Grand Lodge.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*Brethren:* R.W. Brother Wright presents his credentials as Representative from the state of Indiana near our Grand Lodge. They seem to be in regular and proper form, and will be recorded.

R.W. Brother Wright, we are very glad, indeed, to welcome you here from our neighboring state. They seem to understand the situation down there pretty well. They just wanted a "Hoosier" to represent them, and they wanted the "right" kind of a Hoosier! Here he is! And now, brethren, I have the pleasure of introducing you to R.W. Brother Wright, the present Junior Grand Warden of our Grand Lodge. He is the Representative of the state of Indiana near our Grand Lodge. Unite with me in according to that Grand Jurisdiction, through its Representative, the Grand Honors of Masonry.

R.W. Brother WRIGHT:—*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:* This Grand Jurisdiction and the Grand Jurisdiction of Indiana are so near together, their ingress is so easy, that it is hardly necessary to have a Representative to represent the Grand Bodies between themselves. We can shake hands across the line.

The Grand Jurisdiction of Indiana, through me, will, this morning, simply extend to you a fraternal greeting. I will not delay the business of the Grand Lodge any further, but will only say that I esteem it a privilege to represent that Grand Jurisdiction near my own Grand Jurisdiction, and will also say that if any "fracas" occurs, you will now know who is the Representative of that Jurisdiction.

## REPRESENTATIVE OF MISSISSIPPI.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*Brethren:* M.W. Bro. John C. Smith has been appointed as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi near our Grand Lodge. He has presented his credentials, which will be properly entered, and stated to me that because of precarious health on his own part, and especially because of his attendance upon M.W. Brother Speed, Past Grand Master of Mississippi, who is now stopping at M.W. Brother Smith's home, it would be impossible for him to be here this morning. We simply want to understand that this most worthy brother is the Representative of that Grand Lodge, and we sympathize with him in his illness, and in the care and anxiety that he is having on account of M.W. Brother Speed, to

whom our hearts go out in tenderness and solicitude, that he may recover, although his illness seems to be of a very dangerous character.

REPRESENTATIVE OF QUEBEC.

R.W. Bro. JOHN JOHNSTON:—*M. W. Grand Master*: I take pleasure in presenting you my credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*Brethren*: These credentials from the Grand Lodge of Quebec are in due form and properly attested, and will be made a matter of record.

We are very glad, R.W. Bro. Johnston, to welcome you here as the Representative of that Grand Jurisdiction; and I know that it will afford the brethren of this Grand Lodge a great deal of pleasure to be introduced to you as the Representative.

Brethren, this is R.W. Bro. John Johnston, of Garfield Lodge, Chicago. He appears before you as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Let us give that Grand Jurisdiction, through its Representative, a cordial welcome by means of the Grand Honors.

R.W. Brother JOHNSTON:—*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois*: I thank you very kindly for the honors conferred, and the reception you have given me as Representative of the Grand Lodge at Quebec. I thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE OF RHODE ISLAND.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*Brethren*: I have here the credentials of R.W. Bro. A. B. Wicker, of Franklin Grove, by which he is appointed as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, near this Grand Lodge. He has sent this commission to me with a letter, saying that he regrets exceedingly that he is unable to be present at the meeting of this Grand Lodge. He has been sick and is not yet able to be out, and therefore begs that we will excuse his presence, but consider him as the Representative of that body.

Brother Grand Secretary, will you return to him his commission after you have made a proper record.

REPRESENTATIVE OF TENNESSEE.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*Brethren*: I am very glad to welcome among us this morning Brother Bell, who has been duly accredited as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. He has not his commission with him this moment, but I believe it is in the city and will be presented in due time.

Allow me to introduce you, brethren, to this R.W. brother and let us give Tennessee the Grand Honors of Masonry. Let me say, how-



ever, in passing, that this is the re-establishing of relations of this kind between these two Grand Lodges, which were severed some years ago, because Tennessee concluded to withdraw from participating in the Representative system. At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master very heartily recommended a re-establishment of these relations. The committee to whom his address was referred, which in that state, I believe, is the committee on jurisprudence, rather frowned on the proposition. I don't know just why, but they did not think very well of it. But when the matter came before the Grand Lodge, they wanted to be known and represented, and we are glad that they have selected a Bell, whose tones can be heard throughout the state, as their Representative, so that we will know that there are some Masons down in Tennessee.

Unite with me, brethren, in giving that Grand Jurisdiction the Grand Honors of Masonry, as represented here by Brother Bell.

R.W. Brother BELL:—*M.W. Grand Master*: This is the first time that I have ever appeared before this Grand Lodge as the Representative of any foreign Jurisdiction. I don't know just what the requirements of this position are, but I will do the best I can to discharge the duties of the situation.

Down in my little city of Carlinville, the Methodists had a revival a few years ago, and there was a man in our town who had been irreligious, but he was converted at that meeting, and one evening, very much to his surprise, he was called upon to lead in prayer, and he got up and began his prayer by saying, "Oh, Lord, don't expect too much of me; you know this is new business to me." And so it is with me here. I will do the best I can. I understand there is nothing to do, and I am an expert at that.

As the Grand Master has stated to you, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, a number of years ago, discontinued the Representative system, but on now returning to that system, it has pleased the Grand Master of that Jurisdiction to name me as the Representative of that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and I presume, brethren, I need not make a long argument about the matter, except to say that the sound judgment and the delicate discernment of the Grand Master of Tennessee, which guided him in making such choice, meets my unqualified approval. I certainly appreciate the consideration which this Grand Lodge has extended to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, but I shall not inflict a speech upon you. I only want to say that while I am very proud to represent the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, the chiefest honor comes, not from representing that Lodge merely, but from being its Representative near this most august Grand Lodge: for I soberly believe, my brethren, that there is not an assemblage upon this continent of America, any body of men, which

in point of intelligence and character, and in point of stately manhood, is equal to this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois.

REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

R.W. BRO. R. T. SPENCER:—*M. W. Grand Master*: I have the pleasure of presenting my commissions as Representative of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and of the Grand Lodge of Victoria.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—R.W. Brother Spencer presents his credentials as the Representative of the Grand Lodges of New South Wales and of Victoria.

Now, R.W. Brother Spencer, I feel a little delicacy in receiving you in this matter. In fact, there is a degree of trepidation about it. Brethren, I do not know just exactly what designs these Grand Jurisdictions may have upon us, and I think that it behooves us to be a little careful. It may be that they have some sort of expectation of taking away from us that old institution we have stood by so long and that all of us love so well, that is the "Masonic Goat," and substituting for him a kangaroo! So I think we had better be a little careful, and I warn you in advance, Brother Spencer, that if you attempt anything of that kind this Grand Lodge will resist it, even to the death (of the kangaroo).

Brethren, let me introduce you to R.W. Brother Spencer, representative of the Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria, near our Grand Lodge. Give them a cordial welcome through their Representative and unite in giving the Grand Honors.

R. W. BROTHER SPENCER:—*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois*: I thank you sincerely for the kind reception you have accorded me as the Representative of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria. I shall take an especial pleasure in announcing the same to Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, and Lord Thomas Brassey, their respective Grand Masters.

Beyond many thousand miles of stormy water there lies the "land of the South." Australia, an island in name, but a continent in reality. It is almost as large as the United States, excluding Alaska and our new island possessions, and has a population of over three millions of people, the Freemasons of which are under the control of five Grand Lodges, two of which I have the distinguished honor of representing near this Grand Lodge.

For many years this country was used as a place to transport convicts from Great Britain, and the name of New South Wales is still connected in the minds of many persons with the idea of a convict colony, in which a great part of the population are "bush-rangers"

and "ticket-of-leave men." But let me say that such is not the case, for in 1840 or nearly two generations ago this thing finally ceased. And to-day this country includes as many law abiding, intelligent, industrious, and enterprising citizens as can be found in any dependency of the mother country. Australia has recently formed a federation, the governmental scheme of which is patterned closely upon that of our own country, and it is a matter of a short time when it will take its place among the nations of the world as a free and independent nation.

Hoping that the fraternal bonds which now unite us may never be severed, I will close by thanking you once more.

REPRESENTATIVE OF VERMONT.

The Grand Master announced that R.W. Bro. Hugh D. Hunter who had been duly appointed as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and whose credentials were in hand, was unavoidably detained from attendance at this session of the Grand Lodge, but that he would be duly recorded as the representative of that jurisdiction.

RESOLUTION—About Recording Commissions.

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

M.W. Bro. JOHN M. PEARSON:—*M. W. Grand Master:* I move you, sir, that in these cases, and in all other cases of the reception of Representatives from Grand Lodges which have been duly accredited by this Grand Lodge, that the Grand Secretary be instructed to note in the margin or back of the commission the fact, giving the date, with his own signature, and the seal of this Grand Lodge. I make this motion because I am informed that the custom used to exist thirty years ago, and has fallen somewhat into disuse.

The Grand Secretary read the following communication:

FLORESVILLE, Texas, Sept. 28, 1899.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, Greeting:*

DEAR BRETHREN—As Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Texas, I extend to you fraternal greeting in your sixtieth grand annual communication.

It has been my good fortune to be present at every grand annual communication of our Grand Lodge since your distinguished brother and my esteemed friend, M.W. Leroy A. Goddard, honored me with the appointment as your Grand Representative.

I shall regard it as a solemn duty to foster and strengthen the fraternal relations that have so long existed between our respective Grand Bodies.

With best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and with kindest fraternal regards,

Yours to command,

GEO. LOPAS, JR.

#### AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson offered the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-laws, and it being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges lies over until next year:

Amend clause 6 of Section 1, Article 11, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking from the second line thereof the words "seventy-five," and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixty."

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins offered the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-laws, and it being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges, lies over until next year:

Amend clause 6 of Section 1, Article 11, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking from the second line thereof the words "seventy-five," and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

#### REPORT—Charity Committee.

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

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of a contribution of \$75.00 to P.G.M. Harrison Dills, would report in favor of making the donation. Fraternaly,

EDWARD COOK, G.M.,  
C. F. HITCHCOCK, D.G.M.,  
GEO. M. MOULTON, S.G.W.,  
WM. B. WRIGHT, J.G.W.,  
WILEY M. EGAN, Gr. Treas.  
J. H. C. DILL, Gr. Sec'y.  
Committee on Charity.

## RESOLUTION.

The Grand Secretary read the following resolution signed by the representatives of Peoria Lodge No. 15, and Pekin Lodge No. 29, and it was referred to the Finance Committee:

*Resolved*, that the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) be appropriated out of the funds of this Grand Lodge as a donation to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home, at Macon, Ill.

## ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, from the Committee on Finance, made the following additional report:

Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred the resolution relative to revising the book of ceremonials, respectfully recommends that a committee of three be appointed, and that they report such revision at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge for its approval.

LEROY A. GODDARD,  
GIL W. BARNARD,  
DELMAR D. DARRAH,  
Committee.

Your Committee on Finance reports that a careful consideration has been given the resolution requesting an appropriation to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and recommends that a donation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) be made and that the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby directed to draw an order on the Grand Treasurer for the same.

LEROY A. GODDARD,  
GIL W. BARNARD,  
DELMAR DARRAH,  
Committee.

The recommendation of the above report, relative to book of ceremonials, was adopted. That part relating to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, was lost.

## ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.

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

Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred the resolution requesting a donation of one thousand dollars to the Masonic and Eastern Star Home at Macon, Illinois, recommends the same, and that the Grand Secretary be directed to draw an order on the Grand Treasurer for the amount and present same to the proper authorities of said home.

LEROY A. GODDARD,  
GIL W. BARNARD,  
DELMAR D. DARRAH,  
Committee.

### REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

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

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

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally and respectfully report as follows:

HAVANA LODGE NO. 88.  
      *vs.*

}

In this case appellant, being the prosecuting witness, asks leave to dismiss his appeal. Your committee recommend that his request be granted and that the appeal be dismissed.

FRATERNAL LODGE NO. 58.  
      *vs.*

}

\* \* \* \* \*

In this case but two witnesses were introduced. They squarely contradicted each other. This was all the evidence; and upon this evidence the lodge by a vote of 11 to 8 found the accused "not guilty."

Your committee considered the action of the lodge correct and recommend that it be sustained.

TYRIAN LODGE NO. 333.  
      *vs.*

}

The appeal in this case is not perfected in time for consideration at this session of the Grand Lodge, and is therefore continued by operation of law.

BRAIDWOOD LODGE NO. 704.

*vs.*

— — — — —

}

\* \* \* \* \*

In this case, as in Fraternal Lodge No. 58 above, there were but two witnesses, and they were in direct conflict: therefore, your committee recommend that the action of the lodge, in acquitting the accused, be sustained.

DEARBORN LODGE NO. 310.

*vs.*

— — — — —

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\* \* \* \* \*

In this case there were two sets of specifications, alleging unma-sonic conduct of the same character in two different instances. Upon the first the lodge found the defendant not guilty, and upon the second he was found guilty and suspended from all the rights and privi-leges of Masonry.

From the action of the lodge in thus convicting the defendant, and suspending him, he took an appeal to this Grand Lodge. Your committee is of the opinion that all of the specifications constituted one entire charge, and that the appeal by the defendant brings to this Grand Lodge the entire record.

In the trial of this case the lodge was, by its master, called from labor to refreshment, and as a committee of the whole heard in the lodge room the testimony of a witness who was not a Mason. This was done against the objection of the defendant. It has been con-tended before us that it is permissible for the lodge to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, and as such committee of the whole, to admit and examine witnesses who are not Masons.

Your committee is wholly unable to concur in this view of Ma-sonic law. Section 5, article 5, part 3, Grand Lodge By-laws, pro-vides that "the testimony of witnesses who are Masons may be taken in open lodge or by special committee appointed by the master. Wit-nesses who are not Masons shall be examined by said committee." It cannot be said that a lodge acting as a committee of the whole is in any proper sense "a special committee" appointed by the master. The proceedings of the lodge in this particular are unwarranted by Masonic law. In this case, however, the irregularity brought no in-jury, and your committee is unwilling on this ground to reverse the case. Your committee has carefully read and considered the entire record in this case, and we are satisfied from the evidence that the defendant is guilty under all the specifications preferred against him.

We, therefore, recommend that the action of Dearborn Lodge, in finding the defendant not guilty as to the first set of charges, be set aside, and that the defendant be declared guilty thereunder.

We recommend that the action of the lodge in finding the defendant guilty under the second set of specifications be sustained.

We recommend that the action of the lodge in fixing the punishment in this case at indefinite suspension be set aside and that the defendant be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

ADAMS LODGE NO. 529.

*vs.*

\* \* \* \* \*

In this case the lodge found the accused guilty and fixed his punishment at indefinite suspension. The defendant appealed to this Grand Lodge. Your committee has carefully examined the evidence and are of the opinion that it fully sustains the charge and specification. We, therefore, recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

TENNESSEE LODGE NO. 496.

*vs.*

\* \* \* \* \*

The defendant was found not guilty and a number of the members of said lodge appealed to the Grand Lodge. After considering the evidence in this case, your committee are of the opinion that the guilt of the defendant was proven beyond all reasonable doubt, if not beyond all possibility of a doubt, and we are unable to understand how the lodge arrived at the conclusion that the defendant was not guilty. Therefore, your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and that the defendant be declared guilty and expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

TOWANDA LODGE NO. 542.

*vs.*

In this case certain charges and specifications were presented against defendant by the junior warden of the lodge. Upon a careful examination of the record in this case, your committee find that at the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge, a case of the same title as the one now before us, and upon the identical charges now made was before this Grand Lodge, and the action of the lodge in finding the defendant guilty was set aside and the defendant was restored to all of the rights and privileges of Masonry. Since the



last session of this Grand Lodge, the junior warden of the lodge again preferred charges against the defendant, identical in substance with those to which this Grand Lodge had already declared the defendant "not guilty." On the trial of the charges and specifications now before us, the defendant pleaded his former acquittal by this Grand Lodge as a bar to the further prosecution of this case. Notwithstanding this objection, however, the lodge proceeded to a trial of the defendant and found him "guilty," and fixed his punishment at indefinite suspension.

From this action of the lodge the defendant has appealed. Inasmuch as the defendant had before then been found not guilty by this Grand Lodge of the several charges and specifications here involved, your committee is of the opinion that such former acquittal is a bar to the prosecution of this case.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the action of Towanda Lodge No. 542, in finding Brother —— "guilty," be set aside and that he be restored to all of the rights and privileges of Masonry.

J. L. ANDERSON LODGE NO. 318.

*vs.*

}

The appeal in this case was not perfected in time for consideration at this session of the Grand Lodge, and it is therefore continued by operation of law.

TOWANDA LODGE NO. 542.

*vs.*

}

\* \* \* \* \*

Your committee are of the opinion that the evidence in this case is not sufficient to support a conviction, and therefore recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and the accused be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

TYRIAN LODGE NO. 333.

*vs.*

}

\* \* \* \* \*

The amount of business which has been before your committee at this session of the Grand Lodge has rendered it impossible for your committee to read the voluminous record in this case, and in consideration of this fact, together with the request of the Worshipful Master of Tyrian Lodge for further time in which to prepare a more formal and extended presentation of the case on behalf of the lodge, your committee recommend that this case be continued.

BELVIDERE LODGE NO. 60.

*vs.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
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\* \* \* \* \*

The details of this case are fully set forth in the address of the Grand Master. Your committee recommend that the findings of the lodge as to the first defendant be affirmed; that the action of the lodge as to the second defendant be set aside, and that he be declared guilty and suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry until the first day of January, 1900. That the action of the lodge in fixing the punishment of the third defendant at reprimand be set aside, and that he be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for six months, from the 5th day of October, 1899.

ATWOOD LODGE No. 651.

*vs.*

\_\_\_\_\_

}

\* \* \* \* \*

This case came to your committee through reference by the committee on Grand Master's address, of that part of said address pertaining thereto.

Your committee have heard the argument of able counsel for the accused and also the statement of the chairman of the trial commission, and after carefully reading the evidence, are of the opinion that the evidence sustains the report of said commission, and that the action taken by the M.W. Grand Master should be approved.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that all acts of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, relative to this case be approved; that the accused be deposed from office and indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry during the will and pleasure of Atwood Lodge.

Your committee further recommend that the Committee on Jurisprudence be requested to formulate and present to this Grand Lodge legislation necessary to authorize a change of venue, or the establishment of a trial board, or both, as in its wisdom may be deemed proper, and report the same to this Grand Lodge at this session.

Respectfully submitted,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,  
 JOSEPH E. DYAS,  
 W. S. CANTRELL,  
 EUGENE L. STOKER,  
 ALEX. H. BELL,  
 Committee.

## ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. Owen Scott submitted the following amendment to article 6, part 3, Grand Lodge By-laws, and it being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges, lies over until next year.

Your Committee on Jurisprudence having considered the request of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances for some legislation in reference to change of venue or Trial Boards, hereby submit the following amendments:

Add to Article 6, Part 3, Grand Lodge By-laws, the following sections:

Sec. 5. In all cases where charges are pending in a lodge against a brother the same may be heard and determined by a Trial Board consisting of three competent Past Masters, members of lodges in this jurisdiction, other than the one in which the proceedings are pending.

Sec. 6. Such Trial Board may be named by the Grand Master upon application made by either the lodge in which the proceedings are pending or by the accused: *Provided*, that the appointment of said Trial Board shall be at the discretion of the Grand Master.

Sec. 7. In case of the appointment of a Trial Board the Grand Master shall designate the Chairman of said Board, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the W.M. conferred by section 9 of article 5, and through the W.M. and Secretary to summon witnesses.

Sec. 8. The said Trial Board shall proceed to the hearing and determine the guilt or innocence of the accused under the provisions of articles 5 and 6, part 3, precisely the same as the lodge would do under the provisions of the same. The guilt or innocence on each charge and specification shall be determined by a majority vote of said Board.

Sec. 9. The said Board shall at once certify its findings to the lodge in which the proceedings are pending. If found guilty the lodge shall, on receipt of the report and findings of said Board, proceed to fix the punishment of the accused under the provisions of this article precisely the same as though the guilt had been determined by the lodge. If the accused is found not guilty by the Trial Board the report shall be filed and the fact of acquittal shall be entered on the records of the lodge and no further proceedings shall be had: *Provided*, that all provisions for appeal now in force shall apply to cases heard by Trial Boards.

Sec. 10. Said Trial Board shall carefully preserve all evidence taken at the trial and file the same with the lodge in order that copies thereof may be made in case of appeal.

Fraternally submitted,

D. M. BROWNING,  
J. M. PEARSON,  
JOHN C. SMITH,  
OWEN SCOTT,  
R. R. JAMPOLIS,

Committee.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-laws.

The Grand Secretary read the following proposed amendments, proposed by W. Bro. M. B. Iott, and they, being seconded by representatives from more than twenty lodges, lie over until next year.

Amend section 1, article 17, part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out the words "city of Chicago" and inserting "county of Cook," so that it will then read as follows:

No lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to confer the three degrees upon any person for a less sum than twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, that in the county of Cook the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars; and the apportionment of such sum to the degrees, respectively, shall be regulated by the by-laws of each lodge.

Amend section 1, article 31, part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out the words "city or town" and inserting "jurisdiction," so that it will then read as follows:

In a jurisdiction where there is more than one lodge, it shall be the duty of the secretary of each lodge to give notice in writing to all other lodges situate in such jurisdiction of all petitions received or rejected, stating the name in full, age, occupation, and place of residence of the petitioner: *Provided*, that when more than one lodge shall hold its meetings in the same hall or room, a register may be kept upon the secretary's desk, or other appropriate place, in lieu of such written notice, setting forth the aforesaid particulars for the information of the lodges meeting in such hall.

Amend section 3, article 11, part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws, by adding thereto the following words: "That the jurisdiction of all lodges in Cook county shall be concurrent," so that it will then read as follows:

The territorial jurisdiction of a lodge shall extend in all directions half way on straight lines between neighboring lodges, without regard to county or other geographical divisions and includes the exclusive right, on the part of the lodge, to accept or reject all original petitions for the degrees from persons residing within its territory; and the exercise of penal powers over all Masons, unaffiliated, as well as affiliated, residing permanently or temporarily within its territorial jurisdiction, for any violation of moral or Masonic law: *Provided*, that in any town or city where two or more lodges are located, *territorial* jurisdiction shall be concurrent; and *provided further*, that the jurisdiction of all lodges in Cook county shall be concurrent.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws.**

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins read the following proposed amendment to Grand Lodge By-laws, and it being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges, lies over until next year.

Proposed amendment to Grand Lodge By-laws, part 3, article 5, section 5:

The testimony of witnesses who are Masons may be taken in open lodge or by a special committee appointed by the Master. Witnesses who are not Masons shall be examined by said committee: *Provided*, that the testimony of non-Masons may be heard by the lodge while at refreshment, if in the judgment of the Master such procedure will entail no injustice on either the accused or accuser. In either case the accused and accuser, in person or by attorney, shall be entitled to be present and propound such relevant questions as they may desire.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence; carried.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge Constitution.**

M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson presented the following proposed amendment to Grand Lodge Constitution:

Amend paragraph 9 of section 1 of article II of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge by striking out the word "two" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "four."

So that when amended the paragraph will read as follows:

SEC. 9. Establish a mileage and per diem rate for its officers, the representatives highest in rank from each lodge, and its standing committees, not exceeding five cents per mile each way and four dollars per day.

This was seconded by the Grand Lodge and will consequently be submitted to the several lodges for their approval or rejection.

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

M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson presented the following amendment to Grand Lodge By-laws, and it, being seconded by representatives of more than twenty lodges, lies over until next year.

Amend section 6 of article 13 of Part First of Grand Lodge By-laws as follows: Strike out the word "five" and insert the word "three."

#### APPOINTMENT—Of Committee.

Under the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge to appoint a committee to revise the Book of Ceremonials the Grand Master appointed the following committee, viz:

M. W. Bro. Owen Scott, M. W. Bro. L. A. Goddard, R. W. Bro. W. M. Burbank.

On motion of R. W. Bro. Preston M. W. Bro. Edward Cook was added to the committee.

#### RESOLUTION.

W. Bro. W. W. Watson presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

*Resolved*, That \$1,000 be appropriated to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

#### ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M. W. Bro. Gil. W. Barnard presented the following additional report from the Committee on Finance, which was, on motion, adopted:

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the resolution to make an appropriation of \$1,000 for the benefit of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, respectfully report, recommending the appropriation, and that the Grand Secretary draw an order for the amount.

GIL W. BARNARD,

D. D. DARRAH,

Committee.

#### REPORT—Committee to Examine Visiting Brethren.

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

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

Your Committee appointed to examine visitors at this session of Grand Lodge, would beg leave to report that we have examined a number of representatives and visitors, and have recommended their admission to Grand Lodge. The following is a list of those examined:

W. R. Marriett, Capron Lodge No. 575, Ill. W.M.

G. W. Moschel, Groveland Lodge No. 352, Ill. G.W.

Benjamin Earl, Benjamin Lodge No. 297, Ill.

George L. Thurston, North Star Lodge No. 354, Mich.

S. D. Chancellor, New Burlington Lodge No. 574, Ohio.

Fraternally submitted,

W. B. GRIMES,

A. B. ASHLEY,

J. E. EVANS,

JNO. W. ROSE,

JAS. R. ENNIS,

Committee.

#### RESOLUTION.

The Grand Secretary read the following resolution proposed by R. W. Bro. R. T. Spencer, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to have the half-tone portraits of five of the Past Grand Masters prepared and inserted in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge next year, selecting the portraits of the oldest Grand Masters in date of service that can be secured.

## PRESENTATION—Of Cregier Jewel to Grand Master.

M.W. Brother ROBBINS:—By permission of the Grand Master there falls to me an unexpected honor, an uncoveted honor because it brings with it the sudden realization of the fact that I am now the senior Past Grand Master residing in this grand jurisdiction, and hence, the proper person to perform a duty which comes through the injunction of our dear brother whom we laid to rest in Rose Hill last November, that this jewel, which he bequeathed to the Grand Lodge—giving it back to the power which gave it to him—should be worn by the Grand Master in all his official functions. The moment has now come when his wishes should be complied with by placing it upon the breast of the Grand Master before he begins his service of installing the officers of the Grand Lodge; and I now have the sad pleasure of placing it there, to be first worn in its new relation by a brother whom you know to have been especially dear to him through many long years.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*Brethren of the Grand Lodge*:—I believe that you will, in part at least, appreciate the feelings that completely overpower me at this time. It is true that perhaps in some measure I have anticipated the possibility of some such action as this, but however much I may have anticipated it, however much I may have tried to prepare for the occasion, I think you will understand how, when the moment comes, it finds me unready to speak in a manner befitting the time and circumstance.

All of you were more or less familiar with the dear brother who alone was expected at the time it was presented, to ever wear this jewel. You have seen him going out and in before you for more than a third of a century. To know him was to appreciate his great talents, his many gifts, his noble heart, and to love him as a friend and as a brother.

It was not the privilege of all of you to know him as I did. He was the man who initiated me into the mysteries of Masonry. He took me by the hand as a novitiate and led me through the various degrees and into something of an appreciation of the principles of this grand fraternity. Can you realize, brethren, what that meant to me, what that intimacy and that friendship meant to me and to my experiences as a man and a Mason? From his qualities as they appeared to you, you can judge something of the endearment which bound him to his intimate friends.

And now this jewel which the loving heart of this fraternity gave him some twenty-eight or nine years ago, has through his act, come into your possession and by his request it is to be worn by your Grand Masters as they succeed each other, and it has come to my lot,



happy in one sense, but a most solemn occasion in another, to be the first of his successors to wear it officially and by his request.

I cannot express to you, brethren,—I need not try to—my feelings on this occasion. It is impossible. I do feel, however, my unworthiness to wear it in any sense as his successor, but as the representative of this body for the moment, and at his request I have accepted it for the time being.

#### ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. Gil. W. Barnard, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following report, which was, on motion, adopted.

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. R. T. Spencer, relating to the printing of the portraits of Past Grand Masters in the proceedings, would respectfully report recommending the adoption of the resolution.

GIL. W. BARNARD,

D. D. DARRAH,

Committee.

#### GRAND OFFICERS—Appointed.

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

R. W. NELSON G. LYONS ..... *Grand Chaplain*... Peoria.  
 R. W. WALTER REEVES..... *Grand Orator*..... Streator.  
 W. GEORGE A. STADLER..... *Deputy Grand Secretary*... Decatur.  
 W. THOS. A. STEVENS.. .... *Grand Pursuivant*..... Chicago.  
 W. WALTER WATSON ..... *Grand Marshal*..... Mt. Vernon.  
 W. JOSEPH D. EVERETT..... *Grand Standard Bearer*... Chicago.  
 W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY... *Grand Sword Bearer*..... Peoria.  
 W. HASWELL C. CLARKE..... *Senior Grand Deacon*..... Kankakee.  
 W. LOUIS ZINGER. .... *Junior Grand Deacon*... Pekin.  
 W. J. S. McCLELLAND..... *Grand Steward*..... Decatur.  
 W. W. W. WATSON..... *Grand Steward*..... Barry.  
 W. GEO. W. HAMILTON..... *Grand Steward* ..... Prairie City.  
 W. GEO. S. HUMMER..... *Grand Steward*..... Sheldon.  
 Bro. R. R. STEVENS..... *Grand Tyler*..... Chicago.

## INSTALLATION—Of Grand Officers.

M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, assisted by M.W. Bro. Owen Scott as Grand Marshal, installed the following officers:

M.W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK	.....	<i>Grand Master</i>	.....	Peoria.
R.W. GEO. M. MOULTON	.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>	.....	Chicago.
R.W. WM. B. WRIGHT	.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>	.....	Effingham.
R.W. CHESTER E. ALLEN	.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>	.....	Galesburg.
R.W. WILEY M. EGAN	.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>	.....	Chicago.
R.W. J. H. C. DILL	.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i>	.....	Bloomington.
R.W. WALTER REEVES	.....	<i>Grand Orator</i>	.....	Streator.
W. GEORGE A. STADLER	.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i>	.....	Decatur
W. THOS. A. STEVENS	.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	.....	Chicago.
W. WALTER WATSON	.....	<i>Grand Marshall</i>	.....	Mt. Vernon.
W. JOSEPH D. EVERETT	.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i>	.....	Chicago.
W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY	.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	.....	Peoria.
W. HASWELL C. CLARKE	.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	.....	Kankakee.
W. LOUIS ZINGER	.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	.....	Pekin.
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND	.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	.....	Decatur.
W. W. W. WATSON	.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	.....	Barry.
W. GEO. W. HAMILTON	.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	.....	Prairie City.
W. GEO. S. HUMMER	.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	.....	Sheldon.
Bro. R. R. STEVENS	.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	.....	Chicago.

Prior to the installation of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, the Grand Master announced that their bonds had been received and approved.

As a part of the installation of the Grand Master M.W. Brother Cook said to M.W. Brother Hitchcock:

It is also my especial privilege to transfer to your breast, and affix near your heart, this magnificent jewel, which was worn with so much honor and credit by your illustrious predecessor, M.W. Brother Cregier. That you may wear it with the same credit to yourself, and the same honor to the Craft over which you preside, that he wore it, is the best wish that I can give.

### REMARKS—Of Grand Master Hitchcock.

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:* Words cannot express the gratitude that I have for the distinguished and honorable favor that you have conferred upon me. Six years ago in your pleasure, you placed me at the Junior Grand Warden's station, and step by step have advanced me to this honorable position.

It will be my strong desire and aim to administer the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge, and I hope that I may be able to do so as well and as fearlessly as the Grand Master whose jewel I now wear upon my breast, and also as Past Grand Master Cook, who has just retired from the chair. That I will not be able to come up to the full measure of Grand Master Cregier, I am conscious, and know that I cannot. But I pledge you my word, brethren, that you shall have the best of my ability: you shall have my time, and I shall do the very best that I can to govern this lodge and the fraternity of Illinois. Brethren, again I heartily thank you for this honor conferred.

While installing the Grand Secretary Past Grand Master Cook said:

Now let me, R.W. Brother Dill, say a word which I might have said in my report to the Grand Lodge, but I preferred to defer saying it until this time.

I want to assure you of my hearty appreciation of the untiring devotion to duty which you manifested during my term of office, and by means of which you greatly lightened the labors and the perplexities of the Grand Master. I want to give you my personal thanks therefor.

### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

#### JURISPRUDENCE.

D. M. Browning, John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott,  
Edward Cook.

#### APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, A. H. Bell,  
Eugene L. Stoker.

#### CHARTERED LODGES.

J. L. Scott, Thos. W. Wilson, L. K. Byers, W. T. Irwin, James McCredie.

#### LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

D. J. Avery, H. C. Mitchell, Chas. H. Patton, R. T. Spencer,  
John Johnston.

## MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward C. Pace, Edward L. Wahl, George W. Cyrus.

## FINANCE.

L. A. Goddard, Gil W. Barnard, D. D. Darrah.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

## GRAND EXAMINERS.

A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, J. R. Ennis, H. T. Burnap, H. S. Hurd.

W. B. Grimes, honorary member Grand Examiners.

## THANKS—To Grand Master.

M.W. Brother ROBBINS:—I rise, M.W. Grand Master, to move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to M.W. Bro. Edward Cook for the ability, fidelity, and zeal with which he has performed the duties of Grand Master of Masons in Illinois during the past year.

Adopted by a rising vote unanimously.

## CLOSED.

At 1:12 p. m., no further business appearing, the M.W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.

*Edward C. Pace*

GRAND MASTER.

ATTEST:

*J. H. C. Dell*

GRAND SECRETARY.



Grand Master's Address—  
PEORIA,  
ILLINOIS.

## 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 Dumlup.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1840	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*Alexander Dumlup.....	Harrison Bills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	*Abraham Jonas.....	*Mercedith Helm.....	*Alexander Dumlup.....	Harrison Bills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	*Mercedith Helm.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*William Hodge.....	*Joseph N. Ralston.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	*Alexander Dumlup.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*David Allen.....	*Henry Prather.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1845	*Levi Lusk.....	*Carding Jackson.....	*Edgar R. Bagardus.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*James L. Anderson.....	Levi Lusk.....
1846	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*William Laveley.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Adam Brewer.....	James L. Anderson.....	Levi Lusk.....
1847	*William Laveley.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Mathias Taylor.....	Wm. McMurry.....	*William Mitchell.....
1848	*William Laveley.....	*Edward R. Roe.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Hobbs.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1849	*William C. Hobbs.....	*John H. Holton.....	*Wm. W. Bennett.....	*William F. Russell.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Eli B. Ames.....	*Daniel C. McNeill.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Elias Hibbard.....	*Isaac R. Diller.....	*Carlton Drake.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1852	Eli B. Ames.....	*Benjamin L. Wiley.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	*James L. Anderson.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1853	*William B. Warren.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	William H. Turner.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1854	*James L. Anderson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Edjah M. Haines.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1855	*William B. Herrick.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*William A. Dickey.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1856	*James H. Hibbard.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	Harrison Bills.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1857	Harrison Bills.....	*James H. Matheny.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1859	*Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1860	*Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Asa W. Blakesley.....	John C. Baker.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1861	*F. M. Blair.....	*John C. Baker.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*James C. Luckey.....	*J. R. Mack.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1862	*F. M. Blair.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1863	*Thomas J. Turner.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1864	Thomas J. Turner.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	*Horace Hayward.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1866	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	*DeWitt C. Cregier.....	*James A. Hawley.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1867	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	*DeWitt C. Cregier.....	*James A. Hawley.....	Harrison Bills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....

\*Deceased.

## OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS—Continued.

GRAND MASTERS,	D. G. MASTERS,	S. G. WARDENS,	J. G. WARDENS,	GRAND TREASURERS,	GRAND SECRETARIES,
1868 *Harmon G. Reynolds	*De Witt C. Cregier...	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner.....
1869 Harmon G. Reynolds	De Witt C. Cregier...	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870 *De Witt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley...	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871 De Witt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley...	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872 *James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill.....
1873 James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill.....
1874 *Geo. E. Lounsbury	*Joseph Robbins	*Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry F. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill.....
1875 Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry F. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill.....
1876 Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry F. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill.....
1877 Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry F. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill.....
1878 *Theodore T. Gurney	*Louis Ziegler.....	*Louis Ziegler.....	Daniel M. Browning	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill.....
1879 Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Rev. William H. Scott	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill.....
1880 Rev. William H. Scott	Rev. William H. Scott	Rev. William H. Scott	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill.....
1881 Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel W. Browning	Daniel W. Browning	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1882 Daniel M. Browning	Daniel W. Browning	Daniel W. Browning	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1883 Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1884 John R. Thomas	John R. Thomas	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1885 *Alex. T. Darrah	*Alex. T. Darrah	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1886 Alex. T. Darrah	Alex. T. Darrah	Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1887 John C. Smith	John C. Smith	John C. Smith	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1888 John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1889 John M. Pearson	John M. Pearson	John M. Pearson	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1890 John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1891 Monroe C. Crawford	Monroe C. Crawford	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1892 Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1893 Leroy A. Goddard	Leroy A. Goddard	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1894 Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1895 Owen Scott	Owen Scott	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn.....
1896 Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill.....
1897 Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	C. F. Hitchcock	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill.....
1898 Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill.....
1899 Chas. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill.....
	Geo. M. Moulton	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill.....
	Geo. M. Moulton	Geo. M. Moulton	Chester E. Allen	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill.....

\*Deceased.

†Expelled.

## DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FOR THE YEARS 1899-90.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. M. Burbank....	3035 So. Park ave., Chicago	Lodges Nos. 33, 160, 211, 308, 314, 410, 437, 524, 557, 639, 682, 686, 711, 726, 751, 767, 774, 779, 784, 797, 810, 818, 836, 842, 851, in Cook Co.
2	Clark B. Samson...	163 Randolph St., Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 81, 182, 271, 310, 393, 411, 478, 526, 610, 642, 669, 690, 716, 731, 758, 768, 776, 780, 789, 800, 813, 819, 839, 843, Brighton Park, 854, in Cook Co.
3	Canute R. Matson..	163 Randolph St., Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 111, 209, 277, 311, 409, 422, 508, 540, 611, 643, 674, 697, 717, 739, 765, 770, 777, 783, 795, 804, 815, 832, 841, 859, King Oscar, 855, in Cook Co.
4	Jay L. Brewster. .	Waukegan, Lake 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	Fred'k E. Hoberg..	Peru, La Salle county ....	La Salle and Livingston.
10	T. Van Antwerp...	Sparland, Marshall Co....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, and Stark.
11	J. S. Burns.....	Orion, Henry Co.....	Henry, Rock Island, and Mercer.
12	O. F. Kirkpatrick..	Blandinsville, McDonough county	McDonough, Fulton, and Schuyler
13	R. R. Strickler....	Galesburg, Knox county..	Knox, Warren, and Henderson.
14	G. O. Friedrich . . .	Chillicothe, Peoria Co. ....	Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell.
15	S. A. Graham .....	Waynesville, DeWitt Co..	McLean, DeWitt, and Ford.
16	W. H. McClain....	Onarga, Iroquois county..	Kankakee, Iroquois, and Vermilion.
17	D. E. Bruffett .....	Urbana, Champaign Co..	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	John E. Morton....	Perry, Pike Co.....	Brown, Morgan, Scott, and Pike.
21	W. O. Butler .....	LaHarpe, Hancock county	Adams and Hancock.
22	Alex. M. Boring....	Carlinville, Macoupin Co..	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, and Macoupin.
23	Hugh A. Snell.....	Litchfield, Montgomery Co	Montgomery, Christian, and Shelby
24	Chas. H. Martin....	Lawrenceville, Lawrence county.	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland, and Lawrence.
25	C. Rohrbough.....	Kinmundy, Marion county	Clay, Emingham, Fayette, and Marion.
26	Wm. Montgomery..	Moro, 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	P. T. Chapman ....	Vienna, Johnson county..	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pufaski, and Alexander.

## REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	W. W. Damm.....	Grove Hill.
Arizona.....	Artemus Loudon Grow.....	Tombstone.
Arkansas.....	R. J. Laughlin.....	Bentonville.
British Columbia.....	W. W. Northcott.....	Victoria.
California.....	John McMurry.....	Weaverville.
Canada.....	E. D. Parlow.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller.....	Central City.
Connecticut.....	John W. Mix.....	Yalesville.
Cuba.....	Juan B. Hernandez Barreiro.....	Havana.
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. Manpin.....	Boise.
Indiana.....	B. M. Wiloughby.....	Vincennes.
Indian Territory.....	Silas Armstrong.....	Wyandotte.
Ireland.....	Obadiah 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.....	A. T. Stebbins.....	Rochest. r.
Mississippi.....	Frederic Speed.....	Vicksburg.
Missouri.....	Martin Collins.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	George H. Thummel.....	Grand Island.
Nevada.....	Charles E. Mack.....	Virginia.
New Brunswick.....	William A. Dougherty.....	Saint John.
New Hampshire.....	Sewell W. Abbott.....	Wolfboro.
New Jersey.....	Jos. A. Gaskill.....	Mount Holly.
New Mexico.....	John W. Poe.....	Roswell.
New York.....	Wm. D. Critcherson.....	New York.
New Zealand.....	William Beilby.....	Hastings.
North Carolina.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	Asheville.
North Dakota.....	E. George Guthrie.....	Casselton.
Nova Scotia.....	Theo. A. Cossman.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	O. P. Sperra.....	Ravenna.
Oregon.....	W. T. Wright.....	Union.
Pritice Edward Island.....	Henry M. Aitkin.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	E. C. Rothwell.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Newton D. Arnold.....	Providence.
Scotland.....	Colonel Patrick Stirling.....	Kippenross.
South Australia.....	John Trail McLean.....	Adelaide.
South Carolina.....	John F. Ficken.....	Charleston.
South Dakota.....	Oscar S. Gifford.....	Canton.
Tennessee.....	A. V. Warr.....	Rossville.
Texas.....	Geo. Lopas, jr.....	Houston.
Utah.....	A. Scott Chapman.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Delos M. Bacon.....	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia.....	Beverly R. Wellford, jr.....	Richmond.
West Virginia.....	S. D. Engle.....	Middleway.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laffin.....	Milwaukee.
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.....	Haswell C. Clarke.....	Kankakee.
Arizona.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Jonesboro.
Arkansas.....	R. T. Spencer.....	Illioopolis.
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport
California.....	John McLaren.....	Chicago.
Canada.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Colorado.....	L. C. Waters.....	Chicago.
Connecticut.....	Chas. F. Hitchcock.....	Peoria.
Cuba.....	George M. Moulton.....	Chicago.
Delaware.....	William S. Cantrell.....	Benton.
District of Columbia.....	D. M. Browning.....	East St. Louis.
England.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia.
Idaho.....	W. M. Burbank.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	W. B. Wright.....	Elmhurst.
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. Brennan.....	Chicago.
Manitoba.....	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport.
Maryland.....	M. B. Iott.....	Evanston.
Michigan.....	Joseph E. Dyas.....	Paris.
Minnesota.....	Eugene L. Stoker.....	Evanston.
Mississippi.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	George A. Stadler.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	A. B. Ashley.....	LaGrange.
Nebraska.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Nevada.....	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.
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.....	John Johnston.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	Albert B. Wicker.....	Franklin Gr'Ve
Scotland.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
South Carolina.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
South Australia.....	William L. Milligan.....	Ottawa.
South Dakota.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Tennessee.....	Alexander H. Bell.....	Carlinville.
Texas.....	Edward Cook.....	Chicago.
Utah.....	Owen Scott.....	Decatur.
Vermont.....	Hugh D. Hunter.....	Chicago.
Virginia.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	Benton.
West Virginia.....	Charles Reifsnider.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil. W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales.....	R. T. Spencer.....	Illioopolis.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.....	R. T. Spencer.....	Illioopolis.

## 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.....	Nelson.
California.....	George Johnson.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Denver.
Connecticut.....	John H. Barlow.....	Hartford.
Cuba.....	Aurelio Miranda.....	Havana.
Delaware.....	Benj. F. Bartram.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Edward Letchworth.....	London.
Florida.....	W. P. Webster.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	W. A. Wolihin.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	Theo. W. Randall.....	Boise.
Illinois.....	J. H. C. Dill.....	Bloomington.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	Joseph S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland.....	Archibald St. George, D.G. Sec.	Dublin.
Kansas.....	Albert K. Wilson.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Henry B. Grant.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	Richard Lambert.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Stephen Berry.....	Portland.
Manitoba.....	William G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Seren 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.....	Francis E. White.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	Chauncey N. Noteware.....	Carson City.
New Brunswick.....	J. Twining Hartt.....	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.....	Christchurch.
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.
Tasmania.....	John Hamilton.....	Hobart.
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.....	Sydney.
Vermont.....	W. G. Reynolds.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	Geo. W. Carrington.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.....	Charleston.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laffin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	Wm. M. Kuykendall.....	Saratoga.

**PERMANENT MEMBERS.**

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- M.W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P.G.M., Bodley No. 1.  
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, P.G.M., Wade-Barney No. 512.  
M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, P.G.M., Blaney No. 271.  
M.W. Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock, G.M., Temple No. 46.  
R.W. Bro. John C. Baker, P.D.G.M., Waukegan No. 78.  
R.W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P.D.G.M., Central No. 71.  
R.W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P.D.G.M., Centralia No. 201.  
R.W. Bro. George M. Moulton, D.G.M., Covenant No 526.  
R.W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P.S.G.W., Lincoln Park No. 611.  
R.W. Bro. William B. Wright, S.G.W., Effingham No. 149.  
R.W. Bro. William H. Turner, P.J.G.W., Oriental No. 33.  
R.W. Bro. Chester E. Allen, J.G.W., Alpha No. 155.

# Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

**M.W. Bro. DeWitt Clinton Cregier**

*BLANEY LODGE NO. 271*

Died November 19, 1898

**M.W. Bro. James Andrew Hawley**

*FRIENDSHIP LODGE NO. 7*

Died December 30, 1898

**R.W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley**

*BODLEY LODGE NO. 1*

Died March 30, 1899

**R.W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland**

*TRIO LODGE NO. 57*

Died August 15, 1899

**R.W. Bro. Philo Leon Holland, M. D.**

*DEARBORN LODGE NO. 310*

Died March 22, 1899

**Bro. James Clark**

*QUINCY LODGE NO. 296*

Died April 7, 1899

**Rev. Bro. Henry G. Perry**

*ASHLAR LODGE NO. 308*

Died January 16, 1899

**Bro. Charles Parmenter**

*BUNKER HILL LODGE NO. 151*

Died October 2, 1898

# Our Fraternal Dead

## OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

**M.W. Bro. John S. Sumpter**

*Past Grand Master of Arkansas*

Died June 22, 1899

**M.W. Bro. James H. Van Hoose**

*Past Grand Master of Arkansas*

Died May 6, 1899

**M.W. Bro. Henry Clay Tompkins**

*Past Grand Master of Alabama*

Died September 12, 1898

**M.W. Bro. Byron L. Carr**

*Past Grand Master of Colorado*

Died April 22, 1899

**M.W. Bro. Oren Harrison Henry**

*Past Grand Master of Colorado*

Died October 14, 1898

**M.W. Bro. Geo. Edward Wyman**

*Past Grand Master of Colorado*

Died March 16, 1899

**M.W. Bro. Francis L. Childs**

*Past Deputy Grand Master of Colorado*

Died September 27, 1898

**M.W. Bro. Wm. A. McLean**

*Past Grand Master of Florida*

Died August 22, 1898

**M.W. Bro. Henry J. Stewart**

*Past Grand Master of Florida*

Died October 20, 1898

**R.W. Bro. A. L. Williams**

*Past Junior Grand Warden of Florida*

Died September 13, 1898

**M.W. Bro. John Moses Price**

*Past Grand Master of Kansas*

Died October 19, 1898

# Our Fraternal Dead

## OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

**M. W. Bro. Robert C. Jordan**

*Past Grand Master of Nebraska*  
Died January 9, 1899

**R. W. Bro. Wm. R. Bowen**

*Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska*  
Died May 6, 1899

**R. W. Bro. Thos. J. Wilder**

*Past Grand Treasurer and Past Grand Secretary of North Dakota*  
Died October 25, 1898

**M. W. Bro. Lewis Johnstone**

*Past Grand Master of Nova Scotia*  
Died February 1, 1899

**R. W. Bro. Edmund T. Mahon**

*Past Deputy Grand Master of Nova Scotia*  
Died March 8, 1899

**M. W. Bro. Chas. C. Kiefer**

*Past Grand Master of Ohio*  
Died March 12, 1899

**M. W. Bro. Geo. M. Stroud**

*Past Grand Master of Oregon*  
Died April 14, 1899

**R. W. Bro. Henry W. Williams**

*Grand Master of Pennsylvania*  
Died January 25, 1899

**R. W. Bro. Joseph Eichbaum**

*Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania*  
Died April 15, 1899

**M. W. Bro. Archaelaus M. Hughes**

*Past Grand Master of Tennessee*  
Died October 27, 1898

**R. W. Bro. John Ridley Frizzell**

*Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee*  
Died October 6, 1899

**M. W. Bro. John R. Purdie**

*Past Grand Master of Virginia*  
Died November 10, 1898

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:

- THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Ill.
- MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.
- MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.
- THE FREEMASON—Sydney, New South Wales.
- MASONIC TIDINGS—Milwaukee, Wis.
- THE TRESTLE BOARD—408 California street, San Francisco, Cal
- THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN—Somerville, 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, Mich.
- THE FREEMASON AND FEZ—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- MASONIC TOKEN—Portland, Me.
- THE MASONIC REVIEW—Tacoma, Wash.
- SQUARE AND COMPASS—New Orleans, La.
- THE KANSAS FREEMASON—Wichita, Kan.
- MASONIC STANDARD—New York, N. Y.
- MASONIC VOICE AND REVIEW—Cincinnati, O.





# APPENDIX.

## PART I.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN  
CORRESPONDENCE.



# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Last year with what we thought was a full consciousness of the excess of labor which would be required thereby, we reluctantly determined to try the experiment of a topical report with the design of condensing the results of a survey of the yearly widening Masonic field into possibly less than one-half of our customary space. We did not quite succeed in keeping within the limit as to space, and so far as the best results to the Craft are concerned we feel that our failure was still more conspicuous. In the hope that we may do better with our past experience to guide us, we shall again present our report in the topical form, although with the knowledge born of that experience and with no prospect that the extra Masonic activities of life will be less exacting than heretofore, we approach the increased labor entailed by it with an apprehension akin to positive dread.

We shall retain some of the headings of last year's report and among them that of "Tabulated Data," and that these tables shall accomplish their primary purpose—that of preserving unbroken certain historical data respecting grand lodges reviewed, which it is desirable that our own proceedings should contain—it will be necessary that the names of some grand lodges shall appear more than once. To these will be appended the customary tables of general statistics for which we hope to avail ourselves as usual of the labors of the Most Worshipful JESSE B. ANTHONY, of the New York committee, whose report is not yet to hand.

We have held the door open for late comers longer than last year, perhaps too long, with the hope of so minimizing the late arrivals that we might hope to notice them all separately in an *addendum*.

**NECROLOGY.**

At the outset of our work we instinctively turn to see who among the Craftsmen have laid down their working tools during the year to receive heavenly instead of earthly wages. We last year referred to the growing custom of treating these subjects at some length in the addresses of grand masters as lessening in a measure the regrets of correspondence committees at the limitations which forbid their saying all that they feel impelled to say of the work and characteristics of their yoke fellows and others who have passed away. One grand lodge, we notice, has—with what seemed to us rather questionable delicacy—suggested through the report of the committee on address that future grand masters should confine their notices of the dead of other jurisdictions to the simple announcement of the name of the deceased.

**ALABAMA:** This jurisdiction has lost two of its past grand masters, PALMER JOB PILLANS, at eighty-two, and HENRY CLAY TOMPKINS, at fifty-six, both strong men. Brother PILLANS, a native of South Carolina, was a lawyer, a civil engineer, a soldier. He saw service in three wars: in the Seminole War as a lieutenant of South Carolina infantry; in Texas as a major in the regular army of that republic, and in the Civil War as lieutenant-colonel of infantry, in which position his chief service was in the construction of field works about Mobile. For more than forty years he was an earnest and active member of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, occupying the grand east in 1875-76 and 1876-77. Of his service as a reviewer, Past Grand Master ARMSTRONG says:

Brother Pillans was for twenty years chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence of the grand lodge, and his reports have been read with interest, pleasure, and profit throughout the Masonic world, and have received commendation from the most eminent Masonic writers of our day.

As a Mason Brother PILLANS was thoroughly grounded in the old ways and was always the staunch defender of Ancient Craft Masonry. His reports were always interesting, always conservative, always able, and always courteous and fraternal. Age left no mark upon his pages. Reviewing his work for many years we remember our surprise when but recently he disclosed by some casual remark the fact that he whom we had placed in our mental gallery as a man in the prime of later manhood could have had touched four score years.

Brother TOMPKINS, a native of Virginia, and in the Civil War a private and a lieutenant in Virginia regiments, he afterwards taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Alabama, and there won the highest honors of his profession, serving three terms (six years) as attorney-general of the state. He was grand master in

1879 and 1880, and for several years has been chairman of the committee on jurisprudence. Of his personal characteristics Brother ARMSTRONG says:

Brother Tompkins was a strong man from whatever point of view regarded; he was one whom nature had fitted for leadership; wherever fate or his own action might have placed him, he would have been first; he was a man of powerful intellect, broad-minded, a lawyer of great ability, a steadfast friend, a wise counselor, a loyal, devoted Mason; his place among us will not soon be filled.

ARIZONA: This grand lodge loses its senior grand steward, JAMES GUTHRIE SAVAGE, aged sixty. He was a native of Wisconsin, served in a Wisconsin regiment during the Civil War and was afterwards a member of the United States engineer corps. "He was," says Grand Master CREAMER, "a good citizen, a patriotic soldier, and a faithful Mason."—a eulogy, which, though brief, any man might be proud to win.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: The official circle of this grand lodge happily remains unbroken, but it mourns the loss of two past masters, FREDERICK COPE and R. G. PENN, both of Cascade Lodge No. 12.

CALIFORNIA: Here the keen sickle has indeed reaped the bearded grain. The grand master announced the death of Grand Tyler JAMES OGLESBY, aged eighty-seven, who had stood watch over the grand lodge for thirty-four years: of Past Senior Grand Warden GEORGE HINES, at sixty-three; of FRANCIS ELLSWORTH BAKER, past grand orator, at fifty-nine, and Past Master GEORGE LORD, aged ninety-seven years and seven months, who had past seventy years in the service of the craft, and whom the grand master thought to be possibly the oldest Mason in the United States. There were, however, three at least then living who were older than he: Bro. ADNA TREAT, of Denver, Colo., at one hundred and two; Bro. JAMES CLARK, of our own lodge—Quincy No. 296—whom we buried last spring and who, had he lived until the present month (July), would have rounded out his century of existence, and a brother in Connecticut, whose name we cannot now recall, whose neighbors were claiming for him priority over Brother CLARK at the time the latter died.

In addition to those named by the grand master, the chairman of the committee on correspondence, at the close of his report, chronicles the death of Past Senior Grand Warden LOUIS COHN, "a pioneer citizen and Mason, an enthusiastic believer in the aims and purposes of Freemasonry."

Grand Tyler OGLESBY was a native of Ireland and was made a Mason before coming to this country. Brother BAKER, who was grand orator in 1897, was a native of Michigan, was for four years district

attorney of his adopted county, later a member of the California legislature, and held other public trusts within the gift of his fellow citizens.

CANADA: In this jurisdiction death made sad inroads during the year, taking DANIEL SPRY, past grand master; GEORGE C. DAVIS and GEORGE INGLIS, past junior grand wardens; WILLIAM MCKAY and D. H. HUNTER, past district deputy grand masters; F. J. RASTRICK, past grand superintendent of works; E. E. LOOSLEY, past grand sword bearer, and GEORGE RISK, past grand steward.

Past Grand Master SPRY, whose active Masonic life covered a period of thirty-nine years, was a man of great uprightness and directness of purpose and his magnetic individuality elicited from Grand Master GIBSON the high compliment that only those in opposition to him could fully appreciate it.

COLORADO: This jurisdiction mourns the loss of JOHN W. WIDDERFIELD, who was deputy grand master in 1883 and reached the age of seventy-two. A native of Virginia, he held many positions of trust and responsibility in Colorado. He was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution and at the time of his death was the chairman of the board of county commissioners of Los Animas county. Grand Master TUCKER pays a high tribute to his character as a man and Mason.

CONNECTICUT: For so old a grand lodge as this, its records disclose a singular immunity from fatality during the year, only one death in its membership being chronicled, that of WASHINGTON L. MORGAN, who was made a Mason in 1856. For many years he was in attendance on the grand lodge, and had been a member of the auditing committee since 1892.

DELAWARE: This jurisdiction mourns the loss of Past Deputy Grand Master JOSEPH E. LANK, Past Junior Grand Warden JOHN H. B. MUSTARD, and Past Master CHARLES E. BAIRD.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The death roll includes the names of PETER N. HOVE, past deputy grand master, whose funeral services were conducted by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, at his home in Maryland—with the assent of the grand master of that jurisdiction—and who must have reached a good old age, as he was master of St. John's Lodge No. 11 as early as 1857. JOHN J. BEALL, past senior grand warden; JOSEPH E. RAWLINGS, past junior grand warden, and seven past masters.

ENGLAND: The English Craft have met with a great loss in the death of the EARL OF LATHAM, provincial grand master of West Lancashire, and *pro* grand master of the Grand Lodge of England.

Lord LATHAM became a Mason while a student at Oxford and cultivated Masonry assiduously from that time on. He was master of two lodges successively in West Lancashire, grand warden of the grand lodge, and at the time the Prince of Wales came to the grand east, was provincial grand master of West Lancashire, a position which he retained through life. When the Prince of Wales was installed he selected Lord LATHAM to be deputy grand master, and of his subsequent service deputy grand master, the EARL OF AMHERST says:

His ruling in grand lodge gave unlimited satisfaction to the brethren who are in the habit of attending our meetings. He was prompt and firm in his decisions, as behooved one who occupied the chair of deputy grand master. He knew the Masonic law and could see the merits of the case, and his invariable courtesy obtained the respect even of those brethren from whose views he differed. Time passed on yet, and upon the decease of Lord Carnarvon, our brother, Lord Lathom, was called to the next highest post to the office of grand master, namely, to that of most worshipful pro grand master. In that high position he performed his duties in that admirable way which made us all feel that, under his presidency, we had a brother who was worthy to be the *alter ego* of the most worshipful grand master. Five times, also, did our brother take the chair at the festivals of those great charities, which are the boast and pride of our order, and on each of those occasions his taking the chair was celebrated by an enormous increase in the funds of the institutions. Brethren, I think you will agree with me that his lordship always discharged the duties of this important office in a manner that rendered him worthy to hold the office of pro grand master, an office which always should be filled well. Brethren, it is not only as a Mason that I speak to you of Lord Lathom. If it be true that *Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est*, Lord Lathom had a share of that merit, and that praise applied equally to him in that office he held outside these walls as "Whip" in the House of Lords, and passing on to the office of Lord Chamberlain, much work fell inevitably on Lord Lathom's shoulders in the outer world, and he discharged his duties in a manner which satisfied the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the members of the royal family. Most of the work of the jubilee festivals fell on his shoulders, and I think it cannot be calculated how large and vast that work was, but he brought to the work a calm and solid judgment and a charm of courtesy of manner that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Those who had the privilege of knowing the late Lady Lathom and him in private life will not soon forget that devoted couple: of them it may be truly said: "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives and"—happily I think of them—"in death they were not long divided."

The grand lodge adopted resolutions highly eulogistic of his personality and labors.

FLORIDA: Death has been busy in the Land of Flowers, calling to himself Past Grand Masters WILLIAM A. MCLEAN and HARVEY J. STEWART; Past Junior Grand Warden ALFRED L. WILLIAMS, and Past

Grand Sword Bearer E. A. WILSON. Brother STEWART was the senior past grand master and had done long and good service on the committee on jurisprudence.

GEORGIA: In this jurisdiction Past Deputy Grand Master WILLIAM ABRAHAM LOVE and no fewer than twenty-four past masters had exchanged earthly labors for heavenly rest. Brother LOVE became a Mason in the same year that he graduated in medicine, and for fifty years he reflected credit upon both the profession and the fraternity. For the last twenty-seven years of his life he was a teacher of medicine, holding the chair of physiology in his college at Atlanta, and was president of its faculty at the time of his death. For as many years he had served the Craft on the jurisprudence committee of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. Those of us who met him in the Masonic Congress at Chicago in 1893 will not forget his striking personality, his commanding figure, his courtly manners, his fraternal spirit, his elegant diction, his quaint—and when he was presiding temporarily over the congress his archaic—forms of speech, all bespeaking both the gentleman and the Mason of the olden time.

The eulogies pronounced upon him in grand lodge were all pervaded by an unwonted tenderness as though the speakers had at least for the moment caught the impress of a most striking feature of his character.

IDAHO: The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master ISIDORE S. WEILER, who was also prominent in state and municipal affairs, having served in the territorial legislature and as the first state senator from the district of his residence; of Grand Secretary CHARLES COBURN STEVENSON, whose demise was chronicled in our last report, and JAMES H. BUSH, past junior grand warden, and a pioneer citizen and Mason.

The loss to Idaho and to the fraternity at large suffered in the death of Grand Secretary STEVENSON is a great one, and his passing seems cruelly untimely. He was only thirty-six years of age, and began to write reports on Masonic correspondence when only twenty-seven, soon winning the reputation of an able and conscientious writer thoroughly infused with the fraternal spirit.

IOWA: The grand master reports the decease of SAMUEL C. DUNN, past grand treasurer, in his sixty-fourth year, widely known and highly esteemed among the Craftsmen.

KANSAS: This jurisdiction mourns the loss of two past grand masters, JOHN M. PRICE and HENRY C. COOK, the former just entering upon his seventieth year, the latter fifty-five.

Brother PRICE, the senior past grand master of Masons in Kansas at the time of his death, was a native of Kentucky, and although



denied by his circumstances the benefits of an academic education he was admitted into the then more exclusive circle of men who were permitted to practice the profession of law in the courts of his native state, before he was twenty years of age, and was elected commonwealth attorney only two years later, and four years afterward, in 1855, was re-elected. But Kansas had become the battling ground of two diverse civilizations, and in 1858, before the completion of his second term, he left for the struggling territory and settled in Atchison where he spent the remainder of his long, useful, active life.

From the time he entered the grand lodge in 1866 until his health failed, some four or five years before his death, he was a most assiduous worker in Masonry. He was elected to the grand east in 1871. He did a mountain of labor in his profession in public affairs, in Masonry, in business, accumulating three large fortunes and losing them all. "The world to him was an open door for hard work and beneficence," says his eulogist, Past Grand Master GUTHRIE, who summed it all up in a brief sentence that any man might be proud to deserve for his epitaph: "His life was a benediction, and he died an honest man."

Bro. HENRY CLAY COOK, a native of Pennsylvania, was made a Mason in Delavan Lodge No. 156, in Illinois, in 1864. Later he became a charter member of Tazewell Lodge No. 586, at Delavan, and served two years as its senior warden before removing to Kansas in 1876. He entered the Grand Lodge of Kansas in 1881, and was elected grand master in 1887. After his service in the grand east he served on important committees until he accepted the position of cashier in the Bank of Vinita, Indian Territory, several years ago. He was a soldier in an Illinois regiment in the Civil War, and after moving to Kansas served the county of Labette as clerk of its district court, and later served a term in the Kansas legislature, and was held in such esteem in Oswego, the city of his former home, that although he had been for several years a non-resident the business houses were all closed during the hour of his funeral and the citizens gathered in great numbers at the services.

LOUISIANA: This grand lodge reports the decease of its oldest past officer, Past Senior Grand Warden S. M. HART, who was elected to that office in 1852: of the Rev. WILLIAM THOMAS DICKINSON DALZELL, past district deputy grand master, and a very zealous and industrious worker; of DUKE S. HAYES, past district deputy grand master, and sixteen past masters.

MAINE: This grand lodge loses three of its members—Past Senior Grand Warden ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, an attendant upon the grand lodge for twenty-six consecutive years, and sixty-four years of age,

and two present masters, one of whom was accidentally shot while deer hunting, at the early age of thirty-three.

MANITOBA: Here ALBERT H. VAN ETTEN, past district deputy grand master, and JOSEPH HURSELT, past grand steward, had passed on before.

MASSACHUSETTS: This venerable grand lodge loses one of the best known Masons in its jurisdiction in the person of CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, past deputy grand master. He was also widely known among Masons throughout the country through his connection with the Scottish Rite, in whose councils he was long prominent. He was prominent in politics, a member of the New Hampshire legislature and later a member of that of Massachusetts. He was United States district attorney under Buchanan's administration, and was for many years United States commissioner.

Brother WOODBURY was corresponding grand secretary from 1862 to 1868 inclusive, and deputy grand master in 1869, 1870, and 1871. In the appreciative memorial presented by R.W. Bro. S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE, from which these facts are taken, we are surprised to find—and in the same paragraph—the statement that Brother WOODBURY never held office in the lodge. Perhaps nothing could give a better idea of his prominence and of the general esteem in which he was held among the brethren than that he should hold both these offices unquestioned when the Massachusetts constitutions declare that no brother shall be eligible to either of them "unless he be a past master of a subordinate lodge, under the jurisdiction of some grand lodge, or has heretofore held one of the aforesaid offices in this grand lodge."

Of his real field of labor, Brother THORNDIKE says:

"It will be observed that Brother WOODBURY rarely held any office that called for familiarity with what is sometimes styled, not quite adequately, the "work" of Freemasonry. The true work of Freemasonry was for him something quite apart from its ritual. Of this ritual it may be doubted whether he ever had actual verbal knowledge in any of the degrees. But he had something better than that, a devotion to the spirit of Freemasonry and a belief in the beneficent results which it is fitted and destined to accomplish. Of its history, its legends, its traditions, and its literature he was a constant student, and his extensive acquaintance with these subjects was evidenced in numerous speeches and writings. He was, besides, from his legal and business training, a valued and useful adviser in the practical affairs of the institution."

MICHIGAN: This jurisdiction laments the loss of Past Grand Master DANIEL STRIKER, at the age of sixty-three, and of Past Grand Secretary FOSTER PRATT, at seventy-five.

Brother STRIKER'S Masonic life covered a period of more than forty years, forty years of zealous work. He was widely known and honored through his connection with bodies, national in their scope, composed of Masons. He held many positions of trust and honor within the gift of his fellow-citizens, the most important of which was secretary of state, and won to a striking degree the affection of all with whom he came in contact.

Bro. FOSTER PRATT, like Brother STRIKER, was a native of New York, and came to Michigan in 1856. He was four years surgeon of a Michigan regiment in the Civil War; was eminent in his profession; served in the Michigan legislature; was mayor of his adopted city, Kalamazoo, and was for twelve years trustee and president of the asylum for the insane at that city. He was for several years editor of the *Freemason*, a monthly Masonic magazine, and was the author of the first historical sketch of "Early Masonry in Michigan." His material monument is the first Michigan "Blue Book," the fruit of three years labor as chairman of the committee on revision of the Masonic laws of the jurisdiction. We remember the report with which the revised code was submitted as one of great clearness and ability. He has another and enduring monument in the loving remembrance of Michigan Masons.

MINNESOTA: The last surviving founder of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota passed away during the year. CHARLES T. STEARNS a native of Massachusetts, who was senior grand warden in 1855 and who died at New Orleans, La., at the ripe old age of ninety-two. He left Minnesota in 1864 and in 1866 went into business at Mobile and for twelve years following was register of the United States land office. He entered the convention which formed the Grand Lodge of Minnesota as junior warden of Cataract Lodge No. 168, of St. Anthony, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

MISSISSIPPI: This grand lodge mourns for one of her noblest and best beloved, Past Grand Master WILLIAM G. PAXTON, aged sixty years. His death brings to us who never saw him a real sense of bereavement for ever since we read the beautiful words—which to us, seemed to sound the depths of possible Masonic affection—addressed to him by Past Grand Master FREDERICK SPEED when the latter installed him as grand master in 1889, we have felt a close personal interest in him and his concerns.

He was a man of broad sympathies, active in every good work, and his life was a constant beneficence. At the time of his death and for many years he was president of the Mississippi branch of the Red Cross and of the Vicksburg-Howard Association, and was a pillar of strength in the relief work during the yellow fever epidemics of 1878 and 1897, the former of which nearly cost him his life.

The Mississippi proceedings contained eloquent eulogiums by Past Grand Masters BARKLEY, MURRY, BURKITT, DELAP, MILLER, ROANE, RILEY, MCCOOL, COBB, SAVERY, STONE and SPEED, by Grand Secretary POWER and Past Master J. G. BABIN. From the beautiful words of Brother SPEED his closest friend, we quote the following, which is no less a eulogy on Masonry than on the beloved dead:

“From the time when I heard him knock at that door asking that he might share in the lights, rights, and benefits of Masonry, until I cast the sprig of accacia into his open grave, our lives ran in parallel lines, but no two men were more diverse than he and I in our dispositions or seemed less likely to be united in bonds of indissoluble friendship. Both of us fresh from opposing sides in contending armies, from whose battlefields the smoke had scarcely lifted, differing in politics, in our church preferences, in associations, educated in different schools of thought, regarding men and measures from a different standpoint, both contentious to a degree, for our own opinions: while discussing everything in morals, politics, and religion, not one word ever came between us in all these years. Who gave to me this friend, this companion, this brother, who came to be and remained all these years a part of my own consciousness, who when he asked for a part in the rights and benefits conferred in this Lodge, asked for and received a part in my own life, became a part of myself—but Freemasonry. There is not the slightest probability that we would have ever come together, but for the tie which was sealed upon the blessed book which lies upon yonder altar. Freemasonry has given much to me, much that I value as a pearl without price, but the gift that I most esteem, that I have received from it, was WILLIAM GALLATIN PAXTON.”

The grand master noted also in his address the decease of JAMES H. GUNNING, past junior grand warden, and of our own lamented CREGIER, to whose memory we find the following appreciative tablet:

WHEN THE ANGEL CAME AND SUMMONED

DEWITT CLINTON CREGIER,

TO PASS OUT THROUGH THE

EAST GATE,

HE TERMINATED THE EARTHLY CAREER OF ONE

WHO WAS GREATLY BELOVED BY HIS FRIENDS

AND HONORED BY HIS FELLOW CITIZENS,

A GREAT WARM-BEARTED MAN

AND FAITHFUL CRAFTSMAN

WHOSE MEMORY IS GRATEFULLY COMMEMORATED

BY HIS BRETHREN OF MISSISSIPPI.

TO WHOM HE RENDERED INVALUABLE SERVICE DURING THE  
GREAT EPIDEMIC OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT.

A PAST GRAND MASTER OF ILLINOIS

AND GRAND REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS GRAND LODGE FOR  
MANY YEARS, AND AN EX-MAYOR OF CHICAGO, AS WELL AS A

DISTINGUISHED ENGINEER.

HIS LIFE WAS ONE OF NOBLE SERVICE TO HIS FELLOWS

AND WORTHY OF BEING HELD UP FOR IMITATION OF

ALL WHO LOVE THAT WHICH IS GRAND, PURE, AND GOOD.

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BORN IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1829.

LAI'D DOWN HIS WORKING TOOLS, NOVEMBER 9, 1898.

**MONTANA:** A special communication of the grand lodge on the 25th of April, 1898, buried JAMES R. BOYCE, SR., who was grand master in 1871-73, and the seventh in the line of Montana's grand masters to go over to the majority. He was a native of Kentucky, was in his eighty-first year at the time of his death, and had been fifty-eight years a Mason, always a leader among the Craftsmen, a wise counselor, and an impressive ritualist. He was present at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Montana and installed its first grand officers; and although not then a member of the grand lodge, he deserves, as Grand Secretary HEDGES justly says, by every consideration to be ranked as one of the fathers of Masonry in Montana.

**NEBRASKA:** The grand master announced the death of Past Junior Grand Warden HENRY K. KERMAN, who presided in the south at the preceding annual communication, then suffering with what proved to be a fatal illness. He died at Macon, Illinois, beloved by his brethren and regretted by all who knew him.

We learn unofficially of another great loss suffered by Nebraska in the death of Grand Secretary WILLIAM ROBERTS BOWEN, who had filled that office for twenty-six years and was a model officer. He was a member of the Masonic Congress at Chicago in 1893, and impressed that body with the earnestness and ability with which he enforced his views. We were his debtor for courtesies received when we renewed our acquaintance at Omaha last year, a debt which must remain uncanceled, but also unforgotten. He was a native of Pennsylvania, a lieutenant of cavalry in the Civil War, and died in his sixty-third year.

**NEW BRUNSWICK:** Death has been busy in this jurisdiction, claiming Past Deputy Grand Master J. HENRY LEONARD, for many years and until recently the representative of Illinois near his grand lodge, at the age of sixty-four—a good citizen, genial, kind-hearted, active in all civic and religious duties, his loss deeply regretted by all who knew him: Past Senior Grand Warden GEORGE TODD, who won general regard by many deserving qualities, and died at the ripe age of eighty-six: Past Grand Director of Ceremonies H. V. COOPER, whose best work was given to his own lodge and who was particularly effective in the rendition of the ritual, and four other past masters, including the Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, premier of New Brunswick, who won and retained the confidence of the people of the province by his integrity, fairness of judgment and equal consideration towards supporters and opponents.

**NEW JERSEY:** While death happily passed over all the officers and past elective officers of the grand lodge the obituary roll includes forty past masters, among them the Rev. GUSTAVUS M. MURRAY, past

grand chaplain. This list would seem unduly large for a jurisdiction having within it only one hundred and sixty-nine lodges, were it not that the grand lodge of New Jersey is ripe in years. This was its one hundred and twelfth annual communication. If the ages of the deceased were given we doubt not that many of them would be found to have lived beyond their three score years and ten.

NEW SOUTH WALES: This young grand lodge—young in its independent existence—lost during the year Past Grand Master JAMES HUNT, aged seventy-two, and Past Deputy Grand Master NICHOLAS HOPSON, aged sixty-five. No history of Brother HUNT'S Masonic labors appears in the proceedings. Among the tributes paid to Brother HOPSON upon the announcement of his death was one by R.W. Bro. J. C. REMINGTON, one of the oldest Masonic friends of the deceased, who thoughtfully said:

“Although Brother Hopson had not reached the full span of human life, he had reached a good old age, and he died full of honor, and has left behind him an example to masonry which younger Masons might well follow, because he was not like too many in the Craft, who, as soon as they attain the higher positions, think that their duties to Masonry are then at an end, and discontinue their attendance both at grand lodge and their private lodges. We scarcely met in grand lodge without seeing our deceased brother in his place, and those who visited other lodges must have noticed his familiar face, especially at installation meetings, where he was often called upon to be the presiding officer.”

NEW YORK: Of the dead of this jurisdiction so officially connected with the grand lodge as to win special mention in the proceedings, ANTHONY YEOMAN, GEORGE C. HUBBARD, and ALFRED B. GUION were past district deputy grand masters; STEPHEN H. TYNG, past grand chaplain; AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, past grand Steward; LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., representative of Nova Scotia near the Grand Lodge of New York, and DANIEL LORD, a member, and ROSWELL P. FLOWER, the chairman of the standing committee on hall and asylum fund. Among this number those holding positions within the gift of the government or of their fellow-citizens were Brother YEOMAN, a typical old New Yorker, for many years the superintendent of the New York postoffice; Brother HUBBARD, an eminent physician, who was for many years the head of the board of health of Richmond county; Brother PETERS, a native of Nova Scotia, who at the time of his death was president of the Burrough of Manhattan, and Brother FLOWER was but recently governor of the Empire state. Beginning life as a poor boy on a farm he died a multi-millionaire and an acknowledged leader in the financial world. Of the uses to which he devoted his great wealth, the appropriate committee say:

“He loved money not for what it is, but for what it does. Charitable and munificent, he gave away thousands of dollars. A church

in his native town, a hospital in his adopted city, a chapel attached to St. Thomas' Church, of which he died an honored warden; gifts of thousands to Cornell University, of the executive committee of the board of trustees of which, at the time of his death, he was the chairman, are but few of his many benefactions. He was also chairman of the standing committee of our Masonic hall and asylum fund, and ever ready to give counsel and assistance in the administration of this sacred trust "

**NEW ZEALAND:** This grand lodge mourns the loss of Past Master HUGO OTTO LIPPERT, a member of the board of general purposes, in which capacity and in his own lodge he did much useful and unselfish work in the interest of the Craft and of the grand lodge.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** The official circle of this grand lodge happily remains unbroken, out of the death of Bro. JOHN H. MILLS the founder of the Oxford Orphan Asylum is reported and the grand lodge honors his memory by the publication of his portrait and setting apart a tablet page suitably inscribed. Grand Master MOORE says of him:

It is proper, and my pleasure, to speak particularly of him, for the reason that for the last thirty years he has been a leading spirit in every move in this grand jurisdiction that tended to alleviate suffering, bring to the face of the orphan the smile of joy and gladness, and brush away with the hand of tenderness and brotherly love the widow's tear. He it was who first drafted the resolution that made the Oxford Orphan Asylum; he it was who first superintended the children under its care, and he it is who first lives in the grateful memories of the orphan who has been sheltered and protected under its charitable roof.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Here death found a shining mark, taking Past Grand Master WILLIAM H. BEST in the very prime of life, only in his forty-eighth year at the time of his decease. He was one of the best known Masons in the state, having been in attendance on the territorial Grand Lodge of Dakota before the division and on every communication of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota. He had a strong mind, a clear head, and left his impress on the jurisprudence of his grand lodge.

**NOVA SCOTIA:** Meeting with official ranks unbroken this grand lodge had lost during the year Past Masters ROBERT A. WALKER, J. N. S. MARSHALL, JOHN OVERY, JAMES H. PALMITER, WILLIAM H. GIBSON, Rev. SIMON GIBBONS, and Dr. CHARLES GRAY, most of whose names were familiar and some as household words in that body.

**OREGON:** Time has dealt gently with this grand lodge, its official circle, past and present, being unbroken save by the loss of SAMUEL HUGHES, past junior grand warden and past grand treasurer. He had been a constant attendant on the annual communications for many years, and his counsels were highly valued.



PENNSYLVANIA: The dark angel passed entirely over this grand lodge during the year whose proceedings are under review, but called the grand master, HENRY W. WILLIAMS, within a month of his installation on St. John's Day. He died at Philadelphia while in attendance upon the supreme court of the state, of which he was one of the justices.

His Masonic life extended over more than forty years, and notwithstanding the demands of professional duties had been a conspicuously active one. He had served the grand lodge in various capacities by appointment and election since 1881.

He had been in judicial life continuously for thirty-three years, twenty-two years on the bench of the court of common pleas and eleven years on the supreme bench. Had he lived three years more he would have become the chief justice of the supreme court, by virtue of seniority of commission, and the fourth chief justice who has been grand master of Masons in Pennsylvania. Added to his judicial labors, he was one of the seven commissioners appointed in 1876 to revise the constitution of the state.

He stood equally high and was equally active in the councils of his church, in which he was an elder, and was frequently elected to take part in the presbytery and synod, was sent as a delegate to the pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh in 1877, and stood elected as a principal delegate from the general assembly of the Presbyterian churches in the United States to the seventh general council of the "alliance of the reformed churches throughout the world, holding the Presbyterian system," to be held in Washington this year.

These were some of the activities which filled to the full measure the life which closed in its sixty-ninth year. He was buried at Wellsboro by the grand lodge.

At the quarterly communication in March, when his death was announced, impressive eulogies, from which the above sketch is mainly drawn, were pronounced by Acting Grand Master GEORGE E. WAGNER, Past Grand Masters MICHAEL ARNOLD and WILLIAM J. KELLY, the latter the immediate predecessor of Grand Master WILLIAMS and his closest social companion for the last six years, who paid the deceased the supreme compliment of saying that he realized, in his judgment, the highest type of manhood.

QUEBEC: The grand master announced the death of Past Masters E. A. PFEIFFER, ISAAC B. FUTVOYE, F. T. THOMAS, and HOPE SEWELL, and Past District Deputy Grand Master E. N. COPELAND, representative of Connecticut near the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

**RHODE ISLAND:** In 1897 Rhode Island lost Past Deputy Grand Master GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER, at the early age of fifty-two. His death occurred while he was abroad at Katroyk, Holland. He was deputy grand master in 1881, but having been appointed United States justice during his term he declined further service as a grand officer, but served on several committees, among them the special committee to revise the constitution and prepare the new monitor recently published. "In all matters pertaining to the ritual, symbolism, history and jurisprudence of Freemasonry," says the grand master, "he was a reliable authority, having few equals and no superiors in this country." The sacred roll also bears the names of thirteen past masters the average age of whom was sixty-four years. Six of them were over seventy and three of them over eighty, the youngest thirty-one. These figures illustrate again the fact spoken of under New Jersey that in those grand lodges whose history runs back a century or more, even if the jurisdiction be small, there is always an abundance of bearded grain before the sickle of the tireless reaper.

In 1898 THOMAS VINCENT, past grand master, passed over to the farther shore aged sixty-one. His accession to the grand east was in 1881, and he was re-elected in 1882. Ill health had of recent years debarred him from that intercourse with his Masonic brethren which would have been a delight on both sides.

Again the list of past masters deceased is a long one, numbering fourteen, ranging in age from thirty to eighty-one, the average being a little under fifty-eight years.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Two veterans have passed away in this jurisdiction, Past Grand Master WILLIAM K. BLAKE, and District Deputy Grand Master RICHARD S. PORCHER, the former at seventy-six and the latter in his seventy-third year.

Brother BLAKE was grand master in 1870 and declined a re-election in 1871. "As an educator, legislator, college trustee, citizen, Mason, and Christian gentleman, he met every duty that came upon him, winning by his calm judgment, his sagacity and his strong practical common sense, the confidence and esteem of all men with whom he came in contact."

Brother PORCHER is thus spoken of in his memorial:

Personally, Brother PORCHER was affable and courteous to all, dignified, yet modest in his demeanor, a fine conversationalist, and eloquent upon subjects that touched his heart. He was a devoted husband and father, a kind neighbor, a warm hearted sympathizing friend.

As a man, he was learned, zealous, and active. Though lenient toward the failures and mistakes of others, he was a strict constructionalist and knew his ritual by heart, *verbatim et literatim*. No labor

was too arduous, no distance too great, no difficulty too perplexing for him too undertake in service of Masonry. As a citizen he was loyal to his country, serving her well in peace and war.

His engaging qualities seem to have won in a peculiar degree the love of his brethren, and to have fully warranted the statement: "His is the record of a beautiful life."

TASMANIA: The one great bereavement of this young grand lodge since its proceedings last came under our notice is the death of Grand Master EDWARD OWEN GIBLIN, M.D., which occurred December 27, 1895, at the early age of forty-six. His death was from sunstroke—which at that season of the year seems very strange to us in these northern latitudes—on the range of the Tasmanian Rifle Association in the annual shooting matches of which he was participating. His remains were given a Masonic military burial, his body being carried on a gun carriage and the usual volleys fired over his grave. All branches of the colonial and municipal governments were represented and the people turned out *en masse*. This great wave of popular respect seems to be fully explained by the remark of Archdeacon BUTLER, of St. David's Cathedral, where the deceased was wont to worship, when he asked: "Who would wish for a more noble entombment than that the turf upon his grave should be kept green by the tears of God's poor?"

The following gives some idea of the variety of service for which the people found the need of our deceased brother's trained mind and hand:

"Much of his time—of recent years particularly—has been devoted to public matters. He had been an active member of the hospital board and an honorary surgeon to the general hospital for some years; also health officer of the city, a member of the council of the university, a director of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and a member of the central board of health and the metropolitan drainage board, in the operations of which he took the deepest interest. The volunteer and defense movement had in him a strong supporter, and at the time of his death he held the position of surgeon-major in the T.R.R. Latterly he had personally gone in greatly for rifle shooting, and had rapidly gained a position in the first ranks of the marksmen of the colony, as his records at the shooting matches of the last year or two show. He represented the district of South Hobart in the House of Assembly from May, 1891, to December, 1893, in which capacity he showed a thorough comprehension of the important matters coming before the legislature. He had already been asked and had consented to come forward for the first vacancy of a Hobart seat in the legislative council."

TENNESSEE: This grand lodge mourns the loss of Past Grand Master ARCHELAUS M. HUGHES, at eighty-seven; JOHN RIDLEY FRIZZILL, past grand secretary, in his thirty-seventh year, and BENJAMIN FREDERICK DUGGAN, past grand Chaplain, at seventy-seven.

Past Grand Master HUGHES, the noblest Roman of them all and one of the sturdiest of men, was a native of North Carolina; came to Tennessee a boy of seventeen; taught school and afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years before he took up the study of law, although he was thirty-five or thirty-six years old before he was admitted to the bar he won high honors in his profession. He was three times elected attorney-general, was on the circuit bench for four years and for four more was United States district attorney. He was three times grand master of Tennessee, and at the time of his death was the oldest Mason, the oldest past grand master and the oldest past grand high priest in the jurisdiction. He had been a Mason for over sixty-one years, and had attended every meeting of the grand lodge except one in forty-four years, the exception being the annual communication of 1898, when he was too feeble to be present. His memorialist, Past Grand Master WILLIAMSON, says of him.

In 1861, when the war cloud was lowering and dark, and everything pointed to the most dire and dreadful consequences, Brother Hughes joined with other Masons in Tennessee in a circular letter to the Masons of Tennessee to use their utmost endeavor to avert the impending storm, and if that could not be done to let Masonic principles prevail in all they did.

Brother Hughes and some of the others who joined in said circular took different sides in said struggle when it did come. Among those who took a prominent part in the cause of the South was Past Grand Master James McCallum, who also joined in said circular.

When the war was over Brothers Hughes and McCallum both came back to the Grand Lodge and worked together as if there had never been a difference, and when Brother McCallum died Brother Hughes delivered the eulogy over him at the Grand Lodge of Sorrow, at the meeting in 1890.

Grand and noble old man, he played a prominent part in the walks of life and played it well. He met the responsibilities and demands upon him as a strong man always does, with fortitude and uprightness, and was always ready and willing to do his duty, and was ready and prepared to bear his part of the burdens necessary for the advancement and welfare of his country and society.

UTAH: Utah loses Past Grand Master EDMUND PELTON JOHNSON, in his sixty-sixth year, and Past Senior Grand Warden STEPHEN SMITH SCHRAMM in his seventy-first year. Brother JOHNSON was grand master in 1876. He was a native of New York, studied law at odd hours while engaged in mercantile business in Elkhorn, Wis., and later continued the study of his profession at Kewanee, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1864. He was mayor of Corinne for two terms; afterwards went to Idaho for a time and was there a member of the Idaho territorial legislature; returned to Utah and was probate judge of Box Elder county and afterwards recorder.

Brother SCHRAMM held no public position, although he was among the best of citizens, a steadfast defender of political and religious

liberty, and led a happy, clean, and upright life, beloved of all within and without the fraternity in which he was ever an enthusiast. He too was a native of New York, but his youth and early manhood were passed on the Western Reserve of Ohio. The portraits of both the deceased accompany their memorials which come from the strong loving hand of Grand Secretary DUEHL, and are both strong faces, and to be pointed to with pride by any Mason.

VERMONT: Vermont mourns the loss of three past senior grand deacons, JAMES HALLOWAY and JOHN WESLEY STOWELL, both in their sixty-third year, and NORMAN B. LOOMIS, age not given. Brother HALLOWAY was also a past district deputy grand master. In civil life he was for several years and until failing health compelled his resignation, deputy collector and inspector in the customs service at St. Albans.

VICTORIA: The proceedings disclose the death of H. J. L. BATTEN, past junior grand warden, and C. R. EAGLE, past president of the board of benevolence, but no particulars are given. The grand secretary was instructed to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Eagle.

VIRGINIA: The hand of death has been laid heavily on this jurisdiction, removing four past grand masters, WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO, JOHN PATERSON FITZGERALD, WILLIAM F. DRINKARD, and JOHN R. PURDIE.

Brother PURDIE, whose father (JOHN H. PURDIE) became grand master of Virginia in 1819, was grand master in 1844-46, and died from age and infirmity in his ninetieth year at the Masonic Home of Virginia, where he had accepted an invitation to become its guest. He had outlived all of his cotemporaries, but was a regular and faithful attendant on grand lodge until old age and feebleness prevented. His memorial says of his life:

Few lives extending to this long period have been as singularly pure and lovely, as free from blame and as full of usefulness. Belonging to a profession whose work confines itself to a limited area, and is little noted by the general public, the great worth and merit of this beloved brother yet extended far beyond the limits of the country physician. Wherever known his worth was highly appreciated and he stood in the front rank of the profession.

Brother TALIAFERRO (pronounced *Tolliver*) died at seventy-seven. Virginia born, he was educated at William and Mary, and Harvard; was an officer and rose to the rank of major during the Mexican War; was afterwards major-general of Virginia state troops, and was in command at Harper's Ferry during the JOHN BROWN raid. In the Civil War he rose from a colonelcy to the rank of major-general in the confederate army and left a record for conspicuous gallantry. He represented his constituency many sessions in the general assembly

of Virginia, both before and after the war of 1861-65. He was also elected judge of his county and held many honorary positions, and his many-sided life was pure and clean. He was grand master in 1874-76.

Brother DRINKARD, who died in his seventy-third year, was grand master in 1886-88. He was born in Virginia and trained in the old-field schools of his native county until he was twelve, and at fourteen went to Washington and was for some time employed as proof reader on the old *Congressional Globe*. He afterwards acquired control of a newspaper at Fairmont, W. Va., and thereafter his life was devoted to journalism, with the exception of four years during the war as captain in the ordnance department of the confederacy. At the close of the war he became editorially connected with the *Richmond Dispatch*, and continued a member of its staff up to the time of his death. He was a very modest man, diffident before public assemblies, although strong when roused, but under the surface he led a very active life. He was gentle, kind, forbearing, and his beautiful private life won all who knew him and held them with the strongest ties.

Brother DRINKARD was grand master in 1886-88. He was chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence from 1876 until he died, and he wrote all the reports until his health failed. They were always able, devoted to the support of the old ways, and in them was reflected the same qualities which made Brother DRINKARD'S private life so attractive, winning for him a regard on the part of the guild, unique for its tenderness, and finding unanimous voice when the days of his weary illness came. It is not too much to say that Brother DRINKARD'S courtesy and forbearance has stayed many a pen from hot and hasty words, and that their influence for good has not spent its force.

Brother FITZGERALD, who died when he had just entered on his sixty-first year, was a native of Virginia, a lawyer by profession, and practiced with marked success and distinction from early manhood through life, with the exception of four years of service in the confederate army. In the military service he rose from a captaincy to the rank of colonel. His regiment constituted a part of the brigade and later of the division commanded by General TALIAFERRO, and like his superior he won marked distinction on many of the hardest fought fields of Virginia. Of their association on the field his memorial says:

The near association of comradeship between these two congenial spirits ripened into a friendship of peculiarly close and tender affection, increasing in tenacity and strength during all their subsequent lives. It is a notable coincidence that both of these lamented brethren were reserved for the highest honors in the gift of the Craft, and the one preceded the other to the Grand Lodge above by only a few short weeks.

Brother FITZGERALD was grand master in 1894-96, and "to the discharge of the responsible duties of his exalted station—with a single purpose and a sincere desire to advance the interests dear to all good Masons—he brought the faculties of a naturally vigorous mind, well stored with the acquisitions of years of patient thought and industrious study."

WASHINGTON: The harvest of the reaper had indeed been, as the grand master said, prolific, gathering in three past grand masters and the venerable grand treasurer.

ELWOOD EVANS, who was grand master in 1865-66, had just entered upon his seventieth year at the time death came to him, suddenly, as in the twinkling of an eye. He was a native of Pennsylvania. His memorial says of him:

Literature, general and special, was his constant source of pleasurable thought and study.

