

Grand Lodge of Maine.

1879.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 6, A. L. 5879. }

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the Annual Communication, the Officers and Representatives assembled at nine o'clock, A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Grand Master;
R. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Deputy Grand Master;
" MARQUIS F. KING,	Senior Grand Warden;
" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	Junior Grand Warden;
" MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev. CHARLES C. MASON,	Grand Chaplain;
" CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "
" WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "
" H. C. MUNSON,	" "
" J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "
W. AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	Senior Grand Deacon;
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Junior Grand Deacon;
" ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	Grand Steward;
" AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" "
" CHARLES E. WELD,	" "
" W. R. G. ESTES,	" "
" H. H. BURBANK,	Grand Sword Bearer;
" WM. H. SMITH,	Gr. Standard Bearer;
" LEVI W. SMITH,	Grand Pursuivant;
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Lecturer;
" GEORGE M. HOWE,	Grand Organist;
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with reading and prayer by W. and Rev. J. RILEY BOWLER, Grand Chaplain.

Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report that they find the lodges in this jurisdiction represented as follows:

- 1 *Portland*, by John H. Hall, WM; Wm. N. Prince, SW; John Evans, JW; Samuel R. Leavitt, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Austin F. Kingsley, WM.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by Geo. B. Sawyer, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by John N. Gardner, JW.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Hadley O. Hawes, JW; James J. Jones, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by Thomas C. Atwick, SW; Leander M. Kenniston, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Wilford J. Fisher, WM; Andrew M. Winchester, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, not represented.
- 9 *Saco*, by Winfield S. Dennett, WM; John Quinby, SW; John R. Carpenter, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by William H. Thompson, WM; Charles York, SW.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Seth W. Fife, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by John I. Sturgis, WM; John D. Anderson, SW; William A. Knight, JW; Albert W. Larrabee, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by I. S. Webb, WM.
- 14 *Solar*, by John R. Knowlton, SW; W. Scott Shorey, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by H. G. Copeland, WM; Wm. E. Crawford, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by Ellis Watts, WM; C. A. Perry, JW; John R. Andrews, Proxy.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Clayton J. Farrington, WM; Emery S. Ridlon, SW; Aaron Hodsdon, JW; Leander W. Fobes, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by Howard D. Smith, WM; George L. Beal, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by Silas B. Warren, SW; James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by Roliston Woodbury, WM; Samuel Belcher, Proxy.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Everett L. Philoon, WM; Byron C. Waite, SW.
- 22 *York*, by Lemont A. Stevens, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Stephen A. Thurlow, WM; Samuel Thing, Proxy.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Jediah C. Cates, Jr., WM; George W. Purington, JW.
- 25 *Temple*, by William H. Pettengill, WM.
- 26 *Village*, by Lorenzo T. Small, SW.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Charles E. Chick, Proxy.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Ben. Moore, WM.

- 29 *Tranquil*, by Algernon M. Roak, SW ; Albert R. Savage, JW.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by George B. Hannaford, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Nahum Thurston, WM.
- 32 *Hermon*, by William J. Sanders, WM ; Henry L. Webster, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by A. L. McFadden, WM ; W. A. R. Boothby, SW ; Weston B. Smiley, JW ; E. F. Small, Proxy.
- 34 *Somerset*, by J. Henry Frost, WM ; Charles M. Lambert, Proxy.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Charles H. Brick, WM ; George P. Haskell, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by Monroe Stoddard, WM ; Lorenzo L. Shaw, SW.
- 37 *Washington*, by E. W. Brown, WM.
- 38 *Harmony*, by H. R. Millett, WM.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by William H. Dustin, WM ; Edwin G. Libby, SW.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by John B. Redman, Proxy.
- 41 *Morning Star*, not represented.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Joshua Holland, Jr., Proxy.
- 43 *Alna*, by Franklin Clark, WM ; J. Fred Sumner, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Lambert Sands, WM ; E. E. Sturtevant, Proxy.
- 45 *Central*, by Willis W. Washburn, Proxy.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by Edward C. Goodnow, JW.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by Nahum S. Drowne, SW ; John Garside, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by Phineas Morrill, Jr., JW.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by Wilson M. Stewart, JW.
- 50 *Aurora*, by Nathan Wiggin, WM ; William A. Barker, SW.
- 51 *St. John's*, by Geo. H. Wakefield, WM.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by Wainwright Cushing, WM ; James T. Roberts, Proxy.
- 53 *Rural*, by Wm. A. Shaw, WM.
- 54 *Vassalboro'*, by Josiah C. Evans, WM.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by M. W. Towne, WM ; Asa L. Ricker, SW ; William H. Johnson, Proxy.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Chauncey R. Berry, JW.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by Charles L. Dillingham, Proxy.
- 58 *Unity*, by Benjamin Ames, WM.
- 59 *Mount Hope*, by Abijah M. Crabtree, Proxy.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Mellen A. Austin, WM.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by Jesse K. Willett, WM.
- 62 *King David's*, by Joseph S. Crehore, SW ; Edward P. Hahn, JW.
- 63 *Richmond*, by Ambrose P. Jewett, Proxy.
- 64 *Pacific*, by Justus H. Jackman, M.
- 65 *Mystic*, by George W. Smith, M.
- 66 *Mechanics'*, by Henry C. Powers, WM.
- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Willard M. Chandler, WM.
- 68 *Mariners'*, by George W. Putnam, JW.
- 69 *Howard*, by John L. Norton, WM.
- 70 *Standish*, by John D. Higgins, Proxy.

- 71 *Rising Sun*, by Aaron G. Page, SW.
 72 *Pioneer*, not represented.
 73 *Tyrian*, by Edward F. Stevens, WM; Prescott R. Cobb, Proxy.
 74 *Bristol*, by Lewis J. Little, WM.
 75 *Plymouth*, by Granville Mansur, WM.
 76 *Arundel*, by Thomas A. Rogers, Proxy.
 77 *Tremont*, by Danforth P. Marceyes, Proxy.
 78 *Crescent*, by John Mincher, WM.
 79 *Rockland*, by Henry E. Hutchinson, WM; John F. Singhi, SW.
 80 *Keystone*, by Randall F. Durrill, WM; Charles B. McIntyre, SW.
 81 *Atlantic*, by Richard K. Gatley, WM; Algernon D. Pearson, SW; Chas. C. Bedlow, JW.
 82 *St Paul's*, by Perez B. Cooper, JW.
 83 *St. Andrew's*, by Augustus B. Farnham, WM; Joseph F. Leavitt, JW; Manly G. Trask, Proxy.
 84 *Eureka*, by Whitney Long, WM.
 85 *Star in the West*, by Charles Taylor, WM.
 86 *Temple*, by Adelbert C. Chute, WM; Henry F. Sands, Proxy.
 87 *Benevolent*, by George E. Dodge, JW; Gorham Southard, Proxy.
 88 *Narraguagus*, by Edwin C. Wakefield, Proxy.
 89 *Island*, by Calvin W. Sherman, Proxy.
 90 *Hiram Abiff*, charter revoked.
 91 *Harwood*, by Leander H. Crane, WM.
 92 *Siloam*, by Charles E. Ward, WM; Geo. Leonard, SW; Josiah F. Foy, Proxy.
 93 *Horeb*, by Thomas W. Porter, WM.
 94 *Paris*, not represented.
 95 *Corinthian*, by John O. Rowell, WM.
 96 *Monument*, by Henry B. Black, WM; Sabine F. Berry, Proxy.
 97 *Bethel*, by Albert W. Grover, WM; W. E. Skillings, SW; Jarvis C. Billings, Proxy.
 98 *Katahdin*, by William B. Fenlason, WM.
 99 *Vernon Valley*, by Willie A. French, SW.
 100 *Jefferson*, by James L. Bowker, WM.
 101 *Nezinscot*, by Levi B. Perry, JW; Carlos E. Kempton, Proxy.
 102 *Marsh River*, by Henry F. Roberts, WM; John H. Gordon, Proxy.
 103 *Dresden*, not represented.
 104 *Dirigo*, by Hiram S. Gray, SW.
 105 *Ashlar*, by William W. Sanborn, Proxy.
 106 *Tuscan*, by Christopher Curtis, WM.
 107 *Day Spring*, not represented.
 108 *Relief*, by Charles H. Lovejoy, WM; Rufus R. Stewart, Proxy.
 109 *Mount Kineo*, by Marcellus L. Hussey, WM.
 110 *Monmouth*, by Charles H. Foster, WM.

- 111 *Liberty*, by Gustavus H. Cargill, WM.
 112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Enoch Ginn, WM.
 113 *Messalonskee*, by Alfred Winslow, Proxy.
 114 *Polar Star*, by Charles W. Arras, WM.
 115 *Buxton*, by Daniel Huntoon, Proxy.
 116 *Lebanon*, by William J. Haynes, WM; Benj. D. Bowden, SW; Edward C. Hale, Proxy.
 117 *Greenleaf*, by Charles C. O'Brien, WM; Howard Brackett, Proxy.
 118 *Drummond*, by Frank Wentworth, Proxy.
 119 *Pownal*, by Jeremiah M. Grant, SW.
 120 *Meduncook*, by Luther A. Marshall, WM.
 121 *Acacia*, by Joseph Davis, WM; Augustus H. Parker, SW.
 122 *Marine*, not represented.
 123 *Franklin*, by Henry S. Mayhew, Proxy.
 124 *Olive Branch*, by James Knowles, WM.
 125 *Meridian*, by Albion Whitten, Proxy.
 126 *Timothy Chase*, by Joseph C. Townsend, WM; Robert P. Chase, SW.
 127 *Presumpscot*, by Charles Jones, Proxy.
 128 *Eggemoggin*, by Adrian C. Dodge, SW.
 129 *Quantabacook*, by Charles M. Cunningham, WM.
 130 *Trinity*, by Albert Jones, WM; Geo. H. Freeman, Proxy.
 131 *Lookout*, by Alexander D. Ross, WM.
 132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Alfred S. Kimball, Proxy.
 133 *Asylum*, by Joseph S. Berry, Proxy.
 134 *Trojan*, by Abner Hodgdon, WM.
 135 *Riverside*, by A. B. Noyes, SW.
 136 *Ionic*, by Philip H. Winslow, WM.
 137 *Kenduskeag*, by Albert Hodsdon, WM.
 138 *Lewy's Island*, not represented.
 139 *Archon*, by Benj. F. Porter, WM.
 140 *Mount Desert*, by Thaddeus S. Somes, WM.
 141 *Augusta*, by John H. Parsons, Proxy.
 142 *Ocean*, charter surrendered.
 143 *Preble*, by John G. Adams, JW.
 144 *Seaside*, by Caleb Hodgdon, Proxy.
 145 *Moses Webster*, by Alexander A. Beaton, WM; Elisha H. Lyford, SW; William O. Holmes, JW; David R. Monson, Proxy.
 146 *Sebasticook*, by Simon W. Baker, WM; Mark P. Hatch, Proxy.
 147 *Evening Star*, by Charles R. Whidden, WM.
 148 *Forest*, by Charles R. Brown, WM.
 149 *Doric*, by Charles W. Folsom, WM.
 150 *Rabboni*, by Oscar G. Douglass, WM; Fessenden I. Day, Proxy.
 151 *Excelsior*, by Oscar Hills, WM.

- 152 *Crooked River*, by Stephen C. Maxfield, WM; William Chute, Proxy.
 153 *Delta*, by Edward L. Bell, Proxy.
 154 *Mystic Tie*, by Edwin B. Lufkin, WM; Daniel M. Teague, Proxy.
 155 *Ancient York*, by Silas Plummer, Proxy.
 156 *Wilton*, by Alonzo B. Adams, WM; Thomas M. Hunt, Proxy.
 157 *Cambridge*, by John H. Mitchell, SW.
 158 *Anchor*, not represented.
 159 *Esoteric*, by William F. Emerson, WM; Thomas E. Hall, JW; Arthur W. Greely, Proxy.
 160 *Parian*, by Gustavus B. Frost, WM.
 161 *Carrabassett*, by John F. Brock, SW.
 162 *Arion*, by Walter I. Gordon, Proxy.
 163 *Pleasant River*, by William F. Jenks, WM.
 164 *Webster*, by Frank E. Sleeper, WM; Stetson L. Hill, Proxy.
 165 *Molunkus*, not represented.
 166 *Neguenkeag*, by Arioch Wentworth, WM.
 167 *Whitney*, by Alpheus Packard, WM; Herbert J. Deshon, Proxy.
 168 *Composite*, by Frank G. Perkins, WM.
 169 *Shepherd's River*, by William E. Swan, JW.
 170 *Caribou*, by Cyrus W. Hendrick, WM.
 171 *Naskeag*, by Warren Wells, Proxy.
 172 *Pine Tree*, by Abner B. Chase, Proxy.
 173 *Pleiades*, by Lincoln H. Leighton, Proxy.
 174 *Lynde*, by Llewellyn M. Swan, Proxy.
 175 *Baskahegan*, by Joel Foss, Proxy.
 176 *Palestine*, by Wm. E. Andrews, WM; Melville Woodman, SW.
 177 *Rising Star*, by Washington M. Wardwell, Proxy.
 178 *Ancient Brothers*, by Milton J. Loring, WM; Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
 179 *Yorkshire*, by Frank O. Snow, Proxy.
 180 *Hiram*, by Thomas B. Haskell, WM; William F. Rundlett, SW; Robert S. Melcher, JW; Albert B. Barrett, Proxy.
 181 *Reuel Washburn*, by William H. Wood, WM; Levi H. Daggett, Proxy.

Total number of chartered lodges, 179; represented, 169.

Your committee further report, that the following Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present, namely :

M. W. JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	P. G. M.
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	"
" FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	P. S. G. W.

M. W. OLIVER GERRISH,	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	"
" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary.</i>
" E. HOWARD VOSE,	<i>D. D. G. M. 2d District.</i>
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "
" DAVID W. WEBSTER,	" 4th "
" THOMAS J. PEAKS,	" 5th "
" JOHN P. BILLINGS,	" 7th "
" GEORGE L. MERRILL,	" 8th "
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	" 9th "
" ALMORE KENNEDY,	" 10th "
" GEORGE P. HASKELL,	" 11th "
" R. WESLEY DUNN,	" 12th "
" TURNER BUSWELL,	" 13th "
" JAMES B. WESCOTT,	" 14th "
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" 15th "
" GEORGE W. DEERING,	" 17th "
" JOHN S. DERBY,	" 19th "
W. & Rev. CHAS. C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
" CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "
" WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "
" H. C. MUNSON,	" "
" J. R. BOWLER,	" "
W. AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
" AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" "
" CHARLES E. WELD,	" "
" W. R. G. ESTES,	" "
" H. H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" WM. H. SMITH,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
" LEVI W. SMITH,	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>

W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY	<i>Grand Lecturer.</i>
" GEORGE M. HOWE,	<i>Grand Organist.</i>
BRO. WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The following Grand Lodges are represented, to wit :

ALABAMA,	KANSAS,	NEW BRUNSWICK,
ARKANSAS,	KENTUCKY,	NEW HAMPSHIRE,
CALIFORNIA,	LOUISIANA,	NEW JERSEY,
CANADA,	MANITOBA,	NORTH CAROLINA,
COLORADO,	MARYLAND,	NOVA SCOTIA,
DELAWARE,	MICHIGAN,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MINNESOTA,	TENNESSEE,
FLORIDA,	MISSISSIPPI,	TEXAS,
GEORGIA,	MISSOURI,	WASHINGTON TER.,
IDAHO,	MONTANA,	WEST VIRGINIA,
IOWA,	NEBRASKA,	WISCONSIN.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN SAWYER,	} <i>Committee.</i>
STEPHEN BERRY,	
WILLIAM H. SMITH,	

On motion of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Tyler be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. STEPHEN BERRY Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. WARREN O. CARNEY Assistant Grand Tyler.

On motion of Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats as visitors during this communication of the Grand Lodge.

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication be dispensed with.

Past Grand Masters, DAVID CARGILL, JOSEPH C. STEVENS and ALBERT MOORE were appointed a Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Another year has rolled away, bringing us again together in Grand Lodge, ready to perform what our hands may find to do. A kind Providence has spared most of those who were here a year ago; but few have fallen by the way. May the Divine guidance be given us, both here and during the labors of the coming year.

The more important transactions have been—

DEDICATIONS.

Assisted by D. D. G. Master DERBY, P. G. Master CARGILL, and others, I dedicated, August 20th, the new hall of Arundel Lodge, at Kennebunkport.

On the 15th of October, the new hall of Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth, was dedicated by Deputy Grand Master COLLAMORE.

On the 7th of November, D. D. G. Master DAVIS dedicated, at Parsonsfield Center, the new hall of Drummond Lodge, the conditions precedent to removal from North Parsonsfield required last year having been complied with.

DISPENSATIONS.

Dispensations have been granted in ten instances, allowing lodges to ballot before the ordinary time upon petitions for degrees; in several cases allowing the forming of processions at installations and other public occasions; also permitting the election of officers instead of persons who had declined service, and for annual elections when a quorum failed at the proper time.

A dispensation was issued September 16, 1878, to GEO W. HAMMOND and others for a new lodge, called Granite, at West Paris.

A dispensation was issued April 2, 1879, to FRANCIS E. CHASE, A. G. SCHLOTTERBECK, EDWARD B. SARGENT and others, for a new lodge, called Deering, at Woodford's Corner, in Deering.

GRIEVANCES.

Reports of trials have been received and forwarded to the Grand Secretary, and by him to the committee. In two cases beside, I

have received reports of trials, in which the punishment imposed was that of reprimand.

Complaints of violation of jurisdiction have been made and attended to so far as was in my power. On being informed by Dirigo Lodge, No. 104; at Weeks's Mills, that CHARLES HENRY BARTON, rejected by said lodge in 1867, had applied to visit said lodge as a member of Truckee Lodge, No. 200, at Truckee, California, and had been refused because initiated without consent of Dirigo Lodge, I wrote to the Grand Master, JOHN MILLS BROWN, upon the subject. His reply states that the candidate avers in his petition that he has lived in the State for the past year, and in the jurisdiction of the lodge the past six months, and has not been rejected by any lodge the past twelve months. Truckee Lodge, therefore, received said BARTON in accordance with the law of the Grand Lodge of California.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bro. P. J. CARLETON, appointed D. D. G. M. for the 9th District, declined serving, and in June, P. J. G. W. ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, of Warren, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

P. G. Master Z. C. LUSE, of Iowa City, was appointed July 25, 1878, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

Bro. GEORGE MUNROE was appointed January 29, 1879, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

Bro. W. R. G. ESTES, of Skowhegan, has been appointed Representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory near this Grand Lodge.

Bro. GEO. W. RICHARDS, of Idaho City, was appointed March 31, 1879, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Idaho.

OPINIONS.

1. In referring to the widow and orphans of a mason, we can only mean those who legitimately hold those relations in accordance with the laws of the State.

2. The second clause of Section 109 of the Constitution reads: "But clergymen, approbated by competent authority to preach the gospel, may be initiated, crafted and raised, without any fee what-

ever." This does not apply to students and others, who, though licensed to preach, have never been settled, ordained or set over a particular church, parish or mission.

3. The Constitution, Section 99, provides: "The general rule which governs the order in the admission of members and candidates is, that such admission is to be sanctioned by entire unanimity." Sections 101, 102, show that the same course is to be pursued with applications for membership, as with petitions for the degrees. Decision No. 3, of Grand Master CARGILL, 1875, page 528, approved by the Grand Lodge in 1876, confirms this view. The election in each instance confers membership. The unwelcome admission from another lodge impairs harmony, the same as if from the outer world. An objection, after election, has the same validity in the one case, as in the other, and if made prior to the next stated communication after the election, is reasonable as to time.

4. A lodge, cannot by custom, obviate the force of a by-law.

5. A lodge cannot have two classes of membership, viz: ordinary, and conditional or provisional.

6. When by-laws provide, "The members of this lodge shall sign the by-laws in force at the time of their admission, within six months of their election, sickness or absence not preventing, otherwise the election to be void," the signing of the by-laws, by those elected to membership only, in said lodge, is a condition precedent to their becoming members. If they do not exercise the privilege within the six months, sickness or absence not preventing, their right to become members ceases. If they still desire membership they must petition anew.

JURISDICTION OF LODGES.

Your attention is called to the verbal opinion expressed last May by the Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, in the case of Vernon Valley Lodge, No. 99, vs. Reuel Washburn Lodge, No. 181, for alleged violation of jurisdiction. It having been the custom of the lodges to consider unmarried men going away, as still within their jurisdiction, until such persons acquired permanent settlements elsewhere, I ruled, as Henry Mason had resided less than six months within the jurisdiction of Reuel

Washburn Lodge, that said Reuel Washburn Lodge, not having acquired jurisdiction, it still remained with Vernon Valley Lodge. The chairman of the committee used nearly the following language: "When the young man left his father's home, the jurisdiction of Vernon Valley Lodge over him ceased." The report and resolutions, after this explanation, were adopted, thereby endorsing the opinion of the committee. I have since acted in accordance therewith. I make this statement in order that the opinion may be of record and accessible to the lodges.

VISITING.

Standing Regulation, No. 8, requiring written evidence under seal prior to examination for visiting lodges, was repealed last year, (see page 574, Proceedings of 1878.) The lodges in Massachusetts still require similar evidence before examining visitors. This fact is mentioned in order to prevent disappointment to our Brothers who desire to visit while away. I suggest the continued use of Grand Lodge certificates. Aside from their utility in visiting, the registration of the Brother by the Grand Secretary may, in the future, prove of service to him or his family.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S DAY.

The anniversary of St. John will be celebrated at Portland, Tuesday, June 24th, by the Master Masons of the State. Lodges and delegations from lodges will attend from nearly every Masonic District. It is expected that eighty lodges will be represented upon the occasion, which is in commemoration of that described in "the old regulations," as the "Grand Feast, according to the ancient laudable custom of masons." The observance of this custom should renew our interest in the Fraternity. In showing respect to the memory of St. John the Baptist, we need no costly array or sumptuous feast, for we read of him: "And the same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a leathern girdle about his loins; and his meat was locusts and wild honey." Here let me speak in behalf of the ancient Brethren of our day. Though it is true, that "a *line* is a point continued and a figure of one capacity, namely, length," yet I trust that the Marshal will bear in

mind that to march from Munjoy to Bramhall and elsewhere about Portland, as he may direct, may weary the most devoted follower of St. John. I recommend that you permit all of the lodges to appear in public June 24th next, or the following day, if the state of the weather shall require a postponement.

DEDICATION AT BELFAST.

The masons of Belfast have finished and now occupy spacious, convenient and elegant apartments. They desire that the same shall be dedicated by the Grand Lodge, on Friday, the 4th day of July. It is expected that a large number of masons will be in attendance at the ceremonies. I recommend that the lodges be allowed to appear in public upon the occasion.

CLOTHING.

If the Grand Lodge shall appear at Portland and Belfast upon the occasions referred to, I submit that the clothing of the officers needs repairing and renovating, and therefore recommend that this subject be referred to the Finance Committee.

CENTENNIAL.

On the tenth of September, 1878, Warren Lodge, No. 2, at East Machias, in Washington County, was 100 years old. When the lodge was chartered, Machias was a new town in the eastern part of Lincoln County. Until 1794, Warren was the only lodge east of the Penobscot river. Born in the midst of the Revolution, and named for General and Grand Master JOSEPH WARREN, it was the pioneer of Freemasonry in Eastern Maine, and for many years one of the few homes for the mason in that extensive region.

EARLY LODGES.

The early lodges in Maine were generally on the seaboard or upon navigable rivers. Our mariners and traders, when away, obtained the masonic degrees, but little inquiry being then made as to residence. Old diplomas bear witness to this fact.

Many of those who had received degrees in army lodges, re-ap-

peared as charter members of new lodges. Entered Apprentices could be members, and but very few received degrees beyond that of Master Mason. The small number of lodges were widely apart, generally but one in a county. We who live near our lodge rooms cannot realize the difficulties of our weary Brethren traveling from afar.

ARMY LODGES OF THE REVOLUTION.

There were ten of these lodges, the oldest being St. John's, of New York, 1775. American Union Lodge, of Connecticut, was chartered by the St. John's Grand Lodge in Massachusetts, Feb'y 15th, in the year of Salvation, 1776, and was with the army in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey until 1783, the last meeting being held April 23, 1783, when Bro. ROSE was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Gen. WASHINGTON was a visitor Dec. 27, 1779. HENRY DEARBORN, afterward member of Congress from the District of Maine, was a visitor April 7, 1779. JOHN BROOKS, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, was made an Entered Apprentice Aug. 28, 1779. I will give the form of a procession April 17, 1779: 1, Outside Tyler; 2, Wardens with white rods; 3, youngest Brother with the bag; 4, Brethren by juniority; 5, W. Master with his rod, the Treasurer on his right hand supporting the Sword of Justice, the Secretary on his left hand supporting the Bible, Square and Compass; 6, Inside Tyler.

"Sept. 9, 1779. *Resolved*, That the moneys remaining in the treasury of this lodge, on the 1st day of November next, shall be invested in tickets of the third class of the United States Lottery, the avails of which shall remain in the treasury, to be appropriated to the relief of the poor of the Fraternity or as the Brethren shall agree."

Washington Army Lodge, No. 10, chartered by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, was organized Nov. 11, 1779, at West Point, N. Y., HENRY SEWALL, of Maine, being one of the thirteen charter members. In a list of officers and members, Dec. 8, 1779, are the names of Capt. HENRY SEWALL, Secretary; Capt. MOSES GREENLEAF, Lieutenant Colonel NOAH M. LITTLEFIELD, Doctor JOHN WINGATE, Lieutenant JOS. TUCKER. In the list of those initiated

are the names of N. M. LITTLEFIELD, Capt. ISAAC POPE, Lieutenant JOS. LELAND, LEMUEL MILLER, RALPH H. BOWLES.

Captain SEWALL became Major General of Militia and Clerk of the U. S. District Court for Maine. Captain GREENLEAF was father of our P. G. M. SIMON GREENLEAF; Lieutenant Colonel LITTLEFIELD, afterward Brigadier General of Militia, was of Wells; Lieutenant TUCKER, of York, was grandfather of our P. G. M. PREBLE; Lieutenant LELAND was Master of Saco Lodge, 1856, and married the sister of P. G. M. Gov. WM. KING; Lieutenant MILLER was of Arundel; Lieutenant BOWLES of Machias; Captain POPE of Wells. In 1782 the return to Grand Lodge gave the list of those who had been members, or initiated, 245.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has been called to mourn the death of Grand Treasurer JOHN McCLELLAN, Grand Secretary CHARLES H. TITUS, P. D. G. Masters ABRAHAM A. DAME, GEO. G. SMITH and E. M. P. WELLS; and P. S. G. Warden CHARLES KIMBALL, all faithful masons. Bro. TITUS was born in Maine, married a Maine lady, and was for two years a Methodist preacher in Frankfort, Maine. Bro. WELLS officiated as an Episcopal clergyman in several places in Maine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

On the 3d of January, Bro. EDWARD GUSTINE, of Keene, was appointed our Representative, near the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, in place of P. G. Master ALEX. M. WINN, who had removed to Maine. Bro. WINN died at China, January 5, 1879, aged 58. He was born in Wells, in York County, received his medical degree in 1846, at Dartmouth College, and practiced at Manchester. He became Surgeon at the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, Maine. Two other permanent members of the Grand Lodge have died, Bro. ABEL HUTCHINS, of Concord, and Bro. DAVID MURRAY, of New Market. The latter was father of our P. G. Master T. J. MURRAY, and had been a mason many years.

NEBRASKA.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska has lost by death P. G. Master FRANK WELCH, a member of Congress, who was buried in Massachusetts, his native State. As the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, I received an especial notice of his decease, and learn that his loss is greatly mourned by the Brethren of Nebraska.

TENNESSEE.

P. G. Master ANDREW J. WHEELER, who was born in 1833, at Norridgewock, in this State, died of yellow fever at Memphis, Sept. 7, 1878. He was Grand Master of Tennessee in 1874, and was a zealous and well informed mason.

PAYMENT OF DUES.

It is essential to the prosperity of the lodges that their members promptly pay their dues. By so doing the expenses can be met, and something be left for charity and for renewal of furniture and clothing. The dues in this State are moderate—from one to three dollars yearly. Most of the members can pay this, if they will only do so year by year, and will not let the dues accumulate. All the other expenses of life will seem large if they remain unpaid for several years. Let us pay as we go, if we wish to go.

ATTENDANCE.

Very important, also, is it, that the resident members attend the meetings of the lodge. They cannot properly do less in order to encourage the officers in the performance of their duties and maintain their own interest. That which is regarded as a privilege is easily done.

CONDITION OF MASONRY.

The returns of the lodges and reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters indicate little change during the year. There is improvement in some lodges and loss in others. I am informed that Mt. Hope Lodge, No. 59, at South Hope, has voted to surrender their charter, also that the pecuniary affairs of Marine Lodge, No. 122, at Deer Isle, are in a very unpromising state.

The members of Ocean Lodge, No. 142, at Wells, whose charter was surrendered a year ago, are moving for the restoration of the charter.

The petition of masons in Kittery, for a dispensation for a new lodge, is now before one of the lodges for consent.

MASONIC RELIEF.

There is a tendency to expect lodges and the Grand Lodge to render considerable material aid in cases of destitution among masons and their families. This arises in part from erroneous ideas imparted by some masons to their families, and by a portion of the masonic speakers and writers, and also from the fact that there are many beneficial societies that make a specialty of paying sick and funeral benefits. We have no such plan. We do not receive the money requisite to the carrying out of the system, and therefore should not be expected, without the means, to perform what we do not promise. The responsibility of our Fraternity is individual, and cannot be shifted upon any association.

During the year have died Past Grand Chaplains GILES BAILEY and EZEKIEL ROBINSON, both old and faithful masons. Bro. ROBINSON was Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa near our Grand Lodge, and has closed a long and faithful life as a clergyman and a mason. He has been Grand Chaplain of this Grand Lodge and of the Grand Chapter. He performed well his part on earth, as an active, earnest, honorable man. P. G. Master J. H. DRUMMOND has been appointed to succeed him as Representative near our Grand Lodge.

And now at the close of our masonic year, we are called to mourn the loss of our genial, well-beloved Brother GEORGE E. TAYLOR, of Portland, late D. D. G. Master of the 17th District, who died yesterday, after a brief illness.

In declining, as I now do, to be a candidate for the office of Grand Master, I will advert to some of the changes which have taken place in the Grand Lodge since I became a member in 1855. Having attended all of the Stated Communications from that date, and having been an office-bearer here from 1856 to the present time, I have become acquainted with many of the Brothers meet-

ing from year to year, and have derived much pleasure from their company. Many familiar faces we see no more. P. G. Masters DUNLAP, HUMPHREYS, THOMPSON, FESSENDEN, MILLER, TRUE, CHASE, BRADFORD, WASHBURN, LYNDE, Brothers CUMMINGS, PEARL, CHARLES B. SMITH, RAWSON, WEBBER, WILLIAMS, COVELL have, with many other good men and true, made their long journey. New men have arisen to take their places. The seventy lodges, with 2,750 members, have increased to 180 lodges with nearly 20,000 members. Though men change, masonry remains the same. So may it ever be. Let us transmit old-fashioned masonry to our successors, and may they be content with what they receive.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *Grand Master.*

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Master's Address be referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

The Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters were submitted with the Grand Master's Address, and referred to the same committee.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his Annual Report, as follows:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1879.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

The total of receipts, or income of this Grand Body, the year last past, was.....	\$4,281.16
The amount of disbursements by the Treasurer, during the same time, was	4,189.69

I submit herewith an account current, giving the items in detail, and also showing the amount of the invested Charity Fund.

A report of the condition of the Charity Fund, with account of interest accruing, and of the appropriations made for charitable purposes, will be furnished for the Trustees.

The balance of funds in the Treasury is \$1,329.11.

When Shakespeare made the assertion, that "brevity is the soul of wit," he did not have any reference to Treasurer's Reports—and although I intend this, my twenty-fifth annual report, to commend itself to you for its brevity, you will fail to find in it one jot or tittle of wit.

On some occasions during the last quarter of a century, I have sufficiently tested your patience and forbearance, by my wordy effusions, and I now wish you to give me credit for this as a praiseworthy effort to make some atonement for past errors.

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
in account with MOSES DODGE, Grand Treasurer.

1878.

July 16,	For paid C. B. Roberts,	D. D. G. M. 1st District,.....	\$ 40.00
May 9,	" E. Howard Vose,	" 2d "	7.50
June 5,	" Henry R. Taylor,	" 3d "	23.16
May 9,	" David W. Webster, Jr.,	" 4th "	38.75
	" Daniel Dolloff, Jr.,	" 5th "	35.24
	" Manly G. Trask,	" 6th "	12.00
	" John H. Gordon,	" 7th "	28.55
	" Geo. L. Merrill,	" 8th "	23.75
	" Clark D. Smalley,	" 9th "	35.50
	" Almore Kennedy,	" 10th "	27.25
	" Geo. P. Haskell,	" 11th "	23.59
	" R. W. Dunn,	" 12th "	26.25
	" Simeon S. Brown,	" 13th "	.....
	" Simeon Stone,	" 14th "	24.25
	" Fessenden I. Day,	" 15th "	35.00
	" Alden Chase,	" 16th "	23.98
	" Geo. W. Deering,	" 17th "	18.60
	" Samuel G. Davis,	" 18th "	25.10
	" John S. Derby,	" 19th "	8.50
	" E. P. Burnham, Grand Master, expenses,.....		15.00
	" R. E. Paine, Committee on Masonic History,.....		.72
11,	" Stephen Berry, Ass't Grand Secretary, per vote,..		20.00
	" Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler,	" ..	30.00
	" W. O. Carney, Ass't Grand Tyler,	" ..	15.00
	" Moses Dodge, Grand Treasurer,	" ..	40.00
	" T. J. Murray, Grand Lecturer,	" ..	25.00
	" J. H. Drummond, Com. on For. Cor.,	" ..	80.00
	" Geo. M. Howe, Grand Organist,	" ..	10.00
21,	" Portland Safety Deposit Vaults, rent of box,....		15.00
June 19,	" Stephen Berry, printing Proceedings, &c.,.....		345.19
24,	" Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, expenses,.....		10.40
25,	" Dresser, McLellan & Co., text books,.....		50.00
July 1,	" H. N. Jose, rent of office,.....		50.00

May 3,	For paid American Bank Note Co., diplomas,.....	100.00
20,	" Ira Berry, Gr. Sec., postage, stationery, &c.,.....	33.89
Aug. 2,	" J. H. Drummond, cash paid for Proceedings, &c.,..	10.00
22,	" Ira Berry, cash paid for text books,.....	15.00
Oct. 1,	" H. N. Jose, rent of office,.....	50.00
Dec. 3,	" Premium for Insurance,.....	10.00
11,	" American Bank Note Co., diplomas,.....	40.00
28,	" Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, salary,.....	500.00
1879.		
Jan. 1,	" H. N. Jose, rent of office,.....	50.00
9,	" Masonic Trustees, use of hall, gas, &c.,.....	200.00
April 1,	" H. N. Jose, rent of office,.....	50.00
May 3,	" Ira Berry, postage, stationery, &c.,.....	27.04
5,	" S. Berry, printing Report Com. For. Cor., &c.,....	246.65
	" Grand Treasurer's incidental expenses,.....	13.73
	" Pay Roll of 1878,.....	1,680.10
6,	" Balance in Treasury,.....	1,329.11
		<u>\$5,518.80</u>

1878. Cr.

	By Balance in Treasury May 7, 1878,.....	\$1,237.64
April 25,	Cash of C. B. Roberts, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	151.15
May 7,	" E. Howard Vose, " 2d Dist.	122.40
April 16,	" H. R. Taylor, " 3d Dist.	127.15
May 7,	" David W. Webster, Jr., " 4th Dist.	237.45
6,	" Daniel Dolloff, Jr., " 5th Dist.	198.85
7,	" Manly G. Trask, " 6th Dist.	291.90
	" John H. Gordon, " 7th Dist.	159.15
	" George L. Merrill, " 8th Dist.	180.70
	" Clark D. Smalley, " 9th Dist.	345.30
	" Almore Kennedy, " 10th Dist.	157.10
April 20,	" George P. Haskell, " 11th Dist.	250.20
May 7,	" R. Wesley Dunn, " 12th Dist.	148.70
	" Simeon S. Brown, " 13th Dist.	215.45
April 9,	" Simeon Stone, " 14th Dist.	186.75
May 7,	" Fessenden I. Day, " 15th Dist.	284.05
	" Alden Chase, " 16th Dist.	216.25
4,	" George W. Deering, " 17th Dist.	384.50
7,	" Samuel G. Davis, " 18th Dist.	155.45
	" John S. Derby, " 19th Dist.	255.35
	" T. C. Dole, dues of Lincoln Lodge,.....	13.95
	" E. P. Burnham, Gr. Master, fees for disp.,....	15.00
July 20,	" Ira Berry, diplomas sold, registration fees, &c.,	11.75

1879.

Jan. 9,	Cash of R. H. Hinkley, Gr. Chapter, rent, &c.,.....	88.00
May 3,	“ Ira Berry, disp. fee, Granite Lodge,.....	25.00
“	“ “ “ “ Deering “	25.00
“	“ “ diplomas sold, registration fees, &c.,	34.61
		<u>\$5,518.80</u>

THE CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 shares Canal National Bank Stock,.....	\$2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock,.....	3,700.00
5 shares Freeman's National Bank Stock,.....	500.00
5 shares First National Bank Stock,.....	500.00
\$6,000.00 Mortgage and Bond on Real Estate,.....	6,000.00
800.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds,.....	800.00
1,900.00 Deposit in Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
1,900.00 “ Maine “ “	1,900.00
1,000.00 City of Portland Bond, (municipal).....	1,000.00
	<u>\$18,800.00</u>

RESERVED FUND OF THE CHARITY FUND—

\$500 Deposit in Maine Savings's Bank,.....	\$500.00
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Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual report, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 6, 1879.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

In addition to the ordinary work devolving on the Secretary—which has the past year included the preparation of an Index for the ninth volume of our published proceedings, I have the satisfaction of being able to report material progress in assorting and arranging the papers so mixed and confused by their hurried removal at the time of the fire, and again to some extent by removal from their temporary location to their present (it is to be hoped) permanent one. Another year, I trust, may complete this labor, and witness our archives in good order.

Nine lodges have reported the distance of their Halls from this, a list of which is ready for the Committee on Pay Roll, when needed.

But few Brethren have availed themselves of the privilege of registering their names in Grand Lodge, and a large proportion of them have ceased to continue their payments. The total number registered is twenty-seven;—of whom two have affiliated; one has died; one is in Massachusetts; and eight have continued their payments, namely, David H. Sherman, Henry H. White, James Frye, William T. Hall, Perez G. Drinkwater, Moses O. Robinson,

Octavius A. Hill and Albert G. Corliss. Others may have affiliated,—but I have no information of the fact.

It is evident that, as a remedy for non-affiliation, registration has little or no effect.

The Records of the Grand Lodge and of the Charity Fund have been written up, and are ready for examination.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Which was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

Papers were presented and referred, as follows :

Dispensation, Records, etc., of Granite Lodge, with petition for Charter :

Petition of Mount Tire'm Lodge for permission to remove Lodge Room :

Dispensation and other papers of Deering Lodge, with petition for Charter :

Referred to Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Proceedings of Village Lodge in regard to restoration of William J. Emerson :

Complaint of Cumberland Lodge against Presumpscot Lodge :
Petition of Andrew Lacy for restoration.

Referred to Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Bro. GEO. W. DEERING was appointed to serve on the Committee of Finance during the absence of Bro. ANDREWS.

The Grand Master appointed the following committees :

On the Pay Roll.

ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT W. LARRABEE, AUG. B. FARNHAM.

On Unfinished Business.

EDWIN STONE, AUGUSTUS BAILEY, C. N. RAND.

The Committee on Returns made the following report, which was accepted, viz :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

The Committee on Returns are happy to be able to report a commendable promptness and correctness on the part of Secretaries in making their returns the present year, the exceptions to the remark being few; and the result probably affording the most accurate report of the condition of our lodges that we have had for many years.

The number of chartered lodges is one hundred and seventy-nine; two under dispensation; one revoked, and one surrendered charter.

Returns from all have been received, and show the following exhibit, as compared with last year :

	1878.	1879.
Initiated,.....	572.....	544
Admitted,.....	775.....	692
Re-instated,.....	54.....	40
Dimitted,.....	296.....	228
Died,.....	211.....	235
Suspended,.....	4.....	5
Expelled,.....	7.....	5
Suspended from Membership,.....	136.....	358
Deprived of Membership,.....	126.....	146
Number of Members, ... (corrected), 19,464.....		19,252
Non-affiliates reported,.....	363.....	252
Rejected,.....	201.....	178

The accompanying abstract shows the work and condition of the lodges in detail.

Though there is a decrease in the number of members, the committee regard the exhibit as an encouraging one. The number of deaths has been more than last year, and the number suspended from membership much greater. Depression of business and other causes have operated adversely to increase of numbers, but less so than might reasonably have been expected.

The number of non-affiliates reported, it should be borne in mind, is but a mere fraction of the actual number in the State. If Secretaries have complied with the Regulation requiring them to ascertain and keep a list of all non-affiliates, the whole number can be approximated by means of such registers.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY,
JOSEPH A. LOCKE, } Committee.
WARREN PHILLIPS, }

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Nos.	Lodges.	Initiated.	Admitted.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Non-affil'd.	Rejected.
									Suspended.	D. of Mem.			
1	Portland,.....	6	7	..	1	7	..	..	10	3	314	..	3
2	Warren,.....	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	103	..	..
3	Lincoln,.....	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	10	3	77	3	..
4	Hancock,.....	3	4	..	1	2	..	..	16	..	79	4	..
5	Kennebec,.....	6	5	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	158	2	9
6	Amity,.....	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	134	..	..
7	Eastern,.....	1	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	160	..	..
8	United,.....	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	6	122	12	2
9	Saco,.....	2	7	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	159	..	1
10	Rising Virtue,.....	3	4	2	2	4	..	..	4	..	216	..	7
11	Pythagorean,...	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	71	..	..
12	Cumberland,.....	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	85	7	1
13	Oriental,.....	..	..	1	11	2	..	..	12	..	134	..	..
14	Solar,.....	2	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	9	213	4	2
15	Orient,.....	6	5	..	1	5	..	..	4	7	156	..	..
16	St. George,.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	86	..	..
17	Ancient Landmark,.	6	13	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	370	..	2
18	Oxford,.....	4	6	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	137	..	8
19	Felicity,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	2	..
20	Maine,.....	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	5	67	..	..
21	Oriental Star,.....	3	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	108	..	2
22	York,.....	1	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	88	5	..
23	Freeport,.....	9	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	95	..	2
24	Phœnix,.....	2	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	184	..	1
25	Temple,.....	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	13	..	76	..	..
26	Village,.....	3	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	114	3	2
27	Adoniram,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	41	..	..	3
28	Northern Star,.....	5	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	138	..	..
29	Tranquil,.....	4	6	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	201	6	..
30	Blazing Star,.....	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	93	..	1
31	Union,.....	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	5	111	3	1
32	Hermon,.....	4	9	..	..	6	..	..	4	1	178	6	1
33	Waterville,.....	8	8	..	2	3	..	..	..	2	152	..	..
34	Somerset,.....	4	5	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	210	6	4
35	Bethlehem,.....	5	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	221	..	..
36	Casco,.....	8	9	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	160	5	..
37	Washington,.....	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	8	..	76	..	..
38	Harmony,.....	4	5	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	146	7	2
39	Penobscot,.....	4	6	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	142	3	3
40	Lygonia,.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	3
41	Morning Star,.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..
42	Freedom,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	66	..	..
43	Alna,.....	6	7	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	164	..	1
44	Piscataquis,...	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	89	1	1
45	Central,.....	5	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	149	..	2
46	St. Croix,.....	2	1	..	3	3	..	..	5	1	196	..	..
47	Dunlap,.....	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	21	..	167	..	..
48	Lafayette,.....	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	88	3	1
49	Meridian Splendor,.	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	84	22	..
50	Aurora,.....	5	6	..	2	11	..	..	16	1	416	14	..
51	St. John's,.....	..	3	1	6	2	..	..	7	..	155	..	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues.		Mem.	N.	R.	
									S.	D.				
52	Mosaic,.....	1	1	..	3	4	..	..	2	..	154	1	..
53	Rural,.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..
54	Vassalborough,...	6	7	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	89	..	2
55	Fraternal,.....	3	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	91	..	1
56	Mount Moriah,....	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..
57	King Hiram,.....	13	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	82	..	2
58	Unity,.....	4	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	64	..	..
59	Mount Hope,.....	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	35	..	..
60	Star in the East,...	1	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	158	..	1
61	King Solomon's,...	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	127	..	2
62	King David's,....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	102	..	..
63	Richmond,.....	3	4	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	104	6	4
64	Pacific,.....	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	7	92	2	..
65	Mystic,.....	6	7	..	1	3	4	131
66	Mechanics',.....	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	99	6	1
67	Blue Mountain,...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	49	6	..
68	Mariners',.....	9	11	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	171	..	2
69	Howard,.....	2	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	102	3	1
70	Standish,.....	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	66	..	..
71	Rising Sun,.....	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	97	4	..
72	Pioneer,.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	27	..	..
73	Tyrian,.....	11	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	2	2
74	Bristol,.....	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	121	..	..
75	Plymouth,.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	..	40	..	..
76	Arundel,.....	4	6	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	69	6	..
77	Tremont,.....	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	123	..	..
78	Crescent,.....	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	..
79	Rockland,.....	2	5	..	7	3	..	..	78	21	274	..	..
80	Keystone,.....	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	101	..	5
81	Atlantic,.....	7	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	286	14	2
82	St. Paul's,.....	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	133	..	..
83	St. Andrew's,....	8	7	..	4	7	..	..	..	13	283	..	1
84	Eureka,.....	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	125	1	1
85	Star in the West,...	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	105	4	..
86	Temple,.....	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	4	..
87	Benevolent,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	52	..	..
88	Narragangus,...	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	..
89	Island,.....	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	73	..	..
90	Hiram Abiff, <i>ch. rev.</i>,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Harwood,.....	4	5	..	4	2	..	..	..	3	146	2	..
92	Siloam,.....	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..
93	Horeb,.....	5	8	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	102	..	2
94	Paris,.....	4	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	97	1	1
95	Corinthian,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	68	..	3
96	Monument,.....	6	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	125	3	..
97	Bethel,.....	8	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	132	..	2
98	Katahdin,.....	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..
99	Vernon Valley,...	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	107	..	1
100	Jefferson,.....	2	3	2	7	..	..	..	1	..	82	..	1
101	Nezinscot,.....	4	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	87	2	..
102	Marsh River,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..
103	Dresden,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	42	..	..
104	Dirigo,.....	6	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	93	..	1
105	Ashlar,.....	3	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	180	4	1
106	Tuscan,.....	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	164	..	..
107	Day Spring,.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	14	5	49	..	..
108	Relief,.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	71	3	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	N.	R.
109	Mount Kineo,	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	5
110	Monmouth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	75	..	..
111	Liberty,	7	8	..	2	2	..	..	11	1	100	7	..
112	Eastern Frontier, . . .	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	75	..	..
113	Messalonskee,	1	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	91	1	2
114	Polar Star,	5	6	..	2	1	..	..	9	..	162	..	1
115	Buxton, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	101	1	..
116	Lebanon, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	86	..	..
117	Greenleaf,	6	9	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	135	..	1
118	Drummond,	8	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	2	1
119	Pownal,	1	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	63	11	..
120	Meduncook, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	53	..	..
121	Acacia, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..
122	Marine, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	163	..	..
123	Franklin,	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..
124	Olive Branch, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	89	..	1
125	Meridian,	2	4	..	2	2	..	..	5	..	93	..	3
126	Timothy Chase,	7	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	134	..	1
127	Presumpscot,	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	100	13	2
128	Eggmoggin,	3	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	114	1	..
129	Quantabacook,	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	80	6	..
130	Trinity,	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	1
131	Lookout, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..
132	Mount Tire'm,	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	84	..	1
133	Asylum,	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	54	2	..
134	Trojan, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	56	..	1
135	Riverside,	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	1
136	Ionic,	2	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	98	1	..
137	Kenduskeag,	5	6	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	96	..	3
138	Lewy's Island,	5	4	..	2	1	..	..	5	..	85	4	1
139	Archon, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	93	..	..
140	Mount Desert,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..
141	Augusta,	3	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	135	..	2
142	Ocean, <i>charter sur.</i>, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Preble,	1	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	49	..	..
144	Seaside,	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	99	..	..
145	Moses Webster,	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	..	5
146	Seabastcook,	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	82	..	..
147	Evening Star,	1	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	69	..	2
148	Forest,	6	8	..	3	1	..	..	16	..	68	..	2
149	Doric,	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	2
150	Rabboni,	3	6	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	122	..	3
151	Excelsior,	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	1
152	Crooked River,	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	66	2	..
153	Delta,	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..
154	Mystic Tie,	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	3
155	Ancient York,	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	77	1	3
156	Wilton,	8	9	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	87	..	2
157	Cambridge,	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	70	..	..
158	Anchor,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
159	Esoteric,	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..
160	Parian,	4	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	59	1	1
161	Carrabassett,	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..
162	Arion,	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	46	..	..
163	Pleasant River,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
164	Webster, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
165	Molunkus, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues.		Mem.	N.	R.
									S.	D.			
166	Neguemkeag,.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	63	..	..
167	Whitney,.....	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	60	1	2
168	Composite,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	2
169	Shepherd's River..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..
170	Caribou,.....	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	1
171	Naskeag,.....	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..
172	Pine Tree,.....	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	6
173	Pleiades,.....	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	59	..	1
174	Lynde,.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	39	..	1
175	Baskahegan,.....	13	16	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	62	..	4
176	Palestine,.....	8	8	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	82	..	..
177	Rising Star,.....	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	37	2	..
178	Ancient Brothers',..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
179	Yorkshire,.....	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	39	..	..
180	Hiram,.....	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	2
181	Reuel Washburn,..	8	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	51	..	2
U. D.	Granite,.....	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1	1
		544	692	40	228	235	5	5	358	146	19,252	252	178

Bro. DAVID CARGLIL submitted the following report:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

Your Committee on Doings of Grand Officers make the following report:

We recommend that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be presented to the retiring Grand Master, for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged his arduous duties the past masonic year.

That so much of the address as refers to the death of Past Grand Chaplains GILES BAILEY and EZEKIEL ROBINSON, be referred to a Special Committee, to be appointed by the Grand Master.

That in so much as refers to the death of P. D. D. G. Master GEORGE E. TAYLOR, we fully endorse the sentiments expressed by Grand Master.

That so much as refers to Masonic Clothing be referred to the Committee of Finance, in accordance with the Grand Master's recommendation.

That so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to the lodges appearing in public procession on St. John's Day, and at the dedication of the Masonic Hall at Belfast, be approved by the Grand Lodge, and the lodges of this State are hereby permitted so to appear.

That we fully endorse the views expressed by the Grand Master in regard to payment of dues, and commend the same to the careful consideration of the various lodges.

That the decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Treasurer's report has not been referred to us.

Secretary makes his Twenty-third Annual Report, showing his usual fidelity to his trust.

The D. D. G. Masters' reports have been submitted, and, judging from the limited time allotted us for their examination, we conclude these servants have been faithful to their trusts.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID CARGILL, }
ALBERT MOORE, } *Committee.*
J. C. STEVENS, }

Which report was accepted, the recommendations were adopted, and Bros. CHARLES C. MASON, WILLIAM E. GIBBS and PHILIP H. WINSLOW were appointed the special committee to report in relation to the decease of Bros. BAILEY and ROBINSON.

A communication from Mount Hope Lodge, proposing to surrender its charter, was received, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Correspondence, submitted the following resolutions, which were severally adopted, viz :

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes as the Supreme Masonic authority, in the Province of Manitoba, the Grand Lodge of which M. W. SAMUEL P. MATHESON is Grand Master, and JOHN H. BELL is Grand Secretary; and that our lodges and Brethren be cautioned not to extend masonic fellowship to any one from that Province, not hailing under said Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the action of our M. W. Grand Master, in revoking the commission of WILLIAM N. KENNEDY as our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, be approved and confirmed.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge extends fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and cordially welcomes this Body on the distant frontier to the fraternal circle.

Petition of Preble Lodge, for leave to use part of their Charity Fund in furnishing a new hall, was received, and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Bro. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was received and welcomed as such.

Bro's E. HOWARD VOSE, JOHN W. BALLOU and LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON were appointed as a delegation to represent the Grand Lodge at the funeral of Brother GEORGE E. TAYLOR this afternoon.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock this afternoon.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 6, 1879. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

The Grand Secretary presented the petition of J. A. FAIRBANKS for restoration, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Bro. JOHN S. DERBY presented a petition for restoration of the charter of Ocean Lodge, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Correspondence, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted :

Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Scotland, in violation of principles of masonic law itself admits to be valid, is attempting to establish and maintain lodges within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge again affirms the doctrine, enunciated by Massachusetts Grand Lodge in 1783, that, when a Grand Lodge is established in any territory, no person or persons ought or can, consistently with the rules of masonry, use or exercise the powers or prerogatives of a Grand Master or Grand Lodge, *to wit*, to give power to erect lodges of masonry, make masons, or do anything which belongs to the powers or privileges of a Grand Lodge, within any part of such territory, the rightful and appropriated limits, to which the authority of such Grand Lodge forever extends.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will support the Grand Lodge of Quebec in maintaining its *exclusive* jurisdiction throughout the Province.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge holds that all lodges in the Province of Quebec, not recognized by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, are illegal, and all their members clandestine masons, and hereby forbids all masons of its obedience to hold any kind of masonic communication with them.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, be requested to cause this Grand Lodge to be furnished with the names of all illegal associations, claiming to be masonic, in that jurisdiction, with the names of their officers and members, as far as practicable, and especially of any members who have heretofore been members of any lodges under the authority of that Grand Lodge.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted, *to wit* :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that Rule 8 of Section 115 of the Constitution does not apply to a case in which the suspension has ceased under the terms of the vote by which it was imposed.

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bros. JOHN S. DERBY, WILFORD J. FISHER and JED. C. CATES, JR., a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bros. OSCAR G. DOUGLAS, TURNER BUSWELL and BEN. MOORE a second committee for the same purpose.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and the following Brethren were reported to be duly and legally elected, viz:

M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor;
R. W. MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Portland;
" SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	East Dixmont;
" E. HOWARD VOSE,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Calais;
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	"

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and elected Brothers

OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland;
HENRY H. DICKEY,	Lewiston; and
BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS,	Portland.

Bros. WM. R. G. ESTES, of Skowhegan, and EDWARD P. BURNHAM, of Saco, were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

Bro. LEWIS W. PENDLETON, of Belfast, was introduced, and on behalf of the Brethren in that city extended an invitation to the Grand Lodge, and to the

several lodges in the State, to be present at the dedication of their masonic temple on the fourth of July next.

On motion of M. W. ALBERT MOORE,

Voted, That the invitation be accepted, and that this Body attend on that occasion, as a Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow, at two o'clock P. M.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 7, 1879. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

BRO. WILLIAM H. SMITH, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, invited the Grand Lodge to participate in the celebration of St. John's Day in Portland, on the twenty-fourth day of June next.

Voted, That the invitation be accepted.

BRO. ALBERT MOORE submitted the following report:

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, having considered the amendments offered, report as follows:

1st. That the proposition to amend Art. V, Sec. 6, by adding thereto the words, "and a Brother having been duly elected to either of the stations of Grand Warden, and having served in said station for one year, shall not be re-elected to the office the year following," be not approved.

2d. That the proposition to amend Section 53, by striking out the words, "by it," shall not be approved.

3d. That the proposition to amend Section 54 be not approved.

4th. That the proposition to add to Rule 8, Section 115, the words "except as provided in Section 53," be not approved.

ALBERT MOORE, }
DAVID CARGILL, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

The first recommendation was taken up for consideration ; and after discussion it was not adopted, but it was

Voted, That the proposed amendment be adopted, making Article V, Section 6, read as follows :

"SEC. 6. No Brother shall be eligible to an office in the Grand Lodge, except he be a Permanent Member thereof, or a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction ; and a Brother having been duly elected to either of the stations of Grand Warden, and having served in said station for one year, shall not be re-elected to the office the year following."

The report was then, on motion, laid upon the table.

Bro's AUGUSTUS BAILEY, GEORGE L. MERRILL and WILFORD J. FISHER were appointed a Committee on Leave of Absence.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Correspondence, submitted the following Report :

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommend that the annexed communication from the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" be published with the Proceedings.

They report further, that they find that that Grand Lodge was formed by less than a majority of the lodges in that jurisdiction, and that as yet the lodges, which have given in their adhesion to it, do not constitute that majority, and, therefore, that recognition by this Grand Lodge cannot as yet be accorded.

But it seems quite probable, that the Grand Lodge of Scotland will so far put itself outside of the pale of regular Grand Lodges, that the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales may become a necessity, especially, if some arrangement be made with the English Lodges, whereby harmony may be preserved.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, } *Committee.*
STEPHEN BERRY, }

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL, THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

NEW SOUTH WALES, }
SIDNEY, 23d December, 1878. }

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren :

Permit me to recall your attention to my letter under date January last, wherein I notified the establishment of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales and my own election and installation as Grand Master, and further requested the recognition of that Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It will, I think, be conceded that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales has evinced no desire to press too urgently for a reply to that communication. It has, on the contrary, been desirous that ample time should be allowed for the full consideration of a matter involving so many questions of importance and placing so many interests at stake. It is now thought that in the year which will have elapsed between the receipt of that communication and the delivery of the present one, such an opportunity will have been afforded; and consequently I beg to renew the application for the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the formation of which has in every respect been constitutional and regular, and in strict accordance with usage of time immemorial. It is thus entitled to the recognition it seeks, and to the supreme and undivided jurisdiction held to be the inherent right of every Grand Lodge so established. Its claims to such I have again submitted to all regular Grand Lodges throughout the world; and I hold to the hope that the matter will be speedily brought to satisfactory issue, for we cannot close our eyes to the fact that by the present uncertainty of its position, the true interests of Masonry are materially prejudiced and a feeling of antagonism engendered greatly to its discredit.

We desire that every Grand Lodge should be in possession of facts, by which it may be guided in its decision upon the appeal made. Therefore, as representing the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, I beg to submit the following statement :

We admit that the movement resulting in the formation of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales met with much opposition, but we confidently assert that the opposition would have been of little moment but for the course pursued by certain Brethren, who, from motives not difficult to detect, caused instructions to be forwarded to every lodge, even the most remote, not to entertain any of our communications, or those of the Convention—the purport of which was misrepresented—coupled with a threat of masonic pains and penalties if they, *individually* or *as lodges*, held masonic intercourse with us. Thus were we debarred from placing ourselves and matters in true light before the craft; and as the majority of the Brethren were young and inexperienced masons, ignorant in fact of the existence of any recognized system of jurisprudence, it is by no means surprising that, *under the circumstances*, they kept aloof from us, some for a short time only. We have no hesitation in asserting that had it been practicable to canvass the craft *individually*, and they had been in a position to adopt, without fear of consequences, such course as their judgment or inclination prompted, the result would have shown that the proposition to establish a Grand Lodge within the Colony was in very general favor. But severe and in some instances *illegal* action was taken to prevent the spread of the too evident disposition to support the movement. Yet, in the face of all opposition, the originators of that movement persevered in their efforts, and met with great success, as was proved by the presence in Convention of a far greater number of *regularly warranted lodges* than was absolutely necessary to give legality to such a course. The result was communicated to your Grand Lodge by my letter first referred to.

Since that period the Grand Lodge of New South Wales has duly, yet moderately, exercised its functions, not attempting to interfere with those who preferred to remain under the pre-existing relations. It has not only fully maintained its position, but has made *sure* and rapid progress. Although it has only recently entered upon its second year of existence, there are already

nineteen lodges holding charters therefrom, and sufficient indications to warrant the anticipation that within a very short period that number will be largely increased. During the past week an application has been forwarded by a lodge under *English* warrant for one under the seal of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. This is the first English lodge that has been bold enough to transfer its allegiance, and the example now given will, almost to a certainty, be followed by many others. Independently of those lodges that assisted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, there have been new ones inaugurated, and all are working most successfully. *More than six hundred regularly made masons* have given in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. Considering the very small masonic population of the Colony, the proportion may be regarded as quite equal to, if not beyond, the average on such occasions. We hold it to be evidence of a tone of feeling encouraging in the highest degree. A form of Constitution has been adopted and printed, rituals have been framed with a scrupulous regard to landmarks, and the prejudices or predilections of Brethren who may long have been accustomed to work the ceremonies after some time-honored form, not universally observed. All necessary Boards, Committees and Sub-Committees have been established and have already done good service. A monthly journal, designated "The Freemason," has been brought into-existence, and is in very wide circulation as the exponent of the new order of things. And lastly, an interchange of friendly communication is maintained with some of the Grand Lodges of the United States and in British America.

I mention these facts solely to show that the entire organization of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales is complete and regular, and that all that remains to be desired is recognition by sister Grand Lodges.

I will not impute unworthy motives to our opponents; but I should fail in my duty to the Grand Lodge I represent, were I not plainly to assert that great misrepresentations have been resorted to in certain quarters to influence the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland in their decision upon the question of recognition. We have good reason for the belief that from such misrepresentations those Grand Lodges, our masonic parents, retain the impression that "the Grand Lodge of New South Wales" owes its origin to the *individual* and consequently *irregular* action of a *few Brethren*, and not to the *combined* action of certain *warranted lodges assembled in convention*. But if due weight be allowed to the "Report of Proceedings in Convention" and to the "Manifesto of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, subsequently issued, both which documents were forwarded to every Grand Lodge, there will be found therein a sufficient refutation of all such misstatements. Under the conviction that truth must in the end prevail, we are not only content to wait for our due, but have patiently submitted to personal revilements that should never have disgraced the utterances of any member of an institution which requires him to be "in charity with all men, more especially with his Brethren in masonry." With a reckless disregard of truth, the most opprobrious terms have been applied to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales—the "so-called" Grand Lodge! All its adherents have been held up to public *contempt and ridicule*. Many of its more active supporters have been placed under the ban of "suspension from all masonic rights," and this *without even the pretense of any of those formalities universally prescribed for observance* before condemnation or punishment can be held just or regular.

The older masonic journal, *The Australian Freemason*, a paper edited by a *Reverend Brother*, has been refused to us, as a means of justification, and has been entirely monopolized as a channel for the grossest invective, and the wildest misrepresentation. Law and propriety have been utterly disregarded in the one absorbing desire to crush a Body whose existence is most unpalatable to a few Brethren of position and influence in the craft.

Though we are quite willing to believe that some have taken their stand against us from an honest conviction of the *impropriety* of our conduct, we are well aware that *many more* have done so, simply because they regard our action as *premature* only. This is a matter of opinion, one in which every one is at

liberty to entertain and temperately to express his views. But it is a somewhat significant fact that the most energetic of our opponents are Brethren holding offices of honor or emolument under constitutions hitherto legally exercising jurisdiction within the Colony. Their interests are at stake, for they well know that, on the unconditional recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, their offices will by constitutional usage be abolished, and the emoluments, &c., disappear with them. Unhappily these few Brethren have had sufficient influence with two of the local representative rulers to induce them to countenance proceedings which we cannot regard as other than unjust, and subversive of every principle of masonic courtesy. We have not descended to retaliation, though we avail ourselves of every opportunity to deny that there has been anything "disloyal" in our conduct, or that we have justly laid ourselves open to the daily repeated charge of having violated our obligation. What we have done, we have deemed necessary to the interests of masonry in our midst and as a justifiable exercise of a right accorded by masonic jurisprudence.

I may be permitted to remark that one grand result has already been achieved by the active intervention of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. For some years there had existed in Sydney, a body styling itself "The Grand Lodge of New South Wales," and formed from the great majority of a regular lodge, "St. Andrew's." It affected to make, pass and raise masons, grant charters and issue certificates. Though most irregular in its constitution, so much so as to bring it under merited general condemnation by the craft, it had drawn many to its fold, and had successfully resisted all attempts at its suppression. This Body has now made full submission. It has admitted its error, surrendered the authority under which it acted, has closed its lodges and its original members have in regular course petitioned for and obtained, a warrant from the present regular Grand Lodge of New South Wales. The lodge thus formed—No. 11 on our roll—is now working most energetically in the right direction. We point with pride, to the indisputable fact that solely to the existence of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales is to be attributed the extinction of this irregular combination, and the consequent removal of a grave scandal that the local representatives of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland found it impossible even to mitigate.

And now Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren, satisfied that no valid argument can be adduced for any longer ignoring us, and firm in our determination to adhere to the course on which we have entered from no feeling of hostility or disrespect to our parent Grand Lodges, we desire most earnestly to be received into friendly relations with you, and pray you to extend to us that unconditional recognition to which we consider ourselves entitled, and which we shall most value as enabling us to unite with you in honorable efforts for the advancement of that cause to which we, as well as yourselves, are solemnly dedicated.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren, faithfully and fraternally yours,

[L. S.] JAMES S. FARWELL, *Grand Master, New South Wales.*

Which report was accepted, and, in accordance therewith, it was

Voted, That the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of New South Wales be postponed until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

The hour for exemplification of work having arrived, the officers of Moses Webster Lodge, of Vinalhaven,

—ALEXANDER A. BEATON, Master—entered the hall and assumed their several stations.

A lodge of Master Masons was opened, with prayer by Rev. J. RILEY BOWLER, as Chaplain.

The third degree was conferred upon Bro. HIRAM DOYLE.

The lodge was then closed and the officers retired.

On motion of Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE,

Voted, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to the officers of Moses Webster Lodge, for the correct and impressive manner in which the work has been exemplified; and especially for their time, trouble and expense incurred in coming so far for the purpose of exemplification.

R. W. OLIVER GERRISH, for the Committee on Finance, reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

The Committee of Finance submit the following report :

We have examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer, and find them correct and properly avouched.