A bright and learned Freemason, genial, courteous, and kind-hearted toward all; possessing a fund of rare and useful knowledge, far-reaching in scope.

RALPH GUICHARD, dead, after a lingering illness, in his sixty-eighth year, was a native of Germany. He was a man highly honored and respected, and had been a Mason thirty-five years. He was grand master in 1881-1882.

ALFRED A. PLUMMER, cut off in the prime of life by the accidental discharge of his own gun while out for a day's recreation, was a native son of Washington. He had just completed his forty-first year. He was grand master in 1892-1893.

BENJAMIN HARNED, a native of New York, was grand treasurer of Washington from 1859 to 1860, and from 1867 to 1898, a total service of thirty-two years. He died at the age of seventy-six, a genial, kindly, honest man, greatly beloved and regretted.

WEST VIRGINIA: Two past grand masters, a past grand chaplain, and a district deputy grand master make up the official death roll of West Virginia.

ODELL S. LONG, of whom the grand master truly said that, "the history of Freemasonry in West Virginia could not be written without honorable mention of his distinguished character and services," had been for fourteen years grand secretary before his accession to the grand mastership in 1885. He was not only among the best known Masons in his own jurisdiction, but through his reports and through his connection with national bodies of Masonic membership, he was widely known throughout the country. He was the walking encyclopædia of West Virginian Masonic matters, a gentleman of culture

and refinement, of upright and charitable life, and his attractive personality made him always a central figure. He died at sixty-one.

GUSTAV BROWN, who died in his sixty-first year and who was grand master in 1888, was a native of Germany. He is described by one of his eulogists as a man beloved, a brother never to be forgotten, a true friend, a wise adviser, of a frank, generous and noble nature, public spirited, affable in his manners, and of great gentleness of spirit. He was six times successively elected mayor of Charles-Town, his adopted city. Of these two the grand secretary, Past Grand Master ATKINSON, says:

Brother Long believed most in the symbolistic teachings of the order, while Brother Brown believed in both, but made most of its ritualistic teachings and requirements. The records of both are separate and distinct, and both were right. Brother Long had but little respect for the crossing of a "t," or the dotting of an "i" in proclaiming Masonry to the world; while Brother Brown adhered forever to the strict letter of the ritual, and never allowed a deviation from either the land-marks or the ritual. Both were model Masons, each in his way. Both, therefore, will be remembered by the brethren—the one for his classic learning, the other for his love of the fraternity and his enthusiasm in presenting it to mankind. Learning and enthusiasm—the order needs both of these grades of men.

TIMOTHY M. SMITH, district deputy grand master, was a zealous Mason, and by his kindly manner and latent stores of mother wit had come to be one of the best known Masons in attendance on the grand lodge. C. J. TRIPPETT, past grand chaplain, was of the Methodist Episcopal communion, a minister of high standing, a lover of Masonry and a favorite with his brethren.

WISCONSIN: Two deaths in the past official circle of this grand lodge are noted by the grand master: Past Deputy Grand Master DAVID C. FULTON, who held office in 1877. He had been thirty-eight years a Mason, and was a soldier in the Civil War, serving with gallantry and distinction.

WILLIAM T. PALMER, past grand secretary, is dead in his eighty-fourth year, and of him the grand master says:

For forty-two years he had worn the lamb skin during which time he had taken all the degrees of Masonry, including the thirty-third, and was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge from 1861 to 1873. Owing to advancing years and the increasing infirmities of old age, he had long since given up active Masonic duties, and to the younger generation of Masons he was scarcely known; but the veterans in the order, who knew him intimately, loved him for his virtues and respected him for his great worth.

WYOMING: No break is reported in the official circle of this grand lodge, but the grand master in speaking of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, echoes the statement made last



year by the grand master of New York, that eighty-three of those who perished in that disaster were Masons. That Grand Master SUTHERLAND supposed his source of information to be reliable no one can doubt, but the apparent difficulty of finding out definitely how many of the officers and crew were Masons—the alleged naval lodge on board that ship having no existence outside of the vivid imagination of some of the constituents of the Mexican *gran dieta*—that Masons generally may be excused for desiring to know what his source of information was, before permitting the statement to take its place as veracious history without asking for its confirmation.

### AS OTHERS SEE US.

It would detract greatly from the value as well as the interest of our report if we failed to include mention of what the reviewers of other jurisdictions say of the Illinois proceedings. As we enter upon the work of reproducing the gist of their criticisms, we repeat the explanation of last year, that of such grand lodges as are not mentioned under this head it is to be understood—unless marked “No report,” in the last column of Table I—that they contain a report on correspondence, but that in it Illinois is not reviewed.

As we shall include under this head what our brethren of the guild have to say on the form of our report, we may sometimes be compelled to do what we have always avoided as far as possible—quote remarks complimentary to the work of this committee.

**Alabama.**—It detracts nothing from the cordiality of our welcome to Bro. WILLIAM Y. TITCOMB, who takes up the pen which dropped from the grasp of the lamented PILLANS, that we sigh for the touch of the hand now vanished which had been extended to us across the distances for so many years. Brother TITCOMB has the Illinois proceedings for two years—1897, 1898—under consideration. He briefly notes the chief points of interest with occasional comments. Quoting the declaration of Grand Master SCOTT that all books purporting to contain the work in cypher are fraudulent and will subject Masons to discipline for even having them in their possession, he puts that and that together and says: “This betokens a bad state, else why this admonition.”

Referring to Grand Master SCOTT'S decisions, he says:

His decision numbered four we think may readily be doubted as denying the secrecy of the ballot, but was sustained by the Committee on Jurisprudence, as not only being wise but in strict accord with our written code, and consequently by the grand lodge.

The decision is as follows, and refers not to the ballot, but to the right of objection which Illinois holds is purely supplementary to the

ballot and does not come into existence until the protective power of the ballot has been exhausted. *Then* it is held to be as potent as the ballot so far as a profane is concerned, but loses its summary quality when exercised against a brother who has been elected to all the degrees and has received one or more of them. Having been invested with Masonic rights, it is held that one of those rights is that of a hearing on any charge which would debar him from receiving the remaining degree or degrees, without which that portion of the rights, lights and benefits already received would be practically valueless:

4. The name of an objector to the initiation of a candidate should be kept secret, but an objector to advancement to the degree of F.C. and M.M. must be made known if demanded by the candidate.

The oration of Brother MASON is characterized as unique in its character, yet interesting.

The Illinois report on correspondence is characterized in highly complimentary terms, and also by reproducing our remarks on the evolution of the Masonic definition of intemperance.

He thus refers to our criticism upon a practice which he shows has long been obsolete in his own jurisdiction:

The rule compelling a lodge having work only on the third degree to open up and subsequently close down all the degrees he thinks rather "priggish," yet there be many who think such course necessary to a legal opening and such was the practice in our jurisdiction until altered now many years since. It was held by its advocates that—in order to enter the Temple the ground floor must be opened, and to reach the "sanctum" the middle chamber also, and that it would be impossible to escape if any of these were closed in advance, and this with all honesty and conscientiousness.

The argument of the advocates of the obsolete practice to which he refers, is quite on a par with the notion that if a fellow goes into a hole and pulls the hole in after him, or if he goes into an imaginary No. 3 without opening and leaving open the doors of an imaginary No. 2 and No. 1, he can never get out again; on a par also with the contention that it would be unsafe to close one of the doors and leave the others open lest some cowan should sneak into one of these shadowy limbos and find out everything that was lying around loose, and go and tell it! "Priggish" seems to us a very mild term to apply to the notion that there is any valid reason for opening one or two hypothetical simulacrum that you don't want to use, in order to reach something that you do want to use and which itself remains an entity only so long as you put it to some use; or to apply to the practice of wasting valuable time in opening a lodge of Entered Apprentices and a lodge of Fellow Crafts for no visible purpose except to waste more valuable time in closing them again, when there is business and work enough awaiting the opening of a lodge of Master Masons to protract

the session beyond any reasonable length, with the result of sending even the brethren who live near by, home at an unreasonable hour and the wearied brethren who live afar off, on their long ride or drive to catch a scanty nap before the sun calls them to another long day's labor. It strikes us that here is a field where fanciful theorizing about abstractions may profitably give place to common-sense practice in the matter of realities that are very real.

Turning to the proceedings of 1898, Brother TITCOMB quotes briefly from the address of Grand Master COOK, and notices a few points of the year's work without other comment than that the oration of Past Grand Master SMITH on "Freemasonry Universal" is most interesting and instructive.

Referring in generous terms to the Illinois report on correspondence, and regretting that our proceedings were received too near the assembling of his grand lodge to permit any extended notice, he says:

We must be permitted to congratulate Brother Robbins on his success in making up a Topical Report. It is a splendid piece of work.

While disclaiming any attempt at a review, we can not refrain from taking, at a respectful distance, a "snap-shot" (so to speak) at one or two topics discussed.

The writer devotes about fifteen pages of printed matter to the subject of "Cipher Rituals." Why not dispose of the whole matter in one word—*forbidden*? Let every grand lodge "sit down" with crushing weight upon the nefarious business, and make expulsion from our fraternity the punishment of any attempt at this mode of violating Masonic obligations.

He has some very temperate remarks on negro Masonry which we may quote under another heading.

**Arkansas.**—The committee on correspondence (Bro. SAMUEL H. DAVIDSON) gives Illinois for 1897 extended notice, marked throughout with his abounding vivacity, but particularly marked in his re-dressing of Brother MASON'S oration where it is carried to the verge of forgetfulness of the vanishing line between belittling a senator and impugning the intellectual or political honesty of a brother.

Yet on the whole Brother DAVIDSON'S notice of Illinois is very appreciative. The address of Grand Master SCOTT is characterized as a splendid business paper, showing its author to be a true Mason at heart and an adept in excellent business methods, and he is so "over tempted" by the beauty of its opening that he copies the exordium entire. He notes the fragrant flower laid on the grave of Past Grand Master GORIN, and epitomizes the grand master's encyclical to the lodges, copying in full its vigorous condemnation of cyphers as comporting precisely with his own views often expressed.

Noting the response of Brother SPENCER when received as the representation of Arkansas and referring to his remark that the grand lodge he represented had elevated the lamented LOGAN H. ROOTS, a native of Illinois, to the Oriental chair, he says:

Brother Spencer might well have added that another one of our strongest Grand Masters, M. W. Brother George Thornburgh, who filled the grand master's chair two terms—1879 and 1880—and who for many years has ably edited our grand lodge organ, the *Masonic Trowel*, at Little Rock, is also a native of Illinois.

Of grand orators and the oration he says:

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has had some distinguished grand orators: Bro. John C. Black, a distinguished general in the war between the states, afterwards congressman at large; Bro. Adlai E. Stevenson, vice president of the United States, and Bro. William E. Mason, a United States senator. Illinois has had some funny United States senators, but we have nothing to do with that. Brother Mason delivered the oration contained in the journal under review, his subject being "The Evolution of a Nation."

Having given the alleged gist of Brother MASON'S main line of thought, he says:

Brother Mason digresses occasionally, and thus fathers sentiments on which he may have to hedge, but it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a United States senator to stick to the subject.

Then, after quoting Brother MASON on the policy or impolicy of holding territory which the nation finds itself temporarily possessed of through the fortunes of war, he says: "These sentiments are subject to change without notice."

We have quoted these remarks in explanation of what we felt compelled to say of the general tone of his remarks about the oration. And here we may say of the questioning by some of the guild whether some things in Brother MASON'S address might not better have been omitted on an occasion purely Masonic, that the main portion of it was written for an occasion purely non-Masonic and used in the grand lodge because the Senator found his hands too full to prepare another and was unwilling to wholly disappoint expectations.

The Illinois report on correspondence is allotted more than a fair share of Brother DAVIDSON'S space and invested with qualities very flattering to the writer.

Referring to our notice of a portion of Grand Secretary HEMPSTEAD'S report, he says:

In noticing the receipt of an invitation from the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary to the Grand Lodge of Arkansas to be represented at the consecration of the Freemason's palace, and the celebration

of the millennial of Hungary's national existence at Buda Pesth, reported by Grand Secretary Hempstead, who returned the congratulations of our grand lodge, and accepted a letter of thanks for the encouragement and courtesy expressed, he says that he has not the constitutions of Arkansas before him, and is at a loss to conjecture whether our grand lodge leaves the question of recognizing alleged Masonic bodies to the grand secretary. To which we say that the Grand Lodge of Arkansas alone may recognize Masonic bodies. Bro. Hempstead's idea evidently was that a courteous invitation from a body claiming to be Masonic, there being no evidence that it was not, was entitled to the courtesy of an acknowledgment.

However we might view the question whether the grand secretary's action was strictly within the scope of his duties, we are glad of this opportunity to say of Brother HEMPSTEAD—of whom we have very pleasant personal recollections in connection with the Masonic congress at Chicago—that we have since had abundant proof that his heart is in the right place and that it guides an efficient hand. This was demonstrated when a brother from our city became suddenly insane at Little Rock, and in response to our dispatch Brother HEMPSTEAD promptly took the case in hand and sent the unfortunate brother under safe escort to his home.

**British Columbia.**—In the second of Bro. W. A. DEWOLF SMITH'S excellent reports the Illinois proceedings for 1897 pass under review and are very thoroughly examined. Brother SMITH says that Grand Master SCOTT'S address is one of the very best, which goes to show that the brethren on Puget's Sound and those by the great lakes size things up about the same. He ventures to think that attention to the grand master's encyclical letter would make the district deputy grand masters more useful officers than they are in many American jurisdictions, a remark that is fully justified both in what it says and what it implies, for in few if any of the American jurisdictions on this side of the British line does the supervision of the district deputy approach in efficiency that of his brother deputy across the border.

He touches most of the points of the address "for information," but explicitly commends our grand master's condemnation of the tendency to too great publicity. The report of Grand Secretary DILL, consisting—outside of "orders drawn"—of just five lines, he says is a model of brevity, and from a study of the list of those orders he concludes that the salaried officials earn their money, and we agree with him decidedly at least so far as the grand master and grand secretary are concerned. He makes record of Past Grand Master CREGIER'S peculiar pleasure in presenting Brother COOK for installation as grand master, a brother whom he had inducted into Masonry thirty-four years before; notes that Brother MUNN, the representative of British Columbia, was at his post "as usual," and of the oration says:

The annual oration was delivered by the grand orator, R.W. William E. Mason, who enjoys the unique distinction of having been "born a Mason," however he accomplished it. His oration is on "The Evolution of a Nation," and the first part of it is largely political. Later on, however, he makes a plea for liberty in the home as well as in the state.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives very complimentary notice. He reviews its introduction; discloses the fact that the law of his grand lodge and our own are in accord with each other and with his personal views, in holding that in the absence of the master and wardens a lodge cannot be opened save by the grand master or his special deputy, and copies, in this connection, our remarks on the liability of uninformed district deputy grand masters being misled by their title into assuming powers which belong only to the grand master. Other matters which he finds of interest in the report are the following:

Brother Robbins believes that resolutions denying to persons engaged in the liquor traffic the right to apply for the degrees are un-masonic, and quotes approvingly the report of a committee of the Grand Lodge of Delaware on the subject. The gist of the report is this, and we believe it to be eminently sound: "The moral qualifications should be decided by the members of the subordinate lodge in each and every case."

The idea that a warden may not confer the degrees unless he is an actual past master, Brother Robbins characterizes as a "generally discarded theory."

Brother Robbins does not sympathize with the present tendency to stringent legislation against non-affiliates; expresses our views exactly when he says that the very idea of a *per diem* allowance is to enable weak and distant lodges to be represented in grand lodge equally with those stronger in membership or closer to the place of meeting; and lodges a protest against treating members in arrears for dues in the same manner as those found guilty of the grossest unmasonic conduct.

Other matters of interest in Brother SMITH'S report do not come within the scope of this division of our report.

**California.**—Past Grand Master WILLIAM D. DAVIES again submits the report on correspondence, in which he allots their full share of space to the Illinois proceedings of 1897. The fine portrait of Grand Master OWEN SCOTT did not escape his notice, and this leads us to say that since the reproduction of good portraits has become so inexpensive there ought not be longer delay on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in ordering the preservation of the portraits of its past grand masters in its printed archives. Through the labors and generosity of Past Grand Master SMITH, the pictures of all but one or two that are now alas probably forever unattainable, are in the album which he presented to the grand lodge; and a body that has

more than once lost all its archives by fire ought to be among the first, instead of among the last, to see the wisdom of multiplying copies of the portraits which it possesses before another disaster renders it impossible. Brother DAVIES notes the presence of eight past grand masters and two past grand wardens (one of the latter the venerable and faithful ASA W. BLAKESLEY, attended in 1898 for the last time); helps to spread abroad the fame of the Lexington quartet who illustrated one of the seven liberal arts and sciences, and thus refers to the wages the district deputies:

Grand master advises the brethren to read carefully the reports of the district deputy grand masters, and pays the deputies the compliment of doing "good work." He says they deserve the thanks of the Craft for efficient and unremunerated service. Verily the faithful deputies shall be rewarded; but how? There's thirty of them! It will take too long to make them all grand masters, although we believe grand lodge has declared "that no grand master should succeed himself," and that helps some.

Our brother will since have noted that the Masonic year then about to be ushered in appealed in the wisdom of its maturity, "from Philip drunk to Philip sober," with the result of achieving a very general consensus that, take it by and large, the interests of the Craft could be better subserved than by the too rapid multiplication of past grand masters, even if it diminished by another minute decimal the fractional chance of a district deputy grand master to magnify his title by dropping the first two prefixes.

The deprecation by Grand Master SCOTT of the growing evil of publishing Masonic doings is supplemented by the remark that the practice requires heroic measures for its suppression; and the fact that no important decisions required to be reported—only such questions being asked as could be answered by reference to the written law of the jurisdiction—is cited as being decidedly complimentary to so large a jurisdiction as Illinois. Brother MASON'S oration is called interesting, and the grand master and grand lodge are congratulated on the fitness of the appointment of Past Grand Master SMITH as grand orator.

The Illinois report on correspondence gets a flattering adjective from Brother DAVIES' quiver, and he accords with our opinion that should cremation become general Masonry would adapt itself to the change as in that matter we are not bound by any unchangeable law. Referring to the Mexican grand diet, concerning which he had copied a paragraph from our report and to the erroneous statement made in some quarters that California had recognized it, he says his grand lodge has always been conservative in those matters, aiming to be right before going ahead. Under another heading we hope to have

an opportunity to speak of the process by which the California lodges get themselves "right" in such matters.

In closing his notice of Illinois, Brother DAVIES says:

We intended to comment upon the good looking portrait appearing on the opening page, and then we find ourselves wondering if the grand masters of Illinois are born that way, or do they get handsome in office? We have seen several, including "him of Egypt," all the same. The senior grand warden seems to be fitting himself for it, but he won't get the "on steel polish" until he is installed a most worshipful brother.

Approaching her sixtieth year Illinois has cut her wisdom teeth and while giving now and then a specimen face never chooses the years when the ugly men are in the grand east.

**Canada** (in the Province of Ontario).—The Canada report is from the left hand and the fraternal heart of Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON, with whose excellent work our readers have been long familiar. His notice of Illinois is the proceedings of 1897. He is impressed with the success of the "district meetings" or schools of instruction and copies at some length from the remarks of Grand Master SCOTT on that subject, and says the conspicuous success of the grand master's administration is shown by the prevalence of entire harmony and growing prosperity throughout the jurisdiction. The address of Grand Orator MASON he finds "a most excellent production," so excellent indeed that he gives it entire. He gives also quite a lengthy extract from the Illinois report on correspondence, the subject being our discussion with Brother GREENLEAF, of Colorado, as to whether Masonry was launched full-orbed, or is, like all other human institutions, an evolution from the simple to the more complex.

**Colorado.**—The review of the Illinois proceedings of 1897 is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, who at the outset refers to the opening of the grand master's address:

The opening of the address of Grand Master Owen Scott is couched in beautiful language, in which he sets forth what he deems the true creed of Masons, and to illustrate which he reproduces a stanza from our "Poem for St. John's Day."

He pays an eloquent tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master Jerome R. Gorin and is not forgetful of those who occupied less exalted positions.

He rapidly sketches the chief points of the address, and says of the grand master's circular letters touching the reciprocal duties of the lodges and the district deputies, that they were of such a practical character that they doubtless contributed largely to the success of the meetings for the conduct of which they particularly designed. He



quotes from the address under the head of "Too Much Publicity," under which topic the views of Brother SCOTT have elicited very general appreciative comment. He says of the oration:

The annual oration was delivered by Bro. William E. Mason, grand orator, who took for his theme "The Evolution of a Nation," which he handled in a masterly manner.

Generous space is given to the Illinois report on correspondence. He quotes us at considerable length, and among other things reproduces what we said of our differing points of view touching the antiquity of the Masonic esotery, wherein we recognized a radical difference between us, he holding that Masonry was "a perfect system from the start," we believing that it is an example of evolution from the simple to the more complex, of which he says:

There is no occasion for any radical difference of opinion on this question if properly understood, especially when it is remembered that Brother Robbins is an ardent defender of Ancient Craft Masonry, in which respect we claim equal consideration. He should therefore welcome all evidence that strengthens its antiquity and restores and interprets its lost symbolism, and reveals the adamant foundations upon which it rests.

He falls into grave error when he infers that Masonry "is an example of evolution from the simple to the more complex," when the real fact is the ancients were in possession of the "more complex," which our ritualists have thus far succeeded in resolving only into a few "simples," to which many more must be added before we have the grand aggregation of sublime truths for which we are still in search.

Bro. R. F. Gould, in his article on "The Degrees of Masonry," says:

"It admits of no doubt that the meaning of a great part of our Masonic symbolism has been forgotten, and, as I shall presently show, there are good grounds for believing that this partial obliteration of its import must have taken place before the era of grand lodges.

"It is unlikely—not to say impossible—that any men of intellectual attainments, who joined the craft under the Grand Lodge of England, during the first decade of its existence, would have introduced any symbolism of which they did not understand the meaning, and it can be easily shown from the ceremonial of that period that it must have been quite as obscure and unintelligible in many parts in those days as it is in our own."

Does not this go to show that the "complexity" evolves backward instead of forward, which helps to support our assertion that Masonry was a perfect system at the start.

Brother Robbins says: "We know of no Masonic writers who claim that the Masonic esotery was first formulated in 1717." Well, for his enlightenment we will reach into the "madding crowd" and bring forth Bro. W. R. Singleton of the District of Columbia, who says: "It is well known that the first grand lodge was organized in 1717, and that there was *no ritualism prior to that date.*" (Italics ours.) Scores of others

might be quoted in evidence, but we must refrain. We have already exceeded our allotted space.

The quotation from Brother SINGLETON does not seem to us to mark its author as just such an example as Brother GREENLEAF is looking for, as we were speaking of esotery not ritual. We do not think Brother SINGLETON is justified by the facts provided he meant to be understood literally, although he might well have said that there was probably very little. That anything which can be identified as Masonry must have had its esotery goes without saying, no matter how far back it may be traced. That the esotery of Masonry consisted of very little more than the absolute essentials at the beginning of the grand lodge period we do not doubt, nor do we doubt that most of the ritual with which that esotery is now clad has grown up and grown increasingly since that time. The history of the growth of side degrees which a century ago were only skeletons, into well fed systems illustrates the tendency, and so to a greater degree does the difficulty of keeping the degrees of Masonry itself from taking in new matter as well as new ceremonials, because in the latter case the restraining influence of the landmarks exercises a powerful conservative influence, while in the former the systems are free from the restraints of an immemorial paramount law. Human nature was the same at the beginning of the grand lodge period that it is today. Every one, as a rule, who is intrusted with authority to expound the ritual thinks he can improve it and he tries, and wherever he finds a fallow field to work in he is pretty sure to leave his impress on the work. Oftentimes the change is anything but an improvement, but if he has made it only yesterday it comes to his pupil today with all the authority of the great age which he attributes to the whole and thus gets a foothold that is difficult if not impossible to dislodge.

The fact that the original meaning of some of the emblems and forms of Masonry have been forgotten does not seem to us to bear with great weight upon the question whether or no Masonry was a perfect system at the start. Nor does it seem to us very material whether the significance now attached to them is identical with that given them by the mind which first impressed them upon the growing body of the system, as in both instances there is a probability that they were the fancies of an individual—when we get outside of that class of symbols which naturally belong to the myths which are generally interpreted as representing the movements of the heavenly bodies and the forces of material nature. We suppose that somebody knew at the time of their adoption what the "little hammers" meant to him, at least, which constitute the jewels of the deacons in the grand lodge of Vermont, but the big wigs of that body confess that they don't know now. At the one hundred and fifth annual communication of that grand lodge the grand master said:

The proper jewels for grand deacons, according to the best authority we have, are for the Grand S.D. square and compasses with sun in the center; for Grand J.D. square and compasses with moon in the center.

Those now in use by our grand deacons are something like little hammers. I recommend that these be dispensed with and proper jewels be obtained and proper emblems for their aprons.

The committee on jurisprudence reporting on this say:

In view of the fact that we do not know what induced the fathers to adopt the "hammer" as the jewel of the deacons, and its long use, we do not deem it advisable to make any change at this time: possibly further investigation of the subject may warrant action along the line suggested by the grand master.

So far as we know the general consensus is with the grand master, and if the "hammer" really is the anomaly in the official jewelry of Masonry which it seems to be, there has been no general forgetting of its symbolism—in that connection—by the whole body of Masonry, but only by the adapter and the few into whose heads he might have had to hammer a conviction of appropriateness in order to secure its adoption. Indeed he may possibly be excepted, as he may, in order to enhance the mystery of the institution, have been conscientiously working along the poet's suggestion—

"Your true no meaning puzzles more than sense."

We have not introduced the hammer as a finality—a knock-down, so to speak—for in the extended limbo of what is not known about Masonry there is abundant room for differences of opinion and endless argument. It is a field very much like INGERSOLL'S idea of metaphysics—"Two Scotchmen arguing with each other; each admits what the other can't prove, and both say: 'Hence we infer.'"

**Connecticut.**—The extended notice given Illinois in the Connecticut report, which is as usual by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BARLOW, is of 1898—the first year of Grand Master COOK'S administration. Brother BARLOW reproduces over a page of the closing portion of Grand Master COOK'S address, and gives nearly as much space to the "able oration" of Past Grand Master SMITH and our special report on the recognition of grand lodges, and says that the late action of Peru should place that grand lodge on the recognized list.

We may copy a portion of what he says of the Illinois report under another head; we should copy it here but we think his printer has dropped a word which changes his meaning, and we will wait.

**Delaware.**—The correspondence report is from the accustomed hand of past deputy grand master, the Rev. LEWIS H. JACKSON. It

includes a notice of Illinois for 1877. He quotes salient passages from the address of Grand Master SCOTT, and of his ruling that lodges can not act as escort to any other body, whether that other organization be composed in part or wholly of Masons, says the principle is correct and that he would apply it against other bodies escorting Masonic lodges. He thanks the writer of the Illinois report on correspondence for his full report of the Delaware proceedings.

**District of Columbia.**—The correspondence report by Grand Secretary WILLIAM R. SINGLETON takes up the Illinois proceedings for 1898. He copies Past Grand Master CREGIER'S letter of regrets because the latter was the representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and laments his death which occurred so soon afterwards. From the address he quotes relative to the coming Washington Memorial observance, and transfers to his pages the conclusions of the special report of this committee and so much of the record as shows the disposition of the appended resolutions, and also our opening remarks on the choice of form of our general report. We reserve his brief comments on the form of report as a notable contribution to that topic.

**Georgia.**—Brother W. S. RAMSAY, in his four-page notice of Illinois for 1897, says the address of Grand Master SCOTT is an able paper and quotes at length from his exordium and his decisions, fully agreeing with the latter, and after a glance at the Illinois exchequer says:

With such health glowing upon her cheek and such lustre in her eye, it is no wonder that this grand jurisdiction can furnish us such rich treats as the address of her illustrious grand master. The splendid orations and excellent reports that she supplies us with annually, especially in these proceedings, are unsurpassed.

He compliments very highly the Illinois report on correspondence but finds a fly in the pot of ointment—we presume he also found grasshoppers which he generously refrains from mentioning—in our criticism of his grand lodge for legislating on the conditions of eligibility for Masonry, which we hold to be fixed by the landmarks, referring to the action of Georgia on the whisky question. Quoting our remarks, he says:

Certainly, but the most liberal Mason cannot contend that *any* question of offense involving moral turpitude, is not a violation of the laws of Masonry. If the laws of the land prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquor, we, who are required by our "Rule of Practice," to be subject to the rule of the powers that be, are guilty before the courts that inquire into such violations, if we transgress the law. How inconsistent to admit to fellowship a candidate who holds in contempt the authority that we of all men are bound to respect and obey.

We entirely agree with him that it is inconsistent to admit to fellowship a candidate whose life is in contempt of the authority

that we of all men are bound to respect and obey, and when a lodge persists in admitting such men to fellowship we agree that the evidence that it has outlived its usefulness and has become something worse than a cumberer of the ground is sufficient not only to justify but to require the taking up of its charter, a power which the grand lodge has without any additional legislation. The Grand Lodge of Illinois while steadily refusing to join in the craze for prohibitory legislation, has repeatedly emphasized its conviction that no man is of good report who sells liquor in violation of such legislation when enacted by the state, in affirming the action of its lodges in suspending or expelling those found guilty of this offence. We have found the black ball ample protection against the intrusion of this class of men into our lodge, and we have found the disciplinary power of the lodge ample to meet the offences of those already in, when dealing with them under a charge of unmasonic conduct; and this without incurring the danger which lurks in defining a numerous list of offences, of reaching the conditions of the criminal law of the state where crime must be defined or it is no crime.

Brother RAMSAY reproduces with the announcement of his entire agreement therewith, our remarks on the status of the Masonic home movement in his jurisdiction.

**Idaho.**—Past Grand Master FRED G. MOCK takes up the pen laid down by the lamented STEVENSON, and discloses by his excellent report that he is no stranger to the pen. His crisp paragraphy and interesting notice of Illinois is of the year 1897, the second year of the reign of OWEN surnamed SCOTT, from whose address Brother MOCK quotes the opening sentences and also his decision relative to objections to advancement.

The following attests his eagle eye and retentive memory:

Philipp Maas appears in the proceedings as Idaho's representative, notwithstanding the fact that on June 24, 1897, the writer of this commissioned Bro. W. M. Burbank. Brother Robbins will please explain.

We are obliged to pass the conundrum to Grand Secretary DILL. We suspect that it is his fault; if he wrote the name the printer could have no excuse for not seeing it, for his chirography he who sprints may read, as it stands out like the continent-informing-legend, "Battle Ax Plug" on the face of the Rockies. But Brother BURBANK will have his innings, for he is too big physically and mentally, to be long overlooked. Through whatever inadvertence Brother DILL failed last year, he will get there; he always does. Brother MASON'S oration gets off without other adjective than "annual."

Noting our record of the absence of the representative of Illinois, he says:

Poor old Brother Maupin. He received a stroke of paralysis a few days before the grand lodge met and has been almost helpless ever since. At least he remains so at this date (April 1, 1898) and may never represent you again.

We add our sincere regrets, and although it is not the function of this committee to speak for our grand lodge, we are not assuming too much in this instance when we assure Brother MAUPIN of the sympathy of the Craftsmen of Illinois, who have been honored by having him for their representative.

The following indicate his attitude on two important subjects:

Brother Robbins is with us on "Life Insurance" associations, and quotes the resolutions of our committee on that subject.

Well, Brother Robbins, we must say good night: we would like to remain longer with you, but remember that "short visits make long friends." we must pass on with the hope that all our brethren will read your report, at least the portion regarding Mexican Masonry.

He reproduces from the Illinois report the story of the two New Hampshire colonels who were rivals in the baptizing business, but neither affirms nor denies its appositeness to the remarks of his immediate predecessor in the grand east, which suggested it.

**Indiana.**—The report is by Past Grand Master NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE, one of the best writers and one of the ablest of the guild. His five-page notice of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1898. The points noticed by him are the enforcement by Grand Master COOK in his address of the patriotic lessons of the year; his recommendation that the district deputies visit each lodge at least once a year at the expense of the lodge: his report of the contributions for the sufferers by the Shawneetown flood: his report on the schools of instruction in connection with which he copies his condemnation of attempts to spectacularize the ceremonies by the use of expensive robes and the introduction of uniforms, military drills, stage settings, theatrical scenes, and other appliances and paraphernalia unknown to Ancient Craft Masonry and foreign to the ceremonies as authoritatively taught: his recommendation for a trial board or change of venue for avoiding heated lodge contests, and the fact that the same failed to find favor with the committee on jurisprudence: and some disciplinary cases. He also notes the failure of our proposition to add another to the declarations of the petition, designed to emphasize the fact that Masonry is not a benefit society, and the necessity that the petitioner, in view of that fact, should seriously consider whether his circumstances would enable him to support the institution: glances at the statement of the treasury balance, and regrets that his space does not permit liberal, deserved extracts from the address of Past Grand Master SMITH.

He finds space for the conclusions and recommendations of the special report of this committee on recognized, recognizable, and other governing bodies, and gives the headings of our topical report, briefly indicating some of our opinions concerning the Peru matter, ciphers, Mexican Masonry, and negro Masonry.

Under another heading does us the honor to say that we are alone and singular up to that time in supporting the view of the latter subject taken by the Washington committee, and examines our opinions at some length. We hope to notice his remarks under their appropriate head.

**Iowa.**—Bro. J. C. W. COXE presents another of his model reports on correspondence, devoting nearly four of its one hundred and thirty-eight pages to our proceedings for 1898.

He notes the accustomed appearance of the opening prayer of the grand chaplain—the practice of printing which we know offends his sense of the fitness of things—and cannot aver that it is a notable contribution to devotional literature; notes the absence of Past Grand Master CREGIER for the first time in more than a third of a century, and laments that the cypress should since have been called for: says Grand Master COOK'S address is a noble document, and reproduces its opening sentences. He thinks the grand master displayed much patience and firmness in dealing with refractory lodges, and says of Grand Secretary DILL'S report that it is "complete in detail and modestly impersonal," which to a dweller on the other side of the Father of Waters must be as shadow in a sultry land.

Of a notable feature of our proceedings, he says:

The oration on "Freemasonry Universal: the Glory of our Fraternity, and the Pride of our Brotherhood," was by General John Corson Smith. Able, apt, eloquent, appropriate, are the terms which at once come to mind as we follow the orator's thought: a refreshing contrast to the *Masonic* address of last year.

The conclusions of the special report of this committee on grand lodges and other governing bodies are reproduced in his pages.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives flattering attention, and in its appropriate place we hope to give his ideas about its topical form.

Quoting what we said of the origin of Masonry in Peru, Brother COXE says:

He further says that every grand lodge which had recognized the Grand Lodge of Peru was placed under instant constraint to repudiate both the unlawful act of the removal of the great light and the actors therein. Most grand lodges and grand masters were indiscriminately sweeping in their proclamations, in that they made no

exemptions in favor of such Masons and lodges as repudiated the objectionable decree of Grand Master Dam. Moreover, the offensive decree which raised such a storm was not "without precedent," as alleged, but had been anticipated by the *gran dieta*, which has not yet reformed to the extent of conforming to universally recognized Masonic usages in having the great light *without rival* on the altar, but merely decrees that—

"Since [after] the publication of the present baluster, all the lodges shall place on the altar of the obligation the book of the Bible, which shall be the foundation in ritualistic Masonry, and for the observance of all regular Masons, *the same as the constitutions*, and *over both a square and the compasses.*"

Note our italics. The alleged reform is Punic faith; and yet we have not observed that any jurisdiction which has so indignantly denounced the Peru wrong-doing has so much as raised an eyebrow in dissent from the culpable and transparent sham of the *gran dieta*.

There is but one blemish in Brother COXE'S report as it appears in print, and we trust he will excuse our reference to his cloth and permit us to say that we know of no one who might more appropriately cast out the devil of Roman numerals in its paging.

**Kansas.**—The report on correspondence by Past Grand Master JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, the second from his hand, realizes the promise of his maiden effort of last year. Something over five pages are given to the Illinois proceedings of 1898. He quotes the opening paragraphs of Grand Master COOK'S address with their "inspiring sentiments of patriotism," its closing words, and that portion of it devoted to the subject of appeals for aid outside the jurisdiction. He thinks the cases of discipline reported were wisely handled by the grand master, and says of the oration:

Our brethren were favored with a rare literary treat in an oration delivered before the M.W. Grand Lodge by that esteemed M.W. Bro. John Corson Smith, past grand master, on "The Glory of our Fraternity and the Pride of our Brotherhood. Freemasonry Universal." No one is better qualified to speak upon the universality of Masonry than our distinguished friend and M.W. Bro. Gen. John C. Smith, who has made several pilgrimages around the world, and speaks from personal observation and experience. The writer exceedingly regrets that he cannot accord the oration in full a place in this report. We call special attention to his words relating to a Mason's loyalty to country.

And thereupon gives nearly two sample pages from its closing.

He notes that recognition was extended to the Grand Lodge of Tasmania and withdrawn from those composing the German grand lodge league.

Complimentary reference is made to the Illinois report on correspondence; our compliments to his predecessor on the committee noted, and a general outline of the subjects treated in it given.



**Kentucky.**—Past Grand Master W. W. CLARKE, the able Kentucky reviewer, this year changes the form of his report to the topical for reasons which we shall reproduce elsewhere. The plan, of course, precludes any review of our proceedings, but embraces extracts from the Illinois report on correspondence concerning the Mexican mix-up, non-affiliation, the use of the Masonic name for business purposes, the antiquity of the institution, and jurisdiction over rejected material.

**Maine.**—The production of correspondence reports by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND in Maine has continued so long that it may fairly be termed the “usage” of the jurisdiction, and the report before us is strictly orthodox in that particular. May it be long before innovation is attempted. Brother DRUMMOND gives something over fourteen pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1897. He touches points of general interest reported by Grand Master SCOTT. Touching the subject of inspection, he says:

He had issued a circular to the deputies, giving them instructions as to the matters to which they should give attention and a similar circular to the lodges. These instructions are similar to those usually given to deputies in Maine, except that in Illinois these officers do not teach the work. It has always seemed to us, that this double system is unnecessary and needlessly expensive.

The remark of the grand master that too great anxiety for members and too much consideration for swelling the balance in the treasury are fruitful causes of unworthy material being received, he commends “to the attention of the brethren who are practically advocating the abolition of the secret and unanimous ballot,” referring of course to those who, in attempting to defend their grand lodges for permitting their lodges to make Masons of those rejected in other jurisdictions without the consent of the latter are driven to assume that rejection is not generally the judgment of the lodge of the then unfitness of the candidate, but only an evidence of spite on the part of some one of its members.

Referring to a case in which the grand master suspended the master of a lodge from all the rights and privileges of Masonry until the meeting of the grand lodge, for an offense of which he had been duly convicted, he says:

The grand lodge sustained the grand master and apparently expelled the offender; we say apparently, because its action is given as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

“Your committee in this case recommends that the Worshipful Master of Locust Lodge No. 623, referred to, be \_\_\_\_\_ from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.”

While we fully concur in holding that in cases coming before the grand lodge, no more than the result should be published in its proceedings, we hold, as already stated, that the *result* should be, except possibly in special cases. When a man, known in the community as a Mason, commits so grave an offense as to call for his expulsion, the good name of Masonry demands that the expulsion should be made as public as he has made his conduct.

We are unable to explain why the *penalty* was not designated in the printed record in this case, as we know of no order of the grand lodge requiring it, although it is upon such order that the *names* of those subject to disciplinary proceedings are so omitted.

Grand Master SCOTT having said that no Masonic lodge can properly be seen in public merely for show or to help others make a show, nor act as escort to any other body, he says:

In former times, the tendency spoken of in the following existed in this section of the country, but at present and for some years past, the brethren have understood and appreciated the correct doctrine.

He correctly infers from the grand master's remarks that when a lodge is chartered it becomes at once a body corporate under the act incorporating the grand lodge, and in the following he rightly understands the report of the committee on jurisprudence:

As we understand the report of this committee, a secret objection after ballot and before initiation, is a bar for a year, and then may be renewed, and so on indefinitely. The law that makes such an objection equivalent to a rejection by ballot, no more and no less, is the simplest and safest.

Of life-membership he says:

Probably the proposed amendment was deemed to be a practical abolition of life-membership. A system of life-membership, *graded according to age*, would be beneficial to a lodge, *provided* (and "there's the rub") that the lodge would spend no more of the fund annually than the amount of the annual dues.

Brother DRUMMOND gives ten pages to the Illinois report on correspondence, quoting at considerable length from its introduction, portions referring to Masonic relief and to the dangers sought to be averted by the Maine overture, touching jurisdiction over rejected candidates, and more briefly, and with explicit approval, from the body of the report, concerning the right of a lodge to deal with a member who voluntarily discloses his malevolent misuse of the ballot: the dispensing power of the grand master, and the toleration by grand lodges of the trading on the Masonic name by life insurance organizations.

Of another matter he says:

"It is the common law of Masonry that the lodge is competent to decide whether it will confer the degrees at the request of another

recognized lodge." We would be glad to know how old a usage can be found to sustain this. It has always seemed to us one of those things that cannot be delegated, if we consider the ritual and the surroundings. Does it not take away, practically, the right of objection?

It is fair to meet the objection interrogatively suggested with the query whether a master of the lodge which was about to do work by courtesy would be any more likely or more at liberty to disregard the objection of a member of the requesting lodge than the master of the latter? We should be glad with him to know how old is the certainly wide spread usage upon which our statement was predicated, and whether it does not antedate the recognition of the right of objection.

Quoting our remarks on the "HART case" and on the Alabama case, cited by Brother DRUMMOND in support of the action of the Grand Lodge of Maine in the former, he says:

His exceptions are not valid. The Grand Lodge of Maine, in common with many others, has always exercised the right of "original jurisdiction." The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has gone still further: it has adopted the system of trial commissioners appointed by the grand lodge, to whom charges are referred and by whom they are tried, and who report directly to the grand lodge, which pronounces judgment in the case. There is no "immemorial constraint" in the matter.

In the Alabama cases, he says there was an actual arrest, and, therefore, the party was "fully informed that a crime had been committed, and that he was charged with it;" if our brother had read the charges more carefully, he would have seen that the Maine case is still stronger, for the party was arrested *in Baltimore* upon papers charging him with the crime and alleging that he had absconded, but on account of a technical failure in the papers, he could not be held, and before the papers could be amended he disappeared and could not be found again! Wasn't *he* "fully informed that a crime had been committed and that he was charged with it?"

Nor is the suggestion that the "report of the able committee" "loses something of its force," "because it comes from a body not under the control of an immemorial law" of any force, when it is also remembered that it announces general propositions of Masonic law and was made by eminent jurists in their respective grand lodges.

But it is said that it is dangerous. But how much more so, than the usual course in such cases? The fact of absconding after the commission, or alleged commission, of an offense, must be clearly proved. Of course, giving no notice at all is no more dangerous than pretending to give a notice that cannot possibly reach the accused. The old method was to leave a notice at the last known residence, although it is well known that that is no longer his residence, and that he will never get the notice. In both cases, the proceedings must be in entire good faith and the facts clearly proved: in the one case, it is proved that the whereabouts of the party are unknown, and therefore, notice is left *where he used to live*; in the other case it is proved that he has absconded and his whereabouts is unknown, and no attempt is made to give notice: what is the difference?

\* \* \* \* \*

We have looked into the earlier constitutions of a few of the other grand lodges in reference to this question of notice.

In Pennsylvania, as late as 1878, the trial committee was required to give notice, but if after reasonable effort, and the lapse of a certain period of time, they should find that they could not do so, they were to proceed *ex parte*.

Georgia, 1878. "If the residence of the accused be unknown to the lodge, or he shall refuse or neglect to appear, the trial may be had *ex parte*."

Texas, 1886. "If the tiler cannot find the accused so as to serve him with notice of the charges, he shall make inquiry as to the cause of his absence and make brief return of the facts to the lodge, which shall be recorded; and *if it shall appear that the accused is a fugitive from justice, or secretes himself to avoid being notified, then the lodge may proceed with the trial, (1856, p. 274).*"

Kentucky, 1893. "Any Mason, guilty of unmasonic conduct, *who shall abscond* so that due notice of charges and specifications cannot be served upon him, shall be proceeded with as though present, allowing him three months' time to make his appearance."

One of our exceptions was that in the HART case the Grand Lodge of Maine had assumed original jurisdiction. It does not invalidate that exception to show that it had always done the thing complained of, or that it had always claimed to possess the right to do it—for we presume that is what he means by saying that it has always exercised original jurisdiction, as we observe that the charges in the HART case give an excuse why the case should not be tried in Somerset Lodge, of which he was a member: and this we take to indicate that *usually*, in Maine, charges against a lay member were brought in his lodge or the lodge of the vicinage where the offense alleged had been committed. Nor does it invalidate that exception to show that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is a greater sinner than Maine in this direction because since 1875 it has denied to the lodges in all cases of unmasonic conduct the right to shape the award and determination to which the charges of a Freemason say a brother found guilty shall stand. Why, it is the very point upon which our chief exception was taken, that the action had in this case contravened the law which declares the lodge to be "*the proper and competent judge in all such controversies,*" and points out that the case can only get before the grand lodge upon appeal. We agree that there is no "immemorial constraint" in the HART case—and that, as we have said, is just what we complain of—and that there is none in the Massachusetts practice since 1875, which defies not only the immemorial law, but general usage as well, which Brother DRUMMOND is wont to invoke when it becomes necessary to justify a departure from the plain letter of the

law. But there is ample evidence of immemorial constraint in the general practice of the Grand Lodge of Maine, as the reports of its committee on appeals and grievances from year to year show that as a rule the disciplinary cases of lay brethren get before that body only on appeal: so that if the grand lodge claims for itself the right to exercise original jurisdiction in that class of cases, its own usage as well as the usage of an overwhelming majority of the grand lodges of this country, discredits the validity of the claim. We feel sure that we are speaking within bounds when we say an overwhelming majority, for although we have access to no library that permits us to make an exhaustive examination of the subject, we recall no grand lodges in this country whose practice does not concede the right of the lodges to try charges of un-masonic conduct—either by the whole lodge sitting as a court or by a trial commission elected by it, except the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, where it is flatly denied, and the Grand Lodge of Iowa where the principle is conceded in all save a certain class of newly defined offenses arising under the scandalous Chapter XXXVII of their code, which, as has been demonstrated in practice, makes the grand master the inquisitor, the prosecuting attorney, the judge, jury, and executioner.

We confess to the justice of his intimation that we had not read the charges with sufficient care, or we should have seen that like the accused in the Alabama case HART *had been* arrested, a fact which *did* take it out of the category of possible cases to which we referred, viz.: those where a man's disappearance might be simply coincident with a crime of which he knew nothing—not even that it had been committed. But it does not remove the possibility of such cases arising where the circumstances would not demand that a brother should foresee any resulting scandal to Masonry out of which charges might reasonably be expected to grow, and in such cases it could not be said that he had voluntarily waived notice.

Of course the citations above made by Brother DRUMMOND to the constitutions of other grand lodges go only to the matter of notice and do not support the action of the Grand Lodge of Maine in assuming jurisdiction in this case—action which we may say in passing increased to the last possible degree the improbability of the accused getting wind of the charges had he desired to meet them—as each of them contemplates notice by the lodge, not by the grand lodge; but none of them point to a class of cases in which it is assumed notice is wholly waived, even those referring to cases of absconding requiring the one that the fact of absconding shall appear from the return made on the notice by the officer who tries to serve it, and the other giving three months' time in lieu of the notice which can not be served.

The reason given why there is no weight in our suggestion that the report of the able committee lost something of its force because it comes from a body not under the constraint of an immemorial law, is that "it announces general propositions of Masonic law and was made by eminent jurists in their respective grand lodges."

But the very point in dispute is whether the general propositions announced *are* Masonic law. Moreover, the eminence of the members of the committee in the jurisprudence of Masonry does not oblige them to apply the principles of that jurisprudence to the jurisprudence of a body whose judgments do not affect Masonic standing.

Of our attempted elucidation of the power of the grand master under our law, he says:

This is very nearly the same law that we have in Maine, except that we are not sure that in Illinois the grand master can suspend the party during the recess (that is, till the grand lodge meets), and also cite him for final trial by the grand lodge.

This is just what the grand master did do in the case of the master of Locust Lodge at the session which he has under review, and in which case, as shown by the incomplete record quoted by him, the deprivations imposed by the grand master, which expired by limitation with the meeting of the grand lodge, were again imposed by that body on a final judgment.

Relative to a matter heretofore discussed between us, he says:

He has heretofore severely attacked the A. and A. rite as causing dissensions in Masonry, and when we pointed out that history shows that *men* have caused dissensions and not rites, while substantially admitting this, he insists that "high riteism" is peculiarly calculated to lead men into mischief, saying:

"In 1894 Brother Drummond chided us as not being quite fair when we said that in his account of the Scottish Rite war in 1860—given in his review of Illinois in 1891—he had unconsciously borne testimony to the mischief-making capacity of high riteism, a capacity which we credited to the fact that each Sovereign Grand Inspector General is a sort of dynastic protoplasm, having within himself the promise and potency of empire, and liable at any moment to sprout into a Supreme Council possessing full imperial powers and attributes."

Now we have never studied medicine and are not familiar with medical terms, and are not sure what disease he means, but we have been acquainted with all the brethren whom he denominates "High Rites," for nearly forty years, and if they, or any one of them, had had such a dreadful disease we must have known it, and we can assure him, that we never discovered the least symptom of anything so "by ordinair"!

He adds more in a similar line, which we have not room to quote further than this:

"Where a man is admitted to have the inalienable right to proclaim himself imperator, it is manifestly much easier to start a revolution than it is where he must first convince a goodly number of the rank and file that their interests as well as his point in that direction."

This is too ridiculous to treat seriously, but he seems to be in earnest, so we will further assure him that the Scottish Rite is *governed by laws*, and his understanding in this respect is utterly erroneous.

Because we agreed with him that human nature is the same the world over and that ambition and selfishness are inseparable from it, he is not warranted in saying that we substantially admit that dissensions have been caused by men and not by rites, because our point was that granted the equal endowment of ambition and selfishness, the greater temptations offered by the conditions of high riteism rendered its capacity for mischief making greater than do the conditions of the Masonry of the Charges of a Freemason. It is no answer to this to say that it is too ridiculous to treat seriously because the "Scottish Rite *is governed by laws*," when the complaint is that it is these laws which make it a serious matter, because they permit a single individual to set up an empire of his own by *creating* a following of alleged Masons out of the ranks of the profanes. Brother DRUMMOND says our understanding in this respect is utterly erroneous. We wish it were, but the following utterance of Brother DRUMMOND—to whose superior knowledge we bow in these matters—is not reassuring. In order to a full understanding of his remarks we quote first the language of the lamented FELLOWS, of Louisiana, which called them out. Brother FELLOWS said:

The chairman of this committee well knows that, in 1860, Bro. Charles Laffon, of New Orleans, then a member of the supreme council of the southern jurisdiction, went to Mexico to establish Masonry and a supreme council in that country. We have yet to learn that there was a single lodge in existence in Mexico at that time. I know that he made a number of sovereign grand inspectors general (Thirty-third Degree Masons), established *the* supreme council, and there being no affiliated Masons in the country—so I understand from him on his return—he made Masons, and created them Thirty-thirds. If there were lodges or Masons in Mexico at that time, he did not so report (and there may have been). I would like to see some proof of the fact.

Now, I do not think Brothers Drummond, Miller, Hedges, or Parvin will fail for a moment to admit that every profane made a Mason by Brother Laffon, in 1860, was a clandestine made Mason, and that though at the time he gave them the degrees up to the Thirty-third inclusive, they were still clandestine and could never be recognized, not even healed, but could become Masons only by being *made* in some legitimate and regular lodge, nor can they but admit the conclusion which must necessarily follow, that these clandestine Masons could do no legitimate work, not even if they had the Thirty-third Degree and they were a supreme council, received in the manner above set

forth. If that supreme council—the Supreme Council of Mexico—thus created, has made Masons of profanes and constituted lodges of those thus made, such persons are clandestine made Masons, and the lodges are clandestine and incapable of forming a grand lodge and should not be recognized.

Brother DRUMMOND replies:

We *do* “fail to admit” his proposition: if a supreme council *can* create lodges, it creates them *in accordance with its own laws*: according to Brother Fellows, there was no grand lodge there and no lodge even: masonically speaking, the country was absolutely open to any Masonic power to establish Masonry there without infringing the jurisdiction of any other power in the least: if, under the laws of a supreme council, one of its members is authorized, *in such a country*, to confer the degrees to establish Masonry there, his acts are valid: the proposition that a profane can be made a Mason only in a regular lodge has exceptions: if not, Richard Vaux lived and died a clandestine Mason, as well as many others, who have been everywhere recognized as regular.

The fact is that the admission that a supreme council can create lodges, carries with it necessarily the admission that a supreme council can make Masons, and that Masons made in accordance with its laws are regular.

Returning to Brother DRUMMOND’S discussion of our own remarks, he says:

Nor is his further statement correct in relation to “broils” which have “rent the Scottish Rite.” Since 1867, there has been no broil in the Scottish Rite; imposters have claimed to be in it, when they were not, and he has no more right to class them as members of the Scottish Rite, than he has to say that there are broils among the Ohio Masons because there are clandestine lodges there, nor that the Masons of various other states are in broils because there are clandestine lodges there. In his own state there are numerous associations which call themselves Masonic lodges, but they are held to be clandestine by his own grand lodge, which has provisions in its constitution and laws which would cause the punishment of any Mason, who should join one of them, or recognize their members as Masons: and we are not aware that our brother has ever raised his voice or used his pen in denunciation of those laws.

We used the words *dynastic factional broils* in the paragraph which he identifies by using the latter word alone, presumably because our language described but too accurately the last and most mischievous broil with which high riteism has afflicted the world—the so-called Cerneau war. This he says was no broil in the rite, but only the disturbance caused by impostors who claimed to be in the rite when they were not, and these he says we have no more right to class as members of the Scottish Rite than we would to say that there are broils among the Ohio Masons because there are clandestine lodges there. We assure him that we have too much regard for the truth of history ever to have been in danger of making the latter statement. We prefer to put the horse before the cart and say that there are clandestine



tine lodges in Ohio because there have been broils among the Masons there, and that the fountain and origin of all the difficulties that afflict that jurisdiction was a dynastic factional broil over who had the right to rule over and administer the Scottish Rite; and the fact that one of the parties was an imposter in no wise weakens the proof—which amounts to absolute demonstration—of the mischief making power of the rite which can make its devotees willing to carry their feuds into the domain of Masonry itself—the Masonry of the three degrees—to which their paramount allegiance is due.

He quotes from us the following question:

Now, can a grand lodge, thus constrained by the fundamental law, make a definition of Masonry, which shall permit a portion or all of the members of the lodge, to practice *as Masonry*, in bodies which it does not create, something other than the Masonry of the original definition?

And says:

That depends upon whose definition it is: if the "definition" is erroneous the answer is "Yes," and further than that, the grand lodge is the only tribunal which can determine what the original definition of Masonry is. Our brother's argument comes back to the same result, which we have before discussed, and that is that he claims the right practically for the individual Mason to overrule the decision of his grand lodge as to what the "original definition of Masonry" is.

There was no chance for the "depends" in this case, because no doubt was left as to whose definition it was—it was the definition given by the very grand lodge which he says is the only tribunal which can determine the matter, and therefore there is no possibility of its being "erroneous." This will be clearly seen when we reproduce the remarks with which we prefaced the question, and it will also be seen that we did not claim the right explicitly, "practically" or remotely, "to overrule the decision of the grand lodge as to what the original definition of Masonry is." We had put the question before, but in a slightly different form, *i. e.*, substantially, whether a grand lodge could make any definition of Masonry for the Masons of its obedience different from that which the fundamental law compelled it to adopt for its constituent lodges. He found it almost impossible to treat the question seriously and asked: "How does a *lodge* practice Masonry save by the acts of its 'individual members?'"

As he was not suited with the form of the question or seem to feel sure of our meaning we put it in the form which he now quotes, prefacing it with the following:

He says he is not sure that he understood us, and as it also seems doubtful to us, we will try and make the matter plainer. A lodge practices Masonry by the acts of its individual members. What those acts shall be is determined by the definition of Masonry which the

grand lodge, acting under the constraints of the fundamental law, makes for the lodges and individual Masons of its obedience. Is it not equally true that the acts of the individual which constitute the practice of the rites of Masonry thus defined must be practiced in lodges warranted by the body thus defining it or be utterly invalid? Universal usage as well as common sense gives an affirmative answer.

Having thus placed the matter in such light that it would seem there can be nothing left which requires to be explained away before answering, we repeat the question.

Brother DRUMMOND touches some points more or less closely cognate with the questions we have been discussing, growing out of the Mexican question which we hope to notice when we come to the proper heading.

**Michigan.**—In his report for 1899 Grand Secretary CONOVER has combined both the synoptical and the topical form, sandwiching between these two, the principal things said about Michigan in other grand lodge proceedings. In his synopsis of the Illinois proceedings the most space given to any one subject is the following:

That grand man and Mason, General John Corson Smith, who is known and loved all over the Masonic world, delivered a masterly oration before the grand lodge, on the subject, "Freemasonry Universal, the Glory of our Fraternity and the Pride of Our Brotherhood." Wish every Mason could read it.

He falls into two errors, but in a way that is perhaps not inexplicable: First, in saying that the course of procedure in the restoration of expelled Masons is new legislation. and second, in assuming that the proposed amendment allowing mileage and per diem to past grand masters, past deputy grand masters, and past grand wardens had been adopted, when in fact it lies over for action next year.

Under the topical head of "Masonic Homes," he has the following:

**ILLINOIS.**—Home established about twelve years ago. Cost about \$75,000. It is free from debt. The wives and daughters of members of the fraternity raise annually a large amount for its support. Brother Gurney, the secretary, writes: "It could not work better, there has never been any complaint concerning it among the brethren, and its success has been everything that could be expected."

Under "Miscellaneous Subjects" he quotes the eloquent and patriotic exordium to Grand Master COOK'S address, and reproduces from the report on correspondence remarks on "Using Masonry for Business Purposes," "Mexican, and Negro Masonry."

**Minnesota.**—The report on correspondence is as usual by Bro. IRVING TODD, whose faculty of condensing a report into a comparatively small space without having it degenerate into simply a grand lodge directory, and still retain its vigor and individuality, is the de-

spair of the guild. He is usually very correct in giving an idea of what took place, but in his notice of Illinois for 1898 he falls into the error that some others have, in thinking that the seconding of the amendment providing for the payment of mileage and per diem to permanent members was final favorable action. It lies over for a year.

Brother TODD reproduces the concluding portion of the special report of this committee on the status of grand lodges and other governing bodies, and says:

This report, prepared with evident care and discrimination, will undoubtedly provoke considerable criticism in jurisdictions which have acknowledged the legitimacy of Master Masons under the obedience of supreme councils wherever the ancient and accepted is the dominant rite. Brother Robbins places these in his interdicted list, but as he only asked the adoption of two appended resolutions relating to Tasmania and the German Grand Lodge League, and not the report itself, the Masons of the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Illinois seem free to act upon their individual responsibility as heretofore.

Our esteemed brother will most likely be asked why he included the Grand National Lodge of Germany, the National of Egypt, and the independent lodges of Germany among the *quasi* regular grand lodges, and excluded the Grand Lodge of Denmark and the Grand Lodge of Peru. As none of the bodies in the two lists are seeking recognition from the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, it is not necessary to devote further time or space to this interesting subject.

As to the reasons for inclusion and exclusion of the bodies referred to, they are given in a general way in the last paragraph of page 141 of our report, and in the case of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt in the paragraphs immediately preceding. The reason for placing the Grand National Lodge of Germany and the Free Association of Five Independent Lodges of Germany on the tentative list was the absence of such definite knowledge as would warrant their being otherwise classed. Peru was excluded on account of its genesis, as it appears on page 38, and Denmark for the abundant reason, appearing on page 140, that the system which it administers could not be identified as Masonry.

He expresses the opinion that we do not feel exactly at home in the topical form of report, a conclusion which we are not prepared vigorously to combat, and in the following discloses how some of our opinions strike him:

Brother Robbins is "firmly convinced that it was an evil day that saw the first departure from the simple masonry of the three degrees, by whatever route," and many of us heartily agree with him: the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington upon negro masonry is commended as a happy solution of the difficulty so far as that jurisdiction is concerned; using masonry for business purposes is vigorously condemned; the futility of preventing non-affiliation by compulsion is

clearly shown; the settlement of the cremation question is not regarded as within the province of Masonic governing bodies; the order of Eastern Star is regarded as having come to stay; our proposition of two years ago that, the only practical method of dealing with rejected material is in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction where the rejection actually occurred, is indorsed; and the action of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska in dealing with the grand master's prerogative of making Masons at sight is defined as creating something out of nothing.

**Mississippi.**—Grand Master STONE thus refers in his address to his visit to Illinois:

It was my good fortune to be in the city of Chicago when the Grand Lodge of Illinois was in session, and on the 5th of October, in company with Bro. J. L. Power, of Jackson, I visited that grand body and was accorded the fraternal courtesy due the distinguished position in which you had placed me, being received with the grand honors of Masonry and treated with every consideration of fraternal regard.

It was my distinguished privilege to listen to a portion of the masterly address of most worshipful Bro. John Corson Smith, grand orator, a Mason of large experience, a gentleman of great and varied learning, and who is now the grand representative of this grand lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The report on correspondence is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY and is up to his usual standard. He quotes from the patriotic exordium of Grand Master COOK's address and says the paper is an able one, setting forth grand truths and containing many strong points; compliments the oration of Past Grand Master SMITH, notes the reception of Grand Master STONE of Mississippi, and says the topical plan seems to suit the methodical mind of the chairman of the Illinois committee on correspondence.

**Missouri.**—Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, grand secretary, in his report on correspondence reviews the Illinois proceedings for 1897. Grand Master SCOTT's address impresses him as a strong, practical business paper and his admonition to lodges against conferring too many degrees in one evening is commended and "improved" by this experience of his own:

This reminds the present writer of a recent experience where he was invited to participate in the ceremonies of the Third Degree when four candidates were on the list, in addition to the business of the stated communication. The lodge was by no means bright, or well equipped with good workers to facilitate the ceremony. I had much of the work to do myself, and worried through two degrees by twelve o'clock at night, when I retired to bed. Arising at an early hour, I learned that the lodge was still at work, and continued until day dawned. Of course, to me the language of Grand Master Scott seems very timely that work being done at such unseemly hours was "done in a lifeless manner."

He notes his remarks on the evil of too much publicity and agrees that a little healthy discipline administered to the retailers of the private concerns of the lodge would be timely and salutary. Of the oration he says:

The grand lodge was favored with an oration by a man who is a Mason. It is said of him that he had been longer a Mason, for his age, than any person present, having, in his infancy, in disregard of landmarks or dispensations, become a member of a Mason's family. At a very early hour of his existence, the record says, he was born a Mason. He was introduced to the grand lodge, by the grand master as "R. W. Bro. William E. Mason, United States senator." He delivered an oration on "The Evolution of a Nation." It is an interesting paper, containing some of the spice of humor, and may be characterized as a rarely peculiar production. He received a vote of thanks for his address which was ordered published in the proceedings.

And thus commends the report of our committee on appeals:

The committee on appeals and grievances rendered a report, covering some two pages, embracing the disposition made of eleven cases. It is a model report. I wish every committee on appeals and grievances of all the grand lodges in this country would study this report as a model, and imitate the method of that committee.

He accords generous space and attention to the Illinois report on correspondence, and indicates his accord with its views on the Wisconsin plan of relief, the so-called Past Master's Degree and the qualifications of a brother to preside in the east, and the Mexican gran dieta, saying anent our expressed opinion that its disintegration was only a question of time:

It is the opinion of this writer that the sooner said concern "disintegrates," the better it will be for genuine Masonry in the world.

He is also kind enough to say in this connection that it would be of general interest and profit if the review of Mexican Masonry under the head of Iowa and Kansas could be printed in pamphlet form for general distribution among the Craft.

In the following he affords the rare example of a man who is just as "sot in his ways" as any of us, who makes a square acknowledgment of his conversion to the person who has the good fortune to put the matter under consideration in a new light. We have found ourself wondering whether we had the grace to do as much.

Brother Robbins controverts the position formerly held by this writer, respecting "good Masonic standing." I am inclined to accept his interpretation of the question, and change my position in reference thereto. Heretofore, I occupied the ground that, as our grand lodge had defined the subject, there was legal justice in declaring a Mason not in good standing who had forfeited all rights and privileges by non-affiliation. Brother Robbins asserts, and I believe correctly, that a Mason holding a dimit is in good standing as long as he is eli-

gible to petition for affiliation. This is a correct view of the case, because if deprived of "good standing" *in toto*, he could not petition for membership.

One of our grand masters, some years since, decided that a non-affiliate could not join in a petition for dispensation to form a new lodge. He then ruled that, in order to become a petitioner for such dispensation, he must first affiliate with an existing lodge, becoming a member thereof, before he could be an eligible petitioner for dispensation to create a new lodge. The idea was presented by Brother Robbins, and its force cannot be denied, that if a Mason can petition for membership in an existing lodge, he is surely eligible as a petitioner to form a new lodge. To this view I give my approval, and thereby put upon record the fact of my conversion to a more liberal interpretation of the subject, being convinced of the right involved and the justice recognized.

We feel quite sure that if we had read the report in which this occurs when some months ago we had the pleasure of renewing with him our personal acquaintance of thirty years ago, we should have made personal acknowledgment of *his* state of grace.

**Montana.**—Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES, grand secretary epitomizes with the charming running commentary of which he is master, the Illinois proceedings of 1897. He touches a great many things in a brief space.

A picture of Grand Master Owen Scott, whose two years' term of successful service ended in October last, confronts the title page and serves the double purpose of an introduction to the volume and himself. Within three weeks from the close of the session the printed volume made its welcome appearance at our table, testifying to the executive ability of Grand Secretary Dill. The opening prayer of Rev. Brother Bolton enlists a hearty amen from every reverent reader. The grand master's address is as charming in style as elevated and enlarging in the spirit and sentiments contained. Among the venerated Craftsmen whose departure for a brighter world is chronicled is M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, who was grand master the year our grand lodge was organized. A great variety of matters are treated in the address and the treatment of each was admirably suited to each case. Discipline was needed in some instances, and was faithfully administered. Among the decisions all of which were approved, we note that it was held that the vote on suspension for non-payment of dues should be by ballot. The conclusion of the address is as appropriate as the introduction and the language of the roses in explanation of their perfumes and beauty may well be adopted by every Mason.

Anent the then pending amendment looking to a reduction of dues, he has some remarks touching the building of a Masonic home, which, with others of like character, we hope to make the text for some thoughts on that subject under another heading. He commends the fullness of the report on each application for a charter; observes that the representative of Montana, Bro. A. B. ASHLEY, was present,

which we of Illinois know to be a fixed habit of many years; and of the land of the Pharaohs says:

The Grand Lodge of Egypt was an applicant for recognition, and in its behalf Brother Past Grand Master Smith presented a letter from the grand master—a good basis for such a claim, but for some reason unexplained the correspondence committee asked further time and failed to report. Since Egypt has virtually become an English province, Masonry is on solid bottom, and if our recognition were asked it would probably be granted.

Should recognition be asked of Montana and he has any curiosity to get at the genesis of the lodges composing the body asking it, we hope he will have better luck than rewarded our two years' diligent search. He is welcome to the little we do know and the much that we don't know as reflected on pages 140-141 of our report for 1898. He will at least find there the "unexplained reason" to which he refers—a reason not unexplained to the grand lodge, but which coming out in debate did not get into print.

He talks thus pleasantly of the oration:

The oration of Bro. William E. Mason, United States senator, upon "The Evolution of a Nation," will well repay reading. The tadpole and the monkey represent successive eras in this evolution. The style and illustrations are very entertaining. Elemental warfare of the forces of nature preceded the appearance of living animals, and these continued the warfare with one another, whole species becoming extinct, not even the fittest among them surviving. And after man's appearance the same struggle continued, and not only nations but peoples and races have become extinct. Still war goes on, and the weapons of greed and ambition become more destructive. On this grand continental trestle-board we cherish the hope that the Creator and Father of all mankind is tracing the designs for universal brotherhood, and that Bro. Robert Burns voiced the Masonic aspiration when he sang:

"It's coming yet for a' that  
That man to man the world o'er  
Shall brothers be for a' that."

We acknowledge our indebtedness for the space and thought given to the Illinois report on correspondence. It would be strange if he did not discover more flies in the ointment than he mentions. Here is the first specimen he picks out:

He holds that all genuine Masonry is of English origin, and apparently rejects the claim that imputes its origin to King Solomon, from whom we should most naturally trace the so-called prerogative powers of a grand master. On the modern historical basis of our brother certainly the lodge is older than grand lodge, and the grand lodge is older than grand masters. If the office of grand master is the creature of grand lodge, the question will naturally obtrude: Can the creature be greater than its creator? Whence came the prerogative powers of a grand master? On the historical basis private and

particular lodges created the grand lodge, and the latter created the office of grand master. The grand lodge couldn't give greater powers than it possessed. So, as we have always contended, if we cut loose from King Solomon we cut loose from all prerogative powers in the extreme sense of that term, prerogative, as an inherent, inalienable, irresponsible power, and we had better drop the claim. The powers that the grand master exercises are in no proper sense prerogative. All that he does in the intervals of sessions of grand lodge, he does in its name, behalf, and subject to its approval. If there is any prerogative power anywhere in Masonry it is in the worshipful master of what we call subordinate lodges, an office of much greater antiquity. But in our humble opinion the whole theory and claim of prerogative of Masonry in its extreme sense is but a phantom as elusive as the will-o'-the-wisp. When we spoke of the prerogative of grand lodge to lay corner-stones we used the term in the sense of its first definition in the dictionary, "an exclusive and peculiar privilege."

With our brother also, it seems the Solomonic origin of Masonry is given over and he thinks the prerogative tail should go with the hide. We have never regarded it as an appendix to that particular pelt, but on the contrary we have regarded it as probably derived from the constitutional monarchy which environed Masonry at the time it took on the grand lodge form.

The grand lodge named the first grand master, not simply as the grand master of the grand lodge, but as grand master of Masons, and those who created both seem to have agreed that there resided in his person and office a dispensing power analogous to the pardoning power residing in the crown. The latter was not conferred by parliament, nor was the former conferred by the grand lodge. The general regulations annexed to the charges of a Freemason refer to it, however, in a way to identify it as involved in the original plan, and this understanding is emphasized by its long continued unquestioned exercise.

Of another matter he thus discourses:

Anent the Wisconsin proposition and the claim that there is no such thing as the right of relief from lodge or grand lodge, and that it is only a claim upon the individual under his obligation as an act of grace or charity. We find in the present Grand Lodge Constitution of England, section 306, among other duties enjoined, that "every lodge in London shall pay to the fund of benevolence for each contributing member one shilling quarterly, or four shillings annually." In provincial and military lodges the charge is only half as much. This looks very much like a regular, systematic affair and not a voluntary contribution according to one's ability to an individual applicant. Has our mother grand lodge departed from the faith, misunderstood or misapplied the letter and spirit of the obligation? The volume of Illinois proceedings under review shows that lodges contributed to their own needy members, their widows and orphans, \$25,557.33. This was out of the lodge funds, not from individual contributions. Yes, every lodge in the country, yea, in the world, recognizes the duty of relief from the general fund as well as charitable contributions from



individual members. These contributions of relief rest upon a sense of duty as binding upon a lodge as the obligation upon the individual member.

We quite agree with him that the English example he cites looks very much like a systematic affair and not a voluntary contribution according to one's ability to an individual applicant, and that it also looks very much as if it was as easy for our English brethren to be charitable on somebody else's money, as for the American, perhaps easier. Several American grand lodges have done the same thing in levying a per capita tax to support their Masonic homes and the pioneer in the business. Kentucky—and this was not many years ago—had a red hot time of it for a while, so hot that Grand Master PETTIT, of that jurisdiction, averred that the effort to support the home by enforced taxation had “shaken the craft to its foundations.” Before leaving the English example one may say that it affords no support to the Wisconsin proposition that the money paid out by a lodge in charity to the member of another lodge, creates a debt which is a lien, first upon the latter body and second upon the grand lodge to which it owes allegiance. The English example, like the Illinois example, illustrates the convenience, not necessarily the duty of relief as binding upon a lodge, nor does the act of the members in voting relief from the lodge treasury show so much a recognition of its duty to contribute as an organization as it does their natural willingness to exhaust the available accumulations of the lodge before putting their hands in their own pockets. They will do the latter if they must, as the history of some lodges we know of abundantly attests, but as a rule not until then.

Brother HEDGES also notices our suggestions regarding the recognition of the Mexican grand diet by his grand lodge, which we shall probably have an opportunity to recall elsewhere.

**Nevada.**—Bro. A. D. BIRD in his condensed but interesting report on correspondence has under consideration the Illinois proceedings of 1897. He commends Grand Master SCOTT'S condemnation of the growing publicity of what transpires at lodge meetings, and copies his report of an aggravated case in which discipline followed, with the hope that it may be a useful warning. He commends the manner of printing the report of the committee on appeals, reproduces the grand chaplain's final benediction for the benefit of some master who might like a change, and compliments the report on correspondence by saying that it deals with all questions in a brotherly but forcible manner, and by reproducing from its introduction our remarks concerning cipher rituals.

**New Hampshire.**—Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT, the able and accomplished reviewer of this jurisdiction, takes up the Illinois proceedings

of 1898. The address of Grand Master COOK is characterized as a finished literary as well as Masonic paper, and some of his official acts are briefly touched upon. Past Grand Master SMITH'S address, "a most able and learned oration," is, he says, "most deservedly published" with the transactions.

His general estimate of the Illinois report is most flattering. He alludes to the change to the topical form, but expresses no opinion as to the relative value of the different forms. Of matters heretofore in debate between us he says:

We find ourselves by no means forgotten or left out in our brother's discussions, and our reply to his former argument is reproduced in full, with comments, to which we see no cause of exception. As we see nothing substantial added to the evidence or the argument before adduced by our brother, we are now inclined, with him, to leave the matter to the solution of coming events: observing only, that they appear to us to be tending, gradually though surely, in a direction opposed to the view he has espoused.

He also has some observations upon our contribution to the literature of negro Masonry, which are not in form to be available under that heading, but require no attention beyond the remark that he seems to have had no fear that his statement as to what the Grand Lodge of Washington did and as to what we thought about it could be too sweeping.

**New Jersey.**—Bro. GEORGE B EDWARDS in a report which is up to the New Jersey standard of elegance, ability, and courtesy, has under review the Illinois proceedings of 1898. He quotes from the address of Grand Master COOK to substantiate his statement that it foreshadows the millennial epoch and notes that his rebuke of a prevalent desire to improve, enlarge, ornament, and spectacularize the work was emphasized by one of the committees by the expression of displeasure at the use of robes, uniforms, military drills, stage settings, theatrical scenes, inappropriate music, and other superfluous appliances and paraphernalia. He says of the oration and the orator:

A brilliant paper on the Universality of Freemasonry, by Bro. John Corson Smith, grand orator, is of more than usual attraction. The brother had traveled in many lands, and the evidence he produces is a valuable addition to the literature of the order as well as entertaining and instructive. Many passages and incidents of travel have been marked for ornamenting this report, and the exercise of forbearance a necessity, not a practice of virtue.

And of the special report of this committee:

Bro. Joseph Robbins, of the correspondence committee, contributed a paper of considerable research upon "Recognized, Recognizable and Other Governing Bodies," the subject having been specially referred to him. The following synopsis is a mere brevity from his report of eighteen closely printed pages teeming with historical data gleaned from many sources. No Masonic student should be without it.

The list of grand lodges under the first heading, "Recognized," is identical with the list printed in the tabulations of New Jersey.

He copies the other two lists, and expresses his regret at not being able to reproduce the article in its entirety.

He is not enamored of the topical form of report, as will appear under the head which we shall make of that subject. Of New Jersey's part in it he says:

The correspondence report is a topical presentation. It is a departure from the usual plan, although used by others previously within limited confines, has some things about it that may be commended, scarcely likely to obtain among the guild as an adoption, wearisome as a compilation to general readers seeking knowledge with recreative variation of subject. Brother Robbins will pardon the feeling that the form appears as an accumulation of emasculations, and is remindful of that old standard, Chase's Digest—never read, but a good reference.

**New South Wales.**—The report on correspondence modeled quite on the American plan of review is signed by five members of the committee, JOHN B. TRIVETT, chairman, A. B. DOCKER, W. J. HOLMES, W. H. SHORTLAND and WHITELEY KING, each of whom, except the last named, has identified by his initials some of the reviews as his own work. The lion's share is the work of Brother TRIVETT, with Brother SHORTLAND a good second. The former reviews Illinois for 1897. He notes the exhaustive address of Grand Master SCOTT, the flourishing condition of the Craft in spite of unfavorable industrial conditions and finds one decision of immediate interest:

One decision by the grand master is worthy of our notice, since we are at present discussing the propriety of the incorporation of grand lodge:—

- (2) "All deeds, mortgages, etc. should be drawn in the name of the lodge and not the trustees; each lodge is made a body corporate and politic by the act of the legislature, incorporating the grand and constituent lodge."

This method of incorporating the lodges is just what we wish to avoid. We do not desire legal interference, nor oversight, in strictly lodge matters, but simply protection in respect of acquired property of the order as a whole.

This method of incorporation may involve the possibility he fears, but in practice it has given us no trouble. He refers to the discussion relative to life membership, and the application of the Grand Lodge of Egypt for recognition, and says of the oration:

Bro. W. E. Mason, United States senator, grand orator, delivered the annual oration, his subject being "The Evolution of a Nation." Although the treatment of his theme partook more of a political nature than would be considered desirable in this country, the perora-

tion, insisting upon liberty of action being conceded to those around us, was a worthy effort and deserving of the space allowed for its reproduction.

He gladly notes that the committee on jurisprudence direct attention to the fact that too much publicity of lodge affairs is a Masonic offense, and therefore a subject of discipline.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives extended attention largely with reference to Mexico and Peru, which we hope to notice elsewhere, at the close of which he says:

These Spanish derived republics evidently consist of such unstable material, from an ethical point of view, that a very conservative policy is absolutely necessary in any dealings which may be had with them, and we are compelled to the opinion that our own grand lodge is justified in reconsidering its position with respect to the Central and South American Masonic bodies.

Referring to our notice of his own jurisdiction, he says:

He notes the absence of a report on correspondence in our 1895 proceedings, but we trust that our last year's report, together with that now current, will atone for the omission (due to no neglect on the part of the present committee).

We can assure Brother TRIVETT that if any atonement were necessary such reports as the two referred to would be amply sufficient, even without the promise given by their successive appearance that the correspondence department of New South Wales is now permanently established. We shall continue to look for its work with great interest, for in such hands as at present guide it the output is sure to be of real value, bringing us, as it will, into closer touch with the currents of thought in the great English-speaking, liberty-loving nation which is growing up under the Southern Cross.

**New York.**—Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY gives seven pages of his valuable report to the Illinois proceedings for 1898. He finds "the eloquent introduction" to Grand Master COOK's address, "and the grand truth embodied in his closing words worthy of record," and accordingly quotes from both at some length, and also epitomizes some of its salient points.

He prefaces a page of "solid" matter reproduced from the oration with the following:

We wish we could present the excellent oration delivered by M. W. John C. Smith, grand orator, upon "Freemasonry Universal." Certainly our brother's observation of the practical working of Masonic lodges in foreign countries should give weight and authority to his presentation. It is a paper worthy the perusal of every member of the Craft. We make a few excerpts as bearing upon some points of prominence in the Masonic world at the present time.

In reproducing the conclusions of the special report of this committee on the status of grand lodges and other governing bodies, he permits us to state also the principles by us deemed essential to recognition.

His reference to the topical form of our report of last year we shall copy elsewhere. Meanwhile, he ought not to feel too sure that his "opinion doesn't count" in the matter. In fact he quite misjudges our estimate of its value, for in truth there are few whose opinions would have more weight with us on this point than his.

In the further examination of our report he says:

Under the head of "The Grand Lodge of Peru—The Bible," it would appear that our brother does not fully agree with the position generally taken in all the quotations presented having reference to the act of the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Peru. Admitting that proper exception might be taken in a few instances, wherein is there any justification for the statement that in the performance of the duty of repudiation "grand masters and committees [should] have made speeches to the galleries or permitted themselves to dogmatize about the Bible in a way not warranted by the Magna Charta of religious liberty to the Freemason, the charges 'concerning God and religion?'"

Does our ritual mean anything?

We are loth to think that our brother does not consider that the Bible "is an essential in the furniture of every lodge of Freemasons in a Christian land." We do most emphatically; and it will be a sorry day for Freemasonry when a contrary belief becomes prevalent. This is a vital question upon which no Craftsman can afford to split hairs.

It is not material to us what may have been the custom in the earlier ages of Freemasonry; we are satisfied to be governed by the custom of the present day. This belief is not to be circumscribed by the tenets of any religious creed, but comprehends the doctrine that the Holy Bible is the inestimable gift of God to man, the rule for our guide, the embodiment of sure promises for the future.

"Does our ritual mean anything?" We agree with him that it does and that the first and ever recurring lesson which it enforces is that "truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue." Every day's experiences afford fresh illustrations—some of them most unexpected—that we cannot contemplate too constantly on this theme nor be too watchful lest we inadvertently fail to regulate our conduct by its dictates.

"We are loth to think," he says, "that our brother does not consider that the Bible 'is an essential in the furniture of every lodge of Freemasons in a Christian land.'" And we are loth to think that our brother would venture upon so serious a matter as invoking the *odium theologium* in this discussion by the innuendo lurking in the remarks we have quoted, upon so careless a reading of our remarks as to find in

them or even to suspect that he found in them, precisely the opposite of what we said. Yet we are driven to this conclusion by the assurance we feel that he is incapable of consciously perverting our position. His carelessness compels us to reproduce here what we said, not only to show how utterly he misapprehended our meaning, but as showing also the unwisdom of attempting to state another's position for him instead of permitting him to state it for himself, when the latter course involves less labor and requires less space. The italics are fresh except in the words "apart from its Masonic uses:"

As we have before said, substantially every grand lodge that has heretofore become in any sense a sponsor for the Masonic character of the "Grand Lodge of Peru" *was placed under instant constraint by the action of that body as reflected in the decree of Grand Master Dam, to repudiate both act and actors in the name of Masonry.* It is to be regretted, however that *in the performance of this bounden duty*, grand masters and committees should have made speeches to the galleries, or permitted themselves to dogmatize about the Bible in a way not warranted by that Magna Charta of religious liberty to the Freemason, the charge "Concerning God and religion." Almost all of the deliverances quoted above either assume or labor to prove that certain opinions about the Bible *apart from its Masonic uses* are essential to the recognition of its fitness as a Masonic symbol. Those of Maine and Nova Scotia are scarcely open to criticism in this respect, while that of Mississippi formulated by Past Grand Master Speed—known of all men as a staunch and zealous churchman—*states the true ground fully, strongly, unobjectionally, fully justifying the action had* by the statement in two lines—that the Bible is "an essential in the furniture of every lodge of true Freemasons in a Christian land, without which no lodge can be opened or Mason obligated."

If Brother ANTHONY had quoted the following—which follows consecutively upon what we have just reproduced above—he would have answered his own question as to the justification for our statement that certain parties had permitted themselves to dogmatize about the Bible in a way not warranted by that Magna Charta of religious liberty to the Freemason, the charge "Concerning God and Religion:"

There is no justification for, and nothing to be gained by misstating the position of an opponent or an offender, as in the Michigan declaration that Senor Dam's sodality is an "atheistic" body: in the equally oracular and more emphatic declaration of the grand master of New York: "Let it therefore be most emphatically understood that no godless temple can be reared in the name of Freemasonry," or in the equivalent implication of the Grand Lodge of England which revived and tacked on to its declaration of outlawry against Peru the order issued when the Grand Orient of France made its constitution atheistic, forbidding the lodges to admit any foreign visitor unless he shall acknowledge that his belief in God is an essential landmark of Masonry.

The tendency of speakers to extremes of language when they feel sure that they have their audience with them is proverbial, but in

times of excitement the rulers and leaders of the Craft should be particularly careful not to raise a hue and cry while in pursuit of the confessedly guilty, that shall confuse the preceptions of those less informed than themselves and endanger the raising of the same hue and cry against those who are as law-abiding as themselves.

We agree with our brother that this is a vital question, and we insist moreover that it has two equally vital aspects and that no Craftsman can afford to split hairs in either direction. Neither the Michigan committee, nor the grand master of New York, nor the grand master of England, has any more right to add to the one inclusive and exclusive religious test prescribed for Masons by both the written and the unwritten law, than he has to take that test away. All that Masonry asks is the acknowledgement of God and of the sanctions of the moral law. This it invariably demands, and once made every God-trusting brother stands on a level of perfect equality with every other brother regardless of whether their opinions in other matters appear orthodox or heterodox in each other's eyes. It is not material to us what may have been the custom in the earlier ages of Freemasonry, for while we know that it was confessedly sectarian prior to the grand lodge period, we also know that since the "Charges of a Freemason" were agreed to as the fundamental and paramount law of the institution, Masonry and not dogma is declared to be "the center of union and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance," and it is avowedly to secure this desirable end that the law provided that thenceforth Masons were to be obliged only "to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves, that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished." "Does our ritual mean anything?" Undoubtedly it means something to every brother, and it means more or less according to what he has within him to which its formulæ and symbols appeal. By original endowment, or education, or environment, or all these combined, each individual is compelled to fix his own valuation upon what he receives in Masonic teaching. No two individuals probably place the same value upon either or all of the symbols which are correlated together as the great lights of Masonry so far as their adaptation to the uses to which they are put either in or out of the fraternity. But what has all this to do with the question of theism or atheism? The ritual nowhere teaches that the opinion one holds about either of the great lights has anything to do with that acknowledgement of God which is made a condition precedent to his being made a Mason. Hence it is no defense to our imputation that the brethren referred to had made speeches to the galleries or unwarrantably dogmatized about the Bible to ask: "Does our ritual mean anything?"

The charge against Senor DAM and his sodality was one in which theism was in no way involved, but simply that he had removed one of the essentials of a lodge of Freemasons—not the only essential but one of them—and one so rooted in the structure of Masonry that, as we have before said, every grand lodge that had become in any sense a sponsor for the Masonic character of the body over which he ruled was placed under instant constraint to repudiate both in the name of Masonry. When, therefore, in the performance of this duty grand masters went outside of the record and lugged in the utterly foreign subject of atheism they were emphatically making speeches to the gallery, and in seeking to convey the impression that the avowed theism of Masonry was required to be grounded upon the Bible, they were dogmatizing about the latter in a way not warranted by the charges of a Freemason.

Continuing his review he further says:

Mexican Masonry, as usual, has the attention of our brother, and alluding to the "Maine" episode at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of New York, he is inclined to be facetious in his imputation of a lack of knowledge on the part of Grand Master Sutherland in making the statement that "the president of our sister republic is also the grand master of Masons in Mexico." It is a point hardly worth correction, and if our brother does not at any time depart any further from the exact line, it will be fortunate. Undoubtedly the intent of the grand master was to term President Diaz (the former grand master) as the honorary grand master, etc. This position he holds for life, his occupancy of the office of actual grand master having ended in November, 1896, and is a matter of record in an official communication on file in the office of the grand secretary. This change should have been duly noted in the translations of last year, but owing to the sudden death of Brother Ringer, the brother who had to assume the work at the eleventh hour overlooked it.

It is possible that the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico may have a law of entail which makes it impossible for an honorary grand master of that body ever to divest himself of that title. If so it would have warranted the undoubted intent of Grand Master SUTHERLAND, although it would seem that President DIAZ had done his best to so divest himself some two years before the former related to the grand lodge how the grand master and president "directed the grand secretary to make known to the Grand Lodge of New York the extremely significant evidence of his most valuable friendship" thus shown in selecting that body as the medium through which the people of the United States should hear the voice of Mexico in expression of her sympathy for the loss of the Maine. At all events on the 12th of March, 1896, he wrote the following letter:

The very respectable Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Federal District have been pleased to honor me with the honorable appointment of grand master *ad honorem* of the said exalted



body, on account of services, which in the fulfillment of my duty, I have rendered to the order and to the cause of progress which it defends.

I accept with the firmest assurance that my adhesion and my efforts shall correspond to the high position for which I have been nominated by your exalted and honorable body.

Valley of Mexico, March 12, 1896, E. V.

PORFIRO DIAZ.

*To the General Grand Secretary, Bro. Jose A. Miranda, Present:*

This Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico to which President DIAZ thus gives his "adhesion," will be recognized by our readers as the same body that was "expelled" from Masonry some months before by the gran dieta simbolica.

Meanwhile, by one of those strange oversights which illustrate the irony of fate, but for which Brother ANTHONY is manifestly not responsible, in the New York report now under review (p. 189) the following appears in the notice of the gran dieta:

"Grand Master—Bro. PORFIRO DIAZ, President of the Republic."

Brother ANTHONY does us the honor to copy our summing up under the head of non-affiliates and non-payment of dues, and to express his thorough agreement therewith.

He disagrees with our view of the Washington matter, as we shall see elsewhere.

We again return thanks in advance for the valuable statistical tables which we shall take the liberty of transferring from his report to our own.

**North Carolina.**—Bro. JOHN A. COLLINS furnishes another of his excellent reports, in which the Illinois proceedings for 1898 are carefully examined and epitomized without comment save here and there an adjective thrown in, as where he speaks of Grand Master COOK'S "admirable account of his administration" and of the "interesting and well written address" of Grand Orator SMITH. They occur more frequently in his very appreciative reference to the report on correspondence. His remarks on the form of that report we shall give elsewhere.

**Nova Scotia.**—We note with sorrow the cause of the enforced absence of the distinguished brother who for many years and until very recently honored our grand lodge as its representative, as reflected in the following resolution:

That the members of this grand lodge have learned with painful feelings of the sad bereavement which has fallen upon R. W. Bro. T. A. Cossmann, P. D. G. M., in the recent death of his wife, and desire hereby

to extend to him their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in his overwhelming sorrow.

The report on correspondence is the work of several hands, the Illinois proceedings for 1897 falling to Bro. W. ERNEST THOMPSON, who, notwithstanding he had married a wife—as we learn from the grand secretary—is still able to do his share of the talking. Of Grand Master SCOTT'S address he says:

In his address, the grand master gives an outline of his official acts during his stewardship, and deals in a masterful manner with several matters of general interest to the fraternity, which we feel we can with profit review.

He quotes from the address paragraphs touching ciphers, calls for assistance in rebuilding burned lodge rooms, and the formation of boards of relief, and expresses his hearty concurrence in all. He is a little ruffled by the oration:

R. W. Bro. William G. Mason, grand orator, was introduced, and addressed the grand lodge at considerable length in a United States patriotic speech, on the "Evolution of a Nation." We have, we think, seen reports of speeches of Brother Mason, who is an United States senator, in recent United States papers on the Cuban question, of so decidedly a belligerent tone that we got the impression that he was a particularly bellicose man. So we were hardly prepared for his arbitration views, as set out in his reported speech.

The whole speech struck us as being somewhat out of place. Even though the audience was assembled in a city of the United States, they were not there as citizens of that country, but as Masons, and it may have been that many there present with equal rights within the lodge to the American brother claimed political allegiance to some other nation, and felt the delivery of such a purely American speech to jar upon his feelings.

Supposing a Britisher or a citizen of one of Britain's dependencies had been present, and doubtless there was one present, how his blood must have tingled to hear the unjust and uncalled for gibe at his loved country contained in the following—

"England maintains her historic consistency by using her club on great states like Guatemala."

And how would he have liked to rise in his place and send back a Roland for the senator's Oliver as he could so easily have done; but he remembered that he was one of a concourse of brothers among whom no disturbing question of politics, religion, or race should be allowed to come, and with sadness silently communed with himself on the thoughtlessness of our erring brother. We cannot refrain from remarking that with the whole world of Masonry before him, our learned brother could have well afforded to shun all subjects upon which Masons as a body throughout the whole world were not in harmony.

Probably no one would have acknowledged such a Roland with better grace and humor than Brother MASON. We have elsewhere ex-

plained that the address was not written for a Masonic, but for a college occasion.

The report on correspondence receives adequate mention.

**Ohio.**—The Ohio report, as usual an able production from the hand of Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM, gives ten pages to Illinois for 1897, three to the proceedings and ten to the report on correspondence.

The presence of Bro. SAMUEL S. CHANCE, Ohio's representative as noted, the address of Grand Master SCOTT characterized as "an able and conservative Masonic paper," and brief selections made therefrom relating to the tendency to violate the law of the ballot springing from too great anxiety for members: hurried and consequently poor work, and to the generally prevailing willingness to serve wherever service will uplift the cause of the fraternity. The figures of Grand Treasurer EGAN and Grand Secretary DILL'S usual carefully prepared report and statistical tables attracted his attention, as did also the decision of the grand lodge that it was unwise to recommend to the lodges any form or system of life membership. He copies the closing sentence of Grand Orator MASON'S "eloquent address" and gives Grand Master COOK the following introduction:

Upon his installation, the new grand master, M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, in a brief address, extolled the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois as the "stalwart advocate of the doctrine of grand lodge sovereignty, and the vigorous defender of the independence and supremacy of symbolic Masonry in its own exclusive domain," and promising his "best effort to aid in maintaining this high standard."

Brother CUNNINGHAM says there is much of the Illinois report on correspondence with which he is in full accord, but that he remains at variance with some of our views "which are courteously believed to be intolerant, if not unfraternal, in their expression or character." Following are some of the things complained of:

High rites, the grand dieta, and, occasionally the cipher question, throughout his report, still receive his animadversions. In regard to the latter, he has not yet corrected his absurd statements of last year, hitherto sufficiently noticed by your committee—chimerical creations of his own brain, concerning an imaginary influence of Scottish Rite "environments" in the dissemination of cipher rituals, of which he said that "the rapid extension of the so-called high rites" "has familiarized so many Masons with the idea of printed rituals, that the keen edge of sensibility," incident to their making, "is soon blunted by the indifference of his sophisticated brethren." In his review of Vermont, he notes the quotation of his views in that connection, but without any dissent whatever therefrom. He attributes the recognition of La Gran Dieta, of Mexico, to a Scottish Rite influence which he terms "a revolutionary propaganda," and like expressions.

In illustrations of our sins in this direction he quotes some fragments of discussion between Brother DRUMMOND and ourself, among them our remarks as to relative aptitude of the Scottish Rite and the "York Rite" to develop mischief making, ambition and self interest and says:

Brother Robbins' own connection with the Scottish Rite, and the opportunity he has had of *knowing*, or, at least, informing himself, that the grand-commander of either the northern or southern jurisdiction of the United States has not, as such, "within himself the germ of an imperial dynasty," and that the Scottish Rite *does not* afford "a nidus (*nest*) exceptionally favorable to the development of ambition and self-interest such as cannot exist under the 'York Rite,'" is, in itself, a sufficient refutation of the groundless assumptions and ridiculous statements which have so long permeated his reports in that connection, and that, too, without proof—other than his own chimerical inferences—derived from perhaps its symbolism, symbolic titular terminology, etc., a literal construction of which, even in the York Rite, would be of equal absurdity. To the writer it would seem that the inherent love of Craft Masonry would be paramount with all Masons to that of any other Masonry. It should not, therefore, be inferred that, because loyal Masons, in perhaps mistaken endeavors for the benefit of the Craft, have placed themselves in anomalous positions, and thereby have been sorely misunderstood, and, as in one notable instance in the past, be liable to the charge of propagandists, imperialism, one-man power, oligarchy, etc., as was the case, over thirty-five years ago, with the organization known as the Conservators' association, whose *stated principal object* was the dissemination of the cipher of the Webb work, known as the Morris mnemonics, to attain which it was claimed that the control of grand lodge elections and legislation was the principal means by which such dissemination was to be attained.

Illinois was one of the grand jurisdictions in which one of these bodies had a thoroughly organized existence, under the title of the "Conservators Association of the State of Illinois," and of which, as the Grand Lodge Proceedings of Illinois, for 1862, page 324, show, our esteemed most worshipful brother was a member, and perhaps from that connection he may have derived his fears and direful dreams of Masonic imperialism, oligarchies, propagandas, etc., although the origin of that organization was, beyond question, in a York-Rite *nidus*, and by no possibility could be attributed to any Scottish Rite influence.

The association in Illinois had comparatively but a brief existence, as the war made upon it by Grand Master F. M. Blair and Past Grand Masters Abraham Jonas and Ira A. W. Buck, culminated in 1862 and was considered by grand lodge in a committee of the whole resulting in a renunciation and dissolution of the association, signed by sixty-two of its members, of which our most worshipful brother was one, as noted above, and, although the dissemination of a cipher ritual since known as the Morris Webb mnemonics, was a well known and avowed purpose of the association, yet its members expressly stated, in their renunciation, "that they *believe the purpose of said association to be strictly masonic, and loyal to this grand lodge.*" but that, as its continuance would appear "to have the effect to create

confusion and discord among the brethren of this jurisdiction, owing to its objects being misunderstood," the sixty-two members mentioned, therefore withdrew from the association, and declared it "dissolved."

Are we now to infer from the statements of M.W. Brother Robbins, in his report of last year, as well as in the current volume under review, that he concedes the object of that association to have been an "unauthorized and surreptitious circulation of a printed cipher," and if a cipher ritual, conceded to be "unauthorized," and its circulation "surreptitious," was deemed to be *strictly Masonic* then, how is it that he now so fiercely inveighs against any official and authorized cipher suggestions of the ritual? Unless he has really changed his opinions, and has been convinced that he was in error—which we have never deemed a possibility with our eminent brother—whom we *concede* to be more *set* in his opinions than—than even the writer hereof.

We have been too busy with the affairs of Masonry proper in what time we could spare from earning a livelihood since we became affiliated with the Scottish Rite to *know* everything that a member of the Thirty-second degree might know about the laws governing the organization, even if we thought it worth the while to give one's time and powers to the study of something in whose ultimate interpretation and application he can have no part, for we think we have already observed enough—both before and since we got into the outer circle of royalty—to satisfy us that inferences, whether chimerical or otherwise, will have to content one of our outspoken habit. We admit that inferences are not always safe. For instance when we got our own consent to take the accessible Scottish Rite degrees we were finally decided by an inference from the headlong unanimity with which both parties to the Cerneau war disclaimed all intention and all right to create lodges of symbolic Masonry—the Free and Accepted Masonry which is identified by the charges of a Freemason and the regulations thereunto annexed. We inferred that the powers of the inaccessible degree had finally squarely repudiated all claim to the right which it was formerly alleged they "waived" in the interest of harmony.

The inference was a natural one, indeed it seemed an inevitable one, as natural as the creditable inference of our brother that the inherent love of Craft Masonry would be paramount with Masons to that of all other Masonry.

But it very soon appeared, that like the forecasts of the weather, there were certain areas to which the repudiation didn't apply and were able to see the enduring aptness of Rabelais' couplet:

The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;  
The Devil was well, the Devil a monk was he.

Brother CUNNINGHAM leaves it to be inferred by his language that we were speaking of the grand commanders of the supreme councils

of the two jurisdictions in the United States in their official capacity as the parties whom we understood to have each within himself the germ of an imperial dynasty, when in fact the official position of the parties was not in our thought and did not get into our speech. We were thinking and speaking of any active Thirty-third, whatever might be his position. This may seem to him a more ridiculous statement than if predicted of a grand commander. He and Brother DRUMMOND both agree that it is ridiculous as he will see by referring to our notice of Maine (*ante*). He will also see by the same reference some of the obstacles in the way of our notion being laughed out of court, and at the same time relieve us of the necessity of going over the ground again. However, that he may not misapprehend our meaning we may add here that if a sovereign grand inspector general can go into a land utterly barren of Masonry and there make not only Thirty-thirds but Masons at sight and establish a supreme council that shall rightfully possess the land, we are at loss for a better term for the something within himself which enables him to do this, than the "germ" of an imperial dynasty.

Coming now to the conservator's association where Brother CUNNINGHAM so deftly saws off the limb on which he is standing, let us say in passing that if he was a member of the association in Ohio he is of course authority on what was the stated principal object in that jurisdiction, but as we remember it in Illinois its stated principal object was uniformity of work; and also that he is in error in saying that Grand Master BLAIR made war upon it. These matters are of no importance to this discussion, but they are facts of history and so should be recorded. His suggestion that perhaps we derived our "fears and direful dreams of Masonic imperialism, oligarchies and propagandas," from our connection with that association is quite wide of the mark; we had thought too little about anything in Masonry but its ritual, and knew too little of the existence of, or the possibilities involved in, dissent from the original plan, to have any matured opinions on these subjects, but being quite proficient in the ritual we thought we knew a vast deal. The observations of a good many years since then, years which since 1882 have been startlingly prolific of object lessons in the methods and results of dissent and departures have not only given us convictions of what is and what is not Masonic that we did not then possess, but have enabled us to see that the Conservator's rite was in a measure instinct with the mischievous tendencies of all the other varieties of high riteism.

The origin of the Conservator's rite was equally with all the other high rites, in the "York" rite, or rather a departure from the principles and methods of the "York" rite by individual members of it, and just so far as our brother can find in it what is inconsistent with the

principles, structure, and methods of the simple Free and Accepted Masonry, which, for convenience, he terms the York rite, he is bound to accept them as illustrations of high riteism. It may have had within itself all the mischief-making possibilities of the "Scottish" rite, but if it had it did not live long enough for their full fruition. It was undoubtedly a propaganda, and in some measure a secret one, and hence incompatible with the free and above-board methods which are essential to pure and genuine Masonry; and the survivors of those who thirty-seven years ago buried the Illinois end of it with the keen sorrow which was natural to men believing—as every one who signed the act of dissolution did *then* believe—its purposes to be strictly Masonic and loyal to their grand lodge, because its continuance might, from a misunderstanding of its objects, create discord and confusion among the brethren of their jurisdiction, may well rejoice that they did not hazard the possibility that the close of a century of its existence might see in Illinois thirty-eight clandestine lodges and a clandestine grand lodge such as in Ohio today stand as monuments to the discord-making power of another high rite propaganda.

The charge of evasion in the matter referred to in the following is a good illustration of the cry of "Stop thief" by one who has forgotten the difference between *meum* and *teum*:

Brother Robbins, with his ifs and evasive answer, it seems still justifies the contumacious action of a so-called Cerneau, who was in open and *avowed* rebellion against the enactments of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and who refused to purge himself of the self-admitted charge as a prerequisite to installation as an officer of the lodge. And, in this connection, he also says:

"The record does not show that he was in avowed rebellion against the enactments of the grand lodge; hence there is no basis of pertinency for that portion of the question."

The records not only show the enactments of the grand lodge of which he was in rebellion, but also show the justifiable action of Grand Master Goodale thereunder in the case.

We reproduce so much of the substance of what we said in restating the case referred to, in the report he has under review, as may be necessary to bring out the "evasion." He defended the action of the grand master of Ohio in forbidding the installation of a senior warden elect on the ground that he was an avowed Cerneau. We said that he did not avow himself such when called upon to declare that he was not such at the price of installation, and that the record did not show him to be one, but did show that he declined to make the declaration on other grounds. It was in reference to this case that Brother CUNNINGHAM said

And then he endeavors to justify the contumacious action by saying that the so-called Cerneau "based his declaration upon the ground that the requirement was subversive of the principles of Masonry, an innovation that he was in duty bound to resist, and if he was recognized as a member of the lodge in good standing, the point was indisputably well taken."

Does our M.W. brother intend us to infer that a member who is in avowed rebellion against the enactments of a grand lodge, or if even against whom such a charge had *only* been preferred, is in good standing, or justified in refusing to purge himself of the charge if innocent?

He prints only our demurrer to the first part of his question for lack of pertinency which we plainly set forth, with a lame show of reiterating what it is manifest the record does not show, accuses us of "evasion" and suppresses what followed immediately upon that demurrer, to-wit:

To the question whether a person against whom such a charge had been made, but not yet proven, is in good standing, we answer unhesitatingly that we think he is, and that in so thinking and holding we are in accord with the opinions of Masonic jurists generally—outside of Ohio. The question whether he is justified in refusing to purge himself of the charge if innocent, is tantamount to asking whether when one is charged with an offence the burden of proof lies primarily upon the prosecution, or on the defense? To this question all jurisprudence, worthy of the name, whether civil or Masonic, gives but one answer.

Referring to our discussion of the denial by Ohio, in 1887, of the right of a lodge to instruct its master upon any question to come before the grand lodge, we said that a hundred and seventy years of unvarying usage had recognized the right as indefeasible, and that his effort to show that it was not a landmark because the old regulation recognizing the right had not been re-enacted in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and because others of the old regulations were not regarded as landmarks, did not touch our argument unless it could be shown that before the end of the one hundred and seventy years the absence of such a constitutional enactment had been construed as a denial of the right. We have again pressed him to produce a single instance of such denial in the history of his grand lodge. It has not been produced. He now says that there is not enough in the question to warrant further discussion. If a question so fundamental as this is trivial, what *are* the Masonic questions that are worth discussing?

**Oklahoma**—The Oklahoma report for 1899 is again by Grand Secretary J. S. HUNT. He does not review the Illinois proceedings of 1898, but gives those of 1897 extended notice. He says of them:

It is such journals as this that has placed American Masonry in the front ranks of the Masonic world. Not for the magnitude of its jurisdiction, with its more than 700 subordinate lodges and a membership of over 53,000, with a working force, besides its board of grand



examiners, of thirty district deputy grand masters and sixty-four deputy grand lecturers, but from the fact that the journal teems with sound Masonic lore from its title page to its back cover, besides showing marked ability among the workers of the grand lodge, from the grand master to chairman of correspondence committee. The journal itself is a perfect ashler well fitted by the builders' hands to be adjusted in the mystic temple of this great jurisdiction.

He finds the address of Grand Master COOK a thoroughly business resume of his official acts, and conspicuous for the entire absence of recorded decisions. He quotes from it at some length on the subject of work, and commends the remarks to the brethren of his own jurisdiction. He wishes all of them could have the privilege of reading the address of Grand Orator SMITH, which, he says, is a valuable addition to Masonic literature, and sets us to guessing by saying that the following proposed amendment was very properly rejected:

Every petition for the degrees shall, in addition to the questions and statements herein prescribed, bear upon its face the following question, viz: Masonry not being a benefit society, have you seriously considered whether your circumstances will enable you to support the institution?

The Illinois report on correspondence receives very flattering comment as to substance so intermingled with some not so flattering as to form, which we may possibly copy when we come to the latter topic. He quotes at some length from our remarks about New York's part in the Peru matter; judges from our compilations that "condemnation of the growing and pernicious practice of electioneering for office is almost or quite universal;" that with few exceptions the same may be said of the several grand lodges in the matter of sanctioning the use of the secret cipher, in which his own opinion is that there is no part of our covenants but what can be as easily ignored as that which forbids making legible any part of the esoteric work, and anent our remarks on Mexican Masonry, discloses the fact that his opinions accord very closely with our own.

He gives space for the whole of the concluding portion of our special report on the status of grand bodies claiming governing authority in Masonry, and the resolutions appended thereto.

**Oregon.**—Past Grand Master ROBERT CLOW, who gives to his grand lodge another of his courteous and clear-headed reports, reviews the Illinois proceedings of 1897, finding space in his limited number of pages for the opening of Grand Master SCOTT'S excellent address and touching all its points that are of general interest, as he does also similar points in the proceedings. He says the grand master very properly holds that the Mason who divulges what transpires in a Masonic lodge does violence to his obligation and is a fit subject for discipline.

Referring to his remarks about Mexican Masonry, in his notice of the Illinois report on correspondence, we hope to quote them under another head. Quoting from our remarks on Masonic homes in our review of California, he commends them to the serious consideration of his own grand lodge.

In view of an approved Oregon decision that no Oregon lodge can receive and act upon a petition from a non-affiliate who does not reside within the geographical jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, we asked: Can an Oregon lodge retain as a member one who has moved out of that jurisdiction?

"To which we reply," says Brother CLOW, "only during the members' pleasure: always conceding his amenability to the law of the jurisdiction under which he lives," and we hold the reply to be a perfect statement of correct law. We hold also that he has a right to retain his membership there subject to the same amenability to the law of his lodge, and moreover that a denial of his equal correlative right to affiliate with any lodge that will receive him without regard to jurisdictional lines is bad law—the denial of a principle which is of universal application, viz: that "a Master Mason is free of the guild." Anent another approved decision, the following we asked: Does his installation bar proceedings for non-payment of dues for the official term?

If a lodge elects a brother to an office who is in arrears for dues for one year, and duly installs him without a protest, his term of office cannot be disputed or questioned.

He replies:

Under our law, the right to resign or dimit is denied an elective officer who has been installed: hence, it is considered inconsistent and improper for the lodge to accomplish for him by the process of striking from the roll what the law denies to him personally.

Would the same consideration be a bar to proceedings for unmasonic conduct?

In closing his notice of our report, Brother CLOW speaks of it in terms which constitute the best part of a reviewer's wages.

In Brother CLOW'S report for 1899—in the Oregon proceedings just received—he reviews our proceedings for 1898 in a very flattering way, although he finds at the very outset something to criticize:

The opening prayer by the grand chaplain, Bro. Abel M. White, is printed at length in the proceedings. We cannot approve the practice, and believe this custom observed by a few grand lodges would be "more honored in the breach than in the observance." It may please the chaplain if he is a vain man, and there are such, but can serve no good purpose.

It is due to Brother WHITE and all his predecessors whose prayers have found their way into print, to say that they did not furnish the "copy," nor did the practice grow out of a suggestion from any one of them. It began with the first employment of a stenographer in our grand lodge, and if any grand master since that time has been inclined to order its discontinuance, he has probably hesitated to do so lest his action should seem to be invidious. If it answers no other good purpose it at least serves to show how easy it is for an innovation to become usage.

He refers to the opening of Grand Master COOK's address as an eloquent tribute to the loyalty of the brethren who promptly responded to the country's call in the late war with Spain, and copies his concluding words as worthy of preservation. Of one subject treated in it he forcibly says:

It would seem that an innovation had been introduced by some of the lodges in shape of robes, uniforms, military drills, inappropriate music, superfluous appliances and paraphernalia, which received, as it should the condemnation of the grand master, which was strongly emphasized by the committee on his address. This disposition on the part of Ancient Craft lodges to ape the theatrical scenes and gaudy display of ephemeral institutions bearing no relation and having no resemblance to Masonry, either in letter or spirit, merits the severest condemnation, not only because it is an innovation, but because it diverts the mind from the contemplation of the principles of morality taught in the work, and thus the sublime lessons involved in the initiatory ceremonies in the several degrees become of secondary importance, if not entirely overlooked.

And of the oration:

An excellent oration was delivered before the grand lodge by M.W. Bro. John Corson Smith, grand orator, upon the subject of the "Universality of Freemasonry, the Glory of Our Fraternity and the Pride of our Brotherhood." No one is better qualified to speak of the universality of Masonry than our distinguished brother, who has traveled extensively in foreign countries, and speaks from personal observation and experience. The address to be appreciated should be read entire, and we regret that we cannot accord it in full a place in this report.

Of the remarks of the jurisprudence committee touching cases of discipline which had been aggravated by zealous paid attorneys, with consequent frightful expense and cumbersome records, he says:

We can appreciate their embarrassment in the "paid attorney" difficulty, for we have seen its baneful effects on more than one occasion in our own grand lodge, and agree with the committee that the abatement of the evil will be a difficult proceeding.

He reproduces the conclusions of the special report of this committee on the status of governing bodies, as of interest and invaluable for reference.

Referring to the report on correspondence, he expresses decided opinions which, like his reference to our views on negro Masonry, will be found elsewhere in this report. He quotes in full our introductory remarks on Mexican Masonry; what we had to say on methods of electioneering for office and on the West Virginia law requiring a master elect to be able to confer the degrees as a prerequisite to installation, and with expressed approval our conclusions on cremation.

**Pennsylvania.**—The correspondence report is the work of five hands, done on the farming out plan. Whether, as before, the work all passed under the scrutiny of the chairman, Past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD, is not stated. Illinois is reviewed by Bro. BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES, who takes up in their order the proceedings of 1897 and 1898. In his notice of the former he quotes the opening sentences of Grand Master SCOTT'S address and finds several items of interest in his record of public work, quoting his remarks on the general principles governing the appearance of lodges in public, and anent his declaration that "no Masonic lodge can properly be seen in public merely for show or to help others to make a show," offers the suggestion that a public installation of officers is a show. He also reproduces the grand master's reflections on the growing evil of publicity in Masonic matters.

The report on correspondence is characterized as most elaborate and yet concise, and the chairman is credited with having "displayed considerable editorial ability in his work, as it exhibits care and thoroughness."

In his review of the volume for 1898 he quotes from the exordium of Grand Master COOK, touches upon the more important parts of his address, and reproduces its conclusion with the remark: "The conclusion of his address is so beautiful that we present it in his own words." He finds space for the appreciative words of the grand master on the valuable services rendered by the district deputy grand masters, and quotes his animadversions on attempts to enlarge, ornament and spectacularize the ceremonies, with hearty approbation.

Of the Illinois report on correspondence he says:

There are one hundred and sixty-four pages in the report of the committee on foreign correspondence, which this year appears in topical form and shows most careful reading of reports of sister jurisdictions with extensive gleanings.

He copies our remarks touching the labor involved in the different forms of report, but expresses no opinion of their relative value.

**Quebec.**—Bro. WILL H. WHYTE furnishes another of his excellent reports, in which he reviews Illinois for 1898. He notes with regret the absence of Past Grand Master CREGIER, whom he has very pleas-

ant recollections of meeting, both in our grand lodge and in several of the Chicago commanderies; touches briefly several points in the address of Grand Master COOK, which he says is long and complete, and pays a high compliment to the extremely interesting paper delivered by Grand Orator SMITH, regretting his lack of space to reproduce it.

He copies the conclusion of the special report of this committee on the status of governing bodies, of which he later says:

His article on "Recognizable Lodges" shows much research and study, and his conclusions on the status of many of the continental and Latin grand bodies, coincides with that of M.W. Brother Chambers and ourself.

He gives our general report a very pleasant and fraternal notice, noting its topical form without expressing any opinion of the policy of adopting it, and we are sorry to observe that he misunderstood us as complaining that Illinois did not get more space in his last report. We thought our allowance was generous—for the length of his report—but our reference to the number of pages given Illinois was unfortunately calculated to give a different impression.

**South Carolina.**—As usual the able correspondence report of this grand lodge is by Grand Secretary CHARLES INGLESBY. He reviews the Illinois proceedings of 1897 in a very thorough manner. He epitomizes the most important points in the Siamese-twin circulars sent to district deputies and lodges by Grand Master SCOTT, which he found so admirable that only want of space prevented him from inserting them in full. He notices also, to approve, the grand master's condemnation of appeals by lodges for aid in the purely business enterprise of building, and on a cognate subject sandwiches his own approving views with those of Brother SCOTT, as follows:

Under the head of "Relief of the Distressed," the following is sound Masonic doctrine, and should be heeded everywhere. "There is apparently a growing tendency on the part of brethren and lodges to slight appeals for aid made to relieve worthy distressed M.M.'s, their widows and orphans. There is no higher obligation resting on a Mason than to assist a brother in distress. This is purely voluntary, but it is none the less binding on the brethren on that account. Its beauty is in its freedom from all restraints except the sense of brotherly care and duty. Only two conditions are imposed. It shall be for actual necessity and in such sums as the brother's ability will permit in justice to himself and family." In former reports, for many years we have been preaching this doctrine which is understood by the large majority of Masons. A case of real need is brought before a lodge and therefore is brought to the attention of every Mason present. When the application is read, it is frequently referred to the committee on charity "with power to act," although it is perfectly well known, that the condition of the lodge treasury is such that there is no fund available to the committee. The Masons present, although

many of them are quite able, feel no individual obligation to respond to the appeal, considering that the formal and useless reference to the lodge committee relieves them of all responsibility.

Of the address as a whole, he says:

The address is a very able paper and shows that the grand master has very faithfully labored to perform all the duties pertaining to his high station. The committee speak of it in flattering terms, but are a little unfortunate in speaking of the grand master's "rapid progress in *poetic* proficiency and rhythmic preorations." It may not have been intended, but it sounds very like sarcasm.

One decision puzzles him:

"The name of an objector to the initiation of a candidate should be kept secret, but an objector to advancement to the degrees of F.C. and M.M. must be made known, if demanded by the candidate." We do not clearly understand what the decision means. "Objector," what does that mean? With us, the only way in which an "objector" to initiation signifies his objection, is by voting a black ball—and the ballot cannot be enquired into—nor can any one lawfully inform the lodge how he voted. We have a ballot for advancement to each degree, and the same rule applies to these ballots as to the ballot for initiation. But after a candidate has been elected, objection may be raised to his receiving the degree. In such case our law requires that the objector shall assign a reason for his objection, or prefer charges, as the case may be, and upon the validity of which, in the former case the master, and in the latter, the lodge, will pass. In many jurisdictions, there is only one ballot for the three degrees. If that is the Illinois rule, then the grand master's decision is in accordance with our own law.

He has guessed the conundrum pretty nearly correctly. Illinois returned to the ancient practice of a single ballot for all the degrees in 1875. "Objector" with us, as with him, signifies objection after election and is held to be strictly a supplementary right—it does not come into existence until after the immemorial right of objection by ballot has been exhausted. After election, but before initiation, it is held to be an unqualified right and is guarded like the black ball: after initiation it is qualified by the fact that it is lodged against a *brother*, one who has acquired the right to be heard in his own defense—if he desires it—on any allegation which would debar him from advancement. Practically the laws of both jurisdictions are alike and in both rest on the same principle.

Anent the application of the Grand National Lodge of Egypt for recognition he copies the statements made in the application and says: "These are certainly strong claims to recognition."

Ere this he has seen the grounds on which this committee asked further time in the matter, and why recognition has not been extended.

He says of Brother MASON'S address:

(The orator was R.W. the Hon. William E. Mason, U.S. senator.) The oration was on "The Evolution of a Nation." It is clever, funny, and short. But it is better adapted for a school picnic, or some lyceum lecture than for a grand lodge of Masons, inasmuch as it has nothing whatever in it that is peculiar to Masonry. It is a hotch-potch of fun, folly, wisdom, politics, and every conceivable thing except Masonry.

Of the Illinois report on correspondence he says that it discusses almost every conceivable question of Masonic law and copies from it a brief hint of what we think the law should be on the making of lodge by-laws.

**Tennessee.**—Past Grand Master GEORGE H. MORGAN presents another excellent report on correspondence, and has under consideration the Illinois proceedings of 1898. He says of the address of Grand Master COOK that "it is an able, interesting presentation of the doings of the Masons of this large and growing jurisdiction during the past year." and as an evidence of his appreciation copies the exordium in full.

The oration of Past Grand Master SMITH is characterized as "profound and deeply interesting."

His very fraternal notice of our report on correspondence relates chiefly to its topical form—which we can't find it in our heart to blame him for not liking—and we shall save his remarks as a contribution to that portion of this report.

**Texas.**—The Texas report is from the long-practiced hand of Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS—SR. It comes awkward to add the *senior* to the long familiar name, and we find ourself wondering whether Brother MATTHEWS has taken to adding it because his son TOM has attained his majority, or whether it is because he has—and only recently—traveled the road that so many good brothers and fellows have taken before him.

Glancing at our treasury balance it strikes him that our grand lodge is "pretty well fixed."

"The address of the grand master" he says, "is well written and furnishes pleasant reading, though giving account, as he tells us, of only 'routine work.'"

He notes the absence of reported decisions, and the very terse, plain language in which the grand master condemns the use of "robes, uniforms, military drills, stage settings, theatrical scenes, inappropriate music, and other superfluous appliances and paraphernalia" by the lodges in conferring the degrees.

The address of Grand Orator SMITH is characterized as very instructive and practical.

His remarks about the form of our report we shall give elsewhere, as we shall also what he has to say to us personally about negro Masonry, the spirit of which we so thoroughly appreciate. The latter subject, and what we have to say of Mexican Masonry he would like to mention more at length, but we can see that at the late moment at which our proceedings were received he could not do more than in the following:

We do not feel inclined to discuss them now, and if we did we have not the time at this late hour. We will, therefore, now only endeavor to correct an error into which Brother R. has fallen in regard to Chism, who has been so potent a factor with him in the Mexican muddle. Replying to Brother Miller of Kansas, who twits him for giving Chism the fraternal title, Brother R., as it seems, with more impatience than he usually exhibits, says: "We neither know nor care upon what grounds the imperial authorities in Mexico continue to accord the fraternal title to Brother Chism; we only know that it was conferred upon him by a competent body of Free and Accepted Masons, working under authority of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and that he is entitled to wear it until dispossessed by some body of Masons equally lawful." We wish to say to Brother R. what we had 'till now supposed he knew, that this has been done already. Chism, as is truly stated, was made a Mason by Toltec Lodge. He has since been regularly tried in and expelled by Toltec Lodge. "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, too." Now don't brother him any more, Brother Robbins.

Standing by itself, what he quotes from us does look a little like impatience, but no impatience was felt. We were talking to a busy man who knew the value of time and wouldn't care to have us waste words. We observe that Brother MATTHEWS did not quite apprehend the full meaning of what we said to Brother MILLER. We were aware that the ghost of Toltec Lodge had assumed to expel their former master, but this was after that body had committed *hari kari* by accepting a charter from the gran dieta, after being disowned by its natural and unnatural mother, Missouri. Brother MATTHEWS' failure to apprehend us came from his forgetting for the moment that we do not recognize the constituents of the gran dieta as being capable of either conferring upon or divesting any person of the Masonic status: and as we have not yet heard that CHISM has committed Masonic *hari kari* by joining some alleged lodge which we consider equally incapable—and we *know* of no other sort in Mexico, whether connected with the gran dieta or not—we presume him to be in the condition of a lawful Mason unaffiliated, and so continue to call him *Brother* CHISM.

**Utah.**—Grand Secretary CHRIS DIEHL presents another of his able, piquant, and sparkling reports such as we have been reviewing



off and on for almost a quarter of a century, in which Illinois gets the customary fraternal mention. His review is of the first year of Grand Master COOK'S administration, and of his address he says:

The grand master's address is the carefully prepared history of a busy and eventful year. Its language is plain and clear, and although it fills twenty-seven pages, is not a bit too long for the mass of matter he had to present to grand lodge for revision. In the exordium, patriotic and Masonic sentiments are elegantly interwoven.

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By instructions of the grand master, R. W. W. E. Ginther, one of the oldest deputy grand lecturers, translated the Standard Monitor in the German language. The work was satisfactorily accomplished and will be of valuable service to the German speaking lodges. Quite a difference between Illinois and Pennsylvania. One fosters the German speaking lodges, the other tries its level best to wipe them out of existence. The grand master recommended the election of a "Trial Board" to try charges instead of the whole lodge. The committee on jurisprudence said: "A 'Trial Board,' as suggested, does not seem to your committee to be a practicable expedient." In Utah charges are tried by five commissioners, elected by the lodge. The sentence and penalty rests with the commissioners. The trial causes but little trouble and works satisfactorily in our jurisdiction. The following, in the address, will be approved by every true Mason, who has ever seen the Third Degree conferred in a Chicago lodge, dressed in costly robes: "The use of expensive robes, and the introduction of uniforms, military drills, stage settings, theatrical scenes, inappropriate music, and other appliances are things unknown to Ancient Craft Masonry, and foreign to our ceremonies as taught and practiced at our schools."

He pays the following deserved compliment to the oration:

Past Grand Master John Corson Smith delivered a grand and patriotic address on "Freemasonry Universal. The Glory of Our Fraternity and the Pride of Our Brotherhood." To reproduce selections from the oration would be useless. The whole of it ought to be read. We invite our brethren to call at the library and do so. It will make any brother who reads it proud that he is a Mason.

He kindly refers to the special report of this committee on the status of governing bodies, real and alleged, as "a mighty valuable and instructive document, which will be frequently referred to in the future."

His more than generous characterization of our general report refers in part to its form and so may possibly appear under another head.

**Vermont.**—The Vermont report is as usual by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, and up to his accustomed level in all things which give this branch of work real value.

"The address of the grand master (SCOTT) is," he says, "a masterly Masonic state paper, reflecting the distinguished ability with which he had continued the administration of his office." He thus summarizes:

He announces the refusal of all applications of lodges to appear in public "merely for show or to help others make a show:" he tersely and wisely remarks, that if a lodge of itself cannot erect a building, it should do as others have done for years, rent a suitable home, not beg funds to build: deprecates the increasing practice of giving publicity to the doings of Masonic bodies; gives eight correct interpretations of the law: and hits the nail squarely on the head in calling hurried work, poor work.

He raises one eyebrow at the approved resolution declaring it unwise for lodges to adopt any system of life membership, saying that it is not so found in many jurisdictions: notes the fact that the grand orator of the preceding year, Vice-president STEVENSON, was this year followed by a United States senator, and copies the concluding words of Brother MASON'S "eloquent address."

In his genial notice of the Illinois report on correspondence, he says:

Vermont for 1897 is accorded three pages of fraternal notice and mild criticism, with commendation of Grand Master Haskins' address, and quotation from the reports of the committees on jurisprudence and correspondence. He likes to "keep track" of things, even if he doesn't "understand" them, and therefore makes note of an item of revenue, viz: "Eighty-eight sets of lectures, \$44," in the report of the finance committee, but without further comment. If he had asked for information, as to the same, we might possibly have been able to give it, but under the circumstances will leave him to "work it out."

It will probably always be among our regrets that we didn't put our curiosity into the interrogative form, but we have now struck the sort of temperature which is supposed to prevail where repentance is unavailing; it is too hot to "work" anything that can be shirked, and since he has not volunteered the information hinted at, we must pass the conundrum to those living nearer the poles.

He does us the honor to copy the concluding portion of our introductory remarks anent the Wisconsin proposition, and also, more briefly, as to the danger lurking in the diversity of regulations concerning jurisdiction over rejected candidates; and while agreeing with us that fraternal comity should govern, gently and perhaps justly criticises us for applying the term *waspish* to grand lodges when standing out for their rights. However, we intended to be understood as applying it only to those grand lodges who are so tenacious of their own rights as to forget that other grand lodges also have rights grounded in the same principle.

We forgive his printer and proofreader for making us say that signs were not wanting that there would soon be nothing left of the Mexican grand diet "but a diet *of* worms," when we said a diet *for* worms.

The Vermont proceedings for 1899 have just come to hand—at nearly half-past the eleventh hour so far as our work is concerned—but there are some things that we ought to get into this report, although we considered the door closed long ago. In Brother PERKINS' notice of Illinois he refers to the setting of two of our bright particular stars, CREGIER and HAWLEY—who in life had been so close and in death were not long divided—and says that Vermont joins with Illinois in memorial offering and fraternal tribute: and the committee on necrology in speaking of Brother CREGIER say:

He was grand master in 1870 and 1871. During his term as grand master the great Chicago fire devastated the city and called forth that magnificent outpouring of charity, amounting to over ninety-thousand dollars, which will long stand as the greatest example of the liberality and practical benevolence of the ancient Craft.

Brother PERKINS quotes from Grand Master COOK'S exordium, and touching his reference to the service of our senior grand warden, Col. GEORGE M. MOULTON, in the Spanish War, claims part proprietorship in him as of Vermont lineage if not actually a native of the Green Mountain State. He quotes approvingly from Brother COOK'S remarks about unauthorized departures from the work, and from his eloquent conclusion.

He also makes a liberal excerpt from the "eloquent oration" of Past Grand Master SMITH.

Noting the special report of this committee on the status of governing bodies, and stating what of them are comprised in the class referred to as "Recognized Grand Lodges," he says:

Thus far no one will question his opinion, but when it comes to this classification under the second and third heads, one may rightfully query if he has not at times allowed prejudice to pervert his judgment. However that may be, Brother Robbins has not committed his grand lodge to his opinion, and in time may be convinced that legitimate recognizable Masonry may be found in independent grand bodies, governing symbolic Masonry only, even if originating from the Scottish Rite.

A careful reading of the whole report, or of that portion of it which refers to the previous utterances of Illinois on this subject, will show that it would have been superfluous for the grand lodge to have reiterated its accord with the opinions expressed therein in any more formal manner than is shown by the record, and we fancy that if Brother PERKINS had heard the debate which preceded the vote he

would not have cherished any doubt about the opinion of that body. It is possible that we may be convinced that legitimate Masonry may be found in bodies bearing no resemblance to a grand lodge though assuming to govern symbolic lodges: but simply to assure us that we are prejudiced is not so likely to produce that conviction as for some unprejudiced brother to try and make it as plain to us as it is to him, how the Masons who created these bodies got absolved from their engagements to perpetuate and administer Masonry upon no other than the grand lodge plan.

No man has ever been made a Mason under the grand lodge system who did not become such only on the condition of agreeing to obey a constitution claiming supreme and exclusive control of the Masonry of which he then became a part. No grand lodge has ever authorized the making of Masons in any body save a lodge that was a component part of itself. When the grand lodge system was instituted there were no governing bodies of any other plan in existence and nothing to make one out of; the grand lodge plan absorbed it all. Whoever, therefore, married the esotery of Masonry to something other than the grand lodge plan, it is certain that he or they had obtained that esotery surreptitiously, clandestinely, and were consequently impostors; or, if they were originally lawfully possessed of that esotery but had put it to an unlawful use in violation of their primary engagements, were in a double sense law-breakers, being also dissenters from the original plan of Masonry in violation of the installation covenants. These installation covenants, like the primary covenants of a Mason, antedate the existence of any plan of Masonry but the original, being coeval with the institution of the grand lodge system and manifestly intended to secure the perpetuation of Masonry unchanged.

Three of them are as follows:

VIII. You promise to respect genuine brethren, and to discountenance impostors, and all dissentors from the original plan of Masonry.

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.

XIII. You admit that no new lodge shall be formed without permission of the grand lodge; and that no countenance be given to any irregular lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, being contrary to the ancient charges of Freemasonry.

Brother PERKINS and ourself gave our assent to these charges as a condition of being intrusted with the government of our lodges, and each of us have exacted the same assent from each of the many masters we have installed. Why?

When he shall have answered this question we shall perhaps be able to see with him how the Scottish Rite ever did or ever could get into the possession of Symbolic Masonry.

Of our general report he says:

As in the past he has been about the only apparent champion of Cerneauism, so now he seems to be the only correspondent who has touched upon the subject, to uphold the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington relative to negro Masonry. In this he shows consistency; as the two are closely bound by the ties of that peculiar consanguinity, illegitimacy.

Inasmuch as Brother PERKINS knows that we have not only not appeared to be the champion of Cerneauism in these reports—and we have not aired our opinion on the subject elsewhere except as our action in affiliating with the other belligerent during the war might be held to reflect it—but have consistently maintained that neither the grand lodge nor grand lodge papers were proper fields for the discussion of such questions. We can afford to forego the tempting field for discussion offered by the "consanguinity" of "illegitimacy" and content ourself with thanking him for the pleasanter, if not sincerer things which follow it.

**Virginia.**—The Virginia report is the work of Bro. J. W. EGGLESTON—we wish we knew his name, but we have to put up with the initials—and excellent work it is, fresh, crisp, and full of thought. He reviews Illinois for 1898, touching rapidly the more important portions of Grand Master COOK'S address, but tarries longer over the oration, anent which he says:

The orations delivered by regularly appointed grand orators are usually beautiful specimens of the art from the lips of finished masters, but as a rule there is nothing in them demanding quotation or comment, but the one published in the Illinois proceedings, which was delivered by Past Grand Master John Corson Smith, contains Masonic lore too valuable to lose. Of course only a comparatively brief extract of the most striking parts can be copied here.

Continuing, he gives in summarizing, quotations and appreciative comment a page and a half to the paper. He is even more generous of space and labor to the report on correspondence report, giving to it a couple of pages of his own handiwork, and not withstanding some decided differences of opinion, speaks of it in most generous terms. He indulges in some genuine and hence valuable criticism on its topical form which we pass for the present. He barely touches the topics until he comes to Mexican Masonry, where he dwells longer, although he has treated the subject more exhaustively under Colorado. On this topic he says:

This subject is also treated at great length on the same plan, and contains too much of what we have already read (and written) on this

subject and too little of Brother Robbins' own clear reasoning. But what he does give us of the latter not only hews to the line but emphasizes one of the most important points that has been raised against the grand dieta, to-wit: the fact that being a Scottish Rite body it and its lodges are the creatures of the so-called Holy Empire, and that this supreme power is to blame for all the evil deeds done in the name of Masonry in Mexico. As we have more than once explained, we not only wish to be understood as in no sense criticizing the Scottish Rite bodies of the numerically higher degrees but also of Symbolic Masonry where they occupy the territory, only being an entirely different order, we as Masons, know nothing of them and should officially utterly ignore their existence. (See Colorado.) Won't some grand master have the nerve to charter York Rite lodges all over Mexico and let us get this question settled?

His reference to Virginia in the following is entitled to a place:

Under "Non-affiliation and non-payment of dues," he gives the views of many reviewers including Brother Alexander's. He quotes Brother Alexander as saying that we do deprive Masons of their Masonic standing "without due trial" by suspending them for non-payment of dues, but as the statement was made in discussing non-affiliation it is hardly fair to hold him strictly to it as applied to the question of the justice of it: for we do at least give a sort of trial and always serve a citation, and if it can be shown that citation was not served the action is not legal. There is little use in going with Brother Robbins over all the ground covered, for the remedy for non-affiliation is yet undiscovered. How would an annual clean-up by grand lodge suspension of all non-affiliates of a year's standing do?

His concluding sentence reflects the unsettled, if not crude, condition of his thought on the subject, which, indeed, he elsewhere confesses. Since, however, he makes a suggestion towards a cure, we will make another—a little judicious letting alone.

Of another topic he says:

After exhaustively treating the Eastern Star question Brother Robbins has some very sensible remarks to make against the Masonic recognition of the order, and says that since Masons have learned that women have actually (?) been made Masons in Mexico there has been quite a sobering up on this subject. He also points out a new danger: that if Masons belonging to the order familiarize themselves with the fact that their female relatives are being deluded into the belief that they have a part of Masonry, they will in some cases come to conclude that they ought to have it all.

Perhaps we did not make the concluding point quite clear, at least it does not now seem so as reflected in his version. What we aimed to bring out was this: That if the male relatives of the women who belong to the order of the Eastern Star were willing to be party to the delusion of the latter that they possess some portion of real masonry, they were in a fair way to the conclusion that they ought to possess it.

**Washington.**—The Washington report is two parts the work of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master THOMAS MILBURNE REED, and one part by the incoming grand master, WILLIAM H. UPTON. The latter reviews Illinois for 1897. As we cannot shorten up what he says of Grand Master SCOTT'S address—which he characterizes as able and exceptionally well written—we quote:

Besides reporting routine matters, the grand master commented on "a growing tendency to slight appeals for aid," doing work hurriedly, and hence poorly, and giving to the press and others information as to doings of lodges. In the latter connection we are glad to note the case of a Mason who was suspended for having, as a bank cashier, answered an inquiry from a business house by saying that the man whose business standing was asked for had been expelled from the lodge.

We are a trifle surprised to find Brother Scott recommending the brethren to use the unhistoric formula "A. F. & A. M.," especially as he tells us that—though "erroneously" the act of the legislature incorporating the grand lodge styles it of "Free and Accepted Masons"—omitting the word "Ancient." We have the same feeling when we find in the record that the charter of the lodge was arrested because it refused to receive charges against one of its members. In Washington the first question voted on is "Shall the charges be accepted?"

There is a good deal of sound sense in the following explanation of his refusal to approve an appeal from one of their lodges to the others for aid in rebuilding its building, although we consider it perfectly proper to ask for gifts that are entirely voluntary, for we are all brethren and many are able and willing to give.

The laws of Washington and Illinois are identical as to the acceptance of charges, but a lodge anywhere may, while keeping within the letter of the law, demonstrate its unfitness to be the keeper of the good name of Masonry.

Our requirement that each member of a committee of inquiry shall make private, verbal report to the master, impresses him as an excellent law.

The following betokens careful reading:

An application from the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, for recognition, was referred to the committee on correspondence. While we are not quite sure that the origin of this most interesting body comes quite up to the very strict standard prescribed by Brother Robbins, we trust he will see his way clear to recommend recognition. If he does not, we shall note with interest what response he can frame to a very shrewd letter from the Egyptian grand master, in which, after pointing out that Bros. William J. Hughan and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught are among its past senior grand wardens, and Past Grand Master Gen. John Corson Smith, of Illinois, is its honorary past grand master, he adds—*italics ours*:

"By reason of the close and fraternal relationship which has arisen between the Egyptian and Illinois Freemasons, having its origin *in the*

*visitations of our Egyptian brethren to the Illinois lodges during the world-famed Chicago exposition of 1893, and the return visits of traveling brethren from Illinois to our Egyptian lodges, we seem nearer the Grand Lodge of Illinois than any other American grand lodge."*

And the following discloses the fact that Brother UPTON, like almost every reviewer who has noticed the subject, supposes that the amendment consisted of the declaration he quotes, when in truth *that* reversion to the dark ages occurred when our code was adopted, twenty-four years ago. We agree that the statement that the non-payment of dues "is an infraction of Masonic law and a violation of a Masonic covenant" is an unfit survival, and we tried our best to strangle it at its birth:

A proposal to revert to the dark ages of Masonry, by declaring the neglect to pay dues "an infraction of Masonic law and a violation of a Masonic covenant," subjecting the offender to punishment, went over till next year.

He has this epigrammatic reference to the oration:

The grand orator, U.S. Senator William E. Mason, delivered a short address that would have been interesting anywhere, and as appropriate anywhere as in a grand lodge. We regret that we have not space to reproduce it.

He says a great deal of the Illinois report on correspondence, and among other things the following:

His first paragraph omits to note neither that Grand Master Blacklock's "fine Italian face looks out from a half-tone on the fly-leaf" nor the report that at Brother Haller's funeral "the Masonic burial service was supplemented by the service of the Scottish Rite" "elicited no comment."

We might tell him that *the fact did* elicit comment at the time it occurred; but the further fact that those who caused it to be so were willing that the record should show that the "service of the Scottish Rite" occurred after the "Masonic" services were *ended*—and, therefore presumably without the cognizance of the grand lodge—and stood upon the same plane as that of the "military order of the Loyal Legion," sufficed to restrain open comment at the annual communication. Since Grand Master Zeigler's day, this grand lodge has never questioned his opinion—Code § 661—that mixed funerals are "adulterous."

He further says:

He is equally kind in his comment on our Code and just in his admiration of Brother Arthur's oration: after which he reviews in an appreciative spirit our correspondence report, which he pronounces "all pie and no crust." One of his concluding sentences, however, like the words "courage and sincerity" which we have quoted under "England" from Bro. R. F. Gould, disturb us greatly. We had just received from Brother Reed a pile of proceedings—North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, *et al.*,—in which we are lectured soundly for not turn



ing the other cheek with sufficient meekness when our grand lodge is assailed and for being "caustic" and "sarcastic" when we deal with infringements of landmarks and distortions of facts: and, bowing to our betters, we had just about decided to cultivate the meekness of Moses, and to try to tone down our offensive literary style by a thorough course in some Sunday-school library. when along came Brother Robbins and after intimating that he shall expect us to write again, after service in the grand east, adds—

"We may expect—perhaps fear—that his pen will [then] be a little less free."

So between our advisers—the meek and humble kind on the one hand, and men like Gould and Robbins, who do not hesitate to call a spade a spade, on the other, we are disposed to take to the woods.

When American Freemasonry reverts so closely to the ancient landmarks that even the ferocity of a Dean Swift, the sarcasm of an Aristophanes, and the coarse wit of a Juvenal, all rolled into one, will be more than sufficient to make an impression upon those, in and out of the guild of correspondence committees, who are daily advocating or defending innovations and unmasonic practices, the chief need of correspondence committees will be gone. Until then let us not complain if a man occasionally "speaks out in meeting," or takes as his model the most caustic, sarcastic, and uncompromising writer in the guild—Brother Robbins, of Illinois.

As usual, we had decided that the proportions of his report, both in quantity and quality, would preclude us from attempting any review of it, and compel us to simply advise the brethren to procure and read—nay *study* it. But to illustrate what we have said above, we wish to make two quotations which we hold to be, first, models of *style* in a correspondence report, and, second, more—"vituperative," if our critics like that word, than anything we have written.

Acknowledging the surprising compliment in the matter of "style," we confess to no less surprise at his estimate of other qualities which he either finds or reads into our writings. A man is notoriously a poor judge of his own picture, whether it be printed by the sun or drawn by the pen, and in view of this it gives us a sort of creepy feeling to think of the possibility that our words might bear fruit—after their hitherto unsuspected kind—in a soil already choked with the luxuriance of its indigenous growth.

Referring to two matters in our report about which he asks for further light, he quotes the following from our review of Maine:

The labors of the real historians of the institution have already made it certain \* \* \* that the installation charges, designed to place the grand lodge structure and representative character of Masonry beyond the possibility of lawful change, antedated by years any departure from the then existing policy.

And continues:

What we desire to ask, How old are the *present* installation charges—we mean *substantially*, in the main in their present form? The ex-

tract given above appears to intimate that they existed prior to any of these Masonic centers of authority on the continent which were not grand lodges. But is that the case? A monograph on the history of those charges would be a valuable contribution to Masonic literature. We are aware that there were "Charges of a Master" and "Charges of Wardens" in 1723, but is there any reason to suppose they were practically identical with ours?

Our statement was based upon what we think is a recollection of having seen substantially the present installation charges bound in the same covers with the charges of a Freemason, published by William Hunter, London, 1723. If our recollection is at fault it can be corrected by Grand Secretary NICKERSON, of Massachusetts, of whom we borrowed the copy of the original edition referred to, ten years ago.

In the other matter we questioned the correctness of the Mississippi decision that a bastard is ineligible for initiation, which was confessedly based on the IVth of the ancient charges, which says that the candidate "should be descended of honest parents," which charge the Mississippi committee thought was founded upon an older regulation in which the words used are "and no bastard." Of this we said: In this they follow MACKAY, but we think the point is far-fetched, and as illegitimacy is not hinted at in the unwritten law we do not think it was alluded to in the charges of a Freemason. We do not know why we did not add as an additional reason for our opinion—as it had long lain in our mind—that at that time when the institution was catering for the patronage of the nobility, the latter did not lose their social standing if their escutcheons were marked with the bar sinister. He says:

What we wish to ask is, at the time Anderson's charges of a Freemason were "digested" from the older versions had not the word "honest" when applied to a woman the meaning "chaste," and that meaning so well established that there is no essential difference between Anderson's version and say, the McNab paragraph of 1722, viz.: "Such as are of good and *honest* parentage descended, that no scandal may be imputed to ye Science of Masonry," and "and whose parents live in good fame and name?"

Our recollection is that some of the M.S. versions confirm this view by having after the words "honest parents," as a gloss, the words "that is, no bastard," but our authorities are not at hand.

We cannot answer except with the suggestion we have given above.

**West Virginia.**—The grand secretary, Past Grand Master GEORGE W. ATKINSON, presents the correspondence report as usual. His notice of Illinois is for 1898, touching briefly some points of Grand Master COOK'S address and giving a paragraph from the closing por-

tion. He also gives a lengthy excerpt from the able address of Past Grand Master SMITH, and quotes generously from the Illinois report on correspondence, on putting lodges in leading strings, electioneering for office, and Mexican Masonry, adding on the latter subject some comments of his own which we hope to quote elsewhere.

**Wisconsin.**—Past Grand Master ALDRO JENKS presents another of his excellent, clear cut reports, in which the Illinois proceedings for 1898 receive their share of attention. He says that Grand Master COOK appears to have discharged his duties with discretion in the rather unusual number of cases requiring discipline which presented themselves for his action, and with a high regard for the best interests of Masonry, and he copies with full approval the grand master's condemnation of attempts to improve upon and spectacularize the work and the use of robes and foreign trappings therein. The oration of Past Grand Master SMITH he says is a production of more than ordinary merit and copies from it a closing sentence.

Of the special report of this committee, he says:

Under the heading of "Recognized, Recognizable, and Other Governing Bodies." Brother Robbins gives a terse and thoughtful dissertation concerning the different bodies scattered throughout the world claiming to be Masonic that are knocking at the door of American grand lodges for recognition, giving a list of the grand lodges that are entitled to recognition, of those whom he deems to be without authority in Symbolic or Craft Masonry, as well as an intermediate class, which in the present state of our knowledge it is deemed expedient neither to accept nor reject as lawful members of the Masonic body. If we mistake not, this portion of his work will be found very useful to committees on correspondence throughout the United States.

He expresses a rather unfavorable opinion of the topical form of our general report, anent which he says:

The subject of "Negro Masonry" is also taken up and discussed quite fully. The report of the committee of the Grand Lodge of Washington being quoted in full. Brother Robbins apparently coincides with the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Washington to investigate and report upon this subject, at the same time expressing a doubt as to whether the Grand Lodge of Washington has gone far enough to afford any benefit to the so-called colored lodges.

He himself treats the same subject elsewhere.

**Wyoming.**—Grand Secretary WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL gives another of his crisp surveys of the Masonic field, taking in Illinois for 1897.

While we think Grand Master SCOTT's estimate in the following is borne out by the facts, we are also of the opinion that Brother KUYKENDALL agrees with him too much—that is, that he places the estimate of the proportion of dead beats too high.

Under the heading "Relief Boards" he says: "Most of those who apply for aid are impostors, professional beggars, and chronic dead beats." It is safe to say that ninety-nine applicants in every one hundred are not entitled to any assistance from the Fraternity and members as well as lodges should give them a wide berth. If an applicant has nothing to show beyond an examination that he is in good standing, let him apply elsewhere.

In his fraternal notice of our report he says:

He is opposed to the recognition of Mexican Masonry as it has existed and now remains of doubtful quality. We are of the same opinion. We now have on our table two circulars from the grand masters of Maine and New York respectively, declaring that inasmuch as Peru has declared against the use of the Bible on Masonic altars and substituted the book of constitutions, non-intercourse is established between those jurisdictions and the grand lodge and Masons of that country and annulling the grand representatives' commissions. The Grand Dieta of Mexico not only did the same thing, but made members of women. It is true the latter has since recanted on both. We have no assurance of stability on these points. For that and other reasons which may be given elsewhere, it is better to let such Masonry severely alone.

Elsewhere he expresses the opinion that too many "shady" grand diets, orients, etc., have obtained recognition in this country, the Grand Lodge of Peru being a startling example.

### NEGRO MASONRY.

This subject was made one of the topics of our report last year, it having been brought to the front by the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington anent the report of a committee to whom was referred, in 1897, the petition of certain colored men claiming to be "Free and Accepted Masons of African descent," and appealing to the Grand Lodge of Washington to "devise some ways whereby" they "as true, tried, and trusty Masons" could be brought "in communication with and enjoy the fraternal confidence of the members of the Craft" in that state. The report of that committee was submitted at the annual communication in 1898, and will be found on page 110 of our report for that year. We here reproduce only the resolutions appended to the report and adopted by the grand lodge "by a nearly unanimous vote:"

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this grand lodge, Masonry is universal: and, without doubt, neither race nor color are among the tests proper to be applied to determine the fitness of a candidate for the degrees of Masonry.

*Resolved*, That in view of recognized laws of the Masonic institution, and of facts of history apparently well authenticated and worthy of full credence, this grand lodge does not see its way clear to deny or question the right of its constituent lodges, or of the members thereof, to recognize as brother Masons, negroes who have been ini-

titated in lodges which can trace their origin to Prince Hall Lodge No. 459, organized under the warrant of our R. W. Bro. Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, acting grand master, under the authority of H. R. H. Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, etc., grand master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of F. & A. Masons in England, bearing date September 29, A. L. 5784, or to our R. W. Bro. Prince Hall, master of said lodge; and, in the opinion of this grand lodge, for the purpose of tracing such origin, the African Grand Lodge of Boston, organized in 1808—subsequently known as the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the first African Grand Lodge of North America in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, organized in 1815, and the Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania may justly be regarded as legitimate Masonic grand lodges.

*Resolved*, That while this grand lodge recognizes no difference between brethren based upon race or color, yet it is not unmindful of the fact that the white and colored races in the United States have in many ways shown a preference to remain, in purely social matters, separate and apart. In view of this inclination of the two races—Masonry being pre-eminently a social institution—this grand lodge deems it to the best interest of Masonry to declare that if regular Masons of African descent desire to establish, within the state of Washington, lodges confined wholly or chiefly to brethren of their race, and shall establish such lodges strictly in accordance with the landmarks of Masonry, and in accordance with Masonic law as heretofore interpreted by Masonic tribunals of their own race, and if such lodges shall in due time see fit in like manner to erect a grand lodge for the better administration of their affairs, this grand lodge, having more regard for the good of Masonry than for any mere technicality, will not regard the establishment of such lodges or grand lodge as an invasion of its jurisdiction, but as evincing a disposition to conform to its own ideas as to the best interests of the Craft under peculiar circumstances: and will ever extend to our colored brethren its sincere sympathy in every effort to promote the welfare of the Craft or inculcate the pure principles of our Art.

*Resolved*, That the grand secretary be instructed to acknowledge receipt of the communication from Gideon S. Bailey and Con A. Rideout, and forward to them a copy of the printed proceedings of this annual communication of the grand lodge, as a response to said communication.

Fraternally submitted,

THOMAS M. REED,  
WM. H. UPTON,  
J. E. EDMISTON,

*Committee.*

We commented on this at some length last year, mainly to show that African Lodge No. 459 could not have been and was not excluded, when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was formed on the score of illegitimacy, and in closing, said:

When we discussed this question twenty-seven years ago we did so against the day when, without injury to Masonry, a dispassionate attempt might be made to find a *modus vivendi* that would satisfy the general Masonic sense of justice and at the same time properly recognize the respect due to firmly seated views of regularity of procedure which the establishment of the grand lodge system sought to insure,

and to the new ideas of jurisdictional rights which have become fixed in this country since the period when negro Masonry took its rise, but altogether independent of its presence.

We were conscious at the time we wrote, that we were too near to the time when the status of the great bulk of the negro race in this country had been a chief factor in a struggle involving the whole people and arousing their fiercest passions, for such an attempt then; and while we could not but respect the sense of justice and their devotion to the principles that must underlie an institution claiming to be universal, of Grand Master Batlin and his coadjutors in Ohio in the movement which in the same decade came so near committing that grand lodge to the position now occupied by the Grand Lodge of Washington, we regretted their action as ill-judged because untimely.

With the flight of years the situation is greatly changed. The repeal of the "black laws" of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1871, after a contest of years, with the result of placing all races and colors on an equality before the law, has demonstrated the groundlessness of the fears of the opponents of repeal that their lodges would be beset with the importunities of black visitors and the petitions of colored applicants for the rights and privileges of Masonry, and the entire absence of either is but a repetition of the experience of other jurisdictions where no such inhibitory regulations ever obtained. In New Jersey a lodge created under dispensation in 1871—if our memory serves us correctly—and chartered the same year, with the express understanding that it was to give colored men legitimate entrance to the fraternity, numbers according to last return twenty-five members of all complexions. The crucial test shows that in this country—unlike the British West Indies, where the whites (usually if not universally including the highest government officials) and blacks mingle in the same lodges—the negroes prefer lodges and a Masonic government of their own race. The lapse of the full period of the life time of a generation has substantially removed the only fundamental difficulty; and what a third of a century ago was a burning question, viz: Whether in substituting the word "free" for "free-born" fifty years ago, the Grand Lodge of England had violated a landmark, now excites only the languid interest which ever attaches to an abstraction that can never assume the concrete form.

Whatever doubt we may have had whether the time was now fully ripe for such a dispassionate effort as we have referred to, is dissipated—at least so far as one jurisdiction is concerned—by the quality of the work of the Washington committee and the approval of that work by the Grand Lodge of Washington. The adoption of the report by a nearly unanimous vote shows how completely the demonstrated indisposition of the two races thus far to mingle in the same lodges, and the full realization by the individual of his power through the black ball on the one hand and the acknowledged right to exclude an unwelcome visitor by objection on the other, had robbed the question of all its real and imaginary social terrors.

While we doubt if the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington goes far enough to meet the ultimate demands of the conscience of an institution resting upon a recognition of the great doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, we still remain of the opinion that the wronged race should be content to let complete jus-

tice wait upon the welfare of the institution itself, and should realize that the ultimate salvation of the cargo rests upon the present salvation of the ship.

The earnest, judicial and cautious spirit manifested by the Grand Lodge of Washington leaves no doubt that it has entered upon its tentative course in full accord with this view. In nothing is its prudence and its sagacity more apparent than in the second resolution adopted by it, wherein it limits its recognition of the legitimacy of the colored grand lodges named, to the extent and purpose of permitting its constituent lodges and their members to recognize as brother Masons within its own territory, negroes who trace their Masonic descent through them. By this master stroke of a simply historical recognition, the Grand Lodge of Washington steers entirely clear of any cause of umbrage to the grand lodges in fraternal relations with it, within whose jurisdictions these bodies exist, its action emphasizing rather than denying its previous recognition of the full authority of such grand lodges to fix the status of all Masonic bodies found within their borders.

This is a matter of sincere congratulation, as it insures that the courageous and generous Masons of Washington will be enabled to test the practicability and adequacy of their plan for the solution of a grave problem, undistracted by perplexing complications with any of their sister jurisdictions, but with the hearty God-speed of all thinking Masons, albeit the good wishes of some may not be wholly unmingled with solicitude.

The outcome shows that our solicitude was well grounded and our hope of a general dispassionate consideration of the subject far too sanguine.

Not only the action but the committee and personnel of the Grand Lodge of Washington have been assailed with great severity, Grand Master UPTON, the writer of the Washington report, coming in for the lion's share of condemnation. It was to be expected that this last feature would be a marked one, but so much acerbity not to say vituperation has entered into the attacks upon his course, that it is plain that our readers can have no just, all-round comprehension of the situation unless they have some knowledge of the man himself not likely to be possessed by such as have not had occasion to review his work.

Personally we only know of him apart from his Masonic work that he occupies a responsible position upon the bench of his state, and that he comes of good stock, his father having been formerly chief justice of Oregon.

He must be a man of great industry, or he could not find time apart from the labors of an exacting profession to accomplish so much Masonic work as he has crowded into the few years since he first attracted the attention of Masons at home and abroad, the latter by his address as grand orator and his report on correspondence

in 1895. Since then he has written a part of two reports on correspondence, besides the complete report which he presented to his grand lodge in 1897, and "A Critical Examination of Objections to the Legitimacy of Negro Masonry Existing Among the Negroes of America," a closely written and truly critical paper of 137 pages, which forms the bulk of the correspondence report of 1899—the latter produced in the stormy year of his grand mastership, when his home and foreign correspondence must have been enormous: has produced studies of early Masonic documents which have attracted the attention of and given their author standing with the foremost Masonic scholars of the old world; and edited, annotated, and in a measure reshaped the "Masonic Code of Washington," which with its annotated appendices—old charges, regulations, rules, etc.—and its analytical index is itself a mountain of labor and a book of great value. Indeed, we know of no single Masonic book of greater general value to the student of Masonry than the Washington code in its present covers. Brother UPTON'S study of early Masonic documents has led him to give some of them an authority which they do not possess in our eyes, and has led him to conclusions that we do not always accept, and that do not find general acceptance, but as a whole the Washington code, which reflects his judgments pretty closely, gets nearer to the spirit and to the letter of the ancient law than any compilation with which we are familiar.

Some of the points of difference between him and the majority of American writers and legislators are sharply defined, and as he is ever ready to defend his opinions and wields a somewhat caustic pen, he has, in his reports, trod on a good many toes, some of them with highly sensitive corns. Hence when his grand lodge opens anew a question which the result proves still lies so near to the passions and prejudices of men, the attacks upon its action and upon itself, springing from opposing views, take on in some instances an added bitterness or assume a wider scope from resentment towards the "chief actor."

The Massachusetts report, which we shall give the first place here, does not illustrate what we have just been saying, while some which follow it do. We give it the first place because it is usually given as authority, emanating as it does from the jurisdiction where the question arose.

**Massachusetts.**—At the quarterly communication of December 14, 1898, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts unanimously accepted the following report and adopted the appended resolutions, presented by Bro. S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE:

The committee, to which was referred the recent action of the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington, upon the subject of negro



“Masonry” in the United States, begs at the outset to express its pain and regret that a question long since decided in Massachusetts, where it arose, should be reopened in another jurisdiction in a manner so unexpected, not to say unprecedented. But it desires to refrain from any comment upon an apparent forgetfulness of interstate comity, and to base its report upon principles of Masonic law and usage long recognized in this nation.

It may be stated at once that the matter does not involve what is known in politics as the “race issue.” Whatever may have been the sentiment or action of any of the states in regard to the negro, before the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments,—whatever their feeling now as to his civil and social position and rights,—all this has nothing to do with the question presented; nor does this question touch the right of a black man, free born and of lawful age, to offer himself as a candidate for Masonry and solicit its privileges. It is simply the case of two men asserting a Masonic pedigree through various channels from a person who, some hundred years ago, in Massachusetts, claimed authority as a provincial grand master to constitute lodges in other states. This assumed authority was absolutely without foundation. Massachusetts herself has, of course, always repudiated it. But these two men have now asked and been allowed Masonic recognition in Washington.

These are the facts. Last year two reputable persons of negro blood petitioned the Grand Lodge of Washington to devise some way by which they, having been, as they asserted, duly made Masons, could “be brought into communication with and enjoy the fraternal confidence of the members of the Craft” in that state. It appeared that one received the degrees in a lodge chartered by the (colored) Grand Lodge of Illinois; that the latter body was formed by lodges chartered by the (colored) Grand Lodge of Ohio; and the latter by lodges chartered by the (colored) Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, a body which was formed in 1815 by lodges existing by authority derived from Prince Hall, the person whose preposterous claim to act as a provincial grand master in Massachusetts has been often and thoroughly ventilated in the proceedings of this grand lodge. The other appears to have been initiated in a lodge chartered by the (colored) Grand Lodge of Florida. The latter owed its origin to the “Hiram” Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, another of the spurious offspring of Prince Hall.

This petition was, in the annual meeting of 1897, referred to a committee, which had a year for its consideration. They say: “At our first conference, soon after our appointment, we discovered that all three of us were practically of the same opinion upon the principal question involved, as a result of previous study of the subject. Nevertheless, during the year we have refreshed our impressions by reviewing again the literature of the subject and by further reflection.” Their previous study, twelve-months’ consideration, fresh review of literature and further reflection have resulted in a report which is, to say the least and to speak in all Masonic courtesy, astonishing. This report, presented at the annual meeting of the Washington grand lodge held last June, concluded by a recommendation of the following resolutions:

Resolutions omitted here as they appear at the head of this paper.

To the first resolution, that race and color are not of themselves grounds of refusing Masonic privileges, we offer no objection.

To the second, that so-called lodges and grand lodges tracing their origin to Prince Hall may justly be regarded as legitimate Masonic lodges and grand lodges, we distinctly, as always heretofore, refuse our assent. The story of Prince Hall has been so often told in our records that it needs only the briefest restatement. In 1784 fifteen negroes who, as is supposed on evidence not quite clear, had been made Masons in an English Army Lodge, applied to the grand lodge of England for a warrant. They received this, and organized under it in 1787. Prince Hall was their master. By and by with a certain assurance, of which his race has never been entirely devoid, he began to act as if he were a full-blown English provincial grand master, although the United States had for many years been independent of the mother country, and Massachusetts had long had her own grand lodge. He chartered negro lodges in neighboring states, which at the time had their own grand lodges. From these negro lodges grand lodges sprang up which, in their turn, organized lodges in states other than their own; and so the tide flowed on.

The whole course of negro "Masonry" in the United States is affected by taints which cannot be effaced. Even if we were to admit, as the learned Brother Findel seems disposed, that the charter of 1787 to African lodge was valid for the reason that the Grand Lodge of England was still ignorant of any declaration of independence on the part of the American provincial lodges, and that the "right of district" had never been heard of, a supposition which seems to imply an unaccountable lack of acquaintance with recent history on the part of the Grand Lodge of England, still the flaws remain. Prince Hall, whatever he may have been in his own lodge, was never a grand master. Even if he had been a grand master, he could never have had the right to invade a neighboring state. And finally, the so-called negro grand lodges of the several states have had, in their turn, no right to invade neighboring states, for, if any principle of Masonry is recognized in America in this century, the "right of district" is one.

With the logic of the third resolution your committee is unable to cope. It states first "that the white and colored races in the United States have in many ways shown a preference to remain in purely social matters separate and apart;" next, that Freemasonry is "pre-eminently a social institution;" the conclusion being "that if regular Masons of African descent desire to establish within the State of Washington lodges confined wholly or chiefly to brethren of their race," and later to erect a grand lodge, the Grand Lodge of Washington will not consider all this as an invasion of its jurisdiction and will ever extend to "our colored brethren" its sincere sympathy, etc. How this will promote the efficiency of Masonry as a social institution we are unable to see. What we do see is that the language of the resolution, coupled with the fact that it is ordered to be sent to the petitioners, implies their recognition as "regular Masons," "our colored brethren," and to this for reasons already given we object. And finally we object to the recognition of any organization as Masonic which is manifestly intended, in the language of the resolution, "to remain in purely social matters separate and apart."

We offer the following resolutions:

*Resolved.* That this grand lodge, while recognizing the right of the freeborn negro to solicit the privileges of Masonry, as equal to that of the freeborn white man, hereby renews its refusal of Masonic recognition to persons, lodges or grand lodges, deriving their Masonic lineage from a certain Prince Hall, who unwarrantably assumed the function of a provincial grand master over this and neighboring states in which grand lodges already existed.

*Resolved.* That we protest against the recent recognition by the Grand Lodge of Washington of such spurious Masons and Masonic bodies.

*Resolved.* That we also protest against the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Washington sanctioning the possible establishment of a grand lodge of coordinate jurisdiction in that state, based upon principles which we believe would be fatal to the fraternal and social advantages of Masonry.

*Resolved.* That we fraternally demand of the Grand Lodge of Washington a speedy reconsideration of its entire action upon the subject of negro "Masonry" in the United States.

This was sent out in pamphlet form to the grand lodges in fraternal relations with Massachusetts and also within the same covers the report of Bro. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY presented and adopted September 13, 1876, referred to above as being usually quoted as authority. We reproduce so much of it as relates to the matter in hand.

\* \* \* \* \*

From various official documents it appears that the Grand Lodge of Ohio have before them the proposition to recognize within the limits of that state another body, under the style of the "African Grand Lodge of Ohio."

This grand lodge has recognized for more than half a century the Grand Lodge of Ohio as the Sovereign Masonic Body of that state, and has been pleased to observe that the Masons of Ohio have carried on the institutions of Masonry with due observance of the ancient landmarks, and greatly to the moral progress of that state.

Their constitution is reasonable. They can make subordinate lodges on Masonic grounds, who can admit good men of requisite qualification to the privileges of Masonry so far as they are entrusted to the grand lodge of that state.

But all this Masonry in Ohio is subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the only Masonic Body we have recognized in that state as having power to make or govern Masons. When we recognized the Grand Lodge of Ohio, it had no color test for Masonry in its Constitution: we assume it has none now.

Masonry, as we understand it, may lawfully be conferred on the good men and true, free-born, of any race, language, nation or religion. It is universal.

Grand lodges, and the Masonic law concerning the character and qualities of grand lodges, have come into recognition and use since the beginning of the eighteenth century. Through their means Masonry had been raised to a very high standard. Frauds and impostures have been suppressed, and the means of universal recognition in Masonic countries established on a safe foundation.

The unity of the brethren in a state under one grand lodge has always been held desirable: a division into two or more has been considered deplorable. The American Masons have been trained to principles of self-government and unity, and, we think, hold that the brethren in a state are not truly brethren unless united under one grand lodge. Thus only do we dwell in unity together.

The proposition before the Grand Lodge of Ohio is that they shall break the unity of Ohio, and cede a part of their jurisdiction to the "African Lodge."

While making citizens of African descent Freemasons on lawful grounds is a right of the Ohio Masons, yet we may without offense inquire whether any grand lodge has the right to make two grand lodges in a state, and thus break the unity of the brethren there, which should exist irrespective of creed, race, national birth or color? Whether, if one creates by its vote the African Grand Lodge, it can Masonically make a color test, and exclude whites from the African Grand Lodge, or, *vice versa*, exclude those of African descent from the present grand lodge, which thereafter would be only half grand.

Our opinion is that a distinction founded on color as "black," or race as "African," is in contravention of the ancient landmarks, is not Masonic, and would be void.

If we are right in this view, then the evil of making two grand lodges of equal and coordinate powers in one state has no relief, because one may lawfully compete with the other—recognize him whom the other suspends, charter where the other refuses, make where the other rejects, and thus precipitate Masonry into the horrors of a divided and ineffective jurisdiction over its own lodges and members and a competitive struggle for candidates. Wherever competing grand lodges have existed in a community, the standard of Masonry has been lowered as a consequence of rivalry, and Masonic subordination been sadly demoralized.

Masonic experience has settled that the only safe and prudent line of division for jurisdiction is territorial: in accordance with this Masonry is organized. A personal test, to divide jurisdictions, is exactly against the equality of Freemasonry. A lodge, indeed, may be authorized to work in a foreign language because its members do not speak English, but the work must be the standard of the grand lodge, and any Mason can qualify himself for participation by acquiring the tongue the work is performed in.

Two grand lodges in one state are an anomaly, which it would be hard to justify on any Masonic grounds. In their interior relations, where existing by a common consent, other states might have nothing to say: but in their exterior relations to other Masonic jurisdictions grave questions would arise. Might it not justly be said that the previously recognized grand lodge had abandoned its character and pre-

tension as *the* grand lodge of the state, and thus voluntarily had abdicated its claim to be recognized thereafter as the equal of the grand lodges of other states? Is there not a reasonable doubt whether such a voluntary step would not be a dissolution of the grand lodge, considered as the representative body of all the Masons of the state?

When a rival grand lodge springs up by usurpation in a territory, every other grand lodge sustains the elder, by refusing recognition to the rival, and by treating its followers as clandestine, and not entitled to Masonic privileges.

There is much gravity in these questions, and your committee prefer to suggest them for consideration without concluding as to their exact weight.

#### AFRICAN LODGE.

Your committee are not unmindful of the existence of clandestine bodies professing to have the privileges of Masonry in various parts of the United States, composed mainly or exclusively of men of African descent. The origin of these bodies was in this jurisdiction, where their claims to possess regular or genuine Masonry, frequently presented to this grand lodge and carefully examined, have never been found consistent with Masonic law.

There is no distinction in this grand lodge grounded upon color. Masonry is a social institution, and the lodges regulate the admissions they severally make. We know of a good many men of African descent who have received regular Masonic degrees in lodges under this jurisdiction, and who do obtain thereby all the benefits thereof. At this time, in this grand lodge, there sits a brother of this descent, who has been a respected member for several years in virtue of his rank as warden of one of our most respectable subordinate lodges.

We have had and received in our subordinate lodges visiting Masons of regular standing in their own jurisdictions who were of African descent.

We state these things merely that our position may not be misconceived, and our own objections to Masonic irregularities be scoffed down on the pretence that we are opposing a class on account of their color.

True it is that in 1787 three colored men of Boston received from England a charter for a subordinate lodge, at Boston, to be called African Lodge, which had been granted in 1784, but not forwarded to them until three years afterwards. The chief of them, Prince Hall, died December 2, 1807.

The date of this charter was after the treaty of peace with England in 1783, by which the independence and sovereignty of these states were recognized. It was also eight years after the Massachusetts Grand Lodge was formed (March 8, 1777), and had declared the Masonic independence of the Masons of this commonwealth, whereby the duties of self-government were assumed by the Masons of this commonwealth, which they have continued to exercise to the present time. Thus this charter proceeded from a foreign source, which had no political authority in the country, where alone it was directed to be used, and which had no Masonic right there: for the Grand

Lodge of Massachusetts had been for years in the possession of the Masons of the commonwealth. It is admitted that this charter was never recognized by any lodge in Massachusetts. Certainly, after the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, there is no pretense that England had any control in Massachusetts.

It is probable that some persons may have worked as clandestine Masons under this charter for some years after its arrival, but in 1813 it was struck from the rolls of the Grand Lodge of England, and no returns to England had been made under it for many years previously to this action. Thus ended the charter of African Lodge and its history. In 1808 an organization called the Prince Hall Grand Lodge was started in Boston, but by whom is not known. It professed to grant charters, and did make some clandestine bodies in other places. No Masonic power, domestic or foreign, stood its sponsor, and no known Mason belonged to it against whom the penalty of expulsion could be hurled by the grand lodge of this state. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts never authorized any lodge or recognized any person claiming Masonic rights from this source.

The next in order of succession we have heard of was the National Grand Lodge, professing to have been established by these counterfeits about the year 1847. It is understood that this body claims jurisdiction in and over Masonry in all the states of this Union, but no official intercourse has ever been sought by that body with this grand lodge, or those who pertain to it, and we are ignorant of all that concerns it. No Mason is known to have belonged to it.

Your committee find it difficult to trace these organizations further. Existing without Masonic authority, anarchy seems crowned supreme among rival bodies of mushroom growth, fully conscious of each other's illegitimate aspirations.

The existing Prince Hall Grand Lodge organization is supposed to draw its powers from this National Grand Lodge.

In 1827 some persons calling themselves African Lodge No. 459 repudiated the Grand Lodge of England. The petitions of these pretended Masons have been considered by the New York Grand Lodge in 1846, and by this grand lodge in 1869. Your committee deem it best to append as part of this report that of Brother Herring, of New York, made in 1846, the petition of Lewis Hayden and others, and the report thereon to this grand lodge, 1869, and Grand Master Gardner's address, 1870, for a fuller statement of the history of the organizations of these bogus Masons of the National Grand Lodge, so called.

It will be noticed that the petition of 1869 pretends that in 1775 Prince Hall and others were made Masons in an army traveling lodge at Boston. It is somewhat singular that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, October 1, 1773, passed a vote that "no traveling lodge had the right in this jurisdiction to make Masons of any citizens," and that Gen. Joseph Warren was the provincial grand master at the time of this vote. The name of the army lodge is not given where Prince Hall got his Masonry. Why Hall should apply to General Warren prior to his death, June 17, 1775, for recognition is hard to perceive. The sharp social division between the patriots who constituted the members of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge and the army lodges of the English invaders, from the attack on Fort William

and Mary, at Portsmouth, in December, 1774, to Lexington in the following April, and Bunker Hill in June, does not favor the idea suggested by the petitioners that he did so. Hall himself, in a letter dated March 1, 1784, says they had been working as a lodge almost eight years. The evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, was almost eight years previous to the date of his letter. Probably, before the evacuation, he and his associates sat in the army lodge that made them, if there was any such. No pretence is made that any of them ever sat in a local lodge, and were they citizens of Massachusetts, as the petition would infer, no British Army Lodge had the right to make them. Consequently, if made at all, as individuals they were irregular and clandestine, under the provincial grand lodge rule, and remained so when this grand lodge had declared its independence from British Masonic rule.

Prince Hall's letter of 1784 admits there was neither British nor American authority for the lodge he professes to have held from the date of the evacuation. True it is, the petition to this grand lodge states they had a dispensation, but does not say from whom. In a publication of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of 1865, a citation occurs from the address of J. V. De Grasse, June 30, 1858, who says he has in Hall's own handwriting that in 1776 he "organized and opened, under dispensation granted by this British traveling lodge, the first lodge of Masons composed of colored men in America."

The power "to grant dispensations to form lodges" is a grand lodge power, and never was delegated by the English Grand Lodge to any traveling lodge. This pretence of authority in 1776 falls, leaving their legitimacy to depend on the charter received by them from England in 1787. Now, however doubtful the Masonic jurisdiction in Massachusetts during the revolutionary struggle may seem to some, none, we think, will claim that the Grand Lodge of England had authority to charter lodges in Massachusetts after our independence was acknowledged by Great Britain on November 30, 1782.

We recapitulate these facts, because they point to inevitable conclusions as to Prince Hall and his associates:

1. No evidence that they were made Masons in any Masonic lodge.
2. If made, they were irregularly made.
3. They never had any American authority for constituting a lodge.
4. Their charter from England was granted at a time when all American Masonic authority agrees that the Grand Lodge of England had no power to make lodges in the United States, after the acknowledgment of our independence, November 30, 1782, and the treaty of peace made November 3, 1783.
5. The Grand Lodge of England dropped African Lodge from their list in 1813. Said lodge does not appear to have worked since Prince Hall's death in 1807, except this, that in 1827 parties calling themselves African Lodge No. 459, repudiated the Grand Lodge of England.

6. The Grand Lodge of England did not delegate to African Lodge any power to constitute other lodges, or to work elsewhere than in Boston.

7. No Masonic authority exists for any of the organizations since 1807, whether pseudo lodges or grand lodges; and no evidence of the Masonry of any of their members has come to our knowledge.

8. Neither English nor any other Masonic authority exists, nor has at any time existed, for these colored lodges located out of Boston to make Masons or practice Freemasonry. Each of them began its existence in defiance of the Masonic community of the state where located, and continues unrecognized by the regular Masons of the state.

Your committee entertain a deep solicitude for the preservation of the jurisprudence of Freemasonry as the best security for the permanency of the ancient landmarks of the Art. The only Masonic distinction among men depends on a Masonic investigation of the candidate's claim to be worthy and well qualified. If these are found in a competent Masonic way, his right to receive the privileges of Masonry is perfect. We conceive distinctions founded upon race to be as inadmissible as they would be if founded on the candidate's sectarian creed or political party.

The object of the institution is to bring good men of various races, creeds and politics together, and make them better acquainted and more tolerant of differences so long as they agree on being good, reverential and charitable citizens, which are the essentials of Freemasonry.

The policy which would make Masonic distinctions of these accidents which Masonry seeks to disregard, must overthrow the very toleration which makes Masonry universal, and gives it the aroma of the mission of peace and good-will on earth. Shall a visiting Mason be told at the door, this is a Presbyterian lodge, you cannot enter; or, this is a native American lodge, all of foreign birth are excluded? It is by adhering to the landmarks that Masonry has had its great social success; a contrary course would soon wreck the institution.

Possibly the great principles of toleration are not as closely adhered to in some lodges as they should be; but that is a fault which more Masonic light will cure. Surely it does not justify overthrowing our common altars and legalizing departures from the landmarks. If Masonry had every sought popularity or power, it would have sacrificed its generous spirit and broad platform, the purest exalted social philosophy, in catering to local prejudices.

If the individual lodges of Ohio or of Massachusetts are capable of proving a colored man by Masonic tests, why should such a man not gain admission by the same strait and narrow door other men use? If fit and worthy men exist among the race, as doubtless they do, why should they not ask to kneel at your altars, rather than at a separate one? Your committee know the tension of the race-feeling in this country, and the generous sympathy, which, in the desire to vindicate its humanity and equality, tends to overstep the limits of prudence, and extend to all privileges which should be restricted only to the best of each race.



The African grand lodges do not show regular and genuine descent. The quality of their members, like that of their founders, is unknown to the Masonic community. We do not know whether they are more cognate to our requirements than the Sons of Temperance, the Odd Fellows, or the Grangers, independent institutions, patronized by many very reputable citizens.

If the progressive toleration of Ohio is strong enough to spread genuine Masonry among those of her colored citizens who are worthy, why not rather proceed with individuals tested in a regular way, than to break down a landmark in the effort to absorb an entire organization, of whose moral and personal character and quality they have no Masonic mode of knowledge?

We are without any intention of being offensive to our brethren in Ohio, or of trespassing on the recognized independence of their state organization. Should they think otherwise, this committee apologizes in advance for any incautious phrase they may have used.

This is the first occasion in Masonic history where, under no Masonic pressure, the grand lodge of a state has it under consideration to divide the union of the Craft in their jurisdiction by a color distinction, and abrogate its own exclusive control over Masonry, rather than trust the Masons in its subordinate lodges with the right of judging black men's qualification, as well as white men's, for Freemasonry; to make thousands of Masons by a mere vote in the grand lodge, and hurl them as visitors on the local existing lodges, who had never found in them any Masonic qualifications; to erect another Masonic authority in the state, with its autonomy of subordinate lodges, and independent rules and jurisprudence and jurisdiction, and present to the Masonic Craft the experiment of a dual Masonry and a dual government in its limits.

The question whether these would promote the unity and harmony of the Craft must force itself on the consideration of every intelligent and conservative Mason who is in relation of fraternity with the present Masonic authority in Ohio.

Our grand lodges have been organized to support the traditional Freemasonry which their members received from the fathers. This compels us to be conservative in Masonry.

They did not expect their high doctrines could thrive, except among those selected for lofty character, and broad liberality of opinion. The world still looks to such men for leadership in all good and honorable objects.

We recognize the fundamental idea that the brother's interest should be preferred to that of those who do not know the light. The committee have no doubt that the intelligent and worthy members of the Grand Lodge of Ohio will take every precaution to consider the bearings of the proposition before them on the royal art of which it has long been one of the brilliant and cherished ornaments; and that whatever step it takes in the matter will be founded on reasons acceptable to the Masonic world, consistent with its traditions, and which it will not hesitate to spread before other grand lodges of the Masonic community.

**Kentucky.**—This grand lodge was the first to take up the “apple of discord” which it alleged Washington had thrown into the peaceful ranks of American Masonry, and send it spinning on its way in the shape of hostile legislation. The Grand Master REGINALD H. THOMPSON after quoting the Washington resolutions says:

Masonic charity would seem to demand that we should regard the illogical, unnecessary and lame conclusion, at which the Grand Lodge of Washington has arrived, to a lack of information as to the recognized laws of the Masonic Institution, and of the facts of history, rather than to a deliberate purpose to destroy the peace and harmony of American Freemasonry, which, for more than a century has so gloriously fulfilled its mission of peace and good will among men. But whatever may have been the motive, this action has thrown an apple of discord into the peaceful ranks of our American brotherhood, which no motive can justify or excuse. Its effect is to abrogate the whole system of American Masonic jurisprudence, and must inevitably produce confusion and anarchy.

After summarizing somewhat loosely the report of Brother WOODBURY, accepting its fallacious conclusions derived from the disingenuous use of “Massachusetts Grand Lodge” and “Grand Lodge of Massachusetts” as synonymous terms, Brother THOMPSON says:

From this bastard progeny of an illegitimate and spurious body sprung the Prince Hall grand lodge. As to the two Pennsylvania grand lodges no evidence of any fact in history, well authenticated or otherwise, has ever been adduced to show their legitimacy. From 1776 until 1813 the African lodge was clearly clandestine by the “recognized law of the Masonic Institution,” and in 1827 they declared themselves independent of the Grand Lodge of England, and free from all Masonic authority, and from that day to this they have enjoyed the freedom of the wild ass and have rejoiced in the liberty of an unbridled and unrecognized existence—a freedom which the committee of Washington lodge seem anxious to emulate, when in order to convince the outside world of the catholicity of their Masonry they take unto their embrace the unctuous and unwilling African, ignore the facts of history and insult the intelligence and challenge the honesty of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in fact the whole body of American Masonry, by denouncing the candid judgment of impartial men, acting under the sanction of Masonic obligation, as the unworthy result of race prejudice and cowardly prudence.

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The Grand Lodge of Washington has been misled, by its committee, into hastily recognizing the negro bodies without even waiting to ascertain whether the negro bodies recognized it as a legitimate body or not. I consider this action unnecessary, undignified and un-masonic. It is revolutionary and uncalled for, and is certain to create discord. This grand body has no right to control the action of a sister grand lodge. It cannot say to the Masons of Washington, you shall or you shall not admit certain persons into your lodges or your families. But it has the right to fellowship or not with any other grand body or its members. It has the right to repudiate and denounce any doctrine which trenches upon its own prerogatives, and endangers the existence of American Freemasonry. It cannot admit that the Grand Lodge of Washington can establish legal lodges of Masons in

this state, or that any foreign body can do so in territory belonging to Washington. It affirms this principle without any regard to the legitimacy of the foreign grand lodge or the color of its members. I think the Grand Lodge of Washington has fallen into a grievous error, and that this grand lodge should so declare, and that it should do so promptly and emphatically. For this reason I some time since appointed a special committee of three, consisting of Past Grand Master J. Soule Smith, Past Grand Master James W. Staton, and Past Grand Master Bernard G. Witt, to consider and report at this session in order that the grand lodge may act advisedly in the premises.

The report of the special committee in so far as it is argumentative follows the general lines of two Massachusetts papers, Grand Master GARDNER's address in 1870, and Brother WOODBURY's report in 1876, with reference to the history of African lodge and the jurisdictional situation in Massachusetts at the time that lodge was chartered. Its spirit, style and diction we presume it owes to Past Grand Master J. SOULE SMITH, the chairman of the committee. At the outset he says:

Upon the face of the petition the petitioners were clandestine, and by receiving it and appointing a committee to consider it, the Grand Lodge of Washington demeaned itself. At the outset the case was prejudged: the appointment of a committee to consider such a petition, at this late day, foreshadowed the report to be made; and the approval of that report was perfunctory and surplusage. The question was long ago "*res adjudicata*" and, as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts said in 1869, on a similar application, the 'petitioners (should) have leave to withdraw.'" That was the only decent, appropriate, and Masonic conclusion.

\* \* \* \* \*

Accepting the truth of these latter statements, we deem the report of this committee disingenuous and unmasonic. It is discreditable to its authors, and unworthy of the respectful consideration of legitimate Masons. And the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in accepting such a petition, and adopting such a report, is deserving of severe censure. In saying this we use the mildest language at our command.

Neither the negro grand lodge, nor any of its subordinate lodges, asked recognition of the Grand Lodge of Washington. By no act of theirs has the Grand Lodge of Washington been recognized as legitimate. But, upon the petition of two individual negroes, who could bind nobody except themselves, the Grand Lodge of Washington has hastened to adjudicate a case not presented to it, and to embrace an organization of Africans who have not sought their caresses. It is a disgusting lechery which savors of rape.

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Any action on this subject, at this time, by the Grand Lodge of Washington was improper, and unnecessary. The question was not presented in such manner as to make a decision of it binding upon the negro lodges. The Negro grand lodge seems to have had a more exalted idea of its own dignity than the Grand Lodge of Washington! It did not ask recognition for itself, or its subordinates. Had it done so, it would have recognized the legitimacy of the body from whom it

sought this favor. It was pursuing the even tenor of its way, doing its own work among its own people, unmolested by anyone, asking no favors and needing none. Any lodge under the jurisdiction of Washington grand lodge could, if it chose, receive a free-born negro as a member, and any lodge of Masons in Kentucky or Massachusetts has the same right. In Massachusetts negroes are members of Masonic lodges, and sit as representatives in the grand lodge. Yet Massachusetts is foremost in maintaining its own dignity, and most forceful of all American grand lodges in declaring the negro lodges clandestine and illegitimate. As a wise parent, it knows its own children; as a chaste mother, it resents the intrusion of a bastard into the family.