We recommend that the Grand Treasurer pay for services rendered to the Grand Lodge, as follows :

The Assistant Grand Secretary,.....	\$20.00
The Assistant Grand Tyler,.....	15.00
The Grand Tyler,	30.00
The Grand Treasurer,.....	40.00
The Grand Lecturer,.....	25.00
The Grand Organist,.....	10.00
The Chairman of Committee on Correspondence,.....	80.00

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH,	} Committee.
H. H. DICKEY,	
GEO. W. DEERING,	

Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE presented the Report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted, and

it was ordered that payments be made in accordance therewith.

After giving the list of representatives entitled to mileage, and the amount due to each, the report concluded as follows :

"The Committee on Pay Roll are of the opinion that the distances as given in this pay roll are not correct, and would respectfully recommend to the Grand Lodge of Maine that a committee should be appointed with authority to revise the same, and report at the next session of this Grand Lodge.

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

A. M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT W. LARRABEE, AUG. B. FARNHAM,	}	Committee.
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Voted, That a committee be appointed as recommended.

R. W. JOSEPH M. HAYES, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, reported as follows, viz :

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following report, viz :

In the case of Bethel Lodge, No. 97, Bethel, vs. Seabastcook Lodge, No. 148, Clinton, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the Master of Seabastcook Lodge severely reprimand H. W. DODGE for neglecting to give information in his possession as Committee of Inquiry, and that the amount of the fees received by said lodge be paid over to the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

In the case of Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, New Gloucester, vs. Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, Windham, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That Presumpscot Lodge be required to return one-half of the fees received for degrees conferred upon candidates residing within the jurisdiction of Cumberland Lodge to Cumberland Lodge.

In the case of the petition of ANDREW LACY for restoration to the rights and benefits of masonry, your committee would recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the petitioner, not having the recommendation of his lodge for restoration, as required by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, have leave to withdraw.

In the case of the petition of WILLIAM J. EMERSON for restoration to all the rights and benefits of masonry, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Village Lodge, No. 26, of Bowdoinham, in restoring WILLIAM J. EMERSON to the rights and benefits of masonry, be not approved or confirmed.

In the case of Composite Lodge vs. HIRAM W. BLAKE, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of HIRAM W. BLAKE by Composite Lodge, No. 168, LaGrange, be revoked, and that a new trial of the case be had by said Lodge.

In the case of Saco Lodge vs. CHARLES H. WEBBER, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Saco Lodge, No. 9, of Saco, in expelling CHARLES H. WEBBER from all the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Monmouth Lodge vs. WILLIAM G. BROWN, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, of No. Monmouth, in expelling WILLIAM G. BROWN from all the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Amity Lodge vs. WM. T. MEAGHER, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Amity Lodge, No. 6, of Camden, in finding WM. T. MEAGHER guilty of the charges preferred against him, be approved and confirmed, and that the sentence of expulsion from Amity Lodge be revoked, and that he be expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

In the case of the petition of Meridian Lodge for the restoration of JOSEPH G. NICHOLS, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the action of Meridian Lodge, No. 125, Pittsfield, in restoring JOSEPH G. NICHOLS to membership be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Excelsior Lodge vs. O. CUMMINGS, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, of Northport, in expelling O. CUMMINGS from all the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Lebanon Lodge vs. CALVIN G. HALE, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, of Norridgewock, in indefinitely suspending CALVIN G. HALE from all the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

[CALVIN G. HALE was charged in the specifications with gross unmasonic conduct, in speaking contemptuously of the Holy Bible, and of the Deity, and of having a malignant disposition and being extremely

quarrelsome. He was proven guilty on two charges, and on one he was acquitted, and was indefinitely suspended by a vote of 19 to 1.]

In the case of Kenduskeag Lodge, vs. MOSES M. HODGDON, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Kenduskeag Lodge, No. 137, of Kenduskeag, in suspending MOSES M. HODGDON from all the rights and benefits of masonry for one year, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of the petition of J. A. FAIRBANKS for restoration to the rights and benefits of masonry, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the petitioner, not having the recommendation of his lodge for restoration, as required by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, have leave to withdraw.

In the case of Dirigo Lodge vs. ENOCH S. WHITEHOUSE, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion of ENOCH S. WHITEHOUSE by Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, China, be set aside, and a new trial ordered.

In the case of Hermon Lodge, No. 32, vs. JOHN BRANN, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Hermon Lodge, No. 32, Gardiner, in indefinitely suspending JOHN BRANN, be approved and confirmed.

Fraternally submitted,

JOS. M. HAYES,
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, } *Committee.*
F. LORING TALBOT,

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee were severally adopted.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 8, 1879. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock A. M.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND submitted the following report:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master announced last year, ask leave to report.

They perceive that the Most Worshipful, in the address, as printed, styles them "*Opinions.*" For fear that this may lead to a misapprehension, the committee desire to remind the Grand Lodge that the official deliverances of the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in Maine are *decisions*, and not mere *opinions*.

The second decision was acted upon last year by the Grand Lodge.

The committee are of the opinion that all the others are correct, and recommend that they be confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

They desire, however, to comment upon the decision relative to the power of a Past Master to open a lodge and preside therein, in the absence of the Master and Wardens.

The power is not *expressly* given in our Constitution, but is given by necessary implication in the provision forbidding the opening of a lodge in the absence of the Masters and Wardens, *unless a Past Master is present to preside.*

This provision was, in substance, in the Constitution adopted at the organization of our Grand Lodge, and has been retained in it ever since. It was taken from the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts which retained it until about fifteen years ago, when it was dropped.

We cannot ascertain when it was incorporated into the Constitution of that Grand Lodge, but we find it there in the Constitution of 1811. We think the rule prevailed in Massachusetts from a very early date. It was held that in the absence of the Master his authority reverted to his predecessor, that is, the Junior Past Master present. Accordingly, when JEREMY GRIDLEY died in 1767, the Grand Lodge invited HENRY PRICE to resume the Grand Mastership, "*as it constitutionally reverted to him.*"

In the "*Book of Constitutions*" of 1798, it is stated that the Senior Warden fills the Chair when the Master is absent; but it is also said, "And although it was formerly held that, in such cases, the Master's authority ought to revert to the last Past Master who is present, yet it is now the settled rule that the authority devolves upon the Senior Warden, and in his absence upon the Junior Warden, even although a former Master be present." Then, after saying that the Wardens will generally honor a Past Master in such cases, by calling him to the Chair, but still he holds under the Warden, and cannot act until he congregates the lodge, it adds, "If none of the officers be present, *nor any former Master to take the Chair*, the members, according to seniority and merit, shall fill the places of the absent officers."

The same Constitutions also recognize that in the absence of the Grand Master, his Deputy and the Grand Wardens, a Past Grand Master may preside.

In Anderson's Constitutions, it is said that "in case of sickness, death or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master *pro tempore*, if no Brother is present who has been Master of that lodge before; for in that case the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Master then present, though he cannot act until the said Senior Warden has once congregated the lodge, or in his absence the Junior Warden."

But in the second edition of Anderson (1738) the regulation just quoted is modified, and it is stated as the law, that in the absence of the Master the Senior Warden "fills the Chair, even though a former Master be present."

It will be observed that both these regulations refer to cases in which a Warden is present, and is limited to those cases; so that neither of them touch the case of the absence of the Master and both Wardens.

It has been assumed that these regulations relate to both cases, and, therefore, it has been held, that Past Masters can never preside save under the authority of the Master or a Warden. But it is very certain that in olden times the idea prevailed, that a Master's authority in some cases reverted to his predecessors.

And your committee, after careful and extended examination, are satisfied that the cases in which a Warden is present, have been confounded with those in which neither Master or Warden is present: and that, according to the ancient law and usage, when a Warden is present, a Past Master can act only under his authority; but that when neither a Master or Warden is present, a Past Master can open the lodge and preside therein: and, therefore, that the provision of our Constitution in question, is in accordance with the ancient law and usage. We have abundant evidence of this in the old records.

It is evident that, before 1723, it was held that the Past Master had this right, even when the Warden was present, but in that year it was resolved that when a Warden is present, he presides instead of a Past Master.

In the Massachusetts "Book of Constitutions," of 1708, while the doctrine, that, when a Warden is present, he must preside, is fully recognized, it is equally as fully recognized, that in the absence of Master and Wardens, a Past Master may open the lodge; and this provision was continued in the Constitution of that Grand Lodge for about seventy years after 1708.

Precisely the same is found in the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon of 1783: in the Virginia Ahiman Rezons of 1791 and 1818: in the Kentucky Constitutions of 1818: and in the Maryland Ahiman Rezon of 1797.

In DALCHO'S (South Carolina) Ahiman Rezon of 1807, it is said, "If neither the Master or Wardens are present, the oldest Past Master present takes the chair." This is repeated in the second edition, published in 1822.

The same rule is recognized in the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of New York of 1789, and those printed in 1801, and also published in 1815 and 1820:

And in the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Ohio published in 1843, 1846 and 1854.

The precise provision in our Constitution is found in the Constitutions of Massachusetts, in all editions published up to 1866: of Ohio, in the editions of 1820 to 1854, inclusive: of Maryland, adopted in 1823: of Georgia, editions of 1856 and 1859: of Missouri, edition of 1853: and the Regulations of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire adopted in 1830, and those adopted in 1869, provide that, in the absence of the Master and both Wardens, "past officers" may call a special meeting of the lodge.

We would add that in Portland Lodge, nearly a hundred years ago, in the absence of the Officers and Past Masters, the members put one of the oldest present into the Chair and proceeded to transact the business of the lodge—thus following the provisions of the Constitutions of 1798, and showing that those provisions were in force long before their publication.

In 1849 the question arose in the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, whether a vacancy in the office of Master could be filled by a new election, and the committee consulted CHARLES W. MOORE on the question, and he published an elaborate article in his Magazine (Vol. VIII, p. 225) upon the subject. After obtaining his views, the committee reported, and the Grand Lodge decided, that in case of a vacancy in the office of Master, no election can be held, but his place must be filled by the Warden next in rank present, or, in the absence of both, by a Past Master.

Bro. MOORE, in the article referred to, quotes the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England at that time, which provided that in case of the absence of the Master and Wardens, the immediate Past Master, or, in his absence, the Senior Past Master, shall act as Master.

The Constitutions of the Grand Lodges of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, all provide that in the absence of the Master, the immediate Past Master, and in his absence, the *Senior Past Master* presides, to the exclusion of the Wardens.

The Constitution of South Carolina of 1847, and that of Montana of 1875, expressly provide that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, a Past Master may preside.

We have not had the opportunity of examining the early Constitutions of all the older Grand Lodges, but we think we have gone far enough to show that the old law and usage sustain the decision of our M. W. Grand Master, and that the opposite doctrine is a comparatively recent innovation.

Inasmuch as our conclusion is the reverse of the statements of the law in most of the Text Books, we have deemed it important to give our reasons at some length.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
 WILLIAM P. PREBLE, } *Committee.*
 H. H. DICKEY, }

The report was accepted and the decisions confirmed as recommended.

BRO. JOHN S. DERBY presented the petition of MOSES A. SAFFORD and others, praying for a dispensation for a lodge at Kittery, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

BRO. ROTHEUS E. PAINE, for the Committee on Masonic History, reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your committee have attended to the duties assigned them, and beg leave to present the following report :

Since the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge we have received the following lodge histories, viz :

Meridian Lodge, No. 125, in print.

Archon Lodge, No. 139, in ms.

The following lodges are still delinquent, viz : Ashlar, No. 105 ; Mechanics', No. 66 ; Marine, No. 122 ; Narraguagus, No. 88 ; Polar Star, No. 114 ; Rabboni, No. 150 ; Star in the East, No. 60 ; Solar, No. 14 ; United, No. 8.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. E. PAINE,	} Committee.
C. C. VINAL,	
C. I. COLLAMORE,	

Which report was accepted.

BRO. HORACE H. BURBANK, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, presented the following report :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom were referred sundry petitions, have considered the same, and would report as follows :

In the matter of petition of the officers of Mt. Tire'm Lodge, No. 132, for removal from South Waterford to Waterford Flat, we recommend that the same be granted, the Grand Master being first satisfied that a suitable lodge room has been provided.

In the matter of petition of ZENAS THOMPSON and others for a charter for a lodge in Deering, to be called Deering Lodge, now under dispensation, we

recommend that the same be granted, and that their dispensation be continued until they shall be duly constituted.

We also recommend that the names of all the petitioners for a charter be inserted therein.

In the matter of the petition of GEORGE W. HAMMOND and others for a charter for a lodge at West Paris, to be called Granite Lodge—now under dispensation—we recommend that the same be granted, and that their dispensation be continued until they shall be duly constituted.

In the matter of the petition of CHARLES H. WEST and others, for restoration of the charter of Ocean Lodge, and that the lodge be located at Wells Depot in Wells, we recommend that the same be granted, the petitioners having first satisfied the Grand Master that a suitable lodge room has been provided.

We further recommend that the property of the said lodge, heretofore surrendered, be returned to these petitioners for the use of Ocean Lodge.

In the matter of the vote of Mount Hope Lodge, No. 53, to surrender its charter, we recommend that the same be accepted, when accompanied by the funds and other property of the lodge, as required by the Constitution.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK,	} Committee.
W. R. G. ESTES,	
JOHN B. REDMAN,	

The Report of the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution was taken from the table for consideration and action.

The proposed amendments were discussed, and the Grand Lodge disagreed with the report and adopted the amendments, making Section 53 read :

“SEC. 53. The Grand Lodge may restore any Brother suspended or expelled, but he shall not thereby be restored to membership in his lodge.”

And Section 54 read :

“SEC. 54. No restoration by his lodge of an expelled, or indefinitely suspended mason, shall take effect until confirmed by the Grand Lodge.”

And to add to Rule 8 of Section 115, the words,

“except as provided in Section fifty-three,” making said Rule read as follows :

“*Rule 8.* A concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel. And no mason, whose suspension or expulsion has been confirmed by this Grand Lodge, shall be restored to the privileges of masonry except by a unanimous vote of the members present, when such restoration may be acted on, of the lodge by which he was so expelled or suspended, except as provided in Section fifty-three.”

The M. W. Grand Master, for the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 8, 1879.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund have examined the securities for the invested fund, and found them correct; have approved the bond furnished by the Grand Treasurer; and have distributed among applicants for relief the funds available for that purpose, amounting to eleven hundred and sixty dollars.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. J. H. DRUMMOND, was adopted as a Standing Regulation :

Resolved, That no petition for the restoration of a mason, expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. DRUMMOND submitted the following report, which was accepted :

The Committee on Library submit their report.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following books and pamphlets during the year :

The Reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York from its organization to 1815.

Same of Grand Lodge of New Brunswick from its organization to 1876.

Same of Grand Chapter of Nebraska from organization to 1877.

Same of Grand Chapter of Vermont from organization to 1850.

Two parts of volume of early Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in pamphlets.

Digest of Masonic Law, from Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

We have completed and sent to the binder a large number of volumes of Proceedings.

We recommend that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be extended to the Grand Lodges and Grand Chapters above named for their valuable contributions to our library.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

Bro. ESTES, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, made an additional report, as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of MOSES A. SAFFORD and others, for a dispensation for a lodge at Kittery to be called Naval Lodge, have considered the same and recommend that the petition be granted.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK, } *Committee.*
W. R. G. ESTES, }

The report was accepted, and it was

Voted, That a dispensation be granted as prayed for.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the petition of Preble Lodge to be allowed to use a portion of the Charity Fund to replace their furniture destroyed by the fire, ask leave to report :

Ordinarily the Grand Lodge would permit a lodge to use their Charity Fund, accumulated from the dues and fees to the lodge, for the purpose contemplated in this petition. But at the time of the restoration of the charter of Preble Lodge, it was one of the conditions of restoration, imposed in justice to Brethren who did not join in the petition for restoration, that the Charity Fund in question should be preserved intact and only its income used.

Your committee, therefore, do not feel justified in recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } *Committee.*
HENRY H. DICKEY, }
WILLIAM P. PREBLE, }

On motion of Bro. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That a tax, equal to five cents per member, be assessed upon the several lodges in this jurisdiction, to be due and payable with the annual dues to the Grand Lodge; unless the Grand Master, for good reason, sees fit to suspend such assessment.

Voted, That action upon the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Colon or the Grand Lodge of Cuba, be postponed until the next Annual Communication; and that we hereby fraternally request the Brethren of both organizations to take measures to secure the unity of Freemasonry under one Grand Lodge in that jurisdiction.

On motion,

Voted, That the subject of renovation of the Clothing, Jewels, etc., of the Grand Lodge, be left to the Committee on Finance, with power.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which in accordance with a general regulation had been made to the Grand Master in advance of the annual communication, printed, and submitted with the Grand Master's annual address, was presented and distributed to the members of the Grand Lodge in attendance.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence herewith submit their Annual Report.

As we commence printing before all the Proceedings are received, we are, as usual, precluded from reviewing them all in alphabetical order; and those received later will, therefore, be reviewed after we have gone once through the alphabetical list.

For the same reason, we give, at the close of the report, the list of Proceedings reviewed, instead of at the beginning as heretofore; and we proceed at once with our review.

ARKANSAS, 1878.

The Grand Lodge met October 14th, but adjourned over to January 14, 1879, when one hundred and twenty lodges were represented: thirteen charters granted and one dispensation continued: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized, but action in reference to "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" postponed: the work exemplified.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN G. HILL) contains nothing of general interest.

Although the connection of the Grand Lodge with St. John's College has ceased, the Trustees made a highly interesting report from which we take the following extracts:

"The Trustees pay Col. Baier and his assistants no salaries. They furnish him the college buildings and grounds, allow him all tuition, and he pays his assistants. He has a hard road to travel, but he has the will to march on and up the road, is enthusiastic in the cause of education, and he is mason enough to have learned the great lesson that time, patience and perseverance accomplish all things. Many a hopeless sluggard would sit down at the foot of the hill, and, yawning, look despairingly up its rugged ascent, but he has the manhood to buckle on his armor and march up the hill with an unwavering faith that he will reach the top. But should he unhappily falter and fall by the way, we will select and put another man in his place, or a resolute woman, if we cannot find a man, for the Trustees intend that the college shall have a crown of laurels, and not a tombstone with 'failure' written on it."

* * * * *

"And now, since the Grand Lodge has decided no longer to donate its surplus revenue to the college, but to appropriate it to other purposes, it is to be hoped that, as the college costs the Grand Lodge nothing, is no burden upon it, the Grand Master and Masonic Orators will cease to speak dolefully of it, and no more call it an 'elephant,' but that all Masonic Bodies and all masons, as well as friends of education, will cheerfully award to it moral encouragement and support; and may the time come when the whole Craft will join with multitudinous people in clapping their hands and hailing it as a *shining light* in the field of education."

The Grand Orator (FAX HEMPSTEAD) delivered an excellent oration upon "The Strength of Voluntary Associations."

It was decided that a lodge may suspend its Senior Warden for non-payment of dues, but that if the Master neglect to pay his, he cannot be disciplined by the lodge; in either case, however, the Grand Master has the power to act.

Also, that after a trial is concluded and the lodge closed, it can not grant a new trial, but the remedy is by appeal to the Grand Lodge.

A system for the payment of *mileage* and *per diem* for one representative of each lodge was adopted.

The following resolution, in relation to the Grand Orient of France, was presented and referred to the Committee on Correspondence for report next year:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge sever whatever fraternal relations that may exist between it and the Grand Orient of France, and that all Subordinate Lodges in the State of Arkansas and all members of the same be pro-

hibited from exercising masonic intercourse towards said Grand Orient, and any and all of her Subordinate Bodies throughout the world, for the reason that said Grand Orient has, by a most high-handed and outrageous proceeding, eliminated from her constitution the requirement of a belief in God, it being the unqualified opinion of this Grand Lodge that such a belief constitutes the fundamental principle upon which has been wisely and well erected the ancient and honorable edifice of Free and Accepted Masonry."

The Report on Correspondence (85 pp.) was again presented by Bro. GEORGE E. DODGE. His efforts to make a *short* report seem to have absorbed his energies, to the the manifest injury of the report.

In his review of Maine, he says of the address of Grand Master BURNHAM :

"The address of the Grand Master is a *practical document*. He wastes no words in leading up gracefully and eloquently to the business in hand. Less than seven lines of introduction, and three at the close of the address are devoted to general expressions. The rest is business. He does not trench upon the domain of a Grand Orator (which might in this instance have been excusable since they have no such office in Maine.)

"The Grand Master modestly calls his decisions 'opinions,' and reports eleven of them."

He dissents from the decision, that a Past Master may open a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens; but as the decision is based on the express provisions of the Constitution of our Grand Lodge, he will probably not doubt that the decision may be a correct exposition of the law in our jurisdiction.

He withdraws his objection to the decision that the Master may exclude a member from the lodge *for good cause*, still thinking, however, that the decision was rather a sweeping assertion of a qualified power. Without explanation, perhaps, the words "for good cause" may be misunderstood.

He approves requiring a vote of the lodge to grant a dimit, and holds that in such cases the lodge has the right to refuse the dimit if the reasons for asking for it are deemed unsatisfactory.

He thus disposes of the question of promotion in line :

"M. W. Bro. Charles T. Murphy, Grand Master elect, seems to have been taken 'from the ranks,' and the 'succession' was played the mischief with. We are glad of it. We do not believe in rigidly adhering to any such shibboleth as 'succession' and 'rotation in office.' We say this the more freely because we came 'within one' of the office of Grand Master (according to the rule referred to), having been by the partiality of well-meaning brethren, foisted into the position of Deputy Grand Master, 'scarce half made up' masonically. They 'loved not wisely, but too soon.'

"N. B.—Very few of us are *fit* for the office of Grand Master—fact."

In relation to relaxing the old "physical qualification" law, he says :

"We fear that if this relaxation is indulged in much longer, our brethren in the mistaken charity of their good souls, will hardly be able to resist the persuasions of some 'very moral and intelligent man,' who may be present at some future explosion of a *Big Cottonwood mine*, in which he shall have lost his *right eye*—then '*facilis descensus Avern*'—until some MAN of *extremely* 'moral and intelligent' character in a still bigger explosion, may suffer the loss of *both eyes* without interfering with his masonic prospects.

"We 'first endure, then pity, then embrace.'"

While the old maxim—the reason ceasing, the law also ceases—does not apply to masonic law in all cases, a comparison of the law as it existed one

hundred and fifty years ago with the law of to-day, will show that the maxim has been often applied; and we think the instance in question is one in which it has been wisely applied. If *absolute* physical perfection should be rigidly insisted upon, almost all would be excluded; still, if we depart from this strict rule we are all afloat with nothing to guide us, unless we adopt the other rule, which is equally as certain as the old one—that, if the imperfection does not prevent the doing of the masonic work of the different degrees, it is not a bar. That is the test of physical perfection, and if a candidate comes up to this test, he *is*, masonically speaking, “physically perfect.”

CALIFORNIA, 1878.

Lodges represented, 190 (out of 201) chartered and six U. D.: as usual, “during a long time past,” returns and dues received from all the lodges: five charters granted and one surrendered: one dispensation continued: the work exemplified: the amended Constitution published with the Proceedings.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN MILLS BROWN) is, like his former ones, a very able document: he devotes about two pages to a most excellent exposition of what masonry really is, and we quote a portion of it, which may have, though we believe not, a practical application in Maine, as well as in California:

“There is a popular belief that masons, when acting as judges, jurors, or citizens, frequently permit the guilty members of the Craft to escape such justice as they would measure to those not members of the Order. An eminent officer of the Government addressed me on this subject, and although believing that such conduct was in opposition to the law of masonry, yet he had no faith that it was adopted by many as the rule for their guidance. Not long since one of the Craft was tried in this State for murder. The evidence adduced was such as would authorize conviction, yet the jury failed to agree, nine being in favor of a verdict for murder in the first degree, and three for it in the second degree. Of the nine, four were masons—of the three, two were masons; and the public generally believed that the disagreement was occasioned by masonic influence in behalf of the accused, because he was a mason. If the Brothers who adhered to the lesser finding were controlled by the fact simply that the accused was a mason, then it is hardly necessary to inform you that they failed to do their duty as jurors, and had no precedent for such action in masonic law.

“Masonry acknowledges the supremacy of the Government, enforces respect for the civil magistrates, and enjoins upon its followers an obedience to law, to be exemplary in the discharge of civic duties, and to be quiet and peaceable citizens. It does not array itself against law, or seek, however remotely, to shield the guilty from punishment. It has its own trials, and convicts offenders who have been acquitted in civil courts by reason of legal or verbal technicalities; and, while it exercises, as far as practicable, a sympathizing equity, it exacts, when the occasion demands, a rigid justice. There is no condonation of crime in masonry. One is first a citizen, then a mason. Bad citizens make bad masons. Good masons are always good citizens. They recognize their duties to society as paramount, and are aware that the general welfare reaches them as well as others; that, as all is more than a part, their duties as good citizens to the common community are among their primary obligations; and that support to the laws and the punishment of law-breaking is alike expected, irrespective of the professions of the offenders.

It is time that less informed masons and the non-masonic community should be told that neither judge nor jury, as masons, have a right to avert a merited punishment from a guilty mason, or in any civil procedure to have their verdicts influenced in favor of a party because he is a mason. This is not masonry, and if it were, then masonry would be justly doomed."

He states that he has visited officially during his three years' service as Grand Master, every District in the jurisdiction (including the Hawaiian Islands) at least once: when we consider that California has about *six times* the territorial extent of Maine, and that the facilities for travel in many portions of it are very poor, some idea of the time and labor Grand Master BROWN has devoted to his official duties may be obtained. Of this he says:

"Fatigue and time, however, are not to be arrayed in opposition to the pleasure enjoyed, the instruction imparted, and the information obtained, resulting from an individual association with the Brethren, listening to their grievances, reconciling differences, establishing closer relations, and having an exact knowledge of the community, its resources and probable future, in connection with the fraternity. It is true that the duty performed in making these visitations was self-imposed, yet it is a duty which I think pertains to the office of the Grand Master, and I sincerely trust that it may have continuance."

Of the incorporation of lodges, he well says:

"I am opposed to the incorporation of lodges, believing the act to be subversive of the principles of masonic government and in opposition to the prosperity of the Order. By it the State becomes paramount in authority, annihilates the appellate jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge and Grand Master, and subordinates the masonic to the civil authorities. By it a positive antagonism is arrayed against the self-management of the internal affairs, and, in its ultimate, general and permanent effects, the lodge would be less real, less stable, less solid. An independent corporation may be formed for the purpose of holding the title of real estate or investing money, which would be controlled by the courts, but no court ought to control the affairs of a masonic lodge."

He earnestly advocates the establishment of a Grand Lodge Charity Fund, but the Grand Lodge decided that the relief of distress properly belongs to the Subordinate Lodges: and why may not *they* say that it properly belongs to the individual mason? Masonic charity is really a personal obligation, but experience shows that immense good may be done by lodges and Grand Lodges through the medium of Charity Funds. The splendid donations of the Grand Lodge of California in several instances are illustrations in point. She has *practically* had a Charity Fund. It is true, that the Grand Lodge refused last year to place a sum for charitable purposes at the disposal of the Grand Master to be used in case of a sudden emergency, but when news of the terrible pestilence in the South reached the Grand Master, he at once sent \$500 to each of the States of Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi, and the Grand Lodge *confirmed his action*: and more than that; in response to his call, contributions from Lodges and Brethren poured in, until about \$7,500 additional was received—more, in fact, than was needed, and nearly \$4,000 was left to be returned *pro rata* to the donors.

Of this the Grand Master says:

"Brethren, during my administration no act has occasioned to me such gratification as that which was afforded by your true masonic response to my appeal in behalf of the destitute and suffering. By it you have illustrated the principle which asserts the brotherhood of man, and by it you have exhibited that unselfish love so poetically described by Schiller:—

"Have love. Not love alone for one, but man as man thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun, thy charities on all."

He announces the death of WILLIAM EDWARD MOODY, Assistant Grand Secretary, and HENRY H. HAIGHT, Past Grand Orator.

He closes his address as follows:

"We are now ready to proceed with the business of this Communication. In your deliberations, do not permit narrow prejudices to usurp more catholic and broader views. Have charity in opinion, exercise calmness and moderation, practice mutual effort, mutual forbearance, mutual devotion, employ strong common sense, and you will find potential means to promote the unity and perfect the prosperity and fraternal harmony of this association. 'Brother and brother, let's go hand in hand,' with gallant endeavor to make the new surpass the old in the true glories of Freemasonry."

Grand Secretary ABELL presented another of his admirable reports. Of the Library, he says:

"As usual, further additions have been made to the Library of the Grand Lodge. Besides sundry books upon masonic subjects, acquired by purchase, subscription or gift, some thirty or forty large volumes of the transactions of other Grand Bodies have been completed and bound during the year, after much correspondence and many exchanges of duplicate Proceedings. It would be difficult to set forth the amount of labor which has been expended in the effort to make our Library the repository of the most complete collection in the world of the proceedings of the various Masonic Bodies in existence; and nought but an examination of the many press-letter books of this office, and the great files of letters in response to that portion of their contents, could give an idea of the time which has been given, during the past fifteen or twenty years, to secure such a result. It may be added that several hundreds of the annual proceedings of other Grand Bodies are on hand, the files for which are still incomplete; but it is hoped that, ere long, the Grand Secretary will be able to announce our possession of the complete transactions of nearly, if not quite, all the Masonic Grand Bodies of North America.

"It had been intended to have prepared and ready for presentation at this communication a new and complete catalogue of the books in our Library; but while it was in course of preparation, an unexpected and grievous calamity befell the office. Bro. William Edward Moody, who during six years past had been the Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, died suddenly of paralysis on the twenty-eighth day of August last. It would be difficult for the undersigned to find words in which to express his grief for this sudden deprivation of a dear and trusted friend—of a devoted, capable, industrious and most useful assistant; and at this time, he will not attempt the task. Suffice it now to say, that well-beloved as Bro. Moody was by all who knew him, none can feel his loss more keenly than he who now fails to give expression to that feeling."

The Committee on Returns report that 108 lodges had less than fifty members each: that five lodges had done no work for three years, seven had done none for two years, and *forty-two* had none during the preceding year.

Bro. SILAS M. BUCK (who was made a mason in Waterville Lodge, in this State), in a report upon the doings of the Inspectors, says:

"The system of inspectorship has become an important adjunct to the governing power for the supervision of lodges within this jurisdiction. If

Inspectors are zealous in performing their duties, and prompt in communicating to the Grand Master all matters of interest concerning the several lodges within their respective districts, it must be of great service to him in the exercise of the functions of his office. Your committee would call the particular attention of Inspectors to that portion of the address which deals with information derived from them, and sets forth his deep disappointment that some of them should have neglected to report to him. To some extent, Inspectors exercise functions pertaining to the high office of Grand Master. Indeed, they occupy the position of local deputies. It is to be hoped that hereafter no Inspector will forget or neglect to perform his whole duty—what is expected from him by, and what is due to, his superior. The information obtained by the Grand Master from those Inspectors who have promptly reported to him, show how important it is that this part of their duty should never be neglected."

The Grand Orator (Bro. THOMAS GUARD) delivered an eloquent oration, the conclusion of which we copy :

"Our ranks are suffering loss by the removal thence of honored and trusted brothers. *They are not lost.* They still practice their sublime art in building up edifices of knowledge, wisdom and joy in some distant region of the Supreme Architect's domain. We shall meet them, if we be true and humble and faithful men. Aye, we shall meet them in possession of highest masonic honors, and within the enclaspings shelter of the most perfect of masonic workmanship; *most perfect*—for is it not a 'city which hath foundation?' Is it not a city 'four-square,' having gates north, south, east and westward? Is not that masonic? And we shall have our Great Light, even the Builder and Maker Himself; and there shall be no need of the light of the candle. And there shall be no temple; no temple, as there shall be no tomb; no tomb, for all shall be life; no temple, for the spanless city is itself the temple—'the house not made by hands, eternal in the heavens.' Within that four-square city our brotherhood is gathering as the stream of time flows onward.

"They come from the ends of the earth,
White with its aged snows;
From the bounding breast of the tropic tide,
Where the day-beam ever glows.

"From the east, where first they dwelt,
From the north and the south and the west;
Where the sun puts on his robe of light,
And lays down his crown to rest.

"God grant us all to meet there and answer to the roll-call of the Grand Lodge of a glorified humanity."

Among the decisions are the following:

1. One, against whom charges have been filed, cannot plead guilty *by proxy*.
2. The masonic trial of a mason in prison on indictment for an offence, may or may not be, as circumstances shall determine, postponed till after the trial on the indictment: generally, it is better to postpone, as the courts have greater facilities in procuring the evidence than the lodge.
3. Except in very peculiar cases at most, the Secretary of a lodge should receive the dues of a member from any one offering to pay them.

"4. When the report of a committee has been received and approved, is it competent for the lodge to expunge any part of it?"

"The Grand Master decided that it was not. In the first instance, the lodge could receive and approve or reject the report. If it contained anything objectionable, it could refer the subject again to the committee, or discharge the committee who had presented the report and appoint another; but that *expunging* records was not in order."

The *third* was discussed by the Grand Master and the committee, but we believe we have given the gist of the decision: the word "member" includes one suspended for non-payment of dues.

Last year, in order to avoid calling the roll six times, the Grand Lodge adopted a regulation, that the six elective officers should be elected all at once by the use of six ballot boxes, one for each officer—each member, when his name was called, depositing his ballot in each box in succession. But as this regulation was repealed *before election* this year, we infer that it did not work satisfactorily.

The Grand Secretary closes his report on the contributions for the yellow fever sufferers as follows :

"The Grand Secretary, in closing this report, cannot refrain from the expression of his gratification that the lodges of our jurisdiction have so well maintained the reputation which it heretofore has borne for its ready sympathy with the distressed, whether by fire or pestilence, and of his pride that he is the honored servant of such a Body of Freemasons as compose it; and he would scarcely have well fulfilled his duty did he neglect to acknowledge the obligations which we are under to Bro. Thomas Brown, cashier of the Bank of California, who not only placed our funds at once, without charge, in the hands of those for whom they were destined, but added a liberal check to swell the amount—and to Mr. James Gamble, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, by whose direction all our despatches, of which those named in the foregoing were but a tithe, were transmitted free."

The usual assessment of twenty-five cents *per capita*, for a mileage fund, was ordered.

The Grand Lecturer was requested to complete a monitorial work and prepare forms for installation, which should provide for the presentation to the installing officer, of a certificate of qualification of the Master elect. This contemplates a previous examination of the Master elect by an Inspector, or other Brother authorized for the purpose; and the effect will be that a Master cannot be installed unless he has submitted to such examination and received a certificate that he is duly qualified for his office.

The Report on Correspondence (124 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM H. HILL. He confines himself chiefly to an abstract—and an exceedingly good one—of the Proceedings, but he thereby *abstracts* from the value of his report. It was published in advance in a pamphlet of 132 pages: it was then revised and corrected and reprinted in the body of the Proceedings. In Maine we avoid this double expense: the Grand Secretary leaves a sufficient number of pages for such proceedings as must come in, in advance of the report, and pages the report as it will come in the Proceedings, and then prints the full number of sheets required for the Proceedings, as well as those for distribution in advance: in addition to the saving of expense, this plan expedites the publication of the Proceedings, as quite a large portion is printed before the session of the Grand Lodge. On revision, Bro. HILL shortened his Report eight pages by omitting extracts.

In his review of Maine (1878), he says:

"The address of Grand Master Burnham is a brief, well-written and business-like document, mainly confined to the business of the jurisdiction. He pays a just and feeling tribute to the memory of the venerable Reuel Washburn, a Past Grand Master of the jurisdiction. He had been a mason over

sixty years, and presided over the Craft in the Pine Tree State forty years ago.

"No new lodges had been created during the year, and one charter had been surrendered.

"The Grand Master commends the 'Maine Masonic Text Book,' compiled by Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, as a useful monitor for the lodges. Send us a copy, Bro. Drummond, that we may personally judge of its 'Drummondistic' excellence, which, we will here remark, *sub rosa*, for Bro. Drummond's edification, is the equivalent of the superlative degree.

"Allusion is made to the public ceremonies attending the erection of a statue in Washington to the memory of William King, first Governor and first Grand Master of Masons in Maine. The Grand Master further states as a fact, that at least *four* of the Governors, *five* of the United States Senators, *six* of the Supreme Court Judges, and many eminent civilians of Maine, had been members of the Order. Not a very dangerous institution, we apprehend, of which such things can be truthfully said.

"The twenty-second Annual Report of the Grand Secretary is as brief and comprehensive as Sidney Smith's celebrated charity sermon. He simply states that all the business of his office 'had been attended to.'

"The Grand Lodge adopted the following as one of its standing regulations:

"One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for the usual fees.

"In this jurisdiction, and we believe in most, one lodge *may* confer degrees at the *request* of another, as a matter of courtesy, neither claiming nor having any future jurisdiction over the material. What objection can there be to this?"

That "copy" has gone, in care of Bro. ABELL, for a careful examination of the Proceedings fails to disclose Bro. HILL's address. In making up our Table last year, we put him down as hailing from Los Angeles, thinking we might get overhauled for so doing.

There are various objections to the conferring of a degree by one lodge for another. Our Constitution provides that a Brother becomes a member of the lodge in which he receives the third degree *by receiving it*: also the opportunity to object is taken away: for these and other reasons given by Grand Master MOORE, the regulation in question was adopted.

He concurs with us in the propriety of public installations: in holding that masonic names should not be used for business associations: concerning "compulsory charity": and says:

"Under the review of Illinois, in commenting upon the position of the Grand Master relative to 'Masonic Prayers,' he says: 'We believe true masonic toleration is to allow every Brother to approach the Supreme Being in the manner in which he conscientiously believes he is required to do.' Your hand on that, good Brother."

Bro. HILL sees things in different lights, some times: he call us an "old veteran" but when Bro. TAYLOR speaks of him as "the old man eloquent," he waxes indignant and advises Bro. T. to overhaul the Good Book and find the account of the "bad boys of Jericho" and the bears, and "when found, make a note of it": from all which we infer that Bro. HILL has a miniature *skating-rink* on the top of his head!

CANADA, 1878.

Six Special Communications were held to participate in public ceremonies.

At the Annual Communication, 224 of the 324 lodges were represented: eight charters granted and one dispensation continued: measures taken looking to the establishment of a Grand Lodge Library, and to procure the collation of the records of masonry in the Province prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (W. H. WELLER), in his brief address, gives an account of his official acts: states the condition of the finances of the Grand Lodge, showing \$55,000 invested funds and \$5,000 in bank: announces that he had healed all the members (except one) of a spurious lodge organized by the so-called "Grand Lodge of Ontario": discusses briefly the Scotland-Quebec matter: advises the Grand Lodge to defer recognition of either of the Bodies in Cuba: and forcibly shows the violation of the landmarks of masonry by the Grand Orient of France in its recent action, which he terms an "audacious innovation."

The Grand Lodge fully sustained the Grand Master's position and severed relations with the Grand Orient, and prohibited the masons of its obedience from holding masonic intercourse with any one hailing from that Grand Orient.

The reports of the Deputies show the general prevalence of harmony and prosperity. One notices the healing of *eighteen* made masons in a lodge under the spurious Grand Lodge of Ontario.

The expenses of the year 1877 were about \$15,000, of which nearly \$10,000 was expended in charity: and the Grand Lodge voted over \$6,000 for the same purpose, including \$1,000 sent to the yellow fever sufferers.

During the past year, there have been published in separate pamphlets the Reports on Correspondence for 1876, 1877, 1878.

The Report for 1878 (152 pp.) was prepared by Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON. He devotes thirty pages to the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland, Spain, Egypt, New South Wales, and Cuba. He expresses pleasure that the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland "have waked up to a realizing sense of what is due from them," and have commenced publishing their proceedings.

He gives an abstract of Proceedings, with copious extracts and few comments.

He devotes about seven pages to Maine, but without comment, save in one instance: he says:

"It was voted that the word 'compasses' be used in the work and lectures instead of 'compass.' Who ever would think of using the word 'compass' now-a-days? The schoolmaster must have been abroad surely."

On the question at issue between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Quebec, he is of opinion that Scotland is clearly in the wrong.

He acknowledges the receipt of the *Chaine d'Union*, published by Mons. HUBERT, who, he well says, deserves all honor and praise for his fidelity to

the correct principles of Freemasonry, by resisting, with all the means in his power, the present tendency towards atheism in France.

COLORADO, 1878.

Twenty-three lodges represented: three charters granted: the State divided into four Districts, and a District Grand Lecturer appointed for each: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized.

The Grand Master (C. J. HART) notices, in fitting terms, the deaths of GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, Past Grand Master of Illinois, and ANDREW MASON, Past Grand Master of his own jurisdiction.

In other respects, his address is confined to matters of mere local interest. He had difficulty with one matter, which may cause trouble with us. When brethren petition for a charter, they are required to send up their dimits: then, if the petition is not granted, they become unaffiliated, and must run the gauntlet of a "clear ballot" before they can get back into the old lodge. On the other hand, if the Grand Lodge order a charter to issue upon the petitioners filing their dimits, it may be delayed indefinitely by neglect or inability of one of the petitioners to obtain his dimit. There are difficulties in any aspect of the matter.

His Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"The dimits of all petitioners for dispensation, except those holding membership in this jurisdiction, shall accompany said petition. The membership in this jurisdiction of a petitioner for a lodge under dispensation is in abeyance in the lodge to which he belongs at the time of his application. If a warrant be granted in place of a dispensation, his membership in his old lodge thereby ceases; if the warrant be refused, the brother is at once restored to his former membership. No dispensation for a new lodge shall be issued unless each brother holding membership in this jurisdiction shall forward with the petition a certificate of the Secretary of the lodge to which he belongs that he is entirely clear of the books."

The Grand Secretary announces the receipt of the "Masonic Token" and the "Maine Text Book."

BRO. GEORGE WALLACE delivered a "Lecture on Freemasonry" of unusual excellence, the result of deep thought.

The Report on Correspondence (144 pp.) was presented by BRO. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF. It is another of those first-rate abstracts, with few comments. However, he once in a while has something to say himself.

He does not believe it necessary to open a lodge of Master Masons in order to open an Entered Apprentice Lodge; seems not to object to a lodge's appearing in public at the 1876 centennial celebration, and promises a "bigger turn-out, by all odds, at the next one—in 1876"; admits that, theoretically, masonic charity gives no claim for re-imburement, but adds that if that doctrine had been followed in practice, it would have caused the bankruptcy of the lodges in Colorado and other frontier jurisdictions; and dissents from the action of the Grand Lodge of Montana for striking from the roll the name of

one made a mason under an assumed name: in all of which we agree with him.

He reviews Maine for 1877 and 1878. He commends, as very wise, the action of our Grand Lodge in relation to using lodge funds to pay for life insurance. In his review of 1877, he utterly dissents from the decision of Grand Master MOORE, that the Master may exclude a member: but, upon examining the Proceedings of 1878, and seeing what the scope of the decision was, he "accepts the amendment."

In relation to our action anent the word "compasses," he says:

"We have used both in our Work and Lectures, and believe 'Compass' the better word for masons, whatever lexicographers may contend. It has the merit of *ancient* if not of common usage."

CONNECTICUT, 1879.

Again Bro. WHEELER "comes to the front" with the first Proceedings of 1879: in less than three weeks from the close of the session the Proceedings are in our hands.

Lodges represented 109 out of 112: all had made returns and paid dues: \$323.75 contributed for the charity fund, and over \$2,300 for the yellow fever sufferers: one charter granted: the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (DWIGHT PHELPS) is chiefly devoted to routine business and local matters. The condition of the treasury had been such as to compel him to dispense with the services of the District Deputies.

The Grand Master believes that all the American Grand Lodges should make common cause with Quebec in her controversy with Scotland, and the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge must insist upon the observance on this continent, of the principle of the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, and express the hope that the Grand Lodge of Scotland will reconsider its action, and withdraw the charters granted for lodges to be held within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and that friendly relations may be restored between the Ancient Grand Lodge of Scotland and the younger sister, the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"Resolved, That however well the doctrine of concurrent territorial jurisdiction may meet the requirements of Grand Lodges elsewhere, the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction is so firmly established upon this continent, and has conduced so largely to peace, harmony and fraternity, that on the one hand American Grand Lodges will not intrude upon the jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges: nor on the other, peaceably suffer their jurisdiction to be invaded.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge cannot recognize as regular masons those who have received degrees in lodges not acknowledging the authority of the Grand Lodge legally established and duly recognized by this Grand Lodge, over the territory in which said lodges are situated."

We unite in the regret of the Senior Grand Warden in the following, and endorse his suggestions:

"I regret to be compelled to inform you that, on the morning of January 12th, the beautiful hall in which King Hiram Lodge, No. 12, Solomon

Chapter, No. 3, and Union Council, No. 27, held their meetings, was entirely destroyed by fire, and the charter (almost one hundred years old), most of the records, jewels, furniture and paraphernalia of said lodge totally destroyed. Application will be made to the M. W. Grand Lodge, at this session, for a charter to continue at work, which I trust will be cheerfully granted. While its loss in new and costly furniture is severely felt, the greatest grief is the loss of those ancient documents, revered by age, which can never be replaced. Being, myself, a member of that lodge, and for many years its Secretary, this calamity has brought to my mind, more than ever before, the importance, yea, the necessity, of every lodge being provided with a safe, vault, or some secure place in which its records and other valuables may be preserved against the ravages of fire or other accident. I trust that this subject will receive attention from the Grand Lodge, at this term. I would also recommend to the Secretaries of the several lodges the importance of collecting matter of interest, in the history of their lodges, and arranging them in such form that they can be referred to, should occasion ever occur, or the original records be forever lost."

The *per capita* tax imposed last year has replenished the treasury, and the tax for the current year was reduced to fifteen cents.

The Grand Master decided that a rejected candidate remains under the jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge, without regard to his residence: but the Grand Lodge reversed the decision, holding that the lodge of *his residence* has jurisdiction, but only with the consent of the rejecting lodge. We like our rule best, that either lodge, *with the consent of the other*, has jurisdiction.

A resolution was adopted that, just previous to closing, the roll should be called, and that all lodges not then represented should be deemed delinquent in representation; at the call of the roll, seventeen lodges were found to be in this predicament.

The Report on Correspondence (91 pp.) was prepared by Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER. It is a very excellent report, being mostly his own work with few quotations.

In his review of Arkansas, he says:

"The Grand Lodge of Cuba was also recognized, on the recommendation of the same committee, Bro. George E. Dodge, who submitted a special report. It seems to us he did not apply the same rulings as in his report for Indian Territory. One of the questions propounded by him as requisite for recognition in the former case is, 'Was there a regularly organized Grand Lodge within the bounds of jurisdiction claimed by the new Grand Lodge, which might lawfully contest their sovereignty?' We are aware that Bro. Dodge would claim there was not, but whether such was actually the fact is not so clear. It has never been questioned but that the Grand Lodge of Colon, when organized, was a regular Grand Lodge and entitled to recognition, and was recognized by several of the Grand Lodges in this country. The only argument yet advanced in opposition to Colon, is the co-partnership it engaged in with the Supreme Council in establishing a Grand Orient for the general supervision of the Craft, which left the direct control of the Craft Lodges with the Grand Lodge, and that of the superior or ineffable degrees to the Supreme Council; and that the Supreme Council at once proceeded to take charge of and exercise control over the lodges forming the Grand Lodge of Colon.' If this be true it does not impair the Grand Lodge, which is the only direct governing authority over the Craft Lodges, any more than if either of the Supreme Councils of the United States should attempt to exercise control over Blue Masonry in any of the States. If such should be the case, the Grand Lodge should be supported by its sister Grand

Lodges, rather than to recognize another Body of masonry springing from and deriving all the life it possesses from an organization which is pronounced irregular. The Brother says 'feeble resistance was made, if any,' to this action. Was there any resistance made? The proceedings show there was, which, so far as exercised, is commendable, and that it was no stronger, might be attributed to the peculiar disorganization of the country.

"Thirteen lodges met and formed the new Grand Lodge, which was a minority of the lodges then existing. Bro. Dodge says that 'of the regularity of at least six of those lodges there can be no question.' How about the other seven, and if they were *irregular* how were they healed? We suppose by their own act, they being a majority of the thirteen, which was effected *after* the organization. The fiat was, Let there be a Grand Lodge, and there was one."

In relation to raising money for Masonic Temples, &c., he says:

"We never liked this method of taxing subordinates for the erection of Masonic Temples, or execution of any masonic enterprise for charity purposes on a large scale, as has been done in several jurisdictions. It always breeds more or less trouble, and creates dissatisfaction among the craft. Such enterprises should be carried out, if at all, on the contribution plan, which has been adopted with us in our Masonic Charity Foundation Fund."

Referring to the claim of Minnesota to exercise jurisdiction over lodges chartered by her in Dakota, he well says:

"We have always noticed that Grand Lodges are never as ready to relinquish their control over subordinates, chartered in unoccupied territory, after a Grand Lodge has been established therein, as they are to prescribe the doctrine for others to follow. Some how, like doctors, they dislike to take their own medicine. But it seems to us there is a principle in this matter of jurisdiction that is vital to the harmonious perpetuity of the institution. If this principle of exclusive jurisdiction within the territory of a Grand Lodge cannot be maintained, then there is nothing but confusion among the craft; and every State is interested, for their own sake as well as their neighbors', in supporting this theory, so universally recognized in this country. We hope our fratres on the border will soon harmonize this the only difficulty existing between them."

But it will not do to make all the extracts which we have marked, and we must adopt his style and condense.

He does not believe that uniformity of ritual is attainable, and while desirable, it is of secondary importance, and while all the essentials are preserved and taught, it makes but little difference what particular phraseology is used. He believes that the non-payment of dues should deprive one only of the rights accruing from lodge membership, and should not "destroy the identity of a mason with the Craft universal." In this connection he approves of the regulations of our Grand Lodge upon this subject, adding "any mason will be a good Brother and perform his duties if he cares for the institution, and if he does not, all the laws in creation will not change him."

Referring to a decision that no document of any sort is any evidence at all to prove that a man is a mason, he says:

"With all due respect for the opinions of the Grand Master, we dissent from such ruling. We believe that such a document, when emanating from a lodge, with the signatures of four of its officers and the seal of the lodge affixed, when the holder thereof is *identified*, is good evidence. It is on this principle that the trade of the world is conducted, and by which millions of money are constantly changing hands, and it ought to have some weight

among masons. It is recognized in the old country, and with it when properly identified, you can visit any lodge, and without, you cannot, if you are able to rehearse the lectures from *Alpha to Omega*. Besides, it is an old English regulation that was in existence before the introduction of masonry into this country, or its change from an operative institution to a speculative one. In the regulations of 1663 is the following:

“That no person hereafter who shall be accepted a Freemason shall be admitted into any Lodge or Assembly until he has brought a certificate of the time and place of his acceptance from the Lodge that accepted him unto the Master of that limit or division where such Lodge is kept.”

“We know there has been considerable opposition to this, and that it is pronounced by some to be an innovation, but what has been required for two hundred and twenty-five years by the Grand Lodge of England seems to us to be good evidence of its regularity. It should not, however, dispense with a strict examination. The usual tests known to masons should be applied, and the certificate received as documentary evidence of the brother's standing, though we have lost some of our faith in what is termed a strict examination; for we never knew a masonic tramp who was not well posted and ready to be tried at any time, and they generally stand a pretty good test. This has been our experience at least, and we have no doubt there are many others who could add the same testimony.”

Although our Grand Lodge has repealed the regulation requiring documentary evidence, we agree with Bro. WHEELER that it is important, and often should be required, and for that reason we have quoted his remarks, commending them earnestly to the attention of examining committees in our lodges.

He quotes our remarks on the Grand Lodge of Cuba, and concurs in the conclusions, adding that there is a question of great importance to the Craft involved in the issue.

Referring to our remarks last year concerning the reception of a petition for a charter from two members of a New York lodge, he says that “the report does not pretend to exercise power over the lodge, but only extends to the Brethren who had submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut by becoming petitioners to it for a charter.” We have not the report before us, but it must hold one of two positions: either that a man may be a member at the same time of a lodge in Connecticut and one in New York, or else the action of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut undertook to sever their membership from the New York lodge *without its consent*, which, if not “exercising power over the lodge,” is an attempt to deprive it of its rights without its consent. Referring to our report of last year, we find that the decision was, that the action of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut did sever the membership of the parties in question; and we are of the same opinion that we expressed last year, in spite of his argument in his review of New York.

There are many other matters in his report which we should be pleased to notice, especially his review of the proceedings in Cuba, but we have no space: perhaps we leave his report the less reluctantly, for the reason that we find (we believe) only the one matter above noticed in which we disagree with him!

DAKOTA, 1878.

Six of the seven lodges represented: all made returns and paid dues: one dispensation continued: the decision of the question between the two Grand Lodges in Cuba postponed: gratifying additions to the library reported: relations with the Grand Orient of France forbidden: no Report on Correspondence.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE H. HAND) is chiefly devoted to a consideration of the question at issue with the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

He gives an interesting account of the constitution of Deadwood Lodge, on the very out-post of civilization and nearly four hundred miles distant from the nearest lodge. Past Grand Masters SOL STARR, of Montana, and E. P. SNOW, of Wyoming, assisted in the ceremonies.

The Grand Master gives a history of the formation of his Grand Lodge, and of the correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Minnesota in regard to the two lodges chartered by the latter in Dakota, which have not given in their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Dakota. He argues the matter very ably, as does the committee to which his address was referred.

We are exceedingly surprised at his statement, for the facts which he gives seem to establish grave discourtesy on the part of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. The Grand Lodge, however, while asserting its claims to exclusive jurisdiction in the territory, fraternally appeals to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota to do justice to its younger sister. We shall look with much interest for the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, for its action in this matter.

In respect to the main question, Dakota is so clearly right, that we marvel that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota allowed its two lodges in Dakota to hesitate a moment in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Dakota as their governing Body.

Massachusetts Grand Lodge in 1782 announced the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, and declared that itself had jurisdiction over all lodges in that State, and that no other Grand Lodge could exercise any jurisdiction therein: for nearly a century this doctrine was maintained in its integrity, and but two exceptions to the rule happened, and those by treaty; the Grand Lodge of Canada agreed that a few lodges might retain their old allegiance, and the discord, dissensions and disturbances growing out of that action, show the folly of such a treaty; the other case was that of West Virginia, and it was only by the exercise of that unrivalled masonic courtesy and forbearance for which Virginia masons are so justly renowned, that evil results did not follow in that case: but in the Quebec controversy, some one, who was compelled to recognize Quebec against his wishes, promulgated the doctrine, pernicious and utterly destructive of Grand Lodge sovereignty, that upon the formation of a Grand Lodge in a new Territory, the lodges existing there

might, if they chose, retain their old allegiance and not be subordinate to the new Grand Lodge.

We saw some indication that the Grand Lodge of Kansas was disposed to adopt this doctrine with reference to her lodges in the Indian Territory: but the ringing resolutions, adopted by her upon the question at issue between Quebec and Scotland, leave no doubt of her entire soundness upon the main question.

And now Minnesota seems, practically, to adopt the same position, although we have not seen in her Proceedings any avowal of it: and, as we said last year, we shall not credit that she really takes this position until we read it in her Proceedings.

Before 1820, Maine was a part of Massachusetts: the question of separation and an independent government was submitted to the people of Maine, and a majority voted in favor of the change, but many voted against it: it would be no greater folly to insist that those, who did vote against it, might retain their allegiance to Massachusetts, and not be subject to the laws of Maine, than to hold that a lodge, under similar circumstances, might retain its old allegiance.

We may seem to speak with undue warmth on this question: but we have long held to the law of Grand Lodge sovereignty *as the basis of harmony between the different jurisdictions*, and any doctrine, which subverts this law, seems to us to be most dangerous to the well-being of the Institution.

DELAWARE, 1878.

Nineteen of the twenty-two lodges made returns and were represented: business chiefly of a routine character.

The Grand Master (THOS. N. WILLIAMS) announces in fitting terms the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE W. CHAYTOR, and the Grand Lodge paid an eloquent tribute to his memory. His death is a severe loss to the masons of Delaware, and they have the sympathies of the Craft wherever dispersed.

He speaks highly of the result of the labors of the Grand Lecturer appointed the year before, and the report of that officer confirms his statements. There had been a great lack of uniformity in the work, which the Grand Lecturer had largely corrected: and there had been, in consequence of the instructions of this officer, a gratifying improvement in the work, producing a salutary effect upon the Craft generally. But there was trouble on account of the manner in which the expenses were paid, and the committee reported and the Grand Lodge voted, "That the office of Grand Lecturer, being extra-constitutional, superfluous and unnecessary, is hereby abolished." The use of so many *big* adjectives, when one was amply sufficient, makes us suspect that, after all, the committee were not sure of their ground. In fact, the testimony of the Grand Master, and the evidence in the report itself, are

quite conclusive that the committee are in error as to the last two adjectives, and the first one, in spite of its length and high tone, amounts to nothing, as there are many things necessary to be done in masonry which are not provided for in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

The Committee on Correspondence presented a report upon the recent action of the Grand Orient of France, with an admirable resolution, which was adopted. It declares that the first qualification of a mason and the foundation stone of masonry is a belief in the Fatherhood of God.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1878.

In addition to a "Stated" Communication in January, the "Semi-annual" in May, and the "Annual" and the "Installation" Communications in December, this Grand Lodge held two Special Communications for the exemplification of the work.

The library, which is miscellaneous as well as masonic, had increased to 2,843 volumes during the preceding year: and it has been removed into a convenient and pleasant room on the ground floor of the Temple. Your chairman has had an opportunity of examining it; it will be the fault of the Craft themselves if it is not productive of much good.

The Committee on Correspondence made a special report, with a series of resolutions, in relation to the Grand Orient of France, which are not given in the Proceedings, and the following was adopted as a substitute:

"Resolved, That the action of the Grand Orient of France in ignoring the foundation principle of masonry—that of a firm belief in God and in the immortality of the soul—meets with the unqualified disapproval of this Grand Lodge."

The following, from the address of the Grand Master (E. G. DAVIS), shows that the condition of the Craft is prosperous:

"In compliance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge Constitution, attended by the officers of the Grand Lodge, I have just completed the annual grand visitations to the constituent lodges. The examination into the work and affairs of the lodges has been complete and thorough, and I am glad to be able to report that the result has been in all respects highly gratifying. The work has been done in conformity to the requirements of the Grand Lodge; the books have been neatly and correctly kept. Indeed, some of them are marvels of elegance and accuracy. With very few exceptions, the lodges have greatly reduced the average indebtedness of their members for lodge dues, and have larger cash balances on hand than at our last visitation, and this notwithstanding the pressure of hard times and the small amount of work done in the jurisdiction. An unusually large amount has been disbursed in charity, and the present prosperous and flourishing condition of the lodges fully demonstrates that their management has been entrusted to wise, judicious and intelligent officers, who have honestly and faithfully performed their duties.

"The well-established and popular custom of having an address before each lodge on the occasion of grand visitations has been adhered to this fall.

"The attendance on these occasions at all the lodges has been unusually large, and the learned, instructive and eloquent addresses delivered have been listened to with great attention, and will doubtless produce beneficial results."

In answer to an appeal in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers, \$1,552.20 had been raised and forwarded.

We shall look with much interest for the result of the following action :

"The Grand Historian presented a paper, wherein he made a proposal to assume the responsibility and cost of the publication of the History of Masonry in the District of Columbia, and also asking permission, upon the same terms, to reprint, from the commencement of this Grand Lodge to 1853, all the Proceedings in uniform style with present editions, which proposition was referred to a committee, consisting of Bros. Chas. F. Stansbury, I. L. Johnson and N. D. Larnier, to report at the January Communication."

Bro. SINGLETON is so admirably qualified to write the history of the jurisdiction, that his work will be one of much interest: and as the Proceedings which were published before the date named are very rare, and those for the years from 1829 to 1844 were not published at all, the proposed reprint will be very valuable: we trust it will be full and not a mere abstract.

The financial condition of each lodge is given in the Proceedings, and the exhibit justifies the statement of the Grand Master above quoted. Attention to this matter is a very wise proceeding, as nothing tends so much to paralyze a masonic body, as a *balance on the wrong side of the ledger*.

The Report on Correspondence (115 pp.) was presented by W. R. SINGLETON.

He devotes it largely to copying the decisions of other Grand Lodges, but he has discussed quite a number of them, thus adding to the value and interest of his report.

He holds that a decision that physical disability may be supplied by artificial means is "in contravention of the landmarks": and that when a Brother is directed to prefer charges, he is not so much interested as to be precluded from voting on the question of conviction. This last may be technically correct, but we do not think it is safe: a *nominal* complainant often becomes a *real* one before the trial is concluded, and we think the safer rule is to exclude him from acting as a juror in all cases, without stopping to inquire whether his position is a nominal or real one

Upon the subject of masonic prayers, he well says:

"Masonry allows each and every Brother to exercise his own 'faith' upon the subject of religion.

"That Brother who does not admit the necessity of praying in the name of Jesus Christ must not be *compelled*, when he leads in the Lord's prayer, to repeat that formula, 'All of which we ask for Christ's sake,' because it would hurt his conscience; and *per contra*, if a clergyman or chaplain who sincerely believes that no prayer can be answered unless in that all '*prevailing name*,' as he thinks, be compelled to omit that, are you not forcing his conscience, in its omission, as much as the other by its use? Now, our view is that each Brother, when called upon to *pray*, should address his petition in the form which, to his understanding, is the one which will be most acceptable.

"Visit, if you please, a lodge in any cosmopolite city of the world, and when the prayer is made you will observe the *charity* of the Brotherhood, for each one then and there places himself in the attitude and uses the language by and on which he alone can address the G. A. O. T. U.

"That is masonry, and any other compulsory measure, either one way or the other, detracts from that '*toleration*' which masonry *alone* has taught the

whole world. Let us not, then, under the plea of toleration, bind one man's conscience by loosing another's, for, by giving one a liberty ye enslave the other."

In addition to this, we would suggest that the true idea of the *audible* prayer of the Chaplain is not that all present are praying *through him* as their proxy, but that *all join* in prayer, he leading and each one praying for himself according to his views of his own wants. Each thus prays according to the form in which he believes: and, as Bro. S. states, it is of no consequence to him what attitude any other Brother takes, or what language he uses. The result of the opposite doctrine is to preclude any Christian (and probably others) from leading in prayer in any lodge.

He concurs with the Grand Master of New York, that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut had no power to sever the membership of members of a New York lodge by making them charter members of another lodge.

Bro. S. has, in this report, discussed, somewhat at length, the views heretofore advanced by him in relation to the powers, &c., of Grand Lodges and Grand Masters. The question is a very serious one, and as, in this country, any theory of masonic government, which assimilates it to our republican form of civil government, is a *taking* one, he is likely to have followers. We shall not be blamed for devoting some space to the support of the pure masonic government, as it seems to us, established by the fathers.

In the outset, we desire to call attention to a singular error he has made in confounding the "General Regulations" with the "Ancient Charges." In speaking of a decision of Grand Master BURNHAM in relation to the power of Past Masters to preside in a lodge, he says:

"This is in opposition to the second section of 'General Regulations' of Anderson, wherein it is said: * * * 'For in that case the *absent* Master's authority reverts to the last Master then present; though he cannot act until the Senior Warden has once congregated the *Lodge*, or in his absence, the *Junior* Warden.'

"Let us see what Bro. Drummond, the prince of masonic jurists, has to say. Last year, vol. IX, Part II, page 327, of Maine report, he says:—'We do not know what Bro. Singleton's idea of a landmark is, but we hold that, if there are any landmarks, the "Ancient Charges" must be so esteemed.'

"To this we readily yield our obedience and consent.

"Now, the Grand Master's decision is *not* in accord with the 'Old Charges,' and we shall look with some interest for the report of Bro. Drummond next year upon this 'opinion.'"

We at first supposed that this was an *accidental* error in *this place*, but we find that he has made the same error in several places, and that his argument about the powers of Grand Lodges is founded largely upon the idea that the "Old Regulations" are landmarks. We do not, for a moment, depart from the position that the "Ancient Charges" are landmarks, but we do deny that the "Old Regulations" are landmarks, because the former are unchangeable, while the thirty-ninth "Old Regulation" declares:

"Every Annual Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new regulations, or to alter these, for the real benefit of this ancient fraternity, provided always, that the old landmarks be carefully preserved," &c.

Here the power to change is expressly given, while the reference to the "old landmarks" certainly does not mean these Regulations.

So as to the Past Master decision, it is sufficient to say that it is justified by the *Constitution of our Grand Lodge*, which has altered the Old Regulation to this extent; but for a further discussion of this point, we refer to the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Another minor point: quoting from the Ancient Charges, he adds: "Here, to the Grand Lodge *only* on appeal can a case be carried to rectify errors, which is correct, to give the innocent a chance to be cleared—not convicted, as is sometimes done." If he means that the accused only can appeal, we submit that he reads the "Charges" incorrectly; or rather, he omits one of the provisions: while it is true that the first division of the sixth article gives the "Brother found guilty" the right to appeal, it is equally true that the last ("Finally") division expressly gives the right of appeal to the complainant.

He also maintains that, on appeal, the Grand Lodge can only reverse the proceedings of the lodge, if erroneous, and send the case back for a new trial. But he finds no warrant for this limitation upon the power of the Grand Lodge: the word "appeal" is used, and it carries all the meaning that the term imports, and the word, at the time these charges were published, had a well-defined meaning: it was a term then in daily use in the proceedings in court, and well understood: in those proceedings, an appeal carried the case into the higher court, which proceeded to try the case *de novo*, and to award such judgment as it deemed just: that, when this word had so well-settled and generally understood a meaning, it should be used in *masonic* court proceedings in a different sense, is absolutely incredible, as well as in violation of all laws of construction.

It may be that the practice in some jurisdictions has been the other way, but if it is carefully examined, we have no doubt that it will be found that the diversity has arisen from giving to the word 'appeal' the meaning applied to it in the courts in such jurisdictions, and the course of proceedings therein, rather than the meaning it had originally when it was put into this "Ancient Charge."

But the fundamental principle, upon which he bases his conclusions is, in our judgment, erroneous and contrary to the unchangeable laws of masonry. He holds that the Grand Lodge is a Body having only delegated powers, and, therefore, only the powers delegated to it in its Constitution.