\* \* \* \* \*

It may be said that Kentuckians have prejudices against the negro, and we therefore array the sober scholarship of Massachusetts and Vermont against the hysterical vaporings of the fiery and untamed committee of Washington grand lodge. We do not hesitate to quote a Gardner, a Woodbury, a Tucker against the misinformation which darkens the councils of our western brothers. As for Kentucky, she has ever been conservative, but steadfast in maintaining her own rights, and according their just rights to her sisters. She would resent the intrusion of any one upon the jurisdiction of Washington as upon her own. She believes in the "American doctrine" of Masonic jurisdiction. It is founded upon courtesy, upon right, upon justice. We will not intrude upon the territory of Missouri or Illinois, nor would we allow them to invade our jurisdiction. Much less would we insult the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts by putting the seal of our approval upon an invasion of her territory, and declaring legitimate those from her household whom she has repeatedly declared bastards.

\* \* \* \* \*

We have no quarrel with the negro, and certainly seek none with the Grand Lodge of Washington. We have no wish to curtail its privileges, or infringe upon its rights. It can select its own associates, and we shall select ours. It has proclaimed as fact, what is controverted by history. It has announced a principle whose acceptance means death to American Masonry. It has contemptuously set aside the doctrine of jurisdiction upon which our system is founded, and this it has done at the mere request of two irresponsible negroes, and upon what seems to have been an agreed case. It has scoffed at the conclusions of of a century; it has reopened a question settled wisely, and justly, long ago, even when the passions of our civil war were not abated. It has been forgetful of its own dignity, reckless of its own honor, and zealous to disturb the harmony of the Craft. We approve the utterances of the grand master upon this subject, and agree with him, that this grand lodge should speak with no uncertain sound.

We therefore recommend the following:

*Resolved*, That in view of the action in regard to negro Masonry, taken by the Grand Lodge of Washington, Free and Accepted Masons, at its last communication, this grand lodge hereby declares non-intercourse between its subordinates and members, and the said Grand Lodge of Washington, its subordinates and members.

**Alabama.**—Here, as in Arkansas, the chairman of the committee on correspondence (Bro. WILLIAM Y. TITCOMB) seems to have taken the initiative, and after quoting the Washington resolutions, presents

the following concluding preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

"And, *whereas*, The admissions [of the Washington committee] contained in the foregoing resolutions refute their claim to conformity to Masonic law and usage, for example:

"We are not unmindful of the fact that the white and colored races in the United States have, in many ways, shown their preference to remain *in purely social matters*, [our italics] separate and apart," and

*Masonry being preeminently a social institution*," because this action of the Grand Lodge of Washington is a violation of Masonic law and usage which has prevailed all over the United States, and has been in force a hundred years, to the effect that no grand lodge shall suffer an invasion of its territorial jurisdiction by another grand lodge, and, in the next place, Masonry being preeminently social, the social inequality of the blacks and whites is imperiously asserted by the latter: hence, while they cheerfully accord to the negroes all those privileges which they may claim as civil and political rights, they withhold the companionship of the home and the society. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That all fraternal relations heretofore subsisting between this grand lodge and the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington be, and they are hereby suspended until the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington shall have rescinded its resolutions recognizing negro Masonry."

Referring to our report Bro. TITCOMB says:

We do not essay a discussion of this topic, but merely remark that, with our Northern brethren, the question is more theoretical than practical: with us here at the South it is more practical than theoretical. Masonry is essentially a social institution. Before the law of the land we recognize the negro as our equal in respect of civil and political rights, but we do not, can not, and will not accord to him the privilege of companionship on terms of *social equality*. Nor would he seek this, but for the dark practices of mischief-making white men.

**Arizona.**—Past Grand Master MORRIS GOLDWATER, of the committee on correspondence, reported and the grand lodge adopted the following:

In the matter of the action by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington, recognizing as legitimate Masons negroes tracing descent from "Prince Hall" lodge, your committee does not think any action by this grand lodge necessary at this time.

The question of the admission of negroes, either by initiation, affiliation, or visitation, has never, to this committee's knowledge, come before any lodge in this grand jurisdiction: and your committee is of the opinion that when the question does arise a strict compliance with the requirements of the constitution and ritual will solve all difficulties, without the necessity of allusion to or drawing of the color line.

A desire for notoriety, rather than a desire to right a wrong, is probably the cause of this cloud occasionally obscuring the Masonic horizon.

**Arkansas.**—In this jurisdiction the chairman of the committee on correspondence, SAM H. DAVIDSON, seems to have taken the initiative and deeming the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington of sufficient importance to justify a special report, submitted to the Grand Lodge, November 17, 1898. It is not notable as an original contribution to the literature of the subject, except in its closing sentences and in the fact that it accuses Brother UPTON of having garbled extracts from DOVE'S History of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, the statement in the following that "the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was in possession of this territory long before the alleged 'development' of African lodge," to which we shall hereafter recur, being of Massachusetts parentage:

As evidencing their intention deliberately to ignore all well established tests as understood and followed at the present day, they say that "instances are numerous where single lodges developed into mother lodges;" and "cases are not wanting in Europe and Asia, where individual Masons, on their own authority, set up lodges, which were afterwards universally accepted as legitimate." Yet they offer no example of the development of a mother lodge in territory occupied by a grand lodge, nor do they attempt to dispute the fact that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was in possession of this territory long before this alleged "development" of African lodge. As examples, however, of their idea, they cite Kilwinning Mother Lodge of Scotland, which, they say, warranted lodges after the Grand Lodge of Scotland was organized; lodges formed in Turkey, by one of the past grand officers of Scotland, on his own responsibility, afterwards recognized by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the assertion that Fredericksburg Lodge, in Virginia, granted to Falmouth Lodge, in Stafford county, the privilege of meeting without a warrant.

They say that this Fredericksburg Lodge was not able to claim a chartered existence prior to July 21, 1758, yet before that time, in 1752, it had made George Washington a Mason, and had empowered five brethren to form Botetourt Lodge, at Gloucester Courthouse. This Botetourt Lodge, which had no other warrant until 1773, joined in forming the Grand Lodge of Virginia. But do these irregularities, for such they were, which occurred in the formative period of American Masonry, some of them 150 years ago, justify the Grand Lodge of Washington in ignoring all precedent and every known test by which in this age the genuineness of Masonic organizations is determined, in order that it may, unasked, recognize that as Masonry which, after a year's "reviewing" and "reflection," by its own showing is clandestine? We think not. The examples drawn from Virginia purport to be quoted from the History of the Grand Lodge of Virginia by Bro. John Dove. They are garbled extracts, as will clearly appear by an examination of that authority. Right Worshipful Bro. John Dove, M. D., was an active member of the Grand Lodge of Virginia for fifty years. He was its grand secretary for more than thirty years, and what he has written is entitled to full faith and

credit. When our Washington brethren say that Fredericksburg Lodge was chartered July 21, 1758, they quote him correctly, but they suppress the additional fact that that lodge worked under dispensation for some years, and that when George Washington was made a Mason it was so working. They are also correct by the same authority in stating that Botetourt Lodge, which joined in the formation of the Virginia Grand Lodge, was chartered in 1773, but they do not state the further fact, shown by Dove, that its charter antedated the formation of the Grand Lodge of Virginia some five years, and that every lodge that joined in the organization of that Grand Lodge had been regularly chartered.

The report closes as follows:

We are frank to admit that the Masons of Arkansas, almost as an entirety, are unwilling to associate on terms of equality, either socially or Masonically, with even the best representatives of the negro race; yet, this does not enter into the consideration of the question in hand, for by the showing made by the Grand Lodge of Washington all negro Masonry in America is clandestine. The army lodge referred to had no authority to confer degrees on Prince Hall and the fourteen negroes mentioned, by reason not only of the restriction of their powers to the army alone, but by reason of their conflict in the exercise of their assumed powers with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, so that whatever of Masonry they may be supposed to have received was the rankest of rank clandestinism, hence the warrant issued to said negroes by the Grand Lodge of England conferred no greater power on Prince Hall and his associates than if they had been known profanes.

We cannot continue our fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington without tacitly recognizing everything as Masonry which they recognize as such, therefore, we recommend the following:

*Resolved*, That in view of the action in regard to negro Masonry taken by the Grand Lodge of Washington, free and accepted Masons, at its last communication, the Grand Lodge of Arkansas hereby declares non-intercourse between its subordinates and members, and the said Grand Lodge of Washington, its subordinates and members.

The resolution was adopted.

**Delaware.**—On the 10th of January, 1899, the grand master, J. HARMER RILE, issued an edict in which, after reciting the Washington resolutions, he says:

Inasmuch as the adoption of the above resolutions recognizes as regular and legitimate the negro Masons and the Negro Grand Lodge in the state of Delaware, whom this jurisdiction regards as illegitimate in origin and irregular in existence, and therefore clandestine; this jurisdiction regards such action as an unwarranted invasion of the territorial jurisdiction of Delaware, in which she has exclusive and supreme jurisdiction over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry.

This is not a question of the regularity and legitimacy of Prince Hall's making, but of the right which he exercised to erect lodges of negro Masons in territory already occupied by regular and legitimate grand lodges.

The doctrine of exclusive and supreme territorial jurisdiction has been acquiesced in by every American grand lodge, and for a century has proved to be a wise and wholesome provision, enabling the grand lodges to dwell together in peace and harmony.

If the great body of regular Masons in the United States, as represented in regular grand lodges, are to dwell together in peace and harmony, there must be a compact unity and cohesion in this great doctrine of supreme and exclusive territorial jurisdiction, which is the strength and support of our institution. And until there is a unanimity of opinion and desire on the part of all grand lodges of the United States to heal these irregular Masons in a regular manner, and not by acknowledging them regular in an irregular manner, I deem it to the best interest of the Craft in Delaware to maintain the attitude always adhered to by this grand jurisdiction.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that all Masonic communication between the Grand Lodge, A.F. and A.M. of Delaware, its subordinate lodges and members and the Grand Lodge, F. and A.M. of Washington, its subordinate lodges and members, is suspended until the next annual communication of this grand lodge.

**Florida.**—The report of a special committee appointed during the recess was presented by the chairman, Deputy Grand Master SILAS B. WRIGHT, and is chiefly a recasting of the Massachusetts report of Brother WOODBURY. It restates in slightly varying form the Massachusetts fiction, based on the misleading use of the "Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," for one of the organizations which united with another to form that body, the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" saying:

This doctrine was enunciated by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts five years before the formation of African lodge, and twenty-five years before the formation of Prince Hall Grand Lodge.

The report, closing with the following, was unanimously adopted:

In view of this direct invasion of our rights and territory by the Grand Lodge of Washington, we beg to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Florida hereby suspends all intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington, and forbids its subordinates and members from having any communication with lodges or Masons owing allegiance to the said Grand Lodge of Washington."

**Indiana.**—We will let the correspondence report of Past Grand Master THOMAS M. REED, Grand Secretary of Washington, tell the Indiana story, not alone because our copy of the Indiana proceedings is in the hands of our printer and hence not immediately available, but because it discloses the methods of fomenting discord that have been resorted to, a knowledge of which is essential to adequate understanding of the situation. We quote from Brother REED:

This grand lodge [Indiana], we learn by circular letter, met in May last. We have not been provided with a copy of its proceedings, but we are not without information respecting its bitter assault upon



the Grand Lodge of Washington. R. W. Bro. William H. Smythe, grand secretary, was chairman of the committee reporting on the Washington resolutions of 1898, etc., and sent us by special post-delivery a copy of his report, which we received at Seattle soon after our grand lodge was convened in annual session, June 13. It was not necessary to announce the receipt of or to read this circular to the grand lodge, for the members present had been very generously supplied with copies of it. In the reception room were a score or more copies "lying around loose;" and we were informed by a brother Mason that many were in circulation on the streets of the city. Where these circulars came from we have no definite knowledge. They had not come through any agency of the Grand Lodge of Washington. Can Brother Smith enlighten us on this subject? Pertinent to this question, which we have no doubt Brother Smythe can answer if he so desires, we will quote a few passages from this remarkable deliverance of the Indiana committee. After a labored effort, the strength of which lies in its weakness and absurdity, the committee says: "The declaration of the Grand Lodge of Washington is that all *colored* grand loges, all *colored* lodges, and all *colored* men made Masons therein [Indiana] are genuine Freemasons, and must be so recognized by all Freemasons wheresoever dispersed around the globe. Furthermore, the said Grand Lodge of Washington has, by its action, attempted to set aside and trample upon the great American doctrine of grand lodge sovereignty in each state and territory of the United States."

They further allege that the Grand Lodge of Washington had "attempted to violate" the declaration of power asserted in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, adding: "To the Grand Lodge of Indiana belongs the exclusive right to say what is and what is not legitimate Freemasonry in Indiana. Its constitution says, '*This grand lodge is the highest source of authority in Ancient Craft Masonry within the State of Indiana.*'"

To prove that the Grand Lodge of Washington had attempted to violate the above declaration of power, they quote a dictum "from the learned Drummond," following which they rise in their dignity and declare that—

"Self-respect and a high appreciation of the important duty devolving upon us causes us to pause for a moment to grasp, if possible, the motive prompting the author of all this *uncalled-for meddlesomeness.*" [Italics ours.]

Now, does Brother Smythe, the chairman, and doubtless the author of the Indiana report, discover the pertinency of this "uncalled-for meddlesomeness?" Who are the meddlesome invaders?

The assertion that the Grand Lodge of Washington has attempted to violate the declaration of power asserted in the constitution or any of the laws of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, or that she has attempted any "uncalled-for meddlesomeness" with any of the private or official affairs of that grand lodge, is *absolutely untrue*. Can the Grand Lodge of Indiana or its committee truthfully say the same as to its action toward the Grand Lodge of Washington?

Not satisfied with an uncalled-for and meddlesome attack upon the Grand Lodge of Washington, the committee follows up this "self-

respect and high appreciation of the important duty devolving" upon them with a further assault, most unmasonic and vengeful, upon "the author of all this [alleged] uncalled-for meddlesomeness," referring of course to our late and highly respected Grand Master, Hon. William H. Upton. They say:

"Notoriety, glorious or inglorious, is the chief aim of some men. Notoriety at the expense of the fair name and fame of Freemasonry would be a natural deduction from the object lesson set before us as illustrated by the forensic power of a very young Mason in the State of Washington. Young in years, young in Masonry and a babe in Masonic knowledge, brushes aside Drummond, Moore, Mackey and others of equal knowledge and renown, and to gain notoriety and power forces the Grand Lodge of Washington to proclaim as 'legitimate Masonic grand lodges,' lodges that had solemnly issued a 'Declaration of Independence,' and that renounced all allegiance to the mother grand lodge of the world—the *Grand Lodge of England*."

The above is simply shameful; but we will not use harsh words towards the committee, or the writer of the Indiana report—for he evidently does not know what he is talking about.

M. W. Brother Upton, though perhaps not so old in "years" as Brother Smythe and some others of the Indiana committee, is not devoid of the elements of a *manly* Freemason; he is a gentleman as well as a scholar. His attainment in Masonic research in the occult science of Masonry, in its law, literature and history—ancient and modern—are exceptional, and are considered by those who are qualified to pass intelligent judgment—in both Europe and America—of the highest type of excellence. He is certainly the peer of the very ablest of his American contemporaries; he is immeasurably superior to each and all of those who seek to belittle his standing in the fraternity.

In one view it is highly diverting to watch "the forensic power of a very young Mason in the State of Washington" throw the Indiana committee into such paroxysms of wrath. Well, we love Washington; it possesses many elements of greatness, natural, physical, intellectual and moral; many doubtless that we know not of; we love its people, its Masons and its Masonry; all is prosperity with us, and we trust our brethren of Indiana are not jealous; we are proud of our environment, and not less proud of our well-beloved and highly respected brother and Past Grand Master, Judge William H. Upton.

One word more and "we rest." Brother Upton has been accused, by those who appear to feed upon "bug-bear" suspicions, of being the *cause* of what they term "all this uncalled-for meddlesomeness." This accusation is simply untrue; it is false in conception, false in fact, false in theory. We hold no brief as apologist or defender of Judge Upton. He is well able to fight his own battles and to maintain his own manly dignity. The references herein made to him, officially and personally, he knows nothing of; he knows nothing whatever of the contents of this report, except as to the part prepared by himself and printed before the meeting of the grand lodge in June; he will probably disapprove all notice of the unwarranted attacks made upon him; it is certain that they do not in the least ruffle his serene and magnanimous disposition, and equally certain that they do not alienate even one of his host of friends in Washington.

The resolutions submitted by the committee and adopted by the Grand Lodge of Indiana were prefaced by another demonstration of hatred for M.W. Brother Upton. Note their mendacious black-guardism:

"It [the committee] disapproves of the stubborn and unfraternal spirit permeating the grand master of Washington as displayed in his letter relating thereto, and it regrets that his lack of Masonic knowledge and surplus ambition has caused him to compromise the standing of his grand lodge and debase the dignity of the greatest fraternal organization the world has ever seen:

"That no mistake be made—that the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Indiana may be clearly defined, we offer for adoption the following resolutions:

"*First.—Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Indiana recognizes as legitimate all grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of the United States with which it has heretofore been in fraternal intercourse, except as hereinafter stated.

"*Second.—Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Indiana does not recognize as legitimate any colored grand lodge of Masons established within the territorial jurisdiction of any grand lodge in the United States formally recognized by this grand lodge.

"*Third.—Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Indiana deprecates the unwise, ill-considered and uncalled-for action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in attempting to force abandonment of the great American doctrine of exclusive Masonic jurisdiction in each and every state and territory of this American republic.

"*Fourth.—Resolved*, That the most worshipful grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Indiana hereby severs fraternal intercourse with the most worshipful grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Washington, and forbids the lodges of Indiana, and the individual members thereof, from visiting or admitting visitors from any lodge of Freemasons in the State of Washington, until the said Grand Lodge of Washington shall recede from, and revoke its order recognizing as regularly made Masons, those held and declared to be clandestine by the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

"*Fifth.—Resolved*, That the most worshipful grand master be and is hereby authorized to revoke this order so soon as the Grand Lodge of Washington shall recede from the position assumed by it.

"*Sixth.—Resolved*, That the grand secretary be, and he is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this report, together with the action of the grand lodge thereon, to the Grand Lodge of Washington, to each lodge in the State of Indiana, and to all grand lodges in the world with which this grand lodge is in fraternal communication."

Past Grand Master NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE, chairman of the Indiana correspondence committee, discusses the question intelligently and at length, and the timely return of the Indiana volume from our printer, while the manuscript of this topic is still in our hands, en-

ables us to give some extracts from his paper. Commenting on our notice of Washington, he says:

Even without the declaration of "Massachusetts Grand Lodge," whether it be of the date of 1777 or of 1782, all English Masonic authority in the then United States absolutely and completely lapsed with the extinction of its civil authority in the same territory. Independence in Masonic government naturally followed independence in civil government. The termination of the authority of the British Grand Lodges, whether "Ancient" or "Modern," devolved the Masonic government in each jurisdiction upon the provincial grand lodges wherever such bodies had been established.

We find the following foot note on p. ix of his report, referring to Brother UPTON'S statement that "it is by no means certain that PRINCE HALL was not *de jure* as well as *de facto* a provincial grand master. Many circumstances indicate that he was; and in the opinion of many, a stronger showing in this direction has been made out for him than for HENRY PRICE, of Massachusetts, through whom much of our own Masonry must be traced:"

The appointment of Henry Price is confirmed by letters from the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of England; the records of that body do not substantiate any such claim for Prince Hall.—Indiana Committee.

It is well to bear in mind that no letter from any grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of England exists which confirms PRICE'S appointment by reference to any grand lodge record or register. Grand Secretary HERVEY (G. L. of England) writing August 31, 1870, said: "In reply to yours of the 14th ult., I can find no mention whatever, in grand lodge books or registers, of PRICE'S name, excepting that in the calendar so frequently alluded to." (Mass. Proc. 1871, p. 383) PRICE'S name did not get into that annual calendar until after he had ceased to act as provincial grand master, and thirty-six years after his alleged appointment; and to show the value of the calendar as evidence we may say that his name having once got into it as provincial grand master for North America, it stuck there for thirty-six years; twenty-four of these after his death.

**Iowa.**—Grand Master BOWEN quotes the Washington resolutions, and says:

It seemed to me that in the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, the Grand Lodge of Washington had recognized as legitimate Masons, with all the attendant rights and privileges of Masonry, those whom the Grand Lodge of Iowa has always held to be clandestine within its jurisdiction. It was, in my judgment, a matter of such importance that it ought to have the careful consideration of this grand lodge at this session. In order that a more thorough and complete investigation might be had than could be through a committee appointed at this session, I determined to appoint a special committee in advance of the session, that there might be no delay in taking such action

thereon as might be deemed necessary and appropriate. Accordingly, in January last, I appointed Bro. L. E. Fellows, past grand master; Bro. W. L. Eaton, past junior grand warden, and Bro. F. W. Craig (110), as such special committee, with a request that they make such investigation of the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, and report at this session what action, if any, this grand lodge should take in the premises. The report of this special committee, I have no doubt, will be before you during the session.

I will not attempt to forestall, or in any manner anticipate, the action of that committee by any further detail of the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, or by making any suggestions as to what action should be taken by this grand lodge.

The report of Brother FELLOWS, a temperate and dignified paper tersely and ably written, confessedly fellows in its statements of historical facts the Massachusetts papers of GARDNER and WOODBURY, and thus falls into the error indicated by our italics in the following:

This charter, granted by the Grand Lodge of England, for a subordinate lodge at Boston, Mass., to be called African Lodge, was granted after the treaty of peace with England, in 1783, by which the independence and sovereignty of the United States was recognized. Prior to this time, to wit: *March 8, 1777, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was formed, and had declared the Masonic independence of the Masons of that commonwealth, and from that time until the present has been recognized as the only legitimate grand lodge of that jurisdiction,* and with which, so far as we are advised, all other grand lodges in this country have held fraternal relations. Subsequently, in 1813, African Lodge was stricken from the rolls of the Grand Lodge of England, and thus ended its charter and history.

After giving the gist of the third of the Washington resolutions, he says:

There certainly can be but one sovereign Masonic authority over the same territory. The history and lineage of the Masonic institution is so definite and certain that no doubt need exist as to the legitimacy of any grand or subordinate lodge anywhere. There is a well defined line of demarkation between Masonic lodges that are regular and legitimate and those that are spurious and clandestine. There is no Masonic pathway leading from one to the other. Over the line that separates the true from the false, no regular Mason can hold communication with the irregular and clandestine upon the secrets of Freemasonry without violating a fundamental tenet of the institution as well as his most solemn obligation.

The Grand Lodge of Washington has by its action, as it seems to us, placed itself in a most perilous position, and one fraught with the greatest danger to our beloved institution.

Freemasonry recognizes no color line. Its light goes wherever the light of civilization goes. Its doctrines, its lessons, and its secrets may be taught and revealed to its votaries, without reference to country, tongue, or color. Those seeking admission into its ranks are all tested alike by their physical, mental, and moral qualifications. To attempt to establish class or national distinctions is an innovation

contrary to the principles of equality that we have ever professed, wrong in principle, and dangerous in its tendencies. The action of the Grand Lodge of Washington has not been sanctioned by any other grand lodge, but has been repudiated by several, and some have severed fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington. Whether such severance of fraternal relations is wise at this time, appears to your committee to be very doubtful. That spirit of fraternity which should control us in all our actions as Masons should cause us to hesitate long before severing the fraternal tie that binds us to a regular grand lodge, sovereign in its authority within its jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge of Iowa, claiming for itself the right of independent thought and action, limited by a careful recognition of the Masonic landmarks, has no desire to exercise censorship over other grand lodges. While free to criticise action it deems to be erroneous in others, and inviting fair criticism of its own action, this grand lodge desires to maintain in its purity that spirit of independence and equality that should ever exist between coordinate grand lodges. Sincerely regretting the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in renewing the agitation of a question deemed long since settled, and regarding such action ill-advised, and well calculated to disturb the harmony so essential to the welfare and prosperity of the fraternity, the Grand Lodge of Iowa deems its present duty fully performed in expressing the earnest hope that on further consideration the Grand Lodge of Washington will rescind its former action, and place itself in line with the well recognized doctrine and Masonic sentiment of this country; and placing upon record for the government of the Craft of our own jurisdiction that under what this grand lodge understands to be well settled Masonic law and usage, and clearly expressed in our written constitution and laws, there can be no recognition of any pretended Masonic lodge in Iowa not deriving its charter from our grand lodge, or of any irregular lodge in any other grand jurisdiction, or of any pretended Mason claiming to have been made in any such irregular lodge, either in this or any other grand jurisdiction; such pretended lodges and Masons being declared by our law to be clandestine.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The "burning question," as we have before said, is the African in the wood-pile. Without presuming to enter the field of general discussion, we may here record some of our own convictions as to this unfortunate (and as it seems to us, gratuitous) controversy:

*First.* The Grand Lodge of Washington has not, strictly speaking, invaded the rights of any other grand lodge jurisdiction.

*Second.* The American doctrine of jurisdiction accords to her the right to recognize as Masons citizens of African descent, if she is so minded.

*Third.* The Grand Lodge of Washington has not, if we understand aright, opened her own lodges to negroes, nor proposed visitation of negro lodges.

*Fourth.* Undue haste has in some cases begotten undue heat in speaking of this issue. Hard words are no legitimate substitute for hard arguments. When an historical question is in debate, cool heads are necessary if calm judgments are to be reached.

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The extracts under Iowa, following the words *The report was unanimously adopted*, are from the report of Bro. J. C. W. Coxe, Committee on Correspondence.

*Fifth.* The Grand Lodge of Washington went much further than was necessary in response to a request from two individuals who claimed to be Masons, but whose claims (apparently) were subjected to no real test. The petitioners were unduly dignified by the action taken by the grand lodge.

*Sixth.* The historical argument as to the legitimacy of negro Masonry is a proper subject for discussion, and cannot be settled by either declamation or denunciation. The appeal is to facts, and logical inferences therefrom. The question involves several points:

(1) Were African grand lodges ever legally constituted? (2) Were lodges in Providence and Philadelphia legally constituted by Prince Hall or by African Lodge? What authority had Prince Hall for constituting lodges? (3) Was African Lodge ever legally constituted? (4) Was Prince Hall lawfully made a Mason? (5) If not lawfully made, was he an irregularly made Mason, or clandestine? Other questions could be suggested, but these suffice to show that the issue involves the necessity of research, and cannot be settled by *ex cathedra*.

*Seventh.* We record our conviction that the Grand Lodge of Washington made a serious mistake in promulgating its views on issues quite beyond any query addressed to them, and which involved the honor of other grand lodges. The primary question is one of courtesy to sister jurisdictions, and the rights of courtesy, we think, have been invaded by the far-reaching conclusions promulgated by the Grand Lodge of Washington, and all without any real justification. The alleged "rights" of Bailey and Rideout are no nearer concession now than they were a twelve-month ago, if, indeed, their case and that of those whom they represent has not been damaged by this Washington action. We deprecate the severe language which has been dealt out to our brethren of Washington by some jurisdictions: we endorse the firm yet fraternal utterances of the jurisdictions most directly interested in the original question: and we sincerely hope that our brethren of the Chinook jurisdiction will see their way clear, without fear or favor, with no compromise of self-respect, but with fraternal regard for the peace and harmony of the Craft at large, to reconsider their action, and thus restore the friendly relations which have been interrupted by this unfortunate episode.

**Louisiana.**—Grand Master A. C. ALLEN says:

As the grand master of Masons in Louisiana, I have not allowed myself to act hastily on this question. I have given patient thought, study and inquiry to the issues and propositions it presents. I have dispassionately considered and tested the argument urged by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Washington in defense of his position. It is able, but disingenous, and with all of its ingenuity it does and can only bring forth this conclusion, viz.: That the Grand Lodge of Washington has authorized its subordinate lodges to recognize as regular, negro Masons, coming from sister jurisdictions whom those jurisdictions know to be clandestine and spurious—not on account of their color—but because they have been irregularly made and in defiance to certain fixed laws and principles.

I willingly accede to the proposition that Masonry recognizes no difference between brethren, based upon race or color. That accepted principle is not, and cannot be, truthfully raised in this controversy.

This proposition is equally true: That no person can be a regular Mason who has not been made in accordance with the usages of legitimate Masonry, and who has not received the degrees in a lodge which has been regularly chartered. The grant of authority must be valid; the fountain head must be pure and undefiled. Lodges not so endowed are clandestine, and clandestine lodges can only produce clandestine Masons.

\* \* \* \* \*

I present this important matter to you for your serious consideration. I have refrained from taking definite action without the benefit of your judgment. I feel that you will decide justly, through your committee, correctly in accordance with Masonic law and Masonic principle.

The committee on correspondence (Grand Chaplain HERMAN C. DUNCAN, chairman) reported the following, and it was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the representative of this grand lodge, near that of the Grand Lodge of Washington, be withdrawn, and our constituent lodges, are hereby forbidden to receive any Mason hailing from a lodge holding under the Grand Lodge of Washington. This edict to remain in full force and effect until, such grand lodge cease to recognize clandestine-made Masons.

**Maine.**—Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND submitted the following from the committee on correspondence—adopted:

The committee on foreign correspondence, to which was referred so much of the grand master's address as relates to the Grand Lodge of Washington, fraternally report:

That having discussed the matter in their general report, they have no occasion to discuss it further, as they find nothing in the correspondence between the M. W. Grand Master of Washington and our own M. W. grand master, to change or modify their views.

There are no organizations of the character involved, existing in Maine, so that the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington has been no actual invasion of our rights, and therefore we do not feel called upon to resort, at present at least, to extreme measures.

But inasmuch as the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Washington expressly recognize the so-called Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and two similar organizations in Pennsylvania as "legitimate Masonic grand lodges," it is manifest that if the Grand Lodge of Washington persists in its course this grand lodge must ultimately stand by her sister grand lodges in support of legitimate Masonry, as such has invariably been done in the past.

But we have hopes that the Grand Lodge of Washington will listen to the unanimous voice of her sister grand lodges in the United States and remove the cause of offense.

We recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine again reaffirms the doctrine that every regular grand lodge has, *by inherent right*, exclusive jurisdiction within its own territory, and especially that no lawful



lodge can be created or exist, and that no person can be made a regular Mason in that territory save under its authority.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this grand lodge, the Grand Lodge of Washington, in adopting resolutions allowing its subordinates and the members of its obedience to recognize as regular Masons, parties made in lodges in another jurisdiction held by the grand lodge of that jurisdiction to be irregular and clandestine, has infringed upon a law held by all other English-speaking grand lodges to be binding upon all grand lodges.

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge fraternally but most earnestly, requests the Grand Lodge of Washington to rescind those resolutions, to the end that the peace of the Craft may be restored and the interests of legitimate Masonry subserved.

From the general report above referred to in which Brother DRUMMOND discusses the question at length, we quote:

The disturbance has been caused by the formal denial by that grand lodge [Washington] of the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction and the recognition of lodges and grand lodges, situate in the territory of other grand lodges, as lawful lodges and grand lodges, and the members of the obedience of those lodges and grand lodges as regular Masons, despite the decision of the recognized grand lodges in each case, that such lodges and grand lodges are irregular and unlawful and the members of their obedience clandestine Masons, Masonic intercourse with whom is forbidden by the landmarks of Masonry.

The mistake of the Grand Lodge of Washington is all the more remarkable, as it is the result of the antics of one man, not yet ten years a Mason, for whom the utmost that Masonic charity can say, is that while he has scarcely a superficial knowledge of the principles, laws and usages of Masonry, *he really thinks he knows them all*, and holds that the founders of Masonry in America and of our system of grand lodges and their successors in the past, such as Moore, Mackey, Lewis, Mellen, Vaux, Fellows and others, went to their graves not only in ignorance, but with false views of the laws and usages of Masonry and especially those regulating the relations of grand lodges to the whole body of the Craft and to each other. We doubt whether there can be found in history another so signal illustration of the truth, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing."

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While, as already stated, the unmasonic interference of the Grand Lodge of Washington with the most sacred rights of other grand lodges, is an unanswerable reason for rescinding its action, in addition its decision of the question at issue was utterly erroneous, as well as in conflict with the decision of the body which had the rightful authority to decide it, and whose decision was a finality. Conceding for the sake of the argument, that when the charter of African Lodge in Boston was actually received, Masonry was in such a chaotic condition in Massachusetts, that its organization was no invasion of the jurisdiction of a grand lodge, its existence was lawfully terminated so that its attempted resurrection was wholly illegal and unmasonic.

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The author of the Washington report says that Prince Hall, "from 1792 till his death in 1807, exercised all the functions of a provincial grand master." *This statement is not true*: the documents to which we have referred show that it was not till 1797 that he did any act that could possibly be said to be a function of a provincial grand master, and when he did that act, he did not pretend to be or claim to be, a provincial grand master, *and no document or record can be found in which Prince Hall ever claimed to be, or to act as, a provincial grand master.* This whole statement is a very recent invention, with no evidence whatever to base it upon.

If Prince Hall lodge was in active existence for some years after 1792, (as it seems to have been), it must have known of the union of the two grand lodges that year and of the action of the united grand lodge soon after, declaring in effect that every lodge in Massachusetts, *which did not give in its adhesion to the grand lodge* should be held to be an irregular and clandestine lodge, and all Masonic communication with it forbidden. It is true that St. Andrew's Lodge held out for some years, but all the while was treating with the grand lodge in relation to the matter, and finally yielded. But Prince Hall Lodge made no offer or attempt to give in its adhesion, but kept on in utter disregard of the grand lodge, and thus became, by the decision of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which alone had full jurisdiction over the question, a clandestine lodge. The question raised in this controversy was then and there finally decided: and the Grand Lodge of Washington has no more power to reverse that decision than the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has to reverse the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in revoking the charter of a lodge in that state.

\* \* \* \* \*

But it is said that while men have done the same thing that Prince Hall did, and their work has been universally accepted. *This statement is not true.* We have quoted the law showing the only method by which an irregular lodge can be made a lawful lodge, viz: by the warrant of the grand master, approved by the grand lodge having jurisdiction. *In every case that has ever existed in the York Rite, in which an irregular lodge has been recognized, it has been "regularized" by the action of the grand lodge having jurisdiction.* For instance, St. Andrew's Lodge had proceeded very much as Prince Hall Lodge did before receiving its charter; and when objection was made against it on that account, it frankly admitted the charge, but claimed that when the grand lodge constituted it under its charter, all those irregularities were healed—as they were. So when Prince Hall and his associates were constituted under their charter, all irregularities in their making were healed, if there were any.

But no grand lodge, lawfully existing and having jurisdiction, ever "regularized" the lodges which Prince Hall attempted to create, and they were, and have remained, clandestine lodges: and their acts, whether in making Masons, chartering lodges, organizing grand lodges or forming a national grand lodge, are Masonically, absolutely void, and will remain so until they shall be *legalized by the grand lodge of the jurisdiction*, save that the grand lodges and the national grand lodge never can be made regular.

\* \* \* \* \*

We regret to find that some brethren, who evidently are ignorant of the facts, assume that the real objection to recognizing these

bodies is the color objection. The committee of the grand lodge of North Carolina show that this claim is utterly erroneous. The fact that in the numerous cases, in which this doctrine has been applied, the parties were white, ought to satisfy these brethren that their zeal surpasses their knowledge. Also they should be told that in the Dominion of Canada colored men have been habitually made in the regular lodges, and we have never known a case in which one of these was refused the privilege of visitation on this side of the border. They have visited our Portland lodges and been received precisely as white visitors. Moreover, we have sat in a lodge in Boston with a colored brother *made in that lodge*. At the funeral of Bro. Charles W Moore, a colored Mason was in the procession, marching with a permanent member of the grand lodge. The charge, therefore, that when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts reviewed and decided this question in 1876, the question of color affected the decision, is so utterly baseless that *no Mason*, knowing the facts, could have made it.

\* \* \* \* \*

Since this report was written we have been informed that the author of the Washington report, in his correspondence with grand masters of other jurisdictions, claims that his grand lodge has not recognized the colored grand lodges. This claim is so preposterous, that, positive as our information is, we have very grave doubts of the correctness of the information. Two men, each claiming to be made a Mason in colored lodges, one chartered by one colored grand lodge and the other, by another, applied to the Grand Lodge of Washington to be recognized as regular Masons. Their application was referred to a committee which reported in effect, that the petitioners are regular Masons, Made in lawful lodges, chartered by regular grand lodges, claiming in direct line by regular succession from the Grand Lodge of England.

Upon the recommendation of the committee, the grand lodge adopted (among others) the following resolution, and ordered the proceedings containing this report and resolution to be sent to the petitioners *as the response to their communication*:

*“Resolved*, That in view of recognized laws of the Masonic institution, and of facts of history apparently well authenticated and worthy of credence, this grand lodge does not see its way clear to deny or question the right of its constituent lodges, or of the members thereof, to recognize as brother Masons, negroes who have been initiated in lodges which can trace their origin to Prince Hall Lodge No. 459, organized under the warrant of our R.W. Bro. Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, acting grand master, under the authority of H.R.H. Henry Frederick, Duke of Chamberland, etc., Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of F. and A. Masons in England, bearing date September 29, A. L. 5784, or to our R. W. Bro. Prince Hall, master of said lodge; and, in the opinion of this grand lodge, for the purpose of tracing such origin, the African Grand Lodge of Boston, organized in 1808—subsequently known as the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the first African Grand Lodge of North America in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, organized in 1815, and the Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, may justly be regarded as legitimate masonic grand lodges.”

Comment is unnecessary!

**Maryland.**—Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ, reporting to his grand lodge November 15, 1798, not having received the Washington proceedings, availed himself of our reproduction of the action of that grand lodge in our report, from advance sheets kindly sent us by Grand Master UPTON. Giving a condensed account of the steps leading to the action of Washington, and quoting in full the resolutions adopted, he says:

It will thus be seen that the Grand Lodge of Washington recognizes as legitimate all the so called negro grand lodges of our country.

Referring briefly to the origin of African Lodge No. 459, and of the colored organizations that have sprung from it, he says:

As the committee of the Grand Lodge of Washington correctly say, this is no new question. The subject has been frequently brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in one form or other, as well as to several other grand lodges of the country, looking to the recognition of these organizations. The reports made from time to time by eminent brethren of Massachusetts have been calm and conservative, and, in the opinion of your committee, clearly show the grossly irregular and unmasonic manner of the organization of these bodies.

In proof of this he gives the conclusions of Brother WOODBURY'S report of 1876, and continues:

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Washington admit the correctness of the facts as given above as to the origin and history of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, with all the irregularities attendant thereupon, and base their argument as to the legitimacy of these bodies solely upon the ground that other organizations, in the early days, were equally as irregular as was this body.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the opinion of your committee, herein lies the gist of the whole matter. In all the instances mentioned by the committee, the irregularities were *condoned and legalized* by the authority having control.

Undoubtedly the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the supreme governing Masonic authority in Massachusetts at the time of the organization of Prince Hall Grand Lodge, might have condoned and legalized the gross unmasonic manner of its formation; *but it did not do so, either at the time or since*, and, until it does, said organization, and all that have emanated therefrom, must be held and regarded by all the grand lodges in fraternal correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts as spurious and clandestine, the resolves of the Grand Lodge of Washington to the contrary notwithstanding.

The American doctrine of grand lodge territorial jurisdiction is that a grand lodge first organized within a given territory has exclusive jurisdiction over Masonry within such territory, and is the sole judge of what is and what is not legitimate Masonry. The doctrine was enunciated as early as 1782 by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, five years before the formation of African Lodge 459, and twenty-six years before the formation of Prince Hall Grand Lodge. It has been

acquiesced in by every American grand lodge, and is regarded as a most wise and wholesome provision, under which the American grand lodges have been for a century enabled to dwell together in peace and harmony.

\* \* \* \* \*

The abrogation of this wise provision by the Grand Lodge of Washington can only result in anarchy and confusion in the Craft of our country.

We are not informed of the number of negro grand lodges in this country, but we believe there are at least fifteen such organizations; and that one of these is located in our own state. By its action the Grand Lodge of Washington recognizes dual grand lodges in these jurisdictions. It cannot be supposed that the regular grand lodges of these jurisdictions will tamely submit to this action, or that other conservative jurisdictions, where such dual grand lodges do not exist, will do so. One jurisdiction (Kentucky) has already withdrawn fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington, and no doubt this action will be followed in other states.

It is altogether gratuitous, at this late day, to assume that our brethren of Massachusetts have been actuated by the race prejudice in their refusal to condone the irregularities and gross unmasonic acts of Prince Hall Grand Lodge and those claiming under its authority. It is a well-known fact that some of the lodges subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts have admitted, and do still admit, colored men into Masonry. At the very time Brother Woodbury's report was read in the grand lodge, in 1876, there was present, *as a member of the grand body*, a colored brother representing one of its constituent lodges.

So, too, in New Jersey, and doubtless in a number of other states, colored men may be found in lodges, both subordinate and grand—but they are regularly made Masons, not spurious and clandestine. And it has remained for the Grand Lodge of Washington to ignore this distinction and recognize the counterfeit as genuine, not only in its own borders, “but wheresoever dispersed.”

\* \* \* \* \*

We indulge the hope that our brethren of the far Northwest will reconsider their action in this matter and resume their relations with the family of American Grand Lodges by rescinding their action in the premises at the earliest opportunity.

We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maryland hereby reaffirms its adherence to the doctrine of grand lodge territorial jurisdiction; that is to say, a grand lodge first organized in a state or territory has the supreme control over symbolic Masonry and is the sole judge of what are, or are not, legitimate Masonic organizations within its territorial limits.

*Resolved*, That this doctrine having been acquiesced in by every American grand lodge, and the experience of a century having proven that it is a wise and wholesome doctrine, by which the grand lodges have been enabled to dwell together in peace and harmony,

the Grand Lodge of Maryland views with regret and alarm the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in the abrogation and setting aside of this doctrine by the recognition of dual grand lodges in a large number of the jurisdictions of our country.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maryland fraternally, but most earnestly, trusts that the Grand Lodge of Washington will at its next annual communication reconsider said action, and thereby promote that peace and harmony which has ever characterized the family of American grand lodges.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this report, with the resolutions attached, be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Washington and to all grand lodges with which this grand lodge is in fraternal communication.

The resolutions were adopted.

**Michigan.**—The Grand Master, JAMES BRADLEY, submitted the following:

NEGRO MASONRY.

As this is a subject that is agitating some of our sister grand jurisdictions, owing to the action recently taken by the Grand Lodge of Washington, I deem it of enough importance to bring it to your attention at this time, and presumably on account of the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Washington, and hoping that we might follow in her footsteps, the following letter was addressed to me:

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 28, 1898.

HON. JAMES H. BRADLEY, M. W. G. M.,

F. & A. M. of the State of Michigan,

Port Huron, Mich.

M. W. Sir and Brother:

Deeming in to the best interests of Masonry that the tenets of our noble institution be the rule and guide of our faith and practice, and that the estranged relations that have so long characterized congregated Masons of the two races and nullified, to a large extent, its usefulness; and because of the fact that this is the only civilized country where Masonry exists and denies to their brethren the rights of fraternal fellowship.

We, therefore, submit our cause to your grand lodge, praying for that recognition due from one brother Mason to another.

This question has been so long agitated and so thoroughly gone into, that the genuineness of negro Masonry is no longer denied, and that the only question to be determined would be the regularity of the grand lodge under the jurisdiction of which the Craft works.

Michigan Grand Lodge was established in 1872 by the Ohio Grand Lodge, Ohio by Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania by Prince Hall, G. L., making a perfect chain back to Prince Hall, G. L., the legality of which is now unquestioned.

For better understanding of our history and genuineness, we beg to submit for your careful consideration a work (which we send you by today's mail) entitled "Negro Masons in Equity," which we beg

you to keep until after the sitting of your grand lodge, before returning.

We wish to state further that at the last communication of our grand lodge the following amendment to our grand lodge constitution was unanimously adopted, to-wit:

*“Any and all organizations, associations, or persons within the State of Michigan, except the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan of white men and Masons, professing to have any authority, power or privilege in Ancient Craft Masonry, are declared to be clandestine.”*

We, therefore, submit our cause in the hands of brethren in whose midst we have dwelt, and before whose eyes our Masonic lives have been lived, and whose cause was so recently before the pedestal of Masonry in the State of Washington, and ask of your grand lodge such action that will recognize the negro as a Mason within this jurisdiction.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

ROBERT C. BARNES, W. M.,

Pythagoras Lodge No. 14, Detroit.

J. FRANK RICKARDS, R. E. Grand Com.,

Grand Commandery K. T.

for the State of Michigan.

WALTER H. STOWERS.

That we may act advisedly on this important subject, I herewith submit a copy of the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Washington on the report of a special committee appointed at their annual communication in 1897, to consider a petition similar to the one received by me.

Quoting the Washington resolutions, he continues:

As may be supposed this action came as a great surprise to the other grand jurisdictions, as by this action they recognize as legitimate what we have always considered as clandestine, and is in direct opposition to our constitution, which reads as follows:

This grand lodge, subject to the constitution and ancient landmarks, is the only source of authority in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry within the State of Michigan. Any and all organizations, associations or persons 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.

From this I cannot understand how we can recognize any other body claiming to be a lodge or grand lodge in the State of Michigan.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Washington has been severely criticised by several of the grand lodges in the United States that have held meetings since this action was taken by them, and on the day their official proceedings reached the grand master of New York he addressed a communication to the representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington near the Grand Lodge of New York requesting him to forward his resignation as such to the grand master of Washington.

In concluding this matter I desire to say that I trust this grand body will take such action as will maintain and uphold the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

The subject went to a special committee consisting of Past Grand Masters HUGH MCCURDY, LOU B. WINSOR and EDWARD L. BOWRING, who reported as follows:

The action of the Grand Lodge of Washington on this question is one of great importance to the grand lodges of this country, far-reaching in its conclusions and tends to unsettle the Masonic law governing grand lodges since 1872. To properly investigate this question and present it to grand lodge for action requires far more time than your committee has at its command; as it does not believe in severing Masonic and fraternal relations with a sovereign grand body hastily and without due investigation. Your committee therefore, in the most fraternal spirit of brotherly love, asks our Sister Grand Lodge of Washington at its annual communication, to review its action on this question, and in the interest of harmony repeal its action and spread the cement of brotherly love, that which will reunite the great sisterhood of grand lodges into one grand and complete whole, among who no contention should ever exist, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree.

Your committee, relying upon the kindness and forgiving disposition of this grand lodge, which is ever ready to cover mistakes and extend the loyal right hand of fellowship, requests that it have until the next annual communication to make its report; and in the earnest hope that ere that time the cause for a report will be done away with by the fraternal action of the Grand Lodge of Washington.

The committee have until next year to report on the petition of the Michigan parties for recognition.

**Minnesota.**—Grand Master STEBBINS thus calls attention to the subject:

The spirit of fraternity which has ever characterized our relations with all the grand lodges of the world, I am happy to say, still exists. Several of the grand jurisdictions of this country, however, have taken cognizance of the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington regarding negro Masonry, and have severed their fraternal relations with the said grand lodge. I have received communications from brethren who are deeply interested, asking me to request the resignation of our grand representatives near the Grand Lodge of Washington. I declined granting this request, preferring to leave such action to this grand body, should they in their wisdom deem it wise and for the good of Masonry to sever the hitherto very cordial relations that have ever existed between these two grand jurisdictions.

Giving brief extracts from the Washington report and expressing the opinion that that grand lodge had grievously erred, he calls attention to the action of such grand lodges as had met since the question was reopened, and says:



In view of all the facts connected with this whole matter, which is today the absorbing theme in Masonic circles, and the further fact that the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in adopting the report of the committee was not unanimous, as evinced by the fact of a motion being made to reconsider the action taken, I decided to submit the question to this grand lodge to take such action as their good judgment shall dictate.

The committee on reference recommended, with the concurrence of the grand lodge, that the "residue" of the address—embracing this among other matters—be referred to a special committee, but the committee was not appointed and no action was taken. Bro. IRVING TODD, for the committee on correspondence, says:

The origin of the negro lodges from African Lodge No. 459 is then taken up, with a discussion of the objections to the validity of their charters, their invasion of jurisdiction, and their disuse of the words free born as applied to the qualifications of a candidate. As the status of negro masonry was settled in the Grand Lodge of Minnesota in 1877 by the decisive vote of three hundred and twenty-one to seven, and is not likely to be brought up here again, it is not deemed necessary to thresh the mouldering straw anew. Some of us were present and took part in the one-sided controversy. The younger members of the fraternity will find the proceedings of that year very interesting and profitable reading.

"While declining to revive a dead and buried issue of long ago," he criticises briefly some statements of the Washington report, and referring to the expectation of its author that the course of Washington would be universally applauded outside of the United States, he says:

We do not know nor do we care whether this course is approved abroad or not, but we greatly mistake the temper of the grand lodges of this country if it does not receive the condemnation so justly merited.

**Mississippi.**—Grand Master STONE thus closes his brief statement of the case:

Whatever motive may have actuated the Grand Lodge of Washington, I consider its action revolutionary and dangerous to the best interests of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry and recommend that this grand lodge so declare: and that such other action be taken in the premises as, in your judgment, the gravity of the case demands.

Past Grand Master BARKLEY, committee on correspondence, in a special report discusses the question along the lines of the WOODBURY report, which, with a series of preambles and resolutions appended to it by Past Grand Master SPEED, by agreement, were adopted. We reproduce the last preamble and the resolutions:

WHEREAS, This grand lodge, in the assertion and maintenance of the principles of Masonic law, which the Grand Lodge of Wash-

ington has outraged, feels compelled to throw off all Masonic intercourse with any and every Masonic lodge or grand lodge which shall disregard them; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge, deeply regretting the necessity and expediency of such action, will hereafter hold no Masonic intercourse with the grand lodge heretofore existing as a lawful grand lodge in the State of Washington, or with any lodge or Mason of its obedience, and prohibits any Masonic intercourse by any lodge or Mason of this jurisdiction with any lodge existing in or Mason hailing from the State of Washington.

*Resolved further*, That the commission of Right Worshipful Bro. Benjamin L. Sharpstine, as the grand representative of this grand lodge to the Grand Lodge of Washington, be and the same is hereby recalled and vacated.

*Resolved further*, That this grand lodge regards the State of Washington as vacant Masonic territory, and would look favorably upon the establishment of lodges in said state by any grand lodge choosing to exercise jurisdiction over it.

**New Jersey.**—Bro. GEO. B. EDWARDS, chairman, reporting for the committee on correspondence, to whom the subject was referred, says:

At the annual of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in 1871, after a full discussion of the question, the brethren adopted the report of a special committee consisting of Bros. William Silas Whitehead, Joseph Trimble (past grand masters), and Henry Vehslage (afterwards grand master), which, after having made a thorough search into the merits of an application by "petition from John H. Sweres and ten others, for a lodge to be located in the city of Newark, to be known as 'Cushite Lodge,'" found the application embarrassed with the following conditions:

The special committee found abundant informalities in the petition forbidding favorable action, but said:

"By a written paper accompanying the petition, it appears that the petitioners are colored men, and claim to be Master Masons in good standing and members of regular lodges. Your committee assume that the petition in question was specially referred to them in order that they might examine and report upon the status and regularity of lodges of colored men which exist in the United States; a question which has created much discussion, and which recent events have brought into unusual prominence."

The origin of authority is alleged to have been an "army lodge attached to the British army about the year 1775, which conferred the degrees of Symbolic Masonry upon Prince Hall and others, colored men, and that they were soon after organized and set to work under a dispensation. By what authority this dispensation was granted does not appear. In the year 1779, it is alleged that a petition for a warrant was presented by Prince Hall and his associates, members of the lodge under dispensation, to the Massachusetts grand lodge, one of the rival grand lodges then existing in Massachusetts,

which petition was refused. Undeterred by this refusal, they presented a petition to the Grand Lodge of England, which resulted in the granting of a warrant by the latter body, of which the following is a copy, and the authority of which your committee do not dispute:

“Under this warrant a lodge was duly opened in the town of Boston; and the lodge thus constituted, under color of authority assumed to have been delegated by the warrant, not only proceeded to enter, pass and raise Free Masons, but also constituted new lodges; one at Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, and one in Philadelphia; in both of which states, at the time of issuing such warrants, grand lodges, having acknowledged exclusive jurisdiction, and recognized as regular by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, already existed.

“In the year 1808 these three lodges, African Lodge, the one at Philadelphia and that at Providence, organized a grand lodge at Boston, which grand lodge granted warrants to several other Masonic jurisdictions.”

\* \* \* \* \*

“Your committee, therefore, submit that African Lodge had no authority by its warrant to constitute new lodges: that if any such authority can possibly be implied, it was irregularly and unconstitutionally exercised; and that, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the original constitution of African Lodge was legal (a question which your committee deem it unnecessary to discuss), all its branches, all grand lodges deriving their authority, directly or indirectly, from it, all persons claiming to be Masons by reason of their affiliation with such subordinate lodges, are irregular and clandestine, and cannot be recognized by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, except the persons made in African Lodge by virtue of the warrant hereinbefore recited, if any such there be.”

In recommending that the petition be returned to the petitioners, the special committee said, with the concurrence of the grand lodge:

“Your committee, in conclusion, deem it consistent with the duty assigned to them to intimate to the petitioners that there is one, and but one, regular way in which their purpose of affiliation with this grand lodge can be realized, and that is by pursuing the same process to which all profanes are subjected. The doors of the Masonic Lodges in New Jersey are open to all *men*, free-born and of lawful age, of every clime, of every color and of every creed, who declare their trust to be in God, have passed the scrutiny of a committee of a lawful lodge and have achieved the favorable verdict of a secret ballot.”

Citing the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington as “recognizing as regular free and accepted Masons,” men claiming to proceed directly from a source which New Jersey had pronounced irregular and clandestine, and quoting in evidence the Washington resolutions. Brother EDWARDS reported the following resolutions and they were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this grand lodge that the Grand Lodge of Washington, by its recognition of irregular and clandestine Masons, has placed itself without the pale of regularity; in

the assent it has volunteered in preparing the way for the formation of clandestine lodges, and a grand lodge within the occupancy of its own territorial jurisdiction, to the detriment of the Masonic fraternity and to the confusion of interests in other Masonic jurisdictions with which alliance has been of mutual accord; by assailment of the principal of grand lodge sovereignty, in an association abhorrent to the Craft of regular Free and Accepted Masons, by which it has itself derogated to the condition of clandestinity.

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge reiterates the irregular and clandestine status affixed to certain men claiming to be Masons, at the annual communication of 1871; in avowment of the preservation of legitimate Masonry and the purity of its source, essential to true Craftsmen, hereby orders the severance of fraternal relations and intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington, its subordinates and the members thereof. This interdict to be of immediate force.

**New York.**—Grand Master SUTHERLAND refers briefly to the matter in his address, having already exhausted all its phases in correspondence with Grand Master UPTON, of Washington, a portion of which he had caused to be printed and sent to other grand masters, and, as the correspondence itself discloses, in some cases to committees on correspondence. In closing the topic in his address, he says:

Impressed with the gravity of the situation, and extremely desirous that the storm which was threatened by this action in Washington might be averted, and the consequences of the ostracism of the Grand Lodge of Washington by her sister grand lodges be prevented, I opened correspondence with all the other grand masters in the United States, furnishing to each a printed copy of my correspondence with the grand master of Washington, and expressing the hope that among them all some might be found so fortunate as to persuade the grand master of Washington to lead his grand lodge in retracing its steps.\* Every grand lodge that has taken action on this subject has deplored the resolutions adopted in Washington, and has either implored that grand lodge to reconsider its action, or has gone farther and summarily cut off fraternal relations. As we can not surely know whether the Grand Lodge of Washington next week will or will not reconsider its action, it would seem advisable that we be content at this communication with words of fraternal entreaty addressed to our misguided brethren, delegating, however, to our incoming grand master full authority to sustain the dignity and sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of New York by such action as he may hereafter deem essential.

\*As Brother UPTON has complained that the grand master of New York made an unfair use of private correspondence, we give the body of the letters passing between the two on that point:

*Upton to Sutherland, February 8, 1899:*

M. W. GRAND MASTER:—The report has recently come to me, from sources apparently the most respectable possible, that you have made public and, indeed, published very widely some part—what part is not stated—of the letters which I have recently written you.

Even when I disregard the Masonic relation and consider only the sacredness of private correspondence between gentlemen who are not Masons, the charge is so shocking to all my ideas of propriety that I am anxious to disbelieve it. I therefore desire to ask, simply, whether there is any foundation in fact for the charge; and, if there is, whether there is any theory upon which I can acquit you of blame in the matter.

I assure you the subject is so distasteful to me that I should ignore the report had it come to me from less numerous or respectable sources; and if injustice has been done you I shall gladly do anything in my power to vindicate your reputation.

*Sutherland to Upton (with enclosure), February 16, 1899:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of February 8, and I note your inquiry as to whether "you (I) have made public, and indeed published very widely, some part—what part is not stated—of the letters which I (you) have recently written you (me)."

I note also your reference to "private correspondence between gentlemen," etc.

On the 8th of December, 1898, you addressed to me a letter, which was not a private communication but an official communication, relating to an official act of mine, and in which you questioned my act and demanded my reasons therefor. I answered your letter on the 20th of the month, and after consultation with various brethren of this jurisdiction, I put your letter and my answer in pamphlet form (copy of which I inclose to you) and sent a copy of that pamphlet to each grand master in the United States, accompanied by a communication bearing my autograph signature and the private seal of the grand master (copy of which I inclose you).

In response to this communication to other grand masters, I have been favored with copies of communications which some of them have addressed to you.

When your letter of December 30 reached me, I saw that it would not do to place it *verbatim* before the other grand masters, and therefore, in sending them a copy of my reply thereto, I gave them an epitome of your argument. I send you herewith copy of the second pamphlet.

In addition to sending copies to grand masters, I have, in a few instances, been requested to furnish other copies to committees of correspondence.

I have also sent a copy of each pamphlet to every grand lodge officer in the State of New York, with the injunction that it was not for publication.

I am not aware that any part of this correspondence has appeared in the public press, nor am I aware that it has been made public in any other manner.

[*Enclosure.*]

(Copy)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 28, 1898.

*Grand Master of Masons in — the State of —*

DEAR SIR & M. W. BROTHER:—Having been invited by the Grand Master of Masons in the State of Washington to write him in explanation of my request for the resignation of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington near the Grand Lodge of New York, and having taken the opportunity to place the matter quite fully before him from my standpoint, it occurs to me that the correspondence treats of a subject of interest and importance to each grand lodge in the United States.

In the hope that I may be favored with the views of other grand masters as they may have occasion to express them, and particularly that I may be favored with any correspondence between the grand master of Washington and any other grand masters, I take the liberty of placing in your hands a copy of these two letters.

Should further correspondence follow between the grand master of Washington and myself, I will be pleased to furnish you with copies of the same if you so desire.

Earnestly hoping that you or some other grand master may find an opportunity to lay before the grand master of Washington such persuasive considerations as will lead him and his grand lodge to retrace their steps, and entertaining for you and the grand lodge over which you so ably preside sentiments of the highest esteem and utmost regard, I am,

Very sincerely and fraternally yours,

W. A. SUTHERLAND.

*Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York.*

*Upton to Sutherland, March, 2, 1899:*

M. W. GRAND MASTER:—I have your favor of the 16th ult., with enclosures as stated.

You appear to have misunderstood my last, as well as my first letter. I did not say my correspondents charged you with publishing unofficial letters, but private letters. The mere facts that my letter of December 8 was addressed to a grand master and signed by a grand master are all there is to support your claim that it was an "official communication." It showed upon its face that it concerned me alone and was intended for no eye but yours. It did not, as you suggest, "question your act" or "demand your reasons therefor." It simply "requested" you, "if willing to do so," to explain the meaning of an obscure passage in your letter to your brother. Whether it was official or not, it was none the less private.\*

It appears from your statement that you have printed and circulated one of my letters without asking my consent, and have solicited other grand masters to give you copies of any letters which I might happen to write to them. I note also, though as of less importance that, as though desirous of giving further circulation to what I had already pronounced an "absurd and silly statement," you printed the letters under the heading, "The Recognition of Negro Grand Lodges by the Grand Lodge of Washington;" and that, at a time

\*The one letter which was undoubtedly an official communication—No. V—Grand Master Sutherland did not print.

when you were writing me letters full of expressions of good will toward my grand lodge, you were quietly attempting to array other grand masters against it.

It is so evident that you would not have courted the disapproval of your own correspondents that the circumstance that you caused the fact that you had published my letter to be known to many gentlemen, who must be presumed to know and appreciate the ethical principle which my correspondents charge you with violating, satisfies me that you must have acted in good faith, and in ignorance of the rule to which I allude. Therefore, while not entirely condoning an act which was a violation of what I have been wont to consider one of the most important amenities of social life, I am not disposed to use any harsh words concerning it, but accept it as an illustration of the great fact that Masonry brings together men who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance. Indeed, as there are many who share some of the views of Masonry which you entertain, but for which I can find no warrant in the history of our institution, so, I do not doubt, brethren may be found who will agree with you rather than with me on the question of the sacredness of private correspondence. But while my ideas of courtesy and propriety, like my ideas of Masonry, having been derived from the fathers, may be old fashioned and out of date, yet I am too much of an old fogey to change all my habits of thought at once: and therefore, as this correspondence began because we looked at things differently, was continued because I hoped it might serve a good end to point out some of the errors of Masonic law and history into which you appear to have fallen, it now ends because we disagree as to a simple matter of ethics.

Of course, your action in printing a part of the correspondence authorized me to make such use of it as I may desire; but as my letters were written for no other purpose than to cement the bonds which have ever subsisted between the brethren of New York and Washington, and for your eye alone, I cannot even yet see how they can be of any interest to anybody else.

*Sutherland to Upton March 13, 1899:*

DEAR SIR AND MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of March 2, 1899.

Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, from the committee on correspondence, made a special report in which he refers to the full consideration given to the subject in the general report of the committee: restates the position of New York with reference to the questions which he conceives to have been raised by the Washington report, briefly summarizing those points, and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Washington by virtue of its proposition to clothe with regularity negro Masons (declared by all other grand lodges to be clandestine), and to grant permission for the creation of lodges of colored persons, tracing their origin to African Lodge No. 459 (heretofore declared to have been an irregular and clandestine organization), and also in yielding its sovereignty as a Supreme Grand Body, by the proposition to share its jurisdiction with a colored grand lodge when established within its lines, thereby

threatens to place itself without the line of regular Freemasonry, and is no longer worthy of the support and association of sister grand lodges.

*Resolved*, That this departure from the principle of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction, its relinquishment of the position of a Supreme Grand Lodge, is such a radical and unmasonic procedure as to merit the unqualified condemnation of this grand lodge.

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge emphasizes the fact that it has never recognized aught but regular Masons and regular Masonic bodies, and holding to the maintenance of this essential principle, both now and in the future, it cannot continue Masonic relations with a grand lodge which departs from the strict line of legitimacy and purity of organization in its associates.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New York fraternally protests against the aforesaid action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, and indulging in the hope that at its annual communication of June, 1899, the Grand Lodge of Washington may repeal the action heretofore had, it is recommended that the matter be left in the hands of the grand master elected at this grand lodge, to take such action (hereafter) as will maintain the dignity of this grand lodge, expressive of its adherence to the principle of supreme and exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction, and its discountenance of association with clandestine Masons, or of any bodies, grand or subordinate, composed of such clandestine Masons.

In his brief discussion Brother ANTHONY says:

We note the disclaimer embodied in the circular letter of M. W. Brother Upton (January 4, 1899), that the Grand Lodge of Washington did not, by the resolutions adopted, *intend* to recognize negro lodges, or negro grand lodges, but with all due respect to the M. W. Brother, we must judge the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington by the *effect* of the resolutions, rather than the qualifying statements of its present grand master.

If such was the *intent*, the resolutions adopted were very unfortunately worded, and there yet remains an opportunity for the Grand Lodge of Washington to rescind its action, especially so in view of the very general protest which has emanated from other grand lodges before whom the subject has come for discussion.

And in his notice of Illinois, referring to language used by us in the second of the Washington resolutions, he says:

Might we ask our brother whether, by this "master stroke of simple historical recognition," the Grand Lodge of Washington, in permitting its lodges and their members to recognize as brother Masons, without its territory negro Masons who trace their descent from African Lodge No. 459, are not by this act giving recognition to persons who have been declared by all grand lodges to be clandestine Masons?

**North Carolina.**—Grand Master MOORE takes all possibilities as accomplished facts and reports that "Washington has recognized the grand lodges of negro Masonry in the United States and estab-



lished fraternal intercourse with them." He further says that the social feature is our strongest tie and when that is destroyed it will bring such a state of affairs into play as would render absolutely worthless and dissolve every lodge in North Carolina.

Past Grand Master FABIVS H. BUSBEE, chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, to whom the grand master's remarks on this subject were referred, is presumably the author of the North Carolina report. He says:

Your committee has examined with care the report of D.G.M. William H. Upton, submitted for the committee, to the Grand Lodge of Washington and his letter written after his election as grand master to W. A. Sutherland, grand master of Masons in the State of New York, and also the admirable reply of Grand Master Sutherland.

With the spirit and temper of this letter, addressed to the grand master of the great jurisdiction of the State of New York, evidently seeking to conciliate him, and its effort to excite against southern lodges hostility and adverse criticism, your committee has no concern. When a grand master of Masons goes out of his way to characterize southern grand lodges as "the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and her confederates," and writes of a committee of a grand lodge that it "sought to conceal naked ignorance and misrepresentation beneath a garment of vulgar obscenity"—such an unworthy occupant of high position in the Masonic fraternity may well be left secure from attack by his own solution of race association, and subject only to the contemptuous indifference of every free-born Mason. It is not with him that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has any controversy. But when our sister jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of Washington, bound to us by many ties, within whose borders many North Carolina Masons have sought affiliation, has yielded to the specious appeal of this leader, and has placed upon its records a resolution which expressly recognizes the validity of negro lodges chartered by colored grand lodges, existing within the territory of which the Grand Lodge of Illinois and the Grand Lodge of Florida have exclusive jurisdiction, the duty devolves upon the Masons of North Carolina to speak with no uncertain sound.

\* \* \* \* \*

Many of the statements of the Washington committee are obscurely made, and, as your committee believe, from their own independent investigations, are made without sufficient foundation. However this may be, the admission by the author of the report which precedes the resolution, that the existence of negro lodges is in contravention of the "American doctrine of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction," and that the negro lodges do not require that the candidates shall be "free-born," as it seems to our committee, place it beyond question that the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington was in direct and flagrant contravention of the well recognized principle of Masonry.

\* \* \* \* \*

The report of our eminent legal brother, E. G. Reade, made on December 5, 1865, at the first communication held after the termination of the Civil War, states the position of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina clearly and unmistakably.

The report is commended to the consideration of the grand lodge. We shall make only one or two quotations:

“The committee do not, in the abstract, question the propriety of making Masons of negroes. Our ancient land-marks are that he that may be made a Mason, must be able in all degrees: that is free-born, worthy and well qualified. It is not necessary that the candidate should be a white man. We teach that in every clime and among every people Masonry has existed. And to every human being our benevolence extends. \* \* \* We have our reasons for excluding females, minors, old age, irreligious libertines, the maimed and disabled, the ignorant, the immoral and profane. So important is this principal of perfect fellowship, that, although a lodge were composed of a thousand members, one single member may exclude a candidate with whom he cannot have this perfect fellowship.

“If Masonry exist in Africa, and white men were for any cause excluded from the intimate relations which we have described, it would be unwise to thrust white men upon the fraternity in Africa. It would be very proper to inaugurate measures to remove the prejudice, but, without such removal, to set it at defiance, would have no other effect than to destroy Masonry. So, here in the south, while there is no prejudice against the negro as such, yet there is such prejudice against assuming the intimate relations of Masons, that, to admit them to our order, would be, inevitably, to destroy it. Many reasons might be urged why it is so; but it is sufficient to know that the fact exists, the introduction of negroes into our lodges would obliterate Masonry in the south.

“We know that Masonry is not only close in fellowship, but it is perfect in moral, and intricate in science. And, we know that the negroes of the south are wholly incompetent to embrace it. They are ignorant, uneducated, immoral, untruthful, and; intellectually, they are more impotent than minority or dotage—both of which we exclude. It would be rare if any locality could furnish the requisite number of sufficient capacity to open a lodge. Therefore, to have lodges exclusively of negroes, would be dangerous to the high character of our order. And, to associate them in lodges with our white brethren, would be impossible.”

The negro race is rapidly becoming free-born. The main safeguard against the introduction of members into the Masonic fraternity is to preserve with jealous care the inviolability of the doctrine of exclusive grand lodge territorial jurisdiction. If this bulwark shall be basely surrendered, (as it appears to your committee has been done by our brethren in Washington,) lodges working under the authority of distant grand bodies, and formed for the same purpose of receiving candidates who could enter regular lodge, and which can have no sufficient means of guarding their creatures from intrusion of the unworthy, will spring up within every jurisdiction, and the seeds of disruption and total ruin in the Masonic order will have been sown.

Since this report was written we have received from the grand master a printed communication addressed to him by Grand Master Upton, which arrived today.

The letter does not contain anything which is not in effect presented in the report made to the Grand Lodge of Washington, and in the letter to the grand master of New York, and does not effect our conclusion.

It seems to the committee to be idle for Grand Master Upton to say that the Grand Lodge of Washington has not recognized any negro grand lodge, when it has expressly recognized as entitled to Masonic fellowship a negro, belonging to a colored lodge, organized under and obeying the edicts of the colored Grand Lodge of Illinois. No Mason can be legally recognized unless he was initiated in a *regularly constituted lodge of Master Masons duly assembled*; and no lodge can be "regularly constituted" which owes allegiance to a clandestine grand lodge.

To recognize the Mason, is to pass upon the regularity of the lodge and grand lodge to which he belongs and owes allegiance. The report of the committee of the Grand Lodge of Washington, then, found it necessary to defend the legality of the colored lodge instituted in Massachusetts in the close of the last century, and the lodges and grand lodges springing from it. It is not true that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina is making an attack upon the "independence and autonomy of the Grand Lodge of Washington." That grand body has the power to recognize negro Masons, (though we believe it has violated the land-marks of Masonry in so doing,) just as it has the power deliberately to insult a large majority of Masons in the United States. But it surely cannot object if, in selecting negroes as its Masonic brethren, it thereby cuts itself off from all association with all grand lodges, who believe its action subversive of the foundations of Freemasonry.

The committee say it would be a useless consumption of time to give their reasons, which are almost self-evident, but being of the opinion that so long as the Washington resolutions stand, North Carolina can have no fraternal relations with Washington Masons, report the following.

*Resolved:* That the grand master of Masons in North Carolina be directed to notify the grand master of Masons of Washington that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has suspended all fraternal relations and Masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington: that its representative near this grand body be requested to withdraw his credentials and the representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Washington is requested to return his credentials, and is no longer empowered to represent this grand body near that jurisdiction.

*Resolved Further:* That the North Carolina Lodges are instructed not to admit to Masonic intercourse any Mason who is a member of any lodge working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington.

*Resolved Further:* That this step is taken not in anger but in sincere pain, and that the Masons in North Carolina earnestly trust that the Grand Lodge of Washington may in its discretion see fit to rescind its former action and to return to the ancient land-marks, which, in the opinion of the Masons of North Carolina, have been invaded.

*Resolved Further:* That the Secretary of this grand body transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Washington.

**Oregon.**—Grand Master CLELAND discusses the subject briefly, chiefly along the lines of the Massachusetts report of Brother WOODBURY, and thinks the grand lodge ought not to leave its position uncertain. He says, and his sentiments were “approved and heartily endorsed” by the grand lodge:

Practically the universality of Masonry in the states of the American Union depends upon whether or not each grand lodge will recognize and respect the judgment and determination of each other grand lodge as to what constitutes a regular Mason. If a grand lodge may accept one as a regular Mason who is held to be clandestine by the grand lodge within whose jurisdiction the claimant was made, then one held a regular Mason within the jurisdiction where made may be found and declared clandestine in any other grand jurisdiction. The power to accept implies the power to reject. The only sound reason for recognizing certificates and dimitts from other jurisdictions is found in the common consent of all Masons that each grand lodge has power and right to determine who within its jurisdiction are regular Masons and who are not.

To establish any principle in derogation of this authority will destroy the comity and Masonic harmony which has heretofore prevailed throughout the United States.

No less pernicious in practice would be the institution of two or more grand lodges in a state, each claiming jurisdiction of Ancient Craft Masonry. If in such case one is to be subordinate to the other, no necessity for the second exists. If each is independent of the other, conflicts of jurisdiction would arise and confusion prevail. If two, why not more than two; and what should be the lowest and what the highest number permissible? The results within the state would be unsatisfactory, and beyond its jurisdiction it would be an open question which grand lodge, if any, would be recognized. This grand lodge ought not to leave its position on these questions uncertain. One held to be a clandestine Mason by the grand jurisdiction where made must on the same record be held clandestine everywhere by all regular Masons. Jurisdiction of Ancient Craft Masonry can be rightly exercised by one grand lodge, and but one, in any state of the Union.

Past Grand Master ROBERT CLOW reproduces WOODBURY'S and DRUMMOND'S reports of 1876 on the subject, and says:

We regret this ill-advised action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, and trust that the second sober thought of the members will assert itself by rescinding its former action at the coming session.

**Oklahoma.**—Grand Master BANFORD recasts briefly and with some inaccuracies, the Massachusetts arguments, and says:

Brethren, let us be charitable with our sister grand lodge, but firm. Let us not hastily declare non-intercourse, but rather try to win back to the old and beaten paths of Masonry our misguided sister.

I recommend that a committee be appointed to draft a letter to the Grand Lodge of Washington respectfully urging her to retrace her steps in this matter of recognizing as regular Masons all Masons made under the sanction of negro grand lodges of the United States of America.

Grand Secretary HUNT, in his report on correspondence, says:

We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma and its Grand Master, Enoch M. Bamford, upon the spirit of moderation that dominated their action toward our sister jurisdiction, and which is in conformity to that principle of universal Masonry which admonishes us to "whisper good counsel in the ear of an erring brother." While, the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma is unquestionably in favor of the American doctrine of supreme territorial jurisdiction of the several grand lodges and is unalterably opposed to recognizing the legitimacy of negro Masonry, as it exists in the United States, she also believes in the American doctrine of fair play and is therefore disposed to give our Washington brethren ample opportunity to carefully reconsider their actions in this matter, and, if convinced of their error, to set themselves right before the Masonic world.

**Pennsylvania.**—Past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD, chairman of the committee on correspondence, reporting by direction of Grand Master KELLY, says: \* \* \*

The report of the committee was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Washington. That action has called for consideration and action by the other grand lodges, because it is a matter of the greatest Masonic importance. Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina and New York have suspended fraternal relations with Washington, while Maryland has appealed to Washington to reconsider its action, and Illinois has by its committee on correspondence, expressed its approval of Washington. The matter is of vital importance to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, because one of the rival or clandestine grand lodges has its seat in this jurisdiction.

It may be stated as a sound Masonic maxim that a grand lodge which recognizes and fraternizes with a clandestine lodge or its members thereby makes itself clandestine.

The Grand Lodge of Vermont, many years ago, wisely declared the inter-Masonic law to be that "No grand lodge of any state can regularly recognize a subordinate lodge existing in another state, or its members, until such subordinate lodge is recognized by the grand lodge of the state in which it exists." When, therefore, a grand lodge with which we are in fraternal relations, recognizes another body in our jurisdiction which we consider clandestine, it gives us just cause for complaint and justifies us in taking such measures as will protect our supremacy and sovereignty.

The Grand Master of Washington asserts that their action in this matter is a matter of "internal affairs" and "private judgment" and so it is. But it is also a matter of external or foreign concern in its effect upon other grand lodges, when it trenches upon their jurisdiction and authority. The Grand Lodge of Washington must recognize and fraternize with either one or the other of the grand lodges in this jurisdiction, but it cannot maintain fraternal relations with

both. Having recognized a grand lodge in this jurisdiction which is clandestine, it has given us cause of complaint which our self-respect compels us to notice and govern ourselves accordingly.

We, therefore, recommend that fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington be suspended until that grand lodge shall have withdrawn its recognition of the clandestine lodges in this jurisdiction.

**Rhode Island.**—Brother, the Rev. HENRY W. RUGG, chairman of the committee on correspondence, to whom the subject was referred by Grand Master VAN SLYCK, summarizes the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, quotes its resolutions, and says:

The historical statements in the report under review are in the main correct, but they lack completeness; and the inferences drawn therefrom do not seem in all cases to be warranted by the facts presented. Grand Secretary Reed, in his letter before referred to, admits that by a "slip of the pen" "African lodge" was called "Prince Hall lodge" in the report of the Washington committee. But correcting this error of inadvertence, there are yet lapses in the historical statements which ought to be supplied, and other facts to be added, and doing this we believe there must necessarily follow some modification of the inferences drawn and conclusions reached by the committee whose report is now before us.

He gives a brief history of African lodge and its progress, carries his argument—always in a dignified and temperate spirit—along the Massachusetts lines, quoting WOODBURY'S conclusions as authoritative, and among other things says:

From the first, however, African lodge was irregular, an interloper, according to the "American doctrine." As early as 1775, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had asserted its right to supreme control. In that year it affirmed that "neither the lodge at Castle William, nor any other traveling lodge, has any right to make Masons of any citizens." Just after the close of the War of the Revolution, the regular Grand Lodge of Massachusetts again asserted its supreme and undivided right to Masonic government in that state, and a few years later, in 1797, put into its constitution a section, as follows:

"The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts will not hold communication with, or admit as visitors, any Masons residing in this state, who hold authority under, and acknowledge the supremacy of any foreign grand lodge."

\* \* \* \* \*

Dr. Winslow Lewis, grand master of Masons in Massachusetts in 1855, put himself on record in opposition to any recognition of negro Masonry. He said: "The grand lodge of this state does not recognize the Prince Hall grand lodge, or any lodge of colored Masons. They are not allowed to visit our lodges. No white Mason, to my knowledge, ever visited a black lodge."

\* \* \* \* \*

We agree with the proposition which is affirmed, in the connection, by the Washington committee, viz.: that irregularities may be

*condoned*, as was the case when the Grand Lodge of Scotland recognized the lodges made long after its establishment by Mother Kilwinning lodge. There might possibly be such a condoning of unlawful acts—such legalizing of authority—in the present instance! But by whom? Certainly we should not look to the Grand Lodge of Washington to point the way for such an exercise of grace—to be the first to pronounce absolution. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as it seems, would need to act; for relief could only come, in a due and orderly course of procedure, by her action. That grand lodge, whenever it has passed upon the matter, has always expressed itself adversely as to any legalizing of the many and great irregularities which attach to the formation and working of Prince Hall grand lodge. As to the two Pennsylvania grand lodges, they must stand or fall with the parent that begot them.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your committee regret this action. They are not insensible of the fact that there are elements in the case which appeal to worthy sentiments as connected with a liberal treatment of a long oppressed race. But however excellent may be these motives and promptings, we cannot regard them as a justification for the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Washington in attempting to include among lawful and regular Masonic bodies certain organizations which are justly regarded as clandestine. Deploring the action taken, and trusting that the sober second thought of the members of the Washington grand lodge will ensure a rescinding of the same at its next annual communication, we submit the following resolutions and recommend their adoption:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island views with grave apprehension the action recently taken by the Grand Lodge of Washington, in regard to negro Masonry, believing that if such action should be acquiesced in by other grand lodges the result would be widespread dissensions among the Craft, which necessarily would work great harm to the Masonic institution.

*Resolved*, That not only does the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island regard the action here brought under review as inexpedient and likely to be an opening wedge of discord, but it also considers the course pursued to be in direct opposition to Masonic law and usage.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island stands now, as heretofore, on the "American doctrine" that only one grand lodge can be erected in the same jurisdiction, and that such grand body cannot divide with another body the control of the Craft in any given state or territory.

\* \* \* \* \*

The report was "unanimously approved and ordered to be printed."

**South Carolina.**—Grand Master BARRON discusses the action of Washington very briefly, expressing the opinion that "if generally acquiesced in it will bring about confusion and discord, the results of which will be more disastrous than any opposition or persecution which the fraternity has ever suffered in this land of freedom."

The committee on correspondence submitted a special report in which the Massachusetts arguments are recast. Kentucky is quoted, and the following resolution (which was unanimously adopted) recommended:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Washington having seen fit, at its last annual communication, to pass a resolution recognizing as legitimate the negro grand lodges, the Grand Lodge of South Carolina wishes to express its most unqualified condemnation of this action, and hereby sever all fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington and its subordinates.

**Tennessee.**—Grand Master BUMPAS submits the Washington resolutions with a brief introduction, in which he says:

Without entering into an extensive discussion of the reasons for such action, we recommend that our relations with said jurisdiction be suspended. A thorough examination into the reasons for this has been made by several grand jurisdictions, and they are doubtless well known to you. Suffice it to say that, however much the love of freedom may impel men to closer relations and to break down the bars of social intercourse, there can be no just grounds for asserting the rights claimed by the negroes who are called Masons. The exhaustive reports on the Massachusetts lodge, chartered in 1775, made by our sister jurisdiction, Kentucky, and which we herewith hand, has more efficiently set forth the matter than any we have had. We trust you will give this matter your very serious consideration, and that you will not be deterred in determining the issue at stake.

The committee on jurisprudence say:

We can not but regret that our brethren of the far northwest have felt impelled to become pioneers in prevarication and in Masonic disturbance, as well as in progress and civilization, and that any theoretical and disingenuous abstractions have led them to embark upon perilous seas of impracticable navigation and inevitable Masonic destruction.

Thirty-four years ago, during the incumbency of our present Senior Past Grand Master Hamilton, this grand lodge, in accord with Massachusetts, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Information has been received by this grand lodge that associations of negroes, claiming to be Free and Accepted Masons, have been organized in the state of Tennessee, without any legal Masonic authority; therefore,

*Resolved*, That all such associations are hereby declared to be spurious, illegal, and clandestine, and all Masons owing allegiance to this grand lodge are hereby forbidden to hold Masonic communication with any such association, or with any person in this state or any other claiming to belong thereto, or holding fellowship therewith; and it is the sense of this grand lodge that no Masonic authority can or ought to be granted for any such purpose.

This resolution stands unrepealed, and expresses the convictions of Freemasons in this state now as fairly as it did in 1865. We believe



these associations to be spurious, illegal, and clandestine now, as they were in 1865.

The Grand Lodge of Washington not only expresses a contrary and repugnant opinion, but even goes to the length of abdicating its sole and exclusive sovereignty in that state, where its own lodges were first established and its supreme authority unquestionable, and acknowledges the equal powers and rights of another grand body and of subordinates thereunder to exercise sovereignty and jurisdiction within the boundaries of that state. By so doing the Grand Lodge of Washington has forfeited all claim to our Masonic recognition and placed itself beyond the pale of fraternal relations. We therefore recommend the adoption by this grand lodge of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Tennessee hereby indefinitely suspends all fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons hitherto exercising jurisdiction in the state of Washington.

**Texas.**—Grand Master TERBELL had not seen the Washington proceedings, but submitted the subject on the strength of the address of Grand Master THOMPSON, of Kentucky, and the report of the special committee appointed by him. He says:

Two questions are involved in the resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge of Washington: the recognition of negro lodges and the abrogation of the system of American Masonic jurisprudence in admitting and recognizing a rival grand body upon its own territory.

Upon the first the Grand Lodge of Texas has already spoken in no uncertain tones, wherein it declared negro lodges clandestine, illegal, and unmasonic, and adjudged as "highly censurable the course of any grand lodge in the United States which will recognize such bodies of negroes as Masonic lodges."

Past Grand Master MARCUS F. MOTT, to whom the subject had been referred by the grand master, copies in his report the Washington resolutions, and among other things, says:

We think the Grand Lodge of Washington is inconsistent and disingenuous, in that it recognizes spurious negro Masonry as genuine, which means, of course, visitation and Masonic intercourse, but in the same breath it tells them that the social relations of the white and black are of such a nature that they must establish their own colored lodges, and it will allow them to have their own colored grand lodge, which will be recognized as legitimate Masonry. Our brethren of Washington do not attempt to explain this absurdity. If the Prince Hall negro Masons are Masons, they are entitled to the same rights and privileges as all other Masons, and it won't do for the Grand Lodge of Washington to attempt to discriminate against them by virtue of race or color. The truth is, they are not and never have been Masons, and the great blunder of the Grand Lodge of Washington is in undertaking to admit them as such. Under the circumstances it would seem idle to attempt to argue with our erring brethren of Washington. The wise course for us to follow is to suspend all fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington,

leaving her to follow her own lonely and erratic orbit until she sees the folly of her ways and recants her errors.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Kentucky committee, whose strong report we have read, thought that the case was prejudged. Be this as it may, the apparent eagerness of the Grand Lodge of Washington to affiliate with the clandestine negro, has caused it to disregard facts of history and promote Prince Hall by giving him a rank which he never could have held—trying to make him either a saint or a martyr. Its resolutions speak of “Lodges which can trace their origin to Prince Hall Lodge No. 459, or to our R. W. Bro. Prince Hall, master of said lodge.” There never was such a lodge known as “Prince Hall Lodge,” and R. W. is an improper designation of the master of a lodge. These minor blunders are only material as showing the animus of the grand lodge and its committee.

\* \* \* \* \*

The doctrine adopted by the Grand Lodge of Washington declares negro Masons to be legitimate who claim their descent from England through Massachusetts. The Grand Lodge of England disowned their ancestors and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has repeatedly declared them to be illegitimate in their origin and irregular in their existence.

\* \* \* \* \*

We have endeavored to treat the subject impartially and with the seriousness its importance demands, but with a due regard for the dignity and interests of the general body of Masonry. We can not admit the neresies of the Grand Lodge of Washington, nor by our silence acquiesce in them. This grand lodge should speak in no uncertain tones. Believing, as we do, that the radical action of Washington threatens the integrity of American Masonry, and, if not promptly checked, will breed discord and disintegration, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the grand lodge hereby suspends all intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington, A.F. & A.M., and forbids its subordinates and members from having any Masonic communication or intercourse with lodges or Masons owing allegiance to the said Grand Lodge of Washington.

Past Grand Master MATTHEWS, in his report on correspondence, thus refers to us in this connection:

Of negro Masonry we have naught more now to say than we have said in this report under Washington. We wish our good brother would read again, without prejudice, what Brother Grand Master Gardner, in his address to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1870, says of it, and what the committee of the same grand lodge, appointed to investigate the question, reported thereon in 1876. Also the argument of Brother Drummond in his report, we think, of 1876. Then read the address of Grand Master Thompson, of Kentucky, at its session just held, to the grand lodge, and the report of its able committee; upon the recent action of the Grand Lodge of Washington. If he will do this, and surely if he be not joined to his idols, he will be

convinced. And we believe he will not give his consent to the recognition of and fraternization with as regular and legitimate negro Masons, and endeavor to foist them upon the fraternity toward which, to us, he seems now to be inclined.

Reviewing Washington, he lets GARDNER and WOODBURY of Massachusetts discuss the main question, and adds: \* \* \*

In conclusion, we will add: We are very sorry that this apple of discord has been thrown out by our Washington brethren. There was no good reason for it. It can result in no real good to any one, and, *per contra*, as we believe, will almost certainly stir up strife, and more or less mar the peace and harmony of the Craft wherever it is meddled with. It would have been far better to have dealt with the subject as we do with Odd Fellowship, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Woodmen, *et hoc genus omne*. Let it severely alone. We feel sure that our young and buxom sister of the Northwest will so find it. For ourself, individually, we adopt and endorse the language quoted by the Washington committee, of the learned and accomplished Brother Albert Pike: "I am not inclined to meddle in the matter. I took my obligation to white men, not to negroes. When I have to accept negroes as brothers or leave Masonry, I shall leave it. Better let the thing drift." *Après nous le déluge*.

**Utah.**—Grand Master HARDIE says:

Very recently I have received several communications from sister jurisdictions in relation to negro Masonry, and the action taken on that subject by the Grand Lodge of Washington, but as the time has been so short between the receiving of these communications and the present, I feel it more advisable to lay this matter before you for your consideration, by delivering to you these papers.

The jurisprudence committee, reporting thereon, say:

The American principle of one grand lodge within the geographical boundaries of each state and territory with sole and exclusive jurisdiction, having heretofore been universally recognized, has proved a wise provision and productive of harmony.

The history of Freemasonry in this state is an evidence of the universally understood force of that regulation. A young and immature lodge was in 1871 forcibly torn from the womb as it were of two other lodges, in order to secure a sufficient number to establish a grand lodge, for the avowed purpose of preventing certain persons who were living in open violation of the laws of the land from procuring a charter to establish a lodge in the then Territory of Utah. Our grand lodge once established, we felt secure against intrusion, and confidently relied upon the recognition of our sole authority by our sister grand lodges throughout the United States, and at least the greater part of the civilized world.

We must confess we are surprised at the action of our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Washington, especially as they took a whole year to consider it, but we are willing to believe that in consequence of the extraordinary wave of prosperity which swept over their state, following the Klondike excitement of last year, they were all too busy to give the subject that thought and thorough investigation

which its importance demands. We do not admit that the question is one of color, but of jurisdiction. \* \* \*

*Resolved first*, That we regret exceedingly the action taken in this matter by the Grand Lodge of Washington.

*Resolved second*, That we dissent both from its premises and conclusions, and can find no warrant for the departure from long established customs which must result from such action.

*Resolved third*, That we fraternally implore our brethren of that state which bears the name of the foremost great Mason of the land, as they love the institution of Freemasonry, and desire to maintain that harmony which should ever prevail among us, to gather to their full strength at their next annual communication, and rescind the action which is the cause of so much alarm and unrest among the fraternity east, west, north, and south.

Grand Secretary DIEHL, in his report on correspondence, says:

Much has been said on the subject, and much more will be said on it within the next year or two, but even that cloud, as serious as it may now appear, will pass over and the Masonic horizon will be again clear and bright. In the foregoing review we have copied the resolutions of such grand lodges as have taken action upon the matter during the year, to which we refer our readers. We have offered no criticism, because we did not believe it prudent to do so, before our grand lodge had passed and acted upon the subject. We may here state that individually we fully agree with the views expressed in the report of our committee on jurisprudence. The historical facts as stated by the committee cannot be gainsayed, even not by the learned brethren of the Grand Lodge of Washington. If our grand lodge should desire to have a brief historical sketch of negro Masonry printed, we will prepare it during the present year and publish it with the next proceedings, provided we are still on deck.

**Vermont.**—Grand Master NICHOLSON presents the Washington resolutions and says:

The Grand Lodge of Vermont having settled the matter of negro Masonry most effectually, as early as 1856, when the late Hon. Philip C. Tucker was grand master, and believing there was no immediate danger of harm coming to the Craft of this grand jurisdiction on account of the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, I decided not to engage in any correspondence with the grand master of Washington, or the grand master of any of the other states.

He quotes from the address of Grand Master TUCKER, as settling the question of recognition adversely to the colored man, on jurisdictional grounds, and also on the score of illegitimacy. Past Grand Masters MARSH O. PERKINS and DELOS M. BACON, committee on correspondence, reporting specially on the subject, also quote from TUCKER and from Grand Master SMITH (1877) to the same end, and say:

There remains but one consistent course for us to follow, viz: To fraternally urge the Grand Lodge of Washington to reconsider its action and again place itself in accord with the grand lodges of this

country upon this all important question; failing so to do, however unpleasant it may be, and however much we may regret the step, Masonic intercourse should be severed, temporarily at least, permanently if necessary. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Washington, by the adoption of certain resolutions at its annual communication in 1898, has in effect denied that grand lodges duly and legally constituted are supreme within their territory, and has signified an intention to recognize as Masons men belonging to clandestine and irregular lodges, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the grand master is hereby instructed (unless said Grand Lodge of Washington, at its annual communication, this year, rescinds its aforesaid action), to issue an edict suspending all Masonic intercourse between the Grand Lodge of Vermont, its subordinates and members, and the Grand Lodge of Washington, its subordinates and members, until the wrong is made right.

Report adopted.

Brother PERKINS discusses the matter along the familiar lines in his general report on correspondence, and has the grace to say, "Massachusetts grand lodge," instead of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, when speaking of the body which first promulgated the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, although in the same sentence he repeats the stock fallacy that the constituting of African lodge occurred ten years after the American doctrine of grand lodge jurisdiction had been established. He also says that about the year 1813 the charter of African lodge was "revoked"—an error for which we feel sure he can find no authority.

**Virginia.**—Grand Master DUKE, after deciding without hesitation that every so-called lodge now in existence, claiming to be chartered by, or in descent from Prince Hall lodge, is clandestine, even if Masonic, and that every man made therein is a clandestinely made Mason, if a Mason at all, quotes the conclusions of WOODBURY'S report and says:

I am at an utter loss to understand the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in the views of these facts, and I am constrained to the belief that when its attention is called to its direct violation of the wise and wholesome doctrine of the exclusive jurisdiction of a legitimate grand lodge, first organized in a state or territory, over symbolic Masonry, and the great wrong of the recognition of clandestine lodges and clandestinely made Masons, it will review and change a resolution which can accomplish no good, and which is liable to do a great deal of harm and bring discord into an institution whose cornerstone is harmony.

I therefore think the passage of the following resolutions, based on the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, would be the proper course:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia hereby reaffirms its adherence to the doctrine of grand territorial jurisdiction—that is to

say, a grand lodge first organized in a state or territory has the supreme control over symbolic Masonry, and is the sole judge of what are, or are not, legitimate Masonic organizations without its territorial limits.

*Resolved*, That this doctrine has been acquiesced in by every American grand lodge, and the experience of a century having proven that it is wise and wholesome doctrine, by which the grand lodges have been enabled to dwell together in peace and harmony, the Grand Lodge of Virginia views with regret and alarm the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in the abrogation and setting aside of this doctrine by recognition of dual grand lodges in a large number of the jurisdictions of our country.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Virginia fraternally but most earnestly trusts that the Grand Lodge of Washington will at its next annual communication reconsider said action, and thereby promote that peace and harmony which has ever characterized the family of American grand lodges.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Washington and to all grand lodges with which this grand lodge is in fraternal communication.

The resolutions were adopted on the recommendation of the committee on address, who say:

We concur fully in the very wise and judicious suggestions of the grand master, and sincerely trust with him that the Grand Lodge of Washington may, with a "sober second thought," recall its unfortunate action.

**West Virginia.**—The journal of proceedings of this grand lodge shows no reference to the subject, but the grand secretary, Past Grand Master ATKINSON, treats it in his report on correspondence. He says:

I have carefully read every line of the special committee's report of the Grand Lodge of Washington, which recognized the legitimacy of African Freemasonry, and I confess that it is an able argument; and yet, I beg to differ from that committee's conclusions. This question has oftentimes been before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts—the grand body of all others whose duty it was to lead out in a settlement of this controversy. While that grand lodge has often considered the subject, it has never essayed to settle it; and it was seemingly left to our sister Grand Lodge of Washington to undertake to dispose of this important matter. Just why this most worshipful grand lodge assumed the responsibility of undertaking to settle the controversy, I cannot understand. In Massachusetts, the first colored lodge was established, it is claimed by authority of the M.W. Grand Lodge of England, in the year 1784. This being true, would it not have been wiser and safer and better to have allowed that most worshipful grand lodge to have led off in establishing the true status of negro Masonry in that state and in the United States also?

He quotes the WOODBURY conclusions: considers that all negro lodges in this country are spurious and clandestine, and thinks every

grand lodge in the United States must dissent from the Washington conclusions.

**Wisconsin.**—Grand Master MONAHAN briefly called attention to the subject and said:

The committee on foreign correspondence will, at the proper time, lay before you a full, fair, historical account of the affair, and ask action thereon. In the consideration of this important question I ask that each member of the grand lodge give it the close personal attention that the gravity of its nature demands, so that, when the time comes for you to act, you will be fortified with a full and complete knowledge of all the facts, thus enabling you to render a decision based on intelligence and fairness that will need neither explanation nor apology.

The matter was sent, however, to a special committee, who accept the clandestine status of the negro lodges as proven, and says:

Brother Jenks in his review of Washington, has so well stated the legal aspect of this question that no further reference is necessary. But your committee wish to call attention more forcibly to this attempt to make an innovation in the body of Masonry by introducing a race or color line. There is not now, nor has there ever been, any law to prevent any free-born man of any color or race from applying to any regular lodge, and if elected, being initiated.

So-called colored lodges of Masons exist in this jurisdiction, and we live peaceably beside them. No one objects to them. But they have no more right to seek recognition from us than any other order or any other body not emanating from us.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution, proposed by Brother Jenks, and at the same time express the hope that the Grand Lodge of Washington will reconsider its ill-advised action, and that the period of non-intercourse will be short.

*Resolved.* That the Grand Lodge of Washington having at its last annual communication passed resolutions recognizing as legitimate the negro lodges—grand and subordinate—existing in the United States, the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin expresses its most unqualified condemnation of this action, and hereby severs all fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington and its subordinates and members until such time as the Grand Lodge of Washington shall rescind its action on the subject complained of.

The record of the adoption of the report refers to the following foot note:

Since the meeting of the grand lodge we have been officially notified that the Grand Lodge of Washington has receded from its action of a year ago relative to the recognition of so-called negro lodges. Therefore, the intercourse of this grand jurisdiction with that of the State of Wisconsin will continue uninterrupted.

CHAS. E. WHELAN,  
Grand Master.

The official notification referred to by Grand Master WHELAN is the following:

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF WASHINGTON,  
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY, }  
OLYMPIA, WASH., June 19, 1899. }

*To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of all Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction; and, to all Sister Grand Lodges and Lodges of their obedience throughout the world, to whom those present shall come—*

BE IT KNOWN: That, at the forty-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Washington, held in the city of Seattle, on the 14th day of June, A.L. 5899, A.D. 1899, the following report and accompanying resolutions, submitted by a committee of seven past grand masters of this grand jurisdiction, duly appointed to consider and report on the subject thereof, was, upon motion, adopted by the grand lodge, "the vote being almost unanimous," as follows:

REPORT ON "NEGRO MASONRY."

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington:*

Your special committee to whom was referred the question of "Negro Masonry" and all papers relating to this subject, have carefully considered all of said matters submitted to them, and respectfully report as follows:

Some of these papers are of the highest importance, and might, no doubt, be discussed with profit at great length; but we have observed a tendency in some quarters to confuse the opinions and arguments of your committee with the declarations of the grand lodge. For this and other reasons we consider it preferable to submit our conclusions, without any extended discussion of the matters before us.

Accordingly, we recommend the adoption of the following declaration, and that your committee be discharged:

DECLARATION.

The Grand Lodge of Washington, in response to the several requests of the M. W. Grand Lodges of Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia, Utah, Massachusetts and Maine, to the effect that it reconsider its action of last year in adopting four resolutions relating to the subject of Masonry among the negroes of America, printed at page 60 of its proceedings for 1898, doth now fraternally declare as follows:

*First,* That it appreciates to the fullest extent the fraternal feeling and zeal for Masonry which actuated its sister grand lodges in making the requests referred to, and the courteous language in which those requests, in the greater part, are framed.

*Second,* That it trusts its sister grand lodges appreciate the fact that these requests are presented to it at a time when it is facing attacks upon its autonomy and sovereignty which, if successful, would result not only in the destruction of its Masonic independence, but, ultimately, in the abrogation of that principle of local self-government,



subject to the landmarks only, which has prevailed among Masons from time immemorial; and that as these assaults are connected with the resolutions to which our brethren allude, this grand lodge would hardly be blameworthy if it declined—so long as an enemy is at its gate breathing threatenings and slaughter—to take any step that might be construed as a concession to threats, or that might encourage similar attacks upon it, or upon others in the future.

*Third*, That notwithstanding these deterrent circumstances, feeling itself strong enough, with the blessing of God, to defend the interests of Masonry committed to its keeping, even against the attacks of misguided brethren: and being most desirous of promoting that harmony which all recognize as the very keystone of Masonry: in further continuance of its brotherly love and friendship for the M.W. Grand Lodges of Maryland, Rhode Island, Virginia, Utah, Massachusetts, and Maine, this grand lodge unhesitatingly and with unmixed pleasure, declares its willingness to comply with said requests to the fullest possible extent.

*Fourth*, That accordingly it has carefully reconsidered its said action and resolutions of last year, with the results stated below.

*Fifth*, That this grand lodge does not see its way clear to modify in any respect the first of said resolutions, but reaffirms the same, as follows:

“*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this grand lodge, Masonry is universal, and, without doubt, neither race nor color is among the tests proper to be applied to determine the fitness of a candidate for the degrees of Masonry.”

And consonantly with the spirit of that resolution, this grand lodge would fraternally suggest to the whole fraternity, and more especially to those grand lodges whose laws forbid the initiation of men of a certain race, the propriety of carefully considering whether such laws are not inconsistent with the spirit of Freemasonry, and whether they place beyond the pale of Masonry the bodies which enact them. Upon the latter of these questions this grand lodge expresses no opinion at this time.

*Sixth*, That it is manifest to this grand lodge that the second of its said resolutions, while entirely clear to all the members of this jurisdiction, has been very generally misunderstood elsewhere: and, in particular, that the latter part of it has been erroneously understood to accord recognition to certain organizations incidentally mentioned therein. Therefore, with the hope of removing all misunderstanding, and satisfying every reasonable objection, said resolution is hereby repealed. And whereas, the relations of the Grand Lodge of Washington with the present M.W. United Grand Lodge of England during the whole existence of this grand lodge have been and now are of the most fraternal and cordial character. In view of this and other circumstances, including its own descent, the comity due from one Masonic body to another, and its duty to preserve harmony among its own members, this grand lodge does not see its way clear to deny or question the right of its constituent lodges or of the members thereof to recognize as a brother Mason any man (otherwise in good Masonic standing) who has been regularly initiated into Masonry by authority derived, regularly, and strictly in accordance

with the laws of the Masonic institution, from the United Grand Lodge of England or from either of the two grand lodges which joined in forming the United Grand Lodge in 1813, so long as the regularity of such initiation remains unquestioned by the United Grand Lodge of England: *provided*, always, that such initiation conflict with no law of the Masonic institution, and that the old landmarks be carefully preserved.

*Seventh*, That whereas, the third of said resolutions has been widely—though erroneously, as this grand lodge believes—supposed to encourage the establishment of a second grand lodge within the state of Washington; and whereas, it appears to be open to the objection of pledging this grand lodge to a course in future years, which may not be consistent with the judgment of the brethren then composing the grand lodge; and whereas, this grand lodge is not insistent upon any one plan of dealing with the matter to which that resolution relates, but is willing to consider any plan that may preserve harmony and subserve the ends of truth and justice; and whereas, the publication of that resolution for one year has served—with our own members and with all by whom the meaning intended was understood—all necessary purposes, and its further publication might lead to further misapprehensions; therefore it is now—

*Resolved*, That said third resolution be repealed.

*Eighth*, That this grand lodge fully confirms the several assurances given by its M.G. grand master during the year, that it has not accorded recognition to a second grand lodge in any state or country.

*Ninth*, That whereas, it seems to have been supposed by some of the grand lodges named above that this grand lodge is not in sympathy with the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, and might favor dual grand lodges, this grand lodge declares that that supposition is erroneous, and that the circumstances in her history which appear to have led them to that opinion were, to a large extent occasioned by her desire to avoid a course which she supposed might disturb the harmony of sister jurisdictions.

*Tenth*, That whereas certain novel and erroneous notions upon the subject of Masonic government, pernicious and destructive if put in practice, have recently been asserted and adopted with the apparent desire of hampering this grand lodge and destroying its independence, this grand lodge most emphatically declares that while it expects to continue the practice of that comity towards and consideration for other grand lodges which have characterized every portion of its past history, it will not tolerate the slightest infringement from any source whatever, under claim of right, upon its powers and prerogatives as the sole and supreme constitutional head of a body of independent Masonic lodges; and, in particular, it maintains that it is "amendable to no superior jurisdiction under heaven" and, except during its own pleasure, is subject, in matters of Masonry, to no law except the landmarks of Masonry and its own constitution; and it totally repudiates, as a recent innovation and one destructive of harmony and subversive of inalienable Masonic rights, the idea that a grand lodge or its constituent lodges are legally or morally bound by regulations adopted, without their assent, by other grand lodges. Nor can this grand lodge consent to tolerate the idea that

her lodges do not possess the plenary rights to determine for themselves—but for no one else—subject to review by nobody but herself the status of all persons, claiming to be Masons, who knock at their doors, either for the purpose of visiting or as applicants for affiliation. This right has been inherent in Masonic lodges since the dawn of Masonic history, and in the opinion of this grand lodge, is not to be questioned; yet it is always to be exercised with due comity towards sister lodges, and with the most strict regard for every law of Masonry.

This grand lodge has been led to make these declarations of her opinions and purposes, as well by a belief that some fundamental principles of Masonry have been overlooked by those who have attacked or criticised her, as by a sincere desire to promote that harmony which is the peculiar strength and support of our institution, for the disturbance of which she is unable to consider herself in any way responsible. She makes no claim to inerrancy of judgment; and wherein she may be in error, whether in these declarations or in any other matter whatsoever, she will always be glad to correct her mistakes. She feels, however, that she is the peer of any grand lodge, and that her reason and her love of Masonry should be appealed to, instead of resorting to contumely, reproaches and violence against her. The world witnesses that this has not always been done; and while she utters few complaints, grief and disappointment fill her heart when she ponders on the words and actions of some of those of whom she had reason to expect better things.

*Finally*, The Grand Lodge of Washington sends fraternal greetings to all true brethren throughout the world, of every race, clime and creed.

May brotherly love prevail, and every moral and Masonic virtue cement us.

JAMES R. HAYDEN,  
THOMAS M. REED,  
J. A. KUHN,  
J. E. EDMISTON,  
EDWARD R. HARE,  
THOMAS AMOS,  
J. M. TAYLOR,

*Committee.*

A true copy. Attest:

THOMAS M. REED,

*Grand Secretary.*

Olympia, Washington, June 20, 1899.

The above declaration of the Grand Lodge of Washington fully justifies the view which we took of the intentions of that body when its action came before us for review a year ago. No higher evidence of good faith and honest purpose could be asked for than was shown in its decision to squarely meet a difficult and delicate problem with which it had been unexpectedly confronted, and to essay such a solution of it as would steer clear of any cause for umbrage on the part of grand lodges in fraternal relations with it, and yet satisfy in some measure its own and the general Masonic conscience. True, this was a duty imposed upon it by the fact of its being a grand lodge, and

hence the only power which could meet and ultimately adjudicate all Masonic questions arising within its jurisdictional limits; but the meeting, instead of dodging of perplexing questions that can be dodged, is rare enough to command both confidence and admiration. We were not satisfied with the proposed Washington method of solving the problem, because it foreshadowed the probable avowed drawing of the color line, but we welcomed any attempt that gave promise—as we thought this did, if its good faith were recognized—of setting the question forward towards an ultimate settlement which should demonstrate that our claim of the universality of Masonry was not mere lip service, and at the same time avoid or minimize present friction.

We say avowed drawing of the color line, because notwithstanding its present disavowal—even by those who have explicitly drawn that line in their unwritten if not in their written law—and notwithstanding the unanimity with which in print those who attack the position of Washington declare that no such line has heretofore existed, it lies in the common consciousness of the Fraternity that color excluded the African Lodge when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was formed, and also that any body of white Masons equal in number to its descendants *and like them of known lawful origin*, would, regardless of subsequent irregularities and whether they had taken their missteps voluntarily or had been driven into them by the instinct of self-preservation, have been long ago absorbed into the ranks of their excluders.

When we say that these propositions lie in the common consciousness of the Fraternity, we do not mean that the Fraternity of this country have generally reached these conclusions by careful historical study—far from it: for not only are the great bulk of active Masons disinclined to historical study, but in Masonic matters are content to take their historical conclusions ready made from those who for other reasons than historical scholarship they are inclined to look up to as authority.

But no Mason who has lived either closely or remotely in the presence of African slavery in this country, and *felt* the atmosphere which by and through its existence and the far reaching interests linked with it permeated every portion of the country, can possibly approach the subject without the prejudgment that at the time the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was formed—only nine years after African slavery had ceased to exist in that commonwealth—there was something more than a coincidence in the fact that of all the lodges *equally entitled to participate in its formation* the only one excluded was the negro lodge. And the facts of history afford not a scrap of evidence to mitigate this prejudgment. In saying this we do not over-

look the growing assumption of writers on this subject, that neither PRINCE HALL nor his Masonic descendants have ever desired a recognition from the white grand lodges that did not also recognize the color line; an assumption whose gradual evolution—promising soon to culminate in the assertion that the organization of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was precipitated as a refuge for its constituents against their threatened ostracism by PRINCE HALL—affords a striking illustration of the fact that it is far easier to forgive one who has wronged us than it is to forgive one whom we have wronged. If we have been injured the world makes it easy for us to forgive by its readiness to give credit for magnanimity. If we have done a wrong we must pursue the victim of that wrong to show the world that he deserves nothing better, indeed nothing so good, or the world will not justify us.

By every canon governing the formation of grand lodges designed to claim and exercise exclusive jurisdiction within a given territory, and upon every principle of Masonic equity, all lodges upon the registry of the grand lodges whose provincial offshoots unite in such formation, are equally entitled to be invited to participate in such action. African Lodge No. 459, was enrolled on the registry of the Grand Lodge of England ("Modern"), and it was the only lodge in Massachusetts not permitted to participate in the action by which the other lodges holding under that authority united with the other lodges in Massachusetts ("Ancients") holding under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to form the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1792. African Lodge was simply ignored, and so far as evidence or probabilities go, with the unanimous assent of all the Masons concerned in the formation of the new grand lodge. They were only "niggers," and nobody concerned themselves about them. They were not even considered worth an edict of non-intercourse, and none was ever aimed at them; but they were hit incidentally by one aimed at St. Andrews Lodge in 1797, designed to compel the latter to affiliate with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and which was probably an appreciable factor in the process of coercion, although St. Andrews' Lodge held out for eleven years afterward.

African Lodge continued to be ignored until few cared and fewer knew anything about it, and if any one inquired as to its status they were told that it was an unauthorized body working without a charter from anybody. This was the view cultivated by those who were cognizant of the fact that a regularly warranted lodge had been excluded and felt that the act of exclusion was one which required some sort of justification. But as time went on and the membership of the lodge began to include colored men who had made such advances as to have become widely respected citizens of Boston and the vicinity.

the curiosity, if no other sentiment, of the white Masons became quickened into a real interest to know something of its real status. In 1845 an inquiry from the grand secretary of New York, made for the purpose of eliciting facts as to the legitimacy of Boyer Lodge, of New York, claiming to hold under a charter from African Lodge, led to an attempt at investigation by CHARLES W. MOORE, who, in his reply, says:

I called, agreeably to your request, on Mr. Hilton, who, I believe, is the master of the African Lodge in this city, stated to him the object of my visit, and asked permission to see the charter of his lodge. He informed me that there was a difficulty between his and Boyer Lodge, of long standing; that they had nothing to do with that lodge, nor would they have until the difference referred to was settled. He further stated that they were entirely independent of all *white* lodges, asked no favors of them, *and would have nothing to do with them*; nor would they admit a *white* Mason if he should present himself as a visitor. In the course of the conversation he distinctly said that he had been "*told by them people*" (meaning Boyer Lodge) to have no communication with anybody on the subject of their recognition by the Grand Lodge of New York. *He also positively and repeatedly refused to allow me to see the charter of his lodge or to give me any information in relation to its history or present existence.* It is proper for me to add that my conversation with him was kind and gentle. I explicitly stated to him that I did not call *officially*, but as a friend and at your request, with a view to ascertain whether Boyer Lodge was a regularly constituted lodge, such as the Grand Lodge of New York would recognize.

This lodge (African) has, unquestionably, a charter of some kind. Twenty years ago I saw it, and my impression is that it is an ordinary lodge charter; but whether genuine or not I am unable to say. I have understood that it was surreptitiously obtained (through the agency of a sea captain) from one of the two grand lodges *then* in England; but I can find no such record in the proceedings of either of those bodies.

From this time forward the attempted justification of the original wrong took the form of allegations that if African Lodge had a charter it was surreptitiously obtained; or that it possessed only the copy of a charter, or that it had a charter but it was spurious.

This answered until 1868 when LEWIS HAYDEN and seventy-one other members of the five negro lodges in Massachusetts petitioned the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for recognition. This petition set forth that PRINCE HALL, seven others named and others not named were made in an army lodge in 1875, and soon afterwards, having been "organized as and dispensated into a lodge," made application to Major-General-WARREN (provincial grand master) for a charter, "from whom it appears encouragement was received; but after his fall no more was heard of it."

"In 1779 the petition was renewed. We do not know that an official answer was ever returned, but tradition informs us that it was

made sport of in the Massachusetts grand lodge," (organized by the lodges holding under Warren's deputation). After setting forth the limitations imposed upon the colored people by the presence of slavery, and the public opinion bred by it, which denied them the benefits of education, and in consequence of which "Prince Hall and his associates were denied even the right of assembling, except by special permit of the authorities of the town of Boston." They say:

Laboring under these disadvantages, the love of Masonry prompted, and necessity forced them to petition the Grand Lodge of England for a charter, and in the year 1784 (up to which time no official answer was given their petition by the Massachusetts grand lodge), it resulted in the granting of charter 459, dated September 29, 1784, which is now in our possession, a true copy of which is here annexed:

It will be seen from the following that the committee to whom this petition was referred, acknowledged the genuineness of the charter, but decline to investigate the historical statement contained in the petition or to inquire into its legal Masonic effect, finding other reasons for recommending that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, prominent among which is the fact that they—the petitioners—are laboring under the disabilities of which the petition complains and asks to have removed! They say (*italics ours*):

Your committee *have examined the charter and believe it is authentic,*" but, as they do not deem it to be necessary at this time to investigate the historical statement contained in the petition, they have not inquired into its legal Masonic effect, nor whether any proper organization under it ever took place. The petitioners include only a portion of the persons who claim to derive privileges from this instrument, when it is obvious that the granting of their prayer, for the reasons they advance, would equally benefit their associates who have not joined in the petition, and over whom, therefore, this grand lodge would have no control. Under these circumstances, it is not necessary to inquire into the validity of the proceedings of the persons named in the charter, or whether the petitioners have any just claim to be considered their successors.

Lodges professing to be Masonic existing in this commonwealth without the sanction of this grand lodge are irregular and spurious, and the members of them are, of course, denied Masonic intercourse with members of regular lodges. The lodges named in this petition stand in this relation to regular lodges, and they and their members, including the petitioners, are not recognized by the Craft.

Our constitutions make no distinction on account of color of persons who desire the benefits of Freemasonry, and there are no rules or regulations whereby the petitioners, if "worthy and well qualified," are excluded from our Fraternity, if they seek admission through duly organized lodges.

Your committee recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

If this sapiently inconsequential report whose authors give as a reason for non-action that the beneficent effect of granting the prayer of the petitioners would extend beyond those who prayed, accomplished nothing else it effectually laid the spook of a "spurious" charter, which had so long been invoked to show that the exclusion of African Lodge was not necessarily due to the prejudice of race and color, and compelled the apologists of that exclusion to hunt a new excuse. Anything was preferable to a confession of the wrong, and the new makeshift took the form of enlarging a hint found in Brother MOORE'S letter into a suggestion, and this in turn into an assertion which in this year of grace has assumed the proportions of a positive charge that the primary and continued exclusion of PRINCE HALL and his descendants was and is due to their own rule or ruin policy! Even Brother DRUMMOND, who has not denied and will not deny the equal legitimacy of African Lodge with the bodies which joined in creating the grand lodge from which it was excluded, is found willing to stand sponsor for this theory, as witness the following (from his report for the current year), of which let us say in advance that the possible *modus vivendi* referred to in the first line was suggested by him eighty-four years after the exclusion occurred, sixty-nine years after PRINCE HALL was in his grave:

But the course above suggested is not, and has not been, satisfactory to the other parties interested. At the very outset Prince Hall asked for and received a charter for colored Masons by the name of "African Lodge." There is not the slightest evidence that he, or those with him, ever applied to any grand lodge in Massachusetts to come under its obedience; on the contrary, the circumstances show that Hall did not desire to amalgamate with the white Masons, but drew "the color line" himself, and took measures to maintain it, without making the slightest attempt to follow the example of St. Andrew's Lodge. We have been quite familiar with this matter for more than twenty-five years, having made it a point to collect and examine all the printed documents of these organizations, and if there has been, during all that time, a single intimation in favor of amalgamation with the regular organizations, it has escaped our recollection: on the contrary, recognition of their bodies as peers of the others has been assumed to be the only basis upon which they would treat.

It seems singular that in his collection of the printed documents of these organizations, he should have failed to secure one so accessible as the petition of "LEWIS HAYDEN and others"—seventy-two members of the five negro lodges existing in Massachusetts in 1868, closing with the "humble plea for equal Masonic manhood in the hope that we may be permitted to establish our claim to Masonic rite *by whatever means the most worshipful grand lodge may suggest.*"

In the following—in which he unconsciously bears testimony to prejudice of race and color which permeates Masonry on this side of



the Canadian line—Brother DRUMMOND says of the view taken in the extract we have just made from his report:

This is emphasized by the fact that in the Dominion of Canada, where the old requirement that a candidate must be "free-born" has been changed as in England to "free man" and colored men have been admitted to regular lodges, they have organized lodges and formed a grand lodge.

We agree that the fact that the erection of negro grand lodges in Canada at a time when such formation would put their members in touch and fellowship with thousands of other colored Masons, *does* emphasize—although we might differ with him as to *how* it emphasizes—the probability that at the "outset," a hundred years before, when there were no other Masons of their race in the world, a dozen or a score of negro Masons would reject any opportunity for an equal fellowship with the whites, which to them in their then condition must have been the very acme of happiness.

Reference to the subheading "Maine," under this topic, will show that Brother DRUMMOND holds in slight estimation the knowledge of those who think that the color objection is a factor in the non-recognition of the negro bodies, and cites the fact that he himself had sat in a Boston lodge with a colored brother made therein, and also that a colored Mason marched with a permanent member of the grand lodge at the funeral of Bro. CHARLES W. MOORE, as effectually disposing of that notion. Similarly, the WOODBURY report of 1896 was able to cite to the fact that at that time there sat in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts a colored man who was a member by virtue of being a warden of one of its lodges; and so also Bro. CHARLES W. MOORE, in his letter to the grand secretary of New York, before referred to, considered it only necessary to mention the fact that within a month of his writing a colored brother from England had been received as a visitor and kindly treated in one of the Boston lodges, in order to show that the course of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in reference to African lodge was not the result of prejudice.

However conclusive this may have seemed either to Brother DRUMMOND, Brother WOODBURY, or Brother MOORE, we had an opportunity to personally observe an illustration of the truth of the old adage—"One swallow doesn't make a summer."

We were sitting in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts as a visitor in 1857 or 1858—we think it was in 1857—at all events it was in the year in which the old seal and banner of the grand lodge were displaced by the new, and while Bro. JOHN T. HEARD was still grand master. A petition was received from a number of colored men asking the grand lodge to provide some means by which men of their race might be made Masons in Massachusetts. Grand Secretary CHARLES W.

MOORE, still, as he had long been, the Ajax of Massachusetts Masonry, instantly arose and denounced the petition as a "firebrand" attempted to be thrown into the ranks of the fraternity.

Why was it a firebrand? It was a simple, direct petition, couched in the most respectful language, touching no jurisdictional question and impugning no past action of the grand lodge. We were too young in Masonry to know that our grand lodge had a raw spot, but we were not too young to know that firebrands are not dangerous unless there is something to burn, nor too young to see that there was an instinctive agreement as to what the combustible material was when Past Grand Master GEORGE M. RANDALL, afterwards bishop of Colorado, took the floor in an impassioned speech, pointed to the new banner and quoted its motto—"Nihil Alienum Humanum," and said in substance—for we quote from memory—that if we were not ready to rise above the prejudice of race, caste and color, "then let us bury our new banner beneath the sod."

Today one need not look beyond the various reports which have contributed to this symposium for abundant evidence of this well-nigh all pervading prejudice. Such expressions relative to the Masons of Washington, as "their long cherished miscegenation," or "take unto their embrace the unctuous and unwilling African," or "to embrace an organization of Africans who have not sought their caresses." \* \* \* "is a disgusting lechery which savors of rape," show at once the intensity of the perhaps unconscious prejudices of their authors, but a conscious knowledge of where to appeal for the promptest and most striking response, while the popularity and general laudation of their reports as "powerful," shows that they made no mistake in electing to appeal in that direction.

We have dwelt at some length on this phase of the subject because we believe it is neither presently politic nor enduringly wise when confronted with a grave problem to ignore or whistle down the wind as of slight consequence, its chief factor. It is far better in our judgment to frankly recognize it and endeavor to weigh its obstructive power, and estimate its possible endurance in the face of a confessed purpose to make our passions and prejudices coincide with the line of our duty.

We are fully justified in calling it the chief factor, because without it there is no way of accounting for the almost universal willingness, not to say anxiety, in this country to carry backwards the admitted later irregularities of colored Masonry and make them becloud its status at the time when its one organization was excluded from participation in forming the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, except upon the incredible and intolerable theory that Masonry makes men unjust.

The one and only confessed argumentative pretext for that exclusion is that the chartering of African Lodge *was in violation of the doctrine of exclusive grand lodge jurisdiction then and there fully established and recognized as applicable throughout the limits of the commonwealth of Massachusetts*, and this point, either in its ready made form as found in the WOODBURY report or developed in an argument made on the lines of that report, is the pivotal point of every quoted report called out by the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington. It is true that the WOODBURY report adds three minor pretexts in the shape of as many negative or conditional alleged "conclusions"—not, however, entitled to that appellation, as they rest on denials and not on evidence—touching the members of African Lodge, viz: "1. No evidence that they were made Masons in any Masonic lodge. 2. If made they were irregularly made. 3. They never had any American authority for constituting a lodge."

This was sheer surplusage, as the action of the Grand Lodge of England in granting the charter foreclosed all question of previous irregularities.

The lines italicized above are not in the language of WOODBURY'S report, but they substantially reflect the claim, as succinctly stated by Grand Master GARDNER in his address in 1870, wherein it was first propounded, and, we may add, more ably argued than by any who have followed him.

The weakness, however, as well as the strength of his able address, lies in the misuse, as convertible terms, of the two titles, "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" and "Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," which were two entirely distinct organizations. In that address he shows that the constituents of the provincial grand lodge (Ancient), which, with the deputation to WARREN as provincial grand master, out of which it grew, expired with the patriot general on Bunker Hill June 17, 1875, were called together by WEBB, who had been deputy under WARREN, on the 14th of February, 1777, and on March 8 of that year "by revolution and assumption of power," organized an independent grand lodge—the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, which, during its existence of fifteen years and three-quarters chartered twenty-seven lodges.

Existing contemporaneously with this "Massachusetts grand lodge," although antedating it by at least forty years, was the St. John's Grand Lodge (Modern), a provincial outgrowth of a deputation from the Grand Lodge of England, which created some forty lodges.

When the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" was formed, the lodge to which its first grand master (WEBB) belonged, St. Andrew's Lodge,

(the only lodge of Ancients holding a charter direct from the Grand Lodge of Scotland), refused to become identified with the new body; and throughout the whole period of the existence of the latter it was engaged in a vain attempt to coerce the former into submission, a majority of whose members had repudiated the arrangement made by its master, wardens, and a portion of its members on the one part, and the grand lodge by unanimous action had March 1, 1782, on the other, by which the lodge was to receive a charter under the "name of St. Andrew," and retain the rank and precedence enjoyed in the defunct provincial grand lodge. On the 10th of July, 1792, the "Massachusetts grand lodge" "voted that a committee be appointed to draw resolutions explanatory of the powers and authority of this grand lodge, respecting the extent and meaning of its jurisdiction, and the exercise of any other Masonic authorities within its jurisdiction."

In September the committee submitted the following report, upon whose adoption at the next meeting—December 6, 1782—Brother GARDNER not only predicates his assumption of the establishment of the doctrine of the exclusive jurisdiction of a single grand lodge within a state, but the further assumption that the act had a retroactive quality which carried not alone the birth, but the full maturity of that doctrine back to formation of the grand lodge over seven years before:

The commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland granted to our late grand master, Joseph Warren, Esquire, having died with him, and of course his deputy, whose appointment was derived from his nomination, being no longer in existence, they saw themselves without a head, and without a single grand officer, and of course it was evident that not only the grand lodge, but all the particular lodges under its jurisdiction, must cease to assemble, the brethren be dispersed, the penniless go unassisted, the Craft languish, and ancient Masonry be extinct in this part of the world.

That in consequence of a summons from the former grand wardens to the masters and wardens of all the regular constituted lodges, a grand communication was held to consult and advise on some means to preserve the intercourse of the brethren.

That the political head of this country, having destroyed all connection and correspondence between the subjects of these states and the country from which the grand lodge originally derived its commissioned authority, and the principles of the Craft inculcating on its professors submission to the commands of the civil authority of the country they reside in, the brethren did assume an elective supremacy, and under it chose a grand master and grand officers, and erected a grand lodge with independent powers and prerogatives, to be exercised, however, on principles consistent with and subordinate to the regulations pointed out in the constitutions of ancient Masonry.

That the reputation and utility of the Craft under their jurisdiction has been most extensively diffused, by the flourishing state of four-

teen lodges constituted by their authority, within a shorter period than that in which three only received dispensations under the former grand lodge.

That in the history of our Craft we find that in England there are two grand lodges, independent of each other; in Scotland the same, and in Ireland their grand lodge and grand master are independent either of England or Scotland. It is clear that the authority of some of their grand lodges originated in assumption, or otherwise they would acknowledge the head from whence they derived.

Your committee are therefore of opinion that the doings of the present grand lodge were dictated by principles of the clearest necessity, founded in the highest reason, and warranted by precedents of the most approved authority.

And they beg leave to recommend the following resolutions to be adopted by the grand lodge, and grafted on its constitution:

I. That the brethren of the grand lodge, in assuming the powers and prerogatives of an independent grand lodge, acted from the most laudable motives, and consistently with the principles which ought forever to govern Masons, viz: the benefit of the Craft and the good of mankind, and are warranted in their proceedings by the practice of ancient Masons in all parts of the world.\*

II. That this grand lodge be hereafter known and called by the name of "The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons," and that it is free and independent in its government and official authority of any other grand lodge or grand master in the universe.

III. That the power and authority of the said grand lodge be construed to extend throughout the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to any of the United States, where none other is erected, over such lodges only as this grand lodge has constituted or shall constitute.

IV. That the grand master for the time being be desired to call in all charters which were held under the jurisdiction of the late grand master, Joseph Warren, Esquire, and return the same with an endorsement thereon, expressive of their recognition of the power and authority of this grand lodge.

V. That no person or persons ought or can, consistently with the rules of ancient Masonry, use or exercise the powers or prerogatives of an ancient grand master or grand lodge, to-wit: to give power to erect lodges of ancient Masonry, to make Masons, appoint superior or grand officers, receive dues, or do anything which belongs to the powers or prerogatives of an ancient grand lodge, within any part of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, the rightful and appropriated limits to which the authority of this grand lodge forever hereafter extends.

To show that we have not overstated Brother GARDNER'S astounding conclusion, nor misstated his misleading misuse of the terms "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" and "Grand Lodge Massachusetts," we quote it in his own words which follow the completion of his ac-

\*See Calcot, page 107—Mason's Pocket Companion, 92, London edition.

count of the formation of the latter body by the union of the former with St. John's grand lodge, in 1792:

Thus by the record, and by contemporaneous history, it is fixed beyond all question and doubt that the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge," on the 8th of March, 1777, by a revolution, and by assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of a grand lodge, became a free, independent, sovereign grand lodge, with a jurisdiction absolute, exclusive and entire throughout the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and a provisional jurisdiction in other states and countries. By this revolution and assumption, from that day to this, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, without interruption, has exercised all the plenary powers of a grand lodge.

Of this unparalleled *non sequitur* we said in 1871:

Emulating his own generosity toward the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, we admit that "however irregularly organized," the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge," on the 8th of March, 1777, by a revolution, and by assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of a grand lodge, became free and independent, but that it became a sovereign grand lodge, with a jurisdiction absolute, exclusive and entire throughout the commonwealth of Massachusetts, is a conclusion not warranted by the facts.

The misuse of "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" and "Grand Lodge of Massachusetts" as convertible terms, does not relieve the assertion that either body has, from that day to this, without interruption, exercised all the plenary powers of a grand lodge, from the charge of being too sweeping. For eighteen years after the "Massachusetts" and "St. John's" grand lodges were both merged in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (1792), St. Andrew's Lodge held its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland; which we would call a tolerably successful opposition to the claim of sovereignty, even of the present grand lodge.

This opposition was also successful during the entire period of the existence of the "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" as an independent body.

Moreover, that body did not even *assume* exclusive jurisdiction until December 6, 1782, as will be seen by the concluding clause of section 5. of the declaration: "within any part of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, the rightful and appropriated limits to which the authority of this grand lodge forever *hereafter* extends." Read by the light of contemporaneous history, the words of section 3 show that it claimed authority, even in Massachusetts, "over such lodges only as this grand lodge has constituted or shall constitute." There were at that time lodges, grand and subordinate, in Massachusetts which it never undertook to rule and which it never constituted. It did not throughout that declaration do more than claim that it had the prerogative to charter lodges anywhere and everywhere within the limits of the commonwealth. It did not in that declaration deny the right of the St. John's Grand Lodge to act with equal independence within the same limits. It claimed simply its independence of any and every grand lodge in the world, including the other grand lodge already established in Massachusetts. It even recognized the principle that two sovereign and independent grand lodges might exist within the same

territory, and states, "that in the history of the Craft we find that in England there are two grand lodges independent of each other, in Scotland the same, and in Ireland their grand lodge and grand master are independent either of England or Scotland." These words are quite consistent with a recognition of the equal independence of the St. John's grand lodge in Massachusetts, over whose lodges it at no time claimed or assumed authority. Brother Gardner says the St. John's grand lodge did not assume any of the powers of a grand lodge yet he himself furnishes evidence that it did when in 1783 its Grand Master Rowe "gave a charter to St. John's Lodge, Boston for the purpose of uniting the first and second lodges into one." The record shows that at a meeting held November 15, 1791, was received a petition to "the Grand Lodge of Saint John" (the first time this style occurs in the records) from the Rising Sun Lodge praying to be incorporated with the other lodges of St. John "agreeable to the Masonic principles to unite us with the other lodges of St. John's." Again on the 24th of November, "John Cutler, Esq., S.G.W. in the chair, Mungo Mackey and Sam Dunn as wardens, the petition of Rising Sun Lodge was granted." These meetings were looking towards a contemplated union between the St. John's grand lodge and the "Massachusetts grand lodge." January 13, 1792, the latter body passed a resolution to seek a union with the St. John's grand lodge, which in itself was a recognition of the contemporaneous existence of two grand lodges in Massachusetts on that date. January 18, 1792, the St. John's grand lodge met and appointed a committee to confer with a committee of "Massachusetts grand lodge in relation to the projected union." At that time and from 1776 the organization of the St. John's grand lodge had not been formed—it lacking a grand master after the death of Rowe by virtue of not having elected one. Informality was not so very uncommon at that period as is sufficiently indicated by the frequent occurrence of the phrase "exigency of the times," to cover omissions of forms, during the narrative of Brother Gardner.

Other meetings were held of St. John's grand lodge, and notably March 2, 1792, when the committee of conference made report in which they speak of their "taking into consideration the proposal from the Massachusetts grand lodge to confer with us on the propriety of a perfect union of the two lodges." In March, 1792, both grand bodies chose electors to represent them in joint convention, the St. John's grand lodge having elected John Cutler grand master, March 2, 1792, and thus through the negotiation of electors representing bodies claiming equal privileges and prerogatives in Massachusetts, the united Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was organized, holding its first meeting April 2, 1792, John Cutler, grand master of the St. John's grand lodge, being its first grand master. His acceptance as grand master by the newly-constructed grand lodge on the same day that he was elected by the St. John's grand lodge certainly furnishes no indication that the "Massachusetts grand lodge" was disposed to treat the St. John's grand lodge otherwise than as an equal.

This has never been controverted, and it will not be. It will be seen, therefore, that there is not a shred of evidence on which to base the assumption that the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, as we now understand and accept it, was established. It has wholly grown up since then. In that declaration it was not even broached, for, although by the terms of the fifth resolution, it seems to be, when it is

read by the light of the context—whether of the report or of the resolutions or of both—it is clear that it was then construed to apply only to Masons and Masonic authority of the schismatic or “Ancient” branch of the fraternity. The report emphasizes the propriety of contemporary existence of two rival independent grand lodges within the same autonomous territory, and the fourth resolution shows that the grand lodge did not ask or expect that any lodges save those holding under the deputation of WARREN, should send up their charters for endorsement, in recognition of its power and authority.

Brother DRUMMOND sees the fatal weakness of the claim that the American doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction was then and there established, and tries to bolster it up by the analogy of the law of nations; but this does not help the matter, because it is manifest that there must first be nations out of which international law can grow, and at the period under consideration there was only just the beginning of Masonic nations or independent jurisdictions, out of which inter-jurisdictional law might grow in the process of time—as it is now growing. He feels this difficulty, and seeks to escape it by the truism that the principles of equity on which these laws are based, nations do not *make*, but *recognize*; and similarly that the beneficent principles which must govern the relations of Masonic nations, the latter do not make, but recognize, as the occasion requires their practical application. But this does not help his case, the fatal quality of whose weakness lies in the fact that the *recognition*, which is essential to the identification of the law, was then wanting. He evidently feels this, for he endeavors to show that there had even then been some glimmerings of recognition of the principle in the action of the Grand Lodge of England, in giving its provincial grand masters and provincial grand lodges exclusive jurisdiction within certain territorial limits; but that the law was so far established as to win any conscious recognition from the Grand Lodge of England is disproved by the very case out of which this discussion springs. Years after it had given to its provincial grand lodges certain jurisdictional limits, in the bailiwick of one of them it chartered African Lodge.

And here, speaking of England, although we have not purposed being drawn from the pivotal phases of this discussion, we must digress long enough to call attention to a careless expression of Brother DRUMMOND which conveys an erroneous impression as to the present attitude of that grand lodge. “The Grand Lodge of England,” he says, “has held that when a new grand lodge is organized, regular lodges, previously chartered, have the right to continue under their parent grand lodge until they give in their adhesion, *of their own accord*, to the new grand lodge. But in the recent recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, after a long and very heated



debate by the opponents, *it abandoned this position and fell into line with the other grand lodges.*" The last italics are ours, and we wish the statement which they emphasize were true, but it does not seem to be. On the contrary, his statement of what the Grand Lodge of England has held, describes very accurately the condition in which affairs are left in New Zealand by the recent recognition, from whose terms as agreed upon by both parties, we quote:

A majority of two-thirds in number of the brethren present shall be required to enable the lodge to tender its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand: all other questions at the meeting shall be decided by a majority of the brethren present in the usual way.

The most worshipful the grand master will consider any district in which fewer than three lodges may continue under their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, to be *ipso facto* dissolved: but, subject hereto, the lodges under the English constitution, both private and the district grand lodges, will continue as at present, and remain unaffected by this recognition.

All brethren who shall continue members of lodges under the English constitution shall be fully recognized by the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and no brother shall incur any Masonic censure by reason of his adhering to either allegiance, or of any part he may have taken on either side in the formation or establishment of the new grand body.

We now turn briefly to the lessons of the incident which closed with the declaration of the Grand Lodge of Washington at its recent communication, to a careful study of which paper we commend our readers. It is a self-contained, self-respecting, dignified confession on the part of that grand lodge of the impossibility in the present state of Masonic opinion of securing an unprejudiced and impartial consideration of its action of the previous year: and the event having proved that its action and the resolutions in which was formulated were liable to be, and had been misunderstood in a way to threaten the harmony of the Craft, it demonstrates its past sincerity and its present solicitude for harmony by acceding to the request of sister grand lodges who had in a fraternal spirit requested a reconsideration of its action and repealing the resolutions complained of.

The headlong unanimity with which those who have accused the Grand Lodge of Washington of violating the law, have hastened to repudiate for themselves and deny for their neighbors, the existence of any prejudice of race or color to prompt their hostile action, gave the opportunity which the authors of the Washington declaration improved with great force, to "fraternally suggest to the whole fraternity and especially to those grand lodges whose laws forbid the initiation of men of a certain race, the propriety of carefully considering whether such laws are not inconsistent with the spirit of Freemasonry, and whether they place beyond the pale of Masonry the bodies which

enact them." Of course the new inquiry will afford a splendid opportunity for those relatively disinterested bodies—individual and collective—whose spectacular zeal in the Washington quest was prompted and sustained solely by the consciousness of an intense devotion to the sanctity of law, albeit they were ready to accept the incidental joy if the hue and cry into which they threw themselves with the firmness of a Brutus, should prove to be peace and harmony in disguise and happily avert the threatened danger of that jurisdiction being declared open territory, to demonstrate their good faith.

It is perhaps too early to forecast all the results of the ebullition now happily subsiding, consequent upon the reopening of this question, but a survey of field shows an increasing consensus upon two points.

There is a more general readiness to concede without any apparent reservation the grounds of the first of the Washington resolutions—that "Masonry is universal, and, without doubt, neither race nor color is among the the tests proper to be applied to determine the fitness of a candidate for the degrees of Masonry." True there are yet those—many perhaps—who still quote approvingly the words of ALBERT PIKE: "I took my obligations to white men, not to negroes. When I have to accept negroes as *brothers* or leave Masonry, I shall leave it." But the number is increasingly larger even among those who confessedly share his prejudices against the negro race, who see that inasmuch as when he entered the lodge he entered the whole fraternity of regular Masons wheresoever dispersed, his engagements—unless there was an unwarrantable reservation—bound him equally to all regular Masons of whatever race—red, white, black or yellow; and seeing this, yet realize what ALBERT PIKE would probably have realized had he been put to the test, that they love Masonry too well to leave it.

The well-nigh universal interpretation of the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington—which, by the light of its own declaration that it involved no proposal to enter into relations with the negro grand lodges, appeared to us to be intended only as an expression of opinion that historically certain negro organization were entitled to be regarded as legitimate—to be an absolute recognition of negro grand lodges in the ordinary acceptation of the term, giving those bodies a legitimate status, so far as Washington action could accomplish it, in the jurisdictions where they exist, of course precipitated a general discussion and a general denial of the right or power of Washington to do so; and the argument all along the line discloses a general consensus of opinion that the only practicable and clearly correct method of accomplishing it involves such action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts as will lift from African lodge the clandes-

tine status entailed upon it by non-participation in the formation of that grand lodge, and regularize the subsequent work of the lodge in that jurisdiction.

It is poetic justice that the whirligig of time should by common consent bring back to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts the responsibility, with its weight many times increased, for the discord-producing state of affairs which its action in ignoring the rights of lawful Masons one hundred and seven years ago entailed upon Masonry in America today.

Because the legitimacy of African lodge after it had been chartered by the Grand Lodge of England, as No. 459, is today as it was in 1792, and as it will be tomorrow, or next year, or a score of years from now, when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts again takes it up, as it sometime must, the pivotal point of the discussion, we have yielded the considerable space we have given to that phase of the subject and left ourselves none for the consideration of many interesting incidental particulars.

### MEXICAN MASONRY.

This kaleidoscopic hybrid still continues to engage the attention of the Craft to a degree that entitles it to a place in our report. It cannot claim this as being lawfully within the pale of Masonry, but its history as a pointer to underground currents on this side of the Rio Grande makes it one of the most important subjects that we consider.

**California** (by whom the Grand Lodge of the Federal District was recognized in 1883 as having jurisdiction in Mexico).—Committee on jurisprudence, Past Grand Master MORRIS M. ESTEE, chairman:

The matter was again brought before this grand body in 1892. At that session of the grand lodge there was presented by Bro. Juan C. Farber, as the representative of the Gran Symbolic Dieta of Mexico, which was another and different grand Masonic institution, the following documents:—

1. A proposition from the Gran Dieta of Mexico to enter into a treaty of friendship with this grand lodge, of which the articles are:—
2. The Gran Dieta of Mexico recognizes the Grand Lodge of California as having sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction in California.
3. The Grand Lodge of California recognizes the Gran Symbolic Dieta in Mexico as having sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction in Mexico.

It seems to be an uncontroverted fact that the grand dieta was organized in 1890: that it then had under its obedience seventeen of the grand lodges and three hundred and twenty subordinate lodges of the Republic of Mexico: that it had adopted a constitution; that it

had also adopted a decree or order prohibiting any subordinate lodge under its jurisdiction or obedience from conferring the so-called Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry.

\* \* \* \* \*

The third objection was, that some years prior to 1892, the Grand Lodge of California had formally recognized the grand lodge of the "Federal District," and that it was not known that that grand lodge had placed itself under the obedience of the gran dieta.

It now appears:—

(a) That the former grand lodge, known as the "Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico," is defunct, and that there is now but one Grand Masonic organization in the Republic of Mexico, namely, the "Gran Dieta Symbolica," which is composed of all the state grand lodges and the subordinate lodges of the Republic of Mexico, and that the latter grand organization is "the only existing regular symbolic grand body of Masons in the Republic of Mexico," and is known as the Gran Dieta Symbolica.

(b) That it has already been recognized by and fraternal relations are now maintained with the grand lodges of the states of Texas, Kansas, Montana, New York, *Virginia*, Arkansas, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Arizona, *Oregon*, *New Hampshire*, Iowa and Georgia.

*And it also appears that assurance of fraternal recognition has been received from fifteen other states of the American union.*

The Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico also refers this grand lodge to Bro. Theodore S. Parvin, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and Bro. Edward M. L. Ehlers, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York.

(c) It should be here also stated that there are now two hundred and forty-six Masonic lodges in the Republic of Mexico, under the jurisdiction of the Gran Dieta Symbolica, seventeen of these lodges being sustained by American citizens and conducted in the English language.

\* \* \* \* \*

It will unite by fraternal fellowship the people of the two great North American Republics and thus benefit both. It will tend to remove national prejudice, and will build up and maintain business and social intercourse; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of California recognizes the Gran Dieta Symbolica de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos as the only existing regular symbolic Masonic Grand Lodge of the Republic of Mexico, and as a just and legally formed grand lodge, and cordially accepts its proposal for the establishment of friendly relations and an interchange of representatives.

The italics are ours and indicate that before the facts which the committee thought they were stating got into their hands, they had been exposed to the "atmosphere of duplicity" which has struck

many distinguished and distinterested observers as being characteristic of the gran dieta symbolica and its propaganda. Neither New Hampshire, Oregon, nor Virginia has recognized the Mexican grand diet, nor are there any present symptoms to indicate that the two latter are likely ever to recognize it. We have from time to time called attention to the signs that New Hampshire would swing to the side of recognition should the grand diet last long enough, but as yet those who hope for such a result have been content to pave the way for it.

The statement that "it also appears that assurance of fraternal recognition from fifteen other states of the American union," either illustrates the characteristic mendacity of the parties who supply the alleged facts upon which committees are expected to recommend recognition, or it points unmistakably to the underground currents to which we have alluded. Similarly, someone, or some combination seems to have kept from the California committee the circular letters addressed to, and probably to be found in the archives of, all the other grand lodges in the United States, by the grand lodge at Vera Cruz and the "Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico," the latter of which they especially mention as "defunct."

Whether this is the same body which the Grand Lodge of California recognized in 1883, we will not, in view of the rapid transformations of the impersonators in the Mexican show, undertake to say; but that it has been quite alive for the last three and one-half years is manifest from the fact that in March, 1896, it received the "adhesion" of President DIAZ, after he had resigned the grand mastership of the Gran Dieta Symbolica, as may be seen from his letter, published under "New York" in the second topic of this report, headed, "As Others See Us."

The statistics given by the committee are significant in more senses than one. They state that at the time of the first application to California for recognition, the grand diet had under its obedience seventeen grand and three hundred and twenty-seven subordinate lodges. At the date of recognition the number of lodges is given as two hundred and forty-six, a shrinkage of *at least*—for the figures are presumably Mexican—eighty-one, while the shrinkage in grand lodges is not given.

In the last line of their report the committee assign as one of the beneficial results of recognition, that it "will build up and maintain *business* and social intercourse."

Here, wittingly or unwittingly, we have flashed upon us for a moment one of the usually unconfessed factors in the missionary zeal, which, to almost universal surprise, has in some quarters been

so swift to urge unasked-for recognition of the Mexican grand diet, and which has wrought such magical changes of front as to the lawfulness of the origin and administration of the alleged Masonry which gave birth to that anomalous body. The reflected influence of social entanglements has long been recognized as potent in some quarters; but if the commercial side has been as clearly seen it has not been so plainly alluded to, even by those who, forgetful of the warning of the fathers that Masonry has never benefited by politics and never will, have openly urged the greatness of our opportunity to elevate by Masonic contact the political condition of our neighbors across the southern border.

We referred last year to the disintegration and probably imminent collapse of the gran dieta; our next selection furnishes additional testimony—which time may or may not prove to be evidence—going to show that the California action has barely if at all escaped being a *post mortem* recognition.

**Connecticut.**—Correspondence committee (Past Grand Master JOHN H. BARLOW):

The situation of Masonry in this republic [Mexico] is not materially different from one year ago—that is, somewhat chaotic; we have before us a communication from the United Grand Lodge of Mexico with its headquarters at Vera Cruz, which claims to have been founded by the Supreme Council of Charleston, in 1860, and which makes the following declarations:

The so-called symbolic grand dieta, together with another group equally irregular, is rapidly going down under the weights of its errors, of its illegitimacy, its want of fraternal spirit, and of its many and grave faults.

In the opinion of the United Grand Lodge of Mexico it is not indispensable to prepare a magnificent funeral for irregular Masonry by means of a Masonic congress. It is sufficient to prove by practical facts that the irregular bodies have but one thing to do, either to give in or disappear.

To this end all measures recommended or ordered by the United Grand Lodge of Mexico will lead to this result having, as it has, the certainty that sooner or later its efforts will be crowned with the greatest success, and that in union with the other symbolic powers of Mexico constituted and recognized by it, the United Grand Lodge of Mexico will give to Masonry in the republic the peace and harmony that are indispensable for Masonic work to be efficacious and prosperous and in a position to attain to the triumph of truth and the progress of humanity.

Therefore, in accordance with the resolution of the high assembly, and by virtue of the executive power of the United Grand Lodge of Mexico and of Free and Accepted Masons,

## I MANIFEST, PROCLAIM AND DECLARE THAT:

1. The United Grand Lodge of Mexico and of Free and Accepted Masons exercises legitimate, regular, and sovereign jurisdiction over the whole territory of the republic, including the adjacent islands to both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts with the exception of the federal district, and the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Tabasco, San Luis Potosi, and Puebla, where grand lodges already exist, to whom authority as sovereign powers has been ceded within their state boundaries over all symbolic lodges.

2. The right is reserved to cede the territory of the remaining states to regular grand lodges as they may be established.

3. All Apprentices, Fellow-crafts, and Master Masons who have received their degrees in a lodge Masonically constituted, have the right to apply for affiliation in symbolic lodges depending on this grand lodge.

4. The supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the jurisdiction of the Mexican Republic, is invited to celebrate treaties of friendship and alliance with this grand lodge and with other grand lodges regularly established in the states and federal district.

5. The supreme council is at the same time requested in view of the relations maintained with this grand lodge to order that no member of the various chapters of that high body may be affiliated with a symbolic lodge that does pertain to the United Grand Lodge of Mexico or to one of the grand lodges to whom territorial rights have been ceded.

6. The United Grand Lodge of Mexico and of Free and Accepted Masons respectfully requests of the sovereign grand lodges and grand orients, and supreme bodies constituted in both hemispheres and particularly the grand lodges and supreme councils of the United States of America, as well as the grand lodges of this country, that they will lend fraternal assistance and help to the end that the Supreme Scottish Council of Mexico shall impede their members and those of the chapter of their jurisdiction from remaining affiliated with irregular symbolic lodges and continuing to create, foment, and propagate schism among symbolic Masonry.

With brotherly greeting.

Given in the Masonic temple of the valley of Vera Cruz on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

There is also another grand body called the grand lodge of the federal district, and the gran dieta symbolica, each claiming jurisdictions over the same territory. We can only repeat what we said one year ago—that in our opinion the time has not come for the recognition of any of the conflicting bodies by the grand lodges of the United States.

The coveted treaty with the Supreme Council of Mexico has since been secured.

**Georgia.**—Grand Master TAYLOR:

In compliance with a resolution, passed by the grand lodge at its last session, relative to Mexican Masonry, I appointed Bro. Julius L. Brown to investigate Masonry as it exists in the republic of Mexico, who, after careful and thorough investigation, reports that he finds the "Grand Dieta Symbolica" of Mexico, in full accord with our grand lodge in all of its teachings and usages. I, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the resolutions of the grand lodge issued, and had promulgated, the following order:

After reproducing his order of June 20, 1898, extending recognition to the grand diet and nominating W. Bro. JULIUS L. BROWN as its representative near the Grand Lodge of Georgia, he continues:

I was somewhat surprised to find some very severe criticisms of my actions by the *American Tyler*, a paper purporting to be a Masonic periodical, which proceeded to read the grand master of Georgia a very severe lecture for his want of knowledge to decide between right and wrong relative to Masonic recognition, and based his argument upon the testimony of a man who has been expelled from all the Masonic bodies of which he was a member, for unworthiness, and the presumption that Georgia should not recognize any grand jurisdiction until the rest of the world had done so. If the Grand Lodge of Georgia should take the initiative step in doing justice to any body of Masons who are regular and in conformity to the ancient landmarks, she but does her duty, and believes that the thousands of loyal Masons within her borders will endorse her action. Brethren, I, as your servant, am responsible to you, the great Brotherhood, and to my Master for my actions, and believe you will endorse them in the present case.

The "Grand Dieta Symbolica" of Mexico is striving to maintain the ancient landmarks of the Order by correcting all irregularities formerly existing with Masonry in our sister republic and to build up a grand lodge as pure as any, and knocks at our doors for recognition and sympathy. Bro. Julius L. Brown, who, as a man, is the soul of honor, as a Mason, true and tried, with intelligence, zeal, and devotion equal to that of any Mason in our jurisdiction, has patiently and thoroughly investigated the claims for recognition by the Grand Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, and reports perfect accord. Shall we turn our backs to her, shut our doors upon her, withhold our sympathy and support because of an effort to traduce her good name by some designing parties unworthy of confidence? No, a thousand times no. The Masons of Georgia are too noble and true to their allegiance to turn from a brother crying for love and sympathy.

Preambles and a resolution, of which the following is the essential portion, reported by Past Grand Master SHANNON, were unanimously adopted:

AND WHEREAS, The action of Grand Master Taylor was authorized by this grand lodge, and his recognition of the grand dieta symbolica is in accord with what many other grand bodies have done, and is proper in the judgment of such distinguished authority on Mexican Masonry as Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the recognition of the Grand Dieta Symbolica of Mexico by Grand Master Taylor is by this grand lodge fully endorsed



and approved, and the attack upon him by the *American Tyler* we regard as unjust and unwarranted.

The following from the committee on general welfare, and adopted, does not strictly come within our present topic, but is so closely allied to it, from our standpoint, that we copy it:

Your committee approved the report of the grand secretary adverse to the recognition of the Grand Lodge, or Orient of Portugal. In the language of Brother Ramsay, it is more "rotten" than the Grand Orient of France, and "may the Lord have mercy on their souls."

**Idaho.**—No action was taken on the following—from the report of Grand Secretary RANDALL—but it is of interest as showing that the English speaking Masons are becoming hopeless of any escape from the difficulties and irregularities of their Mexican environment without outside help, and as lending weight to the suggestions of Brother RUCKLE:

On April 6, 1898, I received a circular letter from a "Committee of Masons." residing in Monterey, Mexico, asking for information in regard to "the stand the Grand Lodge of Idaho takes, or is about to take, in regard to Mexican Masonry," and stating that a copy of the *Monterey Globe*, with full details of the meeting by which the committee had authority to act, was also mailed. I deferred answering the communication until the newspaper was received, which was about four days later. From the report of said meeting, it appears that the English speaking Masons of Monterey were trying to organize and form an English speaking Blue Lodge in Monterey. The communication comes direct from the committee appointed by a meeting of Master Masons, gathered together to consult on the feasibility of forming a Blue Lodge, consequently the letter was not from an official Masonic body recognized by this grand lodge. I answered the communication by sending the committee a copy of our printed proceedings for 1897, and writing them, referring to the pages containing the report of the special committee appointed by this grand lodge. The circular letter, also *Monterey Globe*, are herewith submitted for your consideration.

**Indiana.**—M. W. Bro. NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE:

The supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Mexico issued a balustre, under the date of April 20, 1898, stating that the supreme council of Mexico proposes to lend its fraternal aid in order to see if it is possible, with the co-operation of American Masonry, to "unite the symbol and cause it be respected," and resolved upon the five following propositions:

*First*, To inform the various Masonic bodies that in the whole national territory of Mexico the legal action of the same is in dispute, and the supreme council of Mexico desires that they may all unite in a Masonic convention with the grand lodges which exist in the United States (of Mexico), in order that they may come to an agreement and decide on the foundation of one or more grand lodges which may occupy the territory and direct symbolism in the whole Mexican republic.

*Second*, To communicate these resolutions to the supreme council for the southern and northern jurisdictions of the United States and

to all grand lodges existing there, for their fraternal action, if they approve.

*Third,* To make it known to the supreme councils and the grand lodges of our republic that the supreme council of Mexico is ready to lend its moral support to the convention, without attempting to impair in the slightest degree the independence of symbolism decreed by it May 27, 1883, by its bulletin No. 32.

*Fourth,* To communicate these resolutions to all Masonic bodies in the jurisdiction, that is in the republic of Mexico, that they may lend their moral assistance to the consolidation of symbolic Masonry throughout the national territory of Mexico.

*Fifth,* To provide for the appointment of an executive commission to endeavor to accomplish the purposes indicated in the resolutions, to-wit: the consolidation of Masonry in Mexico by fraternal means.

This is of course a confession on the part of the supreme council of Mexico of the failure of its general grand lodge, or grand diet plan for securing domestic harmony among, and foreign recognition for a government created by, its so-called lodges, inevitable after they had been discredited by practices which originated while they were under its avowed and recognized control. It has, therefore, entered into a "treaty" with the "United Grand Lodge of Mexico," having its seat at Vera Cruz, by which the same end is sought to be reached by recognizing or creating a grand lodge in each of the states of the republic. This conclusion has been reached and the experiment entered upon since the date of the five propositions published in the Indiana report.

Brother RUCKLE evidently sees the impossibility of securing anything like general consent among American grand lodges to a plan which includes that supreme council—or, indeed, any supreme council—either in the initiative or the referendum, and therefore after considering the obstacles which stand in the way of general recognition proposes a more practicable and perhaps a possible plan so far as the assent of unquestioned Masonry is concerned. He says:

The obstacles in the way of a general recognition are the origin of the lodges, with few exceptions, from Scottish Rite Supreme Councils; violations of the fundamental law by making women Masons, either in particular lodges, or in woman's lodges, and the substitution of the Book of Constitutions on the Altar of Obligation for the Bible; and the objections to the general grand lodge system by which the gran dieta is governed.

The first-named objection is not held insuperable by all our grand lodges, though there is strong insistence that this obstacle is insurmountable; the third objection, in our opinion, is not of vital importance. To us it seems that those Masons obligated on altars not consecrated by the presence of the Holy Bible should not be recognized, nor are those made in the lodges where women were made Masons entitled to recognition; the passage of the edict stopping these

evils and abuses cannot be regarded as clearing up the standing of those made under the statutes which licensed the violations of the fundamental laws of Masonry.

The recognition of Mexican Freemasonry by American grand lodges will be of incalculable benefit to that country and to the fraternity in that country. And no little advantage will accrue to the United States from such recognition.

\* \* \* \* \*

Can a full and complete recognition be secured without a thorough reorganization of the Mexican system? Can an agreement be arrived at between the gran dieta or other Mexican governing Masonic authority and some representative grand lodge of the United States, by which the question of origin can be settled beyond doubt, the Masonic legitimacy of lodges and members of lodges ascertained, regulations of undoubted Masonic authenticity established in accordance with the landmarks and the obligations, and a form of government agreed upon which all may approve?

The Grand Lodge of Texas has been the premier advocate of Mexican Masonic recognition, and is conservative as well as sympathetic. No body is better entitled to represent the grand lodges of the United States. If there are no particular lodges in Mexico of such undoubted origin as to please the most exacting, let some one or more of the lodges which contain the greatest numbers of Masons made in the United States, by agreement with the Mexican Masonic authority, surrender its charter, and take a new charter from the Grand Lodge of Texas, in the name of those members who are indisputably regular Masons. Let those who may be irregular or clandestine, according to the most strict construction, be healed or remade, as the circumstances may require in such case. When enough lodges have been thus recreated, take steps to organize a grand lodge, with constitutions and regulations conformable to those of the grand lodges of the United States, thus settling in advance all objections to form of government. Dispensations and charters may then be issued by the new grand lodge to regular petitioners. Those members of old lodges who may for any reason be deemed to be irregularly or clandestinely made may, upon petition, be healed or remade in order to qualify themselves as petitioners for warrants. By this means the regularity of all would be assured, and the smell of the smoke not be left upon anyone.

The rulers of the gran dieta must be convinced of the absolute good faith of all concerned, and that the amended administration would be restored to those of Mexican nationality or selection.

If such general agreement can be secured, no trivial objection to details ought to be permitted to stand in the way of the accomplishment of this purpose.

This plan will further require that the Supreme Council of Mexico exclude from its bodies all who do not enroll themselves in the lodges thus reorganized.

**Iowa.**—Bro. J. C. W. COXE (reviewing California):

In previous reports we have had somewhat to say concerning the gran dieta. We do not now propose to reopen the discussion of that

matter, save upon one point only. We have heretofore said that nothing had come to our knowledge which was calculated to modify our previously expressed judgment as to the wisdom of delaying recognition, but that, on the contrary, the new evidence all bore in favor of the policy which we advocated. We wish here to record our unchanged judgment as to the situation. There has been, from the beginning, a lamentable want of straightforward manliness on the part of responsible officials of the gran dieta, and the substitution therefor of characteristic Spanish intrigue and duplicity. "The Cretians are always liars," quoted Paul in his letter to Titus. We might substitute another word for "Cretians" and appropriately use the same quotation. The expedients resorted to in order to secure recognition rival Bret Harte's Heathen Chinees "for ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain."

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We have such an "official" document before us, bearing date November 30, 1898. It is addressed to the Grand Master of Michigan, and officially asks recognition for the gran dieta. It is "signed by all the grand officers," and hence (presumably) we know who these are. We have been told repeatedly that President Diaz was the grand master of the gran dieta, and his name has been persistently paraded to influence sentiment in favor of recognition. This "official" document is signed by "the grand master, M. Levi," and is certified by "the grand secretary, Ermilo G. Canton." It is undoubtedly authentic. This "official" utterance gives the number of American lodges under the gran dieta as seven. "You pays your money and you takes your choice" between the *seventeen* of the California report, the *five* of Brother Parvin's report, or the *seven* of this "official" deliverance.

This document throws a strong side-light on the misinformation given to the California committee, and suggests (we refrain from using a stronger word) the source from whence that misinformation as to the recognizing grand lodges came. In this letter, over the signature of the grand secretary, the jurisdictions of New Hampshire, Virginia, and Canada, are named as having extended recognition: when, in fact, recognition had been extended by neither. In this instance, the hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob own a common parentage; the misrepresentation came directly (as we are persuaded in most instances it has) from the real head of the gran dieta. The junta has been but an echo to his voice.

#### Kentucky.—Past Grand Master CLARK:

We have quoted fully and copiously the views of others who have given this vexed question closer study than we have been able to give it, and now, from the record as made up, some serious questions arise. We might be willing to waive the question of the origin of Mexican Masonry. We are of those who believe that in territory not subject to grand lodge jurisdiction the requisite number of Masons can assemble and make Masons, not because of any authority conferred by a Scottish Rite body, but because of the inalienable right of Masons to make Masons. If, when they assembled, they were in possession of authority from a Scottish Rite body it would confer no power on them to make Masons, but for reason stated, their acts would nevertheless be regular and valid, and Masons so made would be legal and regu-

larly made. The act being legal where done would be legal everywhere, and being Masons they would have the right to organize themselves into lodges and these into a grand lodge.

But these Masons, regularly and legally made, admit having violated a universal and unrepealable law of the order in two particulars, at least. They have excluded the Bible, one of the great lights, from their lodges, and they have made women Masons. Why is the gran dieta so hasty in retracing its steps? Is it because of convictions of wrong-doing, or is it to secure Masonic recognition? If the latter the motive is unworthy and proclaims it unworthy of recognition. If the first, we might well hesitate until convinced of its sincerity. A body that would deliberately attempt an innovation on the body of Masonry, at least raises against itself a suspicion that should be effectually removed before it should be admitted into Masonic fellowship. Several of the grand lodges of the United States have recognized the gran dieta symbolica. What course would either of them pursue with a subordinate lodge guilty of either of the things admittedly true of the gran dieta? Would not its charter be arrested and annulled, and those participating in the offenses expelled; and would expressions of regret and promises of future good behavior, suffice to restore the one to membership in the order, or for the restoration of the forfeited charter? We think not; then where lies the difference? It appears to us that the subordinate lodge would be the least blameworthy of the two. They are frequently composed of men who are unlettered. But the grand lodge is composed of those, or, at least, at its head are those, who know or ought to know, and whose duty it is to guide, and in whom ignorance instead of palliating aggravates the wrong.

We are candid enough to admit that the suggestion that progress in civilization and in morals, and antagonism to papal domination in Mexico are inseparably associated with the gran dieta, has caused us to hesitate in offering opposition to its recognition. To the accomplishment of these ends the order ought to lend itself, certainly it should not become an obstacle thereto, nor will it. Let the gran dieta meet these questions fairly and fearlessly, and it will best show itself worthy of recognition.

But there is one other matter which, to our surprise, has not been urged by those opposing recognition, nor, apparently noticed by those advocating it. It is, we think, universally admitted that a lodge cannot be opened in the absence of the great lights. Or, to express the fact in another way, unless the great lights are displayed, whatever may have been the ceremony used, and regardless of the character of those present, there is there no Masonic lodge. Now, during the time the Bible, one of the great lights, was excluded from the lodges in Mexico, there were, doubtless, many who were made acquainted with the Masonic ceremonies, and are now considered as Masons and members of lodges, but will any, the least informed, contend that these men are Masons? It is impossible that they could be. No lodge was in session, and, in the absence of the great lights, no lodge could have been in session when the ceremonies were being performed, hence they are not Masons in any sense. In the first place, how are these to be discovered, and, in the next, how are they to be dealt with when discovered? They were not merely irregularly made and subject to being healed. They were never made Masons at all. What the number

of such is we do not know, but this pertinent question is suggested: Will grand lodges recognize the gran dieta and thereby recognize as Masons among those who have been regularly made, doubtless, a considerable body of men who are not Masons and who have no right whatever to be present within a tiled lodge? And, not only so, but by the act of recognition extend an invitation to visit regular lodges to men who cannot truthfully take the test oath. This, we think, is a serious obstacle to recognition of the gran dieta symbolica.

**Maine.**—Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, whose apparent attitude is that of one who is rather more than willing that other grand lodges should recognize the gran dieta but is not yet sure enough that his own grand lodge would escape burned fingers if it recognized it, to advise such a course, says in reviewing Missouri.

In his review of Iowa, he discusses Mexican Masonry to quite an extent. He makes a point that the gran dieta is a national body and we should not recognize it for that reason. We have already stated that we do not agree with him: we recognize the Grand Lodge of England, in which the same system practically prevails, except so far as names go, and we believe that that system is much better adapted for a country like Mexico than the system in the United States.

The Masonic jurisdiction of each one of these grand lodges in Mexico is so small, that we deem it a lowering of the grand lodge system to have an independent sovereign grand lodge in each one of the states: it would be a good deal like having a grand lodge in each one of the counties in Missouri.

We have noticed elsewhere that this question has been raised and we have given it much thought; and would much rather recognize a body having jurisdiction over all the states, acting through subordinate grand lodges, than to recognize the separate grand lodges. In fact there are not more than three of the states in Mexico in which we would be willing to recognize a grand lodge for these reasons: and even we doubt if more than one of them have really Masonic material enough to support a grand lodge, and yet we would not deny them Masonic privileges, and we see no better way than to have a general head for them all, and that the state grand lodges should really be like the provincial grand lodges in England.

It will be seen by the following letter relative to the English situation that it is very essentially different from that which exists where a number of independent grand lodges, occupying autonomous territories, unite to form a general grand lodge. In England the provincial grand lodge is the creature of the grand master, and holds its tenure at his pleasure, with the reservation that if the number of its lodges decreases to less than three it ceases to be, and the commission of the provincial grand master lapses with its demise.

The writer of the letter is well known as one of the best informed Masons in England. We withhold his name because, while the letter is not marked private, its style conveys to us the impression that he had no thought of its being printed:

August 23, 1898.

DEAR SIR AND M.W. BROTHER:—I have your inquiry of the 12th. It would appear that you are far from being so correctly informed as usual, re our provincial grand masters.

Cases have been known in our very early history, say 1725 *circa*, when provincial grand masters have been appointed without a single lodge existing in the province. The idea probably was that the provincial grand master would set to work and erect lodges. But all this is a thing of the past for over 150 years.

The origin of a provincial or district grand lodge is invariably as follows: You understand probably that the two bodies are identical, only we apply the term province to a county or part of England, and district to a part or whole of a colony. Scotland and Ireland use the term provincial for both home and abroad, just as we used to do, in the old days when the United States of America were also colonies.

Three or more lodges having been established on petition of Masons by the Grand Lodge of England in some fairly well defined and marked off district, either abroad or at home, these lodges are at first dependent upon the grand lodge direct, without intermediary. Then comes a time when they think they would like to have a governing authority closer at hand, and get their share of the minor purple, that is, of provincial grand lodge honors, and these lodges represent to the Prince of Wales (or whoever may be the grand master) that they would like to see and would welcome a provincial grand lodge of their own. It rests entirely with the grand master to judge whether the request should be complied with; the grand lodge has nothing to say in the matter, although of course the grand master takes counsel of his so-called privy council, consisting of the most prominent officials of grand lodge, a body which has no recognized footing or legal footing, but which exists none the less *de facto*. The Prince having decided that the provincial grand lodge would be desirable, then appoints *proprio motu* some distinguished brother as provincial grand master, and issues a patent to him personally. Occasionally the lodges in question may suggest at the time of petitioning a preference for one or other of their local brethren, and if he be considered distinguished enough, he is often appointed, but they can do no more than suggest. The whole appointment is a prerogative of the grand master, and the appointee is the lieutenant of the grand master, and his appointment holds good until revoked by the grand master, or until he voluntarily resigns. A day is then fixed for his installation as provincial grand master, all the lodges of his future province being invited to attend. If near home, he is usually installed by the grand secretary, or some neighboring provincial grand master acting for the grand master. Once installed and saluted and proclaimed, the provincial grand master then appoints a deputy provincial grand master, who holds his office during the pleasure of the provincial grand master and is his *alter ego*. He also appoints a provincial grand secretary, who is usually reappointed from year to year. He also appoints all the other officers of his provincial grand lodge, and these are usually changed every year, except in very small provinces, where, if this system were carried out, every man jack of them all would soon be a past provincial grand officer. In such provinces the provincial grand officers often rise from rank to rank, as they do in private lodges, thus reducing the total number of grand

officers. All these appointments are absolutely in the sole gift of the provincial grand master (who, however, generally relies on his deputy to give him advice in his selection), except the provincial grand treasurer and the provincial grand tyler, who are elected by ballot of the members of provincial grand lodge.

Such a thing as a provincial grand master without a local provincial grand lodge does not exist, and in virtue of alterations made in our constitutions a little while back, should the number of lodges in a province or district decrease to less than three, the provincial grand lodge ceases to exist, as does the provincial grand master also, and the remaining lodges revert to the immediate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.

By the way, there is no provincial grand lodge for London. All lodges meeting within ten miles of Freemason's Hall are considered in the London district, and depend direct from the grand lodge, without intermediate provincial grand lodges.

In discussing the Mexican question heretofore with Brother DRUMMOND, he has scouted our claim that no body founded on dissent from the original plan of Masonry could create lodges capable of organizing a grand lodge recognizable as lawful by the Free and Accepted Masonry of the charges of a Freemason, insisting that Masonic usage was against us, inasmuch as that Masons made in Scottish Rite lodges—bodies whose congenital illegitimacy we maintained because they were the creatures of such dissent—had been so universally recognized that the contrary doctrine was only first suggested about twenty-five years ago by Past Grand Master THEODORE T. GURNEY, of this jurisdiction. We called his attention to the fact that it was involved in the Mississippi-Louisiana imbroglio of forty years ago, whose history, indeed, he had cited to prove that the case had long been foreclosed against us, but he now holds that the question of rites was not involved in that foreclosure. He says:

In questioning our statement, that the late Brother Gurney was the author of the doctrine for which he contends, he calls attention to the fact that in Louisiana during the controversy there, the regularity of the Masons of one body was denied, *but there is not a tittle of evidence, so far as we have ever seen, that it was on the ground of rites.*

The following may not be *evidence*, but it is a part of what was offered as *testimony*, going to show that the settlement of that controversy was adverse to our contention that those receiving the symbolic degrees on Scottish Rite lodges were irregular and clandestine.

“The project of forming lodges in Louisiana was defeated for the time, but in 1847 it was carried, and the Grand Lodge of Mississippi chartered lodges there. The alleged reason was that the Masons of the French and Scotch Rites were not regular.” (*Drummond's Report to G. L. of Maine, re Grand Lodge of Spain, 1881. See Ill. Proc., 1897, app. p. 141.*)



**Michigan.**—Grand Master BRADLEY (approved decision).

(3) Question.—Mr. N., a one-armed man, claims to have received the three degrees in Masonry in Mexico, and has been regularly dimitted, and desires to send in his application for membership in our lodge, and in the meantime visit with us. Is he a legal Mason, and can we accept his dimit?

Answer.—The Grand Lodge of Michigan has not recognized any of the different Masonic bodies of Mexico; therefore, you cannot accept his dimit or allow him to visit your lodge.

Past Grand Master HUGH McCURDY (reporting on request of the gran dieta for recognition):

That there are two grand lodges in Mexico, each striving for the supremacy, and bitterly opposed to each other; and besides this the condition of Masonry is seriously disturbed. Your committee not being in possession of sufficient facts to enable it to give grand lodge intelligent and reliable information upon which to act, asks for further time.

The report was adopted and the matter left in the hands of the committee.

**Minnesota.**—Bro. IRVING TODD (reviewing New York):

The grand master states that "the president of our sister republic is also the grand master of Masons in Mexico." This is a palpable error. There is no such office in Mexico, although there are plenty of grand masters, grand commanders, and other ostensible rulers of the Craft. General Porfirio Diaz was named as the first grand master of the gran dieta, but he did not attend its meetings, and probably never discharged any of the duties other than the signing of a few charters and diplomas, and these most likely in blank. The charter of Toltec Lodge bears his signature. It is understood that he resigned in 1895, at least he was not at the head of the gran dieta during our visit to the City of Mexico in February, 1897, and E. G. Canton, grand secretary, seemed to be the whole thing so far as that alleged grand body is concerned. We were not there with a brass band, however, but simply as a private, consequently no attempt was made to form his acquaintance.

**Missouri.**—Past Grand Master VINCIL (reviewing Delaware):

As a writer on correspondence, he is very chary respecting the *status* of the "Gran Dieta" of Mexico. I am pleased to quote his declaration that "all the lodges now existing in Mexico are derived from the supreme council of the A. & A. S. R., and should not be recognized as the lawful basis for a legitimate grand lodge." He entertains the correct view of the subject, and occupies ground in harmony with my own position—that the "Gran Dieta" is a grand body of grand lodges, and, in other words, a supreme grand governing institution. This I have condemned and will continue to reprobate, believing, as does Brother Jackson, that such anomalous thing in Freemasonry is foreign to all the established precedents in the history of the past. He concluded his view of the subject by declaring the "Gran Dieta" and Masonry of Mexico unworthy of recognition by legitimate grand lodges, to which I say, Amen!

And reviewing the District of Columbia:

I have made and reiterated the statement that recognition of a grand body in Mexico, that holds in subordination to itself independent grand lodges, is a clear and unequivocal surrender of the doctrine so long held among American grand lodges, as against a supreme governing body.

**Montana.**—Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES (reviewing Delaware):

Brother Jackson finds something good to say of most every volume that he encounters, but can't find anything good to say of Mexican Masonry. His information has evidently come through Chismatic channels. Among people recently emancipated from the intolerant rule of a bigoted and degenerate priesthood there is naturally a tendency to discard the sacred writings, as if they must contain some authority for the perversion of its teachings. But that time has passed under the emancipating and elevating rule of Diaz, and the Bible has been restored to the altars of all lodges holding under the gran dieta, and we would remind Brother Jackson that the Grand Lodge of England, like the gran dieta, has provincial lodges under it.

Reviewing Illinois:

Our recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico is attributed somewhat to missionary zeal. Possibly there is a grain of truth in this suggestion, for we are free to confess that in the pending contest for Masonic hegemony, we are not as indifferent as the old man whose wife was engaged in a deadly fight with a bear. We prefer the success of those seeking to unify the Mexican system with our own, and the one with which most of the American residents in Mexico are identified. Of course, we could not affiliate with those who removed the Bible from the altar, for we believe the fundamental idea and design of Masonry was to preserve the worship of the Great Architect of the universe, and that the recognition of the Fatherhood of God is essential to the correlative idea of the brotherhood of man. But we have always had some charity for those in bigoted Catholic countries where the degenerate church has claimed a monopoly of the use and interpretation of the Bible. But the gran dieta has placed itself right concerning the great light, and also for that "horrible offence" of chartering women's lodges. We have always thought it a proof of the great antiquity of Masonry that women are excluded. It is our misfortune more than that of woman that this is so. The reason of the exclusion is no doubt because Masonry began as an operative art rather than a speculative science. The Order of the Eastern Star, though no part of Masonry, seems well adapted to secure woman's cooperation in the most important of all Masonic work—charity. As to the objection that the gran dieta is one controlling body for all the states of Mexico, it signifies little. The grand chapters in the United States are so united, and so are the German grand lodges, and the attempt was once made by some of the foremost Masons in this country to establish a general grand lodge. There certainly is nothing in the principles or obligations that would prohibit such a larger union.

Reviewing Iowa:

We differ most seriously over the propriety of recognizing the Gran Dieta of Mexico, which is not a matter, in our opinion, over

which one need to get excited. Perhaps we have counselled too much with our hopes, and we rather think our brother has counselled more with his doubts and fears. We are anxious to have good Masonic relations with our neighbors to the south as we have with those north of us. We certainly have derived our information from different sources. Chism may be a paragon of veracity, though we have seen little reason to think so. The gran dieta may have erred from the true faith, according to our standard, and some officials may have prevaricated about it. We believe they are all right now, and that the gran dieta has manifested a spirit that merits and inspires confidence. Some of our brethren in whom we have reliance have gone there and found open-hearted welcome. It is not an unpardonable sin that they have conferred Masonic degrees on women. We never thought it necessary—they are good enough as they are. Those who have been accustomed to seeing and hearing the reading and interpretation of the Bible claimed as a monopoly by a degenerate church and debased priesthood, have at least some excuse for rejecting it as the great light of Masonry. But enough! *Nous verrons!*

Under Kansas BROTHER HEDGES says we seem to have Scottish Rite on the brain, but, happily, he thinks we will recover, "and yet acknowledge that there is corn in Egypt," which leads us to remark, for information, that the particular tares with which whatever there is of Masonry in Egypt has got itself entangled, is not the Scottish Rite, but the Rite of Memphis, the same with which the Massachusetts Scotch Ritters of our clan (northern jurisdiction) masked their batteries when they opened, on grand lodge territory, the Cerneau War.

BROTHER HEDGES seems to feel compelled to suggest excuses for if he cannot excuse the banishment of the Bible by the lodges under the Mexican grand diet, at all events it does not, we judge, appear so sinful as the same offence on the part of Peru, although his extenuation is along the same line with the reason assigned by CHRISTIAN DAM in the Peru incident. Of course we cannot wonder that to a man of his native gallantry, living in Montana where women are relatively scarce, the "making" of women should seem a small thing to make a fuss about. Like the girl's baby, it was "such a little thing!"

**Nevada.**—Grand Master LACKEY reported a decision that a Mason from Mexico had the right to visit lodges in Nevada "if hailing from a lodge working under charter from the gran dieta of Mexico," in advance of the following recommendation and favorable action thereon:

The Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, by edict, has discontinued the issuance of charters for women lodges, and prohibited the making of women Masons by the lodges of its obedience, under penalty of irregularity, and has replaced on their altars the Bible—the great light of Freemasonry. I therefore recommend that this grand lodge recognize the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico as the governing body of Freemasonry in that republic, and that an interchange of representatives be had therewith.

The approval of the decision came after recognition of the grand diet, so we cannot be *quite* sure whether the grand lodge, as well as the grand master, disputes the Michigan decision that the privilege of visitation must wait on recognition.

**New Hampshire.**—Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT, reviewing Missouri:

Brother Vincil is still averse to recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, going specially over the subject in his review of Iowa. In reply to ourselves he again returns briefly to the discussion, suggesting truly that we do not agree with him "respecting the objectionableness of the supreme authority exercised by the gran dieta over grand lodges in the republic of Mexico." He is right in his feeling of assurance that we do not favor the existence of a general grand lodge in the United States. Our objection is not based on any idea that the adoption of such an organization would be any necessary departure from the principles of the Masonic institution. It is from views of policy, and not of principle, that we are unwilling to see such an organization of Masonry in the United States. It does not follow, as we conceive, that it might not, under conditions existing elsewhere, afford the most successful and best means of governing the Craft. We think it wholly a matter of choice with the membership of the fraternity, whether they will organize themselves under independent grand lodges in the several states, or under a system of grand lodges united under a supreme governing body over the whole. We think the one system just as legitimate as the other, and that Mexican Masons having seen fit to adopt for themselves the latter system furnishes to our minds no objection whatever to their recognition by grand lodges of the United States. If, indeed, it is true that the grand lodges of the republic are not, as is claimed, united in acknowledging the supremacy of the gran dieta, and that it does not in fact possess the supremacy it claims, that may be a valid objection to its recognition. But that is a question of fact to be ascertained by the evidence. While this question remains in doubt, it may be most judicious for grand lodges in the United States to postpone action. We are free to say for ourselves, that we think it the duty of American Masons to encourage, rather than turn the cold shoulder toward all legitimate efforts to restore Masonry in our sister republic to such organized conditions and legitimacy of practice as will justify their recognition by Masons of other nationalities. When their irregularities, if still existing, shall be fully abandoned, that they have once existed will to our thinking be no objection to such recognition, and we shall hope to see it speedily take place.

Under Illinois and again under Minnesota he expresses the opinion those who oppose recognition are likely to be, though not very rapidly but certainly, left by the tending current of thought.

**North Carolina.**—Bro. JOHN A. COLLINS (reviewing Iowa):

The reporter was and is in accord with Brother COXE as to the status of the gran dieta as a Masonic body, but if there had been any doubts heretofore Brother Coxe's conclusion would have dissipated them.

**New South Wales.**—R. W. Bro. J. B. TRIVETT, in an exhaustive but remarkably condensed and clear special report from the commit-

tee on foreign correspondence, which reflects an immense amount of labor, gives a brief tableau of Mexican Masonry from 1807 down to the organization of the grand diet. He says:

The information as to origin thus far quoted is collected from documents supplied by supporters of the movement for recognition. On the other side we have extracts from Richard Chism, at one time Master of Toltec Lodge, City of Mexico (formed by the Grand Lodge of Missouri).

In a circular letter, written on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico to the grand lodges of America in January, 1897, Chism traverses the position of the gran dieta at great length. We learn from his letter that there are twenty seven states, one federal district, and two territories in the Republic of Mexico; that each has a grand lodge of its own, and one of his opponents shows that only four grand lodges out of the number acknowledge the gran dieta.

In a further letter, entitled "More Light on Mexican Masonry," written in June, 1897, Chism discusses a pamphlet by Parsons, W. M. of Lodge Toltec, printed in the *Boletin Masonico*, the organ of the gran dieta. From this letter we learn that in December, 1894, Brother Canton, grand secretary, wrote an official letter to the grand master of Texas, quoting the strength of the gran dieta at seventeen grand lodges, with 225 blue lodges, and the *Boletin* itself, in November, 1896, officially returns the strength at four grand lodges, with 112 blue lodges; in other words a loss of seventyfive per cent of grand lodges, and fifty per cent of blue lodges in less than two years. Canton, himself, [*Boletin*, Ap. '97, p. 305] admits that of 225 reported in 1894, as many as 190 had been suspended because not working, but still remained upon the list. Misrepresentation is apparently one of the fine arts in Mexico.

2nd. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the gran dieta is a regularly constituted body, *with full governing control of a substantial character*, is it a body worthy of recognition?

\* \* \* \* \*

It has been stated by opponents, and admitted by the warmest defenders of the gran dieta, that the Bible, one of the great lights of Masonry, was never used in the lodges—the book of constitutions being substituted for it: that the obligations were taken on honor only, in standing posture, no penalties being insisted upon; and (what seems incredible to British Freemasons) that women were initiated and women-lodges formed. Brother Parvin, of Iowa, then states that in a code of statutes, passed in 1895 (and, it should be noted, only after attention had been conspicuously directed to these grossly un-Masonic practices), the introduction of females had been forbidden, and the Bible adopted for use in lieu of the B. C. Whereupon we find that Brother Chism asserts as facts that the half-yearly sessions, prescribed by the B. C., had been omitted for a period of eighteen months, notwithstanding that during such period statutes and decrees were promulgated, several being of a nature that required the endorsement of a full general assembly of the Craft: that, during the five years of its existence (1890-5), no annual reports of proceedings, nor balance sheets, had been issued, as required by the constitution; also, that President Diaz had formally resigned his position as grand mas-

ter: had, with his two grand wardens, recommended the dissolution of the grand dieta; and had accepted the honorary grand mastership of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico—the chief protesting body against the claims of the gran dieta.

The supporters of the gran dieta brand their arch-opponent, Chism, as a liar in set terms; but it must be confessed, without necessarily endorsing all his partisan statements, that his vindication of his position has very much of circumstantiality to recommend it: whilst little (and that little very weak) serious attempt at refutation has been made.

To sum up, I am of the opinion that your board will act wisely in refraining from the recognition of the gran dieta, as a sovereign Masonic body, until it shall have demonstrated, beyond a doubt, the righteousness of its claim to be regarded as the administrator of Craft Masonry in all its pristine purity and power in Mexico.

It is unquestionable that from the corrupting influences of local politics and sectarianism have sprung base developments in Craft workings, confessed even by the apologists of the grand dieta; that the strength of its organization (speaking mildly) is of a doubtful character; that, judging from Mexican history throughout, Masonic growth has always been of an ephemeral nature; and, lastly, there are other Masonic governing bodies strongly urging their claims as against those of the gran dieta.

I might be allowed briefly to refer to the fact that the grand dieta has been recognized by some of the American grand lodges. In order to explain this feature of the subject, it should be observed that there are internal influences at work which have largely conduced to such recognition. The matter has been made to turn very much on the point as to the legitimacy of the jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite—a body holding considerable sway in American Masonic polity, having control of the higher degrees from the fourth to the thirty-third, and working independently of any territorial grand lodge.

The report was adopted.