If we should admit this proposition, his argument would still fall to the ground, for, among the powers thus delegated (according to his idea) to the Grand Lodge, is the power to *alter and amend that Constitution AT ITS PLEASURE*. But the possession of this power by the Grand Lodge is an unanswerable argument to prove that it was intended to vest in it all the attributes of sovereignty, so far as that term can be predicated of masonry. The Grand Lodge cannot change a landmark; but, *practically*, it is the final and conclu-

sive judge as to what are landmarks; for if a Grand Lodge adopts a law which any Brother deems a violation of a landmark, he must, in practice, surrender his judgment to that of his Grand Lodge and obey the law—or cease to be a mason.

BRO. SINGLETON claims that his position is correct, because there must have been a mason before there was a lodge, and lodges before there was a Grand Lodge. Casuists have disputed very learnedly over the question, whether there was an egg before there was a chicken, or a chicken before there was an egg, but we could never perceive that practically, in this age of the world, it makes any difference which party was right. The *actual* relations of the two to each other are decisive. If there were masons before there was a lodge, they were a single and only exception to the invariable law, that no person can be a mason unless made in a regularly chartered lodge. The laws, which that very first lodge adopted, if in existence before it was formed, would have made the original members of it clandestine masons. No argument, therefore, can be drawn from BRO. SINGLETON'S position, even if we admit its correctness in point of fact. *But they were not masons*: a certain number of men formed an association, established certain rules and ceremonies for admitting associates, and for their own government, and the associates afterwards admitted were masons: if any Brother will ask himself the question, "What makes me a mason?" he will have no further doubt on this point.

It is true that there were lodges before there was a Grand Lodge: but it is equally true that lodges, *as such*, had nothing to do with the government of the fraternity. The laws of the fraternity were enacted in a General Assembly of all the masons of the realm. Lodges, *as such*, were not represented. But, for greater convenience, a Grand Lodge took the place of the General Assembly, and was made up, not of the whole craft, but of the representatives of the craft: so that a Grand Lodge is the organ through which *the whole body of the craft* speaks, and its edicts and laws are the edicts and laws of the whole body of the craft, and its power is the power of the whole body of the craft. The Master and Wardens of the lodge are the representatives of the craft, who may instruct their representatives how they shall vote in Grand Lodge. BRO. SINGLETON is so enthusiastic a supporter of "Anderson's Constitutions," that we are surprised that the following extract from the second edition of that work (page 175) has apparently escaped his notice:

"On 24 June, 1723, at the FEAST, the Grand Lodge, before dinner, made this RESOLUTION, that it is not in the power of any man or Body of men to make any alteration or innovation in the Body of Masonry, without the consent first obtained of the Grand Lodge. And on 25 November, 1723, the Grand Lodge in ample form resolved, that any Grand Lodge duly met has a power to amend or explain any of the printed Regulations in the Book of Constitutions, while they break not in upon the Antient Rules of the Fraternity. But that no alterations shall be made in this printed Book of Constitutions, without leave of the Grand Lodge.

"Accordingly, all the alterations or NEW REGULATIONS above written are only for amending or explaining the OLD REGULATIONS for the good of Masonry, without breaking in upon the Antient Rules of the Fraternity, still

preserving the Old Land-marks: and were made at several times as occasion offered by the Grand Lodge; *who have an inherent power of amending what may be thought inconvenient, and ample authority of making NEW REGULATIONS for the good of Masonry, without the consent of all the Brethren at the Grand Annual Feast: which has not been disputed since said 24 June, 1721, for the members of the Grand Lodge are truly the Representatives of ALL THE FRATERNITY, according to OLD REGULATION X.*"

But Bro. SINGLETON claims that all lodges have the same inherent rights, as the four lodges, which re-organized masonry in 1717, reserved for themselves: and he asks if it is reasonable to suppose that these lodges "surrendered their inherent rights so far that they were but slaves, or, at best, entirely subservient to the Grand Lodge." The question is not what "it is reasonable to suppose they did," but what they *actually* did, and whether they reserved the same rights, &c., for all lodges that they reserved to themselves. In discussing this we follow PRESTON, the authority Bro. S. quotes.

PRESTON says that in 1717 the masons about London, finding themselves deprived of their Grand Master, and their annual meetings discontinued, resolved to "cement under a new Grand Master," and revive their meetings. Accordingly, the four lodges and some other old Brethren met in February, 1717, and constituted themselves a Grand Lodge, *pro tempore*, in due form. Observe that this was really in the nature of a General Assembly of the craft. They determined to revive the communications of the fraternity, and to hold the next annual assembly and feast on June 24, 1717, for the purpose of electing a Grand Master: it was held accordingly, a Grand Master elected and installed, and the following most important regulation adopted:

"That the privilege of assembling as masons, which had hitherto been unlimited, should be vested in certain lodges or assemblies of masons convened in certain places: and that every other lodge to be hereafter convened, *except the four lodges at this time existing*, should be LEGALLY AUTHORIZED to act by a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in communication, and that without such warrant, no lodge should be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional."

PRESTON adds:

"*In compliment to the Brethren of the four old lodges, by whom the Grand Lodge was first formed, it was resolved 'That every privilege which they collectively enjoyed by virtue of their immemorial rights, they should still continue to enjoy; and that no law, rule or regulation to be hereafter made or passed in the Grand Lodge, should ever deprive them of such privilege, or encroach on any landmark which was at that time established as the standard of masonic government.'*"

* * * * *

"The four old lodges, in consequence of the above compact in which they considered themselves as a distinct party, continued to act by their original authority: and so far from surrendering any of their rights, had them frequently ratified and *confirmed by the whole fraternity in Grand Lodge assembled*, who always acknowledged their independence and immemorial power to practice the rites of masonry. No regulations of the society, which might hereafter take place, could therefore operate with respect to these lodges, if such regulations were contrary to, or subversive of the original constitutions, by which only they were governed: and while their proceedings were con-

formable to those constitutions, no power known in masonry could ever deprive them of any right or privilege which they ever enjoyed."

After June 24, 1717, no lodge, *except the four* then existing, could exist, unless it was created by the Grand Lodge: all lodges, *except the same four*, were subject to any laws not contravening the landmarks which the Grand Lodge might enact. The distinction between the four old lodges and new lodges is just as broad as the difference between Bro. SINGLETON'S views and our own. The four lodges were *excepted* from the general law, and his doctrine applies to them: but the exception proves the rule, and the fact that they were thus expressly excepted from the general law, shows conclusively that the other lodges were not.

Among these privileges was one very important one: when new lodges were created, their Masters and Wardens were commanded to attend the Grand Lodge; but *all the members* of the four old lodges had the right to attend, and they formally voted to admit the *Masters and Wardens* of the other lodges to share with them all the privileges of the Grand Lodge (excepting precedence of rank), so long as such lodges acted in conformity to the ancient constitutions of the Order. Of this PRESTON says:

"Matters being thus amicably adjusted, the Brethren of the four old lodges considered their attendance on the future communications of the Society as unnecessary: and, therefore, *like the other lodges*, trusted implicitly to their Masters and Wardens, resting satisfied that no measure of importance would be adopted without their approbation."

Thus the change from the General Assembly to the Grand Lodge was not by express enactment, but was merely a change *in form*, and took place gradually, and was not fully recognized till June 24, 1721, when the "Old Regulations" were formally confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

When PRESTON wrote, three of these four lodges had become extinct; but one, the Lodge of Antiquity, was then in a very flourishing condition. PRESTON was a member and Master of this lodge. MACKAY tells us that in 1779, PRESTON, with several other members of his lodge, was expelled (it seems that then the Grand Lodge exercised original jurisdiction in a case of discipline) for insisting upon the exemption of his lodge from the operation of a law of the Grand Lodge, admitted to be binding on the other lodges: and that in 1790 the Grand Lodge admitted its error, and re-instated PRESTON.

Editions of ANDERSON'S Constitutions, approved by the Grand Lodge, were published under its authority in 1723, 1738, 1756, 1767 and 1784. In the last named edition, Article VII of the "Regulations," under the title "Of Constitutions," commences as follows:

"As every regular private lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which Assembly ALL THE POWER OF THE SOCIETY RESIDES," &c.

Bro. SINGLETON must go to some other author than ANDERSON, and to some other authority than the Grand Lodge of England, to find a warrant for the views which he advances.

Bro. SINGLETON claims that the Grand Lodges in this country have very

generally departed from the old original plan "through the original Ahiman Rezon of LAWRENCE DERMOTT in England and Ireland, and the copies which were made from it in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina."

The suggestion that DERMOTT changed the form of masonic government is new to us. We have supposed that the difference between the "Ancients" and the "Moderns" was in the ritual. A somewhat extended examination fails to show the correctness of Bro. SINGLETON's statement.

We have not access to the first edition of DERMOTT's work: but we have his second (1764) edition; and that contains "The Ancient Charges," "The Old Regulations," and "The Antient Manner of Constituting a Lodge," almost *verbatim* from the second edition of ANDERSON, except that the Old Regulations relating to the Annual Feast are omitted, as they had then become obsolete. We fail to find the slightest evidence of any difference between ANDERSON and DERMOTT in relation to masonic government, the rights of lodges or individual masons.

The first masonic book published in America was an edition of ANDERSON's Constitutions, printed by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN in Pennsylvania. The first "Book of Constitutions" in Massachusetts (1792) copies ANDERSON's Constitutions, and quotes largely from PRESTON's Illustrations. The Grand Lodge of Virginia, in enumerating its powers, follows the second edition of ANDERSON.

But we will not pursue this further: we cannot believe that the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina and Virginia have been maintaining a false system of masonic government for nearly a century, until we have it proved from the record.

Bro. S. says "God is the only Sovereign in the Universe": we do not use the word "Sovereign" in that sense, when we say a Grand Lodge is Sovereign; and no argument can be based on the proposition. He says, "If a Grand Lodge were a sovereignty, then the next Grand Lodge cannot alter or amend its acts, which is constantly done." It seems to us that there are two errors in this sentence: the first, that the same power that makes cannot unmake; the second, that the Grand Lodge does not continue; a Grand Lodge holds communications annually, but it is the *same* Grand Lodge.

He discusses, at some length, the powers of Grand Masters; but we have already devoted so much space to his report that we cannot enter upon the lengthy discussion of another subject.

In a former report he stated that the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" was, in his belief, a very recent one: in our reply, we stated that it had been the doctrine in Maine since the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1820, and before that in Massachusetts for many years. He asks us if we call 1820 "ancient times": no, nor "very recent" times either: and we think a usage that has prevailed since 1820 and before, requires proof to overthrow it, rather than proof to sustain it.

He challenges any one to show from ANDERSON'S Constitutions that an original trial of a private mason can take place in Grand Lodge, or an original penalty be inflicted. But the powers of a Grand Lodge are not enumerated in that document: it is assumed that all the power of the Craft resides in the Grand Lodge, and an enumeration of its powers was superfluous. Bro. S. holds that members of the Grand Lodge may be tried by it: in return, we challenge him to show any warrant for this in ANDERSON'S original Constitutions. But the thirteenth General Regulation provides that "here (at the Quarterly Communications) all differences that cannot be made up and accommodated privately, nor by a particular lodge, are to be seriously considered and decided," saying, however, an appeal to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Now, the uniform practice under a constitution is very frequently considered to determine the proper construction of the instrument: and we think Bro. S. will find that, from 1717 to 1813, the Grand Lodge of England did *very frequently* exercise original jurisdiction in the case of private masons and inflict an original penalty. The case of PRESTON, (who was not then Master) and his associates, is one instance in point.

FLORIDA, 1878.

Fifty-three lodges represented: the work exemplified: four charters granted and one dispensation continued: one charter surrendered and one arrested: the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory recognized: the Ontario organization denounced as spurious: a resolution not to decide between the conflicting claims of the Grand Lodges of Colon and Cuba adopted.

The address of the Grand Master (ENOS WASGATE) is a very able document, taking up twenty pages of the Proceedings. His discussion of masonry and the duties of masons is exceedingly interesting. He had made a large number of decisions, but they are generally founded upon local regulations.

The Grand Orator, CHARLES A. FULWOOD, delivered a very interesting oration upon "The relations of Masonry to revealed Religion."

He summed up his conclusions in the following propositions:

"(1). MASONRY is not RELIGION, nor has it ever claimed to be.

"(2). MASONRY is not intended, designed or adapted to be a *substitute* for RELIGION.

"(3). MASONRY and REVEALED RELIGION, while differing in their methods of teaching, are not in *conflict* with respect to any cardinal *doctrine* or *principle* held by both in common.

"(4). With respect to the existence and attributes of JEHOVAH, the nature and accountability of man, his immortality, the obligations which grow out of his various relations and stations in life, the many virtues and innumerable nameless amenities which adorn, ennoble and beautify society; and sweeten human existence, *there is a perfect coincidence in their teachings.*

"(5). Masonry does not teach, nor does she require of those who would approach her altars in search of light, the acceptance as matters of faith of all that is taught in any system of Revealed Religion. The applicant must believe in God, the *Holy Writings*, and human accountability.

"(6). *Masonry*, with respect to abstruse questions in *Theology* and *Revealed Religion*, neither affirms nor denies, but leaves them to the realm of thought and discussion, to which they appropriately belong, and *insists* in relation thereto, that all are equally entitled to their own independent opinions and beliefs.

"(7). From the foregoing, we conclude that there can be no legitimate antagonism between *Masonry* and *Revealed Religion*, since each, from its own essential qualities and mission among men, must encourage, foster and strengthen the other."

The Grand Lodge, by resolution, formally endorsed these conclusions as a general exposition of their opinion on the subject.

Bro. DAWKINS presented his regrets for deeming it advisable not to prepare the usual Report on Correspondence.

GEORGIA, 1878.

Two hundred and forty-six lodges represented: five charters granted: a revised Constitution adopted.

The Grand Master (J. M. MOBLEY) takes strong ground against the recent action of the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge adopted resolutions disowning the Grand Orient as a Masonic Body.

A few years ago this Grand Lodge had a surplus in its treasury, and, in an unfortunate hour, it determined to build a Masonic Temple: the result is that it is now in debt, and obliged to take some measures to relieve itself. It has voted to hold no sessions in 1879 or 1881, and use all the income to reduce the debt. In those years the Grand Master and others are to meet as a committee, to examine the returns and audit the accounts, with power, however, to arrest charters for non-payment of dues.

The new Constitution contains the following provision, which we commend to the notice of Bro. SINGLETON:

"This Grand Lodge is hereby declared to be the highest legitimate source of masonic authority of and over the three symbolic degrees of Freemasonry within the State of Georgia: and of right exercises jurisdiction and government over all Symbolic Lodges within this State."

The Report on Correspondence (138 pp.) was presented by Bro. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, we suppose: we are obliged to suppose, for it is not signed, and no mention of it is made in the proceedings: but the failure to sign the report is more of a loss to the author than to the report, as it is worthy of the reputation of any one.

Referring to the action of the Grand Lodge of Montana in using the last dollar in its treasury to refund to a California lodge money paid by it for the relief of a poor Montana lodge, he says:

"Your committee think this a bad precedent, and unmasonic in principle. The relief afforded by Eureka Lodge was, or ought to have been voluntary. The re-imbusement of the same by Silver Star Lodge should have been the same. No *claim* for re-imbusement by Silver Star Lodge, under masonic principles, could possibly accrue to Eureka Lodge. To admit such doctrine would place any lodge at the mercy of another, and effect utter ruin to its

finances, and that of its friends, as in the case reported. It is an indirect method, in the opinion of your committee, to engraft on masonry the principle of the mutual insurance societies of the day, which should not be encouraged. No lodge has any such special, private family privilege to trespass on the treasury of another. In this we do not mean to condemn the acknowledgment on the part of one lodge, and re-imbusement of moneys expended in charity on one of its members by another lodge. This is right; and where a proper appreciation of masonic principles prevails, such re-imbusement will be promptly made to the extent of ability. But to recognize in one lodge the right to expend what it pleases in charity (?) and to demand a return of the amount expended from another lodge, because the recipient of the charity (?) was a member of the latter, would be practically to put the existence of each individual lodge in the hands of another. Each lodge is its own proper judge of its own finances, and how the same shall be appropriated."

He devotes five pages to Maine: he is sorry to hear of Bro. PREBLE'S illness: says that it is the custom in that State for one lodge to do the work for another, the fees and membership belonging to the latter: thinks well of the regulation providing for acceptance to membership before procuring a dimit: and notices favorably other matters.

He also says:

"Not the less interesting of these proceedings are reports of the Deputy Grand Masters of eighteen Masonic Districts. They fairly open to view the inner condition of the Craft in Maine, and exhibit a picture of work and harmony to their great credit. The laudable usage—nay, landmark—of refreshments is observed by them, and hence a larger attendance and more lively interest in masonry is kept up; while the great principle of charity is with them a living principle."

* * * * *

"Whatever differences in religious creeds or politics may divide us—they may be great—we cannot but admire the genuine masonry of our whole-hearted Brethren of Maine, and we are drawn near to them by the strong cords of masonic charity. Well done, good Brothers! Continue thus in well-doing. Your light is seen of others, and appeals to all to go and do likewise."

Of Cuba, he says:

"Your committee, in the absence of evidence of any change in the relation and status of the two rival Bodies in Cuba, repeat the recommendation of your Committee on Jurisprudence at our last Communication, and advise further delay in the recognition of either by this Grand Lodge. In the recent and present condition of that much agitated Island, it is not to be wondered at that some rivalry should spring up between lodges owning different obedience as to the acknowledged independent sovereignty of jurisdiction of either; but we have faith that brotherly love will ere long prevail to reconcile all differences between them, when none will be readier than Georgia to accord to the United Grand Lodge of Cuba a hearty greeting and welcome to her fraternal correspondence."

IDAHO, 1878.

The eleven lodges all represented: it was decided that a vote of two-thirds of the lodge is required to recommend the restoration of an expelled or suspended mason: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized: Orphans' Fund over \$5,000, \$150 of the income of which was donated to the respective Boards

of Relief of Memphis and New Orleans, for the benefit of the orphans of masons who have died from yellow fever.

The address of the Grand Master (EDWARD A. STEVENSON) is of much merit.

Of masonic charity, he says :

"Perhaps there is no word in our language of higher import, or so frequently improperly applied, as the word charity. The distressed brother, the bereaved widow, the desolate orphan, are the brightest jewels in the masonic crown. They are our dependent wards, our precious heritage. Under our solemn obligations, we dare not overlook or despise the blessed privilege of doing them good. The new fanatical idea, that each lodge is to take care of and provide for only the masonic charities within its own jurisdiction, and that other lodges and other masons are under no responsibility in their behalf, is a monstrous doctrine, and the sooner this erroneous notion is removed the better for the fraternity. Our obligations are not circumscribed by any such narrow expressions as members of the lodge to which we belong, but the broad, universal and thrilling term—all Brethren. No narrow limits of a lodge confines our duties or our rights as members of this Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity."

He quotes the following from an address of DEWITT CLINTON, delivered more than fifty years ago :

"In every nation in Europe, masonry has passed the ordeal of persecution. The Inquisition has stained it with blood; despotism has pursued it to destruction; and everywhere except in this land of liberty, it has felt the arm of unjust and tyrannical power; and even here, where liberty flaunts her glorious banner and freedom of thought is the pride of our institutions, masonry has been denounced and falsified; but, my Brethren, with a steady growing popularity it has overshadowed all opposition; has silenced the vicious lisplings of its bitterest enemies and given perfect confidence and faith to a skeptical world. Yet it vaunteth not itself and is not puffed up; but standing by the lonely tombs of departed enemies, it drops the silent tear of charity and sympathy, and leaves the reckoning of their souls alone to God who gave them."

And adds :

"Our institution has stood the test of ages, whether the opinion of the world has been good or bad; empires and kingdoms have risen and crumbled into decay, hundreds of secret societies have been formed, they have flourished for a time, and then vanished like the morning dew. Yet, notwithstanding the many persecutions with which our Order has been obliged to contend, it still lives, with principles as pure and spotless as when founded by our fathers, and will continue until time shall be no more."

A lodge received the petition of a formerly rejected candidate living in another jurisdiction and initiated him, though he had, as the Grand Master said, "a horrible reputation": the Grand Lodge declared that the lodge had ceased to be useful or a benefit to the craft, and took away its charter.

It was correctly decided that a decision of the Grand Master, although approved by the Grand Lodge, does not amend, repeal or change any part of the Constitution or By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

We are pained to learn that OLIVER H. PURDY, Past Grand Secretary, and formerly Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, was killed by the Indians in June last.

Bro. A. HURD commenced a Report on Correspondence, giving brief but well-selected extracts from the Proceedings: but after getting through Mon-

tana he stopped, assigning three reasons—the cost of printing, interruptions by attacks of hostile Indians, and the sickness of the Chairman: we trust that next time he will have none of these to shorten his report. He adds, however, a digest of the decisions, but with few comments.

ILLINOIS, 1878.

Lodges represented, 628 out of 602: three charters granted and one dispensation continued: three charters arrested, the lodges having become dormant: the Grand Lodges of the Indian Territory and New Mexico recognized: recognition denied to the Grand Lodge of Colon, and the question of recognizing the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" continued under advisement.

The address of the Grand Master (JOSEPH ROBBINS) is undoubtedly an able one: we cannot review it as we wish, because we have discovered, too late for correcting the error, that the binder has injected eight pages of Bro. GURNEY's excellent Report on Correspondence into the Grand Master's address, but did not return the compliment by putting the missing eight pages of the address into the report. Bro. GURNEY is now Grand Master, but we think it exceeds his prerogatives to make a part of his predecessor's address! We, therefore, in order to avoid setting a dangerous precedent, must decline reviewing it as a part of the Grand Master's address!

In reference to a case in which a lodge was disturbed by an insane member, the Grand Master well says:

"In the case of this Brother my advice had previously been sought as to what action the lodge could take for its own protection in the event that his insanity made it unsafe longer to permit his participation in its meetings, and had replied that there was no law applicable to such a case but the law of necessity; that, of course, mere mental disease was not an offense, but, on the contrary, a misfortune so terrible as to call for our deepest commiseration; yet, if it took such a form as to render the subject of it insensible to his responsibilities as a mason, the instinct of self-preservation would demand his exclusion; and if, in the deliberate judgment of the lodge, it was unsafe for him to be present, the Master, in the exercise of that arbitrary power which, while it is to be exercised at his peril, is nevertheless his, should assume the responsibility of excluding him, and trust to superior authority to sustain him in such action."

He lays down the law in relation to laying corner stones, as follows:

"In determining whether an invitation of this kind may be accepted, reference must be had to two principal points: *First*, whether the building or structure whose corner-stone is to be laid is of a public character; and, *second*, whether the authority which extends the invitation is ample and unquestioned. Unless both these points can be affirmatively determined beyond cavil, masonry cannot afford, in the presence of opponents watchful for a pretext to condemn it, to come before the public. It is far better that it be accused of punctiliousness, than that it should compromise its dignity by assuming a position to which its title is not clear beyond the possibility of denial."

He takes strong ground in favor of exclusive Grand Lodge Sovereignty in the matter at issue between Quebec and Scotland, and the Grand Lodge endorsed his views by adopting the following report and resolutions:

"Your committee would further report that they have considered with much care and gratification the full, clear and concise exposition made by our M. W. Grand Master of the fundamental principle underlying the system of Grand Lodge sovereignty on this continent; and that the recommendations of the Grand Master may receive formal and emphatic concurrence by this Grand Lodge in Grand Communication assembled, we therefore submit the following:

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Illinois, jealous alike of her own sovereign power and that of her sister Grand Lodges, hereby declare that the unwarranted action of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in invading the jurisdiction of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by planting two lodges within the limits of her territory, as conceded to the Grand Lodge of Quebec by all the Grand Lodges of North America—with one exception—should receive such action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois as the importance of the case demands; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master of Illinois is hereby requested to issue, as soon as practicable, his edict notifying the constituent lodges under his jurisdiction of the facts in the case, and interdicting all further masonic communication with the Grand Lodge of Scotland and all individual masons owing allegiance thereto.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to notify the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and all other Grand Lodges with whom we are in communication, of the action above recited."

The Committee on Lodges *v. d.*, in recommending that an application for a dispensation for a new lodge be denied, say:

"Your committee are further of the opinion that the dispensing power, according to the fundamental laws of masonry, belongs to the Grand Master, and to him alone, and cannot and should not be disturbed nor interfered with by any mason, lodge, nor even the Grand Lodge."

It seems to us that the committee were misled by the word "dispensation": for the idea that a Grand Lodge cannot issue a temporary warrant for a lodge is contrary to the almost, if not quite, universal practice. The word "dispensation" has come to mean something entirely different from its original meaning, which was that the Grand Master could *dispense* with the law in particular cases, a power not now recognized as belonging to him, except in Rhode Island (and possibly a few other jurisdictions), where it is held that the Grand Master can dispense, in a particular case, with any provision of the Constitution or of masonic law, provided he does not violate a landmark: *this* dispensing power, certainly, no other than the Grand Master possesses, even if *he* does. But it is certainly well settled that Grand Lodges may create lodges, either by charter or dispensation.

The Report on Correspondence (194 pp.) was prepared by Bro. THEODORE T. GURNEY. Like his former report, it is characterized by much ability. The Brethren evidently appreciated this, for they called him to the Grand East. We are heartily rejoiced to welcome his predecessor in both positions, Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, back to his old position, for we regard Bro. R. as one of the ablest and safest members of the corps.

Bro. GURNEY gives more of this report to extracts than he gave of his former, but he criticises freely, and always has, and is ready to express a positive opinion upon a subject, and give reasons for the faith which is in him.

He holds that every member of a lodge has a right to vote on the trial of a member, even though he be brother or son of the accused, saying that every member of a lodge is *de facto* and *de jure* a juror, made so by the fundamental law—a right of which nothing in masonry can deprive him. This cannot be absolutely true, for if so, *the accused has a right to vote in his own case*. There are, therefore, exceptions to the rule. But where shall the line be drawn? If the *accused* cannot vote, the accuser *should* not. If neither of these should vote, their immediate representatives (their counsel) should not, for the same reason. But we have grave doubts if the exception can be extended beyond the cases we have enumerated. Bro. G. seems to be jealous of allowing the rules of the civil law to govern in masonic trials: he seems to forget that the common law is the sum of human wisdom, developed by an experience of a thousand years, for the promotion of justice, and the protection of the innocent; and that every safeguard thrown by masonry around an accused Brother is borrowed directly from the civil law, as in former times the lodge expelled without a hearing, notice or filing of charges.

We do not agree with him in his views about the Past Master's degree, as it is generally, but perhaps not quite correctly termed. We agree with him, however, that after a Brother has "passed the Chair," he has no privileges above the rest of his Brethren, except eligibility to office, &c., in the Grand Lodge, and we hold that a lodge may try any one of its members except the acting Master and acting Grand Master, while officiating as such, or, at any time, for malfeasance in office. As far back as we can trace masonry in its organized form, we find that a ceremony, in part secret, attended the induction of a Master into his office, and that *secret* part came to be called a *degree*, and we do not see that it is open to any of Bro. G.'s objections.

He also holds that a lodge has a right to refuse to dimit a member, on the ground, among others, that a dimit includes a recommendation of the worthiness of the one who holds it. We agree with him, that while a member is presumed to be innocent of any charge until he is duly convicted, nevertheless it does not follow that until he is convicted he must be presumed to be a *worthy mason* and entitled to be recommended as such. But we hold that membership is voluntary, on the part of the mason, and that he is entitled to a discharge when he wants it, unless he is liable to charges. The regulation adopted by our Grand Lodge last year seems to us to cover the whole case: if a Brother wants a dimit he applies for it at a regular meeting in open lodge, the request lies over till the next regular meeting, thus giving time to file charges, if he is liable to them, when, if none are filed, he gets his dimit, and the lodge, if it sees fit, gives him a recommendation to the Craft, as a worthy Brother.

He objects to our "Past Master" decision, saying that it is contrary to the "Old Regulation." That is true, but it is a part of those "Old Regulations," that a Grand Lodge may alter them: our Grand Lodge has done so in this instance, and that is all there is to it.

He holds earnestly that a Grand Lodge, *by the very fact of its existence*, has exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges in its territory, by whomsoever they may have been chartered; and yet he repeats Bro. CUSHING's question to us, what evidence have we that the lodges in Maine, which still hold their old Massachusetts and English charters, are subordinate to our Grand Lodge; and he overlooks our answer "Because they are *in Maine*;" we do not know where Bro. G. was born, and yet the fact, that he lives in Illinois, is conclusive evidence to us that he is subordinate to the laws of Illinois as long as he remains there.

We are considerably surprised at his position in relation to Cuba, after the light which has been thrown upon the question during the past year. He insists that the old Grand Lodge became extinct as such, and that the lodges were annihilated: and yet he recognizes the masons made in them as *regular* masons, by recommending them to apply to some Grand Lodge for authority to organize lodges. We do not understand how he can reconcile these positions with each other.

But he still repeats that the "Grand Lodge submitted to the Supreme Council": he bases this upon the assertion of the Representative of the opposing Body, when, if he would analyze the facts, he would find that what Bro. ILLA *calls* a submission was *not* a submission: the Grand Lodge *did* agree to become "a section of a Grand Orient" with the Supreme Council, but no more subordinate to the Supreme Council than the Supreme Council was subordinate to the Grand Lodge: but the matter rested wholly *in agreement*, as nothing was ever done under it, *the Grand Orient never having met*. But we dissent *in toto* from his doctrine that if a lodge or a Grand Lodge entangles itself temporarily with another Body in a manner not allowed by the laws of masonry, but ultimately frees itself, having all the time preserved its identity, it thereby is annihilated or becomes extinct. If a lodge should give in its adhesion to a Grand Chapter, and be governed for a time by it, but should still exercise the powers and duties of a lodge according to the laws of masonry, and finally should declare itself free from the control of the Grand Chapter, it would still exist as a regular lodge. If Bro. GURNEY should give in his adhesion to Queen Victoria and undertake to obey the laws of Great Britain, but all the while should remain in Illinois and obey her laws, we guess neither he nor his citizenship of Illinois would be annihilated. If Bro. GURNEY supposes that the Cuban lodges surrendered their charters and took new ones from the Supreme Council, he is utterly in error, as no lodge received a charter from any source save the Grand Lodge, or "the Provincial Mother Lodge," which derived its authority from the Grand Lodge. In former times, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana divided itself into three Chambers, one for the York Rite, one for the French Rite, and one for the Scotch Rite; but it afterwards abandoned this system, and now governs the lodges of all three Rites in the same manner. We scarcely think Bro. G. would hold that the Grand

Lodge of Louisiana is an irregular Body, because it once practiced a system at variance with the practice of other Grand Lodges.

If we admit that the Grand Lodge of Colon once made itself partially subordinate to a Grand Orient, but still retained all power over Symbolic Lodges, and finally threw off its subordination entirely, it is as much a free, sovereign and independent Grand Lodge as the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

We last year suggested that even if these Cuban lodges had given cause for forfeiture of their charters, but their charters had not actually been taken away by competent authority, the lodges actually exist as regular lodges; to which he replies, that by *burying* themselves in another organization, their *annihilation* as Craft Lodges was none the less positive. But they did not bury themselves so deep but that they have emerged and exist as Craft Lodges, thereby disproving his theory of annihilation. It is a question of very grave character how far a Grand Lodge in one jurisdiction can go in declaring that a lodge in another jurisdiction, admitted to have once been regular, has become irregular and clandestine.

He still insists that Prince Hall Lodge "must have secured a so-called charter, without any lawful knowledge on the part of the Grand Lodge of England that the petitioners were masons." To which we reply, that he makes this assertion without the slightest scintilla of evidence to support it; that the decision of the Grand Lodge of England upon that question was conclusive; and that as matter of fact, PRINCE HALL and his associates were made masons in regularly chartered English lodges. No, Prince Hall Lodge was a regular lodge: the infirmity in its proceedings was in issuing charters to other lodges, when the law of the Grand Lodge, which chartered it, was and had been for seventy-five years, that a regular lodge could be created in no other manner than by a charter *from a Grand Lodge*.

He apparently modifies his views somewhat in relation to following general rules in regard to lodge discipline, but still insists that any rules, that deny to the lodge the right "to exercise the cardinal doctrines of the Brotherhood in matters of discipline," are utterly at war with masonry. If there were but one lodge in the world, his doctrine might do: but as it is, no lodge has the right to exercise "cardinal doctrines" at the expense of the Institution: and the Ancient Charges, by giving the power of supervision to the Grand Lodge, recognize the fact.

We cannot concur in his views upon the ballot. He holds that whenever it is discovered that an error has been made, it is proper to re-consider a negative ballot. He cites an instance in which a member mistook the identity of the candidate and rejected him, and holds that the moment this became known it should have been declared that the ballot was of no force. The right of objecting to a candidate is one of the most sacred rights the mason possesses, so sacred that the Old Charges explicitly declare that it is not subject to a dispensation. It is, therefore, most carefully guarded. The fact, that human laws are imperfect and sometimes work wrong, is recognized, but it is held that

it is better that occasional wrong happen, than to deprive masons of this sacred right or endanger its exercise. In the case stated, no one (but the Master and Wardens) had any business to know how many black ballots there were, and the Brother who threw one had no business to disclose that he did so. Though our remark has been sharply criticised, we repeat that it cannot be *known masonically*, that any error has been committed. A Brother may *think* he knows, but *others* cannot know it. Within our experience, a case happened in which a Brother *thought* he knew that he black-balled a candidate by mistake, and proceedings were attempted to be inaugurated to correct the mistake: when lo! another Brother came forward and said that he threw the black ball, and intended to do so. There is no other safe rule than to take the ballot itself, as found in the box, as the only evidence of what the ballot *was*, or was *intended* to be, or who *threw* it: and no testimony ought to be received to contradict it.

We had intended to copy his remarks upon masonic charity, but we have extended our review to such a length, that we must omit them. Suffice it to say, that he holds that there is no compulsory element or expectation of reimbursement in masonic charity: that the obligation is a personal one, and is not bounded by *lodge* limits, but is as extensive as the Fraternity.

INDIANA, 1878.

Represented, 484 out of 535 lodges: three charters granted and three dispensations continued: one charter arrested and two lodges consolidated: recognition of the Grand Lodges of Colon and New Mexico postponed, and the *consideration* of the recognition of New South Wales postponed.

The address of the Grand Master (ANDREW J. HAY) is chiefly devoted to a detailed statement of his official acts.

He condemns, as utterly contrary to the fundamental principles of masonry, the recent action of the Grand Orient of France. The Grand Lodge endorsed his views, but as it had previously severed relations with the Grand Orient, it deemed no other action necessary. This reminds us that the action of our Grand Lodge last year has been criticised as unnecessary, as we had already suspended relations with the Grand Orient. But, in our former action, we recognized the Grand Orient as a *Masonic Body* which had violated the laws of jurisdiction; while in our action *last year*, the Grand Lodge declared that, by its recent action, the Grand Orient *had ceased to be a Masonic Body*: quite a difference, as we apprehend.

The most important matter in Grand Master HAY's address, and the one which excited the most interest in the Grand Lodge, was the financial question. We have before given the history of the building of a Masonic Temple by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, with the usual result—an unexpectedly large debt and an unexpectedly small revenue. Last year the Grand Lodge closed

without making provision for payment of the matured debt: thereupon the Grand Master issued a circular to the lodges, asking if they deemed it advisable to call a special session of the Grand Lodge; and the replies being unfavorable, he issued a circular to the lodges and Brethren, asking for loans; this was equally a failure, and he had arranged with the creditors to await the action of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

The current revenues of the Grand Lodge were sufficient to pay the interest up to August 1, 1878, and the current expenses* for the year ending with the Annual Communication. The Trustees recommended a special assessment of fifty cents *per capita*, payable August 1, 1878; that the dues be raised to one dollar for 1879 and 1880, and that the dues for initiates be raised to two dollars. A motion was made that the property be sold, and the balance, after payment of the debt, be divided among the lodges: but it was voted down. The recommendation of the Trustees was then adopted by a vote of 317 to 166. We are very glad to see this change from the year previous, when it seemed as if the Grand Lodge was determined to repudiate its honest obligations—*honest*, though they may be *foolishly incurred*. The members seemed, however, disposed to punish somebody: for they defeated the re-election of their efficient Grand Secretary, JOHN M. BRAMWELL, who was one of the Trustees.

BRO. E. L. MCLALLEN submitted the Report on Correspondence, but the Grand Lodge, in consequence of its financial condition, decided to omit its publication with the Proceedings. But Bro. MCLALLEN has published, with the approval of the Grand Master, a limited edition at his own expense, chiefly for distribution to other Grand Lodges. We tender our acknowledgments for an extra copy.

It is a most excellent abstract of the Proceedings, with a statement, at the close, of the prevailing sentiment upon several important questions. There are a few matters which we had marked for discussion, but as he has (much to our regret) said "Farewell" to the "Corps," we refrain.

IOWA, 1878.

Representation, 286 out of 351 lodges: three charters granted and two dispensations continued: one charter, revoked by the Grand Master, restored by the Grand Lodge upon satisfactory evidence of reformation: the work exemplified.

The address of the Grand Master (Z. C. LUSE) is a very able and business-like document, showing that its author had been not only an able and faithful officer, but a very busy one.

We are surprised at one ruling made by him, especially when taken in connection with a portion of his address. The Grand Secretary presented a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge, which the Grand Master ruled out of order on the ground "that it was the sole power of the Grand Master to grant

dispensations." Unless this is an express provision of the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, we hold it to be erroneous, as we have already stated in this report. And we think Grand Master LUSE does so practically: for the Constitution of his Grand Lodge prohibits the organization of a new lodge within ten miles of an old one, and Bro. LUSE decided that he could not grant a dispensation for a new lodge within those limits, although he held that the provision in question is a foolish one, as if a Grand Lodge held *ten years* ago could determine better than a Grand Lodge held *to-day*, whether the interests of Free Masonry would or would not be subserved by granting a charter for a lodge in a given place. By admitting that the Grand Lodge has the power to *curtail* the Grand Master's right to grant dispensations, he admits the whole question. But the granting of a dispensation (more properly warrant) for a new lodge is not *dispensing* with the law (which is the Grand Master's prerogative) but a carrying out of the law.

Grand Secretary PARVIN makes his usual report upon the transactions in his office and upon the Library. He notes an interesting incident. Aurora Lodge, in Missouri, paid the expenses of the burial of a Past Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Lodge refunded the money, whereupon the lodge passed it over to the widow of the deceased Brother.

The Grand Secretary recommended the collection of lodge histories, but no action was taken upon it. Undoubtedly the reason is, that his General Report is not referred to a Committee. They have a "Committee on Grand Master's Address," but no "Committee on Doings of Grand Officers," as we have. The "Financial Report" of the Grand Secretary goes to the Finance Committee, and his suggestions upon Finance are considered; but his other suggestions, often as important as those of the Grand Master, are ignored; this defect could be remedied by changing the committee first named to a Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

Coming to the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we find that they appreciate the inconsistency of undertaking to limit the power of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for new lodges, while claiming that this power is a prerogative of his under the landmarks. And they hold that the "ten mile rule" referred to is invalid, as against the power of the Grand Master to create lodges *u. d.* The committee endorse the enumeration of the landmarks given by MACKAY. But if the by-laws of the Grand Lodge forbid the creation of a lodge within ten miles of another, can it *issue a charter* to a lodge, to which a dispensation has been granted by the Grand Master, within the forbidden limit? Does not the by-law bind the Grand Lodge, even though it cannot bind the Grand Master? Admitting that the Grand Master can *dispense with the law* and create a lodge *u. d.* at his pleasure, does it follow that the Grand Lodge cannot do the same thing, except so far as restrained by its own by-laws? It has certainly been very generally held in practice that the power to create lodges *u. d.* is *concurrent* in the Grand Master and Grand

Lodge, and this is recognized in the Constitutions of nearly all the Grand Lodges.

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended the recognition of "The Grand Lodge of Cuba," and their report was adopted. The committee notice the fact that the Grand Lodge of Colon agreed to become a section of the Grand Orient, which never met, but they fail to notice that it subsequently declared and maintained its independence, and *actually chartered* all the nine lodges which organized the "Grand Lodge of Cuba." We desire to submit a few questions to our Iowa Brethren:

1. Whether the lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colon were *regular* lodges?

2. If not, whether a Grand Lodge formed by the action of *irregular* lodges is a regular Grand Lodge?

3. If they were regular, was not the Grand Lodge which created them regular?

4. If they were *regular*, was there not a regular Grand Lodge in Cuba when the formation of the new Grand Lodge was attempted.

5. Is not either horn of the dilemma fatal to the regularity of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," so called?

6. But more than all, can a *minority* of the lodges in a jurisdiction form a regular Grand Lodge, especially in the absence of notice to the other lodges?

This last is a very serious question, and is very likely to arise in the future. Indeed, it *has* arisen in New South Wales, as well as in Cuba. For in both instances, it is not attempted to be denied, that the new Grand Lodge was formed by a minority of the lodges: and in the case of Cuba, whether the *old* lodges only, or *all* the lodges are reckoned. We believe that when a Grand Lodge is formed, it has *exclusive* authority in the jurisdiction, and, therefore, that forming one requires the concurrence of a majority of the lodges in that jurisdiction.

The preparation of the Report on Correspondence was at the eleventh hour thrown on Bro. PARVIN, who, instead of preparing the usual report, submits an admirable discussion of quite a number of subjects under general heads.

He favors the paging of Proceedings consecutively till a volume is completed, for which he would have a general index—precisely what we do in Maine, save that we make one improvement, as we think, by putting the Report on Correspondence *in* the Proceedings instead of in an appendix, so that that is indexed also.

He wonders at the increase of decisions and the labor of Committees on Jurisprudence, thinking that the law ought to be well settled now. He forgets that, in the combination of ever varying circumstances, new questions arise: see how it is in our courts; one would think that all the questions of law which *can* arise, have been already settled, but the fact is that new ques-

tions of law are constantly arising, so that there were never more pending than now; such is the case in masonry, and will continue to be so long as masons are human.

He is inclined to think that the Proceedings would be of equal interest if Reports on Correspondence were omitted, and cites those of Massachusetts in proof. But the great interest in the Massachusetts Proceedings is in the historical addresses made by the Grand Master and others, and the able reports of committees, who, in many respects, perform the duties performed in other States by the Committee on Correspondence.

He strongly opposes the practice of necessarily promoting the Junior Grand Warden until he becomes Grand Master: he says "the theory is bad, but the practice may be worse." The man best fitted for Grand Master should be chosen, without regard to the lodge or town he hails from, or what office he has, or has not held before. All will agree with him *theoretically*, but when we come to practice we are apt to find that

"Och, mankind are unco weak
And little to be trusted;
If *self* the wavering balance shake,
It's rarely right adjusted."

KANSAS, 1878.

One hundred and one out of one hundred and sixty-six lodges represented: three charters granted and three dispensations continued: tributes paid to the memory of JOHN W. SMITH, their first Deputy Grand Master; ORRIN WELCH, Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York; and ANDREW J. WHEELER, Past Grand Master of Tennessee.

The Grand Master (JOHN GUTHRIE) delivered an interesting address, most of which is devoted to local matters.

Under regulation of his Grand Lodge he made the following decision:

"In the absence of the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, the oldest Past Masters present shall succeed to all the rights, powers and privileges of the Master, and shall possess the same power as the Master to assemble the lodge on proper occasions, and to work and lecture thereon as the Master himself could do; or either of the first four Grand Officers, in case of such absence, may authorize any other Master Mason to assemble the lodge, work and lecture with all the powers, privileges and rights of Worshipful Master."

But the Grand Lodge decided that the regulation had been repealed, and that a recent decision to the contrary, approved by the Grand Lodge, is now the law.

The Grand Master refers to the question at issue between Scotland and Quebec, and in the same connection speaks of Alpha Lodge, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas in the Indian Territory, saying that Alpha Lodge had the right, if it saw fit, to remain under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. But we are very glad to see that the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory was recognized *without reservation*, it being stated that Alpha

Lodge desired to unite its fortunes with the Grand Lodge of its jurisdiction. But the Grand Lodge adopted a very able report on the Quebec matter, prepared by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN, and the following resolutions, in which the doctrine of the Grand Master was repudiated, and the true masonic doctrine announced in strong terms :

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kansas holds as a matter of unquestionable law that when a Grand Lodge has been regularly organized in accordance with the law and usage of the Order, in any political territory, it has the undoubted right to the exclusive masonic jurisdiction within such territory, and that the erection or *continuance* of lodges by any other Grand Lodge against their supreme authority, is an invasion of jurisdictional rights, and is alike subversive of good government and disloyal to masonic constitutional authority.

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kansas, having established fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and recognized it as one of the sisterhood of Grand Lodges possessing exclusive jurisdiction within that masonic province, views with regret and deep concern the unwarranted invasion of the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in the attempt to organize and maintain lodges in that Province holding allegiance to the said Grand Lodge of Scotland.

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kansas will hereby join with other Grand Lodges in fraternal remonstrance with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in the hope that she may be induced to re-consider her action in the true interest of masonry, so long established as an eminent governing body, whose practice has ever been to conserve the principles of masonic right and universal justice.”

The Grand Lodge also adopted a report and resolutions, in relation to the Grand Orient of France, to the effect that the latter has ceased to be a masonic body ; we quote the first resolution :

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kansas views with surprise and profound regret the unwarranted action taking by the Grand Orient of France in eliminating from her affirmation of masonic principles, the solemn declaration of a sincere belief in God and the immortality of the soul, such action being in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry as taught and believed among us, and being in opposition to the Ancient Charges and Landmarks of the Fraternity.”

During the session, Bro. ALBERT PIKE delivered an address of an hour's length upon the “Symbolism of Masonry,” to the great instruction and immense delight of his audience.

We would be glad to quote from the reports upon the deaths of Bro. WELCH of New York, and Bro. WHEELER of Tennessee, but have not space.

The Report on Correspondence (130 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN. It is a very full abstract, with copious-extracts and some comments.

We concur in the following from his review of Kentucky :

“It is a source of deep regret that that grand masonic charity, the Widows' and Orphans' Home, has caused dissension, and in one or two instances almost sedition among the craft, concerning the manner of its support. We are opposed to the idea of masons undertaking the support of such an institution, believing it not within the province of regular masonic labor ; yet, considering what has been done and the progress made, we should feel that the failure of this institution at this time would be a blow to masonry. Kentucky is justly proud of what she has done, and in laying the cap-stone of this sublime charity, crowned her own brow with laurels.”

Of the act of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in deciding that a lodge had no jurisdiction over a candidate, and ordering that his name be struck from the rolls though he had received the three degrees, he says:

"We believe that this method of procedure is peculiar to Pennsylvania. The power accorded to the Grand Master is a great one, but we are not prepared to say that it is unwise to clothe the Grand Master with such power. Cases like this need summary action. Many will deny the right of any Grand Master or even Grand Lodge, to declare an initiation in a regular lodge null and void, yet they must admit that such is the only method of placing the candidate *in statu quo*, in the precise relation in which he was before he committed the fraud. We confess to a hesitation in any opinion upon that point. There is no small weight in the position that a lodge cannot effectually do what the Constitution and the landmarks expressly prohibit; and that any attempt to do that is absolutely void. On the other hand, it is difficult to resist the proposition that the conferring of the degrees by a regular lodge makes the party a mason, and if he was ineligible, the lodge must be held responsible. There appears to be no compromise, no middle ground between these propositions, although an extreme case might occur in which the first would seem to be true, and another extreme case in which the latter would appear to hold good. The principle is the same in all cases. In Pennsylvania the first proposition is law, while in most other jurisdictions the second is the rule."

After a good deal of consideration, we have come to the conclusion that any candidate made in a regular lodge is a regular mason, no matter whether, in his making, the Constitution was violated or not. The case of Mrs. A. D. WORTH is a signal illustration of the view that Brethren in former times took of this question. When we consider what makes a mason, we must conclude that our proposition is correct. But this does not conflict with the law of many States, that one who goes out of his State and obtains the degrees shall not be recognized as a mason in his State, without the express consent of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge. I may object to the admission of a visitor into my lodge, but that does not affect or deny his regularity as a mason: the same principle is applied in the law to which we have referred.

We think he correctly states the law in the following:

"Inasmuch as every violation of law is a blow at public morals, it would seem well if this fine hair-splitting distinction were dropped in cases like this, and men who are found sufficiently lax in business honor to lay themselves open to the laws be promptly ousted from our honored Order."

The distinction between "*malum prohibitum*" and "*malum in se*" is so thin, that we apprehend that it will be found to be none at all, so far as a masonic offence is concerned. Masons are bound to obey the law, and we can sustain no other doctrine than that every violation of the law of the State or country is a masonic offence.

KENTUCKY, 1878.

We have a volume of some *five hundred and thirty* pages, adorned with a splendid likeness of Past Grand Master CAMPBELL H. JOHNSON: but if we were to judge by the size of the type in which it is printed, we should conclude that no one ever reads in Kentucky at any other time than high twelve,

and not then after he becomes forty years old! However, some two hundred and twenty-five pages are taken up with lists of names, and the Report on Correspondence is printed in larger type.

Four hundred and thirty-two lodges represented: six charters granted, three dispensations continued and three refused: a committee appointed to report at the next Annual Communication in relation to the incorporation of lodges: four charters surrendered on account of financial troubles.

The Grand Master (CAMPBELL H. JOHNSON) had found the duties of his office unusually arduous, and his career one of "mingled pain and pleasure" on account of the tax levied in support of "The Home" and the order of the Grand Lodge that the charter of any lodge refusing to pay should be arrested. The constitutionality of the tax and the power of the Grand Master to arrest charters were disputed, but he overruled the objection. He was obliged to arrest the charters of three lodges, but two of them complied with the law, and their charters were restored.

He made *fifty-two* decisions, among which are the following:

"1. The Grand Master has the power to arrest the charter of any subordinate lodge in his jurisdiction, when he is convinced that the good of masonry demands it.

"2. A charter can only be revoked by the Grand Lodge granting it.

"3. The Grand Lodge has the right to levy a tax on subordinate lodges or individual masons living in its jurisdiction.

"4. A subordinate lodge has no right to sell or otherwise dispose of its effects, when it has in view the surrender of its charter, or believes that their charter will be arrested.

"7. A Master of a lodge cannot declare a by-law or set of by-laws null and void, unless they are in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge or landmarks.

"9. The incorporation of a subordinate lodge by the Legislature does not affect the relation existing between the Grand Lodge and said subordinate.

"11. A clause in the by-laws making members *life members* on certain conditions does not prevent the lodge from making a life member of some Brother for special reasons.

"15. The Master has two votes in the decision of all questions before the lodge in which a *tie vote* appears, but not in the election of officers.

"16. A member can be suspended for failing or refusing to pay the assessment, the same as for dues.

"23. If a trial for unmasonic conduct is in form, evidence all taken for and against, and heard by the lodge, and then the accused is cleared by the lodge, the case *cannot* be again opened on the same charges, even if it is known that a mistake was made in getting up the case, or some ruling of the committee or Master was erroneous. The same rule as in criminal cases before the civil courts holds good in masonic trials.

"26. A candidate has a right to refuse to proceed with the work and withdraw, but he has no right to dictate the manner in which the work shall be done, or the verbiage of any part thereof."

These were all approved by the Grand Lodge, except the *third*, which was amended by striking out the last clause. The *second* is true generally, but should read "Grand Lodge under which it is held." The *fifteenth* probably depends upon some local regulation, as we know of nothing in the general masonic law authorizing the Master to have more than one vote in his lodge

under any circumstances. The last clause of the *twenty-third* must be taken with some qualifications.

He thus defines the duties of Grand Representatives :

"The question has often been asked, what are the duties of a Grand Representative? I here give my views on the subject, hoping they will be the means of developing more light in this direction.

"1st. To visit at all regular meetings of the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited; interchange published proceedings, and deposit with the Grand Secretary copies of all official documents emanating from the appointing power.

"2d. To acquaint himself thoroughly with the Constitution, Code of Jurisprudence, and Forms of Work in vogue in the Grand Lodge which he represents, that he may be able to communicate them, when desirable, to the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited.

"3d. To welcome, vouch for and introduce worthy masons from the jurisdiction which he represents; to detect impostors, if any, and see to the judicious distribution of charity when demanded.

"4th. To be in attendance on all meetings of the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited; and in all questions arising, in which the Grand Lodge he represents is interested, to act as their counsel and for their interests, and see that all documents so intended are properly transmitted.

"5th. To strengthen the golden chain of pure attachment between the Grand Lodges, encourage mutual customs and good will, and give due warning of perils that may threaten both."

He had granted dispensations for several lodges, taking from each an agreement that if its dues should not be equal to the mileage and *per diem* of its Representative in the Grand Lodge, it would make up the deficiency annually. The object was to prevent the new lodge from becoming an expense to the Grand Lodge. We doubt the policy of this proceeding.

A question arose concerning the prerogatives of the Grand Master in the recess of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master had decided that he had the power under the ancient landmarks to dispense with the constitutional requirement requiring a month's interval between the degrees, and to grant a dispensation for holding elections, when the time named in the constitutions has passed without holding one. But the majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence held that he is bound by the Constitution, while the minority sustained him, concluding their report as follows :

"The title is 'Grand Master of Masons,' and not 'Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.' The Ancient Constitutions giving him his prerogatives, place him essentially in connection with the Craft at large, and only incidentally with the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge is in session but three or four days in the year; the Grand Master is in session three hundred and sixty-five days. His prerogatives are given him by the ancient Constitutions and landmarks, and as Grand Master Johnson observes, the greatest of these is 'These landmarks can never be changed.' As this agrees with similar legislation by this and other Grand Lodges; as it is in accordance with the ancient Constitutions of masonry heretofore published in our proceedings as the foundation of our constitutional law, and as every Grand Master in this jurisdiction has performed his official duties in the whole or in part upon this basis, the minority of your committee can not see any occasion for now reversing the previous action of our Grand Lodge and throwing such a fundamental question into a condition of doubt and uncertainty."

The Grand Lodge adopted the majority report.

The following resolutions were offered in relation to the lodge whose charter had been arrested for not paying the assessment, but they were laid on the table by a vote of 221 to 130 :

"1. *Resolved*, That while we cast no reflection upon the motives or wisdom of the last Grand Lodge in excluding from seats those lodges that have not paid the Home assessment, yet the interests of amity and brotherly fellowship outweigh all others, and the resolution on page 55 of last year's proceedings be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"2. *Resolved*, That in submission of the question of the Widows' and Orphans' Home assessment to the subordinate lodges by reason of the sad calamity of June 2, 1875, in the destruction of the building, the *constitutionality of the question was waived*, and the subordinate lodges simply pledged themselves to faithfully carry out the great charity. We feel that good faith requires every lodge within this jurisdiction to promptly and cheerfully pay said self-imposed assessment that they, under the compact, have taken upon themselves.

"3. *Resolved*, That while the action of Rio Verde Lodge, No. 388, may be censurable, the Grand Lodge will afford time for the sober second thought, and the Grand Secretary is instructed to notify said lodge to appear before the Grand Lodge at its next annual session and show cause why its charter should not be revoked."

The following on the same subject shared the same fate :

"*Whereas*, the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons for the State of Kentucky, by resolution adopted at its annual communication, held in October, 1876, required a poll to be opened by each subordinate lodge under its jurisdiction, on the 27th day of December, 1876, for the purpose of taking the sense of the members of said lodges upon the plan proposed by said Grand Lodge to assess upon subordinate lodges then in existence, and to be constituted hereafter, an amount which will equal one dollar for each member of said subordinate lodges respectively, per year, for the period of five years, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary of Kentucky; and,

"*Whereas*, Under said resolution, on the 27th day of December, 1876, said lodges did so vote with the following result: For the tax, 5,337; against the tax, 3,682; majority for the tax, 1,691; and,

"*Whereas*, There was cast 9,055 votes by said subordinate lodges in the aggregate on said proposition; and,

"*Whereas*, There were members in affiliation with said subordinate lodges, at the time of said voting, amounting to 21,273; and,

"*Whereas*, By the order of the said Grand Lodge, the Grand Master at the time, R. M. Fairleigh, did proclaim and make known that the said plan and assessment was in force and binding upon each subordinate lodge then existing, and that might hereafter exist within the next succeeding five years thereafter; and,

"*Whereas*, By resolution of said Grand Lodge, it made it the duty of the Grand Master, upon the refusal of any of the subordinate lodges to pay said assessment, to arrest the charter of said lodge or lodges; and,

"*Whereas*, The Grand Master, by reason of the power vested in him, did arrest Rio Verde Lodge, No. 388, located in the county of Hart and State of Kentucky; now, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Grand Lodge in ordering said arrest, without notice having been served on said lodge or others, was without a precedent in masonry, and is unconstitutional, and therefore null and void.

"*Resolved*, That said charter be returned to the said Rio Verde Lodge, No. 388, and any other lodge charter so arrested, and that they be entitled to full membership in this Grand Lodge until they have due notice and a fair trial in the Grand Lodge, with privilege of defending their cause of action."

The Grand Master thus announces the completion of "The Home:"

"At no time in the history of Kentucky masonry has there been a more glorious moment, and the heart of every mason in this jurisdiction should well up with pride, not only that he is a mason *tried* and *true*, *trusted* and *honored*, but that he is a *Kentucky mason*. The Temple—'The Home'—is completed! Great and joyous tidings to the Craft—

"To the Power Almighty, who ever has guided
The tribes of old Israel, exalting their fame;
To Him who hath governed our hearts undivided,
Let's send forth our voices to praise His great name.

"There is no more occasion for level or plumb-line,
For trowel or gavel, for compass or square;
Our works are finished, *The Home completed*,
And we shall be greeted as workmen most rare.

"This magnificent building, which, like Solomon's Temple, has occupied more than seven years in its construction, and has engaged so many workmen, and has been directed by so many *wise* and *celebrated* Craftsmen, may, like that celebrated Temple give way to the lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, or the devastation of war, but the holy purposes for which it was erected will indelibly engrave it upon the hearts of the Fraternity, and its praises will be transmitted from generation to generation, and thus it will prove itself an indestructible monument to the reality of masonic charity and the benevolence of Kentucky masons.

"The Board of Directors, after years of arduous labor, are now rewarded by seeing the fruits of their labor in a completed charity not equaled in all the land. Their labor has been severe, but their reward is great; and the hearts of the widows and orphans now sheltered, protected, clad, and fed under the protecting roof, and the multitude of such who may follow them, will give honor to their names, and through them bless and praise the Order that has provided such munificent comforts for those who are left homeless and houseless. But is this all? I dare say that could I penetrate the blissful realms of Paradise, and walk through their pearly gates, and traverse the golden streets, I would be met by the hundreds of true and tried Brethren who have gone to that blissful abode, leaving their loved ones in the care of their Brethren here, who would be eager to express their pleasure in the well-kept obligations of Kentucky masons. Should not the knowledge of duty performed, and that the performance of that duty will be praised and commended not only by those benefited here, but by the charitable world at large, by the angels who throng around the Throne, and by our Supreme Grand Master who sitteth on the Throne; for as masons we are taught that Faith may be lost in sight, Hope end in fruition, but Charity tends beyond the grave through the boundless realms of eternity."

"The Home" was dedicated during the session of the Grand Lodge with most interesting ceremonies, and several very eloquent addresses. In fact we remember no occasion, on which so many eloquent addresses were delivered. We would gladly copy largely from them, but must content ourselves with the closing ode written for the occasion by Bro. ROB. MORRIS:

"Ended now the Mason's labors,
Past the travel and the toil;
Gather in, ye loving neighbors,
Share the Corn, the Wine, the Oil.
Brethren, now, of each degree,
Come in harmony and glee;
Happy meeting,
Gentle greeting,—
'Tis the joy of Masonry.

"Spirits of the blest departed,
As on earthly ways they roam,
Where are met the faithful hearted,
They to share our labors, come;

Though their forms we cannot see,
They are here with you and me.
Happy meeting,
Gentle greeting,—
'Tis the joy of Masonry.

"Love unites us with its cement;
Truth inspires the Mason's breast;
Ever faithful, ever element,—
Thus our doctrines we attest.
Thus we come of each degree—
Come in harmony and glee;
Happy meeting,
Gentle greeting,—
'Tis the joy of Masonry."

We tender our warmest congratulations to our Kentucky Brethren, and trust that the completion of this noble charity will be the end of all dissensions among them.

The Report on Correspondence (207 pp.) was presented by the veteran Bro. ROB. MORRIS. He commences by a touching reference to his *confères* in 1858, when he prepared his last report, most of whom have "gone before;" but "the very faces of that dead group appear upon the pages before him, and their whispers through the midnight hour encourage him to undertake once more this pleasant though weighty work."

He thinks that the proper method of voting on questions of guilt in masonic trials should be by ballot, and desires the judgment of "the corps" on the question. In Maine, the practice is, and has been from a time beyond our memory, to vote *viva voce* at the call of the roll, beginning with the youngest member. The practice undoubtedly came from our Mother Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, but we do not find it expressly embodied in her Constitution until 1843.

It is utterly impossible even to glance at the many good and interesting things in this report: we can only refer to a few of them.

In relation to the question at issue between Dakota and Minnesota, he says:

"While we are all establishing precedents and settling mooted questions for jurisdictions at the antipodes, let us agree here at home, once for all, that when a Grand Lodge is formed in unoccupied territory, those lodges that decline to unite with the movement shall be required to surrender their charters to the original authorities and give up their claims. 'Fish or cut bait' was an ancient adage, and adapts itself to all ages and circumstances. Work legally, or give others the field. Although the Grand Lodge of Canada has been twenty-two years at legitimate business, and is recognized by every masonic authority in the world, yet there are lodges, English, Irish and Scotch, still holding their little grip in Canada, forgetful of the fable of Grand Master Esop, with which a dog and a manger are not wholly unconnected. If our fellow-chairmen are interested in this subject, we cite them to the history of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in its argument with Marietta Lodge, No. 1, as far back as 1808: and of Massachusetts with St. Andrew's Lodge (a quarrel which cost a round sum in figures, for the Massachusetts lodges know no numbers, even to the present day); and Scotland in its present controversy with New South Wales, and several others."

We find that in 1815, the Grand Lodge of Ohio, after full consideration, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That American Union Lodge, No. 1, at Marietta, by refusing to surrender her charter, and denying the jurisdiction of this lodge, has forfeited her privileges to labor, and has become an unauthorized lodge.

"Resolved, That no member of any lodge of the State of Ohio, who may enter that lodge after a knowledge of these resolutions, and labor in any of the duties appertaining to the craft or any member of that lodge, who shall sit in or assist in any labor (while working under their present charter), shall ever again be received in any lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge: provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent American Union Lodge from once meeting for the sole purpose of considering these resolutions.

"Resolved, That no person hereafter initiated in that lodge, under its present charter, shall be ever considered and acknowledged as a mason in any lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, by virtue of such initiation.

"Resolved, That our Most Worshipful Grand Master be required to forward immediately to the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts copies of this report and these resolutions, under the seal of this lodge, and request their aid in reclaiming that wandering lodge; and that our Most Worshipful Grand Master be also requested to forward a copy of this report and these resolutions to the Master of American Union Lodge."

The true doctrine was thus declared by the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1815, which followed the action of Massachusetts Grand Lodge in 1782. This doctrine was never questioned until since 1870. When the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed, certain lodges were exempted from its operation by treaty, the law being fully recognized.

MANITOBA, 1878 AND 1879.

We are extremely sorry to be obliged to announce a very serious schism among the masons of Manitoba, going to the extent of there being two Bodies, each claiming to be the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and each issuing its proceedings.

The quarrel grew out of "the work." We noticed last year that two systems of work were known there, the Canadian and the United States work: the latter was adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1877 for all lodges thereafter constituted. This decision caused much excitement. Lisgar Lodge had never surrendered its old charter, and after the session of the Grand Lodge in 1877, seemed inclined not to do so, but the Grand Master obtained the old charter and deposited it in the Grand Lodge archives. Thereupon the officers refused to open the lodge. The matter was brought before the Board of General Purposes, and the matter was settled. Prince Rupert Lodge also rebelled against an edict of the Grand Master, but finally the Master (who was also Junior Grand Warden) apologized, and that matter was settled. But all this had created a deep feeling, when the Grand Lodge met in June, 1878. All the lodges were represented. The Grand Master delivered a long and able address. One charter was granted, the lodge constituted and its representatives admitted as members of the Grand Lodge. A dispute arose as to the membership of four Brothers (Past Masters of Prince Rupert Lodge) in the Grand Lodge, and one of them was admitted and the other three were not.

There was evidently a contest over the election of Grand Master, but Bro. NEWCOMBE was re-elected. The record states that while the ballot for Deputy Grand Master was progressing, the Junior Grand Warden announced that several members of the Grand Lodge were in the ante-room, and requested that they be admitted; but the Grand Master ruled that they could not be admitted during the collection of the ballot, and thereupon seven members of Grand Lodge, including the Junior Grand Warden, in spite of the prohibition of the Grand Master, forced the door and left the Grand Lodge, which then proceeded to finish its business in the usual manner, and closed. During the session, a motion to repeal the resolution of 1877 was ruled out of order.

Grand Master NEWCOMBE states that, soon after the close of Grand Lodge, he met three Brethren, at their request, and promised to stay all proceedings against the offending Brethren until his return from a journey he was about to make in discharge of his duties as a public officer. But the same evening, about eleven o'clock, he received a communication from one of the three (Rev. Canon O'MEARA), as chairman of a committee of masons who felt themselves aggrieved and unjustly dealt with in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, proposing that a committee of three from each side should be appointed to draw up questions to be submitted to three Grand Masters, and if they should decide that any of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge were in any important point unconstitutional, the Grand Master should at once declare *all* the proceedings void and call another session of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master complied so far as to name three persons on his part, but stipulated that the questions should be submitted to and approved by him, and said further, that if the referees should decide that anything done at the session should be pronounced unconstitutional, he would do all in his power to amend it, but to declare, on that account, all the proceedings void, was beyond his power. The answer of the Grand Master in this last respect was, beyond question, correct, and the proposition of the "chairman" was as certainly entirely unmasonic. However, nothing came of it, and the next day the Grand Master left the Province, and returned on the 5th of October: in his absence, the Deputy had acted as Grand Master.