**New York.**—Bro. EMIL FRENKEL, (reviewer of foreign grand bodies, in his notice of the Gran Dieta Symbolica):

The fact that the Grand Dieta Symbolica of Mexico has been recognized, after a thorough investigation by the German Grand Lodge Union, as an independent grand lodge, proves that the work done by the Mexican Masons is second to none, and we trust that the ties of friendship and fraternal regard existing between their jurisdiction and our own will continue to grow closer as the years pass by.

One wonders whether the "thorough investigation" was thorough according to the German standard, or according to the New York standard, which was so easily satisfied that recognition was accorded to the Mexican hybrid when it was still running what Grand Master SUTHERLAND would call a "godless temple," and chartering women's lodges.

**Ohio.**—M. W. Brother CUNNINGHAM (in his conclusion):

The writer intended to submit a further report in relation to Mexican Freemasonry, but circumstances have prevented; although his favorable views of La Grand Dieta Symbolica of Mexico are unchanged, and he believes that that grand body is honestly striving to place itself on a strictly Masonic footing, yet he can not see the necessity for any haste whatever in its formal recognition by this grand lodge, and therefore, as yet, submits no recommendation in that direction.

**Oregon.**—M. W. BROTHER CLOW (reviewing Illinois):

Brother Robbins' opposition to the recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico has lost nothing of its former vigor. The process of disintegration going on in that body in consequence of its un-Masonic origin and practices is simply what was to be expected. Heretofore, in the absence of a formal application for recognition by our grand lodge, we have avoided a discussion of the merits or demerits of the gran dieta, and, now that its dissolution is only a question of a very short time, if it has not actually taken place, we see no reason to enter the field.

Reviewing Iowa:

In this last effort Brother Parvin states positively that in 1895 the gran dieta enacted a law prohibiting the making of women Masons, revoking the charters of women lodges, denying the right of visitation to women Masons, and restoring the great light to its proper place in all lodges.

From the very best information we have been able to obtain, owing to the peculiar conditions of the people and their environments, Masonry in Mexico is in a state of confusion: rebellion against constituted authority is characteristic of the people, and we are left in the dark as to whether an attempt has been made to enforce the legislation cited by Brother Parvin, or, if attempted, with what success. The fact that such legislation on the part of the gran dieta was deemed necessary in order to bring it within proper Masonic standards is a confession of judgment, and until reliable evidence is produced that the reforms contemplated have been enforced and cheerfully acquiesced in, we shall make no mistake by withholding recognition.

Reviewing Virginia:

Although the Gran Dieta of Mexico has not asked formal recognition at the hands of the Grand Lodge of Virginia yet, he thinks "it would be a graceful and neighborly act on our part to tender recognition, if they are found worthy, without waiting to be asked to do so." Unsolicited recognition is a feature of gran dieta business new to us, though it may be in line with the action of some other grand lodges on this question, and the candor of Grand Master Courtney may have let the Mexican "cat out of the bag" and exposed the method of the whole dieta recognition business. We don't see how an investigation of worthiness can be instituted until formal application for recognition is made.

And, in his concluding survey:

The discussion touching the Gran Dieta of Mexico has not tended to improve the chances of that body for general recognition. In fact, the increasing knowledge of its parentage and unlawful practices affords sufficient grounds for withholding recognition, and a large majority of American grand lodges seem content to await developments rather than volunteer recognition of a body whose parentage is more than doubtful.

**Quebec.**—Bro. WILL H. WHYTE:

It seems to us that the grand dieta is not quite supreme in Mexican Masonry, nor yet a very stable organization, and its collapse would not surprise us any more than the common occurrence of revolution in the many South American latin nations. We do not say that this will occur, but we are skeptical and are suspicious that it is not organized on a very solid basis, nor does it seem to possess supreme authority over all the fraternity in the Republic, and recommend to our own jurisdiction that it would be wise to make haste slowly.

**South Carolina.**—R. W. Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY (reviewing Iowa and noting the recognition of the gran dieta):

We have not space to discuss this action of our Iowa brethren, but we are earnestly of opinion that it is a mistake. Mexican Masonry, even from the most favorable standpoint as shown in the above address, is not Masonry as understood by us. Quite a number of the so-called lodges which were under the jurisdiction of the gran dieta, have dissolved connection with it and are fighting it because it has yielded to Brother Parvin and others and has re-established the bible on its altars and has forbidden the making of women Masons. We had better wait and see the result of that contest.

Reviewing New York and the spectacular performance of the grand master of that jurisdiction, wherein the latter figured as bearer of dispatches from "the grand master of Masons in Mexico" (whom he erroneously supposed to be President DIAZ, but who was probably one LEVI,) and President MCKINLEY, making known the sorrow of Mexico over the destruction of the battleship Maine, he says:

Some idiot writing in the European press, has said that the war with Spain was brought on by the Masons. That is the baldest nonsense, but it is certain that the "gran dieta" and "the grand master of Masons of Mexico," were quick to seize upon the Cuban question to further their own ends.

And reviewing Utah:

The committee on correspondence was given further time to prepare a report on Mexican Masonry, the same to be published with the general report on correspondence. We find the report at the end of the general report and it is about the best and most concise statement of the very much mixed matter, that we have seen. It is of course by that Masonic scholar and jurist, Bro. Christopher Diehl,



and we recommend its perusal to any one interested in the question. Brother Diehl's conclusion is that the gran dieta must wait a time with patience, before it can be properly recognized by the grand lodges of the United States, and we heartily agree with him.

**Tennessee.**—Grand Master BUMPAS said: "Several jurisdictions have recognized the Dieta Symbolica of Mexico as the rightful possessor of the true work. We would be glad to see fraternal relations established with our sister republic," anent which the committee on jurisprudence say with the concurrence of the grand lodge: "Having considered the suggestion of the grand master in reference to the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, your committee is not in possession of such facts as would justify a recommendation on that subject."

M. W. Brother Morgan (reviewing South Dakota):

In commenting upon the action of the Grand Lodge of Iowa in recognizing the Gran Dieta of Mexico, Brother Blatt says: "There has nothing come to our knowledge of any benefit accrued to Masonry, in Mexico, by the recognition of the 'dieta' by the grand lodge. Iowa included." Nor has any benefit come to Masonry in the United States from it, that we can see.

**Texas.**—M. W. Brother MATTHEWS (reviewing Missouri):

We, Brother Vincil, want no general grand lodge in the United States, and would, to the end, oppose the going into the formation of such a body by the Grand Lodge of Texas. But we have no more objection to such an arrangement in Mexico, if it suits the Craft there, than we have to such an arrangement in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and so would as soon recognize the one as the other if it turned upon that question. The arrangement, in the four jurisdictions, is very similar; the difference is only in name. In each there is a (supreme) grand lodge with constituent grand lodges, in the former called "district grand lodges," in the latter simply "grand lodges." The rose, "my brother," will continue to smell just as sweet, even if you call it a "Jimson weed."

**Utah.**—Grand Secretary CHRISTOPHER DIEHL (reviewing Iowa):

Brother Coxe has not yet changed his mind concerning the Gran Dieta of Mexico, and never will. Besides making women Masons and excluding the bible from the altars of its lodges, it has violated a universal Masonic law by publishing in full the ritual of the three degrees and sent it forth with official sanction. We should think that was enough to withhold its recognition by any grand lodge.

**Vermont.**—M. W. Brother PERKINS, reviewing Iowa:

In these days of charges and counter-charges by Chism and the representatives of the gran dieta, wouldn't "armed intervention" do more to clear the vitiated atmosphere surrounding Mexican Masonry than declarations of recognition of the gran dieta? We have some-

times thought so, but whether or no, we concur with Brother C., that nothing can be gained by haste, or harmed by judicious delay.

**Virginia.**—Bro. J. W. EGGLESTON (reviewing Colorado):

This seems to be for this year the one burning question and needs free and fearless discussion. Let it be clearly understood that nothing in this report is intended to wound or even criticise those of our brethren who belong to the numerically higher bodies of the Scottish Rite, for many of them are among our most loyal and devoted Masons, and are men who would not knowingly do wrong.

But to debate this question as it demands they must be considered as having nothing to do with the matter, just as the grand lodges officially ignore such bodies in the York Rite.

The first question is how can we recognize a body which does not claim to be what we are, but something else? What is Scottish Rite (in the symbolic degrees)? The question was a few days ago asked one of Virginia's thirty-third degree men if the first three degrees of Scottish Rite were essentially the same as ours, and he answered, that they were not. Now what do we recognize if we accept Mexico? If the gran dieta is composed of the same men who, up to a recent period when they began to wish for recognition, initiated women, the question arises, have they been since obligated as we are? If not, how can we even debate the matter? They could not have been so obligated originally, or they would never have been guilty of what would *expel any Mason in America!* This ought to be sufficient for us. They are some other body than Masons as we know Masonry, and are no more entitled to Masonic recognition than the Knights of Pythias or the Odd Fellows, two noble orders, but not York Masons. Again, they are largely Catholics, and as such under the orders of their great head, whom they consider infallible and all but divine, to ostracise and contend with Masons everywhere, individually and collectively, in every relation of life. (See the bull to the Anti-Masonic congress held last year at Trent, Austria.) If those of them who remain Catholics disregard the orders of the pope in this matter they are renegades, and we surely cannot expect renegades to be faithful Masons.

Again, if they were able to show that their Scottish Rite essentials and obligations were the same as ours, and could satisfactorily explain the woman business and their former failure to acknowledge the greatest of our great lights, what are we asked to recognize? Not a grand lodge, for it is said to be nothing but a dieta, or in English a diet, composed of *representatives* of grand lodges.

The Grand Lodge of England does, it is true, wield the powers of an appellate court over provincial grand lodges, but when they become strong enough and request it, their independence is recognized as in the case of New Zealand. This is no parallel to the position of a grand orient, but is purely a geographical regulation and a good one.

Now, pulling down without building up is a poor business, and to stop at a negative would be childish. We do owe something to Mexico,

and something should be done. How would it answer to consider the territory unoccupied, as it is from any proper standpoint, charter lodges there of our own kind and let them form *real* grand lodges for us to recognize without need for apology and with no fear of future disruption of our institution? The members of lodges composing the gran dieta can be initiated, passed, and raised in their lodges and then be properly recognized.

Narrating the recognition of the gran dieta by Nevada, Brother EGGLESTON says:

The grand master recommends the recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, and gives as his reason under a "therefore," that said gran dieta has, by edict, "discontinued the issuance of charters for women lodges, and prohibited the making of women Masons by the lodges of its obedience under penalty of *irregularity*, and has *replaced* on their altars the Bible—the great light of Freemasonry." [Italics ours.]

Suppose a burglar should, after looting private houses and breaking up several banks, conclude to claim pardon and immunity from punishment, would the mere fact that he had "ceased from burglar-ing" be a sufficient claim on which to say that "therefore" we recommend his recognition as an honest man?

The grand master's recommendation was carried out by the formal recognition of a body which has disturbed whatever of secrets the three symbolic degrees, under the Scottish Rite may contain, to large numbers of women, thus destroying all secrecy in Mexico forever as a body of sovereign rulers of all Masonic matters in Mexico.

#### **West Virginia.**—Past Grand Master ATKINSON:

Mexican Masonry is still a very live factor in the fraternity. It is, however, getting in better shape. The gran dieta simbólica, which knocked at our doors for recognition, has purged itself, we are told, of its most objectionable drawbacks, to-wit: making Masons out of women, and ignoring "the great light in Masonry;" and if it makes good its pledges, it bids fair to gain recognition by our United States grand lodges. It is true that its grand orient origin is objectionable, but we have too many precedents in the United States of recognition of such composite bodies, to allow us to turn it down for that reason. It is claimed, however, that a number of Masonic bodies that formerly paid allegiance to it, have withdrawn, and that it is thereby on the decline. Whether this is true or false remains to be seen; as also the fulfillment of its pledges to restore the holy Bible to its altars, and call in its charter for female lodges. My own judgment is that we should move cautiously in the way of recognition, until we have more satisfactory developments along all these lines.

#### Reviewing Illinois:

M W. Brother Robbins has for years been the leader of the opposing faction to the recognition of the gran dieta. I stood squarely with him until it was announced that said grand body had purged itself of certain objectionable features, to-wit: the calling in of charters to female lodges and the restoration of the bible to its altars.

When it did this, I stated that I thought our American grand bodies should be willing to look upon it with favor. At the same time I stated that inasmuch as American Masonry had, on a number of occasions, recognized the legitimacy of Masonic bodies of grand orient origin, therefore it would hardly be consistent for to turn down the *dieta* on that account. But my learned brother seems to think that such conclusion is not well taken, for the reason that if its origin was not legitimate or regular, it can never be made regular. As a matter of course such reason is logical, but bodies of composite origin have been so often recognized in this country, it would hardly be just to draw that particular line upon the *gran dieta*. If it makes good its recent pledges, I shall cheerfully recommend its recognition by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

**Wisconsin.**—Past Grand Master ALDRO JENKS:

On the subject of Mexican Masonry, we see no reason for adding to or modifying what we had to say a year ago. The situation has not materially changed. The general disposition of American grand lodges is to withhold recognition from this alleged Masonic grand lodge and permit them to prove the sincerity of their reforms before extending to them a fraternal welcome. A year ago we asked and obtained further time to consider the request of the Grand Orient of Belgium for an interchange of grand representatives. After having given the subject such thought and investigation as we are capable of, we do not feel warranted in recommending this grand lodge to extend recognition as requested. The Grand Orient of Belgium owes its existence, not to the action of regularly constituted lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry, but to a decree or compact entered into by it with the supreme council of the A.A. Scottish Rite. The experiences of the past with grand orients deriving their existence from Scottish Rite parentage, have not been of such a character as to make us desirous to enter into fraternal relations with others of the same ancestry. As the Scottish Rite originated within the present century, we consider that its pretensions to control the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry (a contention not indulged in by that body in the United States) is a pure assumption, and that symbolic lodges existing by virtue of charters derived from this source, are necessarily clandestine, and, therefore, cannot be recognized by grand lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry.

We have taken the whole paragraph, because what he has to say of the genesis of the lodges entering into the Grand Orient of Belgium applies with equal force to the lodges under the *gran dieta*, and indeed to all the lodges now existing in Mexico, for aught we know. We think they are all either mediately or immediately derived from Scottish Rite supreme councils, and, therefore, not to be recognized by Masons of lawful origin.

We think no one can go over the ground covered by our symposium on this topic without being impressed with the idea that in Mexico, at least, the *Gran Dieta Symbolica* is regarded as being on its last legs. The activity of rival bodies claiming to be governing bodies in Symbolic Masonry, the adhesion of the former grand master of the *gran dieta* to a seceding and expelled body, and, what is more sig-

nificant, the recent "treaty" entered into by the Supreme Council of Mexico and the grand lodge having its seat at Vera Cruz—a confession, it seems to us, on the part of the former that the project to give the lodges it had created a recognizable status abroad by uniting them all, directly or indirectly, under one diet, has been a failure—all indicate the general anxiety to make other arrangements.

Circumstances established by reliable witnesses are often better evidence than alleged observed facts from the mouths of others, and it is to be hoped that in this instance circumstances really indicate what they seem to and will not prove as disappointing as everything claiming to be veracious written history originating among Mexican Masons—so-called.

It is a consummation devoutly to be wished that the unlineal, unsavory and uncanny aggregation known as the Gran Dieta Symbolica, which has queered the perceptions if not the consciences of so many American Masons and made them the apologists if not defenders of practices which on the part of a body of known lawful Masons would by common consent place it at once without the pale of the Fraternity, should speedily pass into oblivion.

Still, with its passing the evils which its existence have uncovered rather than created will not be cured. They came to its lodges as a heritage from their former parentage, attracting the attention of the outside world only when the governing body which tolerated or cultivated them attempted by duress to so consolidate its power as to present itself to the grand lodges of the world as a supreme governing authority in symbolic Masonry. The attempt of the grand diet to demonstrate the exclusiveness of its jurisdiction by coercing unwilling lodges, brought about the disclosures which wrought its ruin.

The explosion did much more than this. It demonstrated to the world that in the alleged Masonry of countries where the grand lodge system does not prevail, the men (and women) made in lodges not of grand lodge parentage fail of being lawful Masons in something more than a technical sense: that not only are they clandestine when tried by the law which governs the relations of the lodge to the grand lodge—the only governing body known to the original plan—but that they are free from the constraint of those landmarks which are rooted in the unwritten law, without which the possession of the individual cannot be identified as Masonry no matter under what rite he has received it.

The passing of the gran dieta, therefore, will still leave the Masons of the United States confronted with dangers that will require their constant watchfulness, because so long as American Masons have relatives and friends engaged in business in Mexico—and the

number will increase from year to year—who for any reasons, business or social, have entangled themselves with the alleged Masonry of that republic, so long will they have advocates on this side of the boundary who will endeavor to give that variegated sodality a recognizable status.

We see no real remedy for this danger but to adopt the suggestions of Brother RUCKLE, of Indiana, and Brother EGGLESTON, of Virginia—hinted at also by Brother PERKINS, of Vermont—to regard the republic as open territory, Masonically, as Brother EGGLESTON correctly says it is “from any proper standpoint”—for the rival grand lodges there existing, and their constituents are all either derived from, or have merged themselves in those representatives of dissent, the supreme councils and the system they administer. No other suggestion has so far been made which promises to give the faction torn jurisdiction on the other side of our southern boundary a “Masonry” which can be recognized by many adherents of the original plan without doing violence to their consciences.

### FORM OF REPORT.

This is our second topical report, and by this time the criticisms as to its form, of those who have reviewed the first have come in. They are of interest to all readers, but most interesting, of course, to those who are obliged to settle for themselves what form they will adopt.

#### **Alabama.**—Brother TITCOMB:

We must be permitted to congratulate Brother Robbins on his success in making up a topical report. It is a splendid piece of work.

While disclaiming any attempt at review, we cannot refrain from taking, at a respectful distance, a “snap-shot” (so to speak) at one or two topics discussed.

#### **District of Columbia.**—Brother SINGLETON:

The abuses of all these privileges, so often repeated by the lodges, caused the grand lodges to add to the constitutions the restrictions which at present exist in every grand lodge jurisdiction in the United States. The records of *all* of our old lodges in the District of Columbia show precisely the same state of matters referred to in the above extract from Potomac Lodge No. 5.

#### **Indiana.**—Brother RUCKLE:

Correspondents of other grand bodies have diverged from this plan by preparing a review by topics, taking up under particular subject-heads instead of the headings of grand jurisdictions the matters thought to be of such importance as to deserve special mention. This bringing together for comparison the opinions of grand masters, chairmen of committees and writers of correspondence reports, as a rule makes a very interesting review, but suppresses to a great ex-

tent any account of the legislation in each grand lodge, which, in our opinion, is the vital object of the review.

**Iowa.**—Brother COXE:

The report on correspondence, from the pen of Brother Robbins, is, as regards its form, a new departure for this jurisdiction. At the earnest request of the grand master, the topical method was pursued. That it is well done, needs no affirmation to those who are at all acquainted with this distinguished brother's previous work. That it is an improvement on the former plan, we are not prepared to concede. There are some confessed advantages; there are equally manifest losses. We are especially pleased with another new feature, viz: an exhaustive index, which makes immediately available the abundant material here collated. We were, so far as we know, the first to furnish an index to a report; Brother Robbins has surpassed us in the fullness of his index, in which we note but one flaw; the topics under each initial letter are not accurately arranged according to the second, third, or following letters. But why mention so slight a defect? Because the amber is so clear that this fly is all the more conspicuous by contrast.

**Kansas.**—Brother POSTLETHWAITE:

The report of M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins on foreign correspondence, topical in arrangement, furnishing an able argument of his own, supported by the views of other Masonic writers on the various topics considered.

Under the head or "As Others See Us," our esteemed M.W. brother compliments our maiden effort, but thinks we were misled about twenty per cent as to his avoirdupois in the cursory view we took of him when visiting the Grand Lodge of Illinois. We may have erred in his physical weight, but in his mental, never. After reading this topical report, we are inclined to raise the estimate. The production will pass in Masonic writings as first-class, and redound to the good of Masonry.

It is ungracious to criticise so flattering a notice, but our brother will notice upon a more full examination of the quoted matter that in our last year's report, as in this, we have quoted both sides.

**Minnesota.**—Brother TODD says: "At the earnest solicitation of the grand master, Brother ROBBINS presented his report on correspondence in a topical form, in which he does not feel exactly at home."

Reviewing Kentucky, he says:

Bro. W.W. Clarke presented his report on foreign correspondence in topical form, an easy manner of filling up one hundred and fifty pages provided the pamphlets can be marked and sent direct to the printer. The old style is preferable in our way of thinking.

That is the plan we pursue with our printer. It looks easy, but we think one trial would modify our brother's views somewhat.

**New Jersey.**—Brother EDWARDS:

The correspondence report is a topical presentation. It is a departure from the usual plan, although used by others previously within limited confines, has some things about it that may be commended, scarcely likely to obtain among the guild as an adoption, wearisome as a compilation to general readers seeking knowledge with recreative variation of subject. Brother Robbins will pardon the feeling that the form appears as an accumulation of emasculations, and is reminding of that old standard, Chase's Digest—never read, but a good reference.

Quotations are introduced into the report from the address of Brother Fortmeyer and from the correspondence, and may be found under the several headings into which the Illinois report is divided. There appears a distinctive loss of consanguinity.

**New York.**—Brother ANTHONY:

M. W. Joseph Robbins, in the presentation of the report on correspondence (176 pp.), the present year, has adopted the topical form. If this is entirely satisfactory to our brother and the Craft of his jurisdiction, it is sufficient. Naturally our opinion doesn't count, but we will say it does not look familiar to us. The paper before us embraces a very complete and able presentation of all matters relative to the topics selected—strong, vigorous, and oftentimes aggressive.

**North Carolina.**—Brother COLLINS says: "He has adopted the exacting topical method of review, and this departure, while adding to his labor, has largely increased its usefulness to the Masonic student."

**Ohio.**—Brother CUNNINGHAM:

In this connection, in regard to reports on foreign correspondence, those that the general reader, perhaps, may regard as the most difficult are in reality the most easily written. This is especially the case in those topical reports in which the scissors play the most important part. The different styles of synoptical reports, and summaries of proceedings, it is needless to say, are not any more difficult because of the absence of quotations therein. The different methods vary the monotonous character of the reports, and either method may be made as difficult of preparation as their writer may elect.

**Oklahoma.**—Brother HUNT:

The report of the committee on foreign correspondence is as usual by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, and is a new departure from the excellence of Brother Robbins' reports, only in form. We see by the report of the grand secretary that Brother Robbins receives \$300 for writing this report. We are impressed with the fact that the mechanical part of writing the same alone is paid for, as the ability and research for such a report can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. It seems to us that some of our best writers are poorly paid for their work, and some very few (among whom the present writer stands conspicuous) should be paid to keep silent. We can't say that we admire the topical method of reviewing. While it has some marked advantages in not having to repeat one's comments upon the same



subject, for every journal one opens, and while we were a great admirer of our late Brother Fellows' reviews, we had a rather strong conviction that they were just a notch above old beginners.

**Oregon.**—BROTHER CLOW:

At the suggestion of Grand Master Cook he adopted the topical method followed by the late Brother Fellows, of Louisiana, and last year by Brother Upton, of Washington. We do not like the plan, and we don't believe Brother Robbins likes it himself. It is written in his usual style, but difficult to get at.

**Tennessee.**—BROTHER MORGAN:

Brother Joseph Robbins prepared the report on correspondence this year, consisting of 164 pages, on the "topical" plan. We like the report, but very much deprecate the plan. It not only doubles the work of the reviewer, but that of the reader. If you want to know about the brethren of a certain jurisdiction, you must find it, if you can, scattered all through the report, and then numerous topics are left undiscussed, or put under a head to which they are not much akin; or the topics are made so numerous that nothing is gained by the arrangement. Nevertheless, Brother Robbins' report is an excellent one, but hereafter we hope he will abandon the "topical" plan.

\* \* \* \* \*

He also notices Tennessee on page 46, on the subject of the Maine proposition as to rejected material; page 97, on the cipher ritual; page 97, the gran dieta of Mexico; non-affiliates, page 152. We are thus accorded more notice than many grand lodges, but it is all scattered about. We don't believe Brother Robbins likes the "topical" plan himself. He says he reluctantly undertook it at the earnest solicitation of the grand master.

Reviewing Kentucky, Brother MORGAN returns to the subject:

The report on correspondence is again by Bro. W. W. Clarke. It covers 141 pages, and we regret to say that we are disappointed in it. Not that it is not able, profound, learned, and well gotten up, but it on the "topical" plan, without any well-defined list of "topics;" "subjective," without dealing with near all the subjects—a review of all the other grand lodges without accomplishing that end; "objective," without attaining its objects. We can not tell what grand lodges are reviewed, because many of them are not mentioned.

One object of these correspondence reports is to enlighten the great army of Masons—the "rank and file"—who cannot attend grand lodges. They like to read and learn what the Masons of the world are doing, or many of them do. Put in this form, they have to wade through a misty maze of learning, and when they get through, know but little about where it came from or what of it "anyhow;" thus they lose interest, and will not read the reports at all.

We do not intend this criticism as personal or harsh, as to Brother Clarke. His report is a good one of the kind. But our protest is against the system, because we know it is not what the masses of the brethren want, and does not meet our idea of giving us all what we want in a condensed, convenient form.

**Texas.**—Brother MATTHEWS:

Our brother, as he tells us, at the earnest solicitation of the grand master, departs from his usual manner of reviewing the volumes of proceedings in alphabetical order, and adopts the topical plan so long followed, and, so far as we are aware, originated by the lamented Past Grand Master Bro. J. Q. C. Fellows, of Louisiana. Such a report we have always thought the most difficult to write, and as by experience we know, is much the most difficult to review. In fact, we cannot, with any degree of satisfaction to ourself, do so.

**Utah.**—Brother DIEHL refers to the form of the report and says: "It was hard labor, but he performed it well. His topics refer to matters which have been on the surface of the sea during the year. \* \* \* The report is the best Brother ROBBINS ever wrote."

**West Virginia.**—Brother ATKINSON:

M. W. Joseph Robbins' annual review of grand lodges covers 164 printed pages. He has adopted the topical form, which in many respects is desirable, but on the whole is not as satisfactory as the old method.

**Wisconsin.**—Brother JENKS:

The veteran writer of the Correspondence Reports for Illinois, Bro. Joseph Robbins, in order to economize space, presents his report this year in a topical form. Like everything that emanates from Brother Robbins' pen, this report is replete with interest and instruction. We cannot, however, regard it as any improvement over the former method.

It will be seen that, so far as the correspondent's guild is concerned, the topical form of report is very generally disliked, and those who have discussed the subject have given reasons for that dislike which go beyond the mere question of the renewer's convenience, or partiality for another form. One of the strong reasons suggested is that the topical form of report does not give a picture of Masonry as reflected in the proceedings, and hence fails of the true end of a report on correspondence.

To our mind a stronger reason, but one closely akin to that, is that in dealing with most questions that are widely discussed, the reviewer is belated. In waiting until subjects have become of wide present interest, in order to reflect by his reflections the prevailing trend of opinion, he has lost his opportunity—as well as failed of a correspondent's real duty—to be in at the first, to discover the first outcroppings of revolutionary and destructive tendencies, or doctrines, and to raise the warning voice and endeavor to set the current of Masonic opinion, which may have been deflected by surrounding conditions or the alluring propositions of enthusiasts within, back into proper channels.

Compared with the loss of this, the most valuable service of the reviewer, the chief advantage of the topical report—the avoidance of repetition in discussion—is, in our judgment, of comparatively little moment.

### ARMY LODGES.

**California.**—Grand Master FLINT, in reporting his refusal of two applications for dispensations to form lodges among the soldiers enlisted from that state, says:

A careful examination of the reports of the various grand masters from 1861 to 1865 upon the so-called army lodges convinced me that for various reasons it would not be for the best interests of the Craft to grant dispensations of such a character, at least until the grand lodge had determined the manner and method by which such dispensations were to be granted.

Committee on jurisprudence (the grand lodge concurring):

We commend the discretion of the grand master in refusing to issue special dispensations for the organization of army lodges. An army lodge is an anomaly in Masonry. Its meetings are held at any place where the exigencies of the military service may cause a temporary encampment. If held in our own country, such meetings are necessarily an invasion of the jurisdiction of other regularly constituted lodges. During the clash of battle in our late civil war, it sometimes happened that army lodges, with their charters and records, were swept from existence, and the unfortunate members of such lodges were thus deprived of membership, without dimits or other records to show that they had received the degrees of Masonry in a regularly chartered Masonic lodge. We recommend that this grand lodge condemn, with unqualified disapprobation, every effort, from any source, to revive the pernicious practice of issuing dispensations for the organization of any lodges of such a character.

**Florida.**—Grand Master HILLIARD:

In July, 1898, I received a request from the members of Tampa, to grant them a dispensation to organize a military lodge. After giving the matter serious consideration, I deemed it for the best interest of Masonry in general, under the existing circumstances, to refuse this request.

Later on in the month, I received a letter from the grand master of Virginia, asking for concurrence in establishing a military lodge in this jurisdiction. I declined on the same grounds that I gave in my letter to the members of Tampa.

**Indiana.**—Grand Master JOHNSON:

Early in 1898 I received a request to issue a dispensation to establish a lodge among the Indiana soldiers then in camp in the south.

Whatever my own inclination may have been, it was on a question of right and power of the grand master. Our soldiers were in jurisdictions possessing grand lodges at peace with us, and I found no authority to grant dispensations for lodges outside of our own jurisdiction.

The constitution says: "During the recess of the grand lodge he may grant dispensations for the formation of lodges," but he can do this only when all of the forms prescribed and conditions precedent have been complied with. "No charter or dispensation (for a new lodge) shall be granted to any person or persons whomsoever residing out of the state of Indiana, if within the jurisdiction of any other constitutional grand lodge."

While this applies to persons residing out of the state, it certainly controls those residing in the state.

I am well aware that there were "Army Lodges" during the war of 1861-5, but I am not aware that they were established by virtue of any law. I am sure the history of those lodges is such that no thinking Mason would wish such history repeated. Rather would we agree with Past Grand Master Hacker, who said in 1865: "Had I my two years grand mastership to live over, and knowing what I now do, I do not think I would issue any dispensations whatever to organize lodges connected with the army."

The grand master possesses such powers as the grand lodge has prescribed. I refused to grant such dispensation.

On the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence, who say: "The committee is of the opinion that the grounds taken by the M.W. grand master are good, his argument sound and his refusal proper." his action was approved and confirmed.

**Iowa.**—Grand Master BOWEN:

I have received a communication signed by Bro. J. C. Loper, colonel commanding the Fifty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteers, then stationed at or near Manila, Philippine Islands, and fourteen other officers and men belonging to that regiment, all Master Masons in good standing, and all members of Masonic lodges under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge, asking a dispensation authorizing them to organize and open a Masonic lodge.

My first impulse on the receipt of this communication was to at once grant the request and send them the dispensation asked for, feeling that anything our "soldier boys" would ask ought to be granted without hesitation, and done cheerfully. A little reflection upon the subject, however, soon convinced me that there might be some question both as to the advisability and the legality of such a course. I determined, therefore, to avail myself of the privilege which I asked when accepting this position—that of consulting with other Masons whose good opinions I value very highly. According, I counseled either in person or by letter with several of my predecessor in office. The consensus of opinion, not quite unanimous, however, was that such a course would be neither legal, nor advisable if legal, and I became fully satisfied that such was the case, and I was, therefore, compelled to decline the request.

I cannot better express my reasons for arriving at this conclusion than to quote from, adopt, and make as my own the language used by one of your past grand masters, whose opinions I have learned to value very highly. He says:

"By reference to page 440 of Vol. III., of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for the year 1861, you will find that the question propounded by you with reference to the establishment of military lodges is not a new one in this state. The question at the session of the grand lodge for 1861 was before the grand lodge and by that body referred to the committee on Masonic jurisprudence, which made a report thereon as recorded on page 440 of Vol. III. as above cited.

"You will observe that the committee in that instance claimed authority for the grand lodge to establish such lodges, but reported against the advisability and expediency of so doing. For my own part, I do not believe that the grand lodge possesses any such authority as indicated by that report. Neither do I believe that you, as grand master, have any right or authority under the constitution and laws of this jurisdiction to issue a dispensation therefor. You will observe, by reference to section 3, of article III, of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, that it is provided: 'Its executive powers are such as will enable it to carry its legislation into complete effect, by the granting of dispensations or charters to establish and perpetuate lodges in the jurisdiction; the revocation or suspension thereof for just cause; the granting of dispensation for all purposes permitted by the constitution and laws of the jurisdiction, and the doing of other acts not forbidden by law and essential to the welfare of the Craft.' So that I think the power of the grand lodge is limited to this jurisdiction, and I cannot see where it would have any jurisdiction to establish a lodge or lodges in the Philippine Islands.

"By turning to section 2, of article ix, of the constitution, you will find the grand master's authority with reference to the granting of dispensations fully set out, with the limitation that he is subject to the provision of the laws of the grand lodge.

"I am no believer in what is commonly called the grand master's prerogative. In this modern day of Masonry I think his prerogatives are such as are given by the constitution and laws of his particular jurisdiction and no more.

"Aside from all this, however, I do not think it wise or expedient to authorize the formation of lodges of this character. They certainly can be productive of no good to the cause of Masonry in general, and I do not see how they can add to the benefit of any Mason in particular. For these reasons, were I grand master, I do not believe I would issue the dispensation prayed for."

So much of the report of the committee on address as recommended the approval of the grand master's action was carried to the committee on jurisprudence by the momentum of the action of the grand lodge in sending to that committee resolutions granting a charter to the same petitioners, on the heels of which action the report of the committee on address was presented.

The committee on jurisprudence reported against the resolution on legal grounds supplemented by such a strong showing of the inexpediency of the proposed action such as lack of time, scattered condition of the Iowa soldiers, sickness and disability of the chief

petitioner, and the like, that its defeat was inevitable and was accomplished.

**Maryland.**—Grand Master SHRYOCK reported having granted a dispensation for a lodge in the First Maryland Regiment U.S.V. then located at Camp Wilmer, Maryland, with power to make Masons, residents of Maryland, members of that organization, and that he had visited the lodge while the regiment was stationed at Fortress Monroe. He further says:

Subsequently the regiment was moved to Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. I addressed a letter to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania, William J. Kelly, advising him of the existence of this lodge on the territory of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and received from him a most courteous reply, in which he extended to the lodge, through me, the use of the lodge room at Middletown, Pennsylvania. Owing, however, to the very severe military duties to which the regiment was subject, in order to prepare it for service in Cuba, I have just been informed by the master of the lodge that they were unable to hold meetings during their stay in Pennsylvania. The officers of this lodge are extremely discreet, one of them being past senior grand warden of our grand lodge, and another a grand inspector at the time he enlisted. So I feel perfectly safe in advising the grand lodge that this lodge will do nothing but what will reflect credit upon the fraternity in Maryland. I felt, as these brethren had offered their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country's honor, they were entitled to all the privileges that we, as Masons, could confer upon them, and that of having the privilege of meeting in lodge fellowship was the highest in our power to bestow.

The grand lodge continued the dispensation during the pleasure of the grand master.

**Minnesota.**—Grand Master STEBBINS reported as follows, with the tacit approval of the grand lodge:

On July 12, I received a petition from certain Master Masons of the Thirteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, then in California on their way to Manila, asking a dispensation for the formation of a military lodge in that city. Having had an intimation that such a petition would be presented, I took occasion to study the history of army lodges, and I corresponded and conversed with well informed Masons on the subject. I was justly proud of my brothers, whose loyalty and patriotism had prompted them to enlist in their country's cause, and I could most heartily wish them all the enjoyment and privileges that it was possible to obtain, but my duty to the Craft, as I saw it, battled for the mastery over inclination, and the petition was returned.

**Missouri.**—Grand Master TYGARD declined an informal application for a dispensation for an army lodge.

**North Dakota.**—Grand Master CAROTHERS:

On June 1, 1898, I signed a dispensation for a military lodge to be attached to a battalion of troops from our state in the Philippine Islands. Lieut. Col. Wm. C. Treumann, of Grafton, was named as

worshipful master; Maj. Frank White, of Valley City, as senior warden, and Captain, now Maj. John H. Fraire, of Grafton, as junior warden. Few, if any, of my official acts have given me greater pleasure than this. Nearly every commissioned officer in the command signed the petition for dispensation. Through what channel can the officer and soldier be brought nearer together in friendship and mutual understanding than through a Masonic lodge? Many of the members are of our newly made brethren to whom this lodge will be a means of inspiration and instruction. Every meeting will be a reminder of some of the last scenes in the home land, and in the hands of such of her sons the honor of our beloved country is safe. When our brothers return and deposit with this grand lodge the furniture and records of their movable lodge, North Dakota military lodge will have passed into history crowned with the memory of men who did their duties in defense of principles all Masons love.

The grand lodge adopted the following from the committee on address:

Masonry teaches us that it is the duty of all Masons to be loyal and true to the government under which they live; that patriotism, the love of the country, is the highest and noblest and best quality of the human heart. We, therefore, most heartily recommend the unanimous approval of the action of and recommendations made by our most worshipful grand master relative to the granting of a dispensation for a military lodge in the Philippine Islands, and that the dues of all Masons, members within this grand jurisdiction, while in the military service of the United States during the war with Spain, be remitted, and their lodge be relieved from paying grand lodge dues on them during the continuance of such service.

The experience of those jurisdictions which granted dispensations for army lodges in 1861-1865 was not such as to make it probable that anybody familiar with the results of that experiment would be likely to repeat it. It would be interesting to know how many records of the meetings and work of such lodges, if any, are now in existence. Of course all such records should have been returned with the dispensations under which the lodges had been held, but we think it must have been a rare thing if either was ever returned.

### MASONIC HOMES.

This subject is still a matter of great interest, particularly in those jurisdictions that have homes in process of erection, or having them completed and in operation, are yearly brought face to face with the question of ways and means. But there has been comparatively little home building or home projecting during the past year, and those undertaken in the future will be begun after much more careful preliminary thought and ciphering than have preceded the erection of some now existing.

It seems to us that the time is propitious for some reflections upon the subject, and, as they occurred to us largely at the time we were

reading Brother Hedges' Montana report, we will make the thoughts suggested to him by a then pending amendment to the by-laws of our grand lodge, alone stand for our text, instead of gleaning from the whole field. He says:

An amendment was adopted, subject to approval at the next communication, to reduce the dues to sixty cents per capita. Instead of this reduction it would seem to us better to let the dues remain and keep the surplus invested till there was sufficient to build and endow a home, like Kentucky, New York, Texas, and several others. We have a pride in the jurisdiction we have the honor to represent, to see Illinois more distinctively represented in the great work of charity, which is above all things the crowning glory of Masonry in these closing years of the nineteenth century. Such a plan and purpose once announced, there is little doubt that the movement would be accelerated by generous contributions from wealthy brethren, till in less than ten years Illinois would have a home for its "decayed members," dependent widows and orphans, that would be the pride and glory of every craftsman in the state. There may not appear any urgent need of such an institution in Illinois, as there did not appear any in New York or Connecticut, but as soon as a home was opened it was filled, and so it would be in Illinois. "The poor and the unfortunate we have with us always," and so it will be to the end of time, no doubt. We know that under the Grand Lodge of England careful inquiry is made into the circumstances of every candidate to know that he is able to maintain himself and family respectably, and yet there are many benevolent institutions maintained there, and every lodge member makes regular contributions to the "benevolent fund" as to that for the general expenses of the lodge.

It is of course natural that he should think it better that the dues remain as they are until the invested surplus should be sufficient for the purpose indicated, apart from the pride—which it ministers to our pride to recognize—he takes in our jurisdiction as being in a diplomatic sense his own, if, as it seems, he regards the form of beneficence which runs to palatial homes for the decayed members of the fraternity, as the crowning glory of Masonry in these closing years of the nineteenth century. We commend him to a careful study of the exhaustive Iowa report on the subject of institutional benevolence, as to its status in this country. In England, which he cites as an example for the number of the benevolent institutions maintained by the fraternity, and also for the requirement that every member shall make regular contributions to the benevolent fund, the conditions are very different. We have nothing here analogous to the system of high-priced admission tickets to grand festival communications, by which vast sums are raised in aid of benevolent institutions under the auspices of the fraternity, and no condition of society out of which such things can grow. We do not speak from positive knowledge, but from impressions incidentally gained in our reading when the study of these methods was not being avowedly pursued, but we think that the lodge "fund of benevolence" is not drawn upon for the



support of any of these great institutions, but that their maintenance depends upon voluntary contributions of the wealthy.

In this country, except in New York, where it has been found possible by investment in city property to accumulate large means for the erection and maintenance, at least in part, of a magnificent asylum, the building and running expenses of these eleemosynary institutions is found to rest at last upon the unequal taxation of individuals—considering their relative ability to pay—through a nominally but delusively equal per capita tax upon the members; and the membership of the fraternity, so far as its average financial ability is concerned, is very different here, where any eligible applicant of good character who can scrape together the fees for the degrees is accepted without much thought of whether he will be able to keep up continuously the generally small annual dues, to what they are in England, where, as Brother HEDGES points out, careful inquiry is made into the circumstances of every candidate to know that he is able to maintain himself and family respectably, and, we may add, as becomes a man who wishes to join what is much more than with us, a social club. The reasons are, therefore, much stronger here than there, why the most careful inquiry should precede the choice of any permanent form of Masonic beneficence, to determine which is likely to be the most economical and bring the greatest good to the greatest number of unfortunates, and the no less important consideration of adjusting the burdens most equitably to the abilities of those who must bear them. The institutional method is vastly impressive. A magnificent pile of brick and stone and a well kept lawn with shade and flowers, catch the eye and appeal to the senses which respond to the grand and the beautiful, which is well if it does not allow our senses to outweigh our judgment: and if we have a proprietary interest in this grandeur and beauty it ministers to our love of show, which is—not so well if it involves making a show of Masonry. Does this element enter into the matter? Read any appeal or exhortation in favor of building a Masonic home in any jurisdiction and see whether you find there no complaint that we are doing nothing to show to the world that we are a charitable fraternity—nothing to show that we are caring for the widow and the orphan—putting nothing into enduring form that so we can hand it down to our successors as the visible pride and glory of our institution. How often have we seen or heard it said that we in Illinois were doing nothing in a charitable way commensurate with the position of our grand lodge, and in the same breath that if the amount our lodges annually devote to charity were put together it would soon amount to enough to build a Masonic home to which we could point with pride as a monument to the liberality of a great jurisdiction!

The readiness of these people to settle out of hand, in an instant, one of the most recondite and perplexing questions in sociology that has vexed the brains of philanthropists for the last two centuries, and always in favor of the plan that involves some imposing material monument which can be seen of men, suggests the query whether the wide spread disposition to rush into the building of Masonic homes is not a part of the general wave of spectacularism which has been sweeping over the fraternity for the last twenty-five years, breaking here in a clamor for parades—which Templarism has done so much to foster, there in gorgeous robes and imposing drill movements so widely departing from the traditional simplicity of Masonry, and over all the spray of too much publicity as to the private concerns of the lodge, now become so palpable and threatening an evil that the warning voice of Grand Masters and reviewers is heard from the whole round of grand lodges. But to return from the field of speculation to that of ascertained fact. Apart from evil that these expensive honors must in this country be supported by the unequal taxation we have referred to, the greatest objection to the support of the decayed members and their dependents in such institutions, is that the system makes no provision for aid to those who do not need entire support but only occasional help, thus forcing all who need help at all into the eleemosynary ranks, when with partial help they could maintain their independence and their self respect.

When we get a class of wealthy Masons in this country who are willing to voluntarily support these palaces, and leave lodge and individual resources unimpaired for the help of the occasionally sick and needy, we will all be glad to see such great enduring monuments—albeit we hope not more enduring than the spirit of unostentatious Masonic charity.

#### FLOTSAM.

We find this poem of KIPLING'S afloat in our exchanges and for its strength appropriate it for our report:

#### THE MOTHER LODGE.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

There was Rundle, Station Master,  
 An' Beazeley of the Rail,  
 An' Achman, Commissariat,  
 An' Donkin o' the Jail;  
 An' Blake, Conductor Sergeent—  
 —Our Master twice was 'e,  
 With 'im that kept the Europe shop,  
 Old Framjee Eduljee.

Outside—"Sergeant! Sir! Salute! Salaam!"

Inside—"Brother," an' it doesn't do no 'arm;

We met upon the Level an' we parted on the Square,

An' I was Junior Deacon in my Mother Lodge out there.

There was Bola Nath, accountant,

And Saul, the Aden Jew,

An' Din Mohammed, draughtsman,

Of the Sursey office, too.

There was Babu Chiccekerhitty,

An' Amir Singh, the Sikh,

An' Castro, of the fittin' sheds,

A Roman Catholic.

We 'adn't good regalia,

An' our Lodge was old an' bare:

But we knew the Ancient Landmarks,

An' we kept 'em to a hair.

An' looking on it backwards,

It often strikes me thus,

There ain't such things as 'eathen now,

Except, per'aps it's us.

For monthly after Labor

We'd all sit down an' smoke,

(We dursn't give no banquets,

Lest a brother's caste were broke),

An' man on man got *bukkin'*

Religion an' the rest,

An' every man comparin'

Of the God 'e knowed the best.

So man on man got started,

An' not a beggar stirred

Till mornin' waked the parrots

An' that dam, brain-fever bird,

We'd say 'twas very curious,

An' we'd all go 'ome to bed

With Mohammed, God an' Shira

Changin' pickets in our 'ead.

Full oft on Guv'ment service

This wanderin' foot 'ath pressed,

An' bore fraternal greetin's

To the Lodges East and West;

Accordin' as commanded,

From Ko'at to Singapore,

But I wish that I might see them

In my Mother Lodge once more.

I wish that I might see them,  
My brethren white and brown,  
With the burlies smellin' pleasant  
An' the *ay-dan* passin' down,  
An' the old Khansannah snorin'  
On the bottle—Khana floor.  
Like a Brother in good standing  
With my Mother Lodge once more.

Outside—"Sergeant! Sir! Salute! Salaam!"  
Inside—"Brother," an' it doesn't do no 'arm;  
We met upon the Level an' we parted on the Square,  
An' I was Junior Deacon in my Mother Lodge out there.

With greetings to the guild and to the Craft universal.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, *Committee*.

QUINCY, ILL., September 26, 1899.

TABULATED DATA.

We append here the tables referred to in our introductory remarks. The list of grand secretaries and their addresses as prepared by the grand secretary, appears in another part of the Illinois proceedings; hence it is omitted here.

TABLE I—ANNUAL COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

GRAND LODGE.	ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.		CORRESPONDENCE COMMITTEE.
Alabama.....	1898, Dec. 6.	Montgomery.....	Wm. Y. Titcomb.
Arizona.....	1898, Nov. 15.	Globe.....	No report.
Arkansas.....	1898, Nov. 15.	Little Rock.....	Sam H. Davidson.
British Columbia.....	1898, June 23.	N. Westminster.....	W. A. DeWolf-Smith.
California.....	1898, Oct. 11.	San Francisco.....	William A. Davies.
Canada.....	1898, July 20.	Toronto.....	Henry Robertson.
Colorado.....	1898, Sept. 20.	Denver.....	L. N. Greenleaf.
Connecticut.....	1899, Jan. 19.	New Haven.....	John H. Barlow.
Delaware.....	1898, Oct. 5.	Wilmington.....	Lewis H. Jackson.
Dist. Columbia.....	1898, Nov. 9.	Washington.....	Wm. R. Singleton.
England.....	1899, April —.	London.....	No report.
Florida.....	1899, Jan. 19.	Jacksonville.....	No report.
Georgia.....	1898, Oct. 25.	Macon.....	W. S. Ramsay.
Idaho.....	1898, Sept. 13.	Boise.....	Fred G. Mock.
Indiana.....	1899, May 23.	Indianapolis.....	Nicholas R. Ruckle.
Indian Territory.....	1898, Aug. 9.	Vinita.....	No report.
Iowa.....	1899, June 6.	Mason City.....	J. C. W. Cox.
Ireland.....	1899, —.	Dublin.....	No report.
Kansas.....	1899, Feb. 15.	Leavenworth.....	Jno. C Postlethwaite.
Kentucky.....	1898, Oct. 13.	Louisville.....	W. W. Clarke.
Louisiana.....	1899, Feb. 13.	New Orleans.....	No report.
Maine.....	1898, May 3.	Portland.....	Josiah H. Drummond.
Manitoba.....	1898, June 8.	Winnipeg.....	No report.
Maryland.....	1898, Nov. 15.	Baltimore.....	Edward T. Schultz.
Massachusetts.....	1898, Dec. 14.	Boston.....	No report.
Michigan.....	1899, Jan. 24.	Port Huron.....	Jefferson S. Conover.
Minnesota.....	1899, Jan. 11.	St. Paul.....	Irving Todd.
Mississippi.....	1899, Feb. 8.	Vicksburg.....	Andrew H. Barkley.
Missouri.....	1898, Oct. 18.	St. Louis.....	John D. Vincil.
Montana.....	1898, Sept. 14.	Helena.....	Cornelius Hedges.
Nebraska.....	1898, June 15.	Omaha.....	No report.
Nevada.....	1898, June 14.	Carson City.....	A. D. Bird.
Nevada.....	1899, June 13.	Virginia City.....	A. D. Bird.
New Brunswick.....	1898, Aug. 23.	Saint John.....	No report.
New Hampshire.....	1899, May 17.	Concord.....	Albert S. Wait.
New Jersey.....	1899, Jan. 25.	Trenton.....	Geo. B. Edwards.
New Mexico.....	1898, Oct. 3.	Albuquerque.....	Max Frost.
New South Wales.....	1898, June 8.	Sidney.....	John B. Trivett.
New York.....	1899, June 6.	New York.....	Jesse B. Anthony.
New Zealand.....	1898, April 28.	Christchurch.....	No report.
North Carolina.....	1898, Jan. 10.	Raleigh.....	John A. Collins.
North Dakota.....	1898, June 21.	Fargo.....	No report.
Nova Scotia.....	1898, June 8.	Lunenburg.....	{ Wm. Ross. { T. V. B. Bingay. { Ernest Thompson.
Ohio.....	1898, Oct. 19.	Columbus.....	Wm. M. Cunningham.
Oklahoma.....	1898, Feb. 8.	El Reno.....	No report.
Oklahoma.....	1899, Feb. 14.	Oklahoma City.....	James S. Hunt.
Oregon.....	1898, June 15.	Portland.....	Robert Clow.
Oregon.....	1899, June 14.	Portland.....	Robert Clow.
Pennsylvania.....	1898, Dec. 27.	Philadelphia.....	Michael Arnold.
Prince Edward Island.....	1898, June 21.	Summerside.....	No report.
Quebec.....	1899, Jan. 25.	Montreal.....	Will H. Whyte.
Rhode Island.....	1897, May 17.	Providence.....	No report.
Rhode Island.....	1898, May 16.	Providence.....	No report.
Scotland.....	1898, Nov. 3.	Edinburgh.....	No report.
South Australia.....	1899, April 20.	Adelaide.....	No report.
South Carolina.....	1898, Dec 13.	Charleston.....	Charles Inglesby.
South Dakota.....	1899, —.	<i>Proceedings not received.</i>	
Tasmania.....	1897, Jan. 28.	Launceston.....	No report.
Tennessee.....	1899, Jan. 25.	Nashville.....	Geo. H. Morgan.
Texas.....	1898, Dec 6.	Houston.....	Thos. M. Matthews Sr.
Utah.....	1899, Jan. 17.	Salt Lake City.....	Christopher Diehl.
Vermont.....	1898, June 15.	Burlington.....	Marsh O. Perkins.
Vermont.....	1899, June 14.	Burlington.....	Marsh O. Perkins.
Victoria.....	1898, Mar. 16.	Melbourne.....	No report.
Virginia.....	1898, Dec. 6.	Richmond.....	J. W. Eggleston.
Washington.....	1898, June 14.	Seattle.....	Thomas M. Reed.
Washington.....	1899, June 13.	Seattle.....	Thomas M. Reed.
West Virginia.....	1898, Nov. 15.	Wheeling.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.
Wisconsin.....	1899, June 13.	Milwaukee.....	Al'ro Jenks.
Wyoming.....	1898, Sept. 14.	Casper.....	Wm. L. Ruykendall.

TABLE II.—GRAND MASTERS.

GRAND LODGE.	RETIRING.	INSTALLED.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	James A. Bilbro.....	B. Dudley Williams.....	Oxford.
Arizona.....	Joseph B. Creamer.....	Anthony A. Johns.....	Prescott.
Arkansas.....	J. B. Baker.....	Robert M. Smith.....	Hot Springs.
British Columbia.....	E. D. McLaren.....	David Wilson.....	Victoria.
California.....	Thomas Flint, Jr.....	Frank M. Angellotti.....	San Rafael.
Canada.....	William Gibson.....	E. T. Malone.....	Toronto.
Colorado.....	Cromwell Tucker.....	Horace T. DeLong.....	Grand Junction.
Connecticut.....	Frank W. Havens.....	George G. McNall.....	Greenwich.
Delaware.....	James E. Dutton.....	J. Harmer Rile, M.D.....	Wilmington.
District Columbia.....	Samuel C. Palmer.....	John H. Small.....	Washington.
England.....	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.....	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.....	Freemasons' Hall, London.
Florida.....	James M. Hilliard.....	Silas B. Wright.....	De Land.
Georgia.....	James W. Taylor.....	W. A. Davis.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	Geo. M. Waterhouse.....	George H. Storer.....	Idaho Falls.
Indiana.....	Simeon S. Johnson.....	William Gaake.....	Fort Wayne.
Indian Territory.....	James A. Scott.....	Henry C. Nash.....	Anteers.
Iowa.....	Crom. Bowen.....	Thomas Lambert.....	Sabula.
Ireland.....	Duke of Abercorn.....	Duke of Abercorn.....	Dublin (Freemason)
Kansas.....	Maurice L. Stone.....	Henry C. Loomis.....	Wirefield. (Hall).
Kentucky.....	Reg'd H. Thompson.....	Jas. E. Wilhelm.....	Paducah.
Louisiana.....	A. C. Allen.....	A. C. Allen.....	Franklin.
Maine.....	Joseph A. Locke.....	Joseph A. Locke.....	Portland.
Manitoba.....	Thomas Robinson.....	George B. Murphy.....	Moosomin, Assa.
Maryland.....	Thos. J. Shryock.....	Thos. J. Shryock.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Chas. C. Hutchinson.....	Chas. C. Hutchinson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	James Bradley.....	Frank T. Lodge.....	Detroit.
Minnesota.....	Alonzo T. Stebbins.....	Alonzo T. Stebbins.....	Rochester.
Mississippi.....	John M. Stone.....	William Starling.....	Greenville.
Missouri.....	Flavins J. Tygard.....	E. F. Allen.....	Kansas City.
Montana.....	Edward C. Day.....	Chas. W. Pomeroy.....	Kalispell.
Nebraska.....	John B. Dinsmore.....	Frank H. Young.....	Broken Bow.
Nevada.....	Albert Lackey.....	Matthew Kyle.....	Virginia City.
Nevada.....	Matthew Kyle.....	John M. McCormack.....	Reno.
New Brunswick.....	Thos. Walker, M.D.....	Thos. Walker, M.D.....	Saint John.
New Hampshire.....	John McLane.....	John McLane.....	Milford.
New Jersey.....	Josiah W. Ewan.....	Josiah W. Ewan.....	Mount Holly.
New Mexico.....	John W. Poe.....	Robert C. Stewart.....	Socorro.
New South Wales.....	Jos. Palmer Abbott.....	Jos. Palmer Abbott.....	Sydney.
New York.....	Wm. A. Sutherland.....	Wright D. Pownall.....	New York.
New Zealand.....	William Barron.....	Richard J. Sheldon.....	Dunedin.
North Carolina.....	Walter E. Moore.....	Richard J. Noble.....	Selma.
North Dakota.....	Robert M. Carothers.....	George H. Keyes.....	Ellendale.
Nova Scotia.....	Thos. B. Flint, M.P.....	Thos. B. Flint, M.P.....	Yarmouth.
Ohio.....	Nelson Williams.....	E. C. Gulliford.....	Cleveland.
Oklahoma.....	Albert W. Fisher.....	Enoch M. Banford.....	Guthrie.
Oklahoma.....	Enoch M. Banford.....	William L. Eagleton.....	Pawnee.
Oregon.....	William H. Hobson.....	John B. Cleland.....	Portland.
Oregon.....	John B. Cleland.....	John Milton Hodson.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	William J. Kelly.....	Henry W. Williams.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Isl'd	Leonard Morris.....	Leonard Morris.....	Summerside.
Quebec.....	E. D. T. Chambers.....	E. D. T. Chambers.....	Quebec.
Rhode Island.....	William H. Crawley.....	Cyrus M. Van Slyck.....	Providence.
Rhode Island.....	Cyrus M. Van Slyck.....	Cyrus M. Van Slyck.....	Providence.
Scotland.....	Lord Saltoun.....	Lord Saltoun Philor.....	th, Fraserburgh.
South Australia.....	S. J. Way.....	S. J. Way.....	Adelaide.
South Carolina.....	Jacob T. Barron.....	Bart. J. Witherspoon.....	Lancaster.
South Dakota.....	Louis G. Levoy.....	<i>Proceedings not</i>	<i>received.</i>
Tasmania.....	C. E. Davis.....	C. E. Davis.....	Hobart.
Tennessee.....	William H. Bumpas.....	Joseph H. Bullock.....	Paris.
Texas.....	John L. Terrell.....	Sam R. Hamilton.....	Farmersville.
Utah.....	John Francis Hurdie.....	Jas. David Murdock.....	Park City.
Vermont.....	Dan'l N. Nicholson.....	Daniel N. Nicholson.....	Burlington.
Victoria.....	Lord Brassey.....	Lord Brassey.....	Melbourne.
Virginia.....	R. T. W. Duke, Jr.....	R. T. W. Duke, Jr.....	Charlottesville.
West Virginia.....	S. N. Myers.....	Joseph Hall.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	James G. Monahan.....	Charles E. Whelan.....	Madison.
Wyoming.....	E. P. Rohrbangh.....	J. M. Ramsey, Jr.....	Rawlins.
Washington.....	Archibald W. Frater.....	William H. Upton.....	Seattle.
Washington.....	William H. Upton.....	Wm. Morris Seeman.....	Fort Stellacoom.

STATISTICS.

From the report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York, submitted June 6, 1899.

Grand Lodge.	No. Subor- dinate.	Member- ship.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Sus- pended N P of Dues.	Suspendd and Expelled.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
Alabama.....	376	12,005	647	448	249	235	442	502	29	136	.....
Arizona*.....	15	618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	448	13,305	640	319	142	254	470	480	41	.....	298
California.....	265	19,542	1,244	473	138	396	379	306	9	734	.....
Colorado.....	92	7,605	371	285	51	82	184	164	6	271	.....
Connecticut.....	109	17,232	673	89	33	172	68	223	4	183	.....
Delaware.....	21	2,176	86	12	1	27	14	5	3	50	.....
D. of Columbia.	25	5,298	253	72	62	84	67	80	.....	154	.....
Florida.....	144	4,187	251	209	91	81	225	150	2	83	.....
Georgia.....	423	18,611	1,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	.....
Idaho.....	29	1,240	75	53	4	15	25	28	1	63	.....
Illinois.....	722	54,080	2,762	811	339	719	1,210	1,341	14	628	.....
Indiana.....	492	29,954	1,530	594	190	426	594	609	43	567	.....
Indian Terr'y.	88	3,450	316	241	44	48	230	69	19	235	.....
Iowa.....	487	27,907	1,356	535	200	352	641	674	19	405	.....
Kansas.....	359	20,103	1,037	496	173	245	791	486	10	215	.....
Kentucky.....	470	18,402	1,188	401	432	308	664	1,104	26	.....	62
Louisiana.....	132	5,476	323	79	43	126	125	189	2	3	.....
Maine.....	195	22,191	768	80	54	407	169	318	2	105	.....
Maryland.....	103	7,784	482	85	31	67	135	89	1	310	.....
Massachusetts.	235	39,334	1,858	237	73	581	357	362	1	918	.....
Michigan.....	388	40,387	1,941	504	93	665	569	461	13	830	.....
Minnesota.....	212	15,906	742	304	61	248	434	255	12	188	.....
Mississippi.....	268	9,010	486	297	179	243	300	308	18	84	.....
Missouri.....	554	31,360	1,736	855	341	459	813	901	60	669	.....
Montana.....	47	2,890	181	66	25	22	78	80	1	91	.....
Nebraska.....	229	11,775	525	239	140	139	317	428	8	12	.....
Nevada.....	20	837	30	12	20	18	20	18	1	5	.....
N. Hampshire..	77	9,224	390	.....	14	170	72	47	2	113	.....
New Jersey.....	168	16,970	974	186	74	275	180	349	4	426	.....
New Mexico....	20	881	53	29	11	9	26	25	5	28	.....
New York.....	743	95,480	5,681	1,011	1,175	1,526	1,257	2,846	19	2,209	.....
N. Carolina....	298	10,500	615	215	80	177	250	339	14	150	.....
North Dakota.	50	2,871	240	74	13	25	110	46	1	135	.....
Ohio.....	500	42,848	2,418	540	933	636	654	1,440	27	1,135	.....
Oklahoma.....	34	1,456	126	101	25	9	56	50	1	137	.....
Oregon.....	101	5,090	229	105	43	60	83	118	5	111	.....
Pennsylvania..	429	52,000	2,462	468	.....	870	267	764	.....	1,029	.....
Rhode Island..	37	5,164	286	9	2	91	18	40	1	146	.....
South Carolina	185	5,840	336	154	.....	144	184	175	.....	13	.....
South Dakota.	93	4,460	242	117	33	37	165	57	2	132	.....
Tennessee.....	428	17,248	679	516	117	385	624	486	34	.....	341
Texas.....	626	30,852	1,253	1,147	275	459	1,484	624	96	12	.....
Utah.....	9	807	30	32	6	10	18	18	.....	17	.....
Vermont.....	102	9,886	377	27	14	166	120	96	3	33	.....
Virginia.....	270	13,072	1,000	130	87	249	396	289	14	269	.....
Washington....	99	4,663	259	183	112	66	159	273	7	.....	16
West Virginia.	116	6,251	420	124	55	91	144	125	10	263	.....
Wisconsin.....	237	17,226	802	241	90	258	296	287	62	280	.....
Wyoming.....	16	1,046	57	29	4	6	32	28	3	29	.....
	11,596	796,529	41,501	13,233	6,372	12,118	15,916	18,152	661	14,052	729
B. Columbia....	24	1,339	118	58	6	18	60	24	.....	80	.....
Canada.....	361	23,996	1,282	334	203	254	574	630	7	354	.....
Manitoba.....	59	2,699	108	71	15	25	114	88	.....	26	.....
N. Brunswick..	61	1,757	88	17	3	27	50	48	.....	.....	25
Nova Scotia....	32	3,453	176	62	21	41	89	61	.....	44	.....
P. Edward Is..	12	525	18	10	1	6	12	7	.....	4	.....
Quebec.....	56	3,590	191	56	11	53	74	112	1	18	.....
	605	37,329	2,041	608	260	424	973	970	8	526	25
Total.....	12,201	833,849	43,542	13,841	6,632	12,542	16,889	19,122	669	14,578	754

\*Last year's report.

## STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1896	1897	1898	1899
Grand Lodges.....	57	57	57	57
Subordinate Lodges.....	11,493	12,045	12,186	12,201
Raised.....	41,543	44,556	42,304	43,542
Affiliated.....	17,482	17,422	14,050	13,841
Restored.....	5,804	6,329	6,165	6,632
Died.....	11,262	12,064	12,193	12,542
Dimitted.....	17,449	17,728	16,391	16,889
Suspended for non-payment of dues..	17,914	18,933	19,177	19,122
Suspended and expelled.....	776	832	819	669
Membership.....	783,644	799,885	815,018	833,849

Based upon the tables we find, in the grand lodges of the United States, the following percentages:

	1896	1897	1898	1899
Accession by new work.....	5.41	5.69	5.26	5.59
Additions by affiliation and restoration.....	3.03	3.03	2.51	2.63
Losses by death.....	1.47	1.54	1.54	1.61
Losses for non-payment of dues.....	2.33	2.43	2.01	2.46
Losses by dimission.....	2.27	2.26	2.38	2.17
Net gain of the year.....	2.07	2.21	1.88	1.71

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order:		The average of membership to each Lodge is greatest in the following:	
New York.....	95,480	District of Columbia.....	212
Illinois.....	54,080	Connecticut.....	158
Pennsylvania.....	52,060	Rhode Island.....	137
Ohio.....	42,848	New York.....	128
Michigan.....	40,387	Massachusetts.....	125
Massachusetts.....	39,334	Pennsylvania.....	121
Missouri.....	31,360	New Hampshire.....	120
Texas.....	30,852	Maine.....	114
Indiana.....	29,954	Michigan.....	104
Iowa.....	27,907	Delaware.....	103
Maine.....	22,191	New Jersey.....	101
Kansas.....	20,103	Vermont.....	97
California.....	19,542	Utah.....	89
Georgia.....	18,611	Ohio.....	86



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APPENDIX.  
PART II.

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

TABULATED STATEMENTS.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND  
MASTERS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

## LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges and Postoffice, name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

\*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	C. B. Edmonson	M. D. Harvey	First and third Tuesdays of each month
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Charles J. Adams	H. F. Adams	First and third Mondays of each month
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	J. W. Tinkham	G. H. Mundorff	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
67	Acacia	Lasalle	Edward Grube	Thomas Young, Jr.	Third Wednesday of each month
277	Accordia	Chicago	Wm. Schumacher	John Moller	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
529	Adams	Plainville	Isaac M. Larimore	Edward N. Larimore	Saturday on or before each full moon
749	Akin	Thompsonville	E. T. Katney	Charles Layman	Saturday on or before each full moon
566	Albany	Albany	Charles E. Peck	D. S. Eifer	Friday on or before each full moon
752	Aledo	Aledo	W. J. Graham	George W. Williams	Second and fourth Tuesday of each month
792	Alexandria	Alexis	Frank P. Campbell	J. B. Porter	Friday on or before each full moon
752	Allendale	Allendale	Edward Smith	W. F. Courter	*Monday on or before each full moon
497	Alma	Steeleville	A. T. Stuart	Samuel Harris	Saturday on or before each full moon
155	Alpha	Galesburg	C. T. Holmes	C. E. Dudley	First and third Fridays of each month
748	Alta	Alta	W. D. Holmes	James J. Toalson	Thursday on or before full moon
533	Altamont	Altamont	C. O. Fought	D. F. Piper	Second Saturday of each month
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Chas B. Holcomb	B. Frank Keith	Wednesday on or before full moon
330	Altona	Altona	H. L. Weaver	W. M. Stockdale	First and third Mondays of each month
142	Ames	Sheffield	R. S. Williams	Harry W. Booth	First and third Tuesdays of each month
472	Amity	Turner	Almond L. Hamilton	Albert H. Hills	First and third Saturdays of each month
261	Amon	DeWitt	Isaac C. Lafferty	Thomas A. Curl	Tuesday on or before full moon
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Fra H. Bufum	Charles A. Hayes	Tuesday on or before full moon
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	D. A. Sherertz	J. W. Carmical	Saturday on or before full moon
590	Anna	Anna	Wesley Henderson	J. F. Williford	Tuesday on or before full moon
433	Annawan	Atrikson	Daniel Porter	Daniel Griffin	Friday on or before full moon
127	Antioch	Milburn	Charles Harbaugh	James Jamieson	*Thursday on or before full moon
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Cropley G. Phillips	David A. Holmes	First and third Mondays of each month
642	Apollo	Chicago	Robert Macalister	Standish Acres	First and third Tuesdays of each month
717	Arcana	Chicago	Thos. L. Vradenburg	John Streming	Tuesday on or before full moon
366	Arcola	Arcola	John A. Wheeler	M. G. Wadsworth	Friday on or before each full moon
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	J. C. Danforth	G. L. Hoke	Wednesday on or before full moon
378	Aroma	Waldron	Chas. H. Bone	L. H. McCreight	First and third Thursday of each month
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	Arthur	S. H. Baker	Thursday on or before each full moon
825	Arthur	Chicago	Lincoln Moore	Carl H. Taft	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
308	Ashtar	Chicago	Lincoln Moore	T. L. Reed	Saturday on or before full moon
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Lincoln Moore	T. L. Reed	Saturday on or before full moon

531	Ashton	William Vaughan	M. M. Billmire	Saturday on or before full moon
106	Astoria	Will Savill	J. H. Suedeker	Monday on or before full moon
733	Victoria	S. G. Jarvis	L. R. Norton	First and third Wednesdays of each month
165	Albanta	Charles H. Turner	B. L. Pampelly	First and third Mondays of each month
651	Alwood	W. E. Carroll	G. Hehzelmann	Saturday on or before full moon
789	Amhur Park	S. J. Cunningham	Peter H. Peck	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
254	Aurora	Henry G. Gabel	N. L. Hood	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
859	Austin	Robert R. Jampolis	Robert B. Wilson	First and third Mondays of each month
253	Avon Harmony	Julian Churchler	P. M. Nance	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
145	A. W. Rawson	W. R. Winchester	A. W. Day	First Tuesday of each month
572	Bardolph	George V. Booth	Henry A. Maxwell	Saturday on or before full moon
31	Barry	W. W. Watson	C. H. Hurt	Saturday before full moon
618	Basco	William Pfessman	Albert Naegelin	First and third Wednesdays of each month
404	Batavia	Edwin Meredith	C. A. Palmer	Saturday on or before full moon
771	Bay City	E. V. Nelson	James K. Weaver	First and third Fridays of each month
784	Beacon Light	Albert C. Fritcke	Chester A. Baird	Thursday on or before full moon
823	Belknap	Austin I. Brown	J. S. Cook	Thursday on or before full moon
696	Belle River	C. H. Judd	J. S. Cook	Thursday on or before full moon
60	Belvidere	David Hughes, Jr	W. H. Cornell	First and third Mondays of each month
365	Bement	George W. Poole	Homer E. Shaw	Saturday on or before full moon
52	Benevolent	H. C. Wegchoft	Richard Linder	First and third Tuesdays of each month
818	Ben Hat	Harold Michaelson	Herman H. Schlee	Thursday evening of each week
297	Benjamin	Fred A. Morley	George E. Fletcher	First and third Tuesdays of each month
61	Benton	W. W. Adams	Henry Hudson	First and third Saturdays of each month
619	Berwick	S. W. Shelton	P. H. Shelton	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
839	Berwyn	Wm. F. Struckmann	Charles C. Baldwin	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
406	Bethalto	Wm. Montgomery	John G. Klein	Saturday on or before full moon
359	Blackberry	George S. Bauder	Albert W. Collins	Saturday on or before full moon
238	Black Hawk	C. W. Williams	George W. Rose	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month
303	Blair	James Glenn	M. H. Buzzell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
223	Blandinsville	Benjamin F. Danwan	W. F. Cunningham	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
471	Blaney	George A. Schofield	G. A. M. Dujencranz	Saturday on or after full moon
458	Blazing Star	I. C. Fuller	A. H. Wilson	Saturday on or before full moon
148	Bloomfield	C. A. McCuddy	N. Y. Nelson	First and third Thursdays of each month
43	Bloomington	George R. Smith	D. D. Darrah	Saturday on or before full moon
682	Blue Mound	Norman Messnard	J. F. Ellis	Thursday on or before full moon
647	Blueville	L. C. Carlin	H. O. Minnis	First and third Wednesdays of each month
846	Bluffs	Franklin C. Funk	Emory D. Beird	First and third Mondays of each month
1	Bodley	George W. Good	Erle W. Beatty	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
412	Bowen	John C. Meyer	B. F. Brooks	First and third Fridays of each month
486	Bowen	C. M. Erwin	Frank C. Erwin	Thursday on or before full moon
514	Bradford	Gilbert W. Alpaugh	Cyrus Bowcock	First and third Thursdays of each month
861	Bradwood	William Jack Jr	James W. Patterson	First and third Saturdays of each month
355	Bridgeport	B. F. Watson	J. A. Schmalhausen	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
854	Brighton Park	Daniel H. Crane	James MacLaughlan	Saturday after full moon
791	Broadlands	E. T. Telling	J. A. Kenney	Saturday on or before full moon
451	Bromwell	Isaac L. Long	S. N. Haverfield	First and third Tuesdays of each month
282	Brooklyn	John W. Beecher	Alb Havershaw	First and third Wednesdays of each month

*Lodge Directory.—Continued.*

NO. NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
634 Buckley .....	Buckley .....	William McClave .....	Joseph D. Riggs .....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
399 Buda .....	Buda .....	Frank D. Webb .....	H. C. Finch .....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
151 Bunker Hill .....	Bunker Hill .....	William Neil .....	J. H. Belt, jr. ....	Thursday on or before full moon.
112 Bureau .....	Princeton .....	Abram C. Vedder .....	H. B. Peterson .....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
683 Burnside .....	Burnside .....	James T. Jenkins .....	M. C. Howard .....	Saturday on or before full moon.
688 Burnt Prairie .....	Burnt Prairie .....	Thomas Martin .....	Charles N. Meritt .....	*Saturday on or before full moon.
974 Byron .....	Byron .....	John H. Helm .....	J. C. Woodburn .....	Third Thursday of each month.
237 Cairo .....	Cairo .....	Homer T. Stevens .....	Norton Renfro .....	Second Monday of each month.
47 Caledonia .....	Olmsted .....	Hall Whiteaker .....	R. G. Crecelius .....	Thursday on or before full moon.
732 Calhoun .....	Hardin .....	John T. Linkogle .....	Frederic W. Perry .....	Thursday on or before full moon.
416 Calumet .....	Blue Island .....	Fredel D. Day .....	H. B. Robinson .....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
440 Camargo .....	Camargo .....	W. H. Burnett .....	T. A. Edmonston .....	Thursday on or before full moon.
49 Cambridge .....	Cambridge .....	Clarence H. Hunt .....	John H. Seaton .....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
648 Camden .....	Camden .....	A. A. Cavins .....	E. Foster Cady .....	Thursday on or before full moon.
575 Capron .....	Capron .....	W. R. Morrutt .....	J. W. Watterson .....	Saturday on or before full moon.
732 Carman .....	Carman .....	John F. Clover .....	J. H. Marsden .....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
272 Carmi .....	Carmi .....	Thomas W. Hall .....	J. I. McClintock .....	Saturday on or before full moon.
50 Carrollton .....	Carrollton .....	Stuart E. Pierson .....	J. L. McAnizer .....	First Monday of each month.
442 Casey .....	Casey .....	L. F. Strockbine .....	W. W. Bruce .....	*Monday on or before full moon.
23 Cass .....	Beardstown .....	Joseph B. Roach .....	F. L. Anzier .....	First and third Mondays of each month.
285 Catlin .....	Catlin .....	Arthur Jones .....	Albert Church .....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
444 Cave in Rock .....	Cave in Rock .....	Henry C. Frayser .....	John J. Shearer .....	Saturday on or before full moon.
124 Cedar .....	Morris .....	George W. Huston .....	Edward J. Lott .....	First, third, and fifth Tuesdays of each month.
747 Centennial .....	Philo .....	Frank Brewer .....	William Servis .....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
71 Central .....	Springfield .....	George J. Barrett .....	Arthur Huntington .....	Second Monday of each month.
201 Centrala .....	Centrala .....	Henry M. Condit .....	D. B. Robertson .....	Friday on or before full moon.
690 Cerro Gordo .....	Cerro Gordo .....	J. S. Ater .....	J. E. Smith .....	First and third Fridays of each month.
373 Chambersburg .....	Chambersburg .....	W. A. Lidgard .....	S. H. Hobbs .....	Saturday on or after full moon.
724 Chاندerville .....	Chاندerville .....	Herman Rethorn .....	Albert Amanat .....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
262 Channahon .....	Channahon .....	Albert F. Randall .....	Len. J. Gaskill .....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
719 Chapel Hill .....	Chapel Hill .....	S. M. Fowler .....	I. N. Lentz .....	Saturday on or after full moon.
838 Charity .....	Seaton .....	W. M. Shearer .....	Fred Crosby .....	*Wednesday on or before full moon.
35 Charleston .....	Charleston .....	T. T. Shoemaker .....	George M. Sefton .....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
236 Charter Oak .....	Litchfield .....	Paul McWilliams .....	John W. Rose .....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
523 Chatham .....	Chatham .....	J. A. Felver .....	R. M. Foster .....	Saturday on or before full moon.
539 Chatsworth .....	Chatsworth .....	Rudolph Fox .....	R. G. Eyerly .....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
429 Chebanse .....	Chebanse .....	B. E. Hurrroughs .....	W. J. Eyerly .....	First and third Fridays of each month.
468 Cheney's Grove .....	Saybrook .....	J. M. Ruggless, Sr. ....	James M. Ruggless, Jr. ....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
292 Chenoa .....	Chenoa .....	James C. Blackwell .....	A. H. Copeland .....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
173 Cherry Valley .....	Cherry Valley .....	C. W. Buck .....	W. P. Woodard .....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
72 Chester .....	Chester .....	Wm. Hartzell .....	C. E. Kingsbury .....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
445 Chesterfield .....	Chesterfield .....	J. J. Leach .....	G. W. Bollanahan .....	Monday on or before full moon.



437	Chicago	William Wilhartz	Nathan Hefter	First and third Wednesdays of each month
438	Chicago Heights	Geo. A. Hawkins	F. Walter	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
501	Chicago Heights	E. W. Child	C. K. Douglass	Saturday on or before full moon
603	Clark	H. G. Campbell	O. T. Thon	First and third Mondays of each month
153	Clay	W. S. Bothwell	T. E. Shannon	Tuesday on or before full moon
188	Clay City	R. O. Meats	A. S. McDowell	First and third Mondays of each month
147	Clayton	Richard D. Jones	B. L. Shuey	Tuesday on or before full moon
680	Clement	Angus Curran	John F. Binasse	First and third Thursdays of each month
211	Cleveland	Peter Wright	H. K. Brickett	Tuesday on or before full moon
688	Clifton	Henry K. Rule	D. L. Bennett	Third Monday of each month
19	Clinton	W. F. E. Lamer	Albert W. James	*Thursday on or before full moon
466	Cobden	Frank H. Williams	Charles P. Whitten	First and third Tuesdays of each month
781	Colchester	F. J. Mittan	D. T. Mitchell	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
739	Colfax	Sam Harrison	Max Zucker	Tuesday on or before full moon
712	Collinsville	M. G. Nixon	H. C. Schneider	Friday on or before full moon
474	Columbia	Fred W. Parks	F. M. Glennon	First and third Fridays of each month
819	Columbian	George Myers	F. M. Lee	Wednesday on or before full moon
227	Columbus	L. M. Nusbaum	R. N. Ewing	Second Monday of each month
641	Connet	George Herwig	Rudolph Wendt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
783	Constantia	L. C. Stewart	George W. Biggs	Saturday on or before full moon
489	Cooper	William R. Freck	D. Zimmerman	Friday on or before full moon
543	Cordova	Charles Gibbs	D. L. Hartwell	First and third Fridays of each month
326	Corinthian	C. F. Lanham	John Curphy	Saturday after full moon
808	Cornland	Walter J. Lee	Geo. L. Ward	First and third Fridays of each month
526	Covenant	W. A. Wood	W. S. Athey	*Saturdays on or before full and new moon
666	Crawford	J. J. Henshaw	J. L. Gully	Tuesday on or before full moon
817	Great Springs	Herman Sandgrin	A. G. Blanchard	First Monday of each month
320	Creston	Rollin A. Hewes	N. S. Darling	Third Saturday of each month
763	Crete	G. W. Nelson	S. C. Dumble	Monday on or before full moon
534	Cuba	John S. Grove	Chas. F. Souders	First and third Tuesdays of each month
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Chas. E. Duvall	Saturday on or before full moon
255	Dallas City	Danvers	John S. Shipman	Saturday on or before full moon
742	Danvers	Danvers	William W. Judd	Saturday on or before full moon
556	Dawson	Dawson	Fred F. Handrup	Wednesday of each week
643	D. C. Cregier	Dawson	A. S. Barger	Saturday on or after full moon
833	Dean	Ava	Wm. M. Thexton	First and third Thursdays of each month
310	Dearlborn	Edmund S. Moss	J. H. Parks	First and third Wednesdays of each month
144	DeKalb	P. W. Wood	J. H. Rankin	Tuesday on or before full moon
812	DeKalb	R. B. Moody	H. M. Gilmore	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
156	Delavan	Joseph F. Natress	John T. Merry	Saturday on or before full moon
325	Delta	Edwin E. Cambridge	P. E. Long	Saturday on or before full moon
464	Denver	J. J. Reaburn	G. B. Davis	Friday on or before full moon
287	DeSoto	C. C. Grizzle	D. MacArthur	Saturday on or before full moon
84	DeWitt	John Killion	G. S. Reese	Saturday on or before full moon
255	Dills	J. W. Satory	R. T. Rives	First and third Thursdays of each month
581	Dongola	Jasper A. Dillow	Charles J. Davis	Tuesday on or before each full moon
255	Donnellson	W. H. Young	R. W. Entrikin	First Thursday of each month
319	Doric	Donnellson	F. Dathan	First Saturday in each month
361	Douglas	Chas. Rembe	U. S. Bright	First and third Fridays of each month
190	Dundee	Edward McKinney		

*LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Alex. McKay	John Grierson	First and third Mondays of each month
324	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	T. H. Humphrey	W. A. Housel	Second Thursday of each month
302	Durand	Durand	E. A. Hill	Geo. E. Walker	First and third Thursdays of each month
501	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	H. P. Vaughan	R. A. Paschal	First and third Thursdays of each month
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	J. N. Maynor	G. W. Fowler	Saturday on or before full moon
829	Edgar	Hume	Geo. W. Hughes	D. McCaull	Tuesday on or before full moon
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Wm. J. Paulk	A. H. Stelson	Saturday on or before full moon
164	Edwardsville	Lawrenceville	J. B. Stout	Frank C. Meserve	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Edward G. Hill	T. M. Crossman	First and third Thursdays of each month
149	Efingham	Efingham	Rufus C. Harrah	Joseph B. Jones	First Friday of each month
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Edward J. Hartwell	James H. Carson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
388	El Dara	El Dara	A. J. Brown	G. H. Henry	Saturday on or before full moon
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	O. S. Young	J. A. Hargrave	Saturday on or before full moon
117	Elgin	Elgin	Wm. Mossdale	F. S. Burr	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	J. Q. A. Ledbetter	G. T. Murphy	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
216	El Paso	El Paso	David Dunn	A. R. Barracks	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Uhrani Ingersoll	Lee E. Caldwell	Tuesday on or before full moon
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	O. O. Hodges	A. M. Hamatford	Second Monday of each month
126	Empire	Pekin	Franklin L. Veldie	H. P. Weyrich	First and third Thursdays of each month
677	Empire	Empire	George G. Gowdy	Edward C. Robinson	First and third Saturdays of each month
690	Englewood	Chicago	Ralph E. Lidster	Frank Shemfield	Monday of each week
2	Equality	Equality	Robert H. Steed	Richard E. Reed	*Wednesday on or before full moon
667	Erie	Erie	S. A. Eddy	Robert T. James	Monday on or before full moon
315	Erwin	Alton	Henry O. Tonsor	C. Julius Koenig	First Thursday of each month
65	Eucclid	Naperville	Alvin Scott, Jr.	R. A. Mather	First and third Tuesdays in each month
69	Eureka	Milan	George Tenges	R. B. Olmsted	Friday on or before full moon
524	Evans	Evanston	H. D. V. Simmons	Charles Raymond	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
414	Evening Star	Davis	Thomas Elliott	P. P. Cross	First and third Fridays of each month
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Louis Dicks	W. M. Cronkrite	First and third Mondays of each month
705	Ewing	Ewing	John W. Hill	Wm. D. Patterson	Saturday on or before full moon
97	Excelsior	Freeport	E. D. Allington	Charles C. Wolf	First and third Fridays of each month
424	Exeter	Exeter	Rufus Funk	Sim H. Funk	Thursday on or before full moon
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	L. D. Bennett	John Morris	First and third Mondays of each month
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	J. W. Wright	David K. Turpin	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
350	Fairview	Fairview	William A. West	John W. Gaddis	Thursday on or before full moon
601	Farma	Farma	John Lackey	Thomas Mangner	First and third Saturdays of each month
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	Henry Funk	John A. Lindsay	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
222	Farmers	Fellonia	F. M. Jones	Robert Adams	Saturday on or before full moon
132	Farmington	Farmington	James W. Connelly	Wm. T. Robertson	Friday on or before full moon
89	Fellowship	Marion	A. M. Edwards	J. C. B. Smith	Tuesday before full moon
182	Fidelity	Medora	John Charney	J. R. Garagy	Wednesday on or before full moon
812	Fides	Chicago	George W. Foote	George C. Stebbins	First and third Wednesdays of each month

592	Fieldon	Frank Rowden	E. F. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
670	Pilmore	H. L. Prater	E. H. Donaldson	Monday on or before full moon
831	Pinday	W. B. Wallace	M. D. Piety	Friday on or before full moon
585	Fisher	William Armstrong	W. R. Payne	Tuesday on or before full moon
204	Flora	John F. Shadwell	C. S. Mitchell	First Wednesday of each month
614	Forrest	S. Pinkney	B. M. Bullard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
567	Frankfort	Burges F. Wright	M. C. Adelsberger	Saturday on or before full moon
25	Franklin	Enos Johnson	M. V. Gillham	Second and fourth Saturday of each month
264	Franklin Grove	Horace H. Dysart	R. F. Tatman	Wednesday on or after full moon
48	Frernal	Reubin Adkins	M. S. Guidra	Saturday on or before full moon
418	Freeburg	Cainelus McClure	Chris Heiligenstein	Saturday on or before full moon
194	Freedom	George C. Heritage	J. R. Walters	Saturday on or before full moon
7	Friendship	Marion Todd	Conrad Auer	Thursday on or before full moon
341	Full Moon	W. H. Mitchell	John C. Martindale	Monday on or before full moon
180	Fulton City	J. F. Ferguson	T. E. Weber	Saturday on or before full moon
684	Gallata	L. C. Johnson	Clark B. Aby	First and third Tuesdays of each month
243	Galva	L. Alexander	G. H. Barnard	Tuesday of each week
111	Garden City	W. D. Edmunds	M. A. Hausen	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
573	Gardner	Frederick Menzie	Charles W. Walduck	First and third Tuesdays of each month
686	Garfield	F. M. Marsteller	W. A. Howell	First and third Wednesdays of each month
139	Geneva	C. A. Brown	A. A. Stiles	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
258	Genoa	Joseph M. Tawney	Joseph H. Day	First and third Mondays of each month
222	Geo. Washington	August Thorpe	Julius Graef	First and third Thursdays of each month
182	Germania	Amos Ball	P. C. McKay	First and third Mondays of each month
733	Gilbson	Richard Boston	Wm. H. Angelo	First and third Thursdays of each month
382	Gill	F. E. Schmidt	G. H. Schmidt, Sr.	Tuesday on or before full moon
214	Gillespie	G. W. Kimbro	John E. Prater	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
800	Gillham	D. W. Miller	Charles Meyer	Thursday on or before full moon
591	Gilman	E. E. Cooper	E. E. Littlepage	Monday on or before full moon
171	Girard	Frank D. Thomas	Samuel J. Morse	Saturday on or before full moon
131	Goldconda	G. W. Hamilton	J. J. Sawyer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
248	Golden Gate	Wm. E. Hyland	J. W. White	First and third Wednesdays of each month
726	Golden Rule	G. A. Lackson	W. A. Creel	Thursday on or before full moon
617	Good Hope	J. D. Bellamy	D. C. Ward	Saturday on or before full moon
744	Good Hope	H. J. Jenner	D. R. Wilkins	Friday on or before each full moon
453	Gordon	A. H. Behrens	I. H. Todd	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
852	Gothic	W. A. Steers	J. M. Jones	Monday on or before full moon
690	Grand Chain	Charles H. Graham	L. A. Pierce	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
276	Grand Crossing	Ralph Metcalf	M. T. Nichols	Friday on or before full moon
129	Greenfield	Geo. W. Tinsword	Wm. H. Larimore	Friday on or before full moon
665	Greenland	William F. Shade	Peter A. Brady	Thursday on or before full moon
125	Greenup	John H. Stone	Wm. R. Tripp	Thursday on or before full moon
653	Greenville	William T. Basley	C. F. Thraher	First Wednesday of each month
245	Griggsville	F. H. Farrand	John S. Peimley	Tuesday on or before full moon
45	Griggsville	Bert C. White	B. C. Kneazel	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
824	Grove	George P. Cleveland	J. E. McKibben	Saturday on or before full moon
352	Groveland	G. W. Eskew	T. F. Phelps	Saturday before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
778	Gurney			

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
443	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	Charles P. Reid.....	Jno. G. Gage.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
50	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Wm. E. Boswell.....	Wm. H. Bartels.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
731	Harbor.....	Chicago.....	Edward Snyder.....	R. E. Brooks.....	Wednesday of each week.....
44	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling.....	J. C. Johnson.....	R. W. Singleton.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
756	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	John H. Mulvane.....	R. M. Douglass.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
40	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	Marvin L. Jackson.....	L. M. Lovett.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
3	Harmony.....	Hicksonville.....	H. H. Carter.....	Chas. L. Hayden.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
325	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	Thomas W. Marron.....	J. W. Richardson.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	W. C. Wellington.....	Fletcher S. Brainard.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
88	Havana.....	Havana.....	Lewis K. Haack, Sr.....	H. Z. Borgelt.....	First Monday of each month.....
580	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	Robert Patrick.....	Mont Sturte.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	D. A. Clary.....	W. W. Johnston.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
820	Henderson.....	Kennedy.....	Perry Weene.....	G. W. Conn, Jr.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
119	Henry.....	Henry.....	O. P. Carroll.....	J. H. Adkinson.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
639	Herder.....	Chicago.....	Carl Eiermann.....	Wm. J. Adams.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
38	Herman.....	Quincy.....	Henry Ohnschlager.....	Magnus Kethner.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
356	Hermitage.....	Albion.....	Halbert J. Strawn.....	Thomas S. Neal.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
193	Herrick.....	Pontoosuc.....	David Moyes.....	William Runcie.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin.....	C. C. Stodlar.....	William F. Moyes.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
41	Hesperia.....	Chicago.....	J. M. Schallenberger.....	Jacob A. Barkey.....	Thursday of each week.....
251	Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	Charles Hilts.....	J. B. Rutledge.....	Second Monday of each month.....
249	Hibbard.....	Brighton.....	F. W. Forlich.....	H. G. Stall.....	Second Monday of each month.....
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Louis J. Appel.....	J. A. Keith.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	John H. Bander.....	Al. F. Prince.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
837	Hindsboro.....	Hindsboro.....	C. L. Watson.....	John C. Barnes.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
26	Hiram.....	Henderson.....	C. J. Shepherd.....	J. W. Yarde.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
508	Home.....	Home.....	Francis F. Douglass.....	Jno. I. D. Westervelt.....	Friday of each week.....
169	Homer.....	Homer.....	H. V. Taylor.....	F. M. Conkey.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
162	Hope.....	Sparta.....	A. N. East.....	Wm. P. Askins.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
622	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	Hezekiah Jennings.....	Wm. L. Unzicker.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
844	Hopewell.....	Hope.....	W. G. Ludwig.....	M. S. Campbell.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
383	Horcb.....	Edinwood.....	Z. L. Gilbert.....	M. H. Spence.....	Tuesday of each week.....
244	Horton.....	Rochelle.....	E. A. Ward.....	B. W. McHenry.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
555	Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	George H. Haight.....	James H. Wilson.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
812	Humboldt Park.....	Chicago.....	O. S. Gauch.....	Frank Conberry.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
463	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	M. E. Melvin.....	H. C. Pierce.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
136	Hutsongville.....	Hutsongville.....	William L. Bishop.....	Charles A. Riggs.....	Monday on or before full and new moon.....
698	Hutton.....	Hutton.....	John A. Hutton.....	D. P. O'Connor.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
253	Hurons.....	Diona.....	Isaac M. Hornbacher.....	Ira A. Fisher.....	Fourth Tuesday of each month.....
178	Illinois Central.....	Peoria.....	J. P. Johnson.....	A. A. Graves.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
679	Illinois City.....	Buffalo Prairie.....	L. A. McCormick.....	William Drury.....	Saturday before full moon.....
521	Illipolis.....	Illipolis.....	P. P. Lucas.....	C. B. Sutherland.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....

327	Industry	A. A. Adkisson	W. G. Evans	Thursday on or before full moon
691	Iola	Samuel Marshall	C. W. Reiley	Wednesday on or before full moon
312	Ionic	Enos Kepler	J. S. McClelland	Second Monday of each month
213	Ipava	C. W. Connel	G. W. Hughes	Saturday on or before full moon
455	Irving	A. A. Rhinehart	I. L. Gregory	Saturday on or before full moon
53	Jackson	A. L. Ward	W. S. Amlin	Wednesday on or before full moon
570	Jacksonville	F. H. Rowe	E. C. Schureman	First and third Thursdays of each month
510	J. D. Moody	J. A. Hindman	T. J. Fulton	Friday on or before full moon
368	Jefferson	J. W. Adams	H. C. Phillips	Wednesday on or before full moon
460	Jeffersonville	T. J. Hilliard	C. N. Hambleton	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
304	Jeffersonville	Charles E. Miner	C. Joseph G. Marston	Monday on or before full moon
90	Jernsalem Temple	H. Felsenheld	C. H. Nichols	First and third Tuesdays of each month
318	J. L. Anderson	Eben C. Hughes	G. H. Slingerland	Fourth Thursdays of each month
278	Jo Daviess	W. F. Conyne	John H. Thorntoft	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
113	Johnsonville	W. M. Alvis	Charles S. Jones	First and third Saturdays of each month
111	Jonesboro	Ed Samson	Ed. Lee	Thursday on or before full moon
506	Joppa	O. A. Moore	J. W. Tritts	Wednesday on or before full moon
537	J. R. Gorin	George W. Hastings	Eugene Crow	Saturday on or before full moon
389	Kankakee	Payette S. Hatch	Chas. F. Whitmore	First and third Tuesdays of each month
280	Kansas	W. S. Brown	J. W. Winn	*Wednesday on or before full moon
86	Kaskaskia	Wm. Schuwerk	W. N. Beare	First Saturday after first quarter of each month
36	Kavanaugh	Frank Frazer	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon
340	Kedron	George A. Parish	R. Kimball	Wednesday on or before full moon
471	Kendall	G. F. Hoadley	C. E. Moore	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
430	Kendrick	C. C. Whitesides	C. H. Martin	Saturday on or before full moon
804	Kennington	Sam Gray	H. A. Wray	Monday of each week
800	Kenwood	Thomas A. Stevens	Wm. H. Cheshire	Monday of each week
159	Kewanee	A. T. Kellogg	E. S. Good	First and third Fridays of each month
639	Keystone	Robert Sobns	Henry L. Weybe	Wednesday of each week
310	Kilwinning	Br'd'r L. DeGolyer	John L. Weybe	First and third Thursdays of each month
353	Kinderhook	G. W. Lawrence	C. S. Armour	Wednesday on or before full moon
853	King Oscar	Will S. Hussander	Nels J. Johnson	First and third Wednesdays of each month
197	King Solomon	James M. Irwin	T. F. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon
265	Kingston	Lucius M. Morrison	W. D. Gamble	Saturday on or before full moon
308	Kimnudy	Calendar Roubtough	A. M. Young	First and third Tuesdays in each month
402	Kishwaukee	Frank C. Poust	Oscar M. Wickell	Thursday on or before full moon
61	Lacon	Richard H. Maxwell	Hiram T. Vickers	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
657	La Fayette	R. S. Coates	Lewis M. Crow	Thursday on or before full moon
770	La Grange	M. B. Hartley	E. R. McClellan	First and third Tuesdays of each month
195	La Harpe	Charles B. Ward	R. E. Galloway	Saturday before full moon
729	Johnston City	M. A. Felts	R. S. Frick	Thursday on or near full moon
738	Lakeside	Charles Stark	John M. Finley	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
774	Lake View	James W. Germer	George H. Frizzell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
659	Lambert	John W. Reed	Frank S. Wood	*Tuesday on or before full moon
383	La Moille	W. E. Eddy	J. Rambo	First and third Thursdays of each month
423	Lanark	Charles E. Olmsted	E. D. Leland	Friday on or before full moon
1063	Lancaster	G. M. Saylor	J. A. Fahnestock	Friday of each week
422	Landmark	Joseph W. Dostal	John Hosbury	Friday of each week

*LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
267	La Prairie.	Golden.	C. R. Chinn.	Seneca Selby.	First and third Mondays of each month.
853	Latham.	Latham.	M. M. Vaughn.	B. F. Markland.	Saturday on or after full moon.
203	Lathely.	Williams-ville	C. C. Van Meter.	W. F. Merriman.	Saturday on or after full moon.
815	Lawn.	Chicago.	Thomas Guinever.	Richard A. Dunmire.	Second and fourth Friday of each month.
419	Lawn Ridge.	Lawn Ridge.	N. E. Nurss.	Morris Perkins.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
110	Lebanon.	Lebanon.	John H. Cook.	C. H. Dorris.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
146	Lee Center.	Lee Center.	James E. Gray.	P. L. Berry.	Friday on or before full moon.
558	Leland.	Leland.	A. H. Dale.	F. O. Watson.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
174	Lena.	Lena.	Fred P. Waite.	Bert S. Kaufman.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
788	Lerna.	Lerna.	John W. McDonald.	Ralph Jeffries.	Saturday on or before full moon.
221	Leroy.	Chicago.	John A. Tutuhl.	W. A. Monroe.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
570	Lesing.	Arlington.	Philip Maas.	Chas. Mattison.	First and third Tuesdays in each month.
104	Lewis-town.	Lewis-town.	James R. Maguire.	C. W. Belts.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
482	Lexington.	Lexington.	William Skelley.	R. B. Van Law.	Friday on or before full moon.
380	Liberty.	Liberty.	J. C. Field.	M. F. Bray.	Thursday on or before full moon.
492	Libertyville.	Libertyville.	Jacob B. Wolf.	John T. Spence.	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
135	Lima.	Lima.	R. W. Buckley.	J. G. Lee.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
611	Linc-oln Park.	Chicago.	John J. Clyne.	James W. Jacobs.	First and third Fridays of each month.
517	Litchfield.	Litchfield.	Edgar Bogardus.	Claude L. Griggs.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
706	Littleton.	Littleton.	Wm. H. Tinklepaugh.	John H. McManus.	First and third Mondays of each month.
371	Livingston.	Dwight.	John F. Snyder.	P. M. Powell.	Saturday on or before full moon.
450	Loami.	Loami.	Dwight C. Morgan.	Frank W. Ford.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
538	Lockport.	Lockport.	T. M. Van Doren.	Levi O. Colburn.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
623	Locust.	Owaneco.	Robert Whitney.	Wm. C. Fisher.	Saturday on or before full moon.
210	Logan.	Lincoln.	J. S. C. Cussins.	M. L. Danford.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
848	London.	London Mills.	Lewis W. Walker.	William Harper.	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.
552	Long Point.	Long Point.	J. H. Wagner.	I. C. Fox.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
196	Louis-ville.	Louis-ville.	C. N. Howell.	J. C. Huclison.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
751	Lounsbury.	Barrington.	W. R. Whitman.	C. S. Ewin.	Thursday on or before full moon.
928	Lovington.	Lovington.	Albert L. Roberston.	A. T. Urtisch.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
750	Lyn-don.	Lyn-don.	Emory Foster.	J. W. Foster.	Saturday on or before full moon.
132	Mac-kina-w.	Mac-kina-w.	C. A. Hamilton.	William Allen.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
17	Macomb.	Macomb.	L. T. Hittle.	N. Campbell.	Saturday on before full moon.
8	Macon.	Decatur.	James W. Bailey.	S. P. Brewster.	First Friday of each month.
560	Madison.	New Douglas.	Jno. W. Graves.	Guy P. Lewis.	First Friday of each month.
832	Magic City.	Harvey.	Robert Alsop.	Emory Edwards.	Friday on or before full moon.
103	Magnolia.	Magnolia.	George S. Woodward.	M. R. Morse.	First and third Mondays of each month.
220	Mahomet.	Mahomet.	Edw. Spencer.	S. B. Mitchell.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
434	Makanda.	Makanda.	F. E. Bryan.	J. W. Starling.	Monday on or before full moon.
229	Manchester.	Manchester.	W. W. Thomas.	J. S. Hartman.	Thursday on or before full moon.
476	Manito.	Manito.	L. C. Funk.	J. R. Brown.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
			J. A. McComas.	W. H. Hodkinson.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.

773 Mansfield	H. F. W. Spilver	Wm. Clemons	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
590 Macon	Charles F. Hurburg	James Hobkirk	First and third Mondays of each month
114 Marcelline	Elijah Shephard	Joseph Welling	Saturday on or before full moon
138 Marengo	H. W. Richardson	E. F. McKinney	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
255 Marine	J. H. Pabman	Oscar H. Gehrs	Wednesday on or before full moon
190 Marion	J. W. Johnson	L. O. Vocht	First and third Wednesdays of each month
481 Maroa	J. M. Kammel	S. A. Friedman	First Tuesday of each month
Marselles	John M. Ferrell	Cyrus H. Makeever	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
433 Marshall	L. A. Wallace	James A. Michael	Wednesday on or before full moon
494 Martin	M. J. Platt	E. R. Paul	First Saturday of each month
815 Martinton	C. H. Edison	S. S. Peebles	First and third Thursdays of each month
217 Mason	J. C. Leith	Leslie Layson	Wednesday on or before full moon
403 Mason City	Chas. E. Walsh	J. P. Culp	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
175 Matteson	George A. Bissel	John B. Fithian	First and third Tuesdays of each month
290 Mattoon	F. M. Beals	James L. Scott	First and third Mondays of each month
718 May	H. L. Rice	E. E. Chapman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
654 Mayo	Joseph Gossman	R. H. Shamhart	Saturday on or after full moon
826 Mazon	Fred Keith	Frank E. Hewitt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
158 McHenry	George H. Hanly	John Evanson	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
469 McLean	William N. Ewing	W. F. Embley	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
449 Mendon	Jacob Godelman	G. H. Whippy	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
176 Mendota	Jacob R. Urech	S. H. Bradley	Saturday on or before full moon
183 Meridian	Jacob Scheidtmelm	Robert N. Crawford	Second Tuesday of each month
505 Meridian Sun	John P. Peabody	D. L. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
253 Metoor	Samuel Wright	R. D. Heydacker	Saturday on or before full moon
91 Metropolis	Eugene Randall	Geo. H. Whitcomb	First Monday of each month
565 Miles Hart	Douglas W. Helm	Edwin J. Cowling	Wednesday on or before full moon
168 Milford	A. W. Treat	A. M. Hlythe	First and third Thursdays of each month
345 Milledgeville	Wm. H. Mogg	W. L. Atrand	First and third Tuesdays of each month
275 Milton	T. P. Ruth	C. E. Spanogle	Saturday before each full moon
523 Miners	J. A. Miller	C. E. Thurman	First and third Fridays of each month
528 Minooka	W. F. Biesmann	E. Grimm	First and third Thursdays of each month
385 Mississippi	W. A. Thayer	E. N. Weese	First and third Thursdays of each month
85 Mitchell	George W. Johnson	Franc H. Jenks	Tuesday on or before full moon
410 Mizpah	J. L. Murphy	F. S. L. Kugler	First and third Wednesdays of each month
768 Mizpah	J. E. Burton	Albert Potthoff	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
481 Momence	James H. Loyd	William D. Lane	First and third Thursdays of each month
522 Monitor	George F. Ringhoff	Louis L. Stevens	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
37 Monmouth	Louis Daly	D. D. Dunkle	First and third Thursdays of each month
731 Morning Star	W. B. Cahm	H. B. Herald	First and third Tuesdays of each month
757 Motts	Corry M. Pike	Henry P. Niebruegge	Saturday on or after full moon
681 Morrisonville	H. C. Bohm	A. W. Miller	Thursday on or before full moon
122 Mount	Chas. T. Young	F. M. Martin	First Tuesday of each month
190 Mowacqua	Benj. F. Ribelin	A. J. Combs	Tuesday on or before full moon
656 Mozart	Zach T. Miller	Herman Hoffman	Second Tuesday of each month
239 Mt. Carmel	Charles W. Heiner	William Birckett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
331 Mt. Erie	A. S. Jessup	F. A. Travers	First and third Saturdays of each month

*LOGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
42	Mt. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Ferdinand Munch.....	Albert E. Hoadley.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
51	Mt. Moriah.....	Hillsboro.....	Josiah Bixler.....	E. D. Marshall.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
56	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlinville.....	E. R. Turnbull.....	Geo. J. Castle.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
57	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	J. H. Evans.....	C. M. Silkey.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Walter Watson.....	Joe V. Baugh.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
396	Muddy Point.....	Trilla.....	John W. Brown.....	Henry McPherson.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
498	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	David Christie.....	E. B. Pellett.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
432	Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	Walter Hanback.....	Lafayette Chapman.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
482	Mystic Star.....	Chicago.....	Henry E. Turner.....	Mark A. Foote.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
758	Mystic Tie.....	Chicago.....	John W. Senger.....	F. M. Bishop.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
187	N. D. Morse.....	Polo.....	P. Scott McMillan.....	Frank J. Crawford.....	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.....	John R. Gant.....	Wm. Franklin.....	Thursday on or after full moon.....
279	Neoga.....	Neoga.....	Morgan Hand.....	Cyrus D. Greene.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
803	Neponset.....	Neponset.....	G. W. McMillan.....	Chas. E. Crittenton.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
59	New Boston.....	New Boston.....	Ira N. Shields.....	Ed. J. Willits.....	*Saturday before full moon.....
772	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	Orlan A. Wise.....	G. W. Smoot.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
821	New Canton.....	New Canton.....	George A. Dutcher.....	H. B. Atkinson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
336	New Columbia.....	Gannett.....	Thomas N. Chummins.....	Charles E. Brinnen.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
453	New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	George H. Ellis.....	Martin Gump.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
230	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	Isaac A. Foster.....	Pelix G. Robertson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
741	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	James W. Mowry.....	W. C. Paine.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
630	New Hope.....	Cohn.....	James G. Snyder.....	W. C. Paine.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
368	Newman.....	Newman.....	Jos. R. Wagner.....	Daniel M. Ball.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
218	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	B. O. Manker.....	J. M. Wagner.....	*Saturday on or before full moon.....
714	Newtown.....	Newtown.....	F. C. Fuller.....	John Preble.....	*Saturday on or before full moon.....
362	Noble.....	Philot.....	A. J. Davis.....	H. D. Yelvington.....	*Saturday on or before full moon.....
456	Nokomis.....	Noble.....	Jno. S. C. Nichols.....	Wm. Craigmyle.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
673	Normal.....	Normal.....	G. H. Webster.....	Francis M. Riley.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
757	Normal Park.....	Normal Park.....	Andrew Lindblad.....	Geo. Champion.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
631	Norton.....	Caberry.....	Henry J. Rooovood.....	B. S. Wilson.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
189	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	Harry Ogilvie.....	R. C. Brenetsa.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
219	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	J. H. Palmer.....	W. B. Fitch.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
644	Oaklong City.....	Oaklong.....	John Rutherford.....	Martin Zimmerman.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
40	Occanee.....	Ottawa.....	William S. Brown.....	Zach Wirt.....	Saturday on or before new and full moons.....
392	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Joseph N. Dunaway.....	Charles E. Pettit.....	*Wednesday on or before full moon.....
401	Odell.....	Odell.....	W. H. Aughinbaugh.....	Ben P. Allen.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
503	Odin.....	Odin.....	J. M. Beck.....	Alfred Cutel.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
576	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	J. J. Fyke.....	Chas. E. Sloan.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
754	Orden.....	Orden.....	Chas. T. Smiley.....	F. W. Wade.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
814	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	H. V. Cardiff.....	L. A. Somers.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
			F. K. Anderson.....	H. E. Waller.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....



566	O. H. Miner.	Iroquois	Henry S. Fry.	B. F. Hartman.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
38	Olive Branch.	Danville	L. D. Gass	W. H. Paul	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
120	Olney	Olney	John E. Gladheart.	Jacob McNemar.	Third Monday on or before full moon.
723	Omaha	Omaha	H. P. Blackard.	Fred Davis.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
305	Onarga	Onarga	Ezra D. Durham	D. F. Ward.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
337	Onelda	Onelda	J. H. Anderson	A. J. Miller.	First and third Fridays of each month.
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	W. S. Wilson, Jr.	H. N. Pruterson.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	C. I. Cadwell.	H. A. Musser.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
420	Oregon	Wayne City	Wm. J. Emerson.	Sherman Myers.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
759	Orel	Wayne City	Uriah McCoy	W. L. Anderson.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
323	Orient	Lisbon	Samuel Naden.	Geo. H. Arundale.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
33	Oriental	Chicago	Frank T. Wyatt.	Charles Catlin.	First and third Fridays of each month.
358	Orion	Union	Ed. McMillan.	J. D. Bliss.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
367	Oxford	New Windsor	H. H. Roberts.	C. J. Carlson.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
66	Pacific.	Knoxville	H. H. Beamer.	John H. Wallis.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
765	Palace	Chicago	William A. Acton	L. H. Wilson.	Thursday of each week.
314	Palatine.	Palatine	Robert Mosser.	F. J. Filbert.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
849	Palmetto.	Palmetto	F. M. Shaw.	F. G. Nelson.	Fourth Saturday of each month.
463	Palmyra.	Palmyra.	T. J. Young.	C. S. Mahon.	*Saturday on or before full moon.
226	Pana.	Pana.	Frank A. Cutter.	C. B. Tracy.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
298	Paris.	Paris	Chas. H. Cone.	Edwin E. Lodge.	First Thursday of each month.
590	Parkersburg.	Parkersburg	W. H. Griffin.	Harry Griffin.	Saturday on or before full moon.
843	Park	Chicago	Henry Clay Edwards	Albert W. Craig.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
613	Patoka.	Patoka	Melvin Chandler.	A. V. Lavesay.	Saturday on or before full moon.
675	Pavnee	Pavnee	C. W. Kessler.	A. V. Turpin.	Saturday on or before full moon.
416	Paxton.	Paxton.	F. E. Bonney.	E. Pawson.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
370	Payson.	Payson.	Charles E. Gabriel.	R. H. Buckingham.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
823	Pearl	Pearl City	G. W. Dow.	J. V. Snow.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
29	Pekin.	Pekin.	Fred W. Sowdy.	John Wildhack.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
15	Peoria.	Peoria.	John J. Crowder.	William J. Steube.	Last Monday of each month.
636	Peotone	Peotone.	Edward H. Fedde.	J. J. McMahon.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
574	Pera.	Ludlow	William S. Watson.	E. A. Ekstrand.	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month.
95	Perry.	Perry.	Marion Buchanan.	F. C. Moore.	Saturday on or before full moon.
563	Phoenix	Mapleton.	James Jones.	W. F. Newsam.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
426	Philo.	Port Byron	Wm. F. Dillon.	Wm. S. Block.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
27	Piassa.	Piassa	Chas. W. Huskinson.	John T. McClure.	Second Tuesday of each month.
608	Piper.	Piper City	Myron L. Sherman.	J. A. Montelius, Jr.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
790	Pittsfield.	Pittsfield	Orie Lester Kibler.	Carson J. Hesley.	Second Monday of each month.
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	A. E. Donninger.	John J. Everts.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
461	Plainview	Plainview	W. J. Donahue.	F. C. Barto.	Saturday on or before full moon.
505	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	John F. Berry.	L. D. Webster.	Saturday on or before full moon.
700	Pleasant Plains.	Pleasant Plains	W. H. Dorand.	D. S. Doerret.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
478	Plaido.	Chicago.	William McArthur.	B. L. Anderson.	Thursday of each week.
554	Plymouth	Stockton.	W. S. Eaton.	R. E. Tiffany.	Thursday on or before full moon.
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Fred W. Phelps.	G. M. Salsbury.	Saturday on or before full moon.
187	Polk.	McJeansboro	William D. Sharp.	John Judd.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
284	Pontiac	Pontiac	C. R. Tambaugh.	E. N. Shroyer.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
782	Potomac	Potomac	A. M. Johnson.	Jesse Stone.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
57	Prairie.	Paris.	John J. Stevenson.	Daniel G. Burr.	Saturday on or before full moon.
578	Prairie City.	Montrose.	George B. Willan.	C. C. Baker.	Saturday on or before full moon.
755	Pre-emption.	Pre-emption.	J. H. Seyler.	H. H. Tomlinson.	Friday on or before full moon.
587	Princeton.	Princeton.	Lorton L. Ackerson.	T. P. Streeter.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
369	Princetonville.	Princetonville.	H. J. Cheesman.	J. F. Carman.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
233	Proprietorstown.	Proprietorstown.	H. A. Sturtevant.	Guy L. Cleaveland.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
911	Providence.	Chicago.	L. D. Lowell.	P. J. Gerlicker.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
390	Quincy.	Quincy.	Henry L. Whipple.	Thomas J. Mackay.	First and third Fridays of each month.
128	Raleigh.	Raleigh.	S. M. Horn.	Edward E. Rhine.	Saturday on or before full moon.
465	Ramsey.	Ramsey.	Hiram Hennon.	Chas. W. Shult.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
725	Rankin.	Rankin.	C. E. Groves.	W. C. Franklin.	First and third Mondays of each month.
470	Rantoul.	Rantoul.	William A. Pfeiffer.	F. M. Avey.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
727	Raritan.	Raritan.	John K. Livermore.	F. J. Wells.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
363	Raven.	Oswego.	Lewis P. Voss.	Charles Roberts.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
777	Ravenswood.	Chicago.	Elmer D. Howell.	George W. Cope.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
622	Raymond.	Raymond.	J. A. Bradley.	J. W. Easley.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
427	Red Bud.	Red Bud.	John J. Fox.	Artes M. Owen.	Saturday on or before full moon.
419	Reynoldsburg.	Tunnel Hill.	T. H. Taylor.	W. J. Fern.	Wednesdays on or before full moon.
627	Richard Cole.	Chicago.	Minnow S. Fry.	William Brew.	First, third, and fifth Thursdays of each month.
143	Richmond.	Richmond.	J. T. Bower.	P. K. Wright.	First and third Mondays of each month.
632	Ridge Farm.	Ridge Farm.	J. H. Davis.	C. M. Harrold.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
816	Ridgway.	Ridgway.	John J. Gahn.	J. H. Hemphill.	Thursday on or before full moon.
685	Rio.	Rio.	M. Dickerson.	E. H. Schreiber.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
115	Rising Sun.	Grays Lake.	L. A. Fenlon.	A. J. Longabaugh.	Monday on or before full moon.
796	Riverton Union.	Riverton.	Joseph L. Parsons.	A. M. Fidler.	Thursday on or before full moon.
113	Robert Burns.	Ketchsburg.	E. J. Glancey.	L. L. Mertz.	Friday on or before full moon.
350	Robinson.	Robinson.	Adelbert Palmer.	John H. Fulton.	First Wednesday on or before full moon.
217	Rob Morris.	Minonk.	Herman A. Christian.	Edwin Harris.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
625	Rochester.	Rochester.	M. J. Bell.	H. D. Parker.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
102	Rockford.	Rockford.	Emery D. Bardwell.	R. A. Shepherd.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
658	Rock Island.	Rock Island.	John T. Campbell.	H. S. Bolman.	First Friday of each month.
830	Rockport.	Rockport.	Wm. J. Garner.	C. R. Wyatt.	First and third Fridays of each month.
612	Rock River.	Sterling.	Frank Anthony.	John W. Niles.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
74	Rockton.	Rockton.	James A. Darcus.	S. P. Jenison.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
721	Rome.	Dix.	J. R. Walker.	F. M. Thompson.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
75	Roscoe.	Roscoe.	Jabez Love.	Giles H. Baldwin.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
519	Rossville.	Rossville.	B. L. McReynolds.	W. H. Carr.	First and third Fridays of each month.
527	Rossville.	Rossville.	H. H. Depler.	Orville P. Barnes.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
807	Royal.	Macedonia.	Robt. B. McKee.	W. L. Johnson.	Saturday on or before full moon.
9	Rushville.	Rushville.	William I. Larash.	Geo. T. Whitson.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
154	Russell.	Georgetown.	Buford Taylor.	Alex. C. Reid.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
348	Russellville.	Flat Rock.	James M. Jarrett.	H. L. Nichols.	Wednesday on or before full moon.

477	Rutland.....	Wm. O. Ensign.....	Fred K. Thomas.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month..
339	Goreville.....	Arthur Horsley.....	Simon P. Adams.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
96	St. Morris.....	Gregor Thompson.....	T. C. Williams.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
801	Fisher.....	H. H. A. Spertling.....	L. Fisher.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
615	San Jose.....	John F. Fryer.....	S. C. Linbarger.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
738	Naumamin.....	Charles F. Ross.....	W. B. Chesebro.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
335	Peoria.....	August Pfeifer.....	R. L. Pasquay.....	Last Friday of each month.....
79	Carlyle.....	Samuel Sharp.....	Joseph W. Maddux.....	First Monday of each month.....
713	Scottland.....	Seldon Simpson.....	A. N. Workman.....	*Saturday on or before full moon.....
426	Scottville.....	Peter F. Clark.....	W. B. Dalton.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
417	S. D. Monroe.....	N. F. Lindsay.....	Richard Conover.....	Friday on or before full moon of each month.....
582	Seneca.....	Herman Van Hausen.....	Charles J. Shaw.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
827	Sequoit.....	C. E. Van Patten.....	E. C. Sabin.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
374	Shabbona.....	Charles Olson.....	William Husk.....	*Tuesday on or before full moon.....
490	Shannon.....	Jethro Martin.....	J. E. Porter.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
550	Sharon.....	Milton T. Booth.....	A. B. Blake.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
290	Sheba.....	John B. Starkey.....	T. H. Gibson.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
241	Shekinah.....	Henry C. Mitchell.....	H. G. Easterly.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
669	Sheldon.....	R. B. Myers.....	Geo. S. Hummer.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
735	Sheridan.....	Ed. J. Smith.....	Belos Robinson.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
535	Sherman.....	J. S. Burns.....	R. J. Fullerton.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
387	Shiloh.....	W. E. Hess.....	Wm. O. Wilkins.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
695	Shiloh Hill.....	T. J. Cross.....	F. Mohlenbrock.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
212	Shipman.....	James L. Douglass.....	Charles D. Metcalf.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
852	Shrley.....	A. C. Albright.....	W. W. Porter.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
761	Sibley.....	C. E. Cross.....	J. H. Herron.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
798	Sidell.....	William Hays.....	W. M. Hanson.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
347	Sidney.....	T. P. Mautz.....	A. L. Seward.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
511	Stewardson.....	Wm. S. Robinson.....	S. M. Farrar.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
780	Siloam.....	H. C. Greely.....	C. S. Murray.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
865	S. M. Dalzell.....	Somonauk.....	J. F. Poplin.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
616	Somonauk.....	A. A. Anderson.....	E. L. Hight.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
467	South Macdon.....	Frank R. Richards.....	John King.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
062	South Park.....	C. R. Condit.....	C. W. Buckley.....	Second and third Tuesdays of each month.....
441	Spartan.....	George C. Wilkinson.....	Albert T. Hey.....	First Monday of each month.....
4	Springfield.....	R. E. Smith.....	G. B. Larison.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
785	Stanford.....	A. G. Everett.....	John Bock.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
109	Star.....	John H. White.....	J. C. Winans.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
766	Star in the East.....	R. E. Dorsey.....	Thomas W. Ross.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
501	Stark.....	William E. Merker.....	August H. Baer.....	*Tuesday on or before full moon.....
177	LaPayette.....	Lamonte Saylor.....	Chas. W. Durst.....	First Monday of each month.....
24	Stanton.....	Constant Zacher.....	Geo. T. Thomas.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
762	St. Clair.....	George B. Richards.....	Theo. Hamer.....	Second Friday of each month.....
969	St. Elmo.....	W. M. Joyner.....	W. M. Chitwood.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
32	Stewart.....	Joseph M. Girout.....	Wm. E. Riggins.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
13	St. John S.....			Saturday on or before full moon.....
62	St. Marks.....			First Wednesday of each month.....
455	Stone Fort.....			First Wednesday of each month.....
500	St. Paul.....			First Wednesday of each month.....

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
408	Stratton	Vermilion	C. F. Shirley	R. B. Riggus	Saturday on or before full moon.
607	Sreator	Sreator	H. L. Manly	James Morris	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	L. M. Loomis	T. F. Woodside	Second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.
349	Sabbette	Sabbette	Chas. H. Kelly	Chas. H. Ingals	Tuesday on or before full moon.
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Jas. A. Steele	P. J. Hewitt	Wednesday on or before full moon.
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	H. L. Padfield	J. H. Barry	Wednesday on or before full moon.
431	Summit	Harristown	R. O. Vangilder	P. J. Barry	Saturday on or before full moon.
334	Sumner	Sumner	W. S. Hoopes	Henry Perkins	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
428	Sunbeam	Piano	D. M. Baird	J. C. Harwood	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	Thomas M. Cliffe	Byron J. Snow	Friday on or before full moon.
974	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Ino A. Oxford	J. H. Shipp	Friday on or before full moon.
307	Tambora	Tambora	Cicero Barber	Ezra Woods	Wednesday on or before full moon.
251	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Charles N. Brydia	John Zimmerman	Friday on or before full moon.
98	Taylor	Washington	Hiram W. Veach	John Watson	First and third Thursdays of each month.
16	Temperance	Washington	A. L. Kirk	A. H. Robbins	Last Wednesday of each month.
46	Temple	Georgia	F. W. Muller	E. E. Richmond	Third Monday of each month
701	Temple Hill	Tennessee Hill	William C. Holmes	Charles W. Green	Friday on or before full moon.
406	Tennessee	Tennessee	James Knotts	William McKenzie	Third Monday of each month
468	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	C. B. Morrow	E. A. Titcomb	Saturday on or after full moon.
538	Thomson	Thomson	John H. Taylor	George N. Melendy	First and third Saturdays of each month.
369	Tine	Bushnell	C. E. Bagby	Walter S. Klein	*Tuesday on or before full moon
307	T. J. Pickett	Chicago	M. L. Walker	J. C. Cadwalader	Saturday before full moon
834	Toledo	Toledo	Rufus H. Smith	Levi B. Ross	First Friday of each month
391	Tolono	Tolono	Geo. W. Manly	Byron Burns	First and third Mondays of each month
364	Tonica	Tonica	Geo. W. Greiner	Bert Gunn	First and third Tuesdays of each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	James H. Rennick	Robert Fell	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
542	Towanda	Towanda	B. F. McAfferty	Samuel Marsh	*Friday on or before full moon
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Henry C. Webber	J. L. Cannon	Tuesday on or before full moon
810	Tracy	Chicago	Andrew O. Novander	Collins P. Gibson	Tuesday on or before full moon
462	Tremont	Tremont	Frank J. Davis	W. H. Harris	Friday of each week
108	Trenton	Trenton	Adolph M. Leoniard	J. C. Padfield	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
767	Triluminar	Chicago	A. J. Brazel	Edward T. Webster	First and third Fridays of each month
562	Trinity	Moulin City	John A. Waugh	W. T. Freeze	Friday of each week
57	Trio	Rock Island	John A. Waugh	Wm. B. Pettit	Thursday on or before full moon.
835	Triple	Troy	Prestley Greenwalt	C. L. Gibbs	First Thursday of each month
588	Troy	Venice	Fred Kohl	C. S. Smith	First and third Saturdays of each month.
630	Tuscan	Walpole	S. W. Rawson	Henry B. Marks	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
922	Tuscola	Tuscola	Benj. F. Douglass	R. J. N. Johnson	Thursday on or before full moon.
333	Tyran	Springfield	L. O. Hackett	S. H. Claspill	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
627	Union	Lick Creek	James T. Stafford	John T. Brown	Third Monday of each month.
610	Union Park	Chicago	Kenneth McPherson	Edward E. Rath	Saturday on or before full moon.
481	Unity	St. Charles	F. E. Glenn	E. P. Phillips	First and third Mondays of each month.

157	Urbana.....	Charles M. Webber.	Fred Hess.	First and third Tuesdays of each month
147	Valley.....	James Clegg.	Thomas Corns.	Friday on or before full moon.
762	Van Meter.....	W. H. Graham.	T. C. Ford.	Saturday on or before full moon.
295	Vermillion.....	Edward Green.	F. V. Barnett.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
116	Vermont.....	C. M. McHardy.	F. R. Moore.	Saturday on or after full moon.
757	Verona.....	Richard P. Hoeg.	J. R. Bedford.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
108	Versailles.....	S. J. Wilson.	J. W. Wilkerson.	Saturday on or before full moon.
584	Vesper.....	D. E. Woodford.	E. B. Rhodes.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
150	Vienna.....	W. Y. Smith.	R. C. Pinkerton.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
577	Viola.....	Aaron Harrison.	L. F. Becker.	Thursday on or before full moon.
161	Virden.....	Joseph N. Ross.	C. H. Decker.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
544	Virgilia.....	R. H. Mann.	L. J. Fischer.	First and third Fridays of each month.
81	Vtrivivus.....	Jacob P. Hansam.	A. G. Apperson.	Friday on or before full moon.
179	Wabash.....	B. H. Lawson.	Jas. H. Hardesty.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
512	Wade-Barney.....	J. C. Lowrey.	H. G. Keplinger.	*Wednesday on or before full moon.
616	Wadley.....	William Jackson.	Charles Heyme.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
674	Wadlock.....	Julius Ewert.	S. M. Oakford.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
722	Walnut.....	Wallace Bass.	Geo. D. Taylor.	Thursday on or before full moon.
475	Walshville.....	A. T. Strange.	J. R. Loomis.	Monday on or before full moon.
384	Walham.....	William Wilson.	M. T. Hunt.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
14	Warren.....	Joseph C. Hart.	M. T. Hunt.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
257	Warsaw.....	John C. Crawford.	A. B. Carrithers.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
421	Washington.....	W. O. Ireland.	L. T. Phillips.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
55	Washington.....	Julius Hoegely.	J. M. Churchill.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
291	Wataga.....	G. W. Merrill.	E. W. Price.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
728	Waterman.....	William H. Austin.	Chas. E. Barber.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
416	Watseka.....	A. Smith.	C. F. Burkhardt.	Saturday on or before full moon.
602	Watson.....	E. F. L. Hartman.	C. B. Forrest.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
160	Waubensia.....	C. R. Wells.	John Golding.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
298	Wauconda.....	John R. Bullock.	W. A. Jones.	First and third Mondays of each month.
178	Waukegan.....	James Deatherage.	J. L. Brewster.	First and third Fridays of each month.
78	Waverly.....	S. A. Graham.	Thomas C. Byland.	Saturday on or before full moon.
172	Wayne.....	Carl Swigart.	T. D. Judd.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
746	Weldon.....	Joseph P. Gulick.	Edwin A. Krauz.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
344	Wenona.....	Charles L. Wood.	William E. Barber.	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
210	Western Star.....	J. O. Clifford.	F. A. Worcester.	Thursday on or before full moon.
U D	West Gate.....	A. A. McMurray.	S. H. Bundy.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
268	Wheaton.....	R. Van Der Bogart.	D. E. O'Heron.	Monday on or before full moon.
80	White Hall.....	G. A. Edwards.	E. Grunert.	*Tuesday on or before full moon.
802	Williamson.....	W. S. Batchler.	M. L. Weighman.	Tuesday of each week.
298	Wilmington.....	Ira O. Paul.	John H. Morris.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
105	Winchester.....	Wm. J. Van Metre.	G. H. Lloyd.	Monday on or before full moon.
322	Windsor.....	Oscar Flint.	Daniel S. O'Connell.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
826	Windsor Park.....	W. A. Davidson.	F. B. Stumpf.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
745	Winnebago.....			
509	Winslow.....			
369	Wm. B. Warren.....			
306	William C. Hobbs.....			
306	Eureka.....			

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
562	Woodhull	Woodhull	Benj. F. Woodlums	Amos A. Mackey	Friday on or before full moon.
801	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	Julius Brunton	Frank C. Fitzell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	George W. Boatch	E. L. Mason	First and third Thursdays of each month
231	Wyandot	Wyandot	W. E. Sapp	Frank Ewers	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	J. H. Wrigley	W. E. Nixon	Thursday on or before full moon
485	Xenia	Xenia	A. R. Cox	Geo. B. Boswell	Thursday on or before full moon
448	Yates City	Yates City	Charles D. North	F. E. Wilson	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
313	York	York	J. A. Keller	H. G. Hodge	Tuesday on or before full moon
655	YORKTOWN	Tampico	O. D. Olsson	J. H. Cain	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	846
Aledo	Aledo	252	Bowen	Bowen	486
Alexis	Alexandria	702	Bradford	Bradford	514
Allendale	Allendale	752	Braidwood	Braidwood	704
Allen's Springs	Gurney	778	Brayfield	Goode	744
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	668
Anna	Anna	529	Bushnell	T. J. Pickett	307
Antioch	Sequoit	827	Byron	Byron	274
Arcola	Arcola	366	Cabery	Norton	631
Arlington	Levi Lusk	270	Cairo	Cairo	237
Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	737	Camargo	Camargo	440
Arthur	Arthur	825	Cambridge	Cambridge	49
Ashley	Clay	153	Camden	Camden	648
Ashmore	Ashmore	390	Cameron	Berwick	619
Ashton	Ashton	531	Camp Point	Benjamin	297
A-sumption	Bronwell	451	Campbell Hill	Shiloh Hill	965
Astoria	Astoria	100	Canton	Morning Star	734
Atkinson	Annawan	433	Capron	Capron	575
Atlanta	Atlanta	165	Cantrall	Van Meter	762
Atwood	Atwood	611	Carbondale	Shekinah	241
Auburn	Ark & Anchor	354	Carlinville	Mt. Nebo	76
Augusta	J. L. Anderson	318	Carlyle	Scott	79
Aurora	Jerusalem Temp.	90	Carman	Carman	732
Aurora	Aurora	254	Carmi	Carmi	272
Austin	Austin	850	Carrollton	Carrollton	50
Ava	Dean	833	Cartersville	Williamson	802
Avon	Avon Harmony	253	Carthage	Hancock	20
Bardolph	Bardolph	572	Casey	Casey	442
Barrington	Lounsbury	751	Catlin	Catlin	285
Barry	Barry	34	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	444
Basco	Basco	618	Centralia	Centralia	201
Batavia	Batavia	404	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	600
Bay City	Bay City	771	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	373
Beardstown	Cass	23	Champaign	Western Star	240
Beecher City	Greenland	665	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	724
Belknap	Belknap	822	Channahon	Channahon	262
Belle River	Belle River	696	Charleston	Charleston	35
Belleville	St. Clair	24	Chatham	Chatham	523
Belvidere	Belvidere	60	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	539
Bement	Bement	365	Chebanse	Chebanse	429
Benton	Benton	64	Chenoa	Chenoa	292
Birds	S. D. Monroe	447	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	173
Berwyn	Berwyn	839	Chester	Chester	72
Bethalto	Bethalto	406	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	445
Blandinsville	Blandinsville	233	Chicago	Accordia	277
Bloomington	Bloomington	43	Chicago	Apollo	642
Bloomington	Wade-Barney	512	Chicago	Arcana	717
Bloomington	Mozart	656	Chicago	Ashlar	308

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago.....			Chicago (Tracy)..	Tracy.....	810
(Auburn Park).....	Auburn Park.....	789	Chicago.....		
Chicago.....	Ben Hur.....	818	(So. Chicago)...	Triluminal.....	767
Chicago.....	Blair.....	393	Chicago.....	Union Park.....	610
Chicago.....	Blaney.....	271	Chicago.....	Waldeck.....	674
Chicago.....			Chicago.....	Waubansia.....	160
(Bright'n Prk).....	Brighton P...U.D.		Chicago.....		
Chicago.....	Chicago.....	437	(Windsor Park)...	Windsor Park... ..	836
Chicago.....	Cleveland.....	211	Chicago.....	Wm. B. Warren..	209
Chicago.....			Chicago.....		
(Lawndale).....	Columbian.....	819	(Woodlawn Pk)...	Woodlawn Park..	841
Chicago.....	Constantia.....	783	Chicago.....		
Chicago.....	Covenant.....	526	(Wright's Gro.)...	Wright's Grove... ..	779
Chicago.....	D. C. Cregier.....	643	Chicago Heights...	Chicago Heights ..	851
Chicago.....	Dearborn.....	310	Chilicothe.....	Geo. Washington ..	222
Chicago.....			Chrisman.....	Bloomfield.....	148
(Englewood).....	Englewood.....	690	Clay City.....	Clay City.....	488
Chicago.....			Clayton.....	Clayton.....	147
(West Pullman)...	Fides.....	842	Clifton.....	Clifton.....	688
Chicago.....	Garden City.....	141	Clinton.....	DeWitt.....	84
Chicago.....	Garfield.....	686	Coal Valley.....	Valley.....	547
Chicago.....	Germania.....	182	Cobden.....	Cobden.....	466
Chicago.....	Golden Rule.....	726	Cohn.....	New Hope.....	620
Chicago.....			Colchester.....	Colchester.....	781
(G'nd Crossing)...	Grand Crossing... ..	776	Colfax.....	Colfax.....	799
Chicago.....			Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	712
(So. Chicago).....	Harbor.....	731	Colono.....	Clement.....	680
Chicago.....	Herder.....	669	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	474
Chicago.....	Hesperia.....	411	Columbus.....	Columbus.....	227
Chicago.....	Home.....	508	Compton.....	Brooklyn.....	282
Chicago.....	Humboldt Park..	813	Concord.....	N. D. Morse.....	346
Chicago.....			Cordova.....	Cordova.....	543
(Kensington).....	Kensington.....	804	Corinth.....	Andrew Jackson..	487
Chicago.....	Kenwood.....	800	Cornland.....	Cornland.....	808
Chicago.....	Keystone.....	639	Cowden.....	Joppa.....	706
Chicago.....	Kilwinning.....	311	Crab Orchard.....	Blazing Star.....	458
Chicago.....	King Oscar, U.D.		Creal Springs.....	Creal Springs.....	817
Chicago.....	Lakeside.....	739	Creston.....	Creston.....	320
Chicago.....	Lake View.....	774	Crete.....	Crete.....	763
Chicago.....	Landmark.....	422	Cuba.....	Cuba.....	534
Chicago.....			Dallas City.....	Dallas City.....	235
(Chicago Lawn)...	Lawn.....	815	Danvers.....	Danvers.....	742
Chicago.....	Lessing.....	557	Danville.....	Olive Branch.....	38
Chicago.....	Lincoln Park.....	611	Davis.....	Evening Star.....	414
Chicago.....	Mithra.....	410	Dawson.....	Dawson.....	556
Chicago.....	Mizpah.....	768	Decatur.....	Macon.....	8
Chicago.....			Decatur.....	Ionic.....	312
(Irving Park)...	Myrtle.....	795	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	144
Chicago.....	Mystic Star.....	758	De Land.....	De Land.....	812
Chicago.....			Delavan.....	Delavan.....	156
(Englewood).....	Normal Park.....	797	Denver.....	Denver.....	464
Chicago.....			De Soto.....	De Soto.....	287
(Norwood Park)...	Beacon Light.....	784	De Witt.....	Amon.....	261
Chicago.....	Oriental.....	33	Diona.....	Hutton.....	698
Chicago.....			Dix.....	Rome.....	721
(Pullman).....	Palace.....	765	Dixon.....	Friendship.....	7
Chicago.....			Dongola.....	Dongola.....	581
(Rodgers Park)...	Park.....	843	Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	255
Chicago.....	Pleiades.....	478	Downers Grove..	Grove.....	824
Chicago.....			Dundee.....	Dundee.....	190
(Jefferson).....	Providence.....	711	Du Quoin.....	Du Quoin.....	234
Chicago.....			Durand.....	Durand.....	302
(Ravenswood)...	Ravenswood.....	777	Dwight.....	Livingston.....	371
Chicago.....	Richard Cole.....	697	Earlville.....	Meridian.....	183
Chicago.....	Siloam.....	780	East Dubuque.....	Martin.....	491
Chicago.....	South Park.....	662	East St. Louis...	East St. Louis... ..	504
Chicago.....	Thos. J. Turner..	409	East St. Louis...	Gothic.....	852



## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Eaton.....	Crawford.....	666	Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	617
Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	672	Goreville.....	Saline.....	339
Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	484	Grafton.....	Full Moon.....	341
Edinburg.....	Blueville.....	617	Grand Tower.....	Lafayette.....	657
Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	99	Gray's Lake.....	Rising Sun.....	115
Edinburgh.....	Edinburgh.....	149	Grayville.....	Sheba.....	200
Elburn.....	Blackberry.....	359	Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	129
El Dara.....	El Dara.....	388	Greenup.....	Greenup.....	125
Eldorado.....	Eldorado.....	730	Greenview.....	Greenview.....	653
Elgin.....	Elgin.....	117	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	245
Elgin.....	Monitor.....	522	Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	45
Elizabeth.....	Kavanaugh.....	36	Grove City.....	Fisher.....	585
Elizabethtown.....	Elizabeth.....	276	Groveland.....	Groveland.....	352
Elliottstown.....	Delia.....	525	Hamburg.....	West Gate..... C. D.	
Ellis Grove.....	Kaskaskia.....	86	Hamilton.....	Black Hawk.....	238
Elmwood.....	Horeb.....	363	Hamlettsburg.....	Bay City.....	771
El Paso.....	El Paso.....	246	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	443
Elyvaston.....	Elyvaston.....	715	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	756
Enfield.....	Enfield.....	677	Hardin.....	Calhoun.....	792
Equality.....	Equality.....	2	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	325
Erie.....	Erie.....	667	Harristown.....	Summit.....	431
Etna.....	Wabash.....	179	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	309
Eureka.....	W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Harvey.....	Magic City.....	832
Evanston.....	Evans.....	524	Havana.....	Havana.....	88
Ewing.....	Ewing.....	705	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	580
Exeter.....	Exeter.....	124	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	604
Fairbury.....	Tarbolton.....	351	Henderson.....	Hiram.....	26
Fairfield.....	Fairfield.....	206	Henry.....	Henry.....	119
Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	590	Herrin.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	693
Fairview.....	Fairview.....	350	Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	251
Fairweather.....	Kingston.....	266	Highland.....	Highland.....	583
Farina.....	Farina.....	601	Highland Park.....	A. O. Fay.....	676
Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	710	Hillsboro.....	Mt. Moriah.....	51
Farmington.....	Farmington.....	192	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	301
Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	592	Hindsboro.....	Hindsboro.....	837
Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	670	Holcomb.....	Meridian Sun.....	505
Findlay.....	Findlay.....	831	Homer.....	Homer.....	199
Fisher.....	Sangamon.....	801	Hoopston.....	Star.....	709
Flat Rock.....	Russellville.....	348	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	622
Flora.....	Flora.....	204	Hope.....	Hopewell.....	844
Forrest.....	Forrest.....	614	Hume.....	Edgar.....	829
Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	567	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	465
Franklin.....	Wadlev.....	616	Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville.....	136
Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	264	Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	679
Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	418	Illioopolis.....	Illioopolis.....	521
Freedom.....	Freedom.....	194	Indianola.....	Vermilion.....	265
Freeport.....	Excelsior.....	97	Industry.....	Industry.....	327
Freeport.....	Evergreen.....	170	Iola.....	Iola.....	691
Fulton.....	Fulton City.....	189	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	213
Galena.....	Miners.....	273	Iroquois.....	O. H. Miner.....	506
Galesburg.....	Alpha.....	155	Irving.....	Irving.....	455
Galesburg.....	Vesper.....	584	Iuka.....	J. D. Moody.....	510
Gallatia.....	Gallatia.....	684	Jacksonville.....	Harmony.....	3
Galva.....	Galva.....	243	Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	570
Ganntown.....	New Columbia.....	336	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	460
Gays.....	Miles Hart.....	595	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	394
Gardner.....	Gardner.....	573	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	713
Geneseo.....	Stewart.....	92	Johnston City.....	Lake Creek.....	729
Geneva.....	Geneva.....	139	Joliet.....	Mt. Joliet.....	42
Genoa.....	Genoa.....	288	Joliet.....	Matteson.....	175
Georgetown.....	Russell.....	154	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro.....	111
Gibson City.....	Gibson.....	733	Kane.....	King Solomon.....	197
Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	214	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	389
Gilman.....	Gilman.....	591	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	280
Girard.....	Girard.....	171	Karber's Ridge.....	Tadmor.....	794
Glasford.....	Lancaster.....	106	Kenney.....	Henderson.....	820
Golconda.....	Golconda.....	131	Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	159
Golden.....	LaPrairie.....	267	Keithsburg.....	Robert Burns.....	113

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Kinderhook.....	Kinderhook.....	353	Mason.....	Mason.....	217
Kingston.....	Kishwaukee.....	402	Mason City.....	Mason City.....	403
Kinmundy.....	Kinmundy.....	398	Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	260
Kirkwood.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	518	Mazon.....	Mazon.....	826
Knoxville.....	Pacific.....	66	Medora.....	Fidelity.....	152
Lacon.....	Lacon.....	61	Melvin.....	Melvin.....	811
LaFayette.....	Stark.....	501	Mendon.....	Mendon.....	449
LaGrange.....	La Grange.....	770	Mendota.....	Mendota.....	176
LaHarpe.....	La Harpe.....	195	Meredosia.....	Benevolent.....	52
Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	729	Metropolis City.....	Metropolis.....	91
La Moille.....	La Moille.....	383	Milano.....	Eureka.....	69
Lanark.....	Lanark.....	423	Milford.....	Milford.....	168
LaSalle.....	Acacia.....	67	Millburn.....	Antioch.....	127
Latham.....	Latham.....	853	Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	345
Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	415	Milton.....	Milton.....	275
Lawrenceville.....	Edward Dobbins.....	164	Minier.....	Comet.....	641
Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	110	Minonk.....	Rob Morris.....	247
Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	146	Minooka.....	Minooka.....	528
Leland.....	Leland.....	558	Moline.....	Doric.....	319
Lena.....	Lena.....	174	Momence.....	Momence.....	481
Lerna.....	Lerna.....	788	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	37
Le Roy.....	Le Roy.....	221	Monticello.....	Fraternal.....	58
Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	104	Montrose.....	Prairie City.....	578
Lexington.....	Lexington.....	482	Morris.....	Cedar.....	124
Liberty.....	Liberty.....	380	Morrison.....	Dunlap.....	321
Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	492	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	681
Lick Creek.....	Union.....	627	Mound City.....	Trinity.....	562
Lima.....	Lima.....	135	Mound Station.....	Kendrick.....	430
Lincoln.....	Logan.....	210	Mount Auburn.....	Kedron.....	340
Lisbon.....	Orient.....	323	Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	239
Litchfield.....	Charter Oak.....	236	Mt. Carroll.....	Cyrus.....	188
Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	517	Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	331
Littleton.....	Littleton.....	766	Mt. Morris.....	Samuel H. Davis.....	96
Loami.....	Loami.....	450	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	87
Lockport.....	Lockport.....	538	Mount Sterling.....	Hardin.....	44
Loda.....	Abraham Jonas.....	316	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	31
London Mills.....	London.....	848	Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	180
Long Point.....	Long Point.....	552	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	498
Louisville.....	Louisville.....	196	Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	432
Lovington.....	Lovington.....	228	Naperville.....	Euclid.....	65
Ludlow.....	Pera.....	574	Nashville.....	Washington.....	55
Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	750	Nebo.....	Nebo.....	806
Lynnville.....	Gill.....	382	Neoga.....	Neoga.....	279
McHenry.....	McHenry.....	158	Neponset.....	Neponset.....	803
McLean.....	McLean.....	469	New Boston.....	New Boston.....	59
McLeansboro.....	Polk.....	137	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	772
Macedonia.....	Royal.....	807	New Canton.....	New Canton.....	821
Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	132	New Douglas.....	Madison.....	560
Macomb.....	Macomb.....	17	New Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	660
Macon.....	South Macon.....	467	New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	453
Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	103	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	290
Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	220	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	741
Makanda.....	Makanda.....	434	Newman.....	Newman.....	369
Manchester.....	Manchester.....	229	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	218
Manito.....	Manito.....	476	Newton.....	Newton.....	216
Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	773	New Windsor.....	Oxford.....	367
Mapleton.....	Phoenix.....	663	Noble.....	Noble.....	362
Maquon.....	Maquon.....	530	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	456
Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	114	Normal.....	Normal.....	673
Marengo.....	Marengo.....	138	Norris City.....	May.....	718
Marine.....	Marine.....	355	Norwood Park.....	Beacon Light.....	784
Marion.....	Fellowship.....	89	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	169
Maroa.....	Maroa.....	454	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	219
Marseilles.....	Marseilles.....	417	Oak Park.....	Harlem.....	540
Marshall.....	Marshall.....	133	Oblong.....	Oblong City.....	644
Martinsville.....	Clark.....	603	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	392
Martinton.....	Martinton.....	845	Odell.....	Odell.....	401
Mascoutah.....	Douglas.....	361	Odin.....	Odin.....	503

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
O'Fallon	O'Fallon	576	Quincy	Quincy	296
Ogden	Ogden	754	Quincy	Lambert	659
Ohio	Ohio	814	Raleigh	Raleigh	128
Olmsted	Caledonia	47	Ramsey	Ramsey	405
Olney	Olney	140	Rankin	Rankin	725
Omaha	Omaha	723	Rantoul	Rantoul	470
Onarga	Onarga	305	Raritan	Raritan	727
Oneida	Oneida	337	Raymond	Raymond	692
Opdyke	Jefferson	368	Red Bud	Red Bud	427
Oquawka	Oquawka	123	Richmond	Richmond	143
Orangeville	Orangeville	687	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	632
Oregon	Oregon	420	Ridgway	Ridgway	816
Orion	Sherman	535	Rio	Rio	685
Oswego	Raven	303	Riverton	Riverton Union	786
Ottawa	Occidental	40	Robinson	Robinson	250
Ottawa	Humboldt	555	Rochelle	Horicon	244
Owaneco	Locust	623	Rochester	Rochester	635
Palatine	Palatine	314	Rockford	Rockford	102
Palestine	Palestine	849	Rockford	Star in the East	166
Palmira	Palmira	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	500	Rockton	Rockton	74
Patoka	Patoka	613	Roodhouse	E. M. Husted	796
Pawnee	Pawnee	675	Roscoe	Roscoe	75
Paw Paw	Corinthian	205	Rose Bud	Tempel Hill	701
Paxton	Paxton	416	Roseville	Roseville	519
Payson	Payson	379	Rossville	Rossville	527
Pearl City	Pearl	823	Rushville	Rushville	9
Pecatonica	A. W. Rawson	145	Rutland	Rutland	477
Pekin	Pekin	29	Sadorus	J. R. Gorin	537
Pekin	Empire	126	Saint Charles	Unity	48
Pellonia	Farmers	232	Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo	769
Peoria	Peoria	15	Salem	Marion	130
Peoria	Temple	46	Sandwich	Meteor	283
Peoria	Illinois	263	San Jose	San Jose	645
Peoria	Schiller	335	Sannemin	Sannemin	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	Charity	838
Pilot	Newtown	714	Seneca	Seneca	532
Pinckneville	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	609
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	Sparland	Sparland	441
Port Byron	Philo	436	Sparta	Hope	162
Potomac	Potomac	782	Springfield	Springfield	4
Prairie City	Golden Gate	248	Springfield	Central	71
Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755	Springfield	Tyran	333
Princeton	Bureau	112	Springfield	St. Paul	500
Princeton	Princeton	587	Spring Hill	Bohen	412
Princeville	Princeville	360	Spring Valley	S. M. Dalzell	805
Prophetstown	Prophetstown	293	Stanford	Stanford	785
Quincy	Bodley	1	Staunton	Staunton	177
Quincy	Herman	39	Steeleville	Alma	497

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Sterling .....	Rock River .....	612	Viola .....	Viola .....	577
Stewardson .....	Stewardson .....	541	Virden .....	Virden .....	161
Stockton .....	Plum River .....	554	Virginia .....	Virginia .....	544
Stone Fort .....	Stone Fort .....	495	Waldron .....	Aroma .....	378
Streator .....	Streator .....	607	Walnut .....	Walnut .....	722
Stronghurst .....	Stronghurst .....	847	Walpole .....	Tuscan .....	630
Sublette .....	Sublette .....	349	Walshville .....	Walshville .....	475
Sullivan .....	Sullivan .....	764	Warren .....	Jo Daviess .....	278
Summerfield .....	Summerfield .....	342	Warsaw .....	Warsaw .....	257
Sumner .....	Sumner .....	334	Washburn .....	Washburn .....	421
Sycamore .....	Sycamore .....	134	Washington .....	Taylor .....	98
Tamaroa .....	Tamaroa .....	207	Wataga .....	Wataga .....	291
Tampico .....	Yorktown .....	655	Waterman .....	Waterman .....	728
Taylorville .....	Mound .....	122	Waterloo .....	Morris .....	787
Tennessee .....	Tennessee .....	496	Watseka .....	Watseka .....	446
Thompsonville .....	Akin .....	749	Watson .....	Watson .....	602
Thomson .....	Thomson .....	559	Wauconda .....	Wauconda .....	298
Time .....	Time .....	569	Waukegan .....	Waukegan .....	78
Tiskilwa .....	Sharon .....	550	Waverly .....	Waverly .....	118
Toledo .....	Toledo .....	834	Wayne City .....	Orel .....	759
Tolona .....	Tolono .....	391	Waynesville .....	Wayne .....	172
Tonica .....	Tonica .....	364	Weldon .....	Weldon .....	746
Toulon .....	Toulon .....	93	Wenona .....	Wenona .....	344
Towanda .....	Towanda .....	542	West Point .....	Dills .....	295
Tower Hill .....	Tower Hill .....	493	Wheaton .....	Wheaton .....	269
Tremont .....	Tremont .....	462	Wheeling .....	Vitruvius .....	81
Trenton .....	Trenton .....	109	White Hall .....	White Hall .....	80
Trilla .....	Muddy Point .....	396	Williamsville .....	Lavelly .....	203
Troy .....	Troy .....	588	Willow Hill .....	Cooper .....	489
Troy Grove .....	Shiloh .....	397	Wilmington .....	Wilmington .....	208
Tunnell Hill .....	Reynoldsburg .....	419	Winchester .....	Winchester .....	105
Turner .....	Amity .....	472	Windsor .....	Windsor .....	322
Tuscola .....	Tuscola .....	332	Winnebago .....	Winnebago .....	745
Union .....	Orion .....	358	Winslow .....	Winslow .....	564
Upper Alton .....	Franklin .....	25	Winterrowd .....	Mayo .....	664
Urbana .....	Urbana .....	157	Woburn .....	Gilham .....	869
Utica .....	Waltham .....	384	Wolf Creek .....	Chapel Hill .....	719
Vandalia .....	Temperance .....	16	Woodhull .....	Woodhull .....	502
Venice .....	Triple .....	835	Woodstock .....	Saint Marks .....	63
Vermilion .....	Stratton .....	408	Wyandot .....	Wyandot .....	231
Vermont .....	Vermont .....	116	Wyoming .....	Wyoming .....	479
Verona .....	Verona .....	757	Xenia .....	Xenia .....	485
Versailles .....	Versailles .....	108	Yates City .....	Yates City .....	448
Victoria .....	A. T. Darrah .....	793	York .....	York .....	343
Vienna .....	Vienna .....	150	Yorkville .....	Kendall .....	471

## List of Lodges by Districts.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental .....	Chicago .....	78 Monroe St .....
160	Waubansia .....	Chicago .....	Masonic Temple .....
211	Cleveland .....	Chicago .....	Randolph and Halsted Sts. ....
308	Ashlar .....	Chicago .....	Masonic Temple .....
314	Palatine .....	Palatine .....	.....
410	Mithra .....	Chicago .....	257 N. Clark St .....
437	Chicago .....	Chicago .....	Masonic Temple .....
524	Evans .....	Evanston .....	.....
557	Lessing .....	Chicago .....	615-617 N. Clark St .....
639	Keystone .....	Chicago .....	64 N. Clark St .....
662	South Park .....	Chicago .....	155 53d St .....
686	Garfield .....	Chicago .....	1250 West Madison St .....
711	Providence .....	Jefferson .....	.....
726	Golden Rule .....	Chicago .....	Masonic Temple .....
751	Lounsbury .....	Barrington .....	.....
767	Triluminar .....	Chicago .....	227 92d St .....
774	Lake View .....	Chicago .....	Lincoln, Racine & Diversy Aves
779	Wright's Grove .....	Chicago .....	615 N. Clark St .....
784	Beacon Light .....	Chicago .....	Norwood Park .....
797	Normal Park .....	Chicago .....	69th St. and Stewart Ave. ....
810	Tracy .....	Chicago .....	.....
818	Ben Hur .....	Chicago .....	Milwaukee and North Aves. ....
836	Windsor Park .....	Chicago .....	Windsor Park .....
842	Fides .....	Chicago .....	.....
851	Chicago Heights .....	Chicago Heights .....	.....

### SECOND DISTRICT.

NO	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
81	Vitruvius .....	Wheeling .....	.....
182	Germania .....	Chicago .....	615 N. Clark St .....
271	Blaney .....	Chicago .....	78 Monroe St .....
310	Dearborn .....	Chicago .....	3118 Forest Ave .....
393	Blair .....	Chicago .....	Masonic Temple .....
411	Hesperia .....	Chicago .....	78 Monroe St .....
478	Peleades .....	Chicago .....	785 West Madison St .....
526	Covenant .....	Chicago .....	Masonic Temple .....
610	Union Park .....	Chicago .....	473 and 475 W. Madison St .....
642	Apollo .....	Chicago .....	3118 Forest Ave .....
669	Herder .....	Chicago .....	358 Blue Island Ave .....
690	Englewood .....	Chicago .....	63d and Yale Sts .....
716	Calumet .....	Blue Island .....	.....
731	Harbor .....	Chicago .....	91st St. and Commercial Ave. ..
758	Mystic Star .....	Chicago .....	State and 44th Sts .....
768	Mizpah .....	Chicago .....	4341 South Halsted St .....
776	Grand Crossing .....	Chicago .....	76th St. near Dobson Ave .....
780	Siloam .....	Chicago .....	1249 Madison St .....
789	Auburn Park .....	Chicago .....	79th and Sherman Sts .....
800	Kenwood .....	Chicago .....	4308 Cottage Grove Ave .....
813	Humboldt Park .....	Chicago .....	Armitage and Keeney Aves .....
819	Columbian .....	Chicago .....	1812 W 22d St .....
839	Berwyn .....	Berwyn .....	.....
843	Park .....	Chicago .....	Clark St. and Greenleaf Ave. ....
854	Brighton Park .....	Chicago .....	Hart and Archer Aves .....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

## THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
141	Garden City.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
209	W. B. Warren.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
277	Accordia.....	Chicago.....	62 North Clark St.....
311	Kilwinning.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
409	T. J. Turner.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
422	Landmark.....	Chicago.....	3636 Cottage Grove Ave.....
508	Home.....	Chicago.....	3118 Forest Ave.....
540	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	.....
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	615-617 N. Clark St.....
643	D. C. Cregier.....	Chicago.....	404 and 406 Milwaukee Ave.....
674	Waldeck.....	Chicago.....	41th and State St.....
697	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	2941 Archer Ave.....
717	Arcana.....	Chicago.....	Halsted and Randolph Sts.....
739	Lakeside.....	Chicago.....	3120 Forest Ave.....
765	Palace.....	Pullman.....	.....
770	LaGrange.....	LaGrange.....	.....
777	Ravenswood.....	Chicago.....	Wilson St. & E. Ravenswood Park.....
783	Constantia.....	Chicago.....	2701 South Park Ave.....
795	Myrtle.....	Chicago.....	Irving Park.....
804	Kensington.....	Chicago.....	Henderson's Hall.....
815	Lawn.....	Chicago.....	.....
832	Magic City.....	Harvey.....	.....
841	Woodlawn Park.....	Chicago.....	225 64th St.....
850	Austin.....	Austin.....	.....
855	King Oscar.....	Chicago.....	615-617 North Clark St.....

## 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.....
413	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	Kane.....
522	Monitor.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....
63	St. Marks.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry.....
138	Marengo.....	Marengo.....	McHenry.....
143	Richmond.....	Richmond.....	McHenry.....
158	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....
169	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	McHenry.....
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	McHenry.....
358	Orion.....	Union.....	McHenry.....
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	McHenry.....
78	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....
115	Rising Sun.....	Gray's Lake.....	Lake.....
127	Antioch.....	Millburn.....	Lake.....
298	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	Lake.....
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	Lake.....
676	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Lake.....
827	Sequoit.....	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
504	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	Jc Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*  
SEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
205	Corinthian.....	Paw Paw.....	Lee.....
264	Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	Lee.....
282	Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	Lee.....
349	Sublette.....	Sublette.....	Lee.....
531	Ashton.....	Ashton.....	Lee.....
134	Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	De Kalb.....
144	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....
283	Meteor.....	Sandwich.....	De Kalb.....
288	Genoa.....	Genoa.....	De Kalb.....
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	De Kalb.....
374	Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	De Kalb.....
402	Kishwaukee.....	Kingston.....	De Kalb.....
646	Somonauk.....	Somonauk.....	De Kalb.....
728	Waterman.....	Waterman.....	De Kalb.....

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
303	Raven.....	Oswego.....	Kendall.....
323	Orient.....	Lisbon.....	Kendall.....
428	Sunbeam.....	Plano.....	Kendall.....
471	Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....
65	Euclid.....	Naperville.....	Du Page.....
269	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	Du Page.....
472	Amity.....	Turner.....	Du Page.....
824	Grove.....	Downers 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.....
364	Tonica.....	Tonica.....	La Salle.....
384	Waltham.....	Utica.....	La Salle.....
397	Shiloh.....	Troy Grove.....	La Salle.....
417	Marseilles.....	Marseilles.....	La Salle.....
477	Rutland.....	Rutland.....	La Salle.....
532	Seneca.....	Seneca.....	La Salle.....
555	Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	La Salle.....



## LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—Continued.

## NINTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston

## TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau
142	Ames	Shemeld	Bureau
231	Wyaret	Wyaret	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
650	Clement	Colono	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.....
307	Oxford.....	New Windsor.....	Mercer.....
577	Viola.....	Viola.....	Mercer.....
755	Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	Mercer.....
838	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.....
496	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	McDonough.....
572	Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	McDonough.....
617	Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	McDonough.....
781	Colchester.....	Colchester.....	McDonough.....
100	Astoria.....	Astoria.....	Fulton.....
104	Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	Fulton.....
116	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	Fulton.....
192	Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Fulton.....
213	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	Fulton.....
253	Avon Harmony.....	Avon.....	Fulton.....
350	Fairview.....	Fairview.....	Fulton.....
534	Cuba.....	Cuba.....	Fulton.....
734	Morning Star.....	Canton.....	Fulton.....
848	London.....	London Mills.....	Fulton.....
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....
465	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	Schuyler.....
648	Camden.....	Camden.....	Schuyler.....
766	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	Schuyler.....

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
26	Hiram.....	Henderson.....	Knox.....
66	Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....
155	Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....
185	Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	Knox.....
291	Wataga.....	Wataga.....	Knox.....
330	Altona.....	Altona.....	Knox.....
337	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	Knox.....
448	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	Knox.....
530	Maquon.....	Maquon.....	Knox.....
584	Vesper.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....
685	Rio.....	Rio.....	Knox.....
793	A. T. Darragh.....	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.....
847	Stronghurst.....	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 .....
582	Shirley .....	Shirley .....	McLean .....
656	Mozart .....	Bloomington .....	McLean .....
673	Normal .....	Normal .....	McLean .....
737	Arrowsmith .....	Arrowsmith .....	McLean .....
742	Danvers .....	Danvers .....	McLean .....
785	Stanford .....	Stanford .....	McLean .....
799	Colfax .....	Colfax .....	McLean .....
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 .....
841	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	Milford.....	Milford.....	Iroquois.....
305	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	Iroquois.....
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Loda.....	Iroquois.....
429	Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	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.....
845	Martinton.....	Martinton.....	Iroquois.....
38	Olive Branch.....	Danville.....	Vermilion.....
154	Russell.....	Georgetown.....	Vermilion.....
265	Vermilion.....	Indianola.....	Vermilion.....
285	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	Vermilion.....
527	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	Vermilion.....
590	Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	Vermilion.....
632	Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	Vermilion.....
709	Star.....	Hoopeston.....	Vermilion.....
714	Newtown.....	Pilot.....	Vermilion.....
725	Rankin.....	Rankin.....	Vermilion.....
782	Potomac.....	Potomac.....	Vermilion.....
798	Sidell.....	Sidell.....	Vermilion.....
844	Hopewell.....	Hope.....	Vermilion.....

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana.....	Urbana.....	Champaign.....
199	Homer.....	Homer.....	Champaign.....
220	Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	Champaign.....
240	Western Star.....	Champaign.....	Champaign.....
347	Sidney.....	Sidney.....	Champaign.....
391	Tolono.....	Tolono.....	Champaign.....
470	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	Champaign.....
537	J. R. Gorin.....	Sadorous.....	Champaign.....
574	Pera.....	Ludlow.....	Champaign.....
747	Centennial.....	Philo.....	Champaign.....
754	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	Champaign.....
791	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	Champaign.....
801	Sangamon.....	Fisher.....	Champaign.....
332	Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	Douglas.....
366	Arcola.....	Arcola.....	Douglas.....
369	Newman.....	Newman.....	Douglas.....
440	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	Douglas.....
837	Hindsboro.....	Hindsboro.....	Douglas.....
77	Prairie.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....
148	Bloomfield.....	Chrisman.....	Edgar.....
268	Paris.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....
280	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	Edgar.....
408	Stratton.....	Vermilion.....	Edgar.....
743	Scott Land.....	Scott Land.....	Edgar.....
829	Edgar.....	Hume.....	Edgar.....
35	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	Coles.....
179	Wabash.....	Etna.....	Coles.....
219	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	Coles.....
260	Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	Coles.....
390	Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	Coles.....
396	Muddy Point.....	Trilla.....	Coles.....
788	Lerna.....	Lerna.....	Coles.....
698	Hutton.....	Diona.....	Coles.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
58	Fraternal.....	Monticello.....	Piatt.....
365	Bement.....	Bement.....	Piatt.....
600	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Piatt.....
651	Atwood.....	Atwood.....	Piatt.....
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	Piatt.....
812	De Land.....	De Land.....	Piatt.....
928	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	Moultrie.....
595	Miles Hart.....	Gays.....	Moultrie.....
764	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	Moultrie.....
825	Arthur.....	Arthur.....	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.....
853	Latham.....	Latham.....	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.....
333	Tyrian.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
354	Ark & Anchor.....	Auburn.....	Sangamon.....
450	Loami.....	Loami.....	Sangamon.....
500	St. Paul.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
521	Illiopolis.....	Illiopolis.....	Sangamon.....
523	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	Sangamon.....
559	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.....
721	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
846	Bluffs	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	Golden	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	West Point	Hancock
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock

## LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—Continued.

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun.....	Hardin.....	Calhoun.....
	West Gate.....	U. D. Hamburg.....	Calhoun.....
50	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	Greene.....
80	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....
129	Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	Greene.....
197	King Solomon.....	Kane.....	Greene.....
796	E. M. Husted.....	Roodhouse.....	Greene.....
341	Full Moon.....	Grafton.....	Jersey.....
394	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....
592	Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	Jersey.....
76	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlville.....	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.....
340	Kedron.....	Mount Auburn.....	Christian.....
451	Bromwell.....	Assumption.....	Christian.....
585	Fisher.....	Grove City.....	Christian.....
623	Locust.....	Owaneco.....	Christian.....
647	Blueville.....	Edinburg.....	Christian.....
681	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	Christian.....
53	Jackson.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....
180	Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	Shelby.....
322	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	Shelby.....
392	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Shelby.....
493	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	Shelby.....
541	Stewardson.....	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
849	Palestine	Palestine	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. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence

## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay
204	Flora	Flora	Clay
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay
691	Iola	Iola	Clay
149	Efingham	Efingham	Efingham
217	Mason	Mason	Efingham
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Efingham
525	Della	Elliottstown	Efingham
533	Altamont	Altamont	Efingham
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Efingham
602	Watson	Watson	Efingham
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Efingham
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Efingham
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	Kimmundy	Kimmundy	Marion
503	Odin	Odin	Marion
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion



## LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

## TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
245	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Bond.....
473	Gordon.....	Pocahontas.....	Bond.....
809	Gillham.....	Woburn.....	Bond.....
79	Scott.....	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....
109	Trenton.....	Trenton.....	Clinton.....
25	Franklin.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....
27	Piasa.....	Alton.....	Madison.....
99	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	Madison.....
315	Erwin.....	Alton.....	Madison.....
355	Marine.....	Marine.....	Madison.....
406	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Madison.....
560	Madison.....	New Douglas.....	Madison.....
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Madison.....
588	Troy.....	Troy.....	Madison.....
712	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Madison.....
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.....	Muscoutah.....	St. Clair.....
418	Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	St. Clair.....
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....
576	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair.....
832	Gothic.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....
474	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Monroe.....
787	Morris.....	Waterloo.....	Monroe.....
72	Chester.....	Chester.....	Randolph.....
86	Kaskaskia.....	Ellis Grove.....	Randolph.....
162	Hope.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.....
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	Randolph.....
497	Alma.....	Steeleville.....	Randolph.....

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington.....	Nashville.....	Washington.....
153	Clay.....	Ashley.....	Washington.....
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....
368	Jefferson.....	Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....
696	Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	Jefferson.....
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	Jefferson.....
64	Benton.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....
567	Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin.....
744	Goode.....	Brayfield.....	Franklin.....
749	Akin.....	Thompsonville.....	Franklin.....
85	Mitchell.....	Pinckneyville.....	Perry.....
207	Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa.....	Perry.....
234	Du Quoin.....	Du Quoin.....	Perry.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.—*Continued.*

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
241	Shekinah.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson.....
287	De Soto.....	De Soto.....	Jackson.....
434	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	Jackson.....
498	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson.....
657	La Fayette.....	Grand Tower.....	Jackson.....
695	Shiloh Hill.....	Campbell Hill.....	Jackson.....
833	Dean.....	Ava.....	Jackson.....
80	Fellowship.....	Marion.....	Williamson.....
458	Blazing Star.....	Crab Orchard.....	Williamson.....
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth.....	Williamson.....
693	Herrins Prairie.....	Herrin.....	Williamson.....
719	Chapel Hill.....	Wolf Creek.....	Williamson.....
729	Lake Creek.....	Johnston City.....	Williamson.....
802	Williamson.....	Cartersville.....	Williamson.....
817	Creal Springs.....	Creal Springs.....	Williamson.....

## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
206	Fairfield.....	Fairfield.....	Wayne.....
331	Mount Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne.....
460	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	Wayne.....
713	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	Wayne.....
759	Orel.....	Wayne City.....	Wayne.....
356	Hermitage.....	Albion.....	Edwards.....
239	Mount Carmel.....	Mount Carmel.....	Wabash.....
752	Allendale.....	Allendale.....	Wabash.....
200	Sheba.....	Grayville.....	White.....
272	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	White.....
668	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	White.....
718	May.....	Norris City.....	White.....
137	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
704	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope
701	Temple Hill	Rosé Bud	Pope
771	Bay City	Hamlettsburg	Pope
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac
232	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
406	Colden	Cobden	Union
520	Anna	Anna	Union
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski
600	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski
562	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander

## DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
5	Far West.....	Gatena.....	Jo Daviess.....	April 29, 1840.....	1845-6.....	Charter was never issued.
6	Columbus.....	Columbus.....	Adams.....	April 29, 1840.....	.....	Surrendered.....
10	Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Will.....	Oct. 3, 1841.....	Oct. 15, 1845.....	Revoked.....
11	Cass.....	Virginia.....	Cass.....	Oct. 4, 1841.....	.....	Rescinded and continued U. D.
12	Rising Sun.....	Montrose.....	Iowa*	Oct. 4, 1842.....	.....	Suspended.....
18	La Fayette.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Oct. 2, 1843.....	.....	Arrested.....
21	Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	Hancock.....	Oct. 2, 1843.....	May 9, 1847.....	Surrendered.....
22	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin*	.....	.....	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin.
25	Waterloo.....	Waterloo.....	Monroe.....	Oct. 7, 1843.....	1874-5.....	Arrested.....
30	Morning Star.....	Canton.....	Fulton.....	Oct. 7, 1844.....	.....	Arrested.....
32	Apollo.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Oct. 6, 1845.....	.....	July, 1875.....
41	Far West.....	Chicago.....	Jo Daviess.....	Oct. 6, 1845.....	.....	Surrendered.....
54	Reclamation.....	Nauvoo.....	Jo Daviess.....	Oct. 2, 1848.....	.....	Forfeited.....
56	Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	Hancock.....	Oct. 2, 1848.....	.....	Surrendered.....
62	Jerusalem.....	Oregon.....	Pike.....	Oct. 2, 1848.....	.....	Forfeited.....
68	Naples.....	Naples.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 2, 1849.....	.....	Forfeited.....
70	Social.....	Hennepin.....	Putnam.....	Oct. 2, 1849.....	.....	Arrested.....
73	Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Putnam.....	Oct. 1849.....	.....	Surrendered.....
82	Metamora.....	Metamora.....	Kane.....	Oct. 8, 1850.....	.....	Surrendered.....
83	Morning Sun.....	Middleport.....	Woodford.....	Oct. 8, 1850.....	.....	Surrendered.....
94	Madison.....	Jerseyville.....	Iroquois.....	Oct. 8, 1850.....	.....	No record.....
101	Fayette.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....	Oct. 6, 1851.....	.....	Surrendered.....
107	Jacksonville.....	Fayette.....	Greene.....	Oct. 6, 1851.....	.....	Surrendered.....
120	Catact.....	St. Anthony's Falls.....	Morgan.....	Oct. 4, 1852.....	.....	Arrested.....
163	Westfield.....	Westfield.....	Minnesota.....	Oct. 4, 1852.....	.....	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota.
167	Oswego.....	Oswego.....	Clark.....	Oct. 3, 1855.....	.....	Surrendered.....
181	Moultrie.....	Sullivan.....	Kendall.....	Oct. 2, 1855.....	.....	Surrendered.....
184	Nebraska.....	Bellevue.....	Moultrie.....	Oct. 2, 1855.....	.....	Arrested.....
186	Fort Armstrong.....	Rock Island.....	Nebraska*	Oct. 3, 1855.....	.....	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska.
191	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	Rock Island.....	Oct. 6, 1856.....	.....	Consolidated with Trio No. 57.
198	Grand View.....	Grand View.....	Clay.....	Oct. 9, 1856.....	.....	Surrendered.....
		Dudley.....	Edgar.....	Oct. 6, 1856.....	.....	Surrendered.....
202	Sterling.....	Sterling.....	Whiteside.....	Oct. 6, 1856.....	.....	Annulled.....
215	Weir.....	Six Mile.....	Madison.....	Oct. 7, 1856.....	.....	Surrendered.....
223	Keeney.....	Edgington.....	Rock Island.....	Oct. 8, 1856.....	.....	Arrested.....
224	Mt. Pleasant.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	De Witt.....	Oct. 8, 1856.....	.....	No record.....
		St. Anna.....	St. Anna.....	.....	.....	No record.....
		Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	.....	.....	No record.....
225	Owisco.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Oct. 8, 1856.....	.....	Surrendered.....
		Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	.....	.....	Surrendered.....

242	Aegis.....	Annawad.....	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.....		
259	Chemung.....	Chemung.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 4, 1858.....	Aug. 26, 1885.....	Surrendered.....
261	New Berlin.....	New Berlin.....	Saugamoon.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	1857.....	No record.....
281	Martinsville.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	May 1, 1871.....	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27.....
281	Alton.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	Oct. 7, 1858.....	1860.....	No record.....
289	Froquois.....	Middleport.....	Froquois.....	Oct. 7, 1858.....	March 20, 1897.....	Arrested.....
290	Cache.....	Mound City.....	Pullaski.....	Oct. 7, 1858.....	1873.....	No record.....
299	Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	Saugamoon.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Jan. 7, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
300	Hanover.....	Hanover.....	Jo Davess.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	1883.....	Surrendered.....
301	Cement.....	Utica.....	La Salle.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Sept. 10, 1879.....	Arrested.....
317	New Liberty.....	New Liberty.....	Pope.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Consolidated with Union No. 78 as Waukegan No. 78.....	
321	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Feb. 5, 1861.....	Consolidated with Bonus No. 258 as Chemung No. 258.....
326	Chemung.....	Chemung.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Dec. 23, 1861.....	Surrendered.....
328	Grafton.....	Huntley.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	April 11, 1884.....	Surrendered.....
329	Durham.....	Durham.....	Hancock.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	1868-69.....	Surrendered.....
328	Grand Detour.....	Grand Detour.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	1857-78.....	Arrested.....
333	Arcturus.....	Polo.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	1863.....	No record.....
337	Buddy.....	Kingston.....	Peoria.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	1869.....	No record.....
370	Middleton.....	Middleton.....	Clay.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	April 19, 1878.....	Consolidated with Bell River No. 646.....
372	Galesburg.....	Galesburg.....	Clay.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	Dec. 16, 1880.....	Surrendered.....
375	Isaac Underhill.....	Secor.....	Woodford.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	1871.....	No record.....
376	Ash Grove.....	Ash Grove.....	Froquois.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	1869.....	No record.....
377	Archimedes.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	April 8, 1880.....	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 21.....
381	M. R. Thompson.....	Presport.....	Stephenson.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	Jan. 7, 1890.....	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge No. 97.....
387	Greenbush.....	Greenbush.....	Warren.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	May 28, 1889.....	Arrested.....
	Youngstown.....	Youngstown.....				
395	H. G. Reynolds.....	Whitefield.....	Barreau.....	Oct. 8, 1864.....	May 26, 1880.....	Surrendered.....
400	Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	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	Portston.....	Marysville.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 5, 1864.....	Dec. 1, 1876.....	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96.....
425	Kaneville.....	Kaneville.....	Kane.....	Oct. 1, 1865.....	July 1, 1883.....	Surrendered.....
435	Nepomset.....	Nepomset.....	Barreau.....	Oct. 1, 1865.....	July 12, 1881.....	Surrendered.....
438	H. W. Bigelow.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Oct. 1, 1865.....	March 27, 1875.....	Surrendered.....
438	Luce.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	Oct. 1, 1865.....	Jan. 17, 1889.....	Surrendered.....
452	Grant.....	Richview.....	Washington.....	Oct. 1, 1865.....	July 21, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
457	Moscow.....	Moscow.....	Union.....	Oct. 1, 1865.....	July 9, 1898.....	Arrested.....
459	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.....
491	Bath.....	Bath.....	Macon.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	Dec. 19, 1856.....	Surrendered.....
499	Mc Zion.....	Mc Zion.....	Macon.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	1871-75.....	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge No. 312.....
507	Manitcho.....	Manitcho.....	Kankakee.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	March 11, 1878.....	Arrested.....
511	Clintonville.....	South Elgin.....	Kane.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	April 7, 1887.....	Consolidated with Elgin Lodge No. 117.....
513	Cold Spring.....	Cold Spring.....	Shelby.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	July 27, 1882.....	Arrested.....
515	Dement.....	Dement.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Jan. 25, 1886.....	Consolidated with Malta No. 329 as Creston No. 329.....

## DEFUNCT LODGES.—Continued.

N.O.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEPT.	REMARKS.
545	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	Oct. 1, 1867.	Feb. 21, 1887.	Surrendered.
546	Nilwood	Nilwood	Macoupin	Oct. 1, 1867.	1876-77.	Surrendered.
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess	Oct. 1, 1867.	March 4, 1868.	Surrendered.
549	Newark	Newark	Kendall	Oct. 1, 1867.	1884-5.	Surrendered.
551	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867.	Aug. 25, 1887.	Surrendered.
552	Kyle	Monmouth	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, 1874.	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 237.
571	Owlsco.	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867.	1869.	Surrendered.
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1868.	May 15, 1897.	Surrendered.
580	Tazewell	Delavan	Tazewell	Oct. 6, 1868.	1871-75.	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 156.
589	Elwood	Humbolt	Coles	Oct. 6, 1868.	July 18, 1891.	Surrendered.
593	W. M. Egan	Jefferson	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868.	Aug. 1872.	Arrested.
594	Loati	Loati	Kane	Oct. 6, 1868.	April 19, 1876.	Surrendered.
596	National	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868.	March 13, 1894.	Arrested.
597	Loxant	Loxant	LaSalle	Oct. 6, 1868.	Jan. 14, 1888.	Surrendered.
598	Dorchester	Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868.	Oct. 29, 1884.	Surrendered.
599	Fowler	Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868.	Feb. 24, 1879.	Surrendered.
605	Allen	(Stanford)	McLean	Oct. 6, 1868.	May 5, 1886.	Arrested.
606	Wapella	Wapella	DeWitt	Oct. 6, 1868.	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	Mosale	Hudson	McLean	Oct. 5, 1869.	Aug. 21, 1882.	Arrested.
629	Old Time	Havana	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869.	Feb. 14, 1877.	Consolidated with Havana Lodge No. 88.
637	Burlington	Burlington	Kane	Oct. 5, 1869.	Dec. 21, 1876.	Surrendered.
638	Fortitude	Sagetown	Henderson	Oct. 5, 1869.	March 10, 1884.	Arrested.
640	Coleta	Coleta	Whiteside	Jan. 7, 1870.	1874.	No record.
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	DuPage	Oct. 4, 1870.	Feb. 16, 1885.	Arrested.
650	Irvington	Irvington	Washington	Oct. 4, 1870.	Aug. 31, 1891.	Surrendered.
652	Polar Star	Mukkeytown	Franklin	Oct. 4, 1870.	Aug. 10, 1888.	Arrested.
654	Woodford	ElPaso	Woodford	Oct. 4, 1870.	March 5, 1877.	Surrendered.
661	Bethesda.	(Potofax)	Livingston	Oct. 5, 1870.	March 1, 1886.	Arrested.
		(Colfax)	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. 14, 1887	Surrendered
699 Libanus	Rosemond	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 21, 1875	Arrested
703 St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	March 21, 1885	Surrendered
707 Circle	Mattoon	Coles	Oct. 8, 1873	April 23, 1896	Consolidated with Mattoon Lodge No. 569
708 Lemont	Lemont	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	Sept. 7, 1887	Surrendered
720 Varna	Varna	Marshall	Oct. 6, 1874	May 13, 1882	Surrendered
736 Dennison	Dennison	Clark	Oct. 3, 1876	Dec. 22, 1888	Surrendered
740 Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1876	May 15, 1895	Surrendered
753 Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	Oct. 2, 1877	Sept. 1, 1888	Arrested
760 Belleflower	Belleflower	McLean	Oct. 5, 1881	July 13, 1886	Surrendered
775 Omega	Charleston	Coles	Oct. 6, 1886	Dec. 9, 1889	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35
828 Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 4, 1893	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, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1889..	Dues 1889.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Membrs.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
				Membership 1888.....	Raised.....	Reinstated..		Admitted... Add. for error.....	Suspended..	Expelled....	Dimitted...										
1	Bodley.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	179	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	12	174	127 50	1	3	3	150	137 50	35 95	.....
2	Equality.....	Jacksonville	Gallatin.....	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	21	15 75	1	5	2	20	37 50	4 50	5 00
3	Harmony.....	Springfield	Morgan.....	129	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	4	133	99 75	2	5	6	139	414 41	4 21	.....
4	Friendship.....	Dixon.....	Sangamon.....	142	6	1	6	1	1	1	3	4	150	108 75	3	9	6	128	414 41	4 21	.....
7	Friendship.....	Lee.....	Lee.....	156	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	12	149	111 75	5	5	4	140	2 00	23 75	.....
8	Macon.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....	338	9	1	8	1	1	1	3	9	346	255 00	3	11	11	319	2 00	23 75	.....
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....	79	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	7	77	57 75	1	4	4	71	21 00	22 15	5 00
13	St. John's.....	Peru.....	LaSalle.....	73	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	76	30 00	1	2	2	71	21 00	22 15	5 00
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown	Gallatin.....	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	40	30 00	1	2	2	40	276	125 42	6 47	.....
15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	273	25	2	25	1	1	1	3	13	296	216 00	7	29	26	276	125 42	6 47	.....
16	Temperance.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	57	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	54	40 50	1	1	1	53	5 00	2 00	5 00
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	McDonough	149	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	147	109 50	1	3	1	138	32 42	2 00	.....	
19	Clinton.....	Petersburg	McDonough	98	10	1	10	1	1	1	3	5	103	77 50	9	6	8	101	20 87	4 50	5 00
20	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	97	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	3	102	76 50	1	3	2	96	.....	20 75	10 00
23	Cass.....	Beards-town	Cass.....	102	6	1	6	1	1	1	3	4	125	81 00	5	7	7	110	.....	10 25	10 00
24	St. Clair.....	Belle-ville	St. Clair.....	120	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	121	81 00	1	3	3	110	.....	10 25	10 00
25	Franklin.....	Upper-Alton	Madison.....	74	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	71	33 50	1	1	1	70	67	103 50	.....
26	Hiram.....	Henderson	Knox.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	34	18 00	1	1	1	33	.....	5 00	.....
27	Pekin.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	102	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	102	76 50	1	2	2	101	.....	2 00	2 00
28	Alton.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....	51	5	1	4	1	1	1	3	4	57	42 75	1	10	5	54	50 00	23 00	15 00
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson.....	77	8	1	4	1	1	1	3	8	84	63 00	1	9	8	73	.....	2 00	.....
33	Oriental.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	294	26	10	36	1	1	1	3	8	322	241 50	2	25	24	302	200 00	.....	50 00
34	Barry.....	Barry.....	Pike.....	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	89	66 75	1	1	1	75	.....	.....	50 00	.....
35	Charleston.....	Charleston	Coles.....	77	4	2	5	1	1	1	3	8	80	58 50	1	2	3	76	.....	20 00	.....
36	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess.....	32	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	31	24 75	1	1	1	31	.....	2 00	5 50	.....
37	Monmouth.....	Monmouth	Warren.....	106	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	11	100	71 25	1	1	1	92	88 80	30 00	10 00
38	Olive Branch.....	Danville	Vermillion.....	251	13	3	19	6	2	5	13	257	180 75	4	12	12	215	348 00	11 75	10 00	.....
39	Hermion.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	51	31 50	1	1	1	50	.....	3 00	10 00	.....
40	Occidental.....	Ottawa.....	LaSalle.....	157	12	1	13	1	1	1	3	163	122 50	2	11	11	153	32 00	3 00	10 00	.....
42	Mt. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Will.....	233	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	231	173 25	2	11	7	215	10 00	6 00	10 00	.....
43	Bloomington.....	Bloomington	McLean.....	164	6	2	4	1	1	1	3	167	121 50	2	6	6	161	90 00	10 00	.....	.....
44	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling	Brown.....	88	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	76	57 00	1	1	1	69	.....	1 00	.....	.....
45	Griggs-ville.....	Griggs-ville	Pike.....	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	49	46 50	1	1	1	48	.....	11 40	.....	.....
46	Temple.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	359	19	8	27	1	1	1	3	373	250 50	7	24	26	359	.....	33 95	.....	.....