The malcontents finally determined to ignore the June session of the Grand Lodge, and all that was done thereat. They applied to the former Deputy, who had declined a re-election, to call a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, and he declining, they applied to the Deputy *as Senior Grand Warden* (the office he had held prior to June): he returned the petition for correction, and thereupon the old Junior Grand Warden, who had been superseded by the election and installation of his successor, as Junior Grand Warden, requested the Grand Secretary to call a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge, "to consider a protest against the action of the Grand Lodge at the last Annual Communication, and to re-consider the business transacted at the said meeting." The Grand Secretary, of course, refused to comply: and thus matters stood on the return of the Grand Master. He had occasion to visit

Lisgar Lodge, and found it in a bad condition, and that it had passed a vote, and entered it of record, declaring the proceedings of the Grand Lodge illegal: he expressed the opinion in the lodge that it was his duty to arrest the charter, but as it was proposed to move the lodge to another place, he concluded to delay action; but, on visiting the place where it was proposed to move the lodge, he concluded to arrest the charter, and thereupon demanded it of the Master, who refused to give it up: the Grand Master, thereupon, summoned him to appear before the Board of General Purposes, but he paying no heed to the summons, the Grand Master, on the 12th of November, arrested the charter and suspended the lodge.

The next day the Grand Master received a notice from the Past Junior Grand Warden above referred to, *notifying* him to attend an Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge on the twenty-second of November. He therefore called a meeting of the Board of General Purposes, to be held on the evening of the twentieth, and issued an edict suspending E. G. CONKLIN, the Past Junior Grand Warden above named, for presuming to act as Junior Grand Warden and to call a meeting of the Grand Lodge. Thereupon he received a notice from CONKLIN, changing the time of the proposed session of the Grand Lodge to the twentieth, at ten in the forenoon, thus anticipating the meeting of the Board. Apparently no meeting of the Grand Lodge was attempted to be held. The Master of Lisgar Lodge and the Brethren who had left the Grand Lodge without permission were summoned to appear before the Board, but only one of them did so. However, Past Grand Master W. K. KENNEDY appeared, apparently in behalf of all his associates, and stated that no meeting had been held under CONKLIN's notice: and thereupon measures were instituted for the restoration of harmony. The malcontents submitted certain propositions, the only material one being that no action should be had on the ritual for ten years, leaving every lodge to choose between the two then in use. Committees were appointed on each side, and they finally agreed upon a compromise, but it was rejected by the malcontents, and thereupon CONKLIN, as Junior Grand Warden, issued a call for a session of the Grand Lodge on the thirtieth of December, at two o'clock in the afternoon, which call was approved by Past Grand Masters GEORGE BLACK and WILLIAM N. KENNEDY. Thereupon the Grand Master suspended KENNEDY and BLACK, and called a meeting of Grand Lodge at one o'clock on the thirtieth, to act upon specific matters named in the call. CONKLIN, KENNEDY and BLACK, and the Brethren who left the Grand Lodge without permission, were summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge to answer for their conduct. KENNEDY and two others appeared, and were admitted to the Grand Lodge.

KENNEDY made a statement, that notice of a motion to require all lodges to adopt the American work had been given at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, and to this he strongly objected: if the Grand Lodge would leave the matter of ritual an open question, he would bow in allegiance to the Grand

Master and the Grand Lodge; but if that was not done, he would not say what might happen, as he was only acting for a number of others. Thereupon the Grand Master and others said that, for the sake of peace and harmony, they would do all they could in the direction indicated. One of the other Brethren summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge said he would leave the matter with KENNEDY, and he and the other Brother asked permission to retire; and, it being granted, they left the Grand Lodge. KENNEDY then expressed satisfaction with the promises which had been made, and believed that they would be so regarded by those whom he represented. The Grand Master then requested him to submit his statement in writing, and, to give him an opportunity to do so, called off the Grand Lodge until evening.

The Grand Master then reported that KENNEDY and DICK had interviewed him during the recess, and he had urged them to submit their grievances and propositions in writing to the Grand Lodge, and guaranteed that they should be received, considered and disposed of with all proper charity and masonic courtesy, which appeared satisfactory. But after waiting till nine o'clock, and receiving no communication, the Grand Lodge proceeded to act upon the report of the Board of General Purposes. In brief, it suspended Bros. CONKLIN, BLACK and KENNEDY, and summoned them to appear before the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, to show cause why they should not be expelled; also D. YOUNG, D. M. WALKER and GEORGE F. CARRUTHERS; as JOSEPH HURSELL had appeared before the Board and made a profession of submission, his case was continued: the suspension of Lisgar Lodge was confirmed, and Prince Rupert's Lodge was suspended, and both summoned to appear at next Grand Lodge to show cause why their warrants should not be cancelled.

Five of the seven lodges were represented, but the Representative of one withdrew.

The Proceedings of the malcontents are also published. The record states that the Grand Lodge was opened at three. KENNEDY assumed the throne, and the only officer of the Grand Lodge acting in his place was the Grand Tyler. A Grand Deacon and Grand Pursivant acted *as* officers in other capacities.

As this session, even upon the assumptions of those who called it, was utterly illegal and unmasonic, we should not notice it, were it not to get at the merits of the controversy. It was called by a Junior Grand Warden (upon their assumption), when the lawful Grand Master, as admitted by them, was in the jurisdiction: and their Constitution expressly provides that a session of the Grand Lodge can be called by the Grand Wardens *only* in the absence of the Grand Master and his Deputy, and even then *only* by the joint action of *both Grand Wardens*.

A series of preambles and resolutions was presented, setting forth the irregularities in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in June, and declaring *all* the proceedings void, and they were adopted!

1. The first is that the Report on Credentials was made late in the session, after the transaction of important business, as it was not known who were entitled to sit and vote.

But no pretense is made that anybody voted who was not entitled to vote: and while the delay was not commendable, the same thing frequently happens in Grand Lodges.

2. It is alleged that the delay was made in order to grant a charter to a new lodge and admit its Representatives.

The latter did not at all depend on the former, as the report relates only to members present when it is made: members arriving afterwards are entitled to their seats all the same. We do not believe in constituting a distant lodge during the session of the Grand Lodge and admitting its Representatives, but there are numerous precedents for this course in the proceedings of our best conducted Grand Lodges.

3. That certain Past Masters, entitled to seats in Grand Lodge, were not admitted.

The Grand Lodge passed upon the question, and its conclusion is final. Its proceedings cannot be held to be void, even if its action was erroneous.

4. That the Board of General Purposes decided that one who claimed to be a member of it was not.

As before, its decision was final; at any rate, without an appeal to Grand Lodge, and none was taken.

5. Certain rulings of the Grand Master are objected to.

We don't believe he made the one in which it is said that he ruled that the report of the Board must be adopted by Grand Lodge without objection or amendment. His closing the doors during the progress of the ballot was in accordance with the law and practice in all Grand Lodges.

6. That the Grand Master instructed the Grand Lodge that certain Past Masters were ineligible to office.

As none of them were elected, we see no grievance in the decision, even if erroneous.

7. The seventh pertains to the ritual. The Grand Master is alleged to have declared certain motions out of order. Suppose he erred: did he exceed his prerogative?

The great complaint they make is, the fear that the Grand Lodge would afterwards make the American Ritual obligatory on all the lodges.

While we regard the action of the Grand Lodge on the question of the ritual as impolitic, we are obliged to say that this revolutionary movement is illegal and outrageous beyond any precedent in masonic history, and no countenance whatever can be given to it by Grand Lodges, lodges, or regular masons. To do so would justify the breaking up of a Grand Lodge upon any pretense, however frivolous, and in any manner, however illegal.

Four lodges, including the suspended lodge, were represented, but one of

them only by a Past Master, who is also enrolled as present in the regular Grand Lodge.

After declaring the proceedings in June void, the action in relation to the ritual was rescinded, and Grand Officers were elected: and the Grand Secretary ordered to demand of the old Grand Secretary the seal, books and papers of the Grand Lodge, and, if not delivered, to procure duplicates. We perceive that F. T. BRADLEY, who had been elected and installed Junior Grand Warden of the regular Grand Lodge, was elected and afterwards acted as Deputy Grand Master, thus holding office in both Grand Lodges at the same time! We should have supposed that, although his *masonic obligations* may have rested lightly on him, he would not have put himself in a position that seems to indicate that he is devoid of average human *honesty*.

This Body met again January 22, 1879, in its Annual Communication for that year. Four lodges were represented, including the two suspended lodges, and one other was represented, as before, by a Past Master. We say represented, although a Past Master is not a Representative of a lodge, but is a member of the Grand Lodge in his own right. The Grand Master, WILLIAM N. KENNEDY, delivered a lengthy address, being, in substance, a re-statement of the resolutions of the former session. *He does not mention his appearance in the regular Grand Lodge, nor explain why he did not communicate with it at the evening session.* He insists that the Canadian work, Constitution and polity should be adopted in Manitoba. To this there would seem to be no objection, if the constitutional majority so decide. But the spirit of his address is that this should be done any how, on national grounds. Four new charters were granted. The Burial Service of the Grand Lodge of Canada was adopted, "in lieu of those at present contained in the Constitution of this Grand Lodge": we presume this means in the Book of Constitutions, for if in the Constitution proper, even *they* would hardly have attempted to amend it by a mere resolution.

The regular Grand Lodge met on the twelfth of February, in its Annual Communication for 1879. Four lodges were fully represented. * Grand Master NEWCOMBE refers to the newspaper reports of a session of the irregular Grand Lodge, and says that, if one was held, it must have been during the recess of the Grand Lodge, taken in order to give KENNEDY an opportunity to present in writing "the propositions which he intimated in Grand Lodge a few minutes previously, he and those acting with him were prepared to make."

We were very glad to read the announcement that our M. W. Grand Master had cancelled the credentials of W. N. KENNEDY, as our Representative near that Grand Lodge, and appointed another in his stead. This prompt action was peculiarly gratifying to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

In accordance with the promise made to KENNEDY, the Grand Lodge amended its Regulations, and provided that any lodge now existing or hereafter organized may adopt the Ancient York work or the Canadian work, as they deem advisable. It also postponed further action at present in relation

to the suspended Brethren and lodges, authorizing the Grand Master to act upon consultation with the Deputy and Grand Wardens. This action leaves no shadow of excuse for the malcontents to persist in their designs, and we trust that at an early day we shall see the authority of the Grand Lodge recognized by all the masons of Manitoba.

We have said that we regarded the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to the ritual as impolitic: in justice to all concerned, we would say that the malcontents first introduced the matter, evidently with the view of adopting the Canada ritual, but when the work was exemplified in Grand Lodge, the other was adopted by a vote of more than two to one, but made obligatory on lodges thereafter to be organized. Being thus "hoist with their own petard," they sought a remedy in revolution.

The committee will present resolutions to the Grand Lodge in reference to this matter.

MARYLAND, 1878.

At the Semi-annual Communication, the main subject of interest was the debt of the Grand Lodge, incurred in building the Temple.

The Grand Master (J. H. B. LATROBE) announces one great improvement—the receipt of a report from almost every Inspector in the State. Their reports show a fair degree of prosperity. He also reports an improvement in the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on the Temple Debt make a very interesting report. The Grand Lodge, with a capital of less than \$50,000, undertook to build a Temple costing ten times that amount. Some \$238,000 was raised by the issue of stock, which was taken on representations that it was a six per cent. stock: of this, some \$125,000 was taken by individuals (of which \$70,000 was taken by persons not masons), and \$500 by a lodge of Odd Fellows. The non-payment of dividends on this stock had been the cause of reproach upon the Institution, as well as actual suffering by those who had put their scanty savings into this as a sure investment. In May, 1869, a regulation was adopted imposing a *per capita* assessment of \$2.00, but it was repealed in November following. The committee regard this as a great error, as, had that tax been continued, the debt would have been paid, and the stock would have become dividend-paying. The committee recommend an annual assessment *per capita* of \$2.50 on city lodges, and \$1.50 on country lodges: action upon it was deferred till November. In the report, the duties of masons in respect to this debt, and the mutual relations of lodges and the craft and of the Grand Lodge, are ably pointed out. We commend it especially to all Grand Lodges which are contemplating the erection of a Temple or the founding of charitable institutions.

At the Annual Communication, a brief address from the Grand Master, who was obliged to be absent, was read. He called a meeting for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, at which over \$1,000 was raised, in addition to

over \$1,000 before contributed by the Templars, Scottish Rite Masons and two lodges. He expressed the hope that the resolution imposing a *per capita* would be adopted, but, after amendment reducing the amount, and after long discussion, it was rejected by a vote of 60 in its favor to 64 against it.

Bro. F. J. S. GORGAS, for the Committee on Correspondence, presented a special report, which was adopted, deferring the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, *on the ground that less than half of the regular lodges in that jurisdiction took part in the organization.* Upon the same ground, the Grand Lodge of Maryland ought to withdraw its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba.

Grand Master J. H. B. LATROBE, after eight years' service, declined a re-election, and a committee was appointed to prepare some suitable testimonials for him, as well as Deputy Grand Master FRANCIS BURNS, who also declined re-election or promotion. The Grand Lodge is under great obligations to both of these Brethren for rescuing it from bankruptcy and the loss of the Temple.

Bro. F. J. S. GORGAS presented the Report on Correspondence (94 pp.), devoted chiefly to an abstract of the Proceedings reviewed. He approves the resolution adopted by our Grand Lodge last year in relation to limits: but he thinks the degrees may be conferred by one lodge for another, as its *proxy*.

He holds that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is justified in employing all legitimate measures to compel all lodges in its jurisdiction to place themselves under its government: and also that when a Grand Lodge, on appeal, reverses the action of a lodge in disciplining a member, he should not lose his membership.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1878.

We are intensely grieved to announce the deaths of JOHN McCLELLAN, for seventeen years Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and CHARLES H. TITUS, its Grand Secretary.

While we shall not here attempt to pronounce their eulogy, we must be permitted a few words concerning two Brethren so well known to many of the masons of Maine.

Bro. McCLELLAN was a model Grand Treasurer: and his genial disposition, his unswerving integrity, his zeal for masonry, and his large-hearted benevolence, attached him most strongly to all who knew him.

Bro. TITUS was a native of Monmouth, in this State. Left an orphan and thrown on his own resources at an early age, by his own efforts, he attained a high character for ability in his profession as a clergyman. But it was not his eminence in his profession that endeared him to his Brethren. His spotless character as a man, his love for masonry, his affection for the Brotherhood, and his uniform courtesy as an officer, commanded the respect and love

of all who knew him. No one could see his kindly smile, hear his welcome greeting, or feel the clasp of his hand, without knowing that he was a good and true man, and a mason fully imbued with the principles of the Institution. It is not too much to say, that as a Grand Secretary he scarcely had his equal for a combination of ability, fidelity, courtesy and invariable kindness of manner towards all with whom he came in contact.

The death of these Brethren is a great loss to our Mother Grand Lodge, and we join with the craft in Massachusetts in their sorrow.

In the Proceedings, we find an interesting letter from JOHN T. HEARD, Past Grand Master, in relation to the motto on the old seal—*Suivez Raison*. It was discarded because it was supposed to have originated in French Infidelity: the translation then given—Follow Reason—confirmed the idea. Bro. HEARD, however, shows that it is a very ancient motto, and had no reference to the French Revolution, and holds that the translation by Past Grand Master GARDNER—Follow Right—is the correct one. This translation is undoubtedly the meaning which it originally had.

An interesting report was made by the Commissioner of Trials in the case of SHELDON C. CLARK, for falsely and fraudulently pretending, in order to avoid paying his dues, that he could not conscientiously give his support to masonry, because "it is narrow in its Brotherhood, antiquated in its religious principles, and barren of moral results in the world." The Commissioners hold that if a mason withdraws quietly from the Institution, without violating his obligations, he commits no offence. But in the case in question, it was shown that the accused had been a zealous mason, had acted as Chaplain of the lodge, had never uttered a word against masonry, but had very often spoken in high terms of the moral force and beauty of its ritual. The first intimation, he made to the contrary, was in reply to a letter calling upon him for his dues (he had received the degrees without fee), and it came like a shock upon the members of the lodge. He was found guilty, and suspended indefinitely. We should like to copy from the report, but must content ourselves with referring Brethren to it as one of much interest.

A special meeting of the Grand Lodge was held to attend the transfer of the remains of Past Grand Master ISAAH THOMAS to the new cemetery in Worcester. The Grand Master delivered a brief address upon the occasion.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved, That the belief in God is a landmark of Freemasonry, incorporated into its creed from the beginning, and must be unequivocally expressed by every initiate into its mysteries; that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to alter or annul it; that any effort to do so has our solemn protest, and will receive, as it will justly deserve, our unqualified condemnation."

Bro. NICKERSON presented a report in relation to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, from which the following is an extract:

"It is an undisputed fact that a large majority of the lodges in the Province, including all those claiming under the Grand Lodge of England, declined to take part in the formation of the new organization, and have steadily refused to yield allegiance to it. Your committee are of opinion that, in order to the formation of a legitimate and constitutional Grand Lodge, it is an indispensable requisite that at least a majority, not less than three in number, of the lodges existing in the kingdom, state, territory or province, shall yield their assent and allegiance. Without such assent and allegiance, no Grand Lodge can be formed which shall merit, or which should receive, the countenance and recognition of existing Grand Lodges. Your committee would therefore recommend that the Recording Grand Secretary be instructed to respectfully decline, on the part of this Grand Lodge, the recognition desired."

The report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted. We fully concur in the views of the committee as to the law.

Special Communications were held to attend the funerals of Grand Master FRANK WELCH, of Nebraska, (whose remains had been brought from Nebraska for interment in Forest Hills Cemetery), JOHN McCLELLAN and CHARLES H. TITUS.

At the Annual Communication, the Grand Master (CHARLES A. WELCH) delivered a long and very able address. He says the general condition of the lodges is satisfactory: the ritual is correctly and (what seems to him more important) *impressively* rendered: harmony prevails, and the duty which each mason owes the Institution is freely acknowledged. He says that in some of the Districts too great laxity has been allowed by the District Deputies for conferring degrees out of time. For this reason, the power was taken from those officers in our jurisdiction.

We earnestly commend the following from his address to the craft in this jurisdiction; we have seen the same tendency, but have never seen it carried to an objectionable extent, as in other jurisdictions, except in the use of masonic titles:

"Another matter to which I wish to call the attention of the Brethren, is the tendency lately manifested to publish in newspapers detailed reports of masonic proceedings. It is nearly allied to the fondness sometimes manifested for masonic parades. What I wish to say in this respect has been so well said by one of my predecessors, and is so cordially concurred in by me, that I shall use his language: 'I believe it to be for the interest of the Institution to avoid publicity as far as possible. * * * Nothing will more truly maintain the dignity and high importance of masonry than a return to the good old practices of our fathers:—to guard with jealous care the work of the lodge and everything connected with it; to keep and conceal it from the profane absolutely, and to communicate it only to those of the craft entitled to know, and to them only under proper circumstances, and with the most careful restrictions; to avoid appearing in public as masons, except upon strictly masonic occasions, and those of the highest importance, sanctioned by long usage; never to write or print masonic intelligence for the gratification of the profane or the vanity of the initiated. We have wandered from this high standard, and the return may be difficult; but I am convinced that the closer we confine masonic affairs to masonic breasts, the better it will be for the fraternity and its reputation.'"

The great matter of interest, however, was the Grand Lodge debt, amounting to \$275,000. The capitation tax expires this year, and then the revenue of the Grand Lodge will not be sufficient to pay the interest upon the debt

and the running expenses of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master discusses the matter at length, and it was referred to a large special committee.

Reports were adopted in memory of Bros. JOHN McCLELLAN; CHARLES H. TITUS; ABRAHAM A. DAME, P. D. G. Master and senior member of the Grand Lodge; E. M. P. WELLS, P. D. G. Master and Grand Chaplain; and GEORGE G. SMITH, also P. D. G. Master, and one of the signers of the famous Declaration of 1831.

All the District Deputies made full reports, showing the value of the services of these officers when capable and faithful.

The Masonic Digest, lately published, was approved: a copy has been received by our Grand Lodge. It is a very valuable work, and must be of great benefit to the craft.

MICHIGAN, 1878.

We have Proceedings some sixteen months old to review, but we hope to have 1879 before we close our report. Lodges represented, 337: three charters granted, one revoked and one restored: and an immense amount of routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM DUNHAM) shows that he has been an able, laborious and faithful officer.

We notice one peculiarity in the style of these Proceedings: the address of the Grand Master and reports of important committees are printed in small type—lead, however—while the Reports of District Deputies are in large type, solid.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, as a *beverage*, is a masonic offence; and if a Brother persists therein, as a business, after being duly admonished, it is the duty of the lodge to suspend or expel him, at its discretion.

It was decided that a suspension for non-payment of dues operates the same as any other suspension, and requires the same vote for restoration: and that payment of the dues, after charges are filed, is no defense to the charges.

A lodge, having initiated a candidate rejected by a lodge in New York, without consent of the rejecting lodge, was ordered to pay over the fee to the Grand Lodge of New York, to be reprimanded by the Grand Master in person, and also to apologize to the New York lodge.

The Grand Lodge decided that when the charter of a lodge is arrested, the jurisdiction of its material is in the Grand Lodge, and the consent of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge must be had for the reception of petitions from parties residing in its territory. The law is otherwise in Maine.

The Report on Correspondence (106 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES. By a vote of the Grand Lodge, he was directed to digest the date of meetings, the number of lodges represented, the decisions on masonic law,

and such other matters as he might deem of interest, *without criticism or expressing an opinion.*

MICHIGAN, 1879.

Since writing the foregoing, and while "the copy" is in the hands of the printer, we have received the Proceedings for 1879. We are, therefore, able to give very recent advices from the "Peninsular State." Considering the size of each pamphlet issued, Grand Secretaries WHEELER, BATCHELOR, INNES, PIERSON and POWER are very nearly on an equality in their commendable promptness.

Three hundred and thirty lodges represented: one charter and one dispensation granted, and two dispensations continued: the "Michigan Freemason," (now "Western Freemason"), having been made the organ of the Grand Lodge, it was voted that all masonic information proper to be published, which the Grand Master or Grand Secretary desire to disseminate to the craft, be forwarded to that magazine for publication: a complete set of the magazine was presented to the Grand Lodge by the publisher.

The Grand Master (JOHN W. FINCH) reports that an unusual interest has been manifested in Schools of Instruction, which have tended to produce a uniformity of work unsurpassed in any other jurisdiction.

He gives a list of Past Grand Masters in the different jurisdictions who had died during the year, and memorial pages in the Proceedings are inscribed to them. Past Grand Master WASHBURN is among the number.

Among his decisions, confirmed by the Grand Lodge, are the following:

"*Question.*—A person is elected to the first degree, but, before receiving it, is taken sick; after his recovery, he lets the matter rest for three years, for causes not under his control. Should not his election hold good, having paid for the degrees? If not, is he not entitled to the advanced fee?"

"*Answer.*—If a person is prevented by sickness from taking his first degree, his election should hold good until his recovery; or the advanced fee should be returned to him.

"*Question.*—If, after a Brother is made a mason, he becomes an Atheist, has a lodge a right to expel him?"

"*Answer.*—A belief in Deity is a fundamental principle of masonry. No Atheist can be made a mason. If, after the building is erected, we remove the foundation stone, the building falls. He has already ceased to be a mason only in name, and should be expelled.

"*Question.*—A candidate petitions a lodge for initiation; the fee for the degree accompanies the petition. The petition is received, referred, and the candidate is elected; but, before he takes the degree, the Secretary is garnished for the advanced fee. What course shall he pursue?"

"*Answer.*—Pay the money over to the Treasurer. The candidate having been elected, the advanced fee has become a part of the funds of the lodge, and can only be withdrawn by a vote of the lodge.

"*Question.*—What course should be pursued to make a Brother an honorary member?"

"*Answer.*—As honorary membership is an honor conferred—not sought for, the actions should be voluntary on the part of the lodge, and the subject should be introduced by motion or resolution, and the Brother elected by a show of hands or a rising vote.

"Question.—After a Brother is elected an honorary member, what special privileges is he entitled to, so far as relates to the business of the lodge ?

"Does he assist to make up a constitutional quorum ?

"Can he hold office, either elective or appointive ?

"Can he vote on any question that comes before the lodge ?

"Does that election give him any special claim to the charities of the lodge ?

"Answers.—(1). An honorary member has a right to a seat in the lodge, and should be allowed to participate in debate. (2). His presence would not assist in making a constitutional quorum ; nor (3) can he hold office, either elective or appointive, save that of Tyler, or vote upon any question coming before the lodge ; nor (4) would he have any claim upon the charities of the lodge, more than he would have been entitled to previous to his election to honorary membership."

The case of CALVIN C. BURT involves an interesting question. He was Master of a lodge in New Jersey in 1864: for misconduct in office, he was tried and expelled by the Grand Lodge, but in 1868 the action was rescinded by the Grand Lodge, and nothing further done: the Grand Master of New Jersey, upon an inquiry by Grand Master FINCH, submitted the matter to a committee of three Past Grand Masters, who report as follows:

"1st. Your committee are of opinion that the present *status* in masonry of Bro. Burt is that of an unaffiliated mason in good standing, except so far forth as the pendency of the charges in New Jersey (which have never been finally disposed of) affects his standing ; but that, in the matter of affiliation with any other lodge, he remains the masonic property of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and cannot affiliate with any subordinate lodge anywhere without a clean bill of health under the seal of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and countersigned by its Grand Secretary.

"Your committee do not hesitate to express the opinion that any Grand Lodge, cognizant of the facts of the case, which would permit his affiliation with a subordinate lodge in its jurisdiction without the consent of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, would thereby challenge a disruption of fraternal relation with the Grand Lodge over which you preside.

"2d. Your committee are of opinion that Bro. Burt's general right of visitation is not impaired by any of the occurrences in New Jersey hereinbefore referred to.

"3d. Your committee are of the opinion that, with the exception of the specific matter included in the charges which have been presented in New Jersey, and of which that Grand Lodge has been cognizant, Bro. Burt is amenable to the primitive discipline of any masonic lodge within whose jurisdiction he may reside."

Grand Master FINCH adds :

"This person has been circulating somewhat extensively among the fraternity in this State, peddling out what he terms the higher degrees of masonry (somewhere near as high as a hundred, I believe), at the rate of ten cents apiece. Very cheap masonry, if it is masonry ; and still the supply is greater than the demand, for his carpet-bag has seemed to suffer no diminution.

"These degrees he styles the 'Masonic Egyptian Rite of Memphis.' Their name would indicate that their antiquity dates back to the time of the Pharaohs.

"If the plagues that were inflicted upon Egypt during that unhappy period were any greater than those inflicted on your Grand Master by the numerous letters of inquiry regarding this carpet-bagger and his Rite, I am fully prepared to sympathize with Moses in his desire to depart the country. Last week I learned that Michigan Lodge, No. 50, located in this city (Jackson), had preferred charges against the said Calvin C. Burt, and expelled him by nearly a unanimous vote, for the crime of perjury ; and he has brought the case, by appeal, to this Grand Lodge."

The charter of the lodge of which BURT was Master was surrendered, and he thereby became an unaffiliate. The question is, how long could New Jersey retain jurisdiction over him on charges pending but not prosecuted? Would not the Grand Lodge of another jurisdiction have the right to say that the rescinding of its action by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and a neglect to proceed anew for *ten years*, was tantamount to a dismissal of the charges? The committee, to which his appeal was referred, being "much delayed by the examination of persons and papers," ask for further time; and BURT's case goes over another year, and now *two* Grand Lodges must be consulted before he can affiliate.

Grand Master FINCH reports the amount contributed by the lodges for the yellow fever sufferers was \$4,441.75. Other masonic bodies increased this amount to \$5,727.55. Well done, Michigan!

The Reports of the District Deputies show that they have been active and faithful; and that a high degree of harmony and real prosperity prevails.

From the Report of the Grand Secretary, we learn that the Grand Lodge has not a complete set of its own Proceedings, even from its re-organization in 1844; but that efficient officer has done much towards completing it, and collecting and binding the Proceedings of his own and other Grand Lodges, and magazines.

Upon the statement that *thirty-five to forty* (erroneous as to number) sister Grand Lodges had recognized the "Grand Lodge of Cuba," while none had recognized the "Grand Lodge of Colon," it was voted to recognize the former, but subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the matter referred to a special committee.

In the matter of Quebec and Scotland, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That no Brother from Quebec is entitled to the masonic right of visitation in this Grand Jurisdiction who does not hail from a lodge holding in authority under the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

The Report on Correspondence (227 pp.) was submitted by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES. He carries out strictly the resolution of his Grand Lodge and gives a fine abstract of the proceedings, with quotations of decisions, &c., without any comments. The consequence is that our Michigan Brethren have the benefit (?) of a large number of decisions depending on local law and not applicable in other jurisdictions, many of them conflicting with each other: while if Bro. INNES were allowed to exercise his discretion, he would select those of importance and general application, and make such comments thereon as would make the whole of real benefit to the Craft.

MINNESOTA, 1879.

One hundred and ten lodges represented: three charters granted, and three dispensations continued: a new funeral service sanctioned and recommended for use.

The Grand Master (E. W. DURANT), in his address, says:

"One hundred and forty lodges answer at our roll call, and nearly seven thousand masons acknowledge fealty to this Grand Lodge. As a rule, our lodges occupy safe and comfortable, and in many instances, elegant halls, suitably fitted up and arranged, with the necessary clothing and paraphernalia of our order, governed by careful and prudent craftsmen, Brethren who are zealous in well-doing, guarding carefully the portals, and with an ever-watchful eye closely scrutinizing those who would enter therein."

He devotes considerable space in his address to the action of the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge endorsed his views, by adopting the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Orient of France have subverted the principles of Freemasonry, by removing the foundation stone upon which her structure is erected, thereby forfeiting all claims upon Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota hereby declines to hold fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, and forbids recognition of the masons under the obedience of the said Grand Orient of France, by the lodges of this jurisdiction until such obedience is severed."

He refers to the complaint of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, but without making any recommendation, save that the Grand Lodge examine the matter.

He gives an account of the operations of the "Minnesota Masonic Relief Association," and the committee on his address recommend them "to the careful consideration and attention of our entire Brotherhood." As we are thoroughly satisfied that very many of these associations must "come to grief," we are very sorry to see any Grand Lodge mix up in them, as it will certainly be severely blamed hereafter. But further, these organizations are *business* enterprises, and no Grand Lodge has a right to endorse any such thing, as a failure in it inevitably brings reproach upon our order.

Grand Secretary PIERSON makes his usual lucid and comprehensive report: he has again brought out the Proceedings with expedition and in splendid style.

The committee, to which the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Dakota were referred, report that the cause of the apparent neglect to answer the letters of the Grand Master of Dakota was the illness and death of Grand Master BRADON. The committee desired and obtained further time to report, earnestly desiring to obtain a knowledge of all the facts. But the charge of neglect is a very unimportant matter compared with the main question at issue; and upon this, we should suppose that the committee had sufficient light; at any rate, they conclude to decide the question permanently by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That Shilo Lodge, No. 105, at Fargo, and Bismarck Lodge, No. 120, at Bismarck, within Dakota Territory, so long as said subordinate lodges shall desire to continue their affiliation with this, their parent Grand Lodge, be permitted to do so, and that this M. W. Grand Lodge will support, defend and maintain their rights, and exercise authority and control over them, till such a time as by their own free will and accord they shall desire to withdraw their connection with this Grand Lodge."

When we reviewed Dakota, we had not received these Proceedings; had we seen it stated anywhere else than in its own official Proceedings, that the

Grand Lodge of Minnesota had adopted this resolution, we should have repelled the statement as a foul slander. And we have no words to express our amazement at this action; it might be expected in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota should follow her example surpasses belief. Such a declaration, as is contained in this resolution, made by an American Grand Lodge, does more to weaken and subvert the law of Grand Lodge sovereignty, than the combined action of all the European Grand Lodges. But we will not pursue the subject further.

A question came up, growing out of the former practice of allowing dual membership. A member of a lodge joined in a petition for a charter for a new lodge, and, after the provision forbidding dual membership was adopted, the new lodge was constituted, with him as one of its members. The Grand Lodge now decides that he (as well as all of the rest of the supposed charter members of the new lodge) did remain a member of his old lodge and did not become a member of the new one. This decision is the reverse of that in this and other jurisdictions, in which it is held that the action of the Grand Lodge in constituting the new lodge severs the membership in the old lodge of all those who are charter members of the new lodge. The proposition of the committee, that "membership cannot be severed by any subsequent action of the Grand Lodge," is contrary to the law and practice as held in Maine and Massachusetts, (as well as other jurisdictions) for many years. As this decision was likely to put several lodges in the curious position of having been constituted and maintained without any legal members, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the regulation heretofore adopted by this Grand Lodge, prohibiting dual membership is, hereby rescinded, and all Brethren who have joined another lodge without first withdrawing from their former lodges, be and the same are hereby recognized as members of both lodges. Provided, that in all cases where a member has been dropped from the rolls, this resolution shall not restore him to membership in his former lodge.

"Resolved, That hereafter masons shall not, in this jurisdiction, be permitted to join a lodge, until they shall first present lawful evidence that they have withdrawn from their former lodge.

"Resolved, That in the organization of new lodges, the members of such lodges shall, before they are organized, withdraw from the lodges of which they were formerly members; and it shall be the duty of the officer appointed to install the officers of any new lodge, to require proper evidence of such withdrawal of all the members of such lodge, before installation, such evidence to be proper dimitts."

The Report on Correspondence (114 pp.) was again presented by Bro. Grand Secretary PIERSON. He attempts to be brief, and spoils his report by omitting his own views. He *does* say that he dissents from the decision of our Grand Lodge, that one lodge cannot do work for another.

MISSISSIPPI, 1879.

One hundred and fifty-seven lodges represented: two charters refused and none granted.

But the matter of interest overshadowing all others is the report upon the contributions in aid of the yellow fever sufferers.

The Grand Master (CHARLES T. MURPHY) says:

"I must speak of the dead—especially of the NOBLE DEAD who fell at the post of duty during the horrible reign of the plague. The appalling pestilence, like a 'Destroying Angel,' swept over the larger and fairest portions of our State, and draped the whole land in the habiliments of mourning for many long and weary weeks. Sadness and sorrow, and grief and woe burdened every heart; and weepings and wailings were echoed from every household, and 'tears ran down like a river, day and night!' Verily we were in a vale of tears. With a pernicious virulence heretofore unknown in the great valley of the Mississippi, the fatal fever, in its Protean types, baffled the learning and skill of the wisest doctors in the land. The most approved disinfectants and prophylactics failed to stay its deadly march: the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the white and the colored, were all and all alike numbered among its victims. The wildest consternation and confusion ensued, and people along the great thoroughfares of travel fled from the cities and towns into the interior, only to be pursued by the insatiate reaper, who recognized no territorial limits to its ravages.

"Amongst those who stood their ground, trusting in God, and exemplifying their faith by their works—by their unremitting zeal in nursing and caring for the sick and helping the destitute, none were more conspicuous than the members of our fraternity; and sad to relate, no class shared so heavily in the loss of members—many of whom were distinguished ornaments.

"As a most fitting tribute, I have deemed it eminently proper and appropriate to commemorate the memory and virtues of our deceased Brethren by holding a Grand Lodge of Sorrow, and to this end have ordered all necessary preparations to be made for the occasion. Meantime, in view of the large number, I have requested certain Brethren to pronounce the eulogies for certain localities, and to furnish a short biographical sketch of each for publication with our proceedings.

"The coming of the plague was so sudden—so unexpected—its death-roll so terrible—that the whole people were shocked and paralyzed; and when the piteous and urgent appeals for help poured in, the sickening reality was apparent—that, in our impoverished condition, no adequate means were at hand to meet the emergency and to relieve the sufferers. The constitutional provision giving the Grand Master control of Grand Lodge funds for certain purposes did not provide for nor contemplate a general disbursement of them. And yet most heart-rending reports of sufferings, agonies, of hunger and unslaked thirst among the brethren, their wives, widows and little ones, increased daily. I was sorely troubled, and in the anguish of my soul I considerably ignored the constitutional restrictions, and yielded obedience to that HIGHER and HOLIER and MORE ANCIENT LAW than any of human origin—the *instincts and dictates of common humanity*, and I wrote to Bro. Grand Secretary Power to disburse, under my *carte blanche*, every dollar in the treasury, if necessary, above current expenses, for the relief of our brethren, their widows and children. It remains to be seen whether Grand Lodge will approve my action in the matter; be that as it may—under like circumstances, I should pursue the same course.

"The appalling destitution in all infected localities suggested extraordinary efforts to secure the means of relief. It was then that Bro. Power sent an appeal for help, through the Associated Press, to the fraternity at large. About the same time Bro. Paxton, Eminent Grand Commander, sought and obtained my permission to seek foreign aid. In due time contributions began to pour in from all quarters of the continent, together with most pathetic expressions of sympathy and assurances that more and more should come so long as our need required it. The heart of the whole continent seemed moved in our behalf. Societies, organizations, clubs, railroad, express and telegraph companies—East and West, North and South—Grand and Subordinate Lodges

of Masons and Odd Fellows—all, as it were, in friendly strife to excel in their generous aid for the sufferers.

"We have embalmed these letters of condolence in tears of gratitude for the timely aid in the hour of our deep distress, and have laid them carefully away among the archives of Grand Lodge, as mementoes of the exemplification of the great truth, that true masonry knows no North, no South, no East, no West, and 'its charities are as boundless as the realms of eternity.'

"An appeal was made also to the lodges in our own jurisdiction, and many responded with marked liberality.

"I should here state that Bro. Power received and receipted for every dollar which came into my hands, and I advised all correspondents to send their contributions to him for distribution. Of these receipts and disbursements he will make a true and correct report. I was in daily correspondence with him, and was fully advised from time to time of everything done.

"When we consoled ourselves that the worst was over—well knowing that our heritage from among the orphans of our deceased brethren, would elicit most serious concern—I urged Bro. Power to lay aside \$20,000 as a sacred and special fund for their benefit. This he complied with at once; and since the disappearance of the pestilence, he has visited several of the infected towns and cities, gathering statistics of the orphanage, and distributing this reserved fund as equitably as it was possible for him to do, with the information he was able to acquire.

"I have had no correspondence with Bro. Paxton, and know nothing of amounts received by him, but learn that he has recently published a full exhibit of receipts and disbursements by the committee of which he is chairman.

"In conclusion of this subject, I cannot forbear to state that to Bro. Power belongs the glory of receiving and disbursing contributions to the amount of sixty or seventy thousand dollars, of which he will doubtless make a full and satisfactory report. True, it may be that in one sense I was a 'power behind the throne'—still he was the Power before the throne, whose energies never slept, whose zeal never flagged in the good work.

"It may not be amiss to state that we at no time considered the contributions for the relief of the sufferers as part of Grand Lodge funds."

The Grand Secretary (J. L. Power) devotes thirteen pages to the report of his doings, from which we make extracts:

"The suddenness and violence with which the yellow fever seized upon the western side of our State, left but little time for preparation to battle with the terrible scourge. Over quarantine lines and into atmosphere odorous of disinfectants, the yellow plague marched at will, leaving terror, destitution and death in its track. Many of our people, who could do so, fled before its approach, but thousands were unable thus to go to places of safety. For these, relief must be provided as far as human agency could afford it. With business generally suspended, stores closed, and the people of the infected towns shut off from intercourse with the outside world, the situation was such as to excite the gloomiest apprehensions of all who remained within the fever belt. The pestilence began its work so early and became so general, that three months or more must elapse before our section could be restored to its wonted health, and business resume its accustomed channels. Every day seems a week, every week a month, and every month a year. Verily, we knew not what a day might bring forth.

"When the fever became epidemic at Grenada and Vicksburg, and cases were occurring at other places, I asked permission of our M. W. Grand Master to draw upon the funds in our treasury for the relief of the afflicted localities. He promptly telegraphed me his approval, and afterward sent me his written authority to dispense the Grand Lodge funds at will—that he could not rest a moment, nor sleep, in custody of the means of relief when our Brethren were in need of the absolute necessities of life—that he would rather err, if at all, in liberally helping the needy. Upon this authority, I drew a warrant for five hundred dollars, and had it been necessary, your

treasury would to-day be empty. But our Brethren, and the people everywhere claimed the privilege of helping us in our time of need, and the amazing aggregate of funds that has passed through my hands, as one of the many agents in the work, shows how promptly, how nobly, how generously our country, and indeed the world, came to our assistance. I am sure that our kind friends must have realized that—

“No radiant pearl that crested fortune wears,
Nor gem that twinkling hangs from beauty's ears;
Not all the bright stars that night's blue arch adorns,
Nor e'en the rising sun that gilds the vernal morn,
Shines with such lustre, as does the tear that flows
Down virtue's manly cheek for another's woes.”

He then goes on to state that one day while meditating gloomily upon the situation, a telegram was handed to him from EDWIN MARKS, Deputy Grand Master of Louisiana, informing him that \$200 had been deposited to his credit by the masons of Louisiana in aid of the sufferers. This suggested his despatch to the Associated Press. The next day the Grand Commander of Templars (W. G. PAXTON,) directed him to issue a circular; and a week later, JOHN H. MCKENZIE telegraphed an appeal for help, requesting all contributions to be sent to Bro. POWER, who was Grand Treasurer of their Grand Lodge. Bro. POWER says of the result:

“By telegraph, by express and by the mails, money came freely—the receipts for a time varying from one thousand to four thousand dollars per day.

“The telegrams and letters herewith submitted show how profoundly were the sympathy and generosity of the country aroused in our behalf. As I read over these loving messages, even now, tears of gratitude come unbidden. Many others, outside of both Orders, who were collecting relief funds in different parts of the country, directed their contributions to me; and His Excellency, the Governor of this State, transferred to your Grand Secretary the various amounts received by him, aggregating about seven thousand dollars.”

He received from Masons, \$47,308; from Odd Fellows, \$12,572; from miscellaneous sources, \$12,574; from premium on gold, \$17.00; total, \$75,472. He gives a statement of the disbursements amounting to \$62,786.

He says further:

“On the 23d of September, I telegraphed the following acknowledgment, through the Associated Press:

“JACKSON, Miss., September 23, 1878.

“To the Freemasons and Odd Fellows of the United States:

“In behalf of our afflicted Brethren and their families in our fever-stricken communities, and in behalf of hundreds of others who have been relieved by your timely and generous benefactions, I return you profound thanks for the noble response that you have sent to our appeals for help. I have thereby been enabled to answer promptly every call from the ten places in the State where the fever is prevailing, and, with the funds on hand and now coming, will doubtless be able to meet every demand until the close of the epidemic. Should there be any surplus it will be distributed as judiciously as possible for the benefit of hundreds of orphans bequeathed by the plague to impoverished communities. In their behalf I would still enlist your generous sympathy. The relief received through me has been dispensed, as far as practicable, through the committees of both orders, without regard to race, color or creed. Such has been the expressed wish of nearly every lodge and Brother contributing. I am now obtaining lists of families having special claims upon our care, so that none may be overlooked in the distribution. I have received to date nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars—nearly all from Masons

and Odd Fellows. In due time a full report of this good work, which it has been my privilege to conduct, will be given to the generous contributors and to the public. It will be a testimony to the goodness and the gratitude of the human heart.

(Signed,)

J. L. POWER,
Grand Secretary of Masons,
Grand Treasurer of Odd Fellows.

"Our masonic brethren, and the Howard Association in New Orleans, and the Howard Associations of Canton, Vicksburg and Port Gibson, had telegraphed their grateful thanks to the country, stating that enough had been received for any probable demand, and that further contributions should cease. I therefore felt impelled to do likewise, although against my judgment, for I had reason to believe that other infected points, not so accessible, would need assistance before the close of the epidemic. When I sent out the appeal on the 21st of August, I supposed that the last three pages of my cash book would be sufficient for the entry of the few thousand dollars that might come in response; and when the card of September 23d was issued, I took it for granted that funds would then cease coming. Since that date, however, I have received upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars, the last contribution to hand being on the 3d inst."

* * * * *

"My own reflection, as well as intimations from Grand Master, resulted in the setting apart of about twenty-five thousand dollars for the widows and orphans of our brethren who could not be reached during the epidemic through relief committees or otherwise."

* * * * *

"In order to carry out more effectually the object thus indicated, I resolved on a personal visit to each of the afflicted localities. Want of time, and the extraordinary labors incident to the work embraced in this report, prevented the complete carrying out of this programme."

* * * * *

"Of some of the details of this method of distribution, I ask the indulgence of the Grand Lodge while I submit a verbal statement, as it might not be proper to place on record the personal references necessary to explain, and commend this course to your approval. [Here made verbal statement.]

"And now, brethren, there is a respectable balance on hand, for the reason that I did not have time to dispose of it. I have set apart \$3,000 for Greenville, and have promised a visit to that place immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge. I wish also to visit Meridian, Canton and other places, so as to complete the statistics of death and orphanage that I am compiling as an appendix to this report.

"Deducting the \$3,000 set apart for Greenville, the unexpended balance is \$12,217.31, which is derived from the three funds—Masonic, Odd Fellows and Miscellaneous. The two latter funds constituting a third of the total receipts, and the same proportion being deducted from the total now on hand, the masonic proportion of the reserve is \$8,145. As to the distribution of the Odd Fellows' proportion of the fund, the Grand Master of that Order will be consulted; and as to the Miscellaneous portion, there are cases of destitution resulting from the yellow fever where it can be at once and judiciously applied. Should the completion of this work be confided to your Grand Secretary, I would dispose of the masonic proportion within the next thirty days, upon the following basis, subject to such modification as personal investigation might justify."

After giving the list of places and the amounts assigned to each, he says:

"Brethren of the Grand Lodge, my work is now submitted for your inspection. As your humble agent in receiving and disbursing so large an amount of money, I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that you will find the facts and figures as submitted sustained by proper vouchers. It is due to myself, it is due to this Grand Body, and especially is it due to the generous

and charitable people everywhere who contributed to the fund, that the manner in which I have discharged the great trust thus suddenly imposed upon me shall undergo the careful scrutiny of this Grand Lodge. I therefore respectfully ask that a special committee of expert accountants—cashiers of banks, if such are members of this Grand Lodge—shall be appointed to examine and report. I have here thirty-seven packages of vouchers, representing as many communities to which relief has been dispensed—all of which are tabulated—so that while the pile may look formidable, the arrangement is such as to facilitate examination. Should the committee, at the close of their labors, be able to say, 'well done, faithful servant,' I shall feel amply rewarded for all the labor, anxiety and responsibility of the past few months.

"As your agent, in the work of relief, I have had written and said to me enough kind things to satisfy the ambition of almost any man for the good will of his fellows. The moistened eye, the falling tear, the hearty 'God bless you!' and 'God bless the Masons and Odd Fellows!' have strengthened and encouraged me in the prosecution of the work, and have filled me with gratitude for the privilege of being the almoner of the bounties of others. Onerous as has been the duty, I shall regret when it is out of my power to say to the widow or orphan who may apply, *I have no more to give.* To Him who has declared 'I will be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless,' I do most prayerfully commend the bereaved of the epidemic of 1878.

"In closing this report, I desire to return grateful acknowledgment to the railroads, express and telegraph companies, the banks and the public press for zealous co-operation. To the Capital State Bank, at Jackson, I am specially indebted for the facilities afforded in the work of relief. This bank kept open daily, supplying me with currency as needed, and cashing drafts to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, without discount or exchange, in a single instance."

The Grand Lodge approved his plan and authorized him to distribute the balance as he had suggested. A committee was appointed to examine his accounts, but he insisted upon such a thorough investigation that they were not able to complete it and make their report during the session.

BRO. PAXTON also asked to have his report published with that of the Grand Secretary. His committee had received \$9,820 and disbursed \$9,171, not included in the report of the Grand Secretary. Both reports have since been published in a pamphlet, a copy of which your committee has received, but we regret to have mislaid it, so that we cannot refer to it in this connection.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in commemoration of the dead. Ceremonies were performed according to a ritual prepared expressly for the occasion by BRO. FRED. SPEED, (who first saw masonic light in Harmony Lodge in this jurisdiction.) The main features, however, were addresses by Bros. FRED. SPEED, JAMES M. HOWRY, G. Y. FREEMAN, J. L. POWER and E. H. STILES, all of which (save that of Bro. POWER), are given in these Proceedings. Appended thereto are "fraternal tributes" from the different lodges to their own dead. Some Brethren have opposed "Lodges of Sorrow," because the idea is supposed to be taken from the Scottish Rite; but any one, who reads these addresses, cannot fail to be convinced that, while honoring the memory of the dead, they were exceedingly profitable to the living.

Returning to the other proceedings of the Grand Lodge, we find one singular feature in its polity. Questions are submitted to the Committee on

Jurisprudence in the recess. Heretofore we have taken for granted that the committee was advisory to the Grand Master. But it seems that questions are submitted to the committee directly by any one who chooses to do so, and they render, not an *opinion*, but a *decision*. We infer this because the committee report *directly to the Grand Lodge*, and they commence their report by saying that "the following questions have been submitted to them *and answers returned*;" and, moreover, they decided one question one way and the Grand Master decided it the other way! Whose decision stands? It seems to us that (if we correctly understand the facts) this committee usurp the prerogatives of the Grand Master, and the practice is one step towards following the example of the Grand Orient of France in abolishing the Grand Mastership and substituting a Council of Administration. We perceive, however, that under a proposed revised Constitution, these "decisions" are only *advisory* until approved by the Grand Lodge, unless sooner enforced by an edict of the Grand Master: this is not so bad, but we still would have the questions submitted and the answers returned *through the Grand Master*, allowing him the power to decide what questions should be submitted, as well as what answers to announce as decisions and enforce by edict.

We regard the following views, taken from their report, as eminently sound, and we wish that the plan suggested might be generally adopted:

"It is unfortunate in a masonic trial that the person preferring the charges should be denominated the prosecutor, or indeed permitted to take any part in the proceedings other than as a witness to give in his evidence, because, reasoning from the analogy of the civil law, we come to look upon him as having, to some extent at least, a right to control the proceedings, whereas in point of fact he sits only upon a par with every other member of the lodge, and should be allowed no more voice in the proceedings, because the Junior Warden, to insure against an excess of zeal upon the part of the accuser, performs in the lodge, the functions of prosecuting attorney in a civil court."

The Report on Correspondence (102 pp.) was submitted by Bro. JAMES M. HOWRY, who, while stating his own views freely, proposes to uphold the Mississippi construction of masonic law and usage.

He discusses somewhat the question whether a prosecutor or complainant, has the *right* to withdraw the charges. It seems to us that a little consideration of the matter will settle the case decisively. In a masonic offence there are usually two elements: first, an injury to some Brother, or other party, and second, a violation of the laws of masonry; the latter element must *always* exist, while the former need not. It follows that while a Brother injured, has the right to forgive *the injury to himself*, he has neither the right nor the power to forgive *the violation of the law*. The latter can be forgiven only by the lodge, subject to the approval or disapproval of the Grand Lodge. It follows, therefore, that the consent of the lodge must be given to the withdrawal of charges; also, as the character of the accused is involved, his consent must, in justice, also be had. When the gist of the offence is an injury of one Brother by another, and they become reconciled and fraternal relations

are restored between them, it ought to be an aggravated case to justify the lodge in refusing to dismiss the charges at the request of the accuser and accused.

One remark of Bro. Howry causes us to say, that our courtesy towards any particular Grand Lodge must not be measured by the length of our review of its Proceedings. We notice such matters as we deem of interest to the craft in our jurisdiction. Matters may come before a Grand Lodge one year, which are of great general interest, and we should notice them at length; the next year, its Proceedings may be merely routine and require only a brief review.

On the Colon and Cuba question he says:

"We do not design to enter into a full statement of all the facts urged by both parties to this contest, nor do we intend to discuss the subject in this report. From our examination of the subject, we are inclined to the opinion, that both bodies claiming recognition are in a like category, neither having complied with all the rules which American Grand Lodges have deemed necessary to the constitution of a legitimate Grand Lodge. If the members, constituting, or representing, these rival Grand Lodges, are true masons, and loyal to the Ancient Landmarks and Constitution of the Order, and devoted to the true interests of the craft, it would seem to outside jurisdictions that they could, by a general convention of all the lodges interested, settle among themselves difficulties which environ them, and organize a Grand Lodge that would command the respect of genuine masons everywhere."

and his views were endorsed by the Grand Lodge.

He approves our law allowing a Past Master to open the lodge and preside, in the absence of the Master and Wardens: endorses Grand Master BURHAM's views in relation to the joint occupancy of Masonic Halls.

In reference to the proposed amendment to the Constitution, allowing the Grand Lodge to restore expelled masons, he says, the Grand Lodge probably has the power on appeal now. But it does not in the class of cases contemplated in the proposed amendment. In most jurisdictions an expelled mason may be returned to masonic rights as an unaffiliated mason by a two-thirds vote; but in this jurisdiction his restoration must be recommended by his lodge by a unanimous vote, and then voted by the Grand Lodge. Cases have happened in which the opposition of one member, founded, it is feared, on unworthy personal motives, has prevented a restoration. It has always seemed to us that inasmuch as a two-thirds vote expels, our requirement of a unanimous vote to restore to masonic rights is a too severe one; of course, we would not have restoration to membership effected save by a unanimous vote.

Bro. Howry devotes considerable space to our Report of last year, and we will reply briefly.

He deemed himself and his Grand Lodge wrongfully assailed by us, in that we spoke of their law that when the Grand Lodge reverses the proceedings of a lodge expelling a member, he still loses his membership, as a "barbarous law." He argued in favor of that law. Now he says that he did so because *it was the law of his Grand Lodge*, but he himself had been opposed to it.

This last we did not know; and when we found him defending the law, we had a right to presume that he supported and approved it, and, in fact, we had no suspicion to the contrary. But he errs in stating our position. If he will refer to our Proceedings for 1876, pp. 111 to 114, and p. 173, he will find that we stated distinctly that this "barbarous law" was the law in Mississippi and was (to use our very words) "indeed decisive." Bro. H. is in error in supposing that we ever held that that provision of the Constitution was not binding. We took issue with him upon his proposition: "One of the main pillars, on which our institution rests, is the complete control which a lodge has over its membership. It takes them in, and can put them out." We understood this, as it reads, to be a statement of the general masonic law, and our comments show that we so understood it. If he had said "in this State," we should not have fallen into the error.

But Bro. Howry maintains that the doctrine, that when a case has been once finally decided by the Grand Lodge the decision is binding, is not law in masonry. The case to which he refers is a good illustration. A mason was tried by his lodge and convicted: on appeal, the Grand Lodge set aside the conviction as illegal; this action, of course, left the accused under charges before his lodge: but the Grand Lodge ordered him tried in another lodge, which acquitted him, and, on appeal to the Grand Lodge, the acquittal was confirmed; a resolution was adopted, ordering him restored to membership in the Grand Lodge; this resolution was in direct violation of the Constitution, and, therefore, void; the order of the Grand Lodge, sending the case to another lodge for trial, was decided to be illegal some two years afterwards; if so, it does not follow that the action of the Grand Lodge, declaring him acquitted, was illegal also, but waiving this question and striking out all the illegal proceedings, he stood as a mason, whose appeal has been sustained and the case was pending before his lodge: but the Grand Lodge declared that he was a suspended mason under appeal, and the next year considered the appeal and dismissed it, confirming the action of the lodge in suspending him. As the Grand Lodge had decided the very question both ways, the accused ought then (or now) to claim a third decision, so that the best two in three should win. He was tried by the Grand Lodge and acquitted, and then, two years afterwards, tried again on the same charges and convicted; and by the same rule, he may be tried annually and acquitted or convicted each time, as the Grand Lodge sees fit, as long as the poor fellow lives! One year, he would be a mason in good standing, and the next a suspended mason. This is the inevitable result of the doctrine of abandoning the principle of "*Res adjudicata*." Worse than this, the lodge might keep trying him on the same charges every month during the year, and, unless he appealed, keep him vibrating between suspension and good standing accordingly.

Bro. Howry refers to the Iowa case in which the Grand Lodge restored a

man on a certain condition, and the next year, finding that he refused to perform the condition, very properly revoked the restoration. What invasion this is of the doctrine of "*res adjudicata*," we do not comprehend. If the Grand Lodge had restored him absolutely and unconditionally, and the next year had revoked the restoration, it would, in effect, have expelled a mason by resolution, without charges, notice or trial, very much as his Grand Lodge finally, in our opinion, suspended the party in the case above mentioned. In the Iowa case, the restoration was to take effect only when a condition was complied with; the condition never was complied with, and thus the restoration never took effect, and the party remained an expelled mason all the while, and the offer of restoration was withdrawn. We think our Brother will now be able to see that we do not condemn in Mississippi what we approve in Iowa.

There are very many more matters in this excellent report which we should like to notice, but we must forbear.

MISSOURI, 1878.

One hundred and sixty-two lodges represented: thirteen charters granted and four dispensations continued: nearly \$5,000 reported as contributed for the yellow fever sufferers.

The Grand Master (THOS. C. READY) notes the death of several Brethren, among whom was the veteran JOSEPH FOSTER.

He announces a bequest of \$3,000 from the late widow of Bro. O'SULLIVAN, as the foundation of a Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

In relation to Grand Lodge jurisdiction, he says:

"It has been a settled principle with all American Grand Lodges, that each State Grand Lodge holds exclusive jurisdiction within the State, and that no other Grand Lodge can grant dispensations to form new lodges in said territory, nor even exercise control over such lodges as may originally have belonged to them after a Grand Lodge has been organized and formally recognized by sister Grand Jurisdictions."

And he had decided that—

"A Grand Lodge having been duly organized and formally recognized by this Grand Lodge, all jurisdiction formerly held by this Grand Lodge is surrendered, and no appointment of D. D. Grand Masters to preside over such lodges as may have elected to remain connected with this Grand Lodge can be made, nor dispensation be granted for the formation of new lodges within the surrendered territory."

And the decision was approved by the Grand Lodge.

Among his other decisions approved by the Grand Lodge, are the following:

"That the action of the lodge in suspending Bro. David Waldo, whilst he was an inmate of the insane asylum, physically and mentally incapacitated from obeying the mandate of the lodge, was illegal, and in violation of the laws of masonry, and therefore null and void; and that the name of Brother Waldo be placed upon the registry of the lodge, as a member in good standing, and entitled to all the rights and benefits of masonry, including the right of masonic burial.

"When several members of a lodge are on trial—all the charges being based upon the same general facts—the result affecting all alike, although some of the specifications may differ, none of them can be allowed to vote upon the question of guilt or innocence of any of the others, and all must retire during the ballots on charge and penalty.

"Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are not entitled to masonic burial. This is confined exclusively to Master Masons. Nor can E. A.'s or F. C.'s appear in any public procession of masons. This is our law. Some of the monitors are doubtless responsible for the necessity of repeating it so often.

"The action of the Grand Lodge declaring all the proceedings in the trial of an expelled mason *null and void*, restores the Brother to all of his masonic rights, as though no proceedings had taken place. The Grand Lodge simply decides there has been no masonic trial, and there can be no curtailment of rights.

"The Master of a lodge cannot order the postponement of a trial except in open lodge and at the meeting set for the hearing of the case; but at that time he may order a postponement, if he be convinced that the trial should be postponed, either in the interest of the accused or of the lodge; and this he may do without submitting the question to the vote of the lodge.

"The removal of the Master of a lodge or any other elective and installed officer from the State, does not disqualify him or vacate his office during the term for which he was elected and installed."

So much of the third, as holds that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts cannot appear in any public procession of masons, is against the law and practice in this section of the country for more than a century.

The Report on Correspondence (156 pp.) was prepared by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIU, the Grand Secretary. It is his first effort, but he well sustains the high reputation of his Grand Lodge in this department.

He argues that suspension does not *sever* membership, and, therefore, that when a suspended mason is restored, he is thereby restored to membership. We agree with him that such *ought* to be the law, but some Grand Lodges, by providing that a lodge may restore a suspended member to masonic rights by a two-thirds vote, but to membership only by a unanimous vote, practically declare that suspension severs membership entirely.

He holds that an Entered Apprentice Lodge can be opened only by opening a Master Mason's Lodge, and then calling off and opening on the Entered Apprentice degree: we do not quite understand whether he holds that the Master must work down through the Fellow Craft degree, as is done in some lodges, or not. But this whole operation is a comparatively new innovation, not justified by ancient usage. Formerly, business was done in any degree upon which the lodge was opened. When Portland Lodge was organized in 1769, and for a long time after, the Master's Lodge was as separate as if held under a different charter. The records of all the old lodges show that the usage was universal in the olden time to open on the degree in which work was to be done, and without opening on the Master Mason's degree at all. If there is any precedent for the practice Bro. V. upholds, before the Baltimore Convention of 1843, we should like to be cited to it, as we know of none. But we can show him a usage to the contrary in Maine from 1769 to the present time, and we think in Massachusetts from 1733 down: and this will do for us.

In another respect, the law in his jurisdiction seems to be different from ours. Here, an officer holds until his successor has been elected and installed: while in Missouri, only "until his successor is elected." Is the office vacant between the election and installation? What becomes of the charge to the Master to see his successor duly installed?

But he got puzzled over something he found in the Louisiana report of the remarks of the Grand Master of Minnesota, when he visited the Grand Lodge and spoke of himself as "the representative of the B. B. of Minnesota." Bro. V. wonders whether he meant Burning Bush, Black Ball, Base Ball, or what. Now, we suspect that the printer misread Bro. BACHELOR's hieroglyphics; and that it was written BB., as an abbreviation for *Brethren*.

He objects to our law authorizing a Past Master to open a lodge and preside in the absence of the Master and Wardens. One objection is, that if such presiding officer should perform or permit unmasonic action, there would be no remedy: but with us, he would be liable to discipline by the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as the actual Master would be in a like case. He says further, that the charter being granted to three officers and the Brethren, one of them must be present to open the corporation: but if the law under which the charter was granted expressly provides that in the absence of these three officers another may open the corporation, who shall gainsay it? If we follow his illustration, and take the case of civil corporations, we find in the law of most States a provision for choosing an officer *pro tem* in the absence of the permanent officers.

We thank him for his suggestions in relation to our review of Minnesota last year: if he will read the first three lines we quoted, we think he (minister as he is) would have felt like following the example of a Quaker college-mate of ours, who, when attacked by "ye yaggers" and taunted that "'Quaker-coats' dare not fight," threw off the "plain garment" with the exclamation, "Lie there, Quaker," and taught the scoffers that, though a "Quaker coat" dare not fight, *what is in one* may sometimes, and that, too, victoriously.

He holds that, because a charter is granted to seven, it follows that there must be seven members present to open a lodge. We do not think so: we do not think a Grand Lodge would grant a charter to the minimum number for opening a lodge, as if one should die the lodge would die. Most Constitutions have express provisions upon this subject, which are binding as far as they go: but, in other cases, we think the *ritual* lodge can act. Our Constitution requires seven to do certain business enumerated, thus by express implication leaving the *ritual* rule to govern in all other cases; and the usage has always been in accordance with this view. The provision requiring *seven* charter members is an arbitrary one, adopted in these later times, and should not be extended by mere inference, especially against ancient usage.

In his review of Dakota, he says:

"We would be pleased to give full expression of our views on the questions at issue between the Grand Lodges of Dakota and Minnesota. Circumstances forbid now. We must say, however, looking at the subject from our standpoint, and judging from the unanswered views of the Grand Master, that justice demands of Minnesota to concede to Dakota what she so reasonably, courteously and fraternally requests. The able and just statements made by the Grand Master, and the very cogent arguments of the committee on his address, place this whole matter before the masonic world in an attitude that must win a general verdict in favor of Dakota, and the universally accepted doctrine among American Grand Lodges, exclusive and sovereign jurisdiction in the territory where a legally constituted Grand Lodge exists."

We had marked many other extracts, but there are so many that we must content ourselves with referring the Brethren to the Proceedings in the Grand Lodge and Portland Masonic Libraries."

MONTANA, 1878.

The eighteen lodges all represented, either by their officers, proxies or Past Masters: no charters granted: an amended code of by-laws for subordinate lodges adopted and ordered to be printed and distributed to the lodges, to take effect January 1, 1879, and supersede all former by-laws.

The Grand Secretary reports that Silver Star Lodge paid him \$200, towards defraying its indebtedness to Eureka Lodge in California, and he added thereto the amount appropriated by the Grand Lodge, making \$556.40 in gold, and forwarded it. Other lodges contributed \$118.90, which he forwarded, and though there is \$137 still due, Eureka Lodge gave a receipt in full. The remaining lodges, however, contributed \$131, and that was turned over to the Charity Fund. The course pursued by the lodges in assisting a sister lodge to pay some \$800 of debt incurred on behalf of a sick Brother, is exceedingly commendable; but *originally* somebody forgot that masonic charity is measured as well by the *ability* of the giver, as by the *needs* of the distressed. Bro. HEDGES well says that "by it a useful lesson has been learned for ourselves and taught to others." He reports \$678 raised for the yellow fever sufferers, besides the amounts three of the lodges sent directly, making in all \$928.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM A. CLARK) says trouble has arisen from a habit, that has somewhat prevailed, of discussing adverse ballots and from the laxity of investigating committees. He gives a glowing statement of the material prosperity of Montana and says that harmony and peace generally prevails among the craft.

In the Cuba matter, the Grand Lodge voted to withhold recognition and to urge union and harmony in the Cuban craft, as the condition of further action.

The by-laws were amended so that candidates must show their proficiency by an examination before the ballot on advancement.

In the case to which we referred last year, wherein the Grand Lodge ordered a lodge to strike from its roll the name of one who had been initiated

under an assumed name, the Grand Lodge unanimously ordered the lodge to insert the party's real name in place of the name struck out.

The Committee on Returns of Lodges examined the records of all the lodges, and made a very interesting report thereon. On their recommendation, the Grand Lodge ordered that each lodge keep a Tyler's Book, in which each member and visitor should enter his name, the book to be a part of the record of the lodge. And it was further ordered that the Secretary might dispense with entering the names of those present on his record.

BRO. CORNELIUS HEDGES compressed another of his excellent reports into sixty pages, but he makes no extracts.

He was received during the session as our Representative, with the private Grand Honors, and speeches of welcome and acknowledgment followed. How we would like to step in and hear those speeches.

He approves the decision of our Grand Master, that one lodge cannot confer the Master's degree for another lodge without a waiver of jurisdiction, although the opposite practice prevails in his own jurisdiction.

But he thinks that an assessment to pay for music on a St. John's Day celebration, is of questionable propriety. It is an ancient usage, as old as masonry on this continent, almost, to celebrate St. John's Day by a procession with music; in the olden time, it was esteemed almost *obligatory* to march in procession on that day to some fit place, listen to an address, and then dine together in peace and harmony. An assessment, justified by a usage of so long standing, can hardly be called of questionable propriety. We only wish that the ancient practice was more generally observed. It would greatly benefit masonry.

NEBRASKA, 1878.

Fifty-seven lodges represented: four charters granted and two dispensations continued: a revised code of by-laws adopted: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized: the consideration of the request of the Grand Lodge of Colon for recognition postponed until the next Annual Communication: a beautiful and eloquent oration delivered by BRO. LEONARD W. COLBY: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master (GEORGE W. LININGER), in his intercourse with the lodges, found much to admire and commend, and much to condemn. He says:

"We regret that we, individually and collectively, as masons, are not doing all in our power to aid and assist each other in every laudable undertaking. We regret that 'we have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and have done those things which we ought not to have done;' that we have not been as charitable in every instance as we should have been; and the destitute widow and helpless orphan have not received due attention and assistance at our hands.

"We regret that so many masons belong to other secret societies, not but what the objects of these societies are good and praiseworthy, but because we believe that a conscientious man who is a Freemason risks something when he joins another secret society. How can he assume new duties until he

knows they will not conflict with those he has already obligated himself to perform? And again, many innovations of the fundamental laws of masonry are introduced by these liberal-minded men who hold membership in various societies. They are not safeguards for the ancient landmarks of the Order.

"We regret that our lodges are not properly tiled; too many *secrets* get outside of the lodge-room.

"We regret that members of our beloved institution are known to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks, profanity, gambling, quarreling, backbiting, cheating and defrauding—vices which deprave and brutalize a man.

"We regret that many of our members, who are actuated by the true spirit of our society, and who practice its teachings, are withholding their presence and support because of the evils we speak of.

"We regret that lodges are slow to notice and bring to discipline those who thus offend."

The committee reported thereon as follows:

"Your committee have noted with interest the remarks of the Grand Master upon the lack of discipline existing in subordinate lodges, and the prevalence of profanity and kindred vices among the Brethren. We are pained that he should have felt compelled thus to call our attention to this disagreeable matter, but commend him for thus discharging his duty. We recognize that it will not do for us to point to the fact that we are at least no worse than other men; that our organization contains as many true men and good citizens as the church or any charitable order; that the percentage of '*black sheep*' in our ranks is smaller than in kindred organizations, and its social standing higher, because we claim to be equal to any and inferior to none; and when men set themselves up as exemplars, it behooves them to walk by the plumb.

"While thus recognizing the necessity for action, we are not prepared at this time to suggest a course that shall remedy the evil. We wish, in this connection, that our eminent Brother, who has so eloquently and feelingly portrayed the situation, had given us his own ideas of the best method of correcting the trouble, and averting the calamity that threatens. It seems to us that the by-laws contain ample provision for the trial, conviction and punishment of those who willfully or ignorantly offend. The Masters of lodges have plenary power in this matter, and evidently neglect their plain duty, unless our Grand Master has taken counsel of his fears and overestimated the danger.

"It may be that the Masters and officers of subordinate lodges have carried too far their desire to 'whisper good counsel in the ear of an erring Brother,' and have 'stretched forth their hands to support,' even when the offending Brother was prone in the dust of his own degradation; that they have at times been charitable toward the feelings of delinquents at the expense of the welfare of their lodges as a whole, until some have become discouraged, and withdrawn their support to the lodge. Your committee are each of them Past Masters, and are willing to confess to a laxity in enforcing discipline; but it has been so with us, and doubtless with others, because we have shrunk from wounding the feelings of those who have gone or are going astray."

The Grand Lodge, after considerable discussion, indefinitely postponed the whole matter.

The following, in relation to the right to dimit, was adopted:

"Your committee is of the unanimous opinion that it is the absolute right of each and every Brother to ask for his dimit whenever he may see fit; his reasons are his own, and he commits no crime in so doing. While it is the duty of each and every mason to belong to a lodge, and our ancient constitutions provide that he should do so, this your committee deem as advisory and not mandatory. We have no *right* to compel a Brother to do so, and if a Brother desires his dimit for the purpose of holding the same, he has that *right*, although the practice is one that ought to be discountenanced and discouraged."

NEVADA, 1878.

Nineteen lodges represented: one dispensation granted: another volume of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge ordered to be printed: the plan of Life Membership, by paying one hundred dollars to the Grand Lodge, abolished, and the money already received therefor ordered to be refunded: the *per capita* dues reduced from two dollars to one; and the dues from the several lodges for 1879 remitted in advance, and all balances due from lodges prior to 1877 remitted.

The Grand Master (MERRILL P. FREEMAN) refers to the action of the Grand Orient of France, expressing his opinion, in substance, that it is no longer a masonic body, and his views were endorsed by the Grand Lodge.

Among his decisions, approved by the Grand Lodge, are the following:

1. When a Brother is sentenced to be reprimanded and an appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge, the penalty cannot be inflicted until the appeal is decided.

2. *Fines* are not recognized among the punishments inflicted by lodges, and in that jurisdiction cannot be constitutionally imposed.

3. The dissatisfaction of a member is no cause for *refusing* a dimit, but rather cause for granting it.

4. Decisions of the Grand Master, approved by the Grand Lodge, are binding law until changed by the Grand Lodge, which alone has the power to modify them.

This last decision is not universally recognized. It sometimes happens that a Grand Master will decide a case, and then, in formulating his decision, will make it too general, or omit some modification required by special circumstances. We have seen several instances of this in our own jurisdiction: and in those cases the Grand Master modified the decision of his predecessor. But we confess that it is very difficult to draw any line of distinction. A declaration by a Grand Lodge, that a certain proposition *is* law, seems to be as authoritative as an enactment that a certain proposition *shall be* law.

The Grand Lodge correctly decided that a "*pro tem.*" appointment as a Grand Officer does not make the appointee a member of the Grand Lodge, unless he is actually installed in an office in which there is a vacancy.

The Representatives of other Grand Lodges were formally received in a speech of welcome by Bro. TRENOR COFFIN, to which Bro. ROBERT H. TAYLOR responded in their behalf.

Bro. TAYLOR, also, as Grand Orator *pro tempore*, delivered a neat, practical, extemporaneous address, especially instructive to the officers of lodges.

The Report on Correspondence (149 pp., including 15 pages devoted to a Digest of Decisions) was submitted by Bro. ROBERT H. TAYLOR.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"With due respect, we do not believe that the Master of a lodge possesses such power as to a member, except he present himself for admission in such a plight or manner as to render his exclusion a necessity, on the score of de-

gency, or the safety or protection, physically, of some Brother present. In other words, the exclusion must be for an offense then and there committed or threatened; when the Master would be justified on grounds similar to those which the civil law recognizes as a justification to the citizen who takes the law into his own hands, in a matter of pressing necessity."

But in other parts of his report he says :

"We agree with Bro. Dodge, as a general rule; but there may be instances when the exclusion of a member would be proper. Suppose he should present himself for admission while intoxicated, or that he should come with a double-barreled shot-gun threatening to shoot some member of or visitor to the lodge; we apprehend that Bro. Dodge will agree with us that he should then be excluded, even *without a hearing.*"

"We concur with Bro. Langridge, except that our opinion is very decidedly against the power of the Master to exclude a member from his lodge, save in such contingencies as are elsewhere mentioned in this report; *e. g.*, when a member presents himself in a state of intoxication, or with the present intention and ability to physically attack some Brother there, or the like."

In other words, there may be "good cause" for refusing to admit a member, and when that "good cause" exists, the power is in the hands of the Master.

He gives our own experience in the following :

"We are sometimes sorely puzzled about the orations we meet with in the course of our work. We always read them, however long they may be, and we are frequently inclined to quote, and occasionally do quote a crisp sentence or two, but we are never able to do the authors justice."

He does not like the use of the word "Order" in reference to masonry, because there are so many other "Orders." The word was applied to masonry years before any of these "Orders" were dreamed of, and is a convenient word to use, and we do not see why we should surrender it. We probably feel as the minister did who said that he "didn't believe in allowing the Devil to have a monopoly of *all the best tunes.*"

Referring to our statement that an examination of old records had caused us to change our opinion in relation to lodges participating in celebrations of a National or State character, he says :

"What 'old records' do you allude to? We hold to your former opinion, and must have instances from very good ancient authority before changing our mind. Please produce the papers"

Our attention was called to it in examining the records of Portland Lodge from its organization in 1769: and we found that the custom prevailed with all the old Massachusetts lodges, whose records we have examined. We have noticed, too, that in accounts of public processions of this character in the earlier days, mention was made of lodges. When we consider the teachings of masonry in relation to our duties as citizens, and the respect we are taught to pay to the Civil Magistrate, it is not difficult to see how our Brethren came to participate in demonstrations whose object was of this character.

He concurs in our views in relation to the power of a lodge to grant a new trial, and expresses his views as follows :

"We think the idea that a constituent lodge may grant a new trial in any case, is a novel—indeed a quite recent idea; and that, like most new ideas in *Masonry*, is not a good one. A trial almost always creates ill-feeling in a lodge: a repetition of the *same cause* of strife should be avoided. The Grand Lodge can do ample justice, where erroneous judgments are arrived at in constituent lodges. And further, we are not sure but that the granting of a new trial by a lodge violates a landmark—at least we never, until recently, heard it disputed that if a brother was aggrieved at the judgment of his brethren in the lodge, his only remedy was by an appeal to the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons."

He seems disposed to acquiesce in allowing foreign Grand Lodges to follow their own notions as to jurisdiction over candidates; so do we, save that we hold that other Grand Lodges have the power of self-protection and may prohibit the recognition of a resident of their jurisdiction, made a mason in another, without the proper consent.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1878.

This Grand Lodge met at its usual time in 1878, but changed the time of its Annual Communication to April, and ordered its Proceedings of 1878 to be published with those of April, 1879. We may receive them before our Report is finally closed—and if we do, we will notice them.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1878.

At the Semi-annual Communication, the work in each degree was exemplified by a different lodge upon an actual candidate: a banquet followed.

At the Annual Communication, fifty-three lodges were represented; the usual routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (JOHN J. BELL) says:

"During the past year peace has prevailed through our lodges, and if the increase of members has not been so great as in some former years, we can rest assured it is not that the fraternity of Freemasons is less an instrument of peace and good brotherhood among men, or that it is more lightly esteemed by the brethren or by society at large."

He announces the death of JOHN A. HARRIS, and gives a sketch of his masonic history: and the Grand Lodge pays a fitting tribute to his memory.

He made the following decision (among others):

"When a brother is suspended for non-payment of dues, upon his payment of all dues to the time of suspension, and of a sum equivalent to the dues which would have accrued from that time to the time of payment, he is thereby restored without any other action whatever.

"I made the above decision as being in accordance with the general opinion of masonic jurists. I am unable, however, to make it seem right to myself in two particulars. The lodge having sentenced him, for an offence against the lodge, to a certain punishment, I cannot understand how he can be relieved therefrom by his own act alone. Mere payment does not place him in the position of an innocent person; the offence for which he was sentenced is not removed. The rule seems to me illogical and wrong. Again, I do not see

the justice of requiring a man to pay dues to a lodge of which he is not a member. I leave the decision and the criticism to your judgment."

In other respects, Bro. BELL's address is confined to local business matters.

As usual, the District Deputies made full reports, showing a sound condition of the lodges.

On appeal, the Grand Lodge decided a case in which a Brother was convicted of filing false charges against a lodge: the Grand Lodge set aside the proceedings, on the ground that no masonic offence was charged, inasmuch as it was not alleged that the false charge was made with a malicious intent. We presume that the committee would have held, that if it had been alleged that the party *knew* his charges to be false when he made them, the allegation would have been equivalent to one of malicious intent.

The Constitution requires that witnesses, who are masons, shall testify "on their honor as such": and it was decided that the swearing of witnesses and taking of testimony on oath is erroneous, and cause for a new trial.

The proceedings in another case were set aside because the lodge accepted a plea of "*nolo contendere*," neither admitting or denying the charge, and proceeded to vote on a motion to suspend the accused, instead of voting on the question of expulsion. In our courts, the plea of "*nolo contendere*" is, practically, held to be equivalent to a plea of "guilty."

The Report on Correspondence (111 pp.) was presented by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT.

In his review of Iowa, he says:

"We should like to learn where or how the Grand Lodge of Iowa, or any other masonic body have ever obtained jurisdiction over persons not masons. We confess ourselves strangers to any principle by which this can be done, or how it can be claimed that a person not a mason can be said to owe allegiance or subordination of any kind to any masonic body. If our Brethren of Iowa, or all American Grand Lodges combined, can induce the governing body of masonry in Scotland, or in any other foreign country, to adopt the rule which has at last been agreed upon here, we should say, very well. But, for any Grand Lodge in this country to attempt to impose such a law upon Scotland or any other foreign country, or to assume that such must be regarded as the law for their government, until they have adopted it, we feel free to say, seems to us indefensible. Nor can it justly be said that the person receiving the degrees regularly in a foreign country, according to its laws, is not entitled to recognition here because he was at the time a citizen of this country. He owed no allegiance to masonry, and was not bound to know its laws until he entered its membership. He is not bound, and is not presumed to know the provisions of the constitutions of Grand Lodges here, and when abroad, if he receives the masonic degrees in accordance with the law there, he is on every masonic principle a mason everywhere, and is entitled to recognition as such. The idea of punishing a Brother for thus obtaining the masonic degrees, as seems to be intimated by the Grand Secretary of Iowa may be done, seems to us a masonic absurdity, which we should be surprised to see sanctioned by any Grand Lodge in this country or elsewhere."

We do not concur in this. The same reasoning would prevent punishing a man who should, by deception, obtain the degrees in one lodge, while residing in the jurisdiction of another, by which he might know he would be rejected.

But the conclusion which Bro. W. draws, that we punish a Brother for thus obtaining the degrees, is not correct. We simply say to him, that while we cannot compel you to apply to the lodge in which you are best known, our law is that we will not recognize you as a mason, if you do not so apply; if you have obtained the degrees elsewhere, that does not debar you from applying here, but we cannot permit you to be recognized as a mason in this jurisdiction unless you comply with our law.

But we heartily endorse his views as to masonic charity.

"We have long felt the liability of this subject of re-imbusement of charities becoming an apple of discord among the Grand Lodges of the American continent; and in the peremptory tone of demand in which it is sometimes insisted upon we are satisfied that it is fraught with more of evil than of good to our order. We see no objection, when charities have been bestowed upon a sojourning Brother, to his lodge being informed of the fact and re-imbusement being asked. We think, however, such re-imbusement, if made, should be purely voluntary, the outflowing of the generous hearts and elevated masonic sentiment of the Brethren—having reference to the relative pecuniary capacity of the two lodges, with all the circumstances surrounding each particular case; but never claimed as a right to be enforced, or recognized as a subject of peremptory demand.

"Treated in this way, applications for re-imbusement become appeals to higher and better sentiments of the true masonic mind, and the tendency will be toward the development of what should be the highest aim of true masonic culture. In the other view it becomes a mere sordid scramble for money, and like all such, narrowing to the sentiments and belittling to the soul, as well as disturbing in its influence among the Brethren of our Order."

We regret that our Proceedings had not been received.

NEW MEXICO.

In consequence of a change in the time of holding the Annual Communication, this Grand Lodge did not meet in 1878; but did meet in January, 1879, and we hope to have them for review before our report is closed.

The Grand Secretary calls our attention to the fact that this Grand Lodge has not recognized the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. We intended to offer a resolution to that effect last year, but accidentally omitted to do so. We submit a resolve herewith to supply the omission.

NEW YORK, 1878.

Lodges represented, 666: three charters granted: Grand Masters SMITH, of New Jersey, and CUNNINGHAM, of Ohio, received and welcomed.

The Grand Master (JOSEPH J. COUCH) refers to the question at issue with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, in a case in which the latter undertook to sever the membership of two members of a New York lodge by making them charter members of a new lodge. We have already expressed our views, that New York is clearly in the right.

He discusses at some length the powers, &c., of the Grand Lodge. He says:

"At the very beginning, the constitution declares: 'That the government of Free and Accepted Masons is reposed in Grand Lodges and in subordinate or particular lodges.' Unless this is a vain use of words without meaning, the language quoted shows that both Grand and Subordinate Lodges wield a delegated power, derived from a common source. Add the fact that the Grand Lodge is a representative Body, standing in the place of the General Assembly of Masons, that in this General Assembly every Free and Accepted Mason within the realm was entitled to a voice and a vote, and it becomes clear that Grand and Subordinate Lodges alike derive both their existence and their authority from the free will and consent of the craft. That will and consent is expressed in the constitution, which establishes the Grand Lodge and determines its relations to its subordinates; and, as a necessary consequence, all masonic rights, powers and privileges not thus delegated remain in the rightful possession of the body of the fraternity, or of the individual mason. The constitution ordained and established by the Free and Accepted Masons of New York is, therefore, the measure, and the sole measure, of the rights and powers of this Grand Lodge; and any legislative act contrary to its provisions, whether in the form of a statute or otherwise, would be without validity, and its enforcement would be an act of usurpation."

* * * * *

"In this connection, the official experience of the past year prompts me to add a few words by way of suggestion to those who seek for simplicity in the administration of our local law. At the outset, it is important to discriminate between masonic symbolism and masonic government; between the ideal relations of the lodge, the Master and the Grand Master, in the one, and their actual relations in the other; between the landmarks, legends and traditions that belong to the one, and the constitution, statutes and general regulations that belong to the other. Make this discrimination clear and distinct. Eliminate from the problem all that pertains to symbolism, and then fix attention exclusively upon the written law. In our theory of masonic government, the first proposition is, that all powers are derived solely from the consent of the governed, and that such consent is given in the terms and provisions of the written constitution, which thus becomes the fundamental law."

* * * * *

"We are now prepared intelligently to advise brethren anxious to know the law, that they need not befog their minds with vague and uncertain speculations about ancient landmarks, for these belong to another department of masonic research; that there is no occasion to search for any law or decision made prior to June, 1873, for all such have been repealed; that it is useless to petition the Grand Master for dispensations to set aside the law, unless the law itself gives him the power, for he too must obey the law; that, in point of fact, the entire law of this jurisdiction is comprised in our present constitution, and such acts of the Grand Lodge as have been passed since its adoption, and in conformity with its provisions; and further, that the true intent of all this revision is to promote a more perfect and general understanding of our rules and regulations, and to enable the brethren throughout the State to conduct their affairs in accordance with established laws, without the necessity of constantly applying to the Grand Master for preliminary decisions or special dispensations."

The Committee on Jurisprudence (Past Grand Masters LEWIS, EVANS, THORNE, HUSTED and PAIGE) reported thereon as follows:

"If by this it is meant to assert that the present constitution and statutes include and recognize the ancient landmarks of masonry, and the peculiar usages and customs of the fraternity heretofore existing and recognized as of binding obligation from time immemorial, we are not prepared to dispute the proposition, because we find so many, if not all (want of time forbids a critical examination for that purpose), embraced and re-enacted in the Constitution and Statutes. But if it is meant to assert that the ancient landmarks and Constitutions, general or special laws, usages, customs and rules comprising

what is technically termed the 'Body of Masonry,' and which every Master is bound by the force of his obligations at installation to protect from 'innovation,' and by the adoption and use of the present Constitution and Statutes abridged, altered or abrogated, the committee, collectively and individually, most solemnly declare their decided protest. So far from being thus summarily cast aside as 'having lost their binding force, they are distinctly and emphatically recognized as paramount in Sections 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the present Constitution, and asserted to be such as 'may never be altered or disturbed,' and the fact distinctly stated by unavoidable implication that there are portions of them not lawfully to be written, alluding to the time-honored esoteric usages in which with pride and pleasure it is asserted that few are more skilled and accomplished, and more thoroughly learned than the distinguished Brother, distinguished alike as a Craftsman and a Grand Master of Craftsmen, from whose opinions, thus hypothetically stated, it is presumed to criticise. The committee beg to be indulged in the belief that it was in his expressions of the present written Constitution, so justly described as emanating from the immediate representatives of the body of the craft, he has seemed to ignore this unalterable law of the craft. For if a Constitution or Code of Statutes may be lawfully enacted regardless of their provisions, and departing from their true and distinctive standard, then masonry will cease to exist as a peculiar institution; its long prestige of inviolable customs and usages be destroyed; and it will become like scores of mushroom societies of the present day, destined to decay and death within a generation."

But the Grand Lodge "disagreed with" the report, and adopted the views of the Grand Master as its views.

We concur *most decidedly* in the protest of the committee. That a Grand Lodge, acting *legislatively*, is bound by its Constitution, we admit, and cannot see the need of any argument to sustain the proposition. But the Grand Lodge, acting *judicially*, may decide that a provision of its Constitution, is in conflict with the landmarks, and therefore void, we have no manner of doubt.

The idea of Grand Master Couch, that the Constitution is binding upon the Grand Lodge *because* "it is the will and consent of the craft," *delegating* to the Grand Lodge its rights, powers and privileges, seems to us very ludicrous. *Who made the Constitution?* The Grand Lodge. Then his idea, when put in simple terms, is that the Grand Lodge delegated to the Grand Lodge all its rights, powers and privileges, and all those not thus delegated are reserved to the Grand Lodge! He recognizes that the Grand Lodge, in *making* a Constitution, is merely the mouth-piece of the body of the craft, but seems to forget that after it has made a Constitution, it still *continues* to be that mouth-piece. If the Grand Lodge had not prescribed the manner of proceeding in amending its Constitution, it could amend it, any instant and by a majority vote, at its pleasure. The Constitution of a Grand Lodge is binding upon it for the *same* reason (and that only) as the rules adopted by any Body of men for its government are binding upon such Body.

Grand Secretary AUSTIN (whose portrait adorns these Proceedings) in his twenty-fifth report, gives the following good advice to *new* lodges, but equally valuable to *all* lodges:

"It is a very common custom with Brethren about to organize a new lodge, to start out with the supposition that they can certainly depend upon having a certain number of initiations during each year, and they calculate that the fees to be received for those initiations will nearly, if not quite, pay all the

expenses of the lodge. Consequently they place the annual dues of members at a very low figure; and very many here would be surprised to learn at how low a figure the dues of some lodges were placed. Starting in this way, all goes well for a time, while the material to be worked upon is plenty. But sooner or later, the day comes when candidates, from some cause or other, cease to present themselves, and then the lodge very soon becomes impecunious. There is a lack of funds to pay the ordinary expenses. The members begin to lose their interest in the lodge. A difficulty is found to exist in increasing the annual dues; and, finally, the lodge, by force of circumstances, is compelled to surrender the Warrant, or else have it taken from them. I respectfully submit that the true course is, to place the dues of members sufficiently high to enable the lodge to continue its existence and pay all just claims, even if not a single initiation should take place during the year. Thus the temptation to accept 'material unfit for use,' for the sake of the fees to be received, will be avoided.

Another feature in the management of the financial affairs of very many lodges, is the little attention which is paid to the collection of lodge dues. I am firmly impressed with the opinion that the greater portion of the unusual number of unaffiliations for non-payment of dues which have taken place in the past two or three years, could have been avoided if a different course had been pursued. It is a well-established fact that, as a general rule, not over one-third of the members of any lodge are regular attendants at its communications, and a majority are not even occasional attendants. Consequently such Brethren do not pay their dues, because the lodge-room is the only place where dues are received, and, therefore, the dues are permitted to accumulate until they become formidable in amount."

* * * * *

"I would respectfully suggest that the lodges, so situated, try the experiment of appointing a Standing Committee of three, five, seven or more members, whose duty it shall be to obtain from the Secretary, at stated intervals, as often as once in six months, the bills of all delinquent members, and, dividing the work among the different members of the committee, proceed to collect said dues and pay them over to the Secretary at the next communication of the lodge. I know of instances where it has been tried and found to work well."

The report of the indefatigable Grand Librarian (R. H. THOMAS) shows a large increase of the library in the completion of its files, he having over 400 volumes ready for binding. As a collection of Proceedings, Magazines, Monitors, &c., the library has scarce an equal in the world.

Upon two cases before the Appeal Commissioners, they divided four to three, and, singularly enough, the division was the same as to the members in both cases, although the questions involved were essentially different.

The veteran JOHN W. SIMONS submitted the Report on Correspondence (114 pp.) including the review of foreign Grand Lodges prepared by Bro. PHILIP MERKLE.

We examined it eagerly for many reasons, but chiefly to see what he has to say about the Grand Lodge of Cuba in the light of the facts developed since he made his report recommending its recognition, but, to our surprise, we find nothing save a mild expression of trust that Bro. GURNEY will be led to view the matter in the light in which he (Bro. S.) had presented it in a former report. The silence of Bro. SIMONS, under the circumstances, "gives consent" to the idea that the more recently developed facts make it difficult for him to defend his position.

Bro. SIMONS holds that *expulsion* severs membership, and therefore that the Grand Lodge, by restoration to the rights of masonry, cannot *restore him to membership* without unanimous consent of the lodge; but that *suspension* does not sever the membership, and that, when restored, the member resumes his original *status*; that a lodge cannot grant a new trial in a case once finally decided by it; that neither a lodge or Grand Lodge can or ought to mingle in the affairs of Mutual Benefit Associations; that a Master, while presiding, may present a resolution or motion for the consideration of the lodge; and the "law of physical disqualification" applies only to candidates for the first degree; in all of which we concur.

In reply to our question about an appeal from the lodge to the Grand Master, and from him to the Grand Lodge, he says that it is founded solely on the laws enacted by the Grand Lodge.

He dissents from the decision of our Grand Lodge, that one lodge cannot confer degrees for another, on the ground that the *work* is merely mechanical, the important work being the election and approval of the candidate.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1878.

One hundred and forty-two lodges represented: six charters granted and one restored: three lodges had ceased work, and six others had forfeited their charters.

The Grand Master (HORACE H. MUNSON) recommended that the Deputy Grand Master be made elective, as in most other States, the only exception, so far as we remember, being Massachusetts. The committee, however, recommended that the office be abolished: and the proposition was submitted to the lodges.

Oxford Orphan Asylum seems to be in a more prosperous condition, and to be doing a very great amount of good. The lodges had contributed nearly \$2,000 to its support. Much space in the Proceedings is devoted to this matter, and it seems to have been the subject of the most interest.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That our brethren, Rev. George Patterson, D. D., Robert Bingham and H. W. Reinhart, are hereby requested to examine such books as may be accessible to them, and report at our next Annual Communication, by essay, lecture, or otherwise, any information they may deem of interest to the craft in regard to our ancient and illustrious Brother Pythagoras and his lectures on masonry."

We shall look for their report with much interest.

Bro. GEORGE W. BLOUNT presented an excuse for a Report on Correspondence, saying that want of time prevented his preparing it.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1878.

Forty-nine lodges represented: one charter granted: a jewel presented to Past Deputy Grand Master A. H. CROWE, in recognition of his eminent ser-

vices: the reports of the District Deputies full, showing the faithful performance of their duties and the beneficial effect thereof upon the craft: action upon the requests of the Grand Lodges of Colon and Cuba for recognition postponed:

In speaking of the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Master (JOHN WIMBURN LAURIE) well says:

"To us who pride ourselves on our open Bible, who humbly recognize our entire dependence on the Great Architect of the Universe, and who, as speculative and symbolic masons, carry on our work here, and hope to continue it hereafter under His All-seeing Eye, and who have, as we hope, been more firmly strengthened in the belief since the day when our acknowledged trust in God brought us a partial admission to Light; I say, to us, thus nourished and strengthened in our faith, it seems as if a species of insanity had seized our erring Brethren, and led them to repudiate so essential an element of masonry. As masons, let us hope and earnestly pray that they may be brought to see the error of their views and humbly return wiser and better men to seek that light which they now so wilfully deny themselves.

"We have to-day revived an old and honored custom that had for some time past fallen into disuse. As masons, it has always been our custom in the privacy of our Grand Lodge to invoke the blessing of the Most High on our work carried on there, but, especially after the late action of the Grand Orient of France, I felt it was but proper that we should, in the most public manner, place before the community in which we live, and the world at large, the religious character of our Order, and our recognition of our Supreme Head, the source of all Light and Goodness. Should it be, as I trust may be the case, the wish of the Craft to continue this custom, it would be desirable that the hour of meeting of Grand Lodge should be changed, so that the arrangements for formally opening Grand Lodge and attending divine services can be made more convenient."

The Grand Secretary says that the number of "raisings" for the year was less than those for any one of the six preceding years, and that the number of dismissions and suspensions exceed the number of affiliations and restorations, so that the membership had actually fallen off seventy-five during the year.

He adds:

"I do not think this decrease in our numbers a cause for alarm. When lodges were paying to Grand Lodge a *per capita* tax of fifty cents, many unworthy members were allowed to remain on the books, and their lodges generously paid the Grand Lodge requirements rather than resort to suspension from membership. Now, however, that the dues have been increased, lodges will be found indisposed to retain upon their books those who are able but unwilling to contribute to the general good of the fraternity, and a much more satisfactory state of things will exist in regard to lodge membership, even should the funds of Grand Lodge suffer somewhat as a consequence."

The Committee on Masonic Documents reported their success in securing the original warrant for the Provincial Grand Lodge (English) granted June 2, 1784, and all the Records (continuous) from its organization in 1784 to its merger in the Grand Lodge in 1869, and other documents and books connected with it; also the minutes of the Scotch Provincial Grand Lodge, from its organization in 1849 to the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1866. We trust that these documents will be published, as they have an important bearing on the history of masonry in this country.

The following relates to the services spoken of by the Grand Master in the extract we have quoted :

"The M. W. Grand Master here took occasion to refer, in pleasing terms, to the presence of the members of the Royal Standard Lodge, Registry of England, at the procession, yesterday morning, previous to the opening of Grand Lodge, and to the kindness of the General Commanding, in postponing the intended review on the Common, in order that our military brethren might have an opportunity of taking part in the procession and attending divine service in St. Paul's church.

"The Grand Master tendered the thanks of Grand Lodge to the Rev. Dr. Hill, Rector of St. Paul's, for placing the church at the disposal of the Craft; to the Rev. Canon Townsend, M. A., R. W. Grand Chaplain, who preached on the occasion; to V. W. Bro. Samuel Porter, Grand Organist, and the highly efficient choir under his direction; and to the Grand Director of Ceremonies and other Marshals who so ably conducted the procession."

The "Royal Standard Lodge" referred to, we understand to be an English Military Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (81 pp.) was submitted by Bro. ALLEN H. CROWE, in behalf of the committee, and is, he says, their joint production. It is chiefly of the "abstract" character; the occasional brief comments make us wish for more.

OHIO, 1878.

Four hundred and twenty lodges represented: two charters granted, two refused, and one dispensation continued: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized, and the action upon the Colon-Cuba question postponed.

The following is the record of opening the Grand Lodge :

"The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William M. Cunningham, with the officers of the Grand Lodge and a large number of Master Masons, attended at this hall, this being the day fixed for the stated meeting of the Grand Lodge."

[Then follows a copy of the by-law, relating to the opening of the Grand Lodge.]

"A lodge of Master Masons was opened by M. W. Grand Master and Grand Officers, in ample form.

"M. W. Grand Master appointed committees as follows :

"*To Examine Visiting Brethren*—Bros. E. H. Kirk, Matthew H. Watts, J. K. Brown.

"*To Examine Credentials*—Bros. John D. Caldwell, O. A. B. Senter, James Nesbitt."

[Then follows a copy of by-law defining quorum.]

"Bro. John D. Caldwell, from Committee on Credentials, reported representatives in attendance as enrolled from over two hundred chartered lodges; whereupon the M. W. Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge duly open.

"Prayer by the Grand Chaplain."

The Grand Master (WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM) gives a detailed statement of his official acts.

A subordinate lodge having issued a circular to other jurisdictions for aid to relieve them of a debt incurred in building a hall, the Grand Master says :

"As the circular mentioned was a general appeal for alms—to assist in paying debts contracted in building a masonic edifice—information was promptly sent that any such action was entirely unauthorized by this Grand

Lodge, or by the Grand Master. The R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, was at once directed to send official notice of disapproval of said action to Wauseon Lodge, No. 349.

"In this connection it should in all cases be borne in mind that the high position occupied by the Grand Lodge of Ohio among Sister Grand Lodges, must not be permitted to be jeopardized by any such unauthorized action upon the part of its Subordinates. Lodges should in all cases 'count the cost' before embarking in expensive undertakings in the way of new lodge structures, and then, if unfortunate, the masons of our own jurisdiction—known for their generous liberality in cases of need—will doubtless act promptly in their behalf."

He says further :

"Complaint has been made by Brethren in different parts of the State concerning the compilation of the printed Proceedings of this Grand Body for 1877.

"As, upon examination, it will be found that the *so called* printed Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the year mentioned, contains so much matter therein entirely foreign to the frequently expressed views of this Grand Body, that the title, 'Proceedings of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio,' is an evident misnomer. In this connection also, the injection of personal opinions in the 'head lines' of the daily transactions of this Grand Body, whilst it was in session, as on pages 38 and 39, the insertion of individual opinions of the compiler in vindication of his personal views upon questions heretofore settled by this Grand Lodge, and the compilation of matter contrary to its previously expressed views concerning bodies with which this Grand Body is not in communication, is a breach of masonic etiquette that should not be permitted to pass unnoticed at my hands.

"The long and faithful service, however, of the Grand Officer entrusted by you with the duties of compilation, warrants me in the believing that it is only necessary to call his attention thereto, in this official manner, to prevent its repetition in the future."

We regret to learn that the Grand Lodge is in danger of losing its funds, by the Grand Treasurer's mingling them with his own and becoming insolvent. It was hoped, however, that the *personal* matters of the Grand Treasurer would be paid in full.

The Grand Master had issued an appeal in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers, which had resulted in the contribution of \$6,585.

Among the approved decisions are the following :

"An applicant *who has lost his legal* residence within the State, must upon his return thereto reside a full year within the jurisdiction of a lodge before action can be had upon his petition for initiation.

"It is necessary for the Master-elect of a lodge to be invested with the degree of Past Master by a convocation of actual Past Masters convened for that purpose, unless he may have previously received the degree known as such, under the auspices of a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

"A committee of investigation preferring charges must not be considered in the light of 'accusers,' their interest being that of the lodge according to their appointment, and not of any personal nature.

"In a case of concurrent jurisdiction of two or more lodges over an unaffiliated mason:—*Held*, that charges and specifications preferred in one lodge for certain offences, would not preclude another lodge of same jurisdiction from preferring charges and specifications for an entirely different offence.

"Objections against a visitor, to be effective, must be made by the objector at each meeting, unless such objections are stated to the lodge, and are of

such a nature as to render the visiting Brother unworthy of the right of visitation. In the last named case the objection once made would be sufficient until properly removed.

"A lodge cannot suspend a Brother for non-attendance of lodge meetings, nor impose any fine for such non-attendance.

"The privilege of a member of a lodge to object to the initiation, passing, or raising of a candidate, is an inherent right, and one that may be exercised without question, as he cannot be required to give his reasons therefor.

"The right of a visiting mason to object as above, is simply a *right of courtesy*, and he should not only state his reasons therefor, but it is the duty of the committee of investigation to carefully consider such objections, and if well taken to report accordingly."

We would amend the second by striking out "unless" and all that follows it.

BRO. JOHN D. CALDWELL obtained leave to print his "Report on Correspondence," but in consequence of the loss of the funds, he concluded not to do so.

OREGON, 1878.

Fifty-seven lodges represented: the representative of the Grand Orient of Spain received and recognized; two charters granted and one restored: the work on the third degree exemplified: the State divided into eight masonic Districts and Deputies appointed therefor.

The Grand Master (ROBERT CLOW) reports that he had visited about two-thirds of the lodges, and that, with few exceptions, they are enjoying a degree of prosperity which will compare favorably with any other year.

BRO. H. H. GILFRY delivered a fine oration.

It was decided that a lodge can be opened only by the Master or a Warden, and that a Past Master cannot do so, not even in the presence of a Warden, nor occupy the East, until the lodge has been opened.

The Report on Correspondence (32 pp.) was submitted by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. He had failed to receive nearly half of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and among those not received we are sorry that Maine is included.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1878.

The proceedings were chiefly of a routine character. The reports in relation to the magnificent Charity Funds occupy considerable space.

The Ahiman Rezon requires all members of Grand Lodge to be properly clothed; this was decided to apply to Past Masters, who are required to wear the Past Master's jewel and such apron as is furnished by the Grand Lodge.

An appeal, issued in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers, resulted in the contribution of \$3,881.

We are sorry to see that the sale of the Reprint has been so limited that its publication is to be discontinued, unless it receives a more liberal support. We cannot believe, however, that our Pennsylvania Brethren will allow this important enterprise to be a failure, especially when it is considered what has been done in other jurisdictions.

At the Annual Communication the Deputy Grand Master (MICHAEL NISBET) presided, the Grand Master (JAMES M. PORTER) having, soon after his election, been stricken with a malady which incapacitated him for performing the duties of his office, and from which he had not recovered. We tender him the sympathy of the Craft in Maine, and their earnest wishes for his recovery. The following resolutions in relation to Bro. PORTER were unanimously adopted:

"The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania having received from Right Worshipful Grand Master James Madison Porter, his positive declination of re-election to the Oriental Chair, from the discharge of the duties of which he has for some months prior to the late election been prevented by ill-health, the Grand Lodge cannot permit Right Worshipful Grand Master Porter to leave the Grand Master's Chair without the expression of its sincere respect and fraternal esteem for his high personal character, true masonic devotion to the Grand Lodge, his long service to the Craft, and the marked ability he displayed during the period he was enabled to actively serve this Grand Lodge.

"The Grand Lodge takes this occasion to express to Right Worshipful Past Grand Master, James Madison Porter, its earnest sympathy for his present ill-health, and devoutly to implore the Great Grand Master of men and masons to bless him with patience, and hope that his faith fail not. The Grand Lodge directs this minute to be suitably prepared by the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, signed by the other elective Grand Officers, and communicated to the Right Worshipful Past Grand Master, Brother James Madison Porter."

Bro. NISBET delivered a practical inaugural address, showing that the performance of the duties of the office had fallen into good hands.

His views upon the question of masonic charity are eminently sound:

"Our system of charity differs considerably from what is considered masonic charity in some of the jurisdictions, where they give a sum of money to a needy Brother, and then notify his lodge of the amount given with a direct request for its return, or else so strong a hint that its return would afford satisfaction to the grantor, that it amounts to the same thing.

"This appears more like making a loan than bestowing charity, for if the lodge to which the needy Brother belongs returns the amount given him, it becomes the giver and not the body that temporarily granted the assistance.

"With us the applicant has but to prove his or her right to apply, and that they are in need, and assistance is granted them unconditionally. Large sums of money are disbursed every year by the Subordinate Lodges to needy applicants in addition to what is given by the two Grand Lodge Funds, and in no instance is it ever expected to be returned from any source whatsoever."

The Report on Correspondence (63 pp.) commences as follows:

"The Committee on Correspondence, Brothers Clifford P. MacCalla, Charles D. Freeman, Hubbard B. Payne and George Baker, by its Chairman, asks leave to present its Annual Report."

Naturally inferring that the first named was the Chairman, we went on, at first, to express our regrets that Bro. RICHARD VAUX had retired from this department of labor, and our pleasure, that if Bro. V. *must* retire, in meeting Bro. MACCALLA as his successor.

As we read the "introduction," we exclaimed, "How much Bro. MACCALLA writes like Bro. VAUX!" As we progressed, our wonder increased that there should be *any* one, who *could* so closely imitate Bro. V.'s style, and we finally

turned to the end of the Report and there found it signed "RICHARD VAUX, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence." We made haste to destroy what we had written and took "a new departure."

We would gladly copy all his introduction, but can spare space only for some *practical* matters, which we deem of the most importance.

"To decide on the claims for recognition of bodies that ask to be admitted into the bonds of masonic Brotherhood is often delicate and difficult. It is thought that a premature decision may work hurt to the craft. It is deemed safer and wiser to wait till any doubt may have been removed by full investigations, and then recognition by this Grand Lodge means all it imports. The principle we have sought to establish, that a Grand Lodge must be the only supreme and sovereign masonic authority within its boundaries, is now accepted as the 'law unto itself' of Freemasonry.

"The pretension that any other masonic authority than such supreme and sovereign masonic authority can exercise jurisdiction within its limits we have denied as possible. In the course we have felt it a duty to adopt as to the German Masonic Diet, deeply as it pained us, and reluctant as we were to debar those who hailed from its subordinate constituents from masonic privileges in this jurisdiction, it was the only course we could take under the claim made by that body to exercise jurisdiction in Pennsylvania. A principle was in peril. Harmony was no longer possible in our jurisdiction, or in any jurisdiction, if two masters were to be served. Masonic sovereignty was wanting in a body that permitted, or admitted, a co-equal authority to dispute its supremacy or divide its sovereign attributes. We hope that in time the German Masonic Diet will come to comprehend the force of this principle as we in this jurisdiction, and indeed, now in all our sister jurisdictions of the United States of America, regard as fundamental and unalterable. We trust that ere long all cause for restrictive measures may end and masonic relations be re-established with the Grand Lodges of the States of Germany. This is our trust and our hope. We cannot, however, make any overtures. They must be undertaken by agencies that are free to initiate them, and well informed enough to see that the principle we maintain is not compromised by compromises.

"Within the past year a Grand Lodge has asserted, by its acts at least, its right to enter the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge, and exercise supreme authority over one or more lodges that have failed to render masonic allegiance to the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction they work. This cannot be countenanced by the craft in this country. Allegiance is too essential to unity and harmony to be regarded as other than the imperative duty of all Subordinate Lodges in a Grand Lodge jurisdiction, to that Grand Lodge."

* * * * *

"It is believed that in the near future the objections which are obstructing masonic recognition in cases where it is now withheld, will disappear. The masonic mind will be enlightened to see the strength and character of these objections. It will be found more advisable to use diligence to remove them, rather than labor under the criticism, that the body claiming to be a Grand Lodge of Freemasons is at best but a masonic association that has neither the power nor the capacity of a Supreme body, and whose disputed sovereignty deprives it of true masonic authority.

"There is a subject that has received attention in some Grand Lodge jurisdictions that is of general interest, and entitled to special notice. When Grand Lodge boundary lines divide masonic jurisdictions, as State lines divide State authority, it happens that subordinate lodges near to, but on either side of these boundary demarcations, not unfrequently take applications for the rights and privileges of Freemasonry without regard to the residence or domicile of the parties so applying. The consequence of such action presents the fact, that individuals are members of lodges located in a different masonic jurisdiction than that in which they live, while there is a

lodge in the immediate neighborhood of the place of their residence. And again it happens that persons who cannot be admitted into the lodge at the place of their residence, go into another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and there apply for, and are received into membership in a subordinate lodge of the craft.

"We believe that the rule has been well established which forbids such proceedings. All efforts to avoid the tests of fitness which are best applied at the home of the applicant, should be discouraged and prevented.

"It is unjust to the local nearest lodge to the place of residence of the applicant; it prevents the proper scrutiny into character; it presents the anomaly of a member of a subordinate lodge not residing under the jurisdiction from which he masonically hails; it prevents the prompt administration of lodge discipline; it brings confusion into the lodge; it awakens jealousy and it may be discord; it invites to evils that ought to be avoided, and sometimes gives rise to unpleasant relations between Grand Lodges.

"We regard it as most objectionable, because it is violating Grand Lodge jurisdictions, and these we consider of such grave importance, that the slightest premeditated infraction of the rule of inviolability of such authority should be as promptly met and prevented as any other of a more serious character."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted by the committee, evidently written by our most esteemed and excellent Brother, Josiah H. Drummond, is, like all of his masonic literary productions, thorough, painstaking and clearly expresses his views. Our Right Worshipful Brother's notice of Pennsylvania would seem, upon a casual reading, not to require from us at this time more than the succinct review which we are satisfied here also to give to our other esteemed and distinguished Brethren on Committees of Foreign Correspondence of other Grand Lodges. We have, however, carefully re-read it. We do not intend to be drawn into any other than the most fraternal relations with Bro. Drummond. The views he expresses in his report, like those we venture to offer, are only the opinions of individual masons. Their value depends entirely on the faith and credit which the Craft may see fit to give to them. We cannot, as one member of the Fraternity, consent to admit Brother Drummond as an infallible guide in masonry. We never hope to attain that character. However, it is plain to us that our esteemed and eminently distinguished Brother seems to regard himself as beyond the reach of fallible conclusions in his masonic teachings. We respect his earnest opinions; we respect even the dogmatic way he utters them, and are almost ready to bow in submission to the authoritative style in which he clothes them. But we can sum up the whole of our criticism of Brother Drummond's notice of Pennsylvania in the remark, that all we have said as to the assumption of the A. and A. Rite over the Symbolic degrees is confessed by Bro. Drummond to be correct, in the statement *he makes*, that 'the first three degrees *never were* a part of the A. and A. Rite.' If the A. and A. Rite claimed to exercise jurisdiction obtained by 'usurpation' over the three Symbolic degrees, and then surrendered its jurisdiction over what, as it is now asserted, it never possessed, or that a power claimed through an innovation is regarded as a masonic title lawfully acquired under the principles of masonic jurisprudence or landmarks, we leave to our Brother the task of explaining at least the moral character of such a Rite.

"As to the question propounded with reference to the Grand Lodge of Cuba, we unhesitatingly answer, no; but our information is that the Grand Lodge of Cuba holds as its constituents the lodges in the Island which acknowledge the F. and A. M. Rite. Our information further is, that the so-called Grand Lodge of Colon, or by whatever name it may be known masonically, if it is masonic, represents exclusively the A. and A. Rite, and draws its masonic authority from its Orients and Councils. Now does Bro. Drummond mean to say that in a territory where there are no lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, but over which Councils and Orients of the A. and A. Rite

claim a nominal jurisdiction, it is not competent for Freemasons to deny all allegiance to the A. and A. Rite, and as Master Masons form independent lodges of F. and A. Masons, and these lodges convening and forming a Grand Lodge that such Grand Lodge is not lawfully a masonic sovereign authority? If the first three degrees never were a part of the A. and A. Rite, but were worked under that Rite, by virtue of an *innovation* or a usurpation, as Bro. Drummond clearly admits, there is nothing to prevent any lawfully made Master Masons organizing Lodges of F. and A. Masons, which lodges, establishing a Grand Lodge, and assert its sovereign independence as a Masonic Body. We are not startled at the confession of Bro. Drummond, nor are we instructed by it, for the assumption by the A. and A. Rite of its jurisdiction over the three Symbolic degrees was the boldest and boldest claim of jurisdiction ever set up, for these degrees belong to the York Rite, and were worked by it, and gave to it both its masonic and distinctive character, long before Francken or any of his 'illustrious' confreres set up this A. and A. Rite, and to make it respectable, called it masonic. However, it is a presumption, we feel it so, to contend with our Master in didactic or ethical masonry. And, in conclusion, let us simply remark, that half a century ago the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania chartered lodges in the Island of Cuba, when there was no masonic jurisdiction over it, and whether these lodges became extinct, or from other causes suspended and separated, the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania then attached, and no other Rite that had lawful masonic jurisdiction of the three Symbolic degrees ever claimed jurisdiction there, until the Grand Lodge of Cuba was organized. Though there may be no allegiance by right of discovery, set up by Masonic Grand Lodges, yet it is worth considering in this connection that the Ancient York Rite as worked by the Subordinate Lodges of our Grand Lodge, at least claimed title there by possession, if not by discovery. So that if this question has been decided '*ex parte,*' we fain would believe that the charge cannot be made successfully against us. Will our Brother Drummond permit us to salute him affectionately and fraternally, notwithstanding he evidently regards our words hardly worthy of his masonic criticism. They in very truth, may not be."

We give the language of Bro. V. in order that we may not, by any possibility, erroneously state his position. If he had quoted ours, it would have saved us some trouble in replying, as we would have been content to let the matter rest upon the record.

The inference from one of his statements is, that we have written something calculated to draw him into other "than the most fraternal relations" with us. We are in the habit of stating our views as clearly as possible, of giving the reasons for them, and of discussing the views of others without fear or favor. We have been just as ready to dissent from the views of Bro. VAUX or those of his Grand Lodge when we deemed them erroneous, as we have been those of any other Brother or Grand Lodge.

We have re-read carefully what we said last year. The head of our offending is, that in 1877, we stated that Bro. VAUX had recommended the recognition of Cuba on an *ex parte* statement; to which he replied that when we make such a statement, we make it on *ex parte* evidence; last year we gave our reasons for the statement—reasons which, even now, he makes no attempt to controvert or deny. We did him the justice to say that we did not suppose that he *knowingly* acted upon an incomplete or *ex parte* statement. We think it will fully appear, before we close this report, that our statement was fully justified.

In regard to the "infallibility" part of his remarks, we have only to say, that we are not now prepared to deny that our study of Bro. V.'s reports and Pennsylvania documents may not have caused us unconsciously to imitate their style!

In referring to the doctrine of *exclusive* Grand Lodge Sovereignty, for instance, he says:

"We make this extract to indicate the governing principle in our sister Grand Lodges, which has made the doctrine of Pennsylvania the American doctrine of masonic sovereignty and independence."

As Massachusetts Grand Lodge originated the doctrine in 1783, and has endeavored to maintain it ever since, we do not understand how it is that the "doctrine of Pennsylvania" has been made "the American doctrine."

Nor do we find it necessary to defend the moral character of the A. and A. Rite upon Bro. V.'s logic, as we cannot see any connection between his premises and his conclusion. If a Supreme Council, a Grand Lodge and other Grand Bodies choose to adopt the Grand Orient system and form a conglom-erated body, we perceive nothing *immoral* in it: and we again repeat that the system is as foreign from the polity of the A. and A. Rite as it is from the York Rite.

We last year asked him the question, "Ought a Grand Lodge, formed by a minority of the lodges in a jurisdiction, to be recognized before it receives the adhesion of a majority of such lodges?" To this we are glad to find, that he answers "No." Then he tells us what his information is. *Per contra*, we have a letter from the Committee on Correspondence of "the Grand Lodge of Cuba," to which we shall refer more at length before we close our Report, in which the Chairman admits that that Grand Lodge *was* formed by a minority of the lodges, and maintains that if three or more lodges in a jurisdiction unite to form a Grand Lodge, it is a regular body, entitled to exclusive authority, although the lodges forming it were not a majority of the lodges in that jurisdiction. So that the result is, that if Bro. VAUX had known the full facts he would not have recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba. It is another illustration of the truth of the first extract made from his report, wherein he speaks of the injury of a "premature decision."

But we utterly dissent from the proposition that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by chartering lodges in Cuba, obtained exclusive jurisdiction there: for the reason that the American doctrine has been, and is, that while a Grand Lodge has *exclusive* jurisdiction in its own territory, it has jurisdiction *concurrently* with all other Grand Lodges outside of that territory, wherever no Grand Lodge legally exists, until a Grand Lodge is formed therein.

As to his idea that we hardly regard his words worthy of masonic criticism, he is in error. We devoted several pages to "Colon and Cuba," under that heading, which Bro. VAUX apparently has not read, in which we discussed

his views and asked him some questions, to which he makes no response. We refer him now to our review of Colon and Cuba.

Will he allow us to repeat that Bro. DRUMMOND does not "clearly admit" that the three degrees were worked under the A. and A. Rite, "by virtue of an innovation or assumption"? that the Grand Orient system is no more the system of the A. and A. Rite than of the York Rite? That system was a *French* invention, and is similar to a system in which a Grand Lodge, a Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery should unite in one Body, in which each should be represented. The common idea, that in the Grand Orient system the Supreme Council is the sovereign, is erroneous—it is merely a "section" of the Grand Orient. Considering the length of time during which your Chairman has been an active member of the A. and A. Rite, and considering that Bro. VAUX has never been a member at all, it will not be deemed presuming or discourteous in us to suggest to Bro. VAUX that he has formed a misconception of the polity of that Rite.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1878.

This Grand Lodge has met quarterly, but it has changed to Semi-annual Communications; and has changed the time of the Annual Communication from February to June. Two charters granted, making eleven in all: other business chiefly of a routine character. Action upon the Colon-Cuba question postponed till next year.

QUEBEC, 1878.

Fifty-five lodges represented: no charters granted: consolidation of "duplicate lodges" in two instances reported.

The address of the Grand Master (MELBOURNE M. TAIT) is chiefly devoted to the questions at issue with the Grand Lodge of Scotland: the latter recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec unconditionally, whereupon its attention was called to the fact that there was a lodge (Elgin) in the Province of Quebec hailing under it, and suggesting that it direct that lodge to give in its adhesion to the Grand Lodge of Quebec; but the Grand Secretary wrote to Elgin Lodge, that his Grand Lodge, in recognizing Quebec, had not the slightest intention of giving the right to found any demand for the severance of the tie between it and its daughter lodge, and that, rather than accede to such a demand, it would withdraw its commission, and accordingly it did so; but the Grand Lodge of Scotland thereupon went further, and established two other lodges in Quebec, and has since, we understand, organized a Provincial Grand Lodge there.

We had hoped that the Grand Lodge of Scotland, now that Bro. D. MURRAY LYON had become its Grand Secretary, would pay a decent regard to the rights and opinions of other Grand Lodges; but we are disappointed to find

her more regardless of the rights of others than ever before. In the report of the committee, recommending the issue of the two new charters, they admit that it would be an unjustifiable invasion of the territory of another Grand Lodge to charter a lodge in Missouri, because the Grand Lodge of Missouri is recognized by the Grand Lodge of Scotland; but they say that it "denies that the body at Quebec is a genuine Grand Lodge!" But the Grand Lodge of Scotland *did* recognize Quebec as a genuine Grand Lodge, and withdrew friendly relations because they affected its own interests. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, in effect says, "when it becomes for our interests to withdraw our recognition of any Grand Lodge, we will do so, and deny its genuineness, and then claim the right to plant lodges in its territory." The attempted distinction is a mere subterfuge, and the universal expression of contempt, which it has called out from other Grand Lodges, must be rather, mortifying to the committee, unless their self-complacency is so great that they utterly fail to see themselves as *all others* see them. Their argument would be discreditable to a pettifogger in a police court. The committee also have the hardihood to say that, in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the Grand Lodge of Scotland "expressly reserved its jurisdiction over its lodge, the Elgin, at Montreal, in the event of that lodge desiring to continue its connection with Scotland." It is sufficient to say that the committee are in error and their statement is not true, as the letter of recognition and the subsequent correspondence fully shows.

Grand Master TARR discusses the matter with such ability, and the Board of General Purposes advised the Grand Lodge to declare that all lodges in the Province, not in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, are irregular and illegal lodges, no matter under what authority they may assume to act; but the Grand Lodge, desiring to take a different course with the English lodges, adopted the following:

"That the report of the Board of General Purposes on the Grand Master's address be not confirmed; but that this Grand Lodge, approving of the action of the M. W. the Grand Master with reference to the Grand Lodge of Scotland for the reasons in his proclamation and address to Grand Lodge set forth, hereby confirms such action, and is compelled by the unfraternal course which the Grand Lodge of Scotland has adopted towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec, to continue the non-intercourse in the Grand Master's edict declared, leaving for future consideration by this Grand Lodge during its present session the actual relations between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

The further consideration of the matter resulted in the adoption of the following:

"Whereas, It was especially agreed between the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Grand Lodge of Quebec that the Grand Lodge of Quebec would recognize the arrangement entered into between the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Grand Lodge of England, in relation to certain subordinate lodges working under the said Grand Lodge of England in the Province of Quebec, until the relation of these lodges towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec had been finally decided upon between the Grand Lodges of England and the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and,

"Whereas, The measures or steps hitherto taken by the Grand Lodge of Quebec to alter the relations of those subordinate lodges towards this Grand Lodge, or to secure some amicable arrangement with the Grand Lodge of England with respect to said lodges, have failed to attain the much desired result; and,

"Whereas, This Grand Lodge claims sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction and control over all the lodges in the Province of Quebec, but it is nevertheless willing, out of affection and esteem for her time-honored parent, the Grand Lodge of England, to make every concession consistent with her rights and dignity as a sovereign body; therefore,

"Resolved, That the M. W. the Grand Master be and is hereby earnestly requested and authorized, either by personal interview or by the appointment of a delegate to the Grand Lodge of England, to endeavor to secure a speedy and amicable solution of all pending difficulties between the two Grand Lodges, and that the M. W. the Grand Master do report the result of this mission."

The following resolution was also adopted:

"In the view of keeping from fraternization with us of spurious masons, made in clandestine lodges, the Board would renew a suggestion heretofore made that the Grand Lodge do grant traveling certificates to all worthy, legitimate Brethren."

BRO. L. SIMPSON WALKER submitted a very creditable Report on Correspondence (68 pp.). He confines himself pretty closely to an abstract of the Proceedings. He objects to the Regulations of this Grand Lodge (repealed last year) requiring a visitor to produce satisfactory written evidence, under seal, that he was made in a regular lodge. He thinks there is something "spurious" about it and wants light upon it. It comes from the charge to a Master at his installation:

"You agree that no visitors shall be received into your lodge without due examination and producing proper vouchers of their having been initiated in a regular lodge."

Considering the condition of things in Quebec at this time, we think our Grand Lodge was premature in repealing that Regulation last year.

Upon re-reading our Brother's remarks, we incline to think that his trouble arises from the use of the word "written" as distinguished from "written in part and printed in part"; as we see he recommends the use of Grand Lodge certificates; if so, we can only say that in such connection "written," "printed" and "engraved" are included in the term "written."

As his Grand Lodge authorized the issue of "traveling certificates," it seems to recognize the situation and provide for it precisely as our Grand Lodge did.

We submit resolutions for the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to the lodges in the Province of Quebec, not recognized by its Grand Lodge; and we trust that all other Grand Lodges will take such course as to confine the intercourse of the members of these lodges to their fellows, and prevent their being treated as masons anywhere else on this Continent.

RHODE ISLAND, 1878.

A Special Communication was held to attend the unveiling of the Roger Williams monument, designed and constructed by FRANKLIN SIMMONS, a native of Maine. The services are given in full, and the ritual was approved by the Grand Lodge, and ordered to be published in the new Monitor, now in course of preparation. Bro. HENRY W. RUGG delivered the masonic address and Prof. J. LEWIS DURIAN delivered the oration commemorative of the life and services of Roger Williams. All the exercises were of a very high order of merit.

The Proceedings contain capital portraits of Grand Master C. R. CUTLER and of Bro. HENRY W. RUGG.

The Grand Master (CHARLES R. CUTLER), delivered a very brief address, confined to local matters: two charters were granted: the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are full, and show a faithful performance of their duties to the manifest benefit of the craft.

Bro. HENRY W. RUGG, for the Committee on Correspondence, made a very brief report, recommending that the action of the Grand Lodge in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Cuba, be *not* reconsidered: that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico be not now recognized, as it did not appear that a majority of the lodges took part in its organization: and asking for further time in the cases of the Indian Territory and New South Wales. We are very curious to learn how our esteemed Brother will advise about Cuba, when he comes to learn that that Grand Lodge was confessedly organized by a *minority* of the regular lodges.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1878.

One hundred and fifty-six lodges represented: one charter granted: the usual routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (BEAUFORT W. BALL) delivered a brief address. The following cannot be too strongly commended to the careful consideration of the craft:

"An experience of more than twenty-five years leads to the conclusion that one of the unfailling stumbling blocks to the lodge is debt, and financial embarrassment. A new lodge is chartered; Brethren assume the task of undertaking to build Lodge Rooms; Lodge furniture is bought, and rentals are contracted to be paid, based upon calculations of work in the future, and other fortunate contingencies. The result is inevitable, that members become disheartened, the Institution suffers, masonry languishes. Again it not unfrequently happens that in a financial strait the Brethren are tempted to restore their prosperity, by the introduction of improper material, and the consequences to our beloved institution (which has survived all the shocks to which man's institutions are exposed) are still dangerous and to be avoided. Another frequent and inevitable barrier to the harmony and prosperity of the lodge is the failure to enforce the prompt payment of lodge dues. This matter is frequently referred to, but cannot be too strongly insisted upon. A Brother, hitherto prompt, neglects to pay his annual dues; indulgence follows. Another Brother follows his example; the dues accumulate; the

question of erasure follows. Brethren cease to take interest—begin to fall off—and a fatal check is given to the growth and prosperity of the lodge.”

The great event of the session was a Historical Address by P. G. M. WILMOT G. DESAUSURE, in which he claims that his Grand Lodge was the first independent Grand Lodge in America, and is, in *continuous succession*, the second in rank in the United States, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts alone outranking it. The address is exceedingly able and interesting. He shows that on December 27, 1777, BARNARD ELLIOTT was installed as “the Grand Master of Masons of the State,” and he argues ingeniously that the Grand Lodge declared its independence a year before, a little over two months before Massachusetts Grand Lodge declared itself a sovereign and independent Body. He bases his argument upon the fact that, while the notices for previous meetings had been “by the Grand Master’s command,” and the terms “Province” and “Provincial jurisdiction” had been used, in the notice for the meeting on Dec. 27, 1776, the term “State” is used, and the notice purports to be issued “by order of the Grand Lodge.”

He argues that the terms used and the method of proceeding, show that the Grand Lodge met and organized as an independent Grand Lodge in December, 1776; and that this view is strengthened by the fact that when the British re-took Charleston, the *Provincial* Grand Lodge of the *Province* was revived. The following is his summary:

“The first lodge constituted in South Carolina was Solomon’s Lodge, No. 1, on 28th October, 1736.

“A Provincial Grand Lodge was constituted some time between that date and 20th August, 1737.

“Such Provincial Grand Lodge is traceable in the Gazettes until 1743, when, probably for the reasons assigned by Bro. Mackey, it disappears until 1754. When it reappears in that year, it does so with some of the same officers as were found in it in 1743. It is then, with considerable hiatus, traced until 1774.

“In 1776 it is found, summoned by ‘order of the Grand Lodge,’ and desiring the attendance of all Brethren throughout *this State*.

“In 1777 it installed Barnard Elliott as Grand Master of Masons in this State. In October, 1778, his funeral is attended by the society of Freemasons, of which he was Grand Master.

“A silence then occurs until December, 1781, when it is again summoned as the Provincial Grand Lodge (South Carolina then being overrun by the British troops), and John Deas is elected as Provincial Grand Master.

“In 1783 the same Body reappears as the Grand Lodge of the State, and John Deas is elected the Grand Master.

“From 1783 to 1817 it continues to be found, although from 1787 to 1817 there is also a rival Grand Lodge.

“In 1817 there is a union of these rival Grand Lodges, on the same principles which governed in Massachusetts in 1792, and in England in 1813.

“From 1817 to this date, it has continued with its united rival, as the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of South Carolina.

“This appears to be such a connection and continuance with the Grand Lodge constituted in 1737, as to entitle it to claim 1737 as the date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

“It was the legitimate successor of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and became independent in December, 1776, according to the principles laid down by eminent masonic authorities.

“I therefore respectfully claim that the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freema-

sons of South Carolina is, in continuous succession, the second in rank of the Grand Lodges of the United States, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts alone outranking it.

"And I further claim that the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was the first independent Grand Lodge on the continent of North America."

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY. It is shorter than his report last year, but in other respects sustains its author's reputation.

Of masonic asylums, he says:

"The continual recurrence of such schemes, and the noble purposes and aims of their originators, make them especially dangerous. Masonry, however, is not adapted to the safe conduct of *any* business organizations—its obligations are individual, separate action towards each other, as contradistinguished from mutual benefit or co-operative action. Such institutions almost invariably end in failure, and bring discredit to the Fraternity—and therefore it is far better that they be not attempted."

Of Bro. GURNEY's idea that lodge trials should be conducted according to the ideas of justice and equity of its members, rather than according to fixed rules, he well says:

"To all of this, which sounds reasonable enough, we have a short but sufficient answer. Bro. Gurney is referring to a lodge in Utopia, composed of perfect men, and forgets that masons are only men like unto other men, full of frailties and imperfections, and for whose proper government there must be inflexible rules of law. Take the Brethren in a lodge room and ask them what is true equity and justice in any given case, and there would be as many different opinions as there are Brethren. It is therefore in view of man's imperfections, absolutely necessary, that there should be fixed laws established for the governance of masons and their lodges, and the wisdom and experience of centuries have established the justice and policy of those leading maxims in the civil law, which have thus been incorporated into the masonic codes. No general human law has ever yet been framed, which, in some individual case, may not act harshly—and this because it is human—but in the end, it will be found that ten thousand times less injustice has been done than would have been had there been no such law. Take the case suggested in the decision of Grand Master DeSaussure. The guilt of the Brother was established, and he afterwards asks for a new trial, not on the ground of new testimony, but because sickness in his family prevented his attendance. If that request might lawfully have been granted, then, at the conclusion of the second trial, he might have asked for another trial still, upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. Where was it to stop? Then again, if the accused had a right to ask his lodge for a new trial, why should not, according to Bro. Gurney's views, the accuser have the same right? There is no need to pursue the argument; when masons become perfect men Bro. Gurney's theories may be resolved into practice, but not before."

As to the statement of the Grand Master of New York, that all the law in that jurisdiction is embodied in the Constitution and subsequent enactments, he says:

"It is therefore apparent that in the opinion of the Grand Master the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York is superior to and over-rides all other masonic law—even the Landmarks and Ancient Constitutions, and all of the laws, usages and customs of masonry, which, under his obligation, every Master at his installation binds himself to protect from innovation. He can scarcely mean to argue that the Landmarks and Ancient Laws and Usages are incorporated in the present Constitution and Statutes—because, of course, he knows that many of these time-honored usages and customs are not proper

to be written. And still he says, the *entire law* is comprised in the Constitution, &c.

"The Committee on Jurisprudence, in their report, filed an able and earnest protest against this view of the Grand Master; but strange to say, the Grand Lodge adopted the views of the latter, refusing to agree with the report of the committee."

In his review of Scotland, he discusses the question at issue with Quebec. We extract the following:

"But we are forced to the conclusion, and we say it with deference, that Scotland's action in chartering two new lodges, appointing a Provincial Grand Master and creating in the territory of Quebec a Provincial Grand Lodge, composed of these two new lodges and the Elgin Lodge, was an unlawful and indefensible invasion of jurisdiction and calculated to produce the most disastrous effects upon masonic harmony and good government. We think that a very cursory examination of the foregoing report of the Grand Lodge of Scotland will demonstrate this fact. In the first place, the report says that Scotland, in recognizing Quebec, 'expressly reserved its jurisdiction over its lodge, the Elgin at Montreal.' We have carefully perused the correspondence, which is contained in full in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and do not find *any reservation whatever* in the recognition accorded by Scotland in February, 1877; and inasmuch as Quebec, in 1876, expressly declined and has ever since declined to accept the qualified recognition tendered by England, it would have been very unaccountably inconsistent in Quebec to accept that from Scotland which it declined from England, the oldest Grand Lodge in the world. It thus appears that the very first paragraph of the report is an error, and that Scotland did unqualifiedly recognize and exchange Representatives with the Grand Lodge of Quebec—thereby proclaiming it a lawfully constituted, independent Grand Lodge. For reasons arising subsequently, Scotland cancels the commission of her Representative and withdraws her recognition. The argument of the above report is, that this action by Scotland caused the immediate dissolution and extinction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec—so complete, as to render her territory 'open territory,' and to justify Scotland in saying that Quebec is 'not a lawful masonic power;' in denying that Quebec is a genuine Grand Lodge; in saying that 'Scotland does not know of any masonic power exercising at present jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec other than itself and the Grand Lodge of England,' and in styling Quebec 'a pretended Grand Lodge!' And that in consequence of this, that Scotland could lawfully erect two new lodges, appoint a Provincial Grand Master and authorize the formation of a Provincial Grand Lodge in the territory of Quebec, whom but a few short months before she had recognized as an independent Grand Lodge! If Quebec is not a genuine, but only a 'pretended' Grand Lodge, how could Scotland have recognized her in February, 1877? The logic of all this leads to the inevitable conclusion, that no Grand Lodge is a genuine Grand Lodge, unless recognized by Scotland, and even if so recognized is genuine only so long as Scotland chooses to continue that recognition. Let her withdraw recognition, and she is at liberty to consider the territory 'open,' proceed to charter new lodges, appoint a Provincial Grand Master and create a new Grand Lodge! Were it not so serious a matter, we should laugh at the paragraph of the report which begins 'in conclusion.'"

* * * * *

"We say that were it not that this is so serious a matter, we should laugh at this paragraph, as a complete *felo de se!* Was Scotland a sovereign State or Nation, when its Grand Lodge was organized? We opine not, and therefore according to this argument, the Grand Lodge of England should now be exercising jurisdiction over Scotland. The case of Quebec is even stronger, for 'the Province of Canada, a dependency of the British Crown,' has its own political entity as evidenced by its legislative assembly, while Scotland

is merely an integer of the Kingdom of Great Britain and is governed by a Queen and Parliament located in England!"

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The address of the Grand Master is a short, but well written and well considered report of his official actions. Among his decisions we note several which are not in accordance with the law of this jurisdiction, but presume that they are founded on the laws of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and hence forbear discussing them."

He congratulates the Portland Brethren upon the re-occupancy of their halls; agrees with the action of the Grand Lodge, that forcing members to remain affiliated against their will, will not tend to lessen materially the evils of non-affiliation; and considers it an evil that a member must become un-affiliated in order to change his membership.

He thinks that we (unintentionally) misstate his position in relation to correcting an erroneous ballot. We used the word "thinks," but he used the word "knows," and says the questions are very different. We did not write last year precisely what was in our mind. "As a man thinketh, so is he:" when a man *thinks* he knows anything, it is, to his mind, absolute knowledge. We have so many times known men to *think* they *knew* that a certain state of facts existed, when it did not, that we hold it to be altogether better to wait for a mistake in the ballot to be corrected in a way in which there can be no error, rather than risk that a man knows a thing, when, in many cases, he cannot know it—especially a man who has confessedly made one mistake about the same matter. We think his reply to Bro. GURNEY, above quoted, applies in this case.

TENNESSEE, 1878.

We have lingered long over these Proceedings. With emotions, that cannot be expressed in words, we have read, again and again, the accounts of contributions to relieve the sufferers by the pestilence, and of the almost god-like acts of men and women, who *exposed* their lives, and many of whom *gave* their lives in efforts to save the lives of others.

The Grand Master (AMERICUS V. WARR) says:

"Since last we met, the most terrible pestilence that ever scourged our great, prosperous, and charitable Union, has visited a very large portion of our beautiful South-land. It has been peculiarly virulent on the western border of our own State, where it has carried to their last resting-place many of our best citizens and brothers. Not satisfied with desolating and depopulating the cities and villages of the plains, it has leaped the mountain barriers, and our city of Chattanooga mourns the loss of many good and true men. And now, amid the sorrow and wailings incident thereto, with bowed heads, sad, sorrowful, and almost despondent hearts, we meet around our masonic altar to open and hold the Sixty-fifth Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Tennessee.

"No year during my connection with this Grand Lodge will show—nor do I think the records of the same for any year will show—so great a mortality as the year 1878. In casting my eye over this multitude here assembled, I miss here and there many a well-known, loved and honored form.

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“On the 8th day of September, 1878, forgetful of self, after much hard labor for the relief of others, Andrew Jackson Wheeler, P. G. M., passed away, and the places that knew him once will know him no more forever. He was one of that noble little band of veteran heroes of the epidemic of 1873, who in 1878 determined to fight the fever inch by inch for mastery. He began the fight a hero; he is now a martyr. Brother Wheeler was born in the State of Maine. He was made a mason in South Memphis Lodge, 118, Memphis, Tennessee. He filled all the stations in his lodge, and was for years Master of one of the best lodges in the State. In 1868 he was elected S. G. W., and since that time he has been in attendance at the meetings of the Grand Lodge each year, except 1873, when he was detained at home administering to yellow-fever sufferers. In 1874 he was elected Grand Master. On his retiring from that office he was appointed on the Committee on Jurisprudence, and was an honored member of that committee at the time of his death. He was nearly eight years editor of the *Masonic Jewel*, the official organ of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, as well as of Mississippi and Arkansas, and in these positions he made a name and a fame that will be lasting. Alas! poor Wheeler, he died helping others to live.

“I would suggest that a Lodge of Sorrow be held for him and others of our noble dead. I have requested Brother Henry J. Lynn, of Memphis, to deliver a eulogy upon Brother Wheeler, and P. G. M. James D. Richardson to deliver an address upon our dead of the year. There were other noble Brethren who stood shoulder to shoulder with Brother Wheeler, and they too were conquered by the grim monster. Some of these noble, self-sacrificing Brothers were but little known to this Grand Lodge, yet in their lodges they too were masonic workers. There was the noble Ed. Worsham, young, bright and intelligent. He was bidding fair to become a leader in masonry. We all loved him. There fell also a Catron, a Slater, an Anderson, and also good old Brother H. S. King. War makes heroes; this dread pestilence has made these Brothers martyrs.

“Grand heroes of the fever,
How silently you trod the path of death!
Bidding farewell forever
To friends, and homes, you sought the poisonous breath
That floats in desolation
Through cabin windows and through palace doors,
Spares neither age nor station,
And mocks at science as it spreads its spores.

“He who in darkness hideous
Enters a horrid cavern full of fright,
Descends a path insidious,
And leaves all hope behind him with the light,
Displays no greater daring
Than those who seek the fever in its den,
To front a foe unsparing,
And give their lives to save their fellow-men.

“No form will shine more whitely
Above the glorious throne of heaven than yours;
No names are writ more brightly
Upon the page which deathless life secures.
Grand is the simple story
That tells your fight and most heroic fall—
Yours is the truest glory.

“There’s never a cloud so black but has somewhere a silver lining. When this dread scourge first appeared upon our extreme southern border as a speck not bigger than a man’s hand, and was expected to make its way up the Father of Waters, a noble little band of the heroes of 1873, in our city of Memphis, determined to meet it, and, if they could not conquer, at least to relieve its dreadful pangs. For this purpose they organized and determined to exhaust their own lodge resources before asking for outside aid. The Fraternity of other Jurisdictions from the North, South, East and West, would not permit this, but said, ‘We must be permitted to help you.’ From

every direction came unsolicited offers of help. Some did not wait to ask if help was needed, but sent funds and asked if more would be accepted.

"At almost the very outbreak of the pestilence telegram after telegram came to me, asking if we needed help, and requesting that I should designate some one to receive and disburse the funds. For some time I could only reply that we did not wish aid. Alas! this was soon changed, and the Masonic Relief Board of Memphis informed me that their funds were short. I directed Brother Frizzell, Grand Secretary, to issue the following call upon the lodges of our own State:

"GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, F. & A. M., }
NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 11, 1878. }

"To the Masons of Tennessee:

"An epidemic unprecedented in its intensity is raging in portions of our State. Our Brethren are dying. Widows and orphans cry for help. The sick suffer for attention and the necessaries of life. Distress and misery stalk abroad. Shall we aid? Shall the cry of distress go unheeded? Let every mason answer. Officers of masonic Bodies will act at once, and not wait for stated meetings. Do the best you can.

"Send contributions to the Grand Secretary, or to Brother W. H. Morrow, Grand Treasurer, Nashville.

"By order of the M. W. Grand Master.

"JOHN FRIZZELL, *Grand Secretary.*

"This met a hearty and generous response.

"So pressing and urgent were the demands of our Northern Brethren that we should permit them to help us, that I appointed Bro. John Frizzell, Grand Secretary, the custodian and distributor of the funds—as to which I was consulted—that were so generously pouring in upon us. The charitable hands of our Northern Brethren were wide open, and pecuniary aid was showered in upon us until we were compelled to say, Hold, enough!

"This generous, unsought, but needed outpouring of their funds to help us in our time of sore distress, will do more to heal up the old scars of war than all the buncombe speeches of a decade. This united North for the relief of a sick and fever-stricken South will and must convince us that we are one people, having one country and one common duty—to preserve it in its purity and transmit it to our children the same—one and indivisible Union. After helping all who seemed to need it, there is left in the hands of the custodian a considerable sum, which he proposes to distribute among the lodges in the infected districts, to enable them to help the widows and orphans made such by the pestilence. The report of the custodian of his receipts and disbursements and amount on hand is herewith submitted, and I ask that the Grand Lodge order the same printed with its proceedings. I also herewith submit a report as to the disposition of the funds which came into my hands.

"May God bless each and all of our Brethren everywhere who have so nobly helped us in this our time of affliction!"

He thus alludes to the death of his son, a victim of the pestilence:

"The year just past has been to me a particularly sad and sorrowful one. Sickness and suffering has been my family's lot almost all the year, and finally, on the third day of October, it pleased Almighty God to take my only boy, Americus, from earth to heaven. 'We cannot, we would not call our loved one back again, but we thank the Lord that we can go to him, where all is peace, purity and love, and no pain, no plague, no death, nor tears, nor partings!'"

The contribution from Maine is thus stated:

"MAINE. Sept. 11. From Ancient Landmark Lodge, 17, Portland, per Henry L. Paine, 'To the relief of suffering Brothers by the dread scourge now prevailing in many Southern cities. To be used in behalf of our Brethren at Memphis, \$50.00.'"

The following is the final statement of receipts by the Grand Secretary:

RECAPITULATION.

New York.....	\$ 7,282 00	Brought forward....	\$25,435 07
Ohio.....	2,618 85	Missouri.....	245 00
Michigan.....	2,561 75	Alabama.....	172 68
Tennessee.....	2,395 15	Idaho Territory.....	150 00
Illinois.....	2,312 50	Delaware.....	131 00
California.....	2,200 00	Washington Territory..	118 00
Pennsylvania.....	1,119 50	Dakotah Territory.....	100 00
Minnesota.....	800 00	Colorado.....	63 75
Connecticut.....	700 00	Nebraska.....	60 00
District of Columbia.....	650 00	Kentucky.....	55 00
Canada.....	620 00	Arizona Territory.....	50 00
Utah Territory.....	535 25	Maine.....	50 00
Iowa.....	475 00	Montana Territory....	50 00
South Carolina.....	473 65	Indiana.....	25 00
West Virginia.....	350 00	Kansas.....	15 00
New Jersey.....	341 42	Texas.....	5 00
Carried forward.....	\$25,435 07		\$26,725 50

In his report the Grand Secretary says:

"It is proper to state that the Fraternity in many of the other jurisdictions sent their contributions directly to Memphis and other points in the infected districts. Many of the lodges and masons of Tennessee also sent money and supplies in this manner. Hence, the amounts contributed through me do not show all that was done."

As nearly as we can determine, the amounts sent directly, and not through the Grand Secretary, aggregate about \$11,225.00.

Bro. JOHN FRIZZELL closes his first report as follows:

"I cannot close this report without expressing my high appreciation, and that of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction, of the generous conduct displayed by our Brethren of other jurisdictions. Their contributions were voluntary—no appeal for assistance having been made to masons outside of Tennessee. Our Brethren abroad, with that liberality characteristic of the true mason, came promptly forward, and without stopping to inquire whether the sufferers were masons or not—without asking to what race, or party, or sect, or section the afflicted belonged—extended aid with a liberal hand. If evidence were needed to prove the universality of masonry, we have it here. If we needed proof that charity is an essential and cardinal principle of the Fraternity, here it is. If it were necessary to demonstrate that masonry, in this country, knows no North, no South, no East, no West, in its benefactions, this is proof strong as Holy Writ. Our earnest prayer is that the Great Architect of the Universe will protect, defend, and perpetuate our noble Brotherhood."

The fever struck the families of 120 masons in Memphis and the total number of cases in those families was 317; of the 120, 61 died, and of the 317, 136 died; of the Board of Relief *nine* had the fever, and *five* of the nine died. In the Proceedings is a tabulated statement giving the names, the number who died, the number who recovered, and the total in columns; in one case, the name is "A. C. Arnold, wife and five children," and the number of deaths is *seven*.

The Treasurer of the Chattanooga Relief Committee says:

"I cannot close this report without speaking of the heroic action of one of the brethren of Chattanooga Lodge, No. 199, F. and A. M., who volunteered his services, with fifteen nurses, to go to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers of a sister State and city. I refer to Bro. Dr. J. B. Norris, who went to

Vicksburg, with his nurses, on the 31st of August, 1878, contracted the disease September 6, and succumbed to the fell destroyer on the 9th of the same month. A mason, he answered the appeal of Bro. Fairchild, a mason of Vicksburg, to Bro. Connor of our city, which appeal was read in open lodge, and the brother at once answered the appeal by telegraph, and soon in person. Another hero has gone to his reward,—another martyr has died, that others might live."

After the fever disappeared, the Grand Secretary had on hand a little over \$10,000, which it was determined to apply for the relief of destitute widows and orphans, and accordingly it was distributed to the lodges for that purpose. Bro. FRIZZELL closes his final report as follows:

"The payments to the particular lodges in the infected districts, for the relief of widows and orphans, were made upon the following condition contained in the receipt of each, signed by the Worshipful Master and Treasurer, under the seal of the lodge:

"This sum is to be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of said lodge, and is to be disbursed for the relief of the widows and orphans living within the jurisdiction of said lodge, as the Worshipful Master and Wardens thereof may from time to time order and direct, and is not to be used for any other purpose whatever."

"The proportion paid to each lodge is based, as nearly as possible, upon the number of destitute and dependent widows and orphans in its jurisdiction made such by the epidemic.

"I am well satisfied that this fund will be faithfully and sacredly devoted to this purpose, and that it will alleviate much actual want and prevent great suffering and distress, especially during this winter. The facts necessary to arrive at proper conclusions in this matter were obtained by visiting portions of the infected districts, as well as from written reports from lodge officers and other well-known members of the fraternity.

"The disbursement of this 'Yellow Fever Fund' has been a matter of great anxiety. I have regarded it as a sacred trust, personally as well as officially, and have felt that I was expected to see that it was properly disposed of—that it was placed where it would do the most good. I have discharged the trust to the best of my ability. I have not allowed one cent of the fund to be expended for any other than what I believed to be the object intended by the donor, not even for postage. Every dollar received has been disbursed for the benefit of the suffering and destitute.

"I now close this my final report upon this fund, and, in so doing, I again gratefully thank the brethren, especially of other jurisdictions, for their liberality in this matter. Could they hear, as I have, the expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness from the recipients of their benefactions, it would be a full recompense."

A Lodge of Sorrow in memory of the dead was held by the Grand Lodge during its session. We should be glad to give the proceedings in full, but their length precludes it.

Among the lamented dead were Past Grand Master ANDREW J. WHEELER, BUTLER P. ANDERSON, JAMES B. NORRIS and EDWARD R. T. WORSHAM. We had thought to add a few words to their memory, but (as one of their eulogists said) "there is an eloquence in their *deeds* which excels the eloquence of *words*." When men die "fighting God's battles to relieve the distress and suffering of their fellow creatures," we read their simple story with reverently bowed head and bated breath, and words of eulogy seem almost a sacrilegious mockery.

TEXAS, 1878.

The Grand Master (NORTON MOSES) announces the death of Past Grand Masters SAMUEL MATHER and J. D. GIDDINGS; also J. B. LIKENS, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence: he had occasion to reprimand a newly-chartered lodge for proceeding to work before they were constituted under their charter; from which we infer that our law, continuing the dispensation until the lodge is constituted, does not prevail in that State: and he had arrested three charters.

He decided that, after an acquittal by the lodge, the accused is not entitled to a dimit while an appeal is pending; that a restoration by a lodge does not give the party a right to sit in the lodge until the restoration has been confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge revoked the three charters arrested by the Grand Master, and of six others, for various causes.

A curious case came up under a lodge by-law, which provides that a member, more than six month in arrears for dues, shall not be entitled to vote for officers at the annual meeting: after the election, it appeared that every member of the lodge was more than six months in arrears: it was finally decided by the Grand Lodge, that the election was valid, on the ground that the by-law does not apply until the fact has been officially ascertained and declared by the lodge, nor unless the objection is raised at the time of the election. The following resolution was adopted as to the manner of proceeding in such cases:

“Resolved, That whenever an objection is made to the vote of any member on the ground that he is more than six months in arrears for his dues, the W. M. shall, in open lodge, direct the Secretary to read from the books the account of said member with his lodge; and if it appears that he is more than six months in arrears for his dues, he shall then have an opportunity of paying the same; if he then fails to pay his dues the W. M. shall sustain the objection and order an entry to be made upon the minutes that the said member is precluded from voting because of his so being in arrears, and he shall not be permitted to vote; but if no objection be made and no ascertainment of the question of arrearages for dues be arrived at, as hereinbefore provided, all members may vote whether in arrears or not, and the lodge will be considered as waiving the right to have the by-law enforced.”

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in memory of the dead of the year, at which Bro. MARCUS F. MORR delivered an address, a copy of which was requested for publication, but Bro. MORR had destroyed his notes and was unable to furnish it.

The Committee on an “Orphan’s Home” divided in their report. The majority favored an annual *per capita* tax of twenty-five cents, the proceeds of which to be distributed to the orphans annually, or used to aid lodges in the support of orphans. The minority give a history of the action of their Grand Lodge, and an abstract of the answers to a circular which they had sent to other Grand Lodges, and they recommend the foundation of an “Orphans’ Home.” They propose to accumulate the surplus revenue of the Grand Lodge until a fund is created.

Both reports were received, but action thereon was postponed until the next Annual Communication.

In consequence of the death of Bro. J. B. LIKENS, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, the report (89 pp.) was prepared by Bro. E. H. CUSHING.

In regard to Cuba matters, he says :

"The Grand Lodge of Cuba has as certainly erected itself in occupied territory, as has the spurious Grand Council of Louisiana. A Body recognized by the masonic world, already existed in Cuba, fully authorized to charter lodges. From that Body the lodges forming the Grand Lodge of Cuba derived their own charters. In withdrawing allegiance and setting up for themselves in the same territory, they did what no Grand Lodge in America would tolerate, nor recognize in any other Grand Lodge jurisdiction. The only excuse was that it was done in a jurisdiction allied to a Grand Orient, as is universal in all the Latin countries where the Scotch Rite prevails. It was, in other words, recognizing an act in another family for which we should denounce the other Rite in recognizing the same act in quality among ourselves. It was precisely the same act that the Louisiana lodges were guilty of, and for countenancing which France lost the respect of every American Grand Lodge."

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"Bro. Gurney comes to the conclusion that neither the Grand Lodge of Colon, nor that of the Island of Cuba, are entitled to recognition. If he means by this an acknowledgment of equality with the American Grand Lodges, and entitled to corresponding fraternity with them, he is right. We could just as little recognize the lodge section of the Grand Orient of France, or Spain, or Italy. But if he means by this that they are irregular and illegitimate masons, and that the territory is vacant, we do not agree. We think the Grand Lodge of Colon, as a section of the Grand Orient of Colon, holds legitimate possession of the territory, and, as such, its lodges and masons are as justly entitled to masonic intercourse as any other of the same Rite, and all that readily appertains to their individual character without correspondence between their governing Body and others. We should not hesitate to visit the lodges subordinate to Colon, or receive visitors from them."

Noting the growing disposition to engraft the features of other societies upon ours, he says :

"There are many worthy Brethren in the church who look askance upon, and make invidious remarks about those church members who are not as constant in their attendance or as faithful in what they conceive to be their duties as they themselves are. There are many Brethren in masonry of the same character. They go to the lodge every meeting. They pay their dues. They attend upon the sick. They bury the dead. They do this, that and the other thing faithfully, and they judge and condemn others by their standard. And because Brethren do not come up to that standard, they seek to bring them up by compulsory measures. They would have by-laws compelling Brethren to pay dues or be masonically ruined. They would, going further, have by-laws making certain benefits the legal, rightful demand of the sick or destitute. *This is not masonry.* And when the distressed mason makes a request for relief, and is denied, though he may feel aggrieved, yet no law has been violated. It is for the lodge or the individual applied to, to judge, not only of the distress, but also of his own ability; and from that judgment there is no appeal, and beyond it we cannot go. All compulsory legislation is out of place, and leads to no masonic end. All compulsory legislation is at the bottom unmasonic, and all compulsory legislation blunts the masonic honor."

In his review of Maine, he says :

"Our opinion is, that one burial is enough for anybody, and when two Bodies attend a funeral that ceremony should be observed that best suits the occasion. Two ceremonies at one grave are not only tedious, but they are in bad taste. There is an idea in all ceremony, and the idea in this is burial. That once accomplished another ceremony is idle, and like whatever else is for show simply is ridiculous."

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"The Grand Lodge voted that the word *compasses* should be adopted as the authorized word in the work and lectures instead of *compass*. This is undoubtedly correct. A compass is one thing, and compasses are quite another; and compasses are what we used to keep the Bible open in the lodge."

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"Bro. Drummond is certainly right. The Christian who believes he has access to God only through Christ, can honestly pray in no other way, and no honorable deist will require or expect him to do so."

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"That may do for Maine, but how will it do for those countries where the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction does not prevail? We are not at all convinced that a regular lodge in Maine working under a Massachusetts charter is not an anomaly. It is quite certain that the preponderating majority of American Grand Lodges require that the lodges should surrender their foreign charters and receive new charters from the new Grand Lodge when one is formed by them. Will Bro. Drummond settle the question by a show of hands?"

In countries not holding the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, any act of adhesion would be sufficient. As to the "show of hands," if we are to settle it that way, we can show *two* hands and only two.

In regard to the Scotch Rite: the Grand Orient system was the invention of the Grand Orient of France, which worked the *French Rite*. The original Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite had no such system; but in certain countries it has been adopted; and we think that the adoption of it by some Bodies of the Rite is not sufficient to cause it to be known as the system of the Rite.

UTAH, 1878.

The Grand Master (JOHN SHAW SCOTT), in announcing that no new lodges had been formed during the year, deems it cause for congratulation that the existing lodges have been able to maintain a healthy existence: he had visited all the lodges and found them out of debt, and generally in a healthy condition: considerable progress had been made towards uniformity of work, but there was still room for improvement.

He thinks that both Quebec and Scotland are in the wrong; that a new Grand Lodge has no more right to *require* the allegiance of lodges in its territory chartered by other Grand Lodges, than it has to require that individual masons residing there become members of its lodges; but thinks there is a vast difference in the two cases: no masonic law confines membership to locality, while for nearly a century it has been the declared American doctrine, that no lodge can legally exist in the territory of a Grand Lodge, unless it is in allegiance thereto, except in a few cases in which it has been allowed by special treaty.

Grand Secretary DIEHL submitted, as usual, a full report of valuable suggestions: among them a recommendation to reprint the Proceedings of 1872, and the Constitution, as few copies are to be had; but the Finance Committee seem to ignore it: as none has been printed since 1872, and various amendments have been adopted, a Master would not be much to blame, if he failed to act according to the law: he reports that the contributions for the yellow fever sufferers amounted to \$1,397.50, which is nearly *four dollars* for each member in the Territory.

His report as Librarian shows a gratifying increase, both in the masonic and general departments, for which the credit is mainly due to the efforts of the indefatigable and irrepressible Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (50 pp.) was also presented by Bro. DIEHL. Being so short, of course it is chiefly of the "*abstract*" character.

In reply to a question, why triennial conventions of Representatives of the different Grand Lodges to establish a uniform ritual, might not be held to advantage, he well says:

"Because Grand Lodges are independent Bodies, each of which has a right to its own opinion, its own work and its own laws, as long as these do not conflict with the ancient landmarks and fundamental principles of Freemasonry. Remove that right and you remove the independence of the Grand Lodge. We for our part mean to guard the independence of the Grand Lodge of Utah, just as much as we guard the virtue of our family, and as to the uniform ritual of the work, we confess that we never could see any good in its practice. We have yet to learn a good deal about masonry, but we have learned this much, that 'uniformity of work,' in small jurisdictions, more especially when the prominent members, as in Utah, have seen their first masonic light in various parts of the globe, won't work at all, and leads to strife and discord, and in large jurisdictions many heads have fallen for trying to enforce it.

"This being the case, and every reader of Proceedings knows that it is the case, it needs no very smart mason to convince others that there must be a power behind the scenes that is opposed to a 'uniformity of work' in a jurisdiction, and it may be set down as a certainty, that the power would be much heavier, should an attempt be made to adopt a uniformity of work throughout our entire country. In our humble opinion, an enforcement of the same ritual and lectures is an impossibility, and aside from this we can not coincide with its advocates, because we never could, nor can we see now in a variety of rituals a hindrance to the progress of our institution. Behold the variety in nature! no leaf, no flower, no tree is in its entirety similar to the other, and how beautiful is nature in her diversity, and how admirable her change of colors and scenes! A glance at it swells our hearts with joy and brings us nearer our Creator. The masonic family is united through its fundamental laws and landmarks; through its uniform symbols, and through its O. B's, S's, G's and W's. This is the framework of our temple and must be kept intact, (but it is not) and the decoration and finishing of it should be left to the Master of the lodge. Too much similarity in our ritual is fatal to the spirit of our institution and ruinous to our cause, a vicissitude in it gives new life and vigor, and no one can deny that we need a good portion of the latter to make masonry what its founders intended it to be, viz: an art. The more change in the finishing of rituals and lectures, the better, and an intelligent Master can well decorate them and thereby make his lodge meetings interesting, and he need not fear to speak to empty benches, as is too often the case under the present circumstances, and our word for it the non-affiliates would not be one-tenth of the present number. As it is, the same

stereotyped rituals and formalities ruin the very foundation of masonry, and a large part of our Brethren are too enlightened to listen year in and year out to one and the same thing. True, we cannot discard rituals and formalities altogether, nor can we change their substance, but we all must admit that the centre of masonic gravity is its principles, and its formalities nothing but shadow."

VERMONT, 1878.

The address of the Grand Master (HENRY H. SMITH) is an eminently practical document. He says :

"The year just closed has been one of unexampled prosperity and harmony, with scarcely an appreciable ruffle of discontent or discord throughout this grand jurisdiction, as, indeed, it seems to be over the whole land, which, in connection with the fact that the grim Reaper has hardly cast the shadow of his wings over us since last we met, surely justifies our cordial greeting and hearty and joyful congratulations."

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"I can suggest no better or more equitable method of paying the necessary expenses of our Grand Lodge organization, limited as they are, than the present 25 cent *per capita* tax on membership, and by all means let it remain in force unless some better expedient can be suggested. My belief is that our present by-law is, in all respects, preferable to an increased charge on initiations, and, if thoroughly understood by the lodges, and acted upon by them, it would result, not only in great benefit to them in divers ways, but to the Fraternity at large also."

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"I cannot drop this subject without again urging and entreating the officers of lodges especially, to devote more time and care to the study of our laws and decisions, even if they stop there, but how beneficial it would be if Masters would instruct and educate their lodges by reading from some good treatise on masonic jurisprudence or history on any spare occasion—inviting inquiry and discussing the subject under consideration, and every lodge should have its books, few or many, as they can afford, and make use of them too."

Having ascertained that a clandestine lodge had been started in the State, he had issued an edict requiring all visitors to produce written evidence that they had been made in a regular lodge—a requirement similar to the former Standing Regulation of our own Grand Lodge.

He gives an account of his visitations during the year, to which he had devoted much time, and from which great good resulted: he speaks highly of the manner in which the duties of the District Deputies had been performed, and affirms that the system is a "grand success" in that jurisdiction, whatever may be the case elsewhere.

The Grand Secretary (HENRY CLARK) had accompanied the Grand Master on many of his visits, and he says :

"The masonic year has been one of even tenor among the craft in this jurisdiction. Work has revived somewhat, yet the business depression has had the effect of almost causing labor to cease in some of our lodges. The past six months have, however, been productive of fruit—golden fruit in the visitations of our honored and beloved Grand Master to the public assemblages of the craft and to lodges, whenever his duties, strength and health would permit, and it is the first time in the history of this Grand Lodge, that it could be literally said, 'That the Brethren have seen and known their

Grand Master.' From these gatherings and visitations has outcome a spirit of revival in masonry, that forebodes a prosperous year to come, and a harmony in labor and spirit that shall gladden the hearts of all craftsmen."

He also gives a detailed account of the proceedings at the visitations, which are of much interest.

Bro. GEO. F. KOON, for the Committee on Reprint, made an exceedingly interesting Report. He announced the finding of the missing volume of Grand Lodge records, and the preparation of the complete records for publication. He, however, urged that there be included in the Reprint, a chapter on the civil and political history of Vermont, a brief history of the early lodges, biographical sketches of prominent masons, a register of the old lodges and other historical matter; if this plan is followed, the Reprint will be one of the most valuable publications of the day, the plan being the very best we have ever heard proposed.

A resolution was adopted referring the report to a special committee to determine whether the additional matter should be included or not: the committee reported that the Committee on Publication be continued, and that the reprint of the Proceedings be issued at an early day. We infer from this, that the publication is to be confined to a reprint of the Proceedings, but we hope our inference will prove to be erroneous.

A Bible was presented, with appropriate proceedings, to Grand Chaplain EDWIN WHELOCK: and a magnificent service of plate to the retiring Grand Master, who was taken entirely by surprise, and the whole was crowned with a call on his wife and the presentation of a coffee urn to her.

The Report on Correspondence (171 pp.) was again presented by Bro. HENRY CLARK. It is a very full abstract of the Proceedings, with able and judicious comments. In his opening remarks, he says:

"Attacks are made upon the Institution, because masonry is necessarily free from the spirit of antagonism to other forces. It refuses to regard other organizations as in any sense whatever its rivals, and it grudges no organization its success, but pursues the even tenor of its own way, without jealousy, fear or dread. Other and new organizations have risen, taking upon themselves some of the principles and practices of masonry, and grown up to huge proportions; but masonry, free from all antagonism, has entered no protest, made no complaint, and used no influence to counteract. And so free is our institution from antagonism, that it refuses all controversy, makes no angry retort, throws and accepts no gage of battle, and declines even to defend itself in speech or pamphlet. Nay, more, masonry refuses to resist even persecution, and when hard pressed by angry, unthinking multitudes, wraps its unspotted robes around its person, and gracefully retires to its temple for contemplation and repose."

He devotes six pages to Maine (1877), commencing as follows:

"We always approach the perusal and review of the Proceedings of this grand old jurisdiction with pleasure, reverence and awe, for therein contained are the suggestions of wisdom, words of instruction falling from the lips and coming from the pens of some of the stalwart minds of American masonry. There is pleasure and profit for the craft, and when we recall the names of Peleg Sprague, Samuel Fessenden, Robert P. Dunlap, as among its earlier spirits and Grand Masters, we bow in humble reverence, and are awed in the presence of the ability of Josiah H. Drummond, Ira Berry, William P. Preble

and Edward P. Burnham—men who stand in the front rank of the craftsmen of this country—and led to think how humble and feeble are our own efforts in comparison with these men who honor Maine and the craft at large; and as we pass from page to page, receiving light, we feel that a 'school of instruction has been convened' for us alone.

"The annual address of Grand Master Moore is a plain, practical presentation of the official acts performed by him, with here and there a flower which gives forth the spirit and fragrance of our institution, as a living and active force in the present era."

He closes his report with the following eloquent and beautiful paragraphs:

"Another lesson we learn from this retrospect, masonry ministers to man's social nature. It recognizes and exalts the sympathies and sensibilities that lie at the very foundation of life. Brotherhood and fellowship are among the grand watchwords with which it goes forth to win men from selfishness, to break through the hard crust of selfishness, and kindle the electric fire of love that shall leap from heart to heart, and fuse all souls together in sweet accord. In unfolding the great idea of brotherhood and fellowship, masonry passes its own lines, declaring with emphasis that 'no man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself,' and that the sympathies and charities of the true mason should be world-wide.

"Masonry changes the impulse of benevolence into principle. It has created numberless channels, through which the streams of its imperial beneficence may flow to human hearts. It is uttering in one language, understood by every nation, kindred, people and tongue, the language of human want and woe, the burden of its being and its mission in the world. Why is it in the world? Because—

"Never morning wore to evening
But some heart did break,"

break through unrelieved penury, break through heartless neglect. Why is it in the world? Because the husband and the father has gone through the valley of the shadow of death, and left the loved ones behind him in the valley and shadow of the world's forgetfulness."

VIRGINIA, 1878.

About 130 lodges represented: five charters granted, one revoked and one surrendered, and one dispensation continued: the Grand Lodges of the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Dakota and Prince Edward Island recognized: the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Cuba and New South Wales declined: exchange of representatives with the Grand Lodge of Spain declined: respectful but earnest protest entered against the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in chartering lodges in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Grand Master (BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, JR.,) gives the following exposition of the relations of masonry to religion, which was expressly endorsed by the Grand Lodge:

"Masonry is no religious institution in any sense which can justify contrast or comparison with any branch of the church of God. That man is the direst foe of masonry who undertakes to proffer its guidance to the troubled conscience which craves to know how guilty man may be just before God, or to delude its votaries with any idea that the most perfect observance of its precepts can insure eternal life. But it is a religious institution in so far as it recognizes that man is by nature and necessity a religious being—with hopes and fears that look beyond the grave, and with an instinctive apprehension

of responsibility to the great God in whom we live and move and have our being. It is a religious institution in so far as it recognizes that this great God has revealed His will unto mankind in Holy Writings, without the presence of which no lodge can be lawfully held. It is a religious institution in so far as it teaches that the primary obligation of man is duty to God, and that his secondary obligation—duty to his fellow-man—is to be measured by a standard of morals which, while beautifully consonant with human reason and adapted to all the varying emergencies of individual life, commands acceptance as the infallible rule of human conduct because He wrote it upon tables of stone amid the thunders of Sinai."

He thus announces the formation of a Library Association, which we commend to the favorable consideration of the Craft.

"Some of our Brethren in the city have, during the past year, organized under the name of 'The Virginia Masonic Historical and Library Association,' for the purpose of establishing in this city a masonic library. The object is a very commendable one, and promises to be successful to an extent abundantly sufficient to render the library of great value to the Fraternity resident in the city and to all visiting Brethren. The association has succeeded already in accumulating several hundred volumes, chiefly of Grand Lodge Proceedings, and have in this building, by the permission of the Masonic Temple Association, a number of cases, whose shelves look very inviting to any masonic student. I very readily gave my approval to a circular which they addressed to the Grand Secretaries of our sister Grand Lodges, asking such contributions of Proceedings, &c., as they were at liberty to make—as I did not think that such an application conflicted either with the spirit or letter of the law of the Grand Lodge forbidding applications to foreign masonic Bodies."

The death of two distinguished Past Grand Masters and greatly respected masons, JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL and THOMAS F. OWENS, was announced, and fitting tributes were paid to their memory.

During the session the "Dove Monument" was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers report in detail, but briefly, upon the reports of the District Deputies, a very useful and commendable practice.

An examination of the reports of the various officers shows a gradually increasing prosperity.

The Report on Correspondence (72 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD.

Referring to the action of a Grand Lodge in substituting "Regular Communication" for "Stated Meeting," he says, "This will please the Grand Lecturer of our Grand Lodge." The former was undoubtedly the old term: we remember that the change was made in this jurisdiction at the first session of the Grand Lodge we ever attended; the argument was that the use of the term "Regular" implies that there may be an "irregular Communication"; we thought then, and have ever since, that, inasmuch as the term "regular" applied only to *time*, if its use does imply that there might be an *irregular* Communication, it simply means at irregular intervals of time, and therefore is entirely unobjectionable.

We do not agree with him in the following:

"We hold that neither an Entered Apprentice nor a Fellow Craft lodge can be lawfully opened until the Master Mason's lodge has expressly *ordered* it to be opened; therefore that a lodge cannot pass from the Entered Apprentice to the Fellow-Craft degree nor *vice versa*."

* * * * *

"Never pass from the first to the second degree, nor from the second to the first. Always close the Entered Apprentice or the Fellow Craft lodge, and resume labor in the Master Mason's lodge. It is only in the Master Mason's lodge that the order can be given for opening the other lodges. It is absurd for an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft lodge to order a Fellow Craft or Entered Apprentice lodge to be opened."

In the first place, we hold that it is the *Master*, who orders the lodge to be opened, and no lodge on any degree ever makes such an order, or, if it does, it assumes the duties and prerogatives of its Master. It is just as easy for a Master to order an Entered Apprentice lodge opened as it is to order a Master's lodge opened. In the next place, in old times *all* lodges but the Grand Lodges were Entered Apprentice lodges: how did they get open, if it was necessary to open a Master's lodge first? Again, when the practice of conferring the third degree in a private lodge first commenced, such lodge was entirely distinct from the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft lodge: Portland Lodge was organized in 1769, and for thirty years thereafter, the Master's lodge was entirely distinct, as much so as if separate charters had been granted. Again, the ritual shows, that the three lodges are entirely distinct: a *ritual* Master's lodge may be made up in such manner that it cannot "suspend labor" on the third degree and *open* an Entered Apprentice lodge, and *vice versa*, an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft perfect ritual lodge may not contain the necessary material to open a Master's lodge. Finally, usage in Maine and Massachusetts, for nearly a century and a half, justifies our practice: and while the opposite usage may have prevailed in Virginia as long, we still object that Virginia cannot properly say that our practice is "not lawful." It may be said that the *ritual* lodge is not allowable: in reply we would say, that as Grand Lodges regulate the matter of quorum by regulation as they please, subject only to the limitation of the *ritual*, any Grand Lodge may adopt the rule of the ritual, as indeed some Grand Lodges *have* done, except for the performance of certain kinds of business; we have seen the first degree conferred, when less than seven Master masons were present.

He says that a Warden in Virginia, before acting as such, must take the Past Master's degree: will he give us the origin of this law? How is this practice reconcilable with the law that the Past Master's degree can be conferred only on one who has been duly chosen to preside over a chartered lodge? We have often tried to answer these questions for ourself, but have never been able to do it.

Noticing the decision in relation to Past Masters presiding, made by Grand Master BURNHAM, he says, "This ought to be law in Virginia." It used to be.

He says that the decisions that one lodge in Maine cannot do the work for

another are not in accordance with the law in Virginia: they were based on the particular provisions of our Grand Lodge Constitution.

He does not understand the manner in which a lodge exemplifies the work in our Grand Lodge. The lodge enters the Grand Lodge as a Body, and, in the bosom of the Grand Lodge (so to speak), opens and confers the degree; of course, while the work is going on the Grand Lodge suspends business, and so far as the lodge is concerned, is a spectator: when the work is finished, the lodge closes and withdraws.

He says that use of the word "Compasses" makes the Maine work conform to that of Virginia.

He agrees with us that the Grand Lodge is the fountain and source of power and that lodges take their powers by grant from the Grand Lodge.

If we understand him, he holds that there is "good sense" in the position that when a Grand Lodge restores a suspended or expelled mason it cannot restore him to membership: but that when a Grand Lodge reverses the action of a lodge for *illegality*, the accused resumes all his rights, including membership, although such is not the Virginia law. Restoration is *pardon*; while reversing the action of the lodge is a decision that such action is *illegal*: and ought any mason to lose his membership by proceedings contrary to law? If so, a mason holds his membership in effect at the mere pleasure of the lodge.

He strongly endorses the views we expressed last year in regard to masonic prayers, saying:

"That is the only masonic liberty—perfect freedom to worship God as we will. No Methodist should expect a Unitarian to pray otherwise than in accordance with his belief, and no Unitarian should be less liberal towards a Methodist. The Jew should follow his conscience, and the Christian his conscience."

In one other matter we dissent from his views and from the practice of his Grand Lodge, which *closes* every day: whereas we think that when the Grand Lodge *closes*, its Annual Communication is ended, and the next session, called by the Grand Master, is a *special* session.

He says:

"The Grand Lodge is always closed until its next regular Communication, or during the will and pleasure of the Grand Master. So far, the custom is no doubt the same in Mississippi. All that our Grand Master adds to this custom is to order the Grand Lodge to be closed and stand closed until the next day at 12 or 6 o'clock, or whatever hour he desires it to be opened. Our practice conforms to the facts. When the Grand Lodge is called from labor to refreshment, the members know that 'refreshments' will be served. This latter call is for a specified time—twenty, thirty, forty, or some other number of minutes—never for an indefinite period, and never unless the call is actually to refreshment."

As to the "refreshment," we think calling off for the purpose of *sleeping* is as much "calling to refreshment" as calling off for the purpose of *eating*: and, therefore, that there is no more impropriety in calling off from night till morning than in calling off from forenoon to afternoon.

We will not enter into this matter at length, but make these suggestions for

the consideration of Bro. DRINKARD, inasmuch as the practice of long standing in many jurisdictions is contrary to that of his Grand Lodge.

WASHINGTON, 1878.

Twenty lodges represented: two charters granted and one dispensation continued: fees received for dispensations of all kinds set apart for a Library Fund, and an additional appropriation of \$200 was made for the same purpose.

The Grand Master (ROBERT C. HILL) delivered a very able address. A considerable portion of it is given to the discussion of questions arising under their local law. But he discusses several questions under the general masonic law, and among them the question of "physical qualifications": he adheres to the "perfect youth" doctrine.

He says:

"But after a careful examination of the authorities, the history of masonic legislation upon the subject, I cannot believe that the fact of masonry having become *speculative* should affect the settlement of this question. Masonry is an old institution founded upon *old history, old customs, old usages*. As we all know, *there are ancient landmarks which admit of no change*, either to keep pace with a progressive or retrogressive age. These, too, must be implicitly obeyed and strictly preserved for they give the institution its identity. That conservative character secures to Ancient Craft Masonry its great wisdom and beauty; its entire strength depends upon its unchangeableness through mutations of time. It would seem impossible that the rule prescribed by the traditions, customs and laws of masonry, could be other than uniform. It would never do to leave to every one using the ballot, the province of measuring a defect and adjudging whether or not it amounts to disqualification. The rule should be inflexible; that lodges should not act upon the petition of any candidate, except 'he be of entire limbs.'

"Should exceptional cases occur, or should the letter or spirit of Charles IV warrant the construction, 'that a *defect* which does not incapacitate the candidate from learning the art of serving his Master's Lord,' constitutes no disqualification; such case should be referred to the Grand Master. While that officer cannot by dispensation supply a perfect limb or missing member, he of all others, must see that innovation is discountenanced; that the landmarks are respected. If he find that the candidate is proper material to be incorporated into our temple, that he has no maim or defect that may render him incapable of learning the art, consent to receive the petition may be given. It is hardly possible such a case may arise. But should it occur, that officer, not the Subordinate Lodge, is the proper authority to determine the question. Left to a lodge, and there might be as much diversity of opinions as to the measure and effect of a defect, as there were members. One Brother's sympathies with an applicant, who had lost a certain limb, would prevent his rejecting such an unfortunate; another would feel that the loss of an eye was sufficient misfortune without discarding the deficient applicant; another looks with indifference upon a defect in another member; overlooks such defect regarding an active person full of mental vigor as competent for work as the perfect-limbed. Each honestly entertains the opinion that for Speculative Masonry, such defect really amounts to no disqualification. Thus might a lodge be made up of imperfect physical men, each in turn sympathizing and looking with indifference upon others' physical short-comings."

While we fully believe that the qualification of the rule, as stated in the last paragraph, is as much a part of the law as any other part of it, and that

the capability "of serving his Master's Lord" is to be determined by the tests of the present rather than the remote past, we have, for some time, been inclined to hold that the question of eligibility ought to be determined by the *Master*, rather than by the *Lodge*, and in cases of doubt, by the Grand Master. The argument of Grand Master HILL is quite conclusive on this point. The question of eligibility is one of masonic law upon undisputed facts; and such questions never ought to be decided *by the ballot*: if a candidate is not eligible, let him be so told and his petition withdrawn, and do not subject him to a rejection by ballot, which casts upon him a certain disgrace.

The following "Standing Regulation" was adopted:

"Resolved, That all persons claiming to be Master Masons hailing from any lodge not within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and having no proper personal avouchment, applying for visitation to any of the lodges in this jurisdiction, or who may desire to obtain pecuniary or other assistance from any lodge, shall, before they be allowed to visit such lodge, or before such pecuniary or other assistance be granted to them, be required to produce and exhibit a properly attested diploma, certificate, or other satisfactory documentary evidence, if demanded by any member of the lodge, of their masonic standing at the time of making such visit or applying for such relief."

It would seem that Grand Lodges are quite generally adopting our own former regulation, which we repealed last year in consequence of a feeling that seemed to prevail, that it bore with an unnecessary degree of severity upon visitors from other jurisdictions.

One very curious question arose: Some years ago, the retiring Grand Master, at his request, was granted *by the Grand Lodge*, "a dimit from membership in this jurisdiction." Three years afterwards, the Grand Lodge declared that this action was an infringement upon the rights of the lodge of which he was a member, and paid his arrears of dues, at the time of the dimission, to that lodge. The party, at the session the next year, assuming that the action of the Grand Lodge was void, appeared and acted as a member of the Grand Lodge, which the Constitution allowed only in case he was a member of a subordinate lodge. The Grand Lodge decided that as he asked for a dimit, and the Grand Lodge granted him one, and as his lodge acquiesced in its action, and by taking from the Grand Lodge the arrears of dues actually confirmed its action, the party was dimitted, and was no longer a member of the lodge, or (consequently) of the Grand Lodge. We do not see that any other conclusion could be reached.

The Report on Correspondence (104 pp.) was presented by Bro. T. M. REED. It is chiefly an abstract. By the way, a Brother asks us what we mean by "abstract." We will reply in the words of another. It is said that a gentleman, who was in the habit of using *large* words, was called upon to address a children's Sunday School, and he commenced by telling the children, that he desired them to remember what he should say, so as to be able to give their parents an *abstract* of his remarks. Thereupon, the Superintendent suggested to him that the children did not know the meaning of the word "*abstract*," and that he had better explain it. Thereupon, the gentle-

man said, "Ah, children, your Superintendent says that you may not know the meaning of "abstract," and that I had better define it: an *abstract*, children, is an *abbreviated synopsis!*"

Bro. REED gives his views at some length upon the question whether masonic charity creates a claim for re-imbusement. He says:

"We say that it was right for Baker City Lodge to afford relief, and to exhibit brotherly love to the unfortunate Brother who fell sick among them, and that it would have been grievously wrong for them to have withheld from that Blue Mountain Brother that charity, which not even the cold world would have denied. It was therefore the duty of Baker City Lodge to act as it did, but if only duty, then said lodge acquired no claim for reward, no right to demand re-imbusement, and it was wrong, mercenary and uncharitable to have urged such demand as a matter of right. If plague, pestilence or famine shall devastate a whole region, and masonic lodges the world over, hearing the cry of distress, proffer aid, do lodges contributing to alleviate distress acquire the right to demand re-imbusement from any lodge in the afflicted region, which may number on its rolls the recipients of such aid? We think not, and yet such is the case presented. The only difference is that Baker City Lodge was called to assist but one individual afflicted Brother."

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"Our convictions on this *quid pro quo* system of masonic relief, have been heretofore indicated. If we have learned aright, the masonic Fraternity is in no respect a *beneficial* society; its design and mission render it purely *charitable*. It bestows its good offices where relief is needed, in the spirit of brotherly love. Properly rendered, the right hand should not know what the left hand doeth; much less should these acts of humanity be itemized to the end that an equivalent could be demanded. Its only measure for the outlay should be the necessity existing for relief and the *ability* to afford it without sacrifice or material injury to the party bestowing. The needy or distressed must make known their wants; finding them worthy and in distress, the appeal must be responded to. Such is masonic charity. To relieve the worthy distressed and suffering to the extent of their necessity and our *ability* to contribute, is the individual mason's duty. The lodge, but an aggregate of individuals, is governed by the same principle. Relief and brotherly love are the tenets of our profession. They have a meaning which has been taught to every mason. Nothing in our lectures or ritual hints at reciprocated service.

"The guest ceases to be the recipient of hospitality when he pays board. I am not the recipient of charity, masonic *relief* or brotherly love, if hereafter myself or some one for me is to remunerate good offices. Such service purely savors of business. Concede that kindness and attention to a stranger does relieve, yet if it is to be compensated, it is not relief as that word is masonically defined. Masonry really is but the conversion of man's best and bravest impulses into duties, and obligating its votaries to respond as promptly and thoroughly as possible to the promptings of those generous and humane impulses. It stops not to make inquiry, will the service be required, it flies to the relief of the worthy distressed, at the risk of life; its only true reward the satisfaction which follows duty performed. When masonry shall lose its distinctive feature and become transformed into a *beneficial association*, in the sense such term is commonly used, the right to relief or benefit depending upon the fact that contributions have been made or dues paid by the member, then it is doubtless true that the sister lodge who furnishes the relief or makes an advance of funds to assist a member, should be re-imbursed by the lodge of which the party relieved was a member, because such advance is due to the beneficiary from such lodge; then, and not till then, can we concede either that a mason or a lodge caring for the sick or distressed, or burying the dead, has a demand upon the lodge to which the relieved Brother belonged for re-imbusement. We find no fault where an individual or a lodge has been sub-

jected to a sacrifice, asking for contribution, and as a lodge member we would always vote if funds were in the treasury, to meet such applications to divide the burden of humanity. But we strenuously deny the right to make demand, or that there is any just cause of complaint or 'controversy,' if the lodge or individual declines. To-day Nebraska may have the opportunity to help a worthy Brother hailing from Washington, to-morrow it may be our turn to relieve a worthy Brother from Nebraska. This is the reciprocity, the only re-imbusement known to masonry."

These views are sound and in accordance with those entertained by this Grand Lodge. We quote them, because we find it necessary to be continually on our guard to repress the tendency to incorporate into masonry the "benefits and dues systems" of other organizations. Steps in that direction are constantly attempted, and generally without an appreciation of their effect: and therein lies the danger. The only remedy is a careful study of, and a strict adherence to the fundamental principles of the Institution, as developed in the Ancient Charges.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1878.

Three Special Communications were held to dedicate or lay the corner stones of Masonic Halls.

At the Annual Communication, seventy-two lodges were represented: four charters granted and one dispensation continued; about \$1,500 raised for yellow fever sufferers: we are much gratified to see that the only lodge in the State, remaining under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, has given in its adhesion to the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

The Grand Master (GEORGE BAIRD) delivered a very business-like address, containing many valuable suggestions, but generally pertaining to local matters.

Among his decisions, is the following:

"A resident of a city or town in this State, in which more than one masonic lodge is located, wishing to present a petition to a lodge where he may be temporarily residing, must obtain a waiver of jurisdiction from all the lodges at his permanent home. Their jurisdiction in this case is a concurrent one, and neither he nor the lodge to which he wishes to present his petition can select one of the lodges, and make application to it alone for a waiver of jurisdiction."

A majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence reported adversely, but the Grand Lodge sustained the decision. We presume, then, that in West Virginia it requires a unanimous vote of all lodges, having jurisdiction over a candidate, to accept him.

Grand Secretary LONG, in his report, says:

"At the last Grand Annual Communication, resolutions were adopted providing for the publication of a text book for the use of lodges in this State, and for a reprint of the early Proceedings of the Grand Lodge. I regret to say that neither of these works has yet been accomplished. The resolutions referred to did not designate any committee or officer whose duty it should be to prepare the books for publication, and no person was appointed. I suppose the understanding was, that the Grand Secretary should attend to the

matter; and I frankly confess that, notwithstanding the absence of special instructions to that effect, I would have undertaken the job and accomplished it in some sort during the past year, had my leisure from other duties permitted. If it is still the pleasure of the Grand Lodge that I should do the work proposed, I will cheerfully undertake it, and will publish the books just as soon as they can be prepared for the press. There is an actual and immediate necessity for the text book, and no time should be lost in its preparation."

The Reports of the Deputies show that the system is working well in that jurisdiction, and producing good results.

We find the following note at the end of the record of the first day's proceedings:

"Immediately upon the close of the first day's session of the Grand Lodge, the Brethren in attendance repaired to the Banquet Room of the new Masonic Temple, where a comfortable supper was had, and of the whole number of masons in attendance no one went hungry to bed. Old friendships were cemented and new ones formed, and the oysters and the coffee seemed to thaw into a genial warmth the iciness of strangers. The supper was good, but the current of fraternal emotion it stimulated was better, as all who enjoyed it can testify."

The Committee on Correspondence make a brief general report, and obtained time to complete their regular report, and published it in an Appendix to the Proceedings. In their general report, they say:

"The committee was clearly of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Quebec had the right, according to the well-established doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction in any Grand Lodge that has been generally recognized as legitimately formed and organized, to insist upon the withdrawal of the Scotch charter, but, for the sake of that harmony which should always prevail among masons, they deprecated, first, the impatient spirit of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and next, the obstinate and retaliatory disposition of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois upon the question was read, and the committee was of opinion that, unless the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Scotland should re-consider their somewhat hasty action, and again recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec as holding exclusive jurisdiction within the Province of that name, it would be the duty of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, as of all other American Grand Lodges, to take action similar to that in Illinois. In the hope that better counsels would prevail in the Grand Lodge of Scotland in relation to this matter, no action was recommended at this time, and none was taken."

The following note by the Grand Secretary explains why the Appendix does not contain the promised report:

"Since the close of the Grand Lodge, I have not had a single hour that I could devote to the conclusion of the review referred to, and so, rather than delay to an indefinite period the publication of the proceedings, I have concluded that it is best to consign the whole review to 'the rubbish,' and hope for better luck next time. It is a game of 'double or quits,' with a strong preponderance in favor of the 'quits,' but West Virginia is still inclined to say her say."

WISCONSIN, 1878.

A Special Communication was held to dedicate a hall, at which Grand Master COTTRILL delivered an elegant and very instructive address.

The Grand Master (JED. P. C. COTTRILL) again recommends the reprint of the early Proceedings, in parts, and the Grand Lodge so voted, and instructed

the Grand Secretary to proceed at once with the work. We regret to see, however, that much of the matter in the original Proceedings is to be omitted. The regret hereafter will be, that matter was not added rather than omitted.

The Grand Master also recommended the erection of a Masonic Temple, believing that its rents would pay the current expenses of the Grand Lodge: the committee reported a plan, but the Grand Lodge laid the whole matter on the table.

The Grand Lodges of the Indian Territory, Dakota, Prince Edward Island, and Manitoba were recognized, and the papers in relation to Cuba, New Mexico and New South Wales ordered on file, and recognition, for the present, declined.

The Report on Correspondence (88 pp.) was prepared by the Grand Secretary, JOHN W. WOODHULL. It has considerable of the "abbreviated synopsis" character, but occasionally, remembering the meaning of the word Wisconsin (wild rushing channel) he lets himself out, or, to use his own term, "un-d-n-s" himself.

For instance :

"We are of the opinion that the people, especially our families and friends, should know something of the principles we profess and the lessons we teach. Very many instances have occurred in our remembrance where our Brethren have received lasting benefit by being reminded by their wives of the lessons taught them in the installation service. We prefer a little lenity in these matters, backed by sound discretion, instead of a sweeping edict from some legislative corporation, the half of whose members are subject to the charge of not knowing half as much of the principles of masonry, and the beautiful lessons taught in a well governed lodge, as they do of the price of stocks or the prospects of the coming harvest. Upon one occasion the Grand Master of this State in a public assemblage read the ancient charges of masons, after which he was enthusiastically congratulated upon the beauty of his address; and this, too, by many old and prominent masons. We think if such men will not learn anything of masonry in the lodge, we had better call them out where they can learn something, and when we get them there, pour it into them as General Bragg did grape into the Mexicans."

We do not quite agree with our good Brother in the following :

"Too often it is the case in a masonic trial that the only object which enters into the minds of the Brethren is to find evidence to convict. The accused is adjudged guilty before the trial commences and before the evidence has been heard. This is all wrong, unmasonic and unmanly. The question, and the only question in the minds of the Brethren should be, WHAT IS THE TRUTH? To arrive at this we need no musty court records, made up by pettifogging lawyers for a fee; and the introduction of such evidence is a slur upon our own ability, our own knowledge of justice, belittles the institution of free-masonry, and makes our lodges and lodge members petty sycophants at the bars of bribed courts, run by hired lawyers, whose ambition is not justice, but money."

The expression "bribed courts" is of course mere Wisconsin (*wild rushing*) rhetoric. The object of all masonic trials is, of course, to arrive at the truth, whatever may be its effect on the accused. We are not seeking for the truth, only, which is favorable to the accused, but for the *whole* truth. But we hold that those means should be used, which are ordinarily used in the other affairs of life. Now the record of a court of competent jurisdiction is uniformly

treated as *prima facie* evidence. One reason is that courts can *compel* the attendance of witnesses, and nobody else can. We have known several instances in which masons have been convicted of gross crimes and sent to prison, but would have remained masons in good standing, if Bro. WOODHULL'S theory had been acted upon, simply because the lodge could not have procured the evidence in the case.

Nor does it seem to have occurred to our Brother that a "hired lawyer" on each side, doing all he can for his side, very much aids a court in arriving at the truth. We think our Brother's impetuosity has outrun his judgment when he speaks of "bribed courts," as if they were the *rule* and not the *very rare* exception. And so as to his slur upon the lawyers, we would suggest to him, that, *as matter of fact*, no class of men in the community are so much trusted in the gravest affairs of human life as the lawyers, and no class, as a whole, so true to that trust, and, therefore, so worthy of it.

In his remarks concerning certificates, we are with him; and we are glad to read his vigorous answer to those who have held up their hands in holy horror at the idea of a mason's being required to produce proper vouchers that he was made in a regular lodge:

"We consider the following brash statement of the Grand Master (and we say it with all due courtesy) to be erroneous in every particular, viz: 'No *Diploma, Certificate*, or any other written or printed document, under seal or otherwise, of any Grand or Subordinate Lodge, or emanating from any source whatever, is any evidence to prove that a man is a mason.' We can see no sense in such a declaration. If the Grand Master of Idaho should call upon us and present a diploma duly attested by the Grand Secretary of his jurisdiction, with the seal of his Grand Lodge, we would consider it far better evidence than the mouthing of ritual or declaration of a Brother. A man might come to us from Idaho claiming to be Brother Stevenson, and talk ritual as glibly as a parrot, and put on all the style of an English snob, and we could not then admit him to our lodge. We would require *better evidence* of his identity and of his masonry. The best posted masons we ever saw were those not entitled to a seat in lodge. The veriest rascal we ever met was just as capable of visiting a lodge, under the requirements of the Grand Master of Idaho, as any Brother in that jurisdiction. We believe written evidence to be the best evidence in the world, aside from personal avouchment. Suppose a Brother comes here from England, or any other foreign country, who is not, in masonic parlance, posted, the only evidence he possesses being a diploma from the Grand Lodge, would Brother Stevenson reject his application to visit? Under his ruling, he *must*. There is a great opportunity for Bro. Stevenson to change his opinion upon this subject, and we trust he may at least modify it somewhat, for should we wish to visit his lodge sometime, we should be greatly aggrieved to be turned away because we could not 'bark' the same tune his dog barks."

He says:

"To refuse re-imbusement for money expended for a worthy destitute mason, and at the same time adhere to the collection of annual dues from our members, is inconsistent and unmasonic."

To this we do not agree, as our dues are not collected for any such purpose; nor are they made large enough to answer such purpose, if they were. Dues are collected to pay the running expenses of the lodge, and to disburse such sums *in charity* as the lodge feels called upon to disburse. There is no such

idea in masonry, as that the dues a member pays give him a right to assistance by the lodge: his right to such assistance grows out of the fact that *he is a mason*, not that *he has paid dues*.

We should be pleased to quote his views upon non-affiliation. His idea is that most become non-affiliated through disappointment in the characteristics of their Brethren.

He objects to publishing the charges in cases appealed to the Grand Lodge: so do we, save in exceptional cases.

He says:

"I was made a mason in Indiana, in Northeastern Lodge, No. 210, then under dispensation, and consequently feel great interest in the welfare of not only my own lodge, but the Grand Lodge to which she owes allegiance. Consequently when I read the proceedings, and found that one of the members of 210 has been charged with theft, which was proved against him in the lodge, and then the evidence set aside by the Grand Lodge, and then to make a dirty job still dirtier, they publish these matters as a historical reminiscence, I am inclined to buy a heavy-soled boot, and start for my old home."

"Decision No. 10, reported by the Grand Master, is to the effect that, 'The lodge must be opened and closed on the third degree, at every meeting, whether regular or special.' Very appropriately, we think, the committee disapprove the above decision."

Quoting the decisions of Grand Master MOORE about the manner of proceeding against those in arrears of dues, he says:

"We have found nothing in all our reading which so completely coincides with our personal opinions upon this subject. We are glad indeed that the Grand Lodge of Maine has assumed a position in this matter of non-payment of dues from which she never need to recede."

He refers to the Maine Masonic Text Book, saying, substantially, that he cannot tell what its merits are without a copy for examination. We notice it to say that a copy has been sent to all the Grand Lodges in the United States at least, and if not received in any case, it must have been lost in the mail; and we would be glad to be informed of all cases in which it has not been received.

There are a good many other matters in this excellent report, which we should like to notice, but we must forbear.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following Proceedings were not received in season for review in their regular alphabetical order.

ALABAMA, 1878.

Two hundred and sixteen lodges represented: the work exemplified: three charters granted and three restored: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized: and a large amount of routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG) says that in that jurisdiction masonry is prosperous, peace and harmony prevailing.

Seven or eight lodges had joined in a petition to him to call a special session of the Grand Lodge to act upon a proposition "to provide an endowment to the M. M. degree to be paid to the heirs of all Master Masons who participate in the scheme": he declined to call the session, but laid the matter before a Special Committee, who asked and obtained leave to report at the next Annual Communication. The scheme may be a good *business* matter; but it is not masonry, and is only another effort to destroy the Institution the fathers handed down to us, and substitute for it an imitation of other organizations of a brief history in the past and likely to have a briefer one in the future.

In regard to Cuba, the committee reported that they were unable to arrive at a satisfactory decision: and in the Quebec-Scotland matter, they report that they can discover no warrant or excuse for the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The Report on Correspondence (104 pp.) was presented, as usual, by Bro. OLIVER S. BEERS.

He devotes some space to the Cuban question, being inclined to coincide in our views. He gives four pages of his report to the discussion of the question involved in the recent action of the Grand Orient of France: we would be glad to copy all his remarks, and only desist because they are in perfect accord with the action of our Grand Lodge last year.

Speaking of St. John's College, he says:

"It is indeed true, as Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, declares, when speaking regretfully of the impending disaster to this well intended but futile effort at associate masonic benevolence, that 'The fundamental principle of masonic charity and benevolence is *individual obligation*. All measures tending to change this obligation from the *individual* to an *association*, are really subversive, in a greater or less degree, of the ancient plan of masonry; which never contemplated that the individual Brother can relieve himself from his obligations by substituting relief by an association, to whose funds he should contribute' ? or is it not rather true that, while masonry is comprehensive and pervasive enough in its principles to enforce 'individual obligations,' and to promote all legitimate ends aimed at in associate charities, yet our hearts are not warmed with the zeal needed to sustain and perpetuate efforts to secure the strength which abides in union? However the principle, thus suggestively hinted at, may be decided in future Masonic Councils, *certainly* our Brethren of Arkansas have realized and declared *their* present inability to sustain a well-deserved and noble masonic educational institution. St. John's College may as well be numbered at once among the many associations of the past, whose record of enterprise, struggle and failure are evidences either of misdirected or inefficient effort. For ourselves, we prefer to attribute all such failures to a lack of masonic zeal in the craft, rather than to any defect in the designs laid down upon our trestle-boards of principle."

Our position is that no such designs are "laid down on our trestle-boards of principle."

The late date at which these Proceedings are received, preclude us from further notice of this able and interesting report.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1878.

The Grand Master (J. S. MURROW) delivered a long and interesting address. He announces the death (by murder) of J. B. JONES, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence.

He announces that Flint Lodge had given in her adhesion. And the representative of Alpha Lodge was present and had his lodge enrolled under the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory. We are greatly pleased at this result. There are now twelve lodges in the Territory, and while progress may be slow owing to causes incident to a new country, we believe a good future is in store for this young Grand Lodge. It has lost, by removal from the Territory, Past Grand Master GRANVILLE McPHERSON, and Bro. R. P. JONES, its Grand Secretary ever since its organization.

Two lodges had had trouble by admitting members without sufficient inquiry: one had admitted a probable impostor and the other a man hailing from a "colored lodge." The name was dropped from the roll in both cases, and the Grand Lodge approved the action.

The Grand Master made quite a number of decisions which seem to be sound.

The deceased Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence had prepared a review of the Proceedings of Maine and Minnesota: Bro. H. F. BUCKNER reviewed others: and Grand Master MURROW the others. In spite of untoward circumstances, the report is a very creditable one, though quite brief (47 pp.)

LOUISIANA, 1879.

The Grand Master (SAMUEL J. POWELL) says:

"The circumstances that mark this anniversary of our coming together are not as propitious as we could desire. A year ago we left this sacred place filled with high hopes for the improvement of the general welfare of our people, as well as for the advancement of masonry. But these hopes have failed of fulfilment. The material interests of our country have suffered disastrous reverses—every industry has been seriously hindered—a pestilence has been abroad, and our friends and Brethren have fallen around us like leaves in wintry weather. Perhaps the failure of our hopes are only commensurate with our failure of duty, and of our forgetfulness of Him, in whom we profess to put our trust. Thank God, while he has afflicted he has not destroyed; and we are again in annual communication, with new hopes, and new resolutions."

* * * * *

"As soon as our necessities were known, liberal donations, accompanied with words of compassionate sympathy, came from our Brethren in other jurisdictions. Material assistance without stint or measure, was freely and voluntarily furnished us, and in a few days funds to meet all our wants were at our disposal. So lavish and continuous were these donations, that I felt it my duty to send a telegram, through the Associated Press, to all the Grand Lodges in the United States to cease their generous contributions.

"To these generous Brethren, who so promptly came to our relief in the hour of affliction, I now tender the grateful acknowledgments and the heartfelt thanks of the Brethren of this jurisdiction. Their unmeasured generosity

and unstinted beneficence will live forever in our memories, and be cherished with the truest affections of our hearts. Their timely and munificent charities have strengthened the bond of fellowship and cemented anew our hearts to them in a closer communion, and they will stand forever as monuments to the sacredness of our fraternal relations, and to show to the world how masons love each other."

He gives a statement of the matter at issue between Quebec and Scotland, and is of opinion that the Grand Lodge should give an emphatic expression of its sympathy with Quebec, and approval of her action.

He announces the consolidation of two of the oldest lodges, Perfect Union, No. 1, and Concorde, No. 3: and of the subsequent consolidation of No. 170 with No. 1.

The Deputy Grand Master thus relates an incident that gained, at the time, considerable publicity through the public prints:

"A noteworthy incident of the epidemic, and which gained for itself wide publicity, was that of the forwarding of an orphan boy (Master Walter Wilcox, six years of age) to his grandmother's home in Oakland, California.

"The boy had been deprived of his mother by the fever, and was under the temporary care of a step-father, who was unable to take charge of him. Application being made to me to have him forwarded to the proposed destination, I made all necessary arrangements with the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Co. for his transportation to San Francisco via Chicago, at which latter place he was rested and cared for, and thence proceeding, in due time reached his final destination. The little fellow met with a regular ovation throughout the length of his journey, and members of the fraternity, from here to California, tried to outvie each other in kindness to the orphan. Especial mention is due W. Brother N. F. Holcombe, W. M. of Garden City Lodge, Chicago, which lodge regarded the child as a protégé, on account of a display of humanity to one of their members by his late mother. Thanks are also due, in this connection, to Messrs. Graham & Finley, of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, for their humane and complete arrangements for the care of the little one, as well as to Mr. Charles Hubener, of Louisville, who bestowed much kindness upon him."

Grand Secretary BATCHELOR makes his usual very full report, giving a detailed statement of all his official transactions. He reports the "Relief Fund" as amounting to \$13,220.74.

The Grand Lodge recalled the commission of its Representative near the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The following important decision was made:

"The query arises: Can a brother *in good standing, having paid his dues, and* complied with all the regulations of his lodge, be denied a dimit because he has not advanced or paid his *pro rata* of the liabilities of the lodge?"

"It has been held by several eminent masonic writers, 'that a brother in good standing, and whose *dues are paid*, has a right to withdraw his membership at any time, even without giving his reasons therefor.'

"Your committee are of opinion that, because a brother may be held responsible for his *pro rata* of the liabilities of his lodge, is no ground or excuse for withholding a dimit, and recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained, and append resolution."

But the Committee on the Grand Master's Address reported adversely to confirming the following decision of the Grand Master:

“That a member of a lodge is entitled to a dimit as a right, and he cannot be compelled to pay a *pro rata* of the indebtedness of the lodge before the dimit is granted.”

“This must rest with the lodge, in the opinion of your committee.”

And their report was adopted.

As the Grand Secretary puts neither of these conflicting decisions in his list, we presume that he, as well as we, is at a loss to know which is *the* decision.

The following report, in relation to aid from other jurisdictions, was adopted :

“Words are powerless to express our gratitude to those who extended a fraternal hand to us when our ranks were being decimated by the yellow fever pestilence. Our brethren gave without solicitation, and with no pecunious spirit. They waited not for our cries of distress, but flew to our relief at the first alarm of danger.

“From the rock-bound shores of the Atlantic, to the sun-kissed waves of the Pacific, they sent us fraternal offerings. They knew no North, no South, no East, no West. It was enough for them to know that their brethren were in distress. Even our brothers in the far off sister republic of Columbia, actuated by a truly masonic spirit, contributed their quota of relief.

“We thank them all. Our hearts are too full of gratitude for utterance. We hail them as true men and masons. We are proud to know that an admiring world looks on in wonder, exclaiming: ‘Behold! how these masons love one another.’ Certainly, the great principles which form the foundation of our beloved Fraternity, have been beautifully exemplified by our sister jurisdiction during the last eventful year.

“We beg leave to offer the following resolution, as expressive of the feelings of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge :

“*Be it resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Louisiana does hereby extend to our sister Grand Lodges, in all parts of the continent, our most heartfelt thanks for their liberal and timely assistance during the late yellow fever epidemic in this State, and we pray that we may never be called upon to assist them in like manner, but fervently hope they may prosper according to the full measure of their great deservings.”

The Report on Correspondence (130 pp.) was again submitted by Bro. GEO. H. BRAUGHN. He devotes nearly fifty pages to foreign Grand Lodges. We regret to part with Bro. BRAUGHN, who has conducted this department with much ability. We also regret that the late hour at which these Proceedings are received, prevents a more extended review of his last report.

NEW JERSEY, 1879.

We feared that we were to miss the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, but they have come to hand just in season for notice.

The address of the Grand Master (MARSHALL B. SMITH), shows that during his third official year, he has maintained his previous reputation as an able, faithful and energetic officer.

Among his decisions are the following :

“1. A grand Master has no power, in this jurisdiction, to heal or authorize a lodge to advance a person who has received any of the three symbolic degrees in violation of an ancient landmark. Degrees thus received are, of necessity, null and void.

“2. No officer of this Grand Lodge, can, during his term of office, be excluded from any lodge in this jurisdiction, except in the event of his suspension or expulsion, legally and for just cause, by the proper masonic authority.

"6. Any Grand Lodge or Grand Orient which sets aside the ancient landmark of a belief in God as a pre-requisite to initiation, ceases to be a Masonic Body; and no person subsequently acknowledging the jurisdiction of such a Body, or made under its authority, is entitled to any masonic recognition in New Jersey.

"7. It is not lawful for any lodge in this jurisdiction to permit any body of men professing to be a lodge of Master Masons, but not recognized by this Grand Lodge or acting under a dispensation from its Grand Master, to meet in or use its lodge room."

The following is especially appropriate at the present time:

"Permit me to call your attention to an evil, concerning which no one holding the office of Grand Master can long remain in ignorance. I allude to the obtrusion into our Ancient Fraternity of influence based upon membership in other secret associations. With those Societies or Orders, when they are based on the great principles of Charity and Human Brotherhood, Freemasonry need have no conflict; but when Freemasons who belong to them form factions in our lodges to control elections, or to compel action contrary to the laws of this Grand Lodge, and subversive of the time-honored principles and Landmarks of our Fraternity, such masons deserve the reprobation of every true Craftsman, and the severest condemnation of this Grand Lodge.

"And, on the other hand, I do not hesitate to say, that any Freemason who uses the Masonic Institution as a means of promoting his own selfish ends—in the Church or in the State, in his profession or in his business—or who obtrudes masonry into other societies of which he may be a member, is ignorant of the first principles of our Institution, and is wholly unworthy of the honored name of Free and Accepted Mason."

The Report on Correspondence (150 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES A. NORTON. It is a *resumé* of the Proceedings reviewed, and one of the best that we have seen. Occasionally he discusses some point in a manner that makes us wish he would do so oftener.

He discusses the question of "physical qualification" and holds to the "perfect youth doctrine." He quotes the old law, viz:

"No Master should take an *Apprentice*, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body THAT MAY RENDER HIM INCAPABLE OF LEARNING THE ART OF SERVING HIS MASTER'S LORD AND OF BEING MADE A BROTHER."

And insists that all after "perfect youth" may be eliminated without affecting the sense. We admit the rule that words are to be used in their *ordinary* sense: but we insist upon the other rule that such construction must be adopted as will give a meaning to all the words employed. In its strict sense, the word "perfect" has but one meaning, and cannot be compared as most other adjectives can be. But the word is not ordinarily used in that strict sense. We find that "more perfect" and "most perfect" are often used, meaning "more nearly perfect," if we insist upon the strict sense of the word. Now a "perfect youth," *physically*, is as rare as a "perfect youth," *mentally*: and we hold that the language following the words "perfect youth" have an important meaning: while there is no such thing as a "perfect youth," yet he must be so nearly perfect as to have no such maim or defect in his body as to render him incapable of serving his Master's Lord. The concluding words are the test of the degree of perfection which the candidate must possess.

NEW MEXICO, 1879.

After we had said to the Printer "That's the last of it," we received a very handsome pamphlet containing the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico at its organization in 1877 (which we noticed last year), and at its Annual Communication in January, 1879. When we wrote our report last year, it appeared that but *three* of the seven lodges in the Territory were represented in the Convention which organized the Grand Lodge, and we were inclined to doubt whether it could be recognized: for we hold that, inasmuch as when a Grand Lodge is formed in a Territory it has supreme and exclusive jurisdiction therein, and no lodge can longer properly exist there except under its authority, not less than a *majority* of the lodges in such Territory should have the power to form a Grand Lodge in it: but before our report was printed, we ascertained that the fourth lodge had favored the organization of the Grand Lodge and had given in its adhesion to it, and we intended to offer a resolution of recognition, but, as above stated, accidentally failed to do so.

At the session in 1879, the four lodges were represented: it was announced that the charter of one of the three other lodges had been arrested by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, but that the other two were still reporting to the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

As we have already more than once stated, the question is an exceedingly important one, and we endorse fully the views of the Grand Master (WILLIAM W. GRIFFIN), from whose address we extract the following, making no apology for the length of the extract:

"While we most highly appreciate the recognition that has been extended to us by the eighteen sister Grand Lodges mentioned, that of our mother, Missouri, has been, in some respects, the most gratifying and encouraging. She is the mother of every lodge in New Mexico, and at her communication held two months after her children in this distant land of the ancient Montezumas had, after long and mature deliberation, determined to assume the responsibilities and cares of independent existence, she, with words of great maternal affection, took her daughter of New Mexico by the hand, and honored her by an introduction to the world.

"For this we are most grateful, and were it not that our mother still assumes to exercise authority in this jurisdiction, after having acknowledged this Grand Lodge as the supreme masonic authority within the territorial limits of New Mexico, we would feel that she had done all that she ought to do.

"Her position in this respect is most extraordinary, and she stands almost alone in the position she has taken on a question of the gravest consequences to the fraternity at large, and I doubt not the logic of events will induce her to reconsider her action in this connection.

"It is known to you that of the seven lodges existing in this jurisdiction at the formation of this Grand Lodge, four had formally decided that the best interests of the fraternity demanded the formation of a Grand Lodge, while, in the Convention which took that action, but three of the four were present by their representatives. The fourth had appointed such representatives, and immediately after the formation of the Grand Lodge took a charter from this Body.

"Of the three remaining lodges, the charter of one, Kit Carson, at Elizabethtown, has been arrested by the M. W. Grand Master of Missouri, and by his orders its jewels, records, etc., have been forwarded to the R. W. Grand

Secretary of that jurisdiction, and the other property of that lodge, such as carpets, furniture, etc., has been sold, and the proceeds, \$120.50, sent to the same officer by virtue of the same authority, and this action has been approved by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri. She also continues to exercise jurisdictional powers over Silver City Lodge and Cimarron Lodge, such as collecting dues, etc., thus exercising within this jurisdiction the 'supreme masonic authority,' in derogation of the dignity of this Grand Lodge.

"The Grand Lodge of New Mexico is the *supreme masonic authority* within her territorial limits—legislative, judicial and executive—or no part of those powers and prerogatives are hers.

"It is obvious there can be no partnership in the exercise of the supreme authority. Such a proposition is as absurd as that two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time. Can the Grand Lodge of New Mexico accept this qualified independence?"

"When the M. W. Grand Master of Missouri was dealing with this same question in his address to his Grand Lodge in 1878, as affecting the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he seems for the moment to have lost sight of the attitude he had assumed towards this Grand Lodge, and, for the time, returns to the true masonic principle in the following words:

"It has been a settled principle with all American Grand Lodges that each State Grand Lodge holds exclusive jurisdiction within the State, and that no other Grand Lodge can grant dispensations to form new lodges in said territory, *nor even exercise control over such lodges as may originally have belonged to them after a Grand Lodge has been organized and formally recognized by sister Grand Jurisdictions.*"

"And again he says:

"The American Grand Lodges should protest against this *qualified independence*, as its endorsement, and even silence upon the subject, will be disastrous to international comity.' 'There seems to be but one course to pursue in this matter, to protect our own jurisdictional rights from invasion. We must sustain the Grand Lodge of Quebec.' 'The M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri should make a deliverance upon this subject which should be plain and unmistakable, and if such a course is persisted in, let the Grand Lodge of Scotland be isolated.'

"This is the true and only doctrine that can stand the test of unprejudiced reasoning, and, as suggested by M. W. Brother Ready, let the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Mexico protest in the strongest terms against this 'qualified independence,' and her sister Grand Lodges will hear her voice, and I doubt not that our sister Missouri will be the first to do us and herself justice after she shall have carefully considered the premises.

"I have not brought this question before you in any but a spirit of the broadest charity, and, with due respect to the opinions of those who may differ from me, I am profoundly impressed with the magnitude and far-reaching importance of the principle involved, and deeply solicitous that when so conspicuous a question shall have gone into a precedent by a decision by the Grand Court of Appeals—the Masonic Grand Lodges of the United States—there shall be found no relaxation of the rights of any Grand Lodge; nor do I entertain a doubt that when the question is properly presented before that Court its decision will be enunciated in no uncertain terms, and a 'deliverance' from this pernicious and unmasonic doctrine of 'qualified independence' and qualified supremacy will be effected.

"The honor, dignity and integrity of this Grand Lodge is involved, and I ask you to take such action as will lead to the definite settlement of this question, confident that whatever may be your action, it will be characterized by the firmness, dignity and consideration for the opinions of others who may differ with you that should ever characterize the actions of a member of the great family of Sovereign Grand Lodges. In leaving the question with you, permit me to remind you that as the fortune and consequence of the young is often determined in a great degree by the position and influence of those who assume the responsibility of introducing them among strangers, so it is but fair to conclude that the very prompt and cordial recognition and intro.

duction to our sister Grand Lodges accorded us by our mother, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, went far in securing to us the very fraternal welcome into the Grand Sisterhood which has been extended to us by eighteen Grand Lodges."

The following report and resolutions thereon were adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"Your committee do not deem it necessary to report specially upon any matter contained in the address except upon so much of the address as refers to the invasion of the jurisdiction of this M. W. Grand Lodge by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri and to Silver City and Cimarron Lodges.

"Touching the former, your committee, having such an abiding faith that the justice and devotion to masonic duty and law which has always characterized the action of our mother Grand Lodge will not desert her when our grievances shall have been brought clearly to her notice, believe that this whole case may safely be submitted for the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri upon the argument of her own M. W. Grand Master so ably presented in his address at her last Annual Communication in the case of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"Your committee recommend that no action be taken in the premises at this Communication except to instruct your Grand Secretary to call the special attention of our esteemed and worthy sister Grand Lodge to our grievance, and to request our representative near that M. W. Grand Lodge, to use his best endeavors to the end that our complaint may be heard, justice may be done and our present happy fraternal relations may continue undisturbed.

"As to all lodges in New Mexico holding charters from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri since the organization of this M. W. Grand Lodge, your committee are of opinion that upon the recognition of this M. W. Grand Lodge by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri it was then, and is now, the duty of said Grand Lodge of Missouri to recall or arrest said charters on the ground that she then withdrew her authority from within said Territory in favor of this Grand Lodge, and therefore could not longer maintain a lodge therein.

"As to Kit Carson Lodge, your committee are of opinion that it was proper for the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri to arrest the charter of said lodge, but only on the ground that is before stated. As to all or any other proceedings which were had in the premises by that M. W. Grand Lodge, your committee are of opinion they were unauthorized and improper.

"Your committee append hereto resolutions in regard to the premises, and recommend their adoption, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That this M. W. Grand Lodge holds that she is the supreme masonic authority within the territory of New Mexico, and any exercise of authority therein by any other masonic body on any pretext whatever, is not warranted by masonic law and usage, is an invasion of the rights of this M. W. Grand Lodge, and calculated to produce discord among the Craft.

"*Resolved*, That this M. W. Grand Lodge holds that it is the duty of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri to recall or arrest the charters of Cimarron and Silver City Lodges, and refund to this Grand Lodge all dues collected from said lodges since its organization; and that in the case of Kit Carson Lodge the funds forwarded to Grand Lodge of Missouri for sale of furniture be likewise returned, and all evidence and questions regarding cause of arrest of said lodge be referred to this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be required to furnish a copy of the Report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address, together with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, to the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, with the request that he use his best efforts to have the questions in these resolutions referred to promptly and correctly settled.

"*Resolved*, That while this M. W. Grand Lodge, under the law, holds that she would be justified in dealing more severely with the lodges of Silver

City and Cimarron, yet, that it may be more manifest to our Brethren of said lodges of our sincere desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of the cause of masonry in New Mexico, and particularly of the said lodges, and to further assure them of our fraternal regard, we again inform them that we are desirous to receive them as equals with the other lodges of this Grand Lodge jurisdiction; and it is therefore resolved further, that upon payment of the dues of A. D. 1878, it shall be the duty of the M. W. Grand Master to issue charters to the said lodges, numbered in the order in which they may apply."

This statement of the law, in all its details, is admirable, and worthy of the oldest and ablest Grand Lodge in the country: and the spirit in which the question is discussed and the course taken by the Grand Lodge are equally in accordance with masonic courtesy. We have no doubt that the Grand Lodge of Missouri will meet the question in the same spirit.

We should be pleased to quote from the able report of the Grand Secretary (DAVID J. MILLER), but we cannot "stop the press," as newspaper men do under similar circumstances.

The Report on Correspondence (50 pp.) was presented by Bro. DAVID J. MILLER, who was assisted in its preparation by Bro. AUGUSTUS Z. HUGGINS. The review of other Grand Lodges is chiefly confined to their action in relation to their Grand Lodge. By the introduction, conclusion, and discussion in a few instances, we find that the authors are capable of producing a report worthy of any Grand Lodge; and we shall be much disappointed if we do not hear from New Mexico in this department, in such manner as to command the commendation of the craft.

FOREIGN GRAND BODIES.

We have received various documents from various foreign Grand Bodies, but we are not able to report upon them. We can refer only to a few.

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

In the early part of our report, we quoted the action of Grand Lodges in reference to this Body. But finding that every Grand Lodge, which has acted upon the matter, has declared, in the most positive terms, that belief in God is the fundamental principle of Freemasonry, and that any Body rejecting this principle cannot be recognized as masonic, we ceased to quote, preferring to give this general statement once for all.

COLON AND CUBA.

The Grand Lodge of Cuba has been recognized by the Grand Lodges of Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Manitoba, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsyl-

vania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and Wyoming—*twenty* in all.

Recognition has been refused by the Grand Lodges of Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Virginia and Wisconsin—*seven* in all.

Recognition has been postponed—and in many cases in a manner which makes postponement equivalent to a refusal to recognize—by the Grand Lodges of Alabama, California, Canada, Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Indian Territory, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and West Virginia—*twenty-three* in all.

If the Grand Lodges of British Columbia, Minnesota, Texas or Vermont have acted upon the question, their action has escaped our notice.

From this statement, it will be seen that those Grand Lodges which have recognized the Grand Lodge of Cuba upon the ground that "it had been recognized by nearly all the American Grand Lodges," did so under a misapprehension.

In deciding upon the question of recognition, several questions of the gravest importance arise, and must be decided.

On the threshold, we are met by one which affects the masonic standing of nearly one-half of the masons in the world. There have been in the past, and are now, two systems of masonic government, which we may distinguish, with sufficient accuracy, by styling one the *Grand Lodge* system and the other the *Grand Orient* system: in the former, the Grand Lodge is the sole supreme authority, unembarrassed by any entanglements; in the latter, the Grand Lodge unites with other Bodies forming a Grand Orient, to which the Grand Lodge yields certain of its powers, but not those in relation to creating lodges or making masons. The ground, taken by those who advocate the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, is that a Grand Lodge, which is a constituent in a Grand Orient, is illegitimate and illegal, that its lodges are irregular, and, therefore, the masons made in them are clandestine masons. *This doctrine strikes out of existence all the masonry in the world, except in the United States and Great Britain and its Dependencies, and the few lodges established in other countries.*

To such doctrine we can never yield our assent: and we imagine that many of the Grand Lodges, which have acknowledged the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, when they come to realize the real position they have taken by their action, will desire to put on record some expression of dissent from the doctrine they have endorsed.

We hold that the masons made under the Grand Orient system are regular masons, their lodges lawful lodges, and their Grand Lodges entitled to be respected as such. At the same time, we are, in the strongest manner, in favor of separating all Grand Lodges from all such entangling alliances, and hold

that Grand Lodges of the other system may properly say to one of the Grand Orient system, "While we will respect your rights as a Grand Lodge, and admit, as visitors, masons of your obedience, we cannot exchange Representatives with you, as our equals, because we are *in all respects* sovereign, and you are not." We have always deemed that the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in effect closing the doors of its lodges against all European masons except those of the obedience of the British Grand Lodges, was unfraternal, and, in fact, utterly subversive of the principles of Freemasonry. She had the right (that is, *power*) to do so, and that we do not challenge; but when she does it and calls it *masonic*, we utter our emphatic protest. At the same time, we uphold her in refusing to exchange Representatives with the Grand Bodies in question.

As all admit that there was in Cuba, at the time the Grand Lodge of Cuba was formed, a Grand Lodge originally legitimate and lawful, we hold that, notwithstanding it may have become entangled in a Grand Orient system, if such was the fact, it was and is a regular Grand Lodge, with *exclusive* jurisdiction, so that no other Grand Lodge could legally be formed in its territory. And we hold, further, that when a Grand Lodge, connected with a Grand Orient, frees itself and becomes independent in *all* respects, it is entitled not only to have its jurisdictional rights respected, but also to be recognized formally and be represented near other Grand Lodges.

We have said *all admit* that the Grand Lodge of Colon was regularly formed. This is true: but many have made the admission under such a misapprehension of the facts, that they may withdraw the admission. In nearly all the statements made in reports to other Grand Lodges, it is said that the three lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Colon were *all* chartered by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. *This is erroneous; only one of the lodges was so chartered.* In our report in 1877, we fell into the same error: but last year we stated that two of those lodges were chartered by the Grand Orient of Spain: but as the original statement has since been repeated, we judge that our statement is deemed erroneous. We have therefore examined the question as fully as we have had the means of doing. In the address of the Grand Master of South Carolina, in 1859, he announces that he had issued a dispensation for a lodge in Cuba: he says, that two lodges had been previously established on the Island and were then in existence; that the object of organizing this lodge was to unite with the others in establishing a Grand Lodge, to be known as the Grand Orient of Cuba: and that Cuba was then unoccupied as an exclusive masonic jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge granted the charter, the special committee, to which the matter was referred, saying: "The information before your committee satisfied them, that the two recognized lodges, now working in that Island, exist by virtue of charters granted by different foreign Bodies." No other charter was granted then or afterwards by that Grand Lodge. It is, therefore, certain that only *one* of the three lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Colon was chartered by the

Grand Lodge of South Carolina. Bro. ALBERT PIKE, in his address to his Supreme Council in April, 1866, says that in 1853, there were in Cuba two legally constituted symbolic lodges chartered by the Grand Orient of Spain : that the Grand Lodge of South Carolina in November, 1859, chartered another at Santiago de Cuba ; that, on the fifth of December, 1859, delegates from these three lodges met and established the Grand Lodge of Colon for the Island of Cuba ; that afterwards, this Body, uniting with the Grand Lodge of Perfection, formed the Grand Orient of Colon ; that the interference by one DE CASTRO, under the pretence of authority from the Southern Supreme Council, with this Grand Lodge was wholly unauthorized, and beyond any power or claim of power of that Supreme Council to authorize ; and that the Supreme Council, in a country where there was a previously existing Grand Lodge, should not undertake to meddle with the symbolic degrees. We think Bro. PIKE was correct in relation to the origin of these two lodges. Now the Grand Lodge of Spain was a "section" of the same kind of a Grand Orient as the Grand Orient of Cuba, and hence, according to the theory of those who have advocated the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, the two lodges chartered by it were illegal lodges, and the Grand Lodge of 1859 was illegal, and the only regular masonic Body in the Island is the lodge chartered in 1859 by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

The error probably arose from the fact that the Grand Lodge of South Carolina chartered a lodge in Cuba in 1818 and another in 1820, which long since became extinct, as well as a Grand Lodge created by them and other lodges.

We find that after the Grand Lodge of Colon and the Supreme Council of Cuba had been formed, the DE CASTRO above mentioned informed the Southern Supreme Council that the Supreme Council of Cuba had been irregularly formed, and thereupon, he was authorized to regularize it. But he grossly abused his powers, and undertook to destroy the Grand Lodge and put himself at the head of the Supreme Council : his action was repudiated by the Southern Supreme Council in 1866, as soon as it was known, and the old state of things confirmed. This undoubtedly explains much of the confusion in Cuba from 1859 to 1867.

The same reasoning, which proves the Grand Lodge of Cuba to be a regular Body, proves that the Grand Lodge of Colon was irregular.

We therefore deny the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, because—

1. The territory was already occupied by a regular Grand Lodge.
2. Or if the Grand Lodge of Colon was not then regular, for the same reason, it was never regular, and consequently all the lodges which took part in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Cuba were irregular and clandestine lodges.
3. There is not an agreement as to whether the Grand Lodge of Cuba did become a section of the Grand Orient. Our esteemed Bro. GURNEY says that it did in 1859, and hence that there are only *three* regular lodges in Cuba, or

rather only *one*, as he will say upon the facts we have stated above. This makes the Grand Lodge of Cuba irregular. But they say the merger in the Grand Orient was in 1868. The Colon Brethren deny this: and we think with good reason; for the records show that while the Grand Lodge voted to become a section of the Grand Orient, the latter never met and the vote never became effective. We would here again call attention to the fact that the Cuban Brethren speak of the Grand Lodge's becoming a section of the *Supreme Council*: this is wrong, they should say, in order to conform to the fact, a section of the *Grand Orient*.

4. The Grand Lodge of Cuba is not entitled to recognition on its own showing, assuming that the old Grand Lodge of Colon had become extinct.

We have been honored by an autograph letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, from Bro. ENRIQUE A. LECERFF, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, dated April 22, 1879, under seal of the Grand Lodge, and attested by the Grand Secretary to be "by order of" the Grand Master.

Bro. LECERFF says that the Grand Lodge of Colon was regularly formed in 1859, and continued to be regular until 1868, when it was dissolved in consequence of a dispute with the Supreme Council: that the lodges did not thereby become extinct, but only orphaned: that the lodges in the western part of the Island (*except six*) authorized their officers to convene and form a Grand Lodge: that a *majority* of the lodges in the *western section* of the Island were notified of the convention: that the *minority* (in that section) were not notified, because they were opposed to the project: that *six* of the lodges (in that section), chartered before 1868, concurred, and *two* did not: that of all in that section *thirteen* (four of which were *v. d.*) concurred and *six* did not.

He admits that *three* irregular lodges acted with *six* regular lodges in forming the Grand Lodge: that all of the lodges in the eastern section of the Island, and six in the western section of the Island, were not notified of the proposed convention to form a Grand Lodge; and that only a minority of the lodges in the Island united in the convention.

But he argues that the union of the irregular lodges with the regular lodges did not make the Grand Lodge irregular, but on the contrary healed the irregular lodges, as there was a sufficient number to form a Grand Lodge without counting them: and that a minority of the lodges in a given jurisdiction may form a Grand Lodge, provided three in number concur. He adds, however, that a majority of the lodges in the western section of the Island did take part, and afterwards another joined them, and also two more lodges in Havana.

If the Brethren had been forming a Grand Lodge for the "western section," the action might *possibly* be sustained; but we should hesitate to recognize a Grand Lodge formed by nine chartered lodges and four lodges *v. d.*, without notice to six other chartered lodges. But to form a Grand Lodge *for*

the Island of Cuba, we hold that it was indispensable that all the lodges should be notified, and that a majority should take part in the convention or give in their adhesion at once; because a Grand Lodge properly formed should claim and *have* exclusive jurisdiction throughout the Island.

As the Grand Lodge that was formed admits, *over its official seal*, that a majority of the lodges were *not* notified, and that a majority did *not* take part in the convention, it must be held to have been irregularly formed; and we shall expect to see Bro. VAUX, and we trust Bro. SIMONS, come to the same conclusion.

But after all, the question of the most importance, and the most important question ever passed upon by the American Grand Lodges, is the one we first discussed—Whether we shall repudiate, as clandestine masons, all who are not made under our own system of masonic government. We should view the situation with most serious apprehension, did we have any fears that the American Craft will be insane enough to answer the question in the affirmative.

We had intended to offer a resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of Colon. But we are informed by Bro. LECERFF that there has been a schism in that Grand Lodge, one Body at Havana claiming to be the Grand Lodge, and another at Santiago claiming the same: we, therefore, shall offer the same resolution adopted last year.

We are glad to learn from Bro. LECERFF that there is a prospect of consolidation, and we commend most heartily his efforts in that direction: we most earnestly urge upon all the Brethren in Cuba to unite in one Grand Lodge, and we can assure them that in that event none will rejoice more heartily than their Brethren in Maine.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received from the Grand Lodge of Cuba a printed circular, dated April 30, 1879, in which views contained in the letter to us are repeated and enlarged upon. It states fourteen "propositions of facts," the "exact truth" of which they are ready to prove.

The propositions, relating to the forming of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, are as follows:

"I.—An independent 'Grand Lodge of Colon' was established at Santiago de Cuba, December 5th, 1859, by three lodges chartered by Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

"II.—The 27th December, 1859, Bro. Andrés Cassard founded in the same city a Supreme Council of 33d, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

"III.—The Supreme Council issued its Constitutions, on the aforesaid date, assuming Sovereignty on masonry, from the 1st to the 33d degree, over all the Island of Cuba, under the title of Grand Orient of Colon.

"IV.—The independent Grand Lodge and its Subordinate Lodges resisted this irregular action of the Supreme Council, and the first maintained its rights to self-government for nine years, from Dec., 1859, up to Sept. 30, 1868, amidst an uninterrupted contest with the Supreme Council of 33d, who pretended to be the *only* Sovereign Masonic Power on the Island.

"V.—At last, the Grand Lodge of Colon submitted to the unjust claims of the Supreme Council; it dissolved; declared its *own* Constitutions void, and ordered the lodges to obey those of the Supreme Council, whose Arts. 1st and 15th, declare the Grand Lodge an *auxiliary section* of the Grand Orient, and

the Supreme Council the *only* sovereign authority over Freemasonry from the 1st to the 33d degree. [September 30th, 1868.]

"VI.—The subordinate lodges of the suppressed Grand Lodge did not accept this irregular situation. They continually protested against the arbitrary action of the Supreme Council, until at last they obtained something like an attempt to justice, in the installation, by the Supreme Council of a Body called 'Grand Symbolical Lodge,' not independent and sovereign, but a mere *section* of the Grand Orient, as ordered in the Supreme Council's Constitutions, Articles 1st and 15th. [April 11th, 1873.]

"VII.—The lodges continued their reclamations, not being satisfied with a Grand Lodge subordinate, not sovereign; and then the Supreme Council established a 'Provincial Mother Lodge' for the Western part of the island. [August 28th, 1874.]

"VIII.—The 'Provincial Mother Lodge of the West,' as submitted to the 'Grand Symbolical Lodge,' and through this one, to the Supreme Council, could not satisfy the legitimate and never interrupted claims of the subordinate lodges, in favor of the full independence of Craft Masonry. The 'Grand Symbolical Lodge' gave them, besides, many a motive for complaint, and their representations were not attended to.

"IX.—The majority of the lodges working in the Western part of the island (then the full majority of the lodges on the whole country) now resolved not to suffer any more the arbitrary and irregular authority of the Supreme Council and its subordinates, the 'Grand Symbolical Lodge' and the 'Provincial Mother Lodge of the West.' Therefore, the following lodges, after giving votes of confidence and full power to their Masters and proxies, met in convention [1st August, 1876.]

Then follows the list of the lodges, *six* chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colon before 1868, *three* chartered by it after 1868, and *four* under dispensations granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge. Unfortunately for the "exact truth" of these propositions, records show that they contain grave errors and that the Cuban Brethren are not fully acquainted with the actual history of masonry on the Island.

The statement in the first proposition that the three lodges, which formed the Grand Lodge, were chartered by Pennsylvania and South Carolina is erroneous so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. Some time before 1808 (probably in 1806) the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania chartered Lodge No. 103 in Cuba; in 1817, No. 157; in 1818, No. 161; in 1819, Nos. 166 and 167; in 1820, No. 175; and in 1822, No. 181; Nos. 103, 157 and 166 appear on the roll till 1819, but had disappeared in 1821; Nos. 161 and 167 were dropped in 1822, and the charters of Nos. 175 and 181 revoked in 1826 because the lodges had failed to meet for more than a year. In the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania it is said that a part of these lodges united about 1820 in forming a Grand Lodge in Cuba. At the session of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina in March, 1821, the Grand Master "read a Circular from the Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons in Havana, stating that a Grand Lodge had been organized there and requesting friendly communications with this Grand Lodge, stating also that lodge No. 52, now under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, prayed that it might be permitted to surrender its present warrant" in order to be enrolled under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Havana. A favorable answer was returned. The Grand Lodge, however, kept on its roll

the other Havana lodge, No. 50, for a few years, when it is recorded as "extinct."

The Grand Lodge thus formed in Havana, soon became extinct, as did all the lodges then existing there. So that no Pennsylvania lodge had existed in Cuba for more than thirty years before 1859. We still are of opinion that two of the lodges, which assisted in forming the Grand Lodge of Colon in 1859, were chartered (as stated above) by the Grand Orient of Spain.

The *third* proposition is erroneous. The Supreme Council and Grand Lodge united in forming a Grand Orient, adopting the Constitutions published at Naples in 1820, as the Constitutions of the Grand Orient. One account (made in 1865) says that the Grand Lodge and Grand Lodge of Perfection united in forming the Grand Orient. But those Constitutions of 1820 necessarily make the Supreme Council a section of the Grand Orient. In 1865, however, a Constitution was promulgated, copies of which were sent to this country. Under this, the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council is Grand Master of the Grand Orient, while the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge is elected by the Grand Lodge. All charters for lodges were issued by the Grand Lodge, but had to be confirmed and *viséd* by the Supreme Council; and lodges chartered from 1865 to 1868, are just as properly said to be chartered by the Supreme Council and not by the Grand Lodge, as those after 1868.

But in 1867 the Grand Lodge promulgated a Constitution of its own, in which, while recognizing its continued membership in the Grand Orient, it claimed the *exclusive* power to enact its own by-laws, issue charters, constitute and regulate lodges and revoke charters. The Supreme Council claimed that the Grand Lodge had no right to promulgate such a Constitution.

This dispute culminated in an arrangement made in 1868, which in the *fifth* proposition is most erroneously styled a *dissolution* of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge *suspended* its Constitution on the thirtieth of September, 1868, until the meeting of the Grand Orient, called for the thirtieth day of November, 1868; the Grand Lodge suspended its labors temporarily. But before that time the revolution broke out, and masons being considered by the Spanish Government as revolutionists, the Grand Orient could not meet. The Grand Lodge, so far as it was possible, resumed labor. It is said by the Colon Brethren that the Grand Lodge met and elected officers in 1870. In July or August, 1871, it did grant a charter for a lodge at St. Thomas, which was constituted by Bro. ANDRES CASSARD, of New York, the account of which, given at the time, is before us. But the Supreme Council claimed that as the Grand Orient had not met, the Grand Lodge was still "in recess," and in 1872 passed a formal decree, censuring Bro. CASSARD for his action in St. Thomas. The Supreme Council, in 1870, organized a Provincial Mother Lodge at Havana; and the Grand Lodge protested against it. The dispute between the Grand Lodge and the Supreme Council continued, but the authority for the Provincial Mother Lodge was recalled. In 1873, the Su-

preme Council notified the Grand Lodge, that it would act under the authority of the Grand Consistory, but the Grand Lodge did not obey. In August, 1874, the dispute culminated in a compact between the Grand Lodge, represented by the Grand Master, and the Supreme Council, represented by the Grand Consistory, in which it was agreed that the Grand Lodge should have *exclusive jurisdiction over symbolic masonry, with the exclusive power to charter lodges: and that it should charter a Provincial Mother Lodge* in the western section of the Island, to govern the lodges in that section, *but in submission to the laws of the Grand Lodge.* We were not wholly uninformed as to these events when they were happening, for we were, from March, 1874, to September, 1875, in the regular receipt of "*El Silencio*," a masonic periodical, published in Havana; and we well remember, with what joy that paper, under the heading of "A new era," announced officially the compact above mentioned. This compact, of so important a bearing upon this question, the circular passes over lightly. It may be, because the authors of this circular did not desire to speak too much of a compact to which some of them were parties in 1874, but repudiated in 1876. After this compact was made, no one pretends to deny that the Grand Lodge, though nominally a section in the Grand Orient, had full jurisdiction over symbolic masonry: and that the formation of the Grand Lodge of Cuba was, as one of its most prominent authors stated, "a real rebellion."

That the suspension of a Grand Lodge is no dissolution of it, is sustained by numerous precedents. In anti-masonic times, many of our Grand Bodies suspended labor for years, and some of them did not meet—among these were Maine and Vermont: and during our civil war, quite a number of our Grand Bodies failed to hold their annual meetings: but it has been universally held that such temporary suspension is not a dissolution. We venture the assertion, that no masonic jurist in this country will deny that in 1874 and 1876 the Grand Lodge of Colon was as regular a Grand Lodge as it was in 1867, or, in fine, as it ever was, after it adopted the Grand Orient Constitution: in fact, the Grand Lodge never before had so full powers as it did from 1874 to 1876.

After stating their "facts," the circular states the "consequences": but as their "facts" are fatally erroneous, their "consequences" are also.

One point we must specially notice: they admit that *seven* of the lodges represented in the Convention were illegal lodges, but they argue that "the presence of the (*six*) regular ones was a sufficient healing of the (*seven*) irregular," and that this position is sustained by eminent American masons! We are curious to know who they are, that, with a knowledge of the facts, are of opinion that a Grand Lodge formed by *six* legal and *seven* illegal lodges (four of which were also *v. d.*) is a regular Grand Lodge. It is a new chemistry that teaches that mixing the base and the pure makes the whole *pure*.

We learn from this circular that the *three* lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Colon in 1850, and four others, adhere to the Grand Lodge having its

Grand East at Santiago de Cuba: that the other lodges (except those adhering to the Grand Lodge of Cuba) adhere to a Grand Lodge at Havana. A local jealousy seems to have caused this. The representatives of some of the Havana lodges seceded from the old Grand Lodge, met as the Grand Lodge, and decreed its removal to Havana. So that we have now three organizations, each claiming to be the regular Grand Lodge. We can only repeat our earnest advice, that the Cuban Brethren suppress all personal and local considerations and unite in one Grand Lodge.

In re-examining the circular to which we have alluded, we are surprised to find in the concluding paragraph a claim that it is "shown that the Grand Lodge of Cuba was founded by a majority of the lodges then existing in the land." To be sure the next sentence, "But be that as it may," shows that the statement is a doubtful one. We are surprised, because this statement is in conflict with the letter to which we have referred and the previous statements in the circular. In the Bulletin for May, 1875, an official list of the lodges is given—twenty-four in Cuba and one in Porto Rico; of these, *fifteen* were chartered before 1868: of the *twenty-four*, *nine* were represented in the Convention; and of the *fifteen*, *six* were represented; in either aspect, not a majority.

The grave importance of the questions involved have led us to devote much space and labor to this matter: our facts are not taken from the statements of either party, but are gathered almost wholly from the records and official documents, and we believe cannot be successfully impugned: and we submit to those Grand Lodges, which have acted upon an imperfect statement of the facts, that the gravity of the questions involved demand from them a re-consideration and re-examination of the whole subject.

GRAND ORIENT OF SPAIN.

We have received documents from the "Grand Orient of Spain" asking for recognition. We are saved the labor of examining them in full, by the report thereon of Grand Master ROBBINS, of Illinois.

"The Grand Lodge of Illinois recognizes as entitled to an exchange of representatives only sovereign and independent and perforce legitimate Grand Lodges. No Masonic Body answering this description is known to exist in Spain.

"The so-called masonry of Spain is what is known as the 'Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite,' whose governing head is a Body known as the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-Third Degree, and of this Body all other Bodies composing the Grand Orient are dependents. Among these dependent Bodies is the 'Grand Lodge,' nominally the governing Body of Symbolic or Blue Masonry. It is a Grand Lodge only in name, having no attribute of sovereignty, and destitute even of the first attribute of independence—the right to choose its own rulers. The Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council is *ex officio* Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. The office of Grand Commander is non-elective, attaching by right of succession to the Senior Sovereign Grand Inspector General, according to the date of his diploma, and held, with the appendant Grand Mastership, by a life tenure.

"With no such emasculated Grand Lodge—however legitimate might have been its origin—could the Grand Lodge of Illinois, sovereign and independent, enter upon relations of equality.

"Recognition of a masonic power pre-supposes something to recognize, some attribute on the part of such power which gives it a likeness to a sovereign State. For the Grand Lodge of Illinois to appoint a representative to the 'Grand Lodge' of Spain, would be analogous to the sending of an ambassador by Great Britain to Alsace or Lorraine; or by the United States to the County of Tipperary or Connaught.

"But these considerations, weighty as they are, do not touch the core of the question of our relations to the Grand Orientals and the system on which they are based, wherein is involved our loyalty to the institution of masonry and to the obligations we sustain as one of its constituents.

"The sole warrant for the existence of the Grand Lodge of Illinois is that it possesses, and through its constituents administers, genuine masonry. If the system it holds and practices is genuine, it is certain that the antipodes of that system cannot also be genuine. Masonry is distinguished not less by its polity than by its traditions and ceremonials. Its metes and bounds were fixed when the first Grand Lodge solemnly agreed to the 'Charges of a Freemason' as the landmarks, the unchangeable law. The masonry thus bounded and distinguished occupied the whole ground. No coeval Body having the same or similar traditions and ceremonials, but a different Body of law, existed to dispute its title. It was absolutely exclusive. This masonry is our heritage. We are dowered with all its privileges, immunities and glories, and upon us are entailed all its responsibilities, chief among which is the maintenance unchanged of its immemorial law. From the time when the society crystalized into its present form, every successive generation of Masters, down to that which largely composes this assembly, has agreed that no man, or body of men, can make innovations on the body of masonry, and that no new lodge shall be formed without permission of the Grand Lodge.

"The existence of a lodge anywhere that may lawfully administer the rites of masonry, pre-supposes the existence of a Grand Lodge from which it has derived its warrant; and the existence of such Grand Lodge pre-supposes the prior existence of warranted lodges by whose representatives it was formed, and so on backward in unbroken connection to the first Grand Lodge.

"The Grand Lodge of Illinois would not for a moment entertain a proposition to recognize as masonic any so-called lodge of Ancient Craft Masons which could not show such a connection, however loudly it might proclaim its allegiance to the primal law and though its polity were identical with our own. By what mysterious process of logic can it justify itself, if it shall recognize as masonic any so-called lodge, Grand or subordinate, which not only cannot show such a connection, but whose polity is a flat denial of the fundamental law which we hold to be unchangeable? It will not thus place a premium on innovation, nor accord to the alien what it denies to the household of the faithful.

"Masonry is a commonwealth whose members stand on a footing of perfect equality. It has no *imperium in imperio* from whose ranks the rulers of the Craft must spring, but on the contrary every craftsman is eligible to be raised by the suffrages of his Brethren to the highest office within its gift. Its representative form of government is an essential feature, *without which it cannot be identified as masonry*. Only on condition that this feature shall be maintained can, or could, any body of men acquire the authority to administer its rites.

"The claim, then, of any sodality, or system whose government is a non-elective oligarchy exercising absolute control over admission to its own ranks, to be considered masonry, or as being in any sense coequal with masonry, is an assumption which the Grand Lodge of Illinois cannot admit without self-stultification.

"Yet such is the system which in Continental Europe breeds Grand Orientals and Supreme Councils, claiming to be the supreme masonic power in the states wherein they exist."

We agree with our esteemed Brother in the conclusion he reached, that neither the Grand Orient of Spain nor the Grand Lodge of Spain is entitled to recognition. But if he describes correctly the composition of the Grand Orient of Spain, its polity differs from the system generally adopted. The Grand Commander is not ordinarily *ex officio* Grand Master of the *Grand Lodge*, but is Grand Master of the *Grand Orient*. The latter is composed of the representatives of the sections, as the Bodies forming the system are called: they choose their own officers, but the Grand Commander is the Grand Master of the united Body. We think Bro. ROBBINS must have confounded the Grand Master of the *Grand Orient* with the Grand Master of the *Grand Lodge*.

But this system is not that of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. That Rite was established at Charleston in 1801. Its system was a Supreme Council as the governing Body of the inferior Bodies. The Grand Orient idea was not part of the system. That was a French invention. And to this day there are in France a Grand Orient "having a Supreme Council in its bosom," and also an entirely independent Supreme Council. Other Supreme Councils refused to recognize the former until the latter made a treaty with it, and even then they recognized it with a protest.

Bro. ROBBINS seems to be describing the system of the A. and A. Rite in the first paragraph we have quoted, but we think he intended to limit his description to the Grand Orient of Spain; because the system of the Rite does not give the Grand Commandership by seniority. In the old Constitutions, it is true, that in the formation of a new Council, the oldest member became Grand Commander, and the next, his Lieutenant: but after that the second officer was appointed by the Grand Commander or elected by the Council. In almost all Supreme Councils, the officers are now elective. But this is not material to the subject now in hand.

We are uncertain whether Bro. ROBBINS intends to be understood that the masonry of the Grand Orient system is not genuine masonry; if so, as stated in our review of Colon and Cuba, we utterly dissent from his views.

In every case, the Grand Lodge has been originally formed by chartered lodges in the same manner as our Grand Lodges were formed. It has not been, until the Grand Lodge was regularly formed, that it became a section of the Grand Orient. Also the lodges forming it were chartered by Grand Lodges, either independent or one of the Grand Orient system, in which case it may be that the charters were *viséd* by the Supreme Council. We apprehend (for we have not the papers at command to verify it) that it will be found that the Spanish lodges were chartered by a Grand Lodge, that their Masters, Wardens and Past Masters compose the Grand Lodge, and that they elect its officers: but that the Grand Lodge has become a section of a Grand Orient made up of representatives of all the bodies of all grades, and of which the Grand Commander is *ex officio* Grand Master.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual Table.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama.....	7,925	308	478	382	9	9	598	147	60
Arkansas.....	8,293	429	425	380	15	31	274	119	.....
British Columbia,..	312	15	26	14	0	0	2	6	6
California.....	12,281	489	610	414	6	12	374	184	137
Canada.....	17,418	1,099	450	635	4	19	526	162	.....
Colorado.....	1,569	103	103	51	2	2	38	18	55
Connecticut.....	14,968	444	150	115	7	8	347	162	154
Dakota.....	281	27	21	9	0	0	20	1	.....
Delaware.....	1,235	37	10	15	0	0	*19	13	1
Dist. of Columbia..	2,701	114	92	36	1	0	178	38	.....
Florida.....	1,842	82	94	69	5	.....	*98	24	37
Georgia.....	12,491	387	297	487	50	.....	*523	181	.....
Idaho.....	358	10	7	11	1	.....	*6	6	7
Illinois.....	38,610	1,550	1,018	1,482	64	.....	*1,442	472	470
Indiana.....	26,665	921	673	1,091	201	64	542	366	.....
Indian Territory..	343	52	28	20	3	.....	*9	8	.....
Iowa.....	18,486	799	490	761	18	27	.....	117	.....
Kansas.....	6,687	281	430	251	10	5	259	50	.....
Kentucky.....	18,038	761	598	948	34	.....	*1,556	204	.....
Louisiana.....	5,456	144	158	146	3	.....	*210	160	.....
Maine.....	19,252	544	732	228	5	5	504	235	178
Manitoba.....	324	35	10	10	0	0	41	1	.....
Maryland.....	5,349	160	10	110	2	.....	*237	60	.....
Massachusetts.....	25,926	1,010	1,406	738	5	.....	592	293	392
Michigan.....	25,624	934	585	723	48	.....	830	232	279
Minnesota.....	7,061	370	208	205	7	.....	192	55	.....
Mississippi.....	9,849	247	331	354	15	13	455	278	.....
Missouri.....	24,296	860	839	856	52	45	415	256	272
Montana.....	604	34	39	19	1	1	18	11	14
Nebraska.....	3,117	151	255	147	9	8	88	20	.....
Nevada.....	1,508	62	85	79	2	1	58	16	.....
New Brunswick,..	2,317	160	56	100	0	.....	*73	24	.....
New Hampshire,..	7,688	231	348	123	1	2	95	86	87
New Jersey.....	12,084	468	260	182	7	8	377	129	.....
New Mexico.....	169	12	7	5	0	.....	*8	6	5
New York.....	75,918	2,953	1,423	983	40	8	5,056	1,048	750
North Carolina,..	11,471	193	112	222	14	27	435	100	67
Nova Scotia.....	3,424	213	108	145	0	0	177	37	59
Ohio.....	28,836	1,125	1,180	760	102	26	1,671	278	.....
Oregon.....	2,514	150	122	100	4	3	61	27	62
Pennsylvania.....	36,948	1,125	280	427	.....	.....	*1,434	412	.....
P. E. Island.....	566	40	11	37	0	0	22	10	.....
Quebec.....	2,873	209	27	191	.....	.....	*169	21	.....
Rhode Island,..	4,327	69	88	21	3	4	.....	44	40
South Carolina,..	6,531	290	.....	201	.....	.....	*385	82	5
Tennessee.....	17,053	387	496	731	37	358	255	324	.....
Texas.....	17,340	673	1,052	1,035	56	.....	*566	249	368
Utah.....	370	34	27	30	0	0	26	2	9
Vermont.....	7,978	228	91	134	8	6	114	83	80

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.	R.
Virginia,.....	9,930	.....	64	.....	8	.....	*270	123	.....
Washington,.....	902	42	55	19	4	4	4	6	16
West Virginia,...	3,385	168	108	149	6	10	186	30	52
Wisconsin,.....	10,703	530	292	356	3	10	272	90	170
Wyoming,.....	300	29	15	10	2	0	2	2	
Total,.....	582,556	21,788	16,880	16,747	874	716	22,054	7,108	3,838

*Including suspensions for all causes.

No Proceedings from British Columbia or Wyoming having been received, the figures in last year's Table are used.

In a few instances we have been obliged to add the columns of returns—a labor which no Grand Secretary should leave to be done by any one else: he certainly should let the members of his own obedience have their own statistics.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	1879.	1879.	1878.	1878.	1877.	1877.
	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.
Members,	54	582,556	54	592,443	52	602,089
Raised,	53	21,788	51	23,861	50	30,695
Admissions, &c.,	53	16,880	51	16,744	46	17,976
Dimissions,	53	16,747	51	17,681	49	18,920
Expulsions,	51	874	48	986	49	1,039
Suspensions,	36	716	37	770	37	1,064
“ npt. dues,	52	22,054	48	21,051	49	17,261
Deaths,	54	7,108	52	7,038	50	7,102
Rejections,	28	3,838	29	4,374	28	6,142

It will be seen that the total membership has fallen off again, the decrease being just about the same as the preceding year: some of the Grand Lodges have increased, however.

Those which have increased are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Canada, Colorado, Dakota, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Manitoba, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Quebec, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Those which have decreased are Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia.

The suspensions for non-payment of dues have increased about *one thousand*. The suspensions within the last ten years, aggregate the enormous amount of **ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND!**

Our report in 1869 shows that forty Grand Lodges returned over *fifty thousand* initiates, against about 24,000 shown by our report of 1879, to be returned by fifty-three Grand Lodges. “What will the harvest be?”

CONCLUSION.

The following table shows the list of Proceedings reviewed, the date and length of each Annual Communication, and the page upon which the review commences.

Three Grand Lodges are missing from the list. The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick has not published its Proceedings of 1878, but will publish them with those of the current year: from the Lodges of British Columbia and Wyoming we have not heard.

Grand Lodge.	Date and length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 2 to 4, 1878.	171
Arkansas,	Oct. 14, 1878, and Jan. 14 to 16, 1879.	49
California,	October 8 to 12, 1878.	51
Canada,	September 11 and 12, 1878.	57
Colorado,	September 17 and 18, 1878.	58
Connecticut,	January 15 and 16, 1879.	59
Dakota,	June 11 and 12, 1878.	63
Delaware,	October 2 and 3, 1878.	64
District of Columbia,	November 13, 1878.	65
Florida,	January 8 to 10, 1878.	73
Georgia,	October 29 to 31, 1878.	74
Idaho,	September 10 to 13, 1878.	75
Illinois,	October 1 to 3, 1878.	77
Indiana,	May 28 and 29, 1878.	82
Indian Territory,	November 5 and 6, 1878.	173
Iowa,	June 4 to 6, 1878.	83
Kansas,	October 16 and 17, 1878.	86
Kentucky,	October 22 to 25, 1878.	88
Louisiana,	February 10 to 14, 1879.	173
Manitoba,	June 12 to 14, 1878.	94
Manitoba,	February 12, 1879.	94
Maryland,	November 19 to 21, 1878.	100
Massachusetts,	December 11, 1878.	101
Michigan,	January 22 and 23, 1878.	104
Michigan,	January 28 and 29, 1879.	105
Minnesota,	January 14 and 15, 1879.	107
Mississippi,	January 15 to 17, 1879.	109
Missouri,	October 15 to 17, 1878.	118
Montana,	October 1 to 3, 1878.	121
Nebraska,	June 18 and 19, 1878.	122
Nevada,	June 11 to 13, 1878.	124
New Brunswick,	[Memorandum.]	126
New Hampshire,	May 15, 1878.	126
New Jersey,	January 22 and 23, 1879.	175

New Mexico,	[Memorandum.]	128
New Mexico,	January 6 to 11, 1879.	177
New York,	June 4 to 7, 1878.	128
North Carolina,	December 3 to 6, 1878.	132
Nova Scotia,	June 5 to 7, 1878.	132
Ohio,	October 15 and 16, 1878.	134
Oregon,	June 10 to 12, 1878.	136
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1878.	136
Prince Edward Island,	February 20, 1878.	142
Quebec,	September 25 and 26, 1878.	142
Rhode Island,	May 20, 1878.	145
South Carolina,	December 10 and 11, 1878.	145
Tennessee,	November 11 and 12, 1878.	149
Texas,	December 12 to 16, 1878.	154
Utah,	November 12 and 13, 1878.	156
Vermont,	June 12 and 13, 1878.	158
Virginia,	December 9 to 11, 1878.	160
Washington,	June 5 and 6, 1878.	164
West Virginia,	November 12 and 13, 1878.	167
Wisconsin,	June 11 to 13, 1878.	168
Grand Orient of France,		180
Colon and Cuba,		180
Grand Orient of Spain,		189

Since our review of Texas was printed, we have received, by a private letter, the sad intelligence of the death of Bro. EDWARD H. CUSHING, who prepared the Report for that Grand Lodge.

Bro. CUSHING was a writer of much ability, a clear reasoner, and thoroughly versed in masonic law. In this respect, his loss is a severe one to our Texas Brethren. But in addition to all this, he was distinguished for his charity and benevolence, his devotedness to truth, his inflexible performance of duty, and his practice of the Christian virtues. "Generous, just, of kindness rarely equaled, he was foremost in all works for the good of his people and country." We never met him, but through his reports we learned to admire him and love him as an old and devoted friend.

With sorrow for the dead and fraternal salutations to the living, we submit our report.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
 TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, } *Committee.*
 STEPHEN BERRY, }

Bro's JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and IRA BERRY were continued with the Grand Master as Committee on the Library.

Bro's A. M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT W. LARRABEE and AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM were appointed a committee to revise and correct the distances of the several lodges from the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, as recommended by the Committee on the Pay Roll.

It appearing that some questions have arisen as to the manner of proceeding in order to obtain a dimit, it was decided by the Grand Lodge,

1. That upon application at any Stated Communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.

2. Or that a member may give notice at a Stated Communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

3. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of —— lodge, (naming it), and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member.

W. and Rev. WILLIAM E. GIBBS, for the special committee on deaths of Bro's ROBINSON and BAILEY, reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 8, 1879.

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address relating to the decease of Past Grand Chaplains ROBINSON and BAILEY, recommend the insertion of the following memorials in the records.

REV. EZEKIEL ROBINSON was born in Norway, Me., July 25, 1799, and died at Kent's Hill, Sept. 2, 1878, full of years and ripe for the harvest. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and also of that of the University, at Middletown, Conn. He was Grand Chaplain from 1857 to 1859. From 1865 until his death, he was Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa near the Grand Lodge of Maine. A faithful, sincere and charitable man, he honored his calling and was honored in it.

REV. GILES BAILEY was born in Acworth, N. H., May 7, 1815, and died in Reading, Pa., May 14, 1878. He was, for nearly forty years, a minister in the Universalist church. A wise and devout, genial and earnest man, he greatly endeared himself to many, who truly mourn his departure. He was Grand Chaplain from 1846 to 1848, and from 1865 to 1867. A good man and true, he deserved the honor and love he so readily obtained.

W. E. GIBBS, *for the Committee.*

The installation of Grand Officers being in order, P. G. M. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was called to the East.

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM presented his successor, Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, for installation; and he was installed in ample form by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, prayer being offered by Rev. H. C. MUNSON, Grand Chaplain.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following appointments:

R. W. JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Bath.
" SABINE F. BERRY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Houlton.
" ELIPHALET W. FRENCH,	" 2d "	Eastport.
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "	Machias.
" JOHN B. REDMAN,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.
" THOMAS J. PEAKS,	" 5th "	Charleston.
" FRANK H. DRUMMOND,	" 6th "	Bangor.
" JOHN P. BILLINGS,	" 7th "	Clinton.

R. W.	CHARLES W. HANEY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 8th District,</i>	Belfast.
"	GEORGE ROBERTS,	" 9th "	Vinalhaven.
"	J. FRED. SUMNER,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	HENRY S. WEBSTER,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	FRANK A. SMITH,	" 12th "	Waterville.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,	" 13th "	Solon.
"	JAMES B. WESCOTT,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	" 16th "	Bethel.
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	SAMUEL O. WILEY,	" 18th "	Fryeburg.
"	CHARLES P. EMERY,	" 19th "	Biddeford.
W. & Rev.	CHAS. C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kent's Hill.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	CHARLES A. CURTIS,	" "	Augusta.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Rockland.
"	H. C. MUNSON,	" "	Wilton.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "	Waterville.
"	EDGAR W. PREBLE,	" "	Bangor.
W.	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	<i>Grand-Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
"	GEORGE W. DEERING,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Saco.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Camden.
"	AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" "	East Machias.
"	W. R. G. ESTES,	" "	Skowhegan.
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" "	Lewiston.
"	JOHN S. DERBY,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Saco.
"	WM. H. SMITH,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Eastport.
"	JOHN H. GORDON,	" "	Brooks.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The remaining Grand Officers present were presented by M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, as Grand Marshal, and installed by P. G. M. DRUMMOND.

The Grand Marshal made proclamation that the officers of the Grand Lodge were duly installed into their respective offices.

On motion of Bro. ROTHEUS E. PAINE,

Voted, That all Grand Officers, not now installed, present themselves for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or in their respective lodges, and cause certificates of such installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to notify each of the Grand Officers, who have not been installed, of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

The Grand Officers not present, were Bros. SABINE F. BERRY, ELIPHALET W. FRENCH, THOMAS J. PEAKS, FRANK H. DRUMMOND, JOHN P. BILLINGS, CHARLES W. HANEY, FRANK A. SMITH, JAMES B. WESCOTT, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, GOODWIN R. WILEY, SAMUEL O. WILEY, CHARLES P. EMERY, CHARLES C. MASON, CHARLES C. VINAL, CHARLES A. CURTIS, J. RILEY BOWLER, EDWIN F. SMALL, EDGAR W. PREBLE, W. R. G. ESTES and JOHN H. GORDON.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of this Grand Lodge are given to M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, not only for the able, faithful and zealous manner in which he has performed the duties of Grand Master of masons for the past two years, but also for his constant and unselfish devotion to masonry, and his earnest and laborious services for almost twenty-five years, in this Grand Lodge.

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary, in issuing notices of the next annual communication, notify the lodges that the Committee on Credentials will be in session at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the first day of the session, in Tyrian Hall.

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

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, STEPHEN BERRY.

On Publication.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, JOHN B. REDMAN, FESSENDEN I. DAY.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

ROTHEUS E. PAINE, CHARLES C. VINAL, AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM P. PREBLE, HENRY H. DICKET.

On Returns.

IRA BERRY, JOSEPH A. LOCKE, WARREN PHILLIPS.

On Credentials.

GEORGE W. DEERING, STEPHEN BERRY, WILLIAM H. SMITH.

On Amendments to Constitution.

ALBERT MOORE, DAVID CARGILL, HIRAM CHASE.

On Grievances and Appeals.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, F. LORING TALBOT.

On Dispensations and Charters.

HORACE H. BURBANK, W. R. G^l. ESTES, JOHN B. REDMAN.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The minutes of this Communication were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that the business of the session was completed ; which report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge of Maine was then closed in ample form.

Attest,

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.



REPORTS
OF
District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, I submit the following report of the condition of the lodges composing the First District.

The District comprises eight chartered lodges. My first official visit was made to Caribou Lodge, at Caribou. By request, I installed the officers. I again visited this lodge on the 6th of March, and witnessed work in the first degree. Visited it again March 20th, and witnessed work in second and third degrees. The work was done in a creditable manner, taking into account the fact that the officers were new ones.

January 4th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, Fort Fairfield, and installed the officers.

March 22d, visited Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle, and installed the officers. The work was exemplified in first degree in a satisfactory manner.

March 24th, went to Ashland for the purpose of visiting Pioneer Lodge, but the Brethren being very much scattered, and having had but short notice of my coming, it was deemed impracticable to open the lodge. I examined the records and found them neatly kept.

March 26th, visited Monument Lodge, Houlton. There being no work, the lectures were passed in first and third degrees. I found the records neatly kept by an old Secretary.

March 27th, visited Katahdin Lodge, Patten; witnessed work in second and third degrees.

March 28th, I went to visit Molunkus Lodge, Sherman, but as most of the officers and many of the Brethren were in the woods, it was not deemed advisable to attempt to open a lodge.

March 29th, visited Baskahegan Lodge, Danforth. The work was exemplified in first degree, in a creditable manner.

I have received the returns and Grand Lodge dues from all the lodges in the District.

The following is an abstract of my returns to the Grand Lodge :

Whole number of members,	518
" " " initiates,	32
Initiation fees,	\$64.00
Annual fees,	103.60
Amount due Grand Lodge,	<u>\$167.60</u>

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL E. JEWETT, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Fort Fairfield, April 28, 1879.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report.

Owing to the demands upon my time by reason of the severe epidemics of the past winter, and from long continued sickness in my own family, I have been able to absent myself from town long enough to visit but one lodge—that at Pembroke—outside of my own. I visited them in February and installed their officers, the installation being public. The lodge appears to be in good condition, and the records well kept. I did not witness any work, there being no candidates at that time.

I installed the officers of St. Croix Lodge January 6th. The lodge is in a prosperous condition; work well done and records well kept.

On the 24th of August I went to Robbinston with Lewy's Island Lodge, at the request of the Master and Brethren, and performed the burial service for one of their members.

I have heard from time to time reports of the other lodges, and believe them to be in as prosperous condition as the present depression will admit of, and working in harmony. Not much work has been done, only ten candidates having been initiated during the year.

The lodges have been looking after the drones who neither work nor pay, and quite a number have been suspended from, or deprived of membership. This, in connection with the large number of deaths, has reduced the membership in the district by 34, since last year.

I regret exceedingly my inability to visit the other lodges, both from the

loss of pleasure in meeting Brethren who have always shown me uniform kindness, and from not being able to perform the duties expected of me. I hope my successor will more than accomplish that wherein I have failed.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Lodges,	5	Deprived of membership,	1
Members,	665	Dimitted,	8
Initiates,	10	Deceased,	13
Suspended,	18	Non-affiliates, (2 lodges reported)	20
	Initiation fees,	\$20.00	
	Annual dues,	133.00	

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

E. HOWARD VOSE, *D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.*

Calais, April 26, 1879.

 THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting to you my report of the lodges included in this Masonic District, I have the pleasure of stating that *all* have been visited, and, during the winter months a personal inspection has been given to *each*.

Though a limited amount of "work" is reported, yet general prosperity is apparent.

In official capacity, my visits have been as follows :

Jan. 6, 1879, installed the officers of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Machias. No lodge in the District exhibits so large average attendance in proportion to its membership. This may be attributed, in part, to the neatly furnished lodge room, the individual interest of its members, and the *punctuality* of its officers ; punctuality in opening the lodge at the regular time, and *promptness* in so conducting its business or work, that no late hours shall weary the Brethren or embitter "the waiting ones at home."

On the 28th of November last, this lodge celebrated its twentieth anniversary. About one hundred members, with like number of lady friends, assembled in Masonic Hall. The Lodge Historian read a carefully prepared statement of the formation, progress and present condition of Harwood Lodge, interspersed with incidents and "reminiscences of the past." Music, a collation, social greetings and conversation concluded the exercises.

January 8th, visited Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, Addison, and installed its officers. A marked improvement is manifest in the financial affairs of this lodge. Apparently its weaker point *now*, is lack of attendance; for, with a large membership, its meetings indicate that too many of the Brethren must belong to "the stay-at-home brigade."

January 17th, visited Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, Millbridge, and installed its officers. This lodge, though not large, is doing well; officers and members interested in their duties and faithful in their performance.

February 4th, installed officers of Warren Lodge, No. 2, East Machias. Absence of work and limited attendance might evince lack of interest; but with its able and experienced officers, staunch membership and financial soundness, Warren Lodge sustains its well-earned reputation—the growth of a century.

February 11th, visited Cherryfield and installed the officers of Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88; also witnessed work in the E. A. degree. The manner in which this degree was conferred, indicated care and efficiency, especially on the part of the W. Master.

Among the members of Narraguagus Lodge are many Past Officers, whose presence, counsel and assistance contribute largely towards the welfare of the lodge and the conduct of its affairs; while a cheerful lodge room, neat surroundings, and, above all, that cordial harmony which characterizes the Brethren, render their meetings eminently attractive and satisfactory to the visiting officer.

March 8th, visited Lookout Lodge, No. 131, Cutler, installed its officers, and gave such instructions as circumstances required and time permitted.

I subjoin an abstract of returns, which, together with foregoing report, will exhibit the present condition of lodges in this Masonic District.

Lodge.	Location.	Members.	Initiates.
Warren,	East Machias,	106	0
Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	143	2
Harwood,	Machias,	146	4
Tuscan,	Addison,	164	3
Lookout,	Cutler,	46	0
Pleiades,	Millbridge,	59	4
		664	13

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

Machias, March 28, 1879.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District.

There are eleven lodges in this District, all of which I have visited, with one exception. A change in the steamer Richmond's day of sailing, prevented my visiting Mt. Desert Lodge, at Mt. Desert. But from the reliable information I have received, and from my knowledge of it last year, I have no doubt the lodge merits a favorable report.

All the lodges in this District, with the exception of Marine Lodge, at Deer Isle, are in good condition, and are endeavoring to fully comply with all the requirements of the Grand Lodge. The records are in the hands of a corps of *worthy* Secretaries, and are neatly and correctly kept. The by-laws have all been approved. I have witnessed work, or exemplifications of the work, in nearly all of them.

There is a good degree of uniformity in the working of the different lodges, and as close conformity to the work authorized by the Grand Lodge as could be expected under existing circumstances.

I gave a detailed account of the condition of each lodge in this District, in my last year's report, and there has since been so little change that a similar report this year, would be substantially a repetition of the former one.

The past year has been one of peace, quietness and harmony in this District, and in some parts of it an increasing degree of interest is manifest. But a small amount of work has been done, yet the Brethren look hopefully to the future; they have not descended from the Masonic Ladder, but stand firmly upon it, fully believing in the stability and potency of its three principal rounds, Faith, Hope and Charity.

I confess to a disappointment in reference to the anticipated condition of Marine Lodge, Deer Isle, of which I reported to you some time since. At the time of my visit last year, after conferring with some of its principal members, I entertained the hope that measures would be taken to revive the waning interest in the lodge and place it in good working condition. In this I have been disappointed, and am reluctantly compelled to report no progress in this direction. Still I see no insurmountable reason why they cannot *unite* and again enjoy their former prosperity. This lodge is connected by so many ties with the other lodges in this District, that we should very reluctantly see it go down. We hope another effort will soon be made, and that it will be crowned with success.

I desire again, Most Worshipful, through you, to return my thanks to the Brethren in this District, for the uniform respect and courtesy which have been extended to me in my official visits.

The following is an abstract of the returns of lodges received:

Lodges.	Location.	Initiates.	G. L. Dues.
Hancock, No. 4,	Castine,	3	\$21.80
Felicity, No. 19,	Bucksport,		
Lygonia, No. 40,	Ellsworth,		
Rising Sun, No. 71,	Orland,	2	23.40
Tremont, No. 77,	Tremont,	3	30.60
Marine, No. 22,	Deer Isle,		
Eggemoggin, No. 128,	Sedgwick,	3	28.80
Mt. Desert, No. 140,	Mt. Desert,		
Esoteric, No. 159,	Ellsworth,	2	20.00
Naskeag, No. 171,	Brooklin,	1	13.20
Rising Star, No. 177,	Penobscot,	3	13.40

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID W. WEBSTER, JR., *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Castine, March 31, 1879.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to present my report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifth Masonic District for the past year.

This District comprises eleven chartered lodges. I have visited them all in my official capacity. I found peace and harmony prevailing, and a good degree of prosperity in the most of the lodges. I witnessed work in the most of the lodges, which was generally well done. The most of the lodges in this District have safe and commodious halls, and well furnished.

August 8th, visited Composite Lodge, at Lagrange; witnessed work on the M. M. degree. The work was well and very correctly done. I found the lodge room neat, and the best of order prevailed. There was a good attendance, and the officers and Brethren were earnest in the work in which they were engaged. The records are kept in a very satisfactory manner. At the time of my visit all seemed peace and harmony, but a short time after some feeling between two members drew out hasty language, which caused a resort to those ways known to the craft to settle such difficulties; the result was an appeal to the Grand Lodge. Such troubles in a lodge are always unfortunate, but we trust the decision will be such that it will redound to the good of this lodge and of the craft in general.

September 6th, visited Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo; witnessed work in F. C. degree. In the absence of the Master, the Junior Warden presided in the East. There was not a large attendance. The work was done in a very

satisfactory manner. The Junior Warden (now Master) is a man of sterling worth, and a mason of influence in that section, and so long as his hand guides the affairs of the lodge, assisted as he is by officers eminent as men and masons, the Fraternity will not suffer in that section. They have disposed of their lodge room, which was small, inconvenient and poorly ventilated; and have, I understand, under contract, the building of a new and commodious hall, on which I congratulate them.

October 5th, visited Parian Lodge, at Corinna. Witnessed work on M. M. degree. It was good work. The records are well kept and good order prevailed. This lodge has a commodious hall and ante-rooms. There was a good attendance, and all, Officers and Brethren, showed an interest in the work, which argues well for their future prosperity.

October 8th, visited Cambridge Lodge, at Cambridge. I notified the Master of my visit the previous meeting, but circumstances were such, that I had to defer my visit one month. The night I visited the lodge, there were but few present, and the Master being absent, a *Past Master* presided in the East. Listened to the passing of the lectures on M. M. degree. From what I could judge of the lecturing, and the manner of keeping their records, I think this lodge is in good hands.

October 6th, visited Pacific Lodge, at Exeter. Witnessed work on M. M. degree. It was as fine work as I ever witnessed. This lodge comes very near to my idea of a model lodge.

November 9th, visited Mount Kineo Lodge, at Abbot Village. I find this lodge in good hands, all the Officers and Brethren showing a zeal and an earnestness in the duties of the lodge room, which speaks volumes for the principles of our Order. Witnessed work in M. M. degree. I had no criticisms to make; the work was very fine. This lodge has done the most work of any in the District the past year; and judging from the large attendance and the fine appearance of its members, I am satisfied is doing a good work.

November 11th, visited Doric Lodge, at Monson. The attendance was very small. They have a fine new hall, and are furnishing it as fast as they are able—not willing to run in debt, but pay as they go, which, to my mind, is very commendable. Witnessed work on F. C. degree. The work was well done, from the W. Master in the East, to the Tyler at the door. The second largest amount of work in the District has been done by this lodge. The records were neatly kept, and the best of order prevailed.

January 2, 1879, visited Mosaic Lodge, at Foxcroft, and by request installed its officers. Did not witness work. This lodge has done but little work the past year, but the Brethren seem to be of good cheer, feeling that a return of business prosperity will be largely felt in this lodge.

January 31st, by request, installed the officers of Olive Branch Lodge. This lodge has had no work for two years, and there seems a lack of interest among its members. The attendance upon its regular communications has been very small. But having our lodge room newly repaired and made more

attractive, we hope for a return of that prosperity with which we have been so abundantly blessed in the past. I feel a deep interest in this lodge, as it is my masonic home.

February 3d, visited Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville; witnessed work in M. M. degree. This was the first work this lodge has done for two years, but they are now hoping for a return of prosperity. The work was very fine, hard to excel. There was a good attendance, and a very commendable interest shown by Officers and Brethren. This lodge has a small, neat and convenient lodge room. The lodge rooms showed that the Tyler's duties are well performed. The best of order prevailed, and I am satisfied this lodge is in good hands.

March 3d, visited Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter; witnessed work on the F. C. degree. The work was most satisfactorily performed. This lodge has not done a large amount of work the past year. This lodge has a beautiful home; and the outer door is well guarded, that no unworthy person shall claim a home within its halls.

In closing my report, I desire to express to you, Most Worshipful, my thanks for the honor conferred in appointing me to this most responsible position. I have endeavored to do the duties of the office to the best of my abilities. I also return thanks to the officers and members of the different lodges in this District, for the uniform courtesy shown me while making my official visits to their respective lodges.

Total number of members,	968
" " initiates,	31
Amount of initiation fees,	\$ 62.00
Annual dues,	193.60
Total,	<u>\$255.60</u>

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. J. PEAKS, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Charleston, April 1, 1879.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor of presenting my report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District for the past year.

Owing to my business engagements, I have been able to visit but few of the lodges in my District during the year, but have kept myself informed as to their general condition. There have been no questions of importance re-

ferred to me during the year, and the lodges have, so far as I can learn, had no serious dissensions among their members.

Although the growth has been hardly up to the *average* for several years, the returns show an increase of initiates from last year; and although the membership has fallen off somewhat, I think the Order in this District in a very good condition, both as regards numbers and knowledge of masonic matters in general.

I wish to thank the Brethren of the District, with whom I have been brought in contact, for the very courteous and friendly manner in which I have been met, and for the fraternal spirit in which all suggestions and corrections have been received.

Below I give an abstract of the returns.

44 initiates, at \$2,	\$ 88.00
1479 members, at 15 c.,	221.85
1479 " special tax, at 5 c.,	73.95
	<hr/>
	\$383.80

Respectfully submitted,

F. H. DRUMMOND, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

Bangor, May 3, 1879.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Herewith I submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Seventh Masonic District.

There are nine chartered lodges in this District, all of which I have visited, and installed the officers in two. I have witnessed work, or exemplification of work, in all but two.

October 17th, installed the officers of Seabasticook Lodge, Clinton, in their lodge room, in the presence of the Brethren, their wives and lady friends. I have met with this lodge at nearly every meeting during the past year, and have noticed a growing interest; the meetings are well attended, and harmony prevails amongst the Brethren.

January 4th, visited Star in the West Lodge, Unity, for the purpose of installing their officers, it being their stated communication. Steps were taken towards procuring a hall for a lodge-room. Arrangements have since been made, and I am pleased to say, they now have a hall in process of erection, which will be ready for occupancy during the early summer. Visited this lodge again March 4th; witnessed exemplification of work in M. M. and E. A. degrees, which was done in a very satisfactory manner. With Bro.

CHARLES TAYLOR in the East, who has had considerable experience as a presiding officer, and who, by the way, takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the good of masonry, I look for a bright future for this lodge.

January 17th, visited Quantabacook Lodge, Searsmont. This was a special meeting called at my request. Bro. CHARLES CUNNINGHAM, the W. Master, being absent, the Senior Warden, Bro. GALEN KEEN, took the East, and exemplified the work in the E. A. degree, which was quite well rendered. Examined the records kept by Bro. WILSON, who takes a deep interest in the work. A few alterations in form were suggested, which were kindly received, as were also corrections in the work.

January 18th, visited Liberty Lodge, Liberty. By invitation stopped with Bro. G. H. CARGILL, W. Master of the lodge. Witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was rendered in a very satisfactory manner. A good number of the Brethren were present, amongst whom were several Past Masters, who assisted very much in the work of the lodge. More work has been done in this lodge during the past year, than in any other in the District. A good interest was apparent. Their Master is well posted in the ritual, and is determined to render it correctly. The lodge is in a prosperous condition.

February 1st, visited Trojan Lodge, Troy; a fair number of the Brethren were present. For the past year or two, there has been a discordant element at work in this lodge, to the extent that no work has been done in the time. It is one of the ordeals that other lodges have passed through. I trust they may, ere long, emerge from their present troubles, and as of yore work together in harmony, realizing the truth of that beautiful Psalm, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity." Their Master, Bro. ABSER HODGDON, is earnest in the work, and will do all in his power to restore harmony in the lodge. The records were well kept.

February 4th, visited Plymouth Lodge, Plymouth. I had arranged for the exemplification of work; but owing to sickness in the family of the Senior Deacon, the programme was changed. I gave instruction in the manner of rendering the lectures in M. M. degree. There was an apparent lack of interest in this lodge. I attribute it partially to apathy on the part of its members, and partially to holding their stated meetings in the afternoon. I have since been informed by the lodge Secretary that their stated meetings have been changed from afternoon to evening. Bro. MANSUR takes great interest as Master of the lodge. The members of this lodge should fully realize that it is up-hill business for five or six members to conduct the affairs of the lodge successfully; and the sooner they understand it, the better it will be for the lodge and every member thereof. I found the records kept very neatly and satisfactorily by Bro. BUTMAN.

February 5th, visited Central Lodge, China; witnessed work in E. A. and M. M. degrees, which was quite well done. Bro. ORA O. CROSBY, W. Master, has had but very little experience, having been lately installed; but with

practice, will do admirably. Quite an amount of work has been done in this lodge during the past year, and, from appearances, the best of material has been used. The records I found kept in a very satisfactory manner.

February 6th, visited Unity Lodge, Thorndike. Examined the records, which were well kept. Witnessed exemplification of work in M. M. degree, which was well rendered. This lodge is in good hands; the Master, Bro. AMES, is very zealous, and determined to do his whole duty. There appears to be a good interest manifested, on the part of all its members, for the prosperity of the lodge.

March 5th, visited Marsh River Lodge, Brooks. A goodly number of the Brethren were present, and a good degree of interest manifested. Examined the records; found them correct. Witnessed the exemplification of work in E. A. degree, which was fairly done. Officers had lately been installed. I was pleased to meet in the lodge room W. Bro. JOHN H. GORDON, Past D. D. G. M. of this District, showing his usual interest for the Institution.

Allow me, Most Worshipful, in conclusion, to thank you for the honor conferred in appointing me to this position, and also to thank the officers and brethren of the several masonic lodges in this District, for the uniform kindness and respect which has been shown me.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Number of members,	766
Initiates,	23
Annual dues,	\$114.90
Initiation fees,	46.00
Grand Lodge assessment,	38.30
Total dues to Grand Lodge,	\$199.20

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. BILLINGS, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

Clinton, Me., April 7, 1879.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District.

There are eight lodges in this District, all of which I have visited, and have examined their records, and witnessed an exemplification of the work, or genuine work, in every case but one. The lodges in this District seem to be alive, and I can see a decided improvement in the work. Most of the lodges

are showing a very commendable activity in relation to the collection of their yearly dues from members who have been, in some instances, a number of years in arrears, and seem to be determined that all shall share the burdens as well as the benefits of the institution; and I hope that the Brethren who may be inclined to keep in arrears will, after receiving the proper notice, if not before, pay their dues, as it is unpleasant to carry our by-laws into effect, and to see that the laws of our institution are not violated. But it ought to be done, and we must not favor one more than another. If we have been good masons, or, in other words, have paid our dues in years gone by, and done other charitable deeds, let us not think, on this account, that we can be exempt from our obligations at the present time. Our laws and the brotherly love that exists, or ought to, will protect us, and the guilty ought to be dealt with without regard to worldly wealth or distinction.

I have found the records of the different lodges correctly and neatly kept in almost every instance, and I think the lodges are endeavoring to follow the instructions of the Maine Masonic Text Book, a very valuable digest.

December 19th, I installed the officers of King David's Lodge. There was a good attendance of the members, and, as usual, the ladies were there, and seemed to enjoy the evening very much. We had a very pleasant, social time, especially in the dining room, where the tables were filled with everything we needed, including roast turkey. I made my official visit to this lodge January 21st, and was received with all courtesy.

January 15th, I installed the officers of Mariners' Lodge, at Union Hall. There was not a large attendance; but, on the whole, had a pleasant, social time. After some very appropriate remarks, we repaired to the dining room and partook of a bountiful repast, provided by the ladies, under the arrangement of a very efficient committee. I made my official visit to this lodge in March, when I witnessed an exemplification of the work on the third degree.

January 29th, I made my official visit to Pownal Lodge, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the third degree. Since that time have made another visit, and saw work also on the third; and allow me to say that Pownal Lodge is all interest, and the friendly relations existing between it and Mariners', and, in fact, all surrounding lodges, seem to make it a popular lodge with all; and when we want a good, social visit, we can find it at Pownal Lodge. I have been treated with great courtesy by all of its officers. It is in good hands, and may Brotherly love prevail.

January 30th, I had the honor of installing the officers of both lodges in Belfast, Phoenix and Timothy Chase. It was an evening which will be long remembered by myself, and no doubt by others. The services were conducted in their new and magnificent hall. First the officers of Phoenix and Timothy Chase Lodges were installed, then the officers of one of the higher Bodies by Bro. CHASE. There were present a large number of visitors. It was thought that not less than eight hundred men, women and children were

in attendance. After the installation, which was conducted agreeably to the Text Book, and was an interesting occasion, it being interspersed with singing from a quartette, which we all enjoyed, we were invited to partake of a supper in the spacious banqueting hall, where there was enough for all and to spare. During the evening some remarks appropriate to the occasion were made, alluding to the fine hall, and recalling the history of the different lodges, all of which was very interesting. I have no doubt that the occasion will be productive of good results for the benefit of the craft in this jurisdiction. The masonic Bodies have done credit to themselves in erecting such a beautiful and costly temple, one of the finest in the State, and having all the modern improvements. The hall is all that can be asked for, and, with the conveniences for a call from labor to refreshment, they can enjoy many a pleasant hour.

March 8th, I visited Timothy Chase Lodge in my official capacity, and spent a very pleasant evening, witnessing work on the third degree, which was conducted in a very prompt manner.

March 16th, I made my official visit to Phoenix Lodge and witnessed work on the first or E. A. degree, and think that this, as well as Timothy Chase Lodge, is in good hands; and find in this, as well as other lodges where I have had occasion to make corrections, impart instruction, or give advice, that it was received in a very grateful as well as fraternal spirit.

March 7th, I visited Howard Lodge, where I found the Brethren all glad to see me. We had a very pleasant time, as, after the exemplification of the third degree, there were some questions asked and corrections made, all of which were kindly answered and received.

February 5th, I made my official visit to Excelsior Lodge; and, as I always have, I had a very agreeable and pleasant evening. Perhaps I enjoyed it better than the Brethren; but, on the whole, I think not, as Brotherly love seemed to prevail. We were all as one family. I also witnessed, during the evening, the exemplification of the work on the third degree.

March 14th, I visited Island Lodge; but, not being able to get there on the evening appointed, and moreover as it was a very dark and stormy night there were only a very small number present. But we had a pleasant and interesting time, as there were matters of importance to talk about; and, after giving advice which was kindly received, and which I hope will be followed, we retired to our respective homes.

In closing my report, I desire to express to you, Most Worshipful, my thanks for the honor conferred in appointing me to this position. I trust I realize the responsibilities attending it, and have endeavored to discharge my duties as faithfully as my limited talents would allow. Though the duties of the office have been somewhat arduous, they have not been unattended with pleasure. Allow me also to express once more an acknowledgment for the

courtesy, respect and consideration bestowed upon me in my official and social relations with the Brethren of the Eighth Masonic District.

The following is an abstract of returns :

No. Lodges.	Location.	Members.	Initiates.	In. Fees.	Total Dues.
24 Phoenix,	Belfast.	184	2	\$ 4.00	\$40.80
62 King David's,	Lincolnvillev.	102			20.40
68 Mariners',	Searsport.	171	9	18.00	52.20
69 Howard,	Winterport.	102	2	4.00	24.40
89 Island,	Islesboro.	73	1	2.00	16.60
119 Pownal,	Stockton.	63	1	2.00	14.60
126 Timothy Chase,	Belfast.	134	7	14.00	40.80
151 Excelsior,	Northport.	38	2	4.00	11.60
					\$221.40

GEORGE L. MERRILL, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

Searsport, April 28, 1879.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Having by your pleasure received on July 4, 1878, the commission and appointment as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District, I herewith most respectfully submit my report.

September 16, 1878, I began my official visit with Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, at Vinalhaven; witnessed work on the third degree; records very well kept. This lodge is the youngest in the District, and is isolated some fourteen miles from the main land, which deprives them of visiting other lodges as they would wish. It is composed of operative as well as speculative masons, and where the rough ashlar is hewn, squared and numbered; and as they are to exhibit their mode of work at the next session of the Grand Lodge, comments are unnecessary.

November 16th, visited Rockland Lodge, No. 79, at Rockland; officially received; witnessed work on third degree. Work was not so well rendered as I anticipated. Records in very good condition; good attendance. Criticised their work somewhat, after which the lodge passed a vote of thanks for my comments and suggestions. Good feelings exist.

January 20, 1879, visited St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, at Rockport; witnessed work on third degree; attendance large. The work was not in conformity with Grand Lodge requirements; records not so full as they should be; the present Secretary disposed to fulfill his duties. The older masons tend out on its meetings.

January 22d, visited Aurora Lodge, No. 50, at Rockland; officially received before opening ceremony; witnessed work on third degree, which was well rendered throughout; records neatly kept. Bro. DAVIES, the Secretary, deserves much praise for his book of reference of the members, and in another point: at the close of each year the records give a list of all the members who have deceased within the year, which I would recommend to other lodges to adopt. I found Webb's Monitor in use instead of the Text Book. I cannot refrain from mentioning the fraternal feelings between this and Rockland Lodge, shown by Bro. WIGGIN, the Master, calling on Bro. HUTCHINSON, Master of Rockland Lodge, to aid in the work of the evening, which was readily rendered.

February 28th, visited Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden; witnessed work by exemplification on the third degree. The officers appear to be well versed and ready to do their duty, but the records for the past year show a lack of attendance by its members. This, being the oldest lodge in the District, with one hundred and thirty-four members, ought not to be so. But twenty-six present, including visitors, at this meeting; records neatly kept, but too much crowded, there being three lodge meetings on a page.

March 5th, visited Mt. Hope Lodge, No. 59, at South Hope. By vote and notice that they had no work, but would exemplify on this evening, I accordingly met them; found the lodge room not open at 7½ o'clock; the Master and Senior Deacon not present. Bro. HEWERT, in the East, not being prepared to work, I desired them to lecture. With the aid of the ritual, they passed first section of Entered Apprentice. Only nine members present, with six visitors from my lodge; found the lodge room located in poor quarters; stated and special meetings held; small attendance; records poorly kept. They are trying to live.

March 7th, visited Eureka Lodge, No. 84, at St. George. Not having any work, I desired them to lecture, which they did by the aid of the ritual. One feature was pleasing, to hear Bro. JOHN LONG, an aged mason, answer with promptness and accuracy. Many questions were asked by the Brothers, which I answered to the best of my knowledge. There was a desire on their part to meet all requirements.

March 20th, visited Union Lodge, No. 31, at Union. No work on hand. Witnessed exemplification of the third degree, which was well done. Records of meetings in full, and show the best attendance of members, according to numbers, of any lodge in the District. Much interest is manifested. In no lodge have I met so many old masons taking an active part as in this lodge. Brotherly love must prevail.

April 1st, visited Orient Lodge, No. 15, at Thomaston; witnessed work on E. A. degree. This being the first work of the new officers, was well rendered; being under inspection, there was not that freedom that they desired. The records are systematically kept, and show much care and pride in the

work for the historian. For the number of members and size of lodge room, they have the best in the District, being fitted up in good taste, and its walls ornamented with ancient masonic pictures; also with likenesses of Rev. Bro. O. J. FERNALD, Past D. D. G. M., and Bro. H. B. HUMPHREY, whose masonic labors and gifts to this lodge can never be forgotten, while they adorn the walls of their lodge room. Much credit is due them for their lodge home.

April 5th, visited St. George Lodge, No. 16, at Warren; received in accordance with the Masonic Text Book. This lodge has done no work the past year, owing in part to the organization of a lodge of the Knights of Honor being formed here. Witnessed work on F. C. degree, which was rendered in good taste; after which a lecture was passed on same degree, in a creditable manner. Being a member of this lodge, and having witnessed their mode of work from time to time, I may be pardoned when I say it gives me pleasure to speak in commendation, and that it still maintains its rank as of yore, in the days when FATHER MILLER lived.

During my official visits, I have notified each lodge of the time and place, and invited its members to be present. Some have responded.

I have found some lodges not supplied with the Text Book. I have recommended them to be so.

I have suggested to lodges that they be more particular in their records, that future ages, on examination, might find out the right when their histories are to be made up.

I find, by lodge records, that during the past year the attendance at lodge meetings has been small, owing to depression of business and lack of work. On this account much leniency is due the officers of the several lodges, who punctually attend each meeting and endeavor to do their duty; but, for lack of members to aid and assist them, discouragement creeps in, interest abates, and outside impression is not favorable to the Institution.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

No. Lodges.	Place.	Members.	Initiates.	Fees.	Annual Dues.	Total.
6 Amity,	Camden.	134	2	\$4.00	\$26.80	\$30.80
15 Orient,	Thomaston.	156	6	12.00	31.20	43.20
16 St. George,	Warren.	86			17.20	17.20
31 Union,	Union.	111	2	4.00	22.20	26.20
50 Aurora,	Rockland.	416	5	10.00	83.20	93.20
59 Mt. Hope.	So. Hope.	35	1	2.00	7.00	9.00
79 Rockland,	Rockland.	274	2	4.00	54.80	58.80
82 St. Paul's,	Rockport.	133	2	4.00	26.60	30.60
84 Eureka,	St. George.	125	1	2.00	25.00	27.00
145 Moses Webster,	Vinalhaven.	174	11	22.00	34.80	56.80
		<u>1,644</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>\$64.00</u>	<u>\$328.80</u>	<u>\$392.80</u>

I have been particular in calling the attention of each lodge to the reading of, and remembrance of, the important points in Grand Lodge reports; also to the Standing Regulation, Section eleven. The extra assessment has awakened our lodges to looking after the delinquents, and caused a decrease of lodge membership, making more non-affiliates.

A study of the Masonic Text Book by the members would relieve the officers of many vexed questions, and assist lodges in the dispatch of business.

I am under feelings of gratitude to the several lodges in the District for the fraternal greetings with which I have been received.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. M. WETHERBEE, *D. D. G. M., 9th M. D.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my third Annual Report.

I was unable to visit the lodges at Dresden and South Bristol. Bro. ORRIN MCFADDEN, who kindly visited Dresden Lodge, at my request, after stating, among other things, that he witnessed the work of the third degree, says: "I also examined the Secretary's and Treasurer's records and accounts, and find that these two important officers perform their duties creditably and faithfully. The work was hardly as smooth as it might have been, but the good spirit prevailing among the members of this lodge, their ambition to do better work, and the prospect of a much larger amount of work the coming summer and fall than this lodge has been accustomed to, lead me to predict, that whoever makes an official visit to Dresden Lodge next winter, will find it in better working order than it has been for some years."

Bro. LWELLYN S. GAMAGE, to whom I am indebted for facts relating to Anchor Lodge, at South Bristol, after stating the condition of its finances, and the manner in which its records are kept by Bro. GEO. C. FARRAR, whom he takes occasion to compliment, and I think deservedly, in closing, says: "This lodge is in better standing than it has been for several years. It has not had much work to do, but does it well." Bro. FARRAR, in submitting his returns, also says: "The lodge is in better standing, and more interest has been taken this winter than for the past five years." These statements are encouraging, and, coming from careful and experienced masons, can be relied on.

I had arranged to meet the Brethren of Bristol Lodge on the evening of

January 25th. The time, however, was unfortunate, in that it immediately followed the heaviest storm of snow during the winter, piling and blocking roads to such extent that communication by team was difficult and uncertain. The Brethren, in consequence, failed to come together, and, judging from the experience of the previous winter, they acted wisely. I have twice inspected their work and records, and given them my approval. I am well acquainted with most of the officers and many of the Brethren, and have no apprehension that any departures have been taken.

The remaining lodges in this District I have personally visited, examined the records, and inspected the work of all save one.

During the winters of 1877 and 1878, I made several appointments to meet with the Brethren of Riverside Lodge; but owing to circumstances mostly due to the weather and the roads, I was unable to make either of them good. Last winter, however, I was more fortunate, and had the pleasure of seeing them work the third degree, and an opportunity to look over their records. Both were entirely satisfactory. I am happy to state that this lodge is in a prosperous condition.

Lincoln Lodge, possessed of beautiful rooms and surroundings, gentlemanly and experienced officers, deserves to be prosperous and successful. With such a history behind it, and so much of good material within it, it ought, and in the near future of necessity must, resume the place it once so worthily filled in the history of masonry in this State.

Seaside Lodge is one of our most prosperous lodges. It has a large field to work in, and, nothing happening to mar the good feeling that obtains among its members, will eventually become one of our strongest lodges.

Alna Lodge still maintains the high rank it has held in previous years. It need not to be ashamed of its work, wherever and before whomsoever presented.

The Brethren of King Solomon's Lodge have moved into new and beautiful rooms, comfortably and elegantly furnished, and paid for. The lodge is prosperous, and fully maintains its former excellent standing.

Meduncook Lodge, to some extent, feels the burden of its debt, contracted in building a new hall. The Brethren, however, are interested, united and determined to pull it through; and, from what I know of them, I have no doubt they will meet the success they so well deserve. This lodge, though small in numbers, has some thoroughly posted masons, and its affairs are carefully and safely managed.

Prompt payment of dues, and a more general attendance on the part of our older masons, will make all our lodges prosperous and happy.

The following is an abstract of returns received *

Lodge.	Location.	Members.	Initiates.
Alna,	Damariscotta,	164	6
Anchor,	South Bristol,	34	1
Bristol,	Bristol,	121	0
Dresden,	Dresden,	42	0
King Solomon's,	Waldoboro',	127	3
Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	No report.	
Meduncook,	Friendship,	" "	
Riverside,	Jefferson,	105	1
Seaside,	Boothbay,	99	1
		692	12
	Initiation fees,	\$ 24.00	
	Annual dues,	138.40	
	Amount due Grand Lodge,	\$162.40	

If the membership of Lincoln and Meduncook Lodges remains as reported last year, it will show a decrease of three.

Circumstances render it necessary that I decline the honor of another appointment.

Thanking you and your predecessor for the several appointments that I have received, I am most sincerely and fraternally yours,

ALMORE KENNEDY, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I respectfully submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Eleventh Masonic District.

I moved from Augusta to Auburn last Summer, taking me out of the District; so I have been unable to attend to the duties of the office, even as well as I did the two previous years. But so far as I have been able to visit, or hear from the lodges, I have found them, with one exception, in a flourishing condition and doing good work.

September 22, 1878, at the request of the officers of Bethlehem and Augusta Lodges, I met with them at Augusta and conducted the masonic burial service over the body of our late Bro. AMMI TRUE, a member of Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, who was drowned at "Carrying Place" Pond, while on a fishing excursion. Bro. TRUE, during his residence in Augusta, had made many warm friends, by his genial disposition, his strict integrity, and his many excellent

qualities of mind and heart. His funeral was attended by both lodges, and hundreds of the citizens of Augusta united in paying the last tribute of respect to a beloved Brother and faithful friend.

November 18th, visited Bethlehem Lodge, Augusta, by the request and at the expense of said lodge, and installed their officers publicly, with the valuable assistance of the Augusta Masonic Quartette. A very stormy night, but quite a large attendance of the members and their families. After the services the evening was spent in a social manner with singing and brief addresses by members of the order, followed by their annual banquet, which was fully up to the preceding ones of this lodge.

March 10, 1879, I again visited Bethlehem Lodge, and witnessed work in the third degree. This being my masonic home, I will only say that from the good report given them in former years there is nothing to retract, but much to add. Records neat and correct.

December 17, 1878, visited Hermon Lodge, Gardiner; witnessed work in the third degree, which was done in a superior manner. This is one of the most prosperous lodges in this District, and the officers and members take a goodly interest in its welfare. A fine collation was served after the work, and a very pleasant and profitable evening was spent. Records correct.

January 28, 1879, visited Augusta Lodge, Augusta, by the request of said lodge, and publicly installed their officers, followed by the reading of original poems by Bro. BARKER, and supper. This lodge is in good hands (Rev. Bro. CURTIS, Grand Chaplain, being Master), and is enjoying a good degree of prosperity. I visited them often before I moved from Augusta, and they merit the same good report this year that they have received before. The records are still in the custody of their efficient Secretary, and are, as in years past, neat and correct.

February 24th, visited Temple Lodge, Winthrop; witnessed work in the third degree, which was quite well done. This lodge is very pleasantly situated, free from debt. Their lodge room is neatly fitted and furnished, and they have material for making one of the best working lodges in this District. But I will say to the Brethren, that if they wish their lodge to excel, they must do their part by being prompt in attending the meetings of their lodge, and encouraging their officers by their presence and influence.

March 5th, visited Kennebec Lodge, Hallowell; witnessed work in the third degree; very fair, but can be improved by more care and attention. The present officers must be zealous in the work and welfare of this old lodge (the oldest in this District), if they wish to keep up its ancient reputation. After the work a social hour was spent in the banquet hall.

I was prevented by sickness from visiting Morning Star Lodge, Litchfield, at the time appointed; but have heard good reports from them, and know the lodge is in good hands. I was also unable to visit Dirigo Lodge, Weeks's Mills, and Ionic Lodge, Gardiner. Monmouth Lodge, North Monmouth, not

having any work for the year, I did not visit; but I find that the members are resolved, notwithstanding their misfortune in losing all their lodge funds, to yet make this a live lodge.

In closing this report, I desire to again express my obligations for the courtesy and consideration bestowed on me by the Brethren of the Eleventh Masonic District, and I can only regret the non-renewal of our associations.

Whole number of members,	1,107
“ “ “ initiates,	29
Amount of initiation fees,	\$58.00
“ “ annual dues,	166.05
“ “ five cent tax,	55.35
“ “ dues to Grand Lodge,	<u>\$270.40</u>

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. HASKELL, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Auburn, April 15, 1879.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith respectfully submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth Masonic District.

There are nine chartered lodges in this District, each of which I have visited once during the year in my official capacity. In seven lodges I witnessed work in one or more of the degrees. In Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54, Waterville Lodge, No. 33, and Vernon Valley Lodge, No. 99, the work was very well performed, and I found but little occasion for criticism. In Rural Lodge, No. 53, Asylum Lodge, No. 133, and Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 166, I found some of the officers a trifle "rusty." In Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, I witnessed work in the first degree on two candidates. The officers had but recently been installed, and no work had been performed in the lodge for a year or more, and but very few candidates indeed had been admitted for several previous years. It is hardly necessary to say, that I was obliged to correct several errors and make some severe criticisms. These, however, were received in a true masonic spirit, and I expect the lodge will make great progress and improvement, before my successor shall visit them officially.

In Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, and Relief Lodge, No. 108, I found a part of the officers absent, and those present not prepared to exemplify the work. In the case of the former, several of the officers had recently removed from the town, and those present had but little if any experience. In the case of the latter, though my visit was made on the evening of their stated meeting, a pleasant

night and good traveling, there were not more than six Brethren present. In this lodge, particularly, there is great lack of interest, and I fear something more than a revival of business is needed to put them in good trim. In both these lodges, we passed one or more lectures, and most of those present were well posted.

On the whole, I believe there has been an increase of interest and improvement in the work among the lodges throughout the District, with the possible exception of the two last named lodges, and also the two or three lodges where there was but little room for improvement. The records are generally well kept; the dues not so well collected, generally, as they should be. In several instances, I recommended that immediate action be taken to induce delinquents to pay up, under penalty of forfeiting their membership.

Before closing, I desire to make mention of the cordial and fraternal treatment I have invariably received at the hands of the several lodges. In all cases, they have accepted my words of advice and criticisms with a grateful and fraternal spirit. I have formed many pleasant acquaintances, which I hope may be profitable to the Institution of Masonry as well as to myself.

Finally, permit me to again acknowledge the confidence reposed and the honor conferred in appointing me to this office. I have fulfilled its duties to the best of my ability, and trust that my successor may be equally zealous, and better qualified to advance the interests of Freemasonry throughout the Twelfth Masonic District.

The returns show—

Whole number of members,	776	
Whole number of initiates,	26	
Amount of annual dues,		\$116.40
“ special tax,		38.80
“ initiation fees,		52.00
Total,		<u>\$207.20</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. W. DUNN, *D. D. G. M., 12th M. D.*

Waterville, April 15, 1879.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit to you my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth Masonic District.

There are nine lodges in the District, all of which I have visited officially,

except Northern Star at North Anson; one of them, Corinthian, at Hartland, twice.

Carabassett Lodge, No. 161, at Canaan, was visited the afternoon and evening of April 15th. This is the youngest lodge in the District, 1872, and next to the smallest in numbers; but for enterprise and zeal, and the interest its members take in its welfare, it ranks with the oldest and best. They have an excellent hall, well furnished; and though comparisons may be odious, I think it just to say that I saw the work of the Order better done there than anywhere else I have visited.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, at Hartland. Jan'y 17th, I installed the officers of this lodge in the presence of the Brethren, their ladies and a few invited friends. Then came refreshments, followed by a sociable, which was thoroughly enjoyed by every one present. The next day the lodge met for instruction in the afternoon and evening. The attendance was good, and we exemplified the work of the three degrees. Every opportunity was given, and if the number of questions asked concerning the work and the law is any measure of the interest they feel in masonry, the Brethren at Hartland certainly carry off the palm. April 16th, on my way from Canaan to Pittsfield, I spent the evening with them, and witnessed an exemplification of the third degree. I found the Brethren had given good heed to the instruction of my first visit, and shew no abatement of interest.

Franklin Lodge, No. 123, at New Sharon. Oct. 11th, I installed the officers of this lodge in public. The Rev. Bro. STROUT delivered an interesting address on the Great Lights of Masonry. Refreshments were served at the hotel, followed by a very pleasant sociable in the lodge hall. The next day the lodge met for instruction in the afternoon and evening. The work of the three degrees was exemplified. The officers, who were all new in their several stations, showed a reasonable degree of proficiency in the work, and an interest therein which augurs well for the future.

Keystone Lodge, No. 80, at Solon. I am a member of this lodge and a constant attendant at its meetings. It is therefore inexpedient that I should say much about it, but I trust I may be pardoned for calling attention to one custom of this lodge; that of requiring suitable proficiency in one degree before receiving the next. By vote of the lodge, every candidate, before he receives his second degree, must answer the questions of the first section of the E. A. lecture, in open lodge; and before he receives his third degree, he must answer the questions of the first section of the F. C. degree, and repeat the opening and closing ceremony. We find this an excellent way to make bright masons of our new Brothers. It gives them a knowledge of practical masonry at once, and enables them to take part in opening the lodge, and so encourages them to become good working members. I wish every lodge in this District would adopt a similar rule and enforce it. By so doing, they will be great gainers in the increased number of working members, and in

the greater interest which every mason so brought up, as it were, naturally feels in the work of the lodge.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, at Norridgewock. The Brethren of this lodge have disciplined two of their number during the past year. The first Brother, at a public installation of the officers of the lodge, and in the presence of a large congregation, when called on for a few remarks, denied the sacred character of the Bible and made some other remarks of a similar nature. For this he was promptly tried, whereupon he confessed his error, and asked forgiveness of the lodge, which was freely given. The second Brother expressed similar sentiments in open lodge, at the trial of the first. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to indefinite suspension from the rights and benefits of masonry; which sentence awaits the action of the Grand Lodge. I visited them, April 5th, shortly after the conclusion of the last trial. I explained to the Brethren that, as I understood the masonic system, a belief in God, the Creator and Father, was the foundation on which the whole structure of masonry rested; that masonry being essentially a system of symbols, there must be in every lodge a Word of God as the symbol of God, and of his presence in the lodge; that the lodge was chartered to preserve and teach the masonic system recognized by the Grand Lodge of Maine and no other; that that system taught that the Holy Bible was the Word of God; and that as the gift of God to man, and the symbol of his presence in the lodge, it should be revered and respected. The remainder of the evening was spent in a partial exemplification of the work, which was creditably done. This lodge has an excellent hall, a good community in which to work, and when the present cloud shall have disappeared, will undoubtedly prosper.

Meridian Lodge, No. 125, at Pittsfield. Visited this lodge afternoon and evening, April 17th; saw them exemplify the work of the degrees; was well received by the Brethren, and had a very pleasant visit. Owing to outside attractions, the attendance was small. Their work was correct in substance, if not in form. Many questions were asked and answered, and explanations given, which I trust the Brethren will lay up for future use. They have a good hall and deserve to prosper, as they undoubtedly will.

Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, at North Anson. This is one of the oldest lodges in the State, 1818, and the masonic home of P. G. M. ALBERT MOORE. I have twice made arrangements to visit this lodge, but "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley," and my good intentions were not crowned with success. I regret this, because it is so far a neglect of duty on my part, and because I have lost the pleasure of a visit to the Brethren there. This lodge has initiated a greater number the past year than any other in this District, and I am informed by the Worshipful Master that peace and harmony prevail. Like its namesake in the sky, may its light shine true and faithful for ages to come.

Siloam Lodge, No. 92, at Fairfield. Visited one rainy evening, April 17th.

There being no candidate I was unable to witness a full exemplification of the work, because of a difficulty I never met before—the unwillingness of the Brethren to proceed without a real candidate. However, we got along quite well, and, judging from the lateness of the hour, the Brethren who stayed enjoyed my visit as much as I know I did myself. The Brethren of this lodge are suffering worse from the “printed cipher” nuisance than those of any other lodge in this District. They have learned the work wholly by means of them; and, judged by them, do their work correctly and well; but this is not the work of the Grand Lodge, and hence they fall short of the true standard by the many differences which exist between the two rituals. I gladly furnished the W. M. with the means of doing correct work in future. This lodge has a goodly number of members, did more than the average amount of work this year, and is a worthy member of the faternity.

Somerset Lodge, No. 34, at Skowhegan. Visited Monday evening, April 14th. This is an old lodge, 1821, and the largest in my District, having 210 members. It is favorably situated at the county seat, the largest village in the County. There is here a Chapter and a Commandery, which I fear cause the Brethren, in their zeal for the higher degrees, to somewhat neglect the foundation stone of them all, the Blue Lodge. I judged this to be so from the fact that the Brethren, in doing their work, use some superfluous phrases which evidently come from some source unknown to me. The Grand Lodge has wisely set us a standard, and we ought, by every means in our power, to conform closely to that standard, thereby gaining to ourselves the satisfaction of knowing that our work is good work, well done. This lodge, by its numbers, situation, and influence, stands at the head of the lodges in this County. It worthily fills its place. May its shadow never be less.

This report is already too long, and I will briefly close by saying that I have good reason to be pleased with the condition and prospects of the Order in this District; that I am greatly obliged to the Brethren for the kindness everywhere shown me, as your representative; and that I trust the Brethren will accept my words of counsel, and it may be of reproof, in the spirit of fraternal love with which they were uttered.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

TURNER BUSWELL, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

Solon, April 30, 1879.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

Owing to circumstances beyond my control, I have not been able to devote the time to the duties of the office that their importance has demanded. This District is composed of eight chartered lodges, only three of which have I been able to visit—United, at Brunswick, and Solar and Polar Star, at Bath—in all of which I had the pleasure of witnessing work, which was very accurately and impressively rendered. Their records were correctly and neatly kept. Harmony and a good degree of prosperity have prevailed throughout the District the past year.

In closing, allow me to extend my thanks to the Brethren for the kindness and courtesy which I have ever received at their hands.

The following is a summary from the returns :

Number of lodges,	8
“ “ members,	899
“ “ initiates,	16
Dues to Grand Lodge,	\$211.80

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES B. WESCOTT, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

Brunswick, May 5, 1879.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I most respectfully submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

There are in this District thirteen chartered lodges, all of which I have visited one or more times during the year; have inspected their records, and find them generally well kept; have witnessed work (or an exemplification) in one or more of the degrees in each lodge, which in almost every case has been well done. I find that all have convenient and well furnished halls, and that their average attendance for the year has been good. Have made myself acquainted, so far as possible, with their condition and prosperity; and it gives me great pleasure to report that, with the exception of a very few instances, harmony and brotherly love prevail throughout the entire District. I have installed the officers elect in six of the lodges, three of them publicly.

June 19, 1878, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield, Past Master GEORGE L. BISBEE acting as Grand Marshal. Their hall was filled to its utmost capacity. A social hour fol-

lowed, with conversation and refreshments. I have to thank Worshipful CHARLES R. WHITTEN for kindness extended to me at this visit.

October 9th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Wilton Lodge, at Wilton, and conferred the Past Master's degree on the Master elect, the retiring Master, Worshipful JUSTUS WEBSTER, acting as Grand Marshal. The installation was not public, but a large number of the Brethren were present, making the occasion a very pleasant one.

November 13th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Rabboni Lodge, at Lewiston, at their stated communication, R. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY, Past D. D. G. M., acting as Grand Marshal.

November 20th, by appointment, I visited Reuel Washburn Lodge, at Livermore Falls, and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the E. A. degree, which was fairly done. The attendance was good. Their records are correctly and neatly kept. I desired to make another visit and see work in the M. M. degree, but sickness prevented. This lodge is second in the District in the amount of work done during the year, and appears to be flourishing.

January 4, 1879, by appointment, I again visited Wilton Lodge, at Wilton, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was well done. Being a member of this lodge, it perhaps will not become me to say much in its praise, but I trust I shall be pardoned if I say just a few words of commendation. It has been the policy of this lodge from the first to keep out of debt, to pay its running expenses by dues, and to reserve the money received for degrees as a fund for charity. It is now the largest lodge in Franklin County, and, notwithstanding the rejections it has made, is first in the District in the amount of work done during the year. A goodly number are usually present at the meetings, some of the members, residing five or six miles from the lodge hall, being constant in their attendance. The Brethren are now united, and the lodge is prospering.

January 6th, by appointment, I visited Maine Lodge, at Farmington, and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the E. A. degree, which I think the officers can improve upon by giving the matter a little more attention. The records are very well kept. The lodge is disciplining some of its members for non-payment of dues and assessments, by suspending or depriving them of membership—a very unpleasant, but sometimes necessary duty. This is the oldest lodge in the District, having been chartered in 1808, and was at one time one of the largest in the State, but its membership has been somewhat reduced by the organization of new lodges within its former jurisdiction. Nearly one-half of the members of Wilton Lodge were formerly members of this lodge. It has a large and well-furnished hall, and the surroundings are as pleasant as any that can be found outside of our city lodges. It is believed that Franklin Royal Arch Chapter, now working under dispensation at Farmington, will be particularly beneficial to this lodge.

January 7th, by appointment, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge, at Weld, accompanied by the Master of Wilton Lodge, Worshipful ALONZO B. ADAMS, and a large delegation of the Brethren, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was exceedingly well done. Refreshments were furnished, the tables being bountifully laden with good things, and the occasion was a very enjoyable one. I examined the records, and found them fairly kept. This lodge has a very neat and comfortable hall, and appears to be enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

January 8th, by appointment, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge, at Phillips, and saw an exemplification of the work in the E. A. degree, which was quite well done, considering the absence of both of the Wardens, who were out of town, and that the work had not been reviewed for some time. The lecture by the W. M. was very well rendered. The records are kept correctly. I conferred the P. M. degree, and installed the officers present, the retiring Master, Worshipful B. T. PARKER, acting as Grand Marshal. This lodge is in a less prosperous condition than could be wished. It has had no actual work for two years, and considerable indifference prevails. It is hoped that by the interest manifested by some of the Brethren, and by judicious management, an improvement will soon be effected. I made an appointment for my official visit at their stated communication in December, and proceeded by rail *en route* for Phillips, but was unable to get beyond Farmington, on account of the impassable condition of the roads and bridges, caused by the severe rain and freshet at that time; was obliged by the storm to remain five days before I could return to Lewiston.

January 21st, by invitation of the retiring Master, I conferred the P. M. degree on the Master elect, and publicly installed the officers of Ashlar Lodge, at Lewiston, being very ably assisted by R. W. WM. J. BURNHAM, Past D. D. G. M., as Grand Marshal. The members, with ladies and a large number of invited guests, were present to witness the ceremonies. After installation, all repaired to the banquet hall, and partook of a very inviting repast. Excellent vocal and instrumental music was furnished by the "Mozart Quartette Club," of Lewiston. Careful preparation was made by the officers and the exercises passed off satisfactorily. The occasion will long be remembered by me, as one of the many very pleasant masonic gatherings I have participated in as D. D. G. M.

January 22d, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Tranquil Lodge at Auburn, previously conferring the P. M. degree on the Master elect. The retiring Master, Worshipful JOHN B. JORDAN, assisted as Grand Marshal. A large number of the Brethren, with their wives, daughters and friends, were present. After the ceremonies Mrs. L. M. Leavitt, of Turner, read an original masonic poem of merit, and Mrs. Salina Read, of Auburn, read a very able original masonic lecture entitled, "What a Woman knows about Freemasonry." It was a very interesting and highly instructive entertainment.

The lecture indicated not only a great love and respect for our ancient institution, but also an unusual knowledge, on the part of a lady, of our written history and sublime symbolism; and I wish that every Brother, and every Brother's wife, in my District could have heard it. At the conclusion of the exercises a bountiful collation was served in the banquet hall, followed by a social hour, with conversation and friendly greetings. This meeting will also be remembered by me as one of the most interesting in my official experience.

February 1st, by appointment, I visited Nezinscot Lodge, at Turner, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was very well done. Every officer of the lodge was present, with a large number of the members and visiting Brethren. I examined the records, and found them correct and creditable. After work, all partook of an oyster supper. This lodge owns a very neat and convenient hall, and is in a very prosperous condition.

February 3d, by appointment, I again visited Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield. Work in the M. M. degree was rendered in a very satisfactory manner. There was a large attendance of the members and visiting Brethren. Refreshments were furnished to all present. The records are correctly kept. This lodge has a small, but convenient hall, and is in good hands.

February 4th, by appointment, I visited Oriental Star Lodge, at Livermore, at their stated communication in the afternoon, where the E. A. degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner. A goodly number of the Brethren were present. The records are very carefully and correctly kept. This lodge owns the building, the second floor of which it occupies as a lodge hall and apartments, and is in good financial condition, but it feels the loss of our deceased and venerable Past Grand Master WASHBURN.

February 4th, by appointment, I visited Whitney Lodge, at Canton, and saw the work in the E. A. degree exemplified in an acceptable manner. The attendance was not large. Examined the records and found them correctly kept. The Brethren here have a beautiful and well-furnished hall, and everything about it looks neat and attractive. I trust that the members of this lodge will unitedly work for its welfare and prosperity.

March 18th, by appointment, I visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, at Auburn, and saw work in the E. A. degree, which was very satisfactorily rendered. A large number of the members and many visiting Brethren were present. After the work we partook of refreshments. They have a very nice record book, and their records are kept to compare with the book. The lodge is in good condition.

March 26th, by appointment, I again visited Tranquil Lodge, at Auburn, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was rendered in a very impressive and interesting manner, and could not fail to make a deep and lasting impression on the mind of the candidate. Worshipful Bro. DONOVAN and his officers do excellent work. I think, all things considered, this was superior to any I have witnessed in my official visits. A very large number of

the Brethren were present. A collation was provided for the occasion. The records are correct and present a very neat appearance. At the conclusion of the exercises, by invitation of the Worshipful Master, the lodge was favored with complimentary remarks by Bros. WOODMAN, JORDAN, HUTCHINSON and others. This is the largest lodge in the District, and, it is needless to say, is in good condition.

March 31st, by appointment, I again visited Ashlar Lodge, at Lewiston, and was received in due form, as prescribed in the Text Book. I witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was well done. By reason of the severe storm, there were not so many of the Brethren present as there otherwise would have been, as preparations were made for a large number. The records are exceedingly neat and well written, and I can cheerfully re-affirm everything that has been said of the Secretary in reports by my predecessors.

I have made official visits to every lodge in the District excepting Rabboni, at Lewiston. I purposed to visit this lodge in February, but was prevented by sickness from so doing. When I recovered sufficiently to visit the lodge, it had no work at hand, and I deemed it unnecessary to require an exemplification of the same, as the officers were all serving their second year (excepting the Secretary), and I have visited the lodge many times during the year, and have witnessed work in the M. M. degree. This arrangement was satisfactory to the Officers and Brethren. Worshipful Bro. DOUGLASS and his officers are good workers, and fully sustain the commendation of R. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY, former District Deputy. The records, by their new Secretary, Bro. LEWIS GARNER, are a perfect model of neatness and correctness.

I have declined several invitations to install the officers of a lodge and make my official visit at one and the same communication, as I desired to witness work by the new officers, and to give them a reasonable time to become familiar with their duties, so that they would be without excuse for poor work. Moreover, I think if a District Deputy commits to memory the beautiful and impressive installation service prepared in the Text Book by our Most Worshipful Bro. DRUMMOND, and installs the officers from memory, as it should be done, it is enough for one communication, without attempting an examination of the work of the lodge.

The returns of the lodges show a falling off in the work in comparison with former years, but a fair amount has been done. It is quite evident, from the number rejected, that the Brethren are not influenced by pecuniary motives in their action. In making my visits, I have given such advice and instruction as I deemed best, which has always been received, as it was given, in a spirit of fraternal kindness.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to extend to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred, and to the Brethren throughout the District for the courtesy and kindness shown me on all occasions.

The returns from all of the lodges are as follows :

Lodges.	Location.	Masters.	No. Members.	No. Initiates.	Initiation fees.	Annual fees & Five cent Tax.	Total Dues.
Maine,	Farmington,	Roliston Woodbury.	87	1	\$2	\$13.40	\$15.40
Oriental Star,	Livermore,	Everett L. Philoon.	108	3	6	21.60	26.60
Tranquil,	Auburn,	Henry D. Donovan.	201	4	8	40.20	48.20
Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	W. M. Chandler.	49	0	..	9.80	9.80
Nezinscot,	Turner,	Charles Blake.	87	4	8	17.40	25.40
Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Frederick B. Sands.	180	3	6	36.00	42.00
Evening Star,	Buckfield,	Chas. R. Whidden.	69	1	2	13.80	15.80
Rabboni,	Lewiston,	Oscar G. Douglass.	122	3	6	24.40	30.40
Mystic Tie,	Weld,	Edwin B. Lufkin.	40	2	4	8.00	12.00
Wilton,	Wilton,	Alonzo B. Adams.	87	8	16	17.40	33.40
Whitney,	Canton,	Alpheus Packard.	60	1	2	12.00	14.00
Ancient Bros.,	Auburn,	Milton J. Loring.	45	2	4	9.00	13.00
Reuel Washb'n,	Livermore Falls,	Wm. H. Wood.	51	*8	16	10.20	26.20
Totals,			1166	40	80	233.20	312.20

*One not reported last year.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Lewiston, April 28, 1879.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master for the Sixteenth Masonic District, respectfully presents the following report:

There are nine chartered lodges in this District, all of which I have visited.

December 13th, I visited Bethel Lodge, No. 97, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree. I am most happy to report this lodge as moving onward. The work was very well done indeed; but few errors appeared. When I found the records were kept by Bro. L. T. BARKER, who has been Secretary of this lodge for so many years, I knew I should find them as I did, perfect. They have a nice, new hall, and harmony and brotherly love prevail. This is my mother lodge, and I feel a deep interest in its welfare.

January 7, 1879, I visited Mt. Tire'm Lodge, No. 132, and installed its officers. Witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner, to me. It is very pleasant to visit a lodge where the true spirit of masonry prevails, as it does here. The records were in the

hands of our worthy Brother A. S. KIMBALL, and most certainly they were very neat and in proper form.

January 8th, I visited Crooked River Lodge, No. 152; installed its officers and witnessed the conferring of the F. C. degree, which was very fairly done. The Officers and Brethren of this lodge appeared anxious to learn the correct work, and have the good of the craft at heart. The records were in proper form.

January 14th, I visited King Hiram Lodge, No. 57. The W. M. of this lodge was sick; and Past Master FRANK STANLEY took the chair. Work on the M. M. degree was done in a very satisfactory manner. Records well kept.

February 3d, I made my visit to Oxford Lodge, No. 18. Bro. H. D. SMITH, Master of this lodge, knows not only how to govern a lodge, but is thoroughly posted on masonic law, as well as how to work correctly. The Officers and Brethren feel a deep interest in masonry, and where this is the case, I notice a lodge is moving onward, and they always have interesting meetings. The records were in perfect order.

February 4th, I visited Paris Lodge, No. 94. There was no work. The first three officers are Past Masters. I have seen them all work, and know them to be capable and worthy. I have visited this lodge in the past, and witnessed as good work and as deep interest manifested as in any lodge I was ever in; and I believe the time is not far distant, when the same interest will again be shown. The records I examined and found correct.

February 5th, I was present and publicly installed the officers of Bethel Lodge, No. 97. I did not go to the hotel where they had provided refreshments, although warmly urged to do so by the Brethren.

February 7th, I visited Jefferson Lodge, No. 100; witnessed the exemplification of work on the F. C. degree, which was very ably done. The records were well kept, and harmony prevails among its members. This, like most of the other lodges in the District, has done but little work the past year.

February 8th, visited Tyrian Lodge, No. 73. They exemplified work on the E. A. degree, which was well done and lectures correctly passed. The Secretary has taken great pains with his records, and they are the neatest, best kept records I have examined.

Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, I am a member of, and I believe is fully up with her sister lodges, both as regards work and masonic duties. The records, which I have examined several times, are properly kept.

There is also a lodge at West Paris working *U. D.*, called Granite Lodge. This lodge I have visited twice, and know they do good work. After visiting their proposed location for a lodge, and finding that they had a suitable place to hold their meetings, I recommended their petition. It seemed to me that thirty or more masons ought not to be made to travel a distance of eight or ten miles to enable them to enjoy a masonic meeting, when it would not ma-

terially injure any lodge. Paris Lodge would suffer most, and they have nearly forty members within a distance of five miles of their lodge room, with a full membership of ninety-seven.

By request of some of the Brethren, I went over the jurisdiction that Crooked River Lodge holds. They wished to get a dispensation for a new lodge. After looking the ground over carefully, I decided that it would be wrong to institute a new lodge, but would recommend that Crooked River Lodge be moved nearer the center of the jurisdiction it now holds. Their lodge room is now on one edge, and this is the reason they have done so little work for the past few years.

I have received no returns from Granite Lodge, *v. d.* The following is a summary of returns from the nine chartered lodges :

Number of members—947, at 20 cts.,	\$189.40
Number of initiates—47, at \$2.00,	94.00
	<u>\$283.40</u>

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR H. POWERS, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Hanover, April 18, 1879.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the pleasure to report a prosperous condition of the fraternity in the Seventeenth District during the past year. A majority of the lodges have done an average amount of work; harmony has prevailed, and an increased interest appears to be manifested. I have visited all the lodges in the District, officially, during the year, and have witnessed work in all but one.

On the occasion of my visit to Standish Lodge, work had been arranged for; but owing to the bad condition of the roads, the candidate failed to be present. The Master, however, caused a portion of the degree to be exemplified, which was done in a manner very creditable to the lodge. This lodge is endeavoring to make arrangements to enlarge and refit their lodge room, which, if successful, will be an improvement long needed, and which cannot fail to result advantageously.

The work that I have witnessed in the several lodges has generally been well rendered, showing care and attention to the ritual.

The records are, in most cases, correctly kept; greater care has been taken in regard to the collection of dues, and the finances of the lodges have been well attended to.

The new lodge, recently organized under dispensation, in the Town of Deer-

ing, starts under exceedingly favorable auspices, and I have no doubt will become a strong lodge and a credit to the fraternity.

Returns from all the lodges in the District show an increase in the number of initiates of about twenty-five per cent. over the year preceding, which is a healthy increase and indicative of substantial prosperity.

In retiring from the office, with which for two years past you have honored me, I desire to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and attention which I have received from the officers and members of the lodges in this District.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Number of lodges,	11	
“ members,	1909	.
“ initiates,	65	
Dues to Grand Lodge,	\$573.00	
Fraternally submitted,		.

GEO. W. DEERING, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*
Portland, April 22, 1879.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report of the Eighteenth Masonic District for the past year.

I have visited each of the lodges in the District, at least once, and find their condition to be that of harmony and general prosperity. Although the number of initiates has been comparatively few, the regularity of the communications, the number attending, and the general interest in the Order manifested by the Brotherhood, exhibit a vitality and strength that prove the enduring qualities of the principles on which it is founded.

Drummond Lodge, formerly situated at North Parsonsfield, now at Parsonsfield, and which I had occasion to refer to last year as being somewhat negligent in attendance at the time of my official visit, has taken an advanced step in prosperity, the result, I presume, of its change of location. More initiates have entered this lodge during the year than any other in the District from which I have received returns. The new hall at Parsonsfield is neat and tasty, well finished and furnished, and sufficiently spacious. The ante-rooms are not upon the same floor as the hall; but, as the whole floor upon which they are situated is controlled by the lodge, and as access from them to the hall is easy and convenient, it is no serious objection. Clothed with your dispensation, and assisted by Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS, Grand Tyler, the seventh day of November last, I dedicated the hall to masonry. A large at-

tendance of members were present, and a considerable number of visiting Brethren from New Hampshire. The services passed off pleasantly.

I desire again to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated by all the lodges in all my official acts.

Thanking you for the honor of my unsought appointment, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

S. G. DAVIS, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Denmark, April 7, 1879.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report for the masonic year which has just closed.

All of the lodges in this District have been visited during the year, either by myself or by some competent Brother at my request.

The number of initiates is less than the preceding year, and the number of members has also slightly decreased. The former fact I attribute to business depression, and the latter to the unusual number of suspensions for non-payment of dues, both facts being, in my opinion, matters for congratulation.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a new lodge at Kittery, though I have received no official information of the sending of the petition.

A petition will be presented at the coming session of the Grand Lodge, by members of the former lodge at Wells, for the restoration of the charter of Ocean Lodge, and asking for its location at Wells Depot. A personal acquaintance with the petitioners and the circumstances attending the surrender, leads me to regard their action favorably, and to believe that the granting of the prayer of their petition would be of benefit to the craft.

The returns transmitted to me from the various lodges show a membership of one thousand and forty-six, and the number of initiates as twenty-four.

In nearly all my official visitations during the year, you have accompanied me; and for the liberal share of the labors which you performed, and the pleasure your company afforded me, accept my sincere thanks.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN S. DERBY, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at Masonic Hall, in Portland, on Tuesday, the sixth day of May, A. D. 1879, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Present—Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
 “ CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
 “ MARQUIS F. KING,
 “ SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,
 “ DAVID CARGILL,
 “ WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,
 “ JOSEPH M. HAYES,
 “ ALBERT MOORE,
 “ IRA BERRY.

The meeting was called to order by M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

Bro. MOSES DODGE, Grand Treasurer, made the following report, which was accepted, viz :

PORTLAND, May 6, 1879.

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund :

The receipts of the Treasurer the last year were	\$4,281.16
The disbursements during the same time were	4,189.69
The balance now in the treasury is	1,329.11

The amount of income from invested funds for the year ending May 1, 1878, was	1,412.84
The amount appropriated and expended in charity is	1,150.00
The balance remaining of sum reserved for emergent cases is	157.84
The balance of interest unexpended is	384.43

The amount of interest from Charity Fund for appropriations is—

Dividends from National Banks,	\$720.00
Dividends from Savings Banks,	175.05
Interest on \$6,000.00 Mortgage on Real Estate,	360.90
Interest coupons on \$800.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	48.12
Interest coupons on \$1,000.00 City of Portland Bond,	60.00
	<hr/> \$1,364.07

Two hundred dollars have been added to the Reserved Fund of the Charity Fund, by deposit in Maine Savings Bank.

Ten dollars, voted conditionally to the widow of Bro. CILLEY, have not been called for.

The invested Charity Fund consists of—

25 shares Canal National Bank Stock,	\$2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock,	3,700.00
5 shares First National Bank Stock,	500.00
5 shares Freeman's National Bank Stock,	500.00
\$6,000.00 Mortgage on Real Estate,	6,000.00
\$800.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	800.00
\$1,900.00 deposit in Portland Savings Bank,	1,900.00
\$1,900.00 deposit in Maine Savings Bank,	1,900.00
\$1,000.00 City of Portland Bond (Municipal),	1,000.00
	<hr/> \$18,800.00

RESERVED FUND OF THE CHARITY FUND—

\$500.00 deposit in Maine Savings Bank,	\$500.00
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The Grand Secretary laid before the Trustees the applications for relief received by him, and a schedule of the same prepared for the use of the Board; which were referred to Bros. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE and DAVID CARGILL.

The securities for the invested fund were presented, examined, and found correct.

The Trustees then adjourned, to meet at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1879.

The Board of Trustees met, agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, MARQUIS F. KING, SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, DAVID CARGILL, WM. R. G. ESTES, A. M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT MOORE