47	Caledonia	Ohmstead	Pulaski	18	4	1	21*	15	75	4	11	21	100	5	00
48	Unity.....	St. Charles.....	Kane.....	63	5	7	68	51	00	4	5	62	1	50	5 00
49	Cambridge.....	Henry.....	Greene.....	56	5	1	59	41	25	4	1	53	2	00	5 00
50	Carrollton.....	Hillsboro.....	Montgomery.....	96	1	1	96	62	00	1	2	95	5	00	.....
51	Mt. Moriah.....	Mercedosa.....	Morgan.....	79	3	1	85	63	75	2	2	80	7	00	.....
52	Benevolent.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....	106	2	1	100	75	00	1	1	93	5	00	.....
53	Jackson.....	Nashville.....	Washington.....	39	4	2	100	48	75	1	1	51	14	00	3 00
54	Washington.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	183	1	5	81	132	01	1	3	163	32	00	.....
55	Trio.....	Monicello.....	Piatt.....	88	1	2	85	63	75	1	1	82	.....	.....	.....
56	Fratern.....	New Boston.....	Mercer.....	66	1	1	63	47	25	1	1	60	37	00	60 00
57	New Boston.....	Belvidere.....	Boone.....	159	10	2	162	121	50	7	11	150	55	00	26 00
58	Belvidere.....	Woodstock.....	Marshall.....	62	1	4	50	37	50	5	4	49	21	25	3 00
59	St. Marks.....	Denton.....	McHenry.....	68	3	1	71	53	25	3	3	66	.....	.....	5 00
60	Belton.....	Naperville.....	Franklin.....	91	1	1	85	63	75	1	3	82	.....	.....	5 00
61	Buchle.....	Knoxville.....	Du Page.....	87	1	6	77	57	75	1	1	74	7	50	5 00
62	Pacific.....	Acacia.....	Knox.....	59	6	1	65	60	45	00	3	72	.....	.....	5 00
63	Eucreka.....	La Salle.....	La Salle.....	88	12	1	96	72	00	1	13	91	.....	.....	5 00
64	Central.....	Milan.....	Rock Island.....	54	2	3	52	39	00	1	2	48	10	00	3 00
65	Rockton.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	55	4	1	56	42	00	1	4	49	.....	.....	5 00
66	Chester.....	Chester.....	Randolph.....	40	1	1	39	28	50	1	1	33	.....	.....	.....
67	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	Winnemago.....	49	6	2	56	42	00	1	2	50	.....	.....	.....
68	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	Winnemago.....	53	4	1	56	42	00	1	5	50	.....	.....	5 00
69	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlinville.....	Macoupin.....	92	5	1	89	66	75	1	4	89	.....	.....	.....
70	Prairie.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....	258	9	1	269	201	75	1	11	253	10	00	10 00
71	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....	192	10	1	191	142	25	9	15	176	33	75	31 25
72	Whitehall.....	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....	37	1	4	36	27	00	1	1	30	.....	.....	5 00
73	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	78	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
74	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
75	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
76	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
77	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
78	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
79	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
80	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
81	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
82	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
83	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
84	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
85	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
86	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
87	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
88	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
89	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
90	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
91	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
92	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
93	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
94	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
95	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
96	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
97	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
98	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
99	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
100	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
101	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
102	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
103	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00
104	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	81	1	1	77	57	00	1	1	68	6	00	2 00



142 Ames.....	Sheffield.....	Bureau.....	61	1	1	1	15 25	1	1	55 51 35	2 00	10 00	
143 Richmond.....	Richmond.....	McHenry.....	51	1	1	1	37 50	1	1	15	7 00	5 00	
144 DeKalb.....	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	106	4	1	1	107	50	1	5	103	2 00	
145 A. W. Rawson.....	Pecanica.....	Whitcomb.....	46	3	1	1	25 25	1	1	41	2 00	4 30	
146 Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	Lee.....	30	2	2	2	32	25	1	3	45	3 00	
147 Clayton.....	Clayton.....	Adams.....	52	2	4	2	32	30	1	3	48	15 00	
148 Bloomfield.....	Chrisman.....	Edgar.....	94	7	2	1	101	75	11	7	48	30 00	
149 Effingham.....	Effingham.....	Effingham.....	58	2	2	1	53	30	1	2	54	2 00	
150 Vienna.....	Vienna.....	Johnson.....	58	3	3	3	58	13 00	2	2	51	2 00	
151 Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin.....	54	3	1	1	37	12 00	1	3	35	2 00	
152 Fidelity.....	Medora.....	Medora.....	36	4	4	2	38	25	1	8	4	36	2 00
153 Faith.....	Medora.....	Washington.....	36	4	1	1	41	25	2	1	48	30 01	
154 Russell.....	Clay.....	Washington.....	43	2	2	1	50	37 50	2	10	8	47	37 50
155 Alpha.....	Georgetown.....	Vermilion.....	151	4	1	3	160	120 00	4	9	6	111	27 00
156 Delavan.....	Georgetown.....	Knox.....	151	4	5	1	5	74	55 50	1	67	21 00	3 00
157 Urbana.....	Urbana.....	Tazewell.....	157	12	2	3	163	125 25	5	13	13	111	1 00
158 McHenry.....	Urbana.....	McHenry.....	157	12	2	1	4	30	1	3	4	30	1 00
159 Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	McHenry.....	126	2	2	4	9	121	60 25	1	3	105	15 25
160 Wauhansia.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	189	7	2	2	16	182	136 50	1	9	140	96 00
161 Varden.....	Virdeu.....	Macoupin.....	65	1	1	1	74	54 25	2	2	70	92 00	
162 Edward Dobbins.....	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....	76	3	1	3	77	37 25	2	2	70	92 00	
165 Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Logan.....	48	3	1	1	46	31 50	3	3	42	2 00	
166 Star in the East.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	214	11	3	1	271	168 00	17	13	205	75 80	
168 Milford.....	Milford.....	Iroquois.....	59	6	1	1	63	47 25	2	7	61	25 80	
169 Nunda.....	Nunda.....	McHenry.....	39	7	1	1	43	33 00	8	6	43	21 44	
170 Evergreen.....	Presport.....	Stephenson.....	100	1	1	1	6	55	71 25	1	87	9 00	
171 Girard.....	Girard.....	Macoupin.....	64	1	1	2	14	15 00	3	1	58	1 00	
172 Wayne.....	Waynesville.....	DeWitt.....	50	2	4	1	46	31 50	1	15	89	75	
173 Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	Winnebago.....	56	3	2	1	5	42 00	2	3	51	10 00	
174 Lena.....	Lena.....	Stephenson.....	56	3	1	3	5	55	41 25	4	5	53	2 50
175 Matteson.....	Joliet.....	Will.....	221	5	1	2	275	161 25	2	6	8	292	3 0
176 Mendota.....	Mendota.....	La Salle.....	74	3	3	2	75	56 25	2	4	71	25 00	
177 Staunton.....	Staunton.....	Macoupin.....	51	8	1	9	79	45 00	10	8	72	39 25	
178 Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	Lee.....	79	3	3	2	6	14	25 50	5	4	39	25
179 Wabash.....	Etna.....	Coles.....	32	1	1	2	34	25 50	1	1	33	9 00	
180 Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	Shelby.....	32	1	2	1	14	25	1	1	17	1 00	
182 Germania.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	254	9	7	13	168	75	9	220	307	108 00	
183 Meridian.....	Earville.....	La Salle.....	51	3	1	5	33	30 25	2	2	52	5 00	
185 Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	Knox.....	65	3	2	1	63	18 75	2	2	65	1 00	
187 Mystic Pie.....	Polk.....	Ogle.....	39	6	2	2	43	25 25	4	6	41	6 39	
188 Cyrus.....	Carroll.....	Carroll.....	79	2	3	3	79	59 25	3	3	73	45 00	
189 Fulton City.....	Fulton.....	Whiteside.....	53	5	2	2	4	56	42 00	1	4	52	15 00
190 Dundee.....	Dundee.....	Kane.....	81	1	1	1	78	58 50	1	5	75	15 00	
192 Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Fulton.....	82	3	1	4	83	59 25	4	4	78	75 00	
193 Herrick.....	Pontoonac.....	Hancock.....	27	1	2	1	1	25	19 50	3	8	59	25
194 Freedom.....	Freedom.....	La Salle.....	49	2	1	1	49	38 75	2	3	48	3 00	
195 La Harpe.....	La Harpe.....	Hancock.....	135	5	1	15	106	50	3	9	131	25 00	
											12 00	24 08	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No. ....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1899..	Dues 1899.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Mem'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.	
				Raised.....	Reinstated..	Admitted...	Add. for er- ror....		Suspended..	Expelled....	Dimitted...	Died.....	Ded. for er- ror.....											
196	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	Clay.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	35 00	47	1	1	1	47	\$10 00	\$23 00	10 00	
197	King Sabomson's	Kane.....	Greene.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	45 75	55	1	1	1	55	36 50	2 00	20 00	
199	Home	Home	Champaign.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	15 00	69	1	1	1	69	25 00	25 00	30 00	
200	Shelby.....	Grayville.....	White.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	15 00	13	1	1	1	13	8 25	3 90	10 00	
201	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	Marion.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	53 00	6	1	1	1	6	108	8 25	3 90	10 00
203	Lavelly.....	Williamsville.....	Sangamon.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	53 50	31	1	1	1	31	2 00	2 00	2 00	
204	Florida.....	Florida.....	Clay.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	46 50	2	1	1	1	2	41	10 00	5 00	5 00
206	Corinthian	Paw Paw.....	Lee.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	57 00	3	1	1	1	3	29	150 00	1 50	3 00
207	Fairfield	Fairfield.....	Wayne.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	63 00	1	1	1	1	1	76	10 00	5 00	5 00
208	Pamara	Pamara.....	Perry.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	22 50	3	1	1	1	3	29	150 00	1 50	3 00
208	Whimington	Whimington.....	Warrick.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	63 00	1	1	1	1	1	76	10 00	5 00	5 00
209	Wm. B. Warren.	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	22 75	20	1	1	1	20	269	179 55	31 50	25 10
210	Logan.....	Litchfield.....	Logan.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	19 75	7	1	1	1	7	130	92 80	3 50	2 50
211	Cleveland.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	19 50	16	1	1	1	16	332	302 31	14 00	31 50
212	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	Macoupin.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	19 50	3	1	1	1	3	25	4 50	2 50	2 50
213	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	Pulaski.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	48 75	1	1	1	1	1	62	4 50	2 50	2 50
214	Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	Macoupin.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	48 75	7	1	1	1	7	30	4 50	2 50	2 50
216	Newton.....	Newton.....	Newton.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	33 25	1	1	1	1	1	45	60 00	2 00	2 00
217	Mason.....	Mason.....	Fisher.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	33 25	1	1	1	1	1	29	60 00	2 00	2 00
218	New Salem	New Salem.....	Edgingham.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	50 50	1	1	1	1	1	41	2 00	2 00	2 00
219	Oakland	Oakland.....	Pike.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	53 25	5	1	1	1	5	65	25 00	1 00	3 50
220	Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	Coles.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	30 25	1	1	1	1	1	36	1 00	1 00	3 50
221	Leroy.....	Leroy.....	Champaign.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	30 25	2	1	1	1	2	46	1 00	1 00	3 50
222	Geo. Washington	LeRoy.....	Macoupin.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	30 25	2	1	1	1	2	46	1 00	1 00	3 50
226	Pana.....	Chillicothe.....	Perry.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	72 00	4	1	1	1	4	70	25 00	5 00	5 00
227	Columbus.....	Columbus.....	Adams.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	51 00	3	1	1	1	3	92	35 00	5 00	5 00
228	Lovington	Lovington.....	Madison.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	21 75	10	1	1	1	10	67	25 15	1 00	10 00
229	Manchester	Manchester.....	Scott.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	18 00	3	1	1	1	3	98	40 00	2 00	5 00
230	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	Gallatin.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	25 25	5	1	1	1	5	35	3 00	1 00	1 00
231	Wyanet.....	Wyanet.....	Bureau.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	16 50	1	1	1	1	1	33	6 00	1 00	1 00
232	Farmers.....	Pelonia.....	Massac.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	107	8	1	1	1	8	101	60 00	1 00	1 00
233	Blandinville	Blandinville.....	McDonough.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	65 75	5	1	1	1	5	85	108 00	1 00	1 00
234	DuQuoin.....	DuQuoin.....	Perry.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	65 75	5	1	1	1	5	85	108 00	1 00	1 00
235	Dallas City.....	Dallas City.....	Hancock.....	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	11 25	1	1	1	1	1	41	25 00	2 00	2 00

2366 Charter Oak.....	Montgom'y.....	857	3	3	5	3	3	1	1	87	65	25	1	1	3	3	21	77	.....	5 90	10 00	
237 Cairo.....	Alexander.....	100	2	3	5	3	3	1	1	9	98	73	50	3	3	3	3	84	137 50	.....	5 00	
238 Black Hawk.....	Hancock.....	355	3	3	5	3	3	1	1	8	50	37 50	50	3	3	3	3	18	22 00	.....	.....	.....
239 Mt. Carmel.....	Wabash.....	100	4	1	6	1	3	2	2	5	170	127 50	1	1	5	4	11	136	68 25	26 00	10 00	
240 Western Star.....	Champaign.....	158	13	1	6	1	3	2	2	5	170	127 50	1	1	5	4	11	136	68 25	8 00	10 00	
241 Shekinah.....	Carbondale.....	80	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	63	62 25	3	3	3	2	75	17 50	.....	.....	.....
242 Galva.....	Henry.....	81	4	2	3	3	3	1	1	6	83	62 25	3	3	3	3	4	80	47 25	10 95	5 00	
243 Horton.....	Ogle.....	80	5	2	3	3	3	1	1	4	83	61 50	3	3	3	3	4	80	47 25	10 95	5 00	
244 Greenville.....	Greenville.....	80	5	2	3	3	3	1	1	3	72	51 00	1	1	3	3	4	80	47 25	10 95	5 00	
246 El Paso.....	Woodford.....	67	7	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	72	51 00	1	1	3	3	4	80	47 25	10 95	5 00	
247 Robt Morris.....	Woodford.....	67	7	1	2	3	3	1	1	3	72	51 00	1	1	3	3	4	80	47 25	10 95	5 00	
248 Golden Gate.....	Minook.....	37	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	31 20	1	1	1	1	6	40	.....	.....	.....	
249 Hibbard.....	Brighton City.....	53	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	31 20	1	1	1	1	6	40	.....	.....	.....	
250 Robinson.....	Macomb.....	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	32 25	1	1	1	1	3	33	12 00	15 00	2 00	
251 Hayworth.....	Grayford.....	62	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	45 00	1	1	1	1	3	30	69 0	.....	.....	
252 Alledo.....	McLeau.....	67	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	45 00	1	1	1	1	3	30	69 0	.....	.....	
253 Avon Harmony.....	Mercer.....	37	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	45 00	1	1	1	1	3	30	69 0	.....	.....	
254 Aurora.....	Fulton.....	41	7	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	5	49	41 50	1	1	1	1	5	63	.....	.....	.....
256 Donnellson.....	Kane.....	179	7	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	5	42 75	1	1	1	1	3	33	12 00	15 00	2 00	
257 Warsaw.....	Montgom'y.....	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	32 25	1	1	1	1	3	33	12 00	15 00	2 00	
260 Mattson.....	Hancock.....	190	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	11	29	21 75	1	1	1	1	11	29	21 75	2 00	5 00
261 Amon.....	Coles.....	45	1	3	5	3	3	1	1	1	190	142 50	1	1	1	1	1	17	7 00	2 00	5 00	
262 Channahou.....	De Witt.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	186	132 75	1	1	1	1	1	17	7 00	2 00	5 00	
263 Illinois.....	Will.....	121	29	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	35	26 25	1	1	1	1	1	35	171	100 00	.....	.....
264 Franklin Grove.....	Peoria.....	58	2	3	6	6	6	3	3	3	138	108 00	1	1	1	1	1	32	168	18 00	.....	.....
265 Vermillion.....	Lee.....	42	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	11	30 25	1	1	1	1	1	32	168	18 00	.....	.....
266 Kingston.....	Vermillion.....	41	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	11	30 25	1	1	1	1	1	32	168	18 00	.....	.....
267 La Prairie.....	Adams.....	43	3	1	4	5	5	1	1	1	39	29 25	1	1	1	1	1	32	168	18 00	.....	.....
268 Paris.....	Edgar.....	138	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	33 25	1	1	1	1	1	32	168	18 00	.....	.....
269 Wheaton.....	DuPage.....	56	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	33 25	1	1	1	1	1	32	168	18 00	.....	.....
270 Levi Lusk.....	Arlington.....	223	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	33 25	1	1	1	1	1	32	168	18 00	.....	.....
271 Blaney.....	Cook.....	157	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	16 30	1	1	1	1	1	16	125	331 49	5 00	20 00
272 Carmi.....	White.....	98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	16 30	1	1	1	1	1	16	125	331 49	5 00	20 00
273 Mines.....	Jo Daviess.....	42	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	64	48 00	1	1	1	1	1	62	2 20	1 00	.....	.....
274 Byron.....	Madison.....	42	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78	58 50	1	1	1	1	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
275 Milton.....	Ogle.....	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	33 00	1	1	1	1	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
276 Elizabeth.....	Pike.....	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	33 00	1	1	1	1	1	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
277 Accordia.....	Elizabethtown.....	28	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	38 25	1	1	1	1	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
278 Jo Daviess.....	Chicago.....	102	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	47 25	1	1	1	1	1	15	50	5 00	26 00	10 00
279 Neoga.....	Warren.....	51	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	32	24 00	1	1	1	1	3	31	4 60	.....	.....
280 Kansas.....	Neoga.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	39 00	1	1	1	1	1	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
282 Brooklyn.....	Kansas.....	72	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	36 00	1	1	1	1	1	10	46	75 00	7 00	5 00
283 Metcalf.....	Lee.....	38	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	36 00	1	1	1	1	1	10	46	75 00	7 00	5 00
285 Catlin.....	Sandwich.....	72	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	99	73 50	1	1	1	1	1	9	65	20 00	1 00	.....
286 Plymouth.....	Catlin.....	62	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	51 25	1	1	1	1	1	8	63	26 50	1 00	10 00
287 De Soto.....	Plymouth.....	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	51 25	1	1	1	1	1	8	63	26 50	1 00	10 00
288 Genoa.....	De Soto.....	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	51 25	1	1	1	1	1	8	63	26 50	1 00	10 00
291 Wataga.....	Genoa.....	68	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	00	1	1	1	1	1	4	70	4 00	5 00	.....
	Wataga.....	28	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	34	.....	1	1	1	1	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....



	102	1	5	6	7	8	9	99 <sup>¢</sup>	74 25	1	5	13 25	2 00 <sup>¢</sup>	5 00
334 Summer.....	Lawrence.....	1	5	6	7	8	9	99 <sup>¢</sup>	74 25	1	5	13 25	2 00 <sup>¢</sup>	5 00
335 Schiller.....	Peoria.....	5	1	6	1	1	4	8	87 75	6	6	11 8 00	3 00	5 00
336 New Columbia.....	Ganttown.....	1	3	1	1	1	4	45	33 75	3	4	41 25 00	1 00	1 00
337 Onelda.....	Knox.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	58	43 50	1	2	52 25 00	8 00	8 00
338 Goreville.....	Johnson.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	22	16 50	1	2	27	2 00	2 00
339 Saline.....	Christian.....	2	1	5	2	2	3	67	18 75	3	4	63	1 00	1 00
340 Kedron.....	St. Clair.....	4	1	2	2	2	1	25	50 25	3	4	63	1 00	1 00
341 Full Moon.....	Jersey.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	14	10 50	1	2	11	1 00	1 00
342 Summerfield.....	St. Clair.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	38	28 50	1	2	28	1 00	1 00
343 Wagona.....	Marshall.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	58	39 00	1	2	51	1 00	1 00
345 Milledgeville.....	Carroll.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	16	32 00	1	2	15	1 00	1 00
346 N. D. Morse.....	Concord.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	58	30 75	1	2	53 50 75	1 00	1 00
347 Sidney.....	Champaign.....	2	2	6	1	1	3	25	18 75	1	5	24	1 00	1 00
348 Russellville.....	Crawford.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	20	13 00	1	3	17	1 00	1 00
349 Sublette.....	Lee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	49	36 75	1	1	48	1 00	1 00
350 Fairview.....	Fulton.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	91	68 25	6	6	82	1 00	1 00
351 Farboon.....	Fairbury.....	6	2	3	3	3	1	23	18 00	2	4	23	1 00	1 00
352 Groveland.....	Groveland.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	23	17 25	1	1	21	1 00	1 00
353 Kinderhook.....	Pike.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	76	57 00	2	3	71	3 00	5 00
354 Ark and Anchor.....	Madison.....	2	2	3	3	3	1	41	30 75	4	3	32 7 05	2 00	5 00
355 Marine.....	Marine.....	5	3	3	3	3	1	73	54 75	2	2	67 25 00	2 00	5 00
356 Hermitage.....	Albion.....	2	1	3	3	3	1	26	19 50	1	4	18	1 00	1 00
358 Orion.....	Union.....	2	1	1	1	1	3	64	45 75	1	2	56	1 00	1 00
359 Blackberry.....	Elburn.....	5	1	3	3	3	3	64	45 00	1	5	53 35 00	15 00	15 00
360 Princeville.....	Princeville.....	5	1	1	1	1	3	39	29 25	2	1	35	5 00	5 00
361 Douglas.....	Mascoutah.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	62	46 50	2	6	58 20 00	5 50	5 50
362 Noble.....	Noble.....	6	1	2	2	2	3	8	73 51 75	1	4	3	69	2 00
363 Horsh.....	Elmwood.....	3	1	3	3	3	3	63	47 25	1	1	59	2 00	2 00
364 Tonica.....	La Salle.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	66	47 25	3	3	63	1 00	1 00
365 Benient.....	Benient.....	3	2	3	3	3	17	93	69 75	1	2	90	32 45	1 00
366 Arcola.....	Arcola.....	3	2	2	2	2	6	33	24 75	2	1	29	1 00	1 00
367 Oxford.....	New Windsor.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	33	24 75	2	1	29	1 00	1 00
368 Jefferson.....	Opdyke.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	58	49 50	1	2	26	1 00	1 00
369 Newman.....	Newman.....	2	2	14	1	1	4	80	55 50	3	9	10 75	1 00	1 00
371 Livingston.....	Dwight.....	3	1	4	1	1	2	69	51 75	1	1	65 13 00	3 50	5 00
373 Chambersburg.....	Pike.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	18 00	1	1	23 5 00	2 00	2 00
374 Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	37	27 75	2	1	34 10 00	10 00	5 00
378 Aroma.....	Waldron.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	9 75	1	1	13	1 00	1 00
379 Payson.....	Payson.....	5	1	6	6	6	2	71	53 25	1	5	69 50	32 70	5 00
380 Liberty.....	Liberty.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	31	21 75	3	3	29 6 00	1 00	1 00
382 Gill.....	Adams.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	21	15 75	2	2	15	1 00	1 00
383 LaMoille.....	Lynnville.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	12 75	2	2	15	1 00	1 00
384 Waltham.....	Bureau.....	4	1	1	1	1	5	50	37 50	4	4	45	3 00	3 00
385 Mississippi.....	La Salle.....	7	1	6	6	6	8	121	93 00	9	6	116	2 00	10 00
386 Bridgeport.....	Carroll.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	35 25	1	1	40	1 00	1 00
388 El Dorado.....	Lawrence.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	58	28 50	1	1	31	1 00	1 00
389 Kankakee.....	El Dorado.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	123	60 75	2	1	123 40 00	3 00	10 00
390 Ashmore.....	Kankakee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	34 50	1	1	41 11 50	1 00	1 00
391 Toluono.....	Coles.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	38	33 50	1	4	27	54	54
.....	Ashmore.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	34 50	1	1	41 11 50	1 00	1 00
.....	Toluono.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	38	33 50	1	4	27	54	54
.....	Champaign.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	38	33 50	1	4	27	54	54

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No. ....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1899..	Dues 1899.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Membrs.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
				Raised.....	Reinstated.	Admitted...	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted...	Died.....	Ded. for error.....										
392	Oconee.....		Shelby	34	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	33	24 75	1	14	11	32	2 00	2 00	2 00	10 60		
393	Blair.....		Cook	217	11	1	13	13	3	3	6	254	190 50	1	19	14	237	659 77	4 00	10 00	10 00		
394	Jerseyville.....		Jersey	71	12	3	15	15	2	2	84	63 00	1	14	12	80	35 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	1 00	
396	Muddy Point.....		Coles	29	1	1	3	3	2	2	26	19 50	1	1	1	24	25 75	15 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
397	Shiloh.....		La Salle	31	1	1	2	2	1	1	26	22 50	1	1	1	24	25 75	15 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
398	Kinnandy.....		Troy Grove	60	3	1	3	3	1	1	46	32 95	1	3	2	45	25 75	15 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
399	Buda.....		Bureau	47	2	1	3	3	1	1	41	30 45	1	3	2	40	30 50	12 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	
401	Ogden.....		Livingston	29	3	1	3	3	1	1	30	22 20	1	3	2	30	5 00	12 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	
402	Kishwaukee.....		De Kalb	73	2	1	3	3	10	1	69	49 50	1	5	3	68	20 00	18 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	
403	Mason City.....		Mason	54	2	1	3	3	1	1	85	63 75	1	1	1	85	63 75	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	
404	Batavia.....		Kane	51	4	3	11	11	5	5	57	42 75	1	5	4	54	20 00	18 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	
406	Ramsey.....		Fayette	60	2	1	3	3	1	1	59	44 25	1	5	4	54	20 00	18 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	
408	Bethalto.....		Bethalto	27	3	1	4	4	2	2	33	21 75	1	3	2	31	20 00	18 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	
408	Stratton.....		Vermilion	47	3	1	4	4	1	1	50	31 50	1	3	2	47	31 50	9 10	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
409	Thos. J. Turner.....		Edgar	166	11	1	12	12	5	5	177	126 75	3	13	9	159	478 00	12 50	26 95	26 95	26 95	26 95	
410	Mithra.....		Cook	120	5	2	12	12	6	6	127	87 75	2	13	8	114	30 80	3 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	
411	Hesperia.....		Cook	437	26	6	32	32	17	17	354	331 50	2	32	31	400	256 69	8 45	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	
412	Bollen.....		Whitehouse	32	1	1	3	3	1	1	33	27 00	1	3	2	31	26 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	
415	Lawn Ridge.....		Stephenson	43	1	1	2	2	2	2	45	33 25	1	3	2	43	32 25	10 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	
416	Paxton.....		Marshall	73	1	1	2	2	1	1	74	51 00	1	2	1	73	51 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	
417	Marselles.....		Ford	84	5	1	6	6	1	1	89	72 00	1	5	4	84	72 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00	
418	Freeburg.....		St. Clair	32	3	1	4	4	3	3	35	23 25	1	3	2	33	23 25	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	
419	Reynoldsburg.....		Johnson	36	1	1	2	2	5	1	41	33 25	1	5	4	39	33 25	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	
420	Oregon.....		Tunnel Hill	97	11	1	12	12	1	1	108	78 00	4	12	9	102	78 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	
421	Washington.....		Woodford	36	1	1	2	2	1	1	37	27 00	1	2	1	36	27 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	
422	Lamarck.....		Cook	268	17	4	29	29	6	6	274	207 00	2	16	18	252	18 50	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	
423	Landark.....		Scott	48	1	1	2	2	1	1	49	45 00	1	2	1	48	45 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	
424	Exceter.....		Scott	36	1	1	2	2	1	1	37	33 50	1	2	1	36	33 50	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	
426	Scottville.....		Maccompin	46	1	1	2	2	1	1	47	18 75	1	2	1	46	18 75	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	
427	Red Bud.....		Randolph	25	1	1	2	2	1	1	26	33 75	1	2	1	25	33 75	6 42	6 42	6 42	6 42	6 42	
428	Sunbeam.....		Piano	44	3	1	6	6	3	3	47	33 75	1	5	4	44	33 75	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	
429	Chebanse.....		Jroquois	53	1	1	2	2	1	1	54	41 25	1	2	1	53	41 25	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	
430	Kendrick.....		Brown	38	3	1	4	4	1	1	41	27 75	1	3	2	39	27 75	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	





TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No. ....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1899 ..	Dues 1899 .....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Members residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Members.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home.
				Raised.....	Reinstated ..	Admitted... ..	Add. for error... ..		Suspended .	Expelled....	Dimitted ...	Died.....										
487	Andrew Jackson.	Corinth.	Williams.	27	1	1	1	1	1	8	27	9	19 50	1	1	26	222	50				
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay.	55							1	9	46	36 00	1	45	39	60	00	1 00		
489	Cooper .....	Willow Hill.	Jasper.	30	27			27			1	1	40	30 00	1	39	60	00	6 00	2 00		
490	Shannon .....	Shannon	Carroll.	33							1	1	33	24 75		31	18	00	1 00	5 00		
491	Martin .....	East Dubuque.	Jo Daviess.	25							2	5	21	18 75		16			14 00	5 00		
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake.	74	8	1	1	11	1	5	2	5	80	60 00		8	7	43	18 75			
493	Tower Hill.	Tower Hill.	Shelby.	41	2			10	5		1	4	67	50 25		6	7	63	148 28	1 00		
495	Stone Fort .....	Stone Fort.	Saline.	69	2			4	2		1	4	35	26 25		4	29					
496	Tennessee.	Tennessee.	McDonough	31	4			4			2	2	32	24 00		1	1	30				
497	Alma .....	Steeleville.	Randolph.	30	1	1	2	6	6		2	9	115	86 25	3	4	5	103	55 00	6 00	5 00	
498	Murphysboro.	Murphysboro.	Jackson.	116	5	3	3	6	6		3	4	93	69 75	2	8	4	90		7 95	10 00	
500	St. Paul.	Springfield.	Sangamon.	89	5	2	2	1	1		2	1	41	30 75		2	39			2 00		
501	Stark .....	LaFayette.	Stark.	25				2	1		1	1	25	18 75		2	23					
502	Woodhull .....	Woodhull	Henry.	40	2			1	3		1	1	25	18 75		2	23					
503	Odin .....	Odin.	Marion.	28	1			1	3		1	1	25	18 75		2	23					
504	East St. Louis.	East St. Louis.	St. Clair.	114	6			8	9		1	10	112	84 00	2	7	102	170 35	22 50		5 00	
505	Meridian Sun.	Holcomb.	Ogle.	46	13			15			1	1	60	45 00		1	16	15	58			
506	O. H. Miner.	Froquois.	Froquois.	47	1	2	1	4			1	5	38	28 25		2	11	43		1 00		
508	Home .....	Chicago.	Cook.	384	23	3	9	35	13		4	24	305	206 25	4	23	254	153 00	23 50	10 00		
509	Parkersburg.	Parkersburg.	Richland	26	1			2			1	1	27	20 25		1	26					
500	J. D. Moody.	Luka.	Marion.	18	4			5	4		1	1	14	12 75		1	14					
512	Waide-Barney.	Bloomington.	Mc Lean.	119	4	7	1	11			3	6	122	91 50	1	3	95	25 00	112 00			
514	Bradford.	Bradford.	Rock	42	5			5	2		3	4	43	32 55	2	3	42	37 00	2 00			
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island	32	2	1	1	4	1		2	4	35	26 25	1	5	3	20	3 00	3 00		
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery.	39	4	1	1	5	1		1	2	52	39 00	1	4	46	4 75	15 90	10 00		
518	Abram Lincoln	Kirkwood.	Warren.	40	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	40	30 00		1	31		3 00			
519	Roseville .....	Roseville.	Warren.	35				2			1	3	35	26 25		2	33		11 00			
520	Anna .....	Anna.	Union.	62	2	1	1	1	1		3	5	59	44 25		4	58		10 00	5 00		
521	Illioopolis	Illioopolis.	Sangamon.	56	1			2			1	5	50	37 50		4	48					
522	Monitor.	Elgin.	Kane.	213	15	5	5	25	4		3	9	229	171 75		18	17	202	138 00	4 00	10 00	
523	Chatham .....	Chatham.	Sangamon.	42	2	1	1	5			2	4	47	35 25		7	5	46				
524	Evans .....	Evans.	Cook.	304	8	1	1	10	12		8	24	200	217 50	2	10	8	272	63 00	11 00		
525	Delia .....	Elliotstown.	Cook.	19				1			1	1	18	13 50		1	16					
526	Covenant.....	Chicago.	Cook.	673	48	6	7	61	26		5	42	692	519 00	3	38	47	673	520 25	43 00	60 00	

527	Rossville.....	Vermilion.....	76	12	1	3	16	1	1	1	1	2	90	67	50	10	10	53	84	70	3	75
528	Minooka.....	Grundy.....	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	31	50	1	1	41	41	41	3	75
529	Adams.....	Adams.....	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	32	25	1	1	38	38	38	3	00
530	Maquon.....	Knox.....	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	30	00	1	1	35	35	35	3	00
531	Ashton.....	Lee.....	43	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	41	30	75	1	1	50	50	50	3	00
532	Seneca.....	La Salle.....	46	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	45	33	00	1	1	50	50	50	3	00
533	Altamont.....	Effingham.....	21	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	26	20	25	1	1	45	45	45	3	00
534	Cuba.....	Polk.....	91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	87	36	75	1	1	45	45	45	3	00
535	Sherman.....	Orion.....	48	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	3	49	35	75	1	1	45	45	45	3	00
536	Painfield.....	Danfield.....	58	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	106	29	50	1	1	55	55	55	2	00
537	J. R. Gorin.....	Sadorus.....	81	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	57	42	00	1	1	52	52	52	2	00
538	Lockport.....	Will.....	30	1	3	1	4	6	6	6	6	1	84	63	00	1	1	52	52	52	2	00
539	Chatsworth.....	Livingston.....	30	1	3	1	4	6	6	6	6	1	84	63	00	1	1	52	52	52	2	00
540	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	24	1	3	6	23	10	10	10	10	2	20	24	5	1	17	26	26	26	12	00
541	Sigel.....	Stewardson.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	18	13	75	1	1	23	23	23	1	00
542	Towanda.....	McLcan.....	15	2	2	1	2	4	4	4	4	5	12	15	75	1	1	12	12	12	2	00
543	Cordova.....	Rock Island.....	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	15	75	2	1	20	20	20	1	00
544	Virginia.....	Cass.....	53	1	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	1	56	42	00	1	1	55	55	55	4	50
545	Valley.....	Rock Island.....	50	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	43	36	00	1	1	43	43	43	3	00
547	Coal Valley.....	Bureau.....	66	5	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	1	70	52	50	1	1	67	67	67	5	00
552	Sharon.....	Tiskilwa.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	18	00	1	1	21	21	21	4	00
552	Long Point.....	Livingston.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	18	00	1	1	21	21	21	4	00
554	Plum River.....	Stockton.....	99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	97	72	75	1	1	84	84	84	7	00
555	Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	58	8	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	4	64	48	00	1	1	58	58	58	6	25
556	Dawson.....	Sangaunon.....	59	4	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	64	48	00	1	1	62	62	62	2	00
557	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	101	9	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	4	107	80	25	1	1	99	99	99	3	00
558	Leland.....	Leland.....	35	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	36	27	00	1	1	35	35	35	2	00
559	Thomson.....	Carroll.....	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	31	23	25	1	1	28	28	28	1	00
560	Madison.....	New Douglas.....	24	4	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	29	21	75	2	2	28	28	28	2	00
562	Trinity.....	Villa Ridge.....	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	21	75	2	2	28	28	28	1	00
564	Winstow.....	Stephenson.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	19	50	1	1	27	27	27	1	00
565	Pleasant Hill.....	Pike.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	19	50	1	1	27	27	27	1	00
566	Albany.....	Whiteside.....	38	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	29	21	75	2	2	28	28	28	1	00
567	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	19	50	1	1	27	27	27	1	00
569	Time.....	Pike.....	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	19	50	1	1	27	27	27	1	00
570	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	115	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	7	111	85	50	1	1	99	99	99	2	00
572	Bardolph.....	McDonough.....	29	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	36	27	00	1	1	32	32	32	3	00
573	Gardner.....	Grundy.....	53	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	52	39	00	1	1	50	50	50	3	00
574	Pera.....	Ladlow.....	36	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	33	24	75	1	1	32	32	32	1	00
575	Cayron.....	Boone.....	51	4	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	33	24	75	1	1	32	32	32	1	00
576	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	24	00	1	1	30	30	30	1	00
577	Viola.....	Mercer.....	40	2	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	5	36	26	25	1	1	38	38	38	2	00
578	Prairie City.....	Emingham.....	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	14	25	1	1	15	15	15	1	00
580	Hazel Dell.....	Cumberland.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	14	30	1	1	23	23	23	1	00
581	Dongola.....	Union.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	14	30	1	1	23	23	23	1	00
582	Shirley.....	McLean.....	43	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	45	33	75	1	1	42	42	42	3	00
583	Highland.....	Madison.....	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	32	24	00	1	1	30	30	30	1	00
584	Yesper.....	Knox.....	174	4	3	3	7	14	14	14	14	18	163	125	25	6	9	140	140	140	15	71
585	Fisher.....	Christian.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	22	50	1	1	30	30	30	1	00

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1899.	Dues 1899.....	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.										
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau.	6	2	3	1	11	3	1	1	1	1	131	90 00	1	6	7	124	11 50	2 00	1 30	
588	Troy	Troy	Madison	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	31	35 50	1	3	2	31	11 50	1 00	1 00		
590	Fairmount.	Fairmount.	Vermilion	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	38	58 50	1	3	2	31	11 50	1 00	1 00		
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	5	2	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	40	30 00	1	6	6	36	26 00	4 00	5 00		
592	Fieldon.	Fieldon.	Jersey	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	33	17 25	1	1	1	33	20 00	4 00	5 00		
595	Miles Hart.	Gays	Moultrie	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	32	24 00	1	1	1	32	24 00	4 00	5 00		
600	Cerro Gordo.	Cerro Gordo.	Monroe	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	32	53 25	1	1	1	32	24 00	4 00	5 00		
601	Farina.	Farina	Fayette	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	33	31 50	1	1	1	33	24 25	5 00	5 00		
602	Watson	Watson	Edingham	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	33	24 25	1	1	1	33	24 25	5 00	5 00		
603	Clark	Clark	Clark	5	2	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	49	38 25	1	6	5	48	10 00	5 00	5 00		
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	51	38 25	1	6	5	48	10 00	5 00	5 00		
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle	10	1	1	1	12	10	1	1	1	141	105 00	1	6	1	124	11 81	32 00	5 00		
608	Piper	Piper	Ford	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	51	37 50	1	1	1	51	15 00	1 00	1 00		
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois	3	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	52	39 00	1	2	2	45	24 00	1 00	1 00		
610	Union Park	Chicago	Cook	352	22	1	1	375	12	1	1	1	366	273 75	1	24	27	333	59 50	47 00	49 00		
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Cook	496	19	1	1	516	13	6	6	6	511	373 50	1	24	24	433	53 25	43 50	85 00		
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside	1	3	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	149	111 75	1	8	5	135	41 00	8 00	8 00		
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion	2	2	1	1	7	12	1	1	1	15	43 50	1	4	5	135	41 00	8 00	8 00		
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	5	1	1	1	8	3	3	3	3	19	111 75	1	8	5	135	41 00	8 00	8 00		
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan	3	1	1	1	6	58	43	43	43	59	43 50	1	4	5	109	127 25	5 00	5 00		
617	Good Hope.	Good Hope	McDonough	3	3	3	3	12	5	5	5	5	35	26 25	1	3	3	33	7 00	2 00	2 00		
618	Basco.	Basco	Hancock	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	19	19 50	1	3	3	33	7 00	2 00	2 00		
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	13	19 50	1	3	3	33	7 00	2 00	2 00		
620	New Hope.	Cohn	Clark	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	13	19 50	1	3	3	33	7 00	2 00	2 00		
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	12	12 25	1	1	1	12	12 25	2 00	2 00		
623	Loacust	Owaneco	Christian	51	2	1	1	55	3	1	1	1	53	39 00	1	3	2	52	13 50	2 00	2 00		
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union	28	3	1	1	33	4	1	1	1	24	18 00	1	3	2	22	13 50	2 00	2 00		
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton	3	3	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	27	20 25	1	6	4	27	10 00	1 00	1 00		
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	53	39 25	1	2	2	50	40 00	1 00	1 00		
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	71	3	1	1	75	3	1	1	1	69	51 25	1	2	2	63	35 00	10 00	10 00		
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago	92	10	2	1	104	1	1	1	1	99	71 25	1	7	10	89	45 00	5 80	5 80		
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois	29	1	1	1	31	2	2	2	2	28	13 50	1	1	1	27	13 00	2 00	2 00		
635	Rochester	Rochester	Saukamon	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	29	21 25	1	1	1	27	13 00	2 00	2 00		
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will	50	1	1	1	52	1	1	1	1	50	37 50	1	1	1	48	17 50	5 00	5 00		

639	Keystone	Chicago	Cook	241	11	11	12	5	3	5	13	2101	180 00	14	7	81	226	75 00	17 000	150 00
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell	11	3	3	1	1	1	1	25	46	236 25	3	3	3	36	62 00	3 00	—
642	Amel	Chicago	Cook	316	19	1	21	17	1	1	35	315	236 25	3	22	22	288	180 00	10 25	—
643	D. C. Cragier	Chicago	Cook	271	11	1	12	1	6	1	11	275	206 25	1	12	12	263	106 00	4 00	50 00
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Cravford	36	7	1	8	1	1	1	2	42	31 50	1	8	5	24	—	2 00	2 50
645	San Jose	San Jose	Masson	30	7	1	4	1	1	1	30	22 50	2	1	1	27	—	—	—	—
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb	72	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	75	56 25	2	5	4	71	13 00	10 00	10 00
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	24 00	1	3	3	31	—	1 00	—
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler	48	2	1	3	1	1	1	5	35	43 00	1	4	3	52	—	2 00	2 00
651	Alwood	Alwood	Platt	62	2	2	5	1	4	1	5	61	45 00	1	1	1	57	—	—	—
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard	38	5	1	5	1	1	1	4	42	31 50	5	8	39	—	—	—	—
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside	52	7	1	5	1	1	1	2	59	41 25	10	5	5	53	33 00	10 00	—
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean	67	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	65	46 50	2	2	2	63	—	6 00	—
657	Lafayette	Grand Tower	Jackson	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	13 50	4	1	1	17	10 00	5 00	2 00	—
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	112	5	2	5	1	3	3	5	112	81 00	4	8	5	101	12 00	5 00	10 00
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams	130	6	6	12	1	1	1	9	153	114 75	1	6	6	110	56 72	28 94	10 00
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski	28	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	22	22 50	1	6	10	11	—	3 00	5 00
662	South Park	Chicago	Cook	114	10	2	12	1	3	1	4	31	22 50	1	3	3	29	50 00	3 00	5 00
663	Phoenix	Mapleton	Peoria	32	3	3	3	1	3	1	4	30	22 50	1	3	3	29	50 00	3 00	5 00
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Edinburg	34	3	1	3	1	1	1	4	30	16 20	1	3	3	29	—	1 00	5 00
665	Greenland	Research City	Edinburg	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	22	16 20	1	3	3	20	—	1 00	2 00
666	Cravford	Baton	Cravford	20	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	22	16 20	1	3	3	20	—	1 00	2 00
667	Erte	Erte	Whiteside	32	5	2	7	1	2	1	3	37	27 75	2	3	3	31	—	—	—
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White	33	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	36	27 00	2	2	2	35	—	—	—
669	Herder	Chicago	Cook	166	12	2	13	1	1	1	1	178	133 50	2	11	13	123	12 00	7 00	20 00
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgom y	73	2	1	2	1	4	1	4	71	53 25	2	2	2	67	8 50	—	—
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope	28	6	1	10	1	2	1	2	29	21 75	1	8	6	25	—	1 00	1 00
673	Normal	Normal	McLean	57	6	4	10	2	3	1	7	65	48 75	1	9	6	63	—	3 12	3 76
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Cook	158	9	1	16	1	3	1	5	163	122 25	4	9	9	157	65 00	3 12	67 00
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon	71	8	1	6	1	2	1	6	75	56 25	1	8	7	72	—	—	—
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake	63	6	3	9	1	5	2	9	63	47 25	3	9	6	50	91 16	2 00	—
677	Enfield	Enfield	White	51	2	2	4	1	1	1	13	45	33 50	1	2	2	14	5 00	2 67	5 00
679	Hilmo's City	Hilmo's City	Rock Island	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	13 50	1	2	1	17	—	—	—	—
680	Clement	Cleveland	Henry	32	5	1	5	1	1	1	3	27	25 75	3	4	5	28	23 00	6 80	—
681	Morrissonville	Morrissonville	Christian	32	5	1	5	1	1	1	3	27	25 75	3	4	5	28	23 00	6 80	—
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macou	67	5	1	11	1	6	1	11	63	47 25	5	5	5	62	25 00	15 00	—
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock	71	3	2	5	1	2	1	4	72	51 00	2	5	5	67	—	1 00	2 87
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	Saline	19	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	19	11 25	2	6	5	17	—	3 00	—
685	Rio	Rio	Knox	69	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	64	48 00	1	6	5	61	25 00	7 00	5 00
686	Gartfield	Chicago	Cook	119	17	4	32	1	9	1	33	48	31 25	1	18	16	110	700 30	50 00	231 60
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson	51	3	2	5	1	2	1	4	47	31 50	1	5	2	49	3 00	3 00	3 00
688	Chilton	Chilton	Troopion	35	3	2	5	1	3	1	5	38	28 50	1	5	5	37	—	—	—
690	Englewood	Chicago	Cook	116	31	3	14	3	6	1	10	480	340 50	3	37	31	163	135 50	16 35	25 00
691	Jola	Jola	Clay	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	8 25	1	1	1	11	—	—	—
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgom y	50	2	1	5	1	3	1	7	48	36 00	2	2	2	46	—	—	—
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	Williamson	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	23 25	1	1	1	29	—	—	—
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson	26	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	27	20 25	2	1	1	26	21 00	1 00	—
696	Belle Reve	Belle Reve	Jefferson	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	15 75	1	1	1	18	—	—	—

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1899..	Dues 1899. ....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Members residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's. their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Members.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
				Membership 1898.....	Raised.....	Reinstated..	Admitted... Add. for error..		Suspended	Expelled....	Dimitted..	Died.....										
687	Richard Cole	Chicago	Cook	263	11	1	1	12	15	1	11	6	33	\$204 00	7	16	14	357	\$845 94	\$8 00	\$35 00	
688	Hutton	Diana	Coles	55	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	10	50	37 50	1	1	1	47	10 00	2 00	.....
690	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	39	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	30	22 50	1	2	2	29	.....	2 00	.....
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope	52	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	21	15 75	1	1	1	20	.....	2 00	.....
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	53	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	53	39 75	1	1	1	50	.....	.....	.....
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will	150	8	1	2	10	6	6	2	1	6	152	114 00	1	1	6	126	129 50	1 00	5 00
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin	15	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	17	12 75	1	1	1	17	.....	.....	.....
706	Joppa	Joppa	Shelby	24	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	23	17 25	1	1	1	20	.....	.....	.....
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermillion	90	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	9	85	63 75	1	10	1	77	55 00	4 50	.....
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	DeWitt	67	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	68	51 00	1	2	2	66	.....	1 00	10 00
711	Providence	Chicago	Cook	40	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	75	56 25	1	1	1	71	41 77	2 00	.....
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	44	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	38	28 50	1	1	1	33	11 50	1 00	.....
713	Johnsontown	Johnsontown	Waxne	40	4	2	2	6	2	1	1	1	3	48	36 00	1	5	4	46	.....	3 00	5 00
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermillion	62	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	65	48 75	1	3	3	61	29 00	3 00	.....
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	21	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	24	18 00	1	3	3	23	.....	.....	.....
716	Galumet	Blue Island	Cook	127	6	3	3	12	9	2	1	1	13	130	97 80	3	6	6	121	.....	2 00	25 00
717	Arcana	Chicago	Cook	291	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	290	195 00	4	2	2	286	90 00	11 00	27 50
718	May	Norris City	White	29	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	29	21 75	1	2	1	26	.....	3 00	.....
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	37	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	7	30	22 80	1	1	1	30	.....	1 00	.....
721	Rome	DIX	Jefferson	18	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	18	15 50	1	1	1	15	.....	.....	.....
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	46	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	46	34 50	1	1	1	43	.....	2 00	.....
723	Omaha	Gallatin	Gallatin	38	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	35	26 25	1	3	3	33	.....	1 00	5 00
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	41	3	3	1	7	4	3	3	1	3	39	30 75	1	3	3	39	.....	15 00	10 00
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermillion	58	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	57	42 75	1	1	1	55	.....	1 00	136 00
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	316	46	5	11	62	21	2	1	1	10	368	276 00	3	52	48	348	167 00	10 00	126 00
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	36	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	29	21 75	1	1	1	29	.....	1 00	.....
728	Waterman	Waterman	DeKalb	30	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	28	21 00	1	5	4	32	.....	4 50	1 50
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson	36	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	37	27 75	1	1	1	35	.....	2 85	2 00
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	138	11	1	3	18	1	1	1	1	2	203	152 25	2	11	11	186	193 85	26 85	2 00
731	Harbor	Harbor	Cook	39	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	38	28 50	1	1	1	35	.....	2 00	5 00
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	81	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	6	79	59 50	1	1	1	74	.....	2 00	.....
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford	184	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	15	176	131 25	2	1	1	161	.....	35 00	.....
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	184	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	15	176	131 25	2	1	1	161	.....	35 00	.....
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	55	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	5	54	42 75	1	1	1	55	.....	.....	.....



TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No. ....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1899..	Dues 1899.....	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.....										
789	Auburn Park.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	39	1	3		39	4	2	5	3	3	9	221	\$ 165 75	3	26	35	201	\$43 00	\$11 00	\$12 00
790	Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.	Pike.....	5		4		4	4	1	1		5	4	85	63 75	3	6	5	17	.....	18 00	.....
791	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.	Champaign.....	5		4		4	4	1	1		5	4	40	30 00	1	5	5	5	.....	2 00	2 00
792	Calhoun.....	Hardin.	Calhoun.....	2		1		1	1		1		2	2	61	45 75	1	2	2	5	.....	1 00	.....
793	A. T. Darrah.....	Victoria.	Knox.....	2		1		1	1		1		2	2	29	21 75	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
794	Tadmor.....	Karber's Ridge.	Hardin.....	2		1		1	1		1		2	2	21	15 75	1	1	2	2	.....	11 25	2 00
795	Myrtle.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	3	3	3		6	3	3	3		6	11	87	65 25	4	1	5	5	.....	10 00	5 00
796	E. M. Huisted.....	Roodhouse.....	Greene.....	2		1		1	1		1		2	4	59	44 25	2	2	2	5	.....	10 00	10 00
797	Normal Park.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	29		8		37	18	28	32		48	289	216 75	2	35	32	268	.....	25 00	85 75	
798	Sidell.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	24		1		25	1	1	1		2	24	45	33 75	2	3	1	23	.....	32 00	.....
799	Colfax.....	Colfax.	McLean.....	1		1		1	1		1		1	1	45	33 75	1	1	1	1	.....	1 00	.....
800	Kenwood.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	30		14		44	15	27	32		42	217	162 75	2	30	28	211	.....	199 25	61 00	5 00
801	Sangamon.....	Fisher.	Champaign.....	6		3		9	3	3	3		6	37	27 75	2	6	5	38	.....	1 00	.....	.....
802	Williamson.....	Cartersville.	Williamson.....	3		3		6	3	3	3		6	39	29 25	2	2	2	37	.....	3 00	.....	.....
803	Nepanset.....	Nepanset.	Bureau.....	15		2		17	3	3	3		6	34	25 50	2	16	17	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
804	Kensington.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	3		2		5	2	1	1		3	104	78 00	2	16	17	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
805	S. M. Dabzell.....	Spring Valley.	Bureau.....	3		2		5	6	3	3		6	83	62 25	3	5	3	77	.....	15 50	.....	.....
806	Nebo.....	Nebo.	Pike.....	3		3		6	3	3	3		6	33	29 25	2	2	2	35	.....	5 00	.....	.....
807	Royal.....	Macedonia.	Hamilton.....	1		1		2	2	1	1		2	20	15 00	2	2	2	20	.....	.....	.....	2 00
808	Cornland.....	Cornland.	Logan.....	1		1		2	1	1	1		2	17	12 75	1	1	1	16	.....	7 50	.....	.....
809	Gillham.....	Woburn.	Bond.....	1		1		2	1	1	1		2	17	12 75	1	1	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
810	Tracy.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	4		1		5	4	3	3		7	30	22 50	1	1	1	30	.....	1 00	.....	.....
811	Melvin.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	3		1		4	3	1	1		4	61	45 75	1	3	3	58	.....	55 00	.....	5 00
812	De Land.....	Melvin.	Ford.....	3		1		4	3	1	1		4	19	14 25	1	2	2	18	.....	8 00	.....	.....
813	Humboldt Park.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	8	2	1		11	10	10	10		20	103	77 25	3	11	8	109	.....	16 00	.....	5 00
814	Ohio.....	Ohio.	Bureau.....	2		1		3	1	1	1		2	30	22 50	1	1	1	30	.....	2 00	.....	.....
815	Lawn.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	2		1		3	1	1	1		2	60	45 00	1	3	2	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
816	Ridgeway.....	Ridgeway.	Gallatin.....	1		1		2	1	1	1		2	41	30 75	1	1	1	40	.....	97 75	.....	.....
817	Creal Springs.....	Creal Springs.	Williamson.....	2		1		3	2	1	1		2	51	38 25	1	1	1	49	.....	3 00	.....	.....
818	Ben Hur.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	9		1		10	1	1	1		2	108	81 00	4	8	10	107	.....	23 00	.....	37 00
819	Columbian.....	Chicago.	Cook.....	6		1		7	4	1	1		5	41	66 00	1	10	10	86	.....	45 92	.....	10 00
820	Henderson.....	Kenney.	DeWitt.....	1		1		2	1	1	1		2	46	31 50	1	1	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
821	New Canton.....	New Canton.	Pike.....	1		1		2	1	1	1		2	37	27 75	1	1	1	36	.....	1 00	.....	1 25
822	Belknap.....	Belknap.	Johnson.....	30		2		32	15	2	2		22	225	21 00	1	2	2	27	.....	2 00	.....	.....



823 Pearl.....	Pearl City.....	Stephenson.....	2	53	75	3	51	\$ 1 00	3 96
824 Grove.....	Downers Grove.....	DuPage.....	2	56	42	0	51	3 00	5 00
825 Arthur.....	Arthur.....	Douglas.....	3	27	27	1	8	34	10 00
826 Mazon.....	Mazon.....	Grundy.....	5	53	30	2	5	34	.....
827 Sequoit.....	Antioch.....	Lake.....	5	21	27	1	5	38	3 00
828 Edgar.....	Home.....	Edgar.....	4	28	28	0	5	26	.....
829 Rockport.....	Rockport.....	Pike.....	1	31	20	0	3	25	.....
830 Findlay.....	Findlay.....	Shelby.....	5	35	26	2	4	25	.....
831 Magic City.....	Harvey.....	Cook.....	2	35	41	1	3	33	1 00
832 Dean.....	Ava.....	Johnson.....	3	35	25	0	4	25	1 00
833 Toledo.....	Toledo.....	Cumberland.....	1	33	21	1	3	33	1 00
834 Triple.....	Venice.....	Madison.....	3	49	36	2	1	33	5 00
836 Windsor Park.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1	38	28	0	1	46	20 00
837 Hinsboro.....	Hinsboro.....	Douglas.....	12	33	69	1	12	10	31
838 Charley.....	Seaton.....	Merrill.....	2	39	29	0	2	31	10 00
839 Berwyn.....	Berwyn.....	Union.....	1	31	25	0	1	31	6 00
840 Alto Pass.....	Alto Pass.....	Cook.....	7	61	45	1	3	59	1 00
841 Woodlawn Park.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	5	27	20	0	4	27	8 50
842 Pades.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	21	139	104	2	10	16	132
843 Park.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1	43	47	1	1	62	28 00
844 Hopewell.....	Hope.....	Vermillion.....	3	165	123	0	2	7	62
845 Martinton.....	Martinton.....	Froquois.....	2	27	20	0	2	25	10 00
846 Bluffs.....	Bluffs.....	Scott.....	2	27	20	0	2	27	2 00
847 Stronghurst.....	Stronghurst.....	Henderson.....	1	19	11	0	1	18	1 00
848 London.....	London Mills.....	Fulton.....	2	31	25	0	1	18	.....
849 Palestine.....	Palestine.....	Crawford.....	2	21	15	0	2	21	1 00
850 Austin.....	Austin.....	Cook.....	18	178	133	1	16	16	.....
851 Chicago Heights.....	Chicago Heights.....	Cook.....	141	105	75	2	17	19	141
852 Gothic.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....	1	40	30	0	2	10	37
853 Latham.....	Latham.....	Logan.....	3	28	21	0	3	2	27
854 Brighton Pk.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1	40	30	0	4	4	20
855 King Oscar.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	10	57	42	0	9	5	20
West Gate U. D.....	Hamburg.....	Calhoun.....	15	25	42	2	18	13	56
			10	10	10	0	10	10	25

RECAPITULATION.

Membership in 1898.....	51,158
Increase—Raised.....	2,928
Admitted.....	352
Admitted.....	816
Added for error.....	62
Decrease—Suspended.....	58,316
Expelled.....	1,161
Dimitted.....	29
Died.....	1,122
Deducted for error.....	879
Membership, 1899.....	3,196
Total number of Lodges.....	55,120

Dues, 1899.....	\$41,107 50
Rejections.....	571
Initiations.....	3,218
Passed.....	2,965
Membership residing in Illinois.....	50,945
Contributed to members, their widows and orphans.....	\$22,724 31
Contributed to those not members.....	\$3,866 96
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	\$2,971 63
Number of Lodges at opening of Grand Lodge.....	722
Charters granted new Lodges.....	4
Total number of Lodges.....	723

REPORTS  
OF  
District Deputy Grand Masters.

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## FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, August 22, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In submitting my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District, I am pleased to say that I have visited all the lodges in this district during the year now near its close, and some of them several times.

I have not been called to visit any of them, strictly speaking, in an official capacity. So far as I have been able to learn, harmony and concord exist in all the lodges of this district. In a general way, during the past year, my experiences in the various lodges visited have been a source of genuine satisfaction. In all my visits I have been treated in a most cordial and fraternal manner, both by officers and members.

On invitation, with the usual assistance, I have installed the officers of several lodges, and have myself assisted in a like service in several others. Also, on invitation, I have assisted in the work of conferring some one of the three degrees on many occasions, not always, however, with full satisfaction to myself.

I am, however, glad to be able to report, that, in my opinion, based on observation, Masonry, at least in the First District, has, during the year now about to close, made marked advancement as to the pure and good.

Both officers and members in the several lodges seem, and undoubtedly are, more proficient than ever before. Among the many indications of advancement among the brethren generally, and in

several of the lodges in my district in particular, in general Masonic learning and proper appreciation of the real value of Masonic principles, may be reckoned the cordial endorsement of the "Edict" recently issued by you to the officers and members of constituent lodges in Illinois, interdicting the practice of certain features in their work not taught by the Board of Grand Examiners nor endorsed by the Grand Lodge.

I trust that the Grand Lodge will, at its next communication, place this matter in proper form before the constituent lodges of which it is composed.

Thanking you for the many courtesies received at your hands, and with congratulations for your able and successful administration during the past year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. M. BURBANK,

D.D.G.M., First Masonic District.

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## SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 4, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As Deputy for the Second Masonic District I take pleasure in reporting that prosperity and harmony prevail therein. Nothing has occurred in the past year to demand an official call, but I have, nevertheless, visited the lodges comprising this district, at times assisting in the work and the installation of officers. I am gratified to note a steady advance in the manner of conducting the business and in the improvement of the standard work, which I attribute in no small degree, to the earnest labors of yourself.

In quitting the office of District Deputy I cannot refrain from here testifying to the fraternal courtesies at all times extended to me by the lodges of the Second District, and confidently bespeak for my successor the same kindly treatment.

Congratulating you upon the success of your administration, and thanking you for the honors conferred, I am, with highest personal regards,

Fraternally,

HERBERT PRESTON,

D.D.G. M., Second District.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, September 7, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Having had the honor of serving as District Deputy for the year so rapidly drawing to a close, it gives me great pleasure to report to you that the Third District is in a very satisfactory condition.

I am happy to report that I have not been called upon officially during the year, but on the contrary all has been peace and quiet. The lodges in my district as a whole have been quite prosperous, and are to be congratulated on the good work they have done.

The interest taken in the standard work is quite prevalent, and it behooves the Grand Lecturers to keep themselves thoroughly up in the work at all times. otherwise they are liable to be caught napping. The lodges as a whole have cheerfully complied with the edict issued by you concerning certain irregularities, and I am of the opinion that the large majority of the brethren fully endorse the noble stand you have taken. While many at first felt it to be somewhat beyond the province of the Grand Master, yet, after mature thought, the opinion generally prevails that the Grand Master has done no more than his official obligation required him to do, to carry out the frequently expressed will of the Grand Lodge.

I received and accepted a very cordial invitation from Ravenswood Lodge No. 777, to attend a stated communication of said lodge to be held on the evening of August 14 last. After the regular order of business, the Worshipful Master, in a very neatly worded address, announced, much to my surprise, that I together with Bro. E. E. Beach, Junior Warden of Park Lodge No. 843, had been unanimously elected honorary members of Ravenswood Lodge No. 777, whereupon we were each presented a very beautiful solid silver tablet on which was engraved the action of the lodge. The balance of the evening was spent in social intercourse and general good fellowship.

While all the lodges in the district have made decided advancement in the work during the past year, still I am of the belief that Ravenswood Lodge is entitled to *special* mention. The present officers, a noble lot of brethren, have labored faithfully to perfect themselves in the work, and I know of no lodge that has made more rapid progress. I therefore take this opportunity to congratulate Ravenswood on her present corps of efficient officers, and wish them the success they have so richly earned.

And now, as our official relations are about to terminate, I wish to thank *you*, Grand Master, from the bottom of my heart for the dis-

tinguished honor you have conferred upon me; for the kindly and fraternal feeling you have exhibited towards me at all times and under all circumstances. I sincerely trust that my conduct may always be such as to merit your friendship and esteem, and as the years roll by, it will be my delight to know that I am a friend of the Grand Master of the years 1898 and 1899.

Wishing you prosperity and long life, I remain

Fraternally yours,

M. B. IOTT,

D.D.G.M. Third District.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., Aug. 7, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In submitting this, my first report as your Deputy for the Fourth Masonic District, I feel that I have little to offer. Receiving my commission on the 12th day of last July, the time has been rather short in which to do a year's work.

Of the lodges in Lake county I have, during the past year, visited all but two. On the 16th of August I spent a very pleasant evening with the officers and brethren of Aurora Lodge No. 254, this being my second visit with them during the past year. I have accepted an invitation to visit Dundee Lodge No. 190, and hope to be with them on Friday, the 15th inst.

Judging from the reports of my predecessor and from inquiries made, I believe the lodges in this district to be in a flourishing and prosperous condition, that peace and harmony prevail, and that all are striving to attain proficiency in the standard work.

Thanking you for the high honor conferred, and congratulating you upon your successful administration, with kind regards and best wishes, I am

Fraternally,

JAY LYNN BREWSTER,

D.D.G.M. Fourth District.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, ILL., Sept. 4, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I take pleasure in submitting my report for this, the Sixth Masonic District.

It is indeed gratifying to be able to inform you that the fraternity in this district is in a happy and prosperous condition.

I have had the pleasure of visiting all but one or two of the lodges in the district, and find peace and harmony prevailing, and a majority of the lodges doing creditable work, and a disposition for still greater improvement.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you on your successful administration, and the happy condition of the Craft, with kindest personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

C. E. GROVE,

D.D.G.M. Sixth District.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DEKALB, Ill., September 5, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Since my last annual report, nothing in my district has transpired of special note. Have visited several lodges during the year (not officially), and witnessed conferring the Master Mason Degree; in every instance the work has been creditably done by every brother taking part, "adhering strictly to the standard work in every case."

The fraternal feeling throughout this district is good, and the lodges are all in a healthful and prosperous condition, many of them owning their lodge-room building, collecting instead of paying rent, which I believe every lodge should do as far as possible.

Appreciating the able, efficient and conservative manner in which you have conducted the affairs of the Grand Lodge, also thanking you for honors conferred, I am, with high regards,

Courteously and fraternally yours,

D. D. HUNT,

D.D.G.M. Seventh District.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, ILL., Sept. 2, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I am pleased to be able to report that peace and harmony prevail in the Eighth Masonic District. My visits to lodges have been informal, and no occasion for official action has been required beyond that of an index to the Grand Lodge By-laws.

Fraternally yours,

JNO. B. FITHIAN,

D.D.G.M. Eighth District.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

PERU, ILL., Sept. 11, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Herewith I submit my second annual report as District Deputy for the Ninth Masonic District.

I have this year visited quite a number of lodges, some of which I could not visit last year.

I installed the officers of several lodges, and have assisted in conferring the degrees a great many times. The edict of April 25 is obeyed by all the lodges of this district, so far as I can learn, and is generally approved by the brethren in the district. Personally, I regret that the edict did not go farther and forbid the wearing of ornamental aprons by members of the fraternity, for I believe that such aprons are not in accord with our ritual; which says that "the lamb-skin or white leather apron \* \* \* is the badge of a Mason."

With kind personal regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRED. E. HOBERG,

D.D.G.M. Ninth District.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

SPARLAND, ILL., Sept. 4, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I herewith submit my annual report as your representative in the Tenth District.

On receiving notice of my appointment I notified all the lodges in the district of my willingness to make them a visit when called upon.

I have made four official visits, three of which I made special reports to you. I have visited many of the lodges in this district and assisted in conferring the degrees on several candidates. I find that in some of the lodges that the members do not understand the by-laws as they should. I say "study the by-laws and have less questions to ask the Grand Master and District Deputy."

I believe that most of the lodges in this district are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Your edict of April 25 struck the key note, and I believe meets with the approval of all good Masons. In conclusion I sincerely thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and congratulate you on your successful administration.

Fraternally yours,

T. VAN ANTWERP,

D.D.G.M. Tenth District.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

BLANDINSVILLE, ILL., Sept. 7, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I herewith submit my annual report as your representative in this district for the Masonic year now closing.

I have not been called upon but once to act in an official capacity, and the difficulty existing was adjusted satisfactorily to all the members, so far as I have been informed.

A great deal of good work has been done in several of the lodges this year, and many friendly visits have been experienced among them, which go so far toward promoting the interests of Masonry and fraternal feeling among the members.



Instructors have been employed by several of the lodges, and all lodges in the district were represented at the schools of instruction, and as a result of their interest in the schools, I find nearly all doing their work thoroughly and in conformity to all requirements. Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Yours fraternally,  
O. F. KIRKPATRICK,  
D.D.G.M. Twelfth District.

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### THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

VICTORIA, Ill., August 29, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Since my last report death has removed from A. T. Darrah Lodge one of the most devoted Masons of the lodge, Bro. William Henry Olmsted, who died June 4, 1899, at Victoria, Ill. Otherwise nothing has occurred in the Thirteenth District to mar the peace and harmony of Masonry, and that the Craft is still in a prosperous condition; not a single case has been reported to me for official action.

I received an invitation from Wataga Lodge to install the officers of that lodge in public; after the installation services a banquet was given. It was a Masonic love feast.

I have been called upon in several cases to assist in conferring degrees and have made a few visits in the district. This closes my work for the year in this district.

Thanking you for the honor conferred and congratulating you on your successful administration for the past two years, with kindest personal regards, I remain fraternally yours.

S. G. JARVIS,  
D.D.G.M. Thirteenth District.

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### FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEKIN, ILL., September 8, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Our official term is about drawing to a close, and in accordance with established custom it devolves upon us to report to you the condition of the Craft in our district.

I have visited the majority of the lodges in the district during the past year and found them in a healthy and prosperous condition, and it is notable in the selection of the splendid material and large numbers that have been added to our grand Masonic structure during the past year. Our sister lodges in Peoria have certainly been overtaken with prosperity.

Of my visit in certain cases I have officially reported to you and there is nothing further that I can add now, except that all is working well and in accordance with law and established custom.

Several lodges are contemplating changing their lodges to other towns during the coming year and in my judgment it will be to their material interests and benefit, and to Masonry in general.

Thanking you again for the distinguished honor and wishing you success, health and happiness, I remain as ever,

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS ZINGER,

D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.

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## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

WAYNESVILLE, ILL., Sept. 15, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I am very sorry my report shall be one of the last, but I hope it will not come to you too late.

I have only to say, that I have not been called upon to make any official visits to any of the lodges in my district, and owing to a press of professional business this year, I have not made any voluntary visits, but from information gained from inquiry, I believe all the lodges in my district,—except Towanda Lodge No. 542, of which you have my report,—are in good working order and getting along in a satisfactory degree of harmony.

Very fraternally yours,

S. A. GRAHAM,

D.D.G.M. Fifteenth District.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

ONARGA, ILL., Aug. 17, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In submitting my report as Deputy District Grand Master of the Sixteenth District there seems to be little to tell, aside from usual events. During the year I have visited several lodges and have cheerfully contributed all in my power to assist and instruct the brethren whenever opportunity offered.

A great deal of work has been done in this district, and as a proof that peace, harmony, and brotherly love prevail, I have not been called upon to make an official visit to settle difficulties during the whole year.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me, I am,

Fraternally,

W. H. McCLAIN,

D.D.G.M. Sixteenth District.

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, ILL., Aug. 28, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* It affords me great pleasure to make this my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventeenth Masonic District.

Upon receiving my commission I sent out notices to the thirty-four lodges constituting this district, advising them of my readiness to visit them or to give them such advice and assistance as they might require.

My official duties during the past year have been limited in number and principally confined to such service as could be performed through the medium of correspondence. I have not been called upon by any of the lodges for official visits, and I have every reason to believe that peace and harmony prevail among the lodges and brethren of this district. On three occasions, by your order, I performed some special duties, reports of which were sent you at the time.

I have given instruction to five lodges, viz: Nos. 688, 440, 369, 820, and 219, and I also had the pleasure of attending the school of instruction held at Charleston, February 7, 8 and 9, 1899.

I have installed the officers of several lodges, and have also assisted in burying the dead.

I have visited the following lodges, Nos. 35, 260, 240, 574, 747, 754, 220, 347, 369, 440, 199, 791 and 157, and in all instances I have been most cordially and heartily received by the brethren and members of all the lodges.

During my year as your Deputy I have had the pleasure of meeting the Grand Master on two occasions. First, at the Charleston School of Instruction; second, during his visit to Urbana Lodge No. 157, at which time there were about 350 Masons assembled representing more than thirty lodges to listen to his address and witness the conferring of the Master Mason degree, which was up to the standard as taught in Illinois, and was appreciated by all.

And now in closing my report I desire to thank you most sincerely for the numerous evidences of your confidence, and assure you that they have been highly appreciated. With congratulations on your successful administration and assurances of my sincere personal regard, I am,

Fraternally yours,

D. E. BRUFFETT,  
D.D.G.M. Seventeenth District.

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## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, Ill., September 4, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I believe I have "Exercised such powers and performed such duties as are required by law" to the best of my ability during the past year. Such duties as were especially assigned to me by you were discharged and reported upon at the time. I have received and accepted invitations to visit three lodges. The inference is that the others did not want to see me.

It is just a little embarrassing for *some* people to go where they think they are not wanted and especially so where it is entirely voluntary on their part; hence I believe District Deputies should be required by law to visit lodges or the office should be abolished.

"For the good of Masonry" I should be glad to see the pending amendment to the by-laws on that subject adopted at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge. Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,  
D.D.G.M. Eighteenth District

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 11, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* My duties of the past year have been very few, answering a few questions on Masonic law submitted.

I had the privilege of assisting you in laying the corner-stone of Illiopolis Lodge on September 30, at Illiopolis. Your voice being out of condition was greatly regretted by all.

The oration of Past Grand Master Scott on the occasion was one that will long be remembered.

The good results of your visit to that part of the state will no doubt be felt for years to come.

Thanking you for the many courtesies extended throughout your administration, I am,

Truly and fraternally yours,

R. D. LAWRENCE,  
D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

WINCHESTER, ILL., September 9, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I am pleased again to be able to report that the lodges of the Twentieth District are enjoying a good degree of prosperity and that everything betokens a healthy and harmonious state of affairs throughout the district.

There have been few if any dissensions among any of the Craft and all appear to be working together for the good of the order.

The majority of the lodges are doing a fair amount of work and in a very creditable manner. And in general the situation is most satisfactory in every respect.

Thanking you for the honor conferred and with sincere good wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. P. GROUT,  
D.D.G.M. Twentieth District.

## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

LA HARPE, ILL., Sept. 2, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I take great pleasure in submitting my annual report as Deputy for the Twenty-first District.

My invitations to visit the lodges officially have been few, to all of which I cheerfully responded.

I have tried to faithfully perform all the special duties you have required of me, and due report of the same was made to you.

Again allow me to extend to you my congratulations on your very successful administration, and thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. O. BUTLER,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-first District.

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## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., July 29, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In submitting my annual report as your District Deputy for the Twenty-second District I am pleased to report that during the Masonic year now drawing to a close, so far as I can learn, peace and harmony prevail among the brethren. I have not been called upon to visit any of the lodges in the district in my official capacity, but have visited some in a social way, and find them all in good working order. Some are more prosperous than others, yet none seem to be languishing. In conclusion I congratulate you on your wise and prosperous administration of the affairs of Masonry for the past two years. Sincerely thanking you for honors conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. M. BORING,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-second District.

## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

LITCHFIELD, ILL., September 2, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-third Masonic District.

Upon receiving my commission as D.D.G.M. I at once sent to all the lodges of this district, the usual notice of my appointment, and of my willingness to render them any aid in my power, should they need my services, but have not been called upon to perform any official function, except that which has been previously reported to you. I have visited several lodges during the past year, in only a social way, and assisted in the installation of officers, conferring degrees, and am pleased to note all are striving to become proficient in the standard work.

In company with R.W. Brother Rose of this place we assisted R.W. Bro. A. H. Bell, of Carlinville, who acted as your proxy, in laying the corner stone of the new public school building in Nokomis, July 18. Over one hundred Masons of Nokomis and neighboring lodges participated.

My services as District Deputy not having been officially required by any lodge in this district, I judge, therefore, that peace and harmony prevail throughout.

In conclusion allow me to congratulate you on your very successful administration of our Order, and thanking you for the honor you have conferred and confidence reposed in me, I am, and remain,

Fraternally yours,

HUGH A. SNELL,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-third District.

## TWENTY FOURTH DISTRICT.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., September 8, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As your Deputy for the Twenty-fourth Masonic District I send you the usual annual report.

Upon the receipt of my commission I gave notice to all the lodges throughout the district of my appointment and of my readiness to perform the duties belonging thereto.

I have to report that I have not been requested to visit a single lodge in an official capacity, and I am satisfied that there has been no occasion for such visit, furnished by any dispute or discord.

I have, however, visited several of the lodges during the year, but in every instance it was in order to attend a banquet or festival, to assist in the installation of lodge officers, or to assist in the conferring of degrees.

In every lodge visited I found that the brethren deserve to be commended for their efforts to properly transact the business of the lodge, to preserve a business-like and clean record, and to acquire a knowledge of and conform to the standard ritual for Illinois, in the ceremonies of opening and closing and conferring degrees.

So far as I am advised peace and harmony prevail throughout the district, and reign in every lodge in the district.

Acknowledging my obligations to you for the honor conferred in making me your representative, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES H. MARTIN,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-fourth District.

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## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

KINMUNDY, ILL., Sept. 8, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In compliance with your instruction and the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-laws, I herewith submit my annual report.

The duties of my office have not been onerous. I have visited a number of lodges, assisted in conferring the degrees, installation of officers, and burying the dead. In January, I held a two days' conference of the lodges (nine) of Effingham county, at Effingham. The sessions were well attended and exceedingly interesting from first to last. The duties of worshipful masters and secretaries, and best business methods and management of lodges were particularly discussed. My years of observation, as District Deputy Grand Master, convince me that worshipful masters and secretaries are largely responsible for the decline of lodges. The great number of suspensions for the non-payment of dues is almost invariably owing to a poor secretary. Some worshipful masters, who have held the office for years,



have never learned how "to open and govern their lodges, set the Craft to work, and give them proper instruction." I have sometimes thought it would be well for the Grand Lodge to require every worshipful master, before his installation, to pass a thorough examination as to his ability to fill the office. In accordance with your order, I visited Mason Lodge No. 217, of which I made you a full report. The lodges of the district are enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. Some have done good work, St. Elmo No. 769 in particular. Flora Lodge No. 204 has suffered the loss of hall and furniture by fire. I learn the brethren are preparing to rebuild.

In conclusion, permit me to congratulate you upon your successful administration over the Craft, and sincerely thank you for special honors conferred. I am

Fraternally yours,

C. ROIRBOUGH,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-fifth District.

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## TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

UPPER ALTON, ILL., Sept. 1, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-sixth District.

The fact that I have not been called upon for any official action during the past year, and that unofficial reports from members of most of the lodges in my district have been most favorable, leads me to believe that harmony and prosperity prevail in an unusual degree.

The edict of the Grand Master with reference to the use of robes and other accessories in the conferring of degrees seems, in this locality, to meet with pretty general approval, and I am not informed of a single instance in which it has been disregarded.

The recent published criticisms of the conduct of the schools of instruction find little sympathy here. Especially is this true where the discussion has taken a personal turn. It is not improbable that our system of instruction might be improved upon, and I think it would be a good idea to give the brethren a chance to express their thoughts on the subject at the Schools of Instruction during the coming winter with a view to adopting such suggestions as may appear

to be practicable. With many thanks for honors and with the highest personal esteem, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. T. BURNAP,  
D.D.G.M. Twenty-sixth District.

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## TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, ILL., Sept. 9, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Circumstances over which I had no control interfered with lodge visitations this year, namely, general debility, etc. Have been corresponding with many of the lodges, and found everything harmonious. Thanking you kindly for the honor conferred,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-seventh District.

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## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MARION, ILL., Sept. 7, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I have but little to report from this the Twenty-eighth Masonic District.

I have been called on to make but few official visits during the Masonic year now drawing to a close. I therefore infer the "brethren are dwelling together in harmony."

Nearly all the lodges in my jurisdiction are in a reasonably prosperous condition, and doing a fair amount of work.

I have answered all questions addressed to me to the best of my ability, generally by referring to the particular section, etc., of the Grand Lodge By-laws, applicable to their case.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. M. BURKHART,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-eighth District.

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 TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARMEL, Ill., September 9, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* The past Masonic year has been quiet and uneventful in the Twenty-ninth District.

I have not been called upon to visit any of the lodges officially, but have met and conversed with quite a number of the Masters and brethren of the different lodges and from information obtained am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail generally throughout the district.

Quite a number of questions have been submitted to me for decision, and I have assisted in adjusting a few differences—apparently satisfactorily to the parties concerned.

Congratulating you upon your successful administration, and thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. T. GODDARD,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-ninth District.

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 THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

VIENNA, ILL., September 1, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I have the pleasure of reporting peace and harmony prevailing generally in the Thirtieth Masonic District. During the year I have had no official calls to visit any of the lodges. I have met a great many Masters of lodges in this district, and I find them and Masons generally desirous of living up to the requirements of the Grand Lodge as to standard work and all other requirements of their Masonic duties. We have had a fair degree of prosperity among the lodges of the district with very few exceptions. There are no disputes or dissensions among the brotherhood to my knowledge. The duties of my office have been very pleasant.

With congratulations on your successful administration and assurance of my sincere personal regard, I am,

Fraternally yours,

P. T. CHAPMAN,

D.D.G.M. Thirtieth District.

# Report of Grand Examiners

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

LITCHFIELD, ILL., Aug. 1, 1899.

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:* I submit herewith a brief report of the several Masonic schools of instruction held by the Board of Grand Examiners during the current Masonic year as follows:

## CARLINVILLE.

At the school held at Carlinville on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of January, A.D. 1899, there were present M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, G.M.; M.W. Owen Scott, P.G.M.; R.W. Bros. W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, J. Eli Evans, John W. Rose, and James R. Ennis; members of the Board of Grand Examiners: R. F. Morrow, Hugh A. Snell, Enos Johnson, and W. K. Bowling, D.G.L.'s: A. P. Grout, and A. M. Boring D.D.G.M.'s.

One hundred and sixty-seven names were registered and thirty-eight lodges were represented.

## CARBONDALE.

At the school held at Carbondale on the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of January, A.D. 1899, there were present M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, G.M.; R.W. Bros. W. B. Grimes: A. B. Ashley, J. Eli Evans, John W. Rose, and James R. Ennis, members of the Board of Grand Examiners: T. H. Humphrey, H. S. Hurd, S. S. Borden, C. N. Hambleton, and W. H. Peak, D.G.L.'s.

Two hundred and twenty-three names were registered and sixty-three lodges were represented.

## CHARLESTON.

At the school held at Charleston on the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of February, A.D. 1899, there were present M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, G.M.; R.W. Bros. J. H. C. Dill, G.S.; W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, J. Eli Evans, John W. Rose, and James R. Ennis, members of the Board of Grand Examiners: C. E. Allen, Peter Franklin Clark, D. E. Bruffett,

J. Frank Clayton, H. T. Burnap, H. S. Hurd, S. S. Borden, and Samuel Marx Shoemann, D.G.L.'s.

One hundred and forty names were registered and forty-four lodges were represented.

#### LA HARPE.

At the school held at La Harpe on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of February, A.D. 1899, there were present M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, G.M.: M.W. Owen Scott, P.G.M.: R.W. Bros. C. F. Hitchcock, D.G.M.: W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, J. Eli Evans, John W. Rose, and James R. Ennis, members of the Board of Grand Examiners: W. O. Butler, C. W. Carroll, C. M. Erwin, Emerson Clark, Joseph V. Harris, D. B. Hutchison, Samuel G. Jarvis, Orville F. Kirkpatrick, James McCredie, William J. Frisbee, and Frank C. Funk, D.G.L.'s.

Two hundred and four names were registered and fifty-one lodges represented.

#### EL PASO.

At the school held at El Paso on the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of March, A.D. 1899, there were present M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, G.M.: M.W. Owen Scott, P.G.M.: R.W. Bros. C. F. Hitchcock, D.G.M.: J. H. C. Dill, G.S.: W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, J. Eli Evans, John W. Rose, and James R. Ennis, members of the Board of Grand Examiners: H. T. Burnap, M. B. Iott, Isaac Cutter, J. E. Greenman, H. C. Yetter, J. B. Randleson, Herbert Preston, W. M. Burbank, Delmar D. Darrah, Arthur G. Goodridge, G. O. Freidrich, John J. Crowder, Edwin F. Seavy, Carl Swigert, George A. Lackens, J. B. Roach, J. S. Burns, C. C. Marsh, and Andrew O. Novander, D.G.L.'s.

Two hundred and eighteen names were registered and sixty-nine lodges represented.

At each of these schools the whole ritual of Masonry was fully rehearsed and exemplified, and, as the Board believes, in a most thorough and complete manner—work in the several degrees was exemplified on actual candidates.

A special feature at each of the schools was the official reception of the M.W. Grand Master and an address by him to the Craft.

Since last session of Grand Lodge we have recommended the following brethren for commissions as D.G.L.'s, to-wit: Henry C. Yetter, Frank C. Funk, Carl Swigart, George A. Lackens, C. C. Marsh, J. B. Roach, J. S. Burns, and Andrew O. Novander, of these Brothers Yetter and Lackens have previously held commissions.

## PITTSFIELD.

Aside from the foregoing regular schools held by authority of the Grand Master at the expense of the Grand Lodge, an additional school was held at Pittsfield on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of March, A.D. 1899, as a compliment to R.W. Brother Grimes, president of the Board of Grand Examiners,—the members of the board having volunteered their services at their own expense. Those present at the Pittsfield school were M.W. Bro. Edward Cook, G. M.; R.W. Bros. J. H. C. Dill, G.S.; W. B. Grimes, president of board; John W. Rose, secretary of board; A. B. Ashley, and James R. Ennis, members; John E. Morton, and Frank C. Funk, D.G.L.'s.

R. W. Brother Evans was absent on account of sickness.

This school, considering the inclemency of the weather and the condition of the roads, was in every sense of the word a grand success, and the brethren of "Old Pike," who gave us a loyal welcome, were delighted and felt complimented in having the school at Pittsfield, and a unanimous vote of thanks was by them tendered to the Grand Master, the Grand Examiners, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and others for their attendance and labors.

And now in conclusion M.W. Sir, we beg in this public manner to express to you our hearty appreciation of the honors conferred upon us, and to thank you for zealous labor and valuable assistance at each of the schools held. We beg also to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered the board by the Grand Lodge officers, the District Deputy Grand Masters, and the Craft generally, and especially we desire to thank the Deputy Grand Lecturers who have at their own expense attended these schools and have been always ready to extend a helping hand.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

BOARD OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

JOHN W. ROSE, Secretary.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

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Amend section 1, article 25, part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws, as follows:

Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the first day of August, annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of sixty cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual return.

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Add the following sections to article 20, part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws:

SEC. 5. A brother wishing to transfer his membership from one lodge to another in this jurisdiction may apply for a transfer card from his lodge. The application shall be made in writing, signed by the applicant, be presented to the lodge at a stated communication, be read in open lodge, and lie over to the next subsequent stated meeting.

SEC. 6. This application shall state the name, number, and location of the lodge to which the brother desires to transfer his membership, and shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar and the amount of his dues to date and dues in advance for ninety days from the date of presentation of such application to the lodge.

SEC. 7. At the next stated communication the application shall be read the second time, when, if there are no charges against the applicant, the W.M. shall order a transfer card to be issued without any vote of the lodge. The transfer card shall be addressed to the lodge which the applicant has designated in his application, shall certify to his good standing in the lodge of issue, and shall state the brother's desire to become affiliated with the lodge to which it is addressed.

SEC. 8. A brother holding a transfer card may, within sixty days of its date, deposit it with the secretary of the lodge to which it is addressed, together with the fee for affiliation as prescribed by its by-laws. The application shall then be referred by the W.M. to an investigating committee of three members of the lodge, whose duty it shall be to inquire as to the character and fitness of the applicant and make private verbal report to the W.M.

SEC. 9. At the next stated communication after the transfer card is presented, the W.M. shall announce to the lodge the degree of

unanimity of the committee and the nature of the report. The ballot shall then be had and the vote to elect to membership must be unanimous.

SEC. 10. If the applicant is elected the secretary shall promptly notify the secretary of the lodge of issue of the acceptance of the member, and the transfer card shall be cancelled and filed among the records of the lodge. The secretary of the lodge from which the member has withdrawn shall then note on his roster opposite the name of said member, "Transferred to ———— Lodge No. —."

SEC. 11. If the application for membership is rejected the transfer card shall at once be returned to the applicant, accompanied by the affiliation fee, and promptly filed by him with the lodge issuing the same. It shall not be necessary to ballot thereon, his membership in the lodge not having been terminated by the issuing of the card.

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Amend clause 6 of section 1, article 11, part 1, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking from the second line thereof the word seventy-five, and insert in lieu thereof the word sixty.

The section when amended will read as follows:

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

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Amend clause 6 of section 1, article 11, part 1, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking from the second line thereof the word seventy-five, and insert thereof the word fifty.

The section when amended will read as follows:

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



Add to article 6, part 3, Grand Lodge By-laws, the following sections:

Sec. 5. In all cases where charges are pending in a lodge against a brother the same may be heard and determined by a Trial Board consisting of three competent Past Masters, members of lodges in this jurisdiction, other than the one in which the proceedings are pending.

Sec. 6. Such Trial Board may be named by the Grand Master upon application made by either the lodge in which the proceedings are pending or by the accused: *Provided*, that the appointment of said Trial Board shall be at the discretion of the Grand Master.

Sec. 7. In case of the appointment of a Trial Board the Grand Master shall designate the Chairman of said Board, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the W.M. conferred by section 9 of article 5, and through the W.M. and Secretary to summon witnesses.

Sec. 8. The said Trial Board shall proceed to the hearing and determine the guilt or innocence of the accused under the provisions of articles 5 and 6, part 3, precisely the same as the lodge would do under the provisions of the same. The guilt or innocence on each charge and specification shall be determined by a majority vote of said Board.

Sec. 9. The said Board shall at once certify its findings to the lodge in which the proceedings are pending. If found guilty the lodge shall, on receipt of the report and findings of said Board, proceed to fix the punishment of the accused under the provisions of this article precisely the same as though the guilt had been determined by the lodge. If the accused is found not guilty by the Trial Board the report shall be filed and the fact of acquittal shall be entered on the records of the lodge and no further proceedings shall be had: *Provided*, that all provisions for appeal now in force shall apply to cases heard by Trial Boards.

Sec. 10. Said Trial Board shall carefully preserve all evidence taken at the trial and file the same with the lodge in order that copies thereof may be made in case of appeal.

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Amend section 1, article 17, part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out the words "city of Chicago" and inserting "county of Cook," so that it will then read as follows:

No lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to confer the three degrees upon any person for a less sum

than twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, that in the county of Cook the minimum fee for the three degrees shall be fifty dollars; and the apportionment of such sum to the degrees, respectively, shall be regulated by the by-laws of each lodge.

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Amend section 1, article 31, part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out the words "city or town" and inserting "jurisdiction," so that it will then read as follows:

In a jurisdiction where there is more than one lodge, it shall be the duty of the secretary of each lodge to give notice in writing to all other lodges situate in such jurisdiction of all petitions received or rejected, stating the name in full, age, occupation, and place of residence of the petitioner: *Provided*, that when more than one lodge shall hold its meetings in the same hall or room, a register may be kept upon the secretary's desk, or other appropriate place, in lieu of such written notice, setting forth the aforesaid particulars for the information of the lodges meeting in such hall.

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Amend section 3, article 11, part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws, by adding thereto the following words: "That the jurisdiction of all lodges in Cook county shall be concurrent," so that it will then read as follows:

The territorial jurisdiction of a lodge shall extend in all directions half way on straight lines between neighboring lodges, without regard to county or other geographical divisions and includes the exclusive right, on the part of the lodge, to accept or reject all original petitions for the degrees from persons residing within its territory; and the exercise of penal powers over all Masons, unaffiliated, as well as affiliated, residing permanently or temporarily within its territorial jurisdiction, for any violation of moral or Masonic law: *Provided*, that in any town or city where two or more lodges are located, territorial jurisdiction shall be concurrent; and *provided further*, that the jurisdiction of all lodges in Cook county shall be concurrent.

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Proposed amendment to Grand Lodge By-laws, part 3, article 5, section 5.

When amended the section will read as follows:

The testimony of witnesses who are Masons may be taken in open lodge or by a special committee appointed by the Master. Witnesses

who are not Masons shall be examined by said committee: *Provided*, that the testimony of non-Masons may be heard by the lodge while at refreshment, if in the judgment of the Master such procedure will entail no injustice on either the accused or accuser. In either case the accused and accuser, in person or by attorney, shall be entitled to be present and propound such relevant questions as they may desire.

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Amend section 6 of article 13, part 1, of Grand Lodge By-laws as follows: Strike out the word five and insert the word three.

When amended the section will read as follows:

SEC. 6. The Grand Officers designated in Article 5 of the constitution, each member of a standing committee, and one representative (the highest in rank) from each lodge under this jurisdiction shall be allowed three cents per mile, going and returning, for every mile traveled from the location of his lodge, to be computed by the necessarily traveled route, and (except the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary) two dollars per day for each day's actual attendance on the Grand Lodge or its committees: *Provided*, that no one shall receive mileage and per diem both as a Grand Officer and representative, nor shall any one receive mileage and per diem in any two capacities.

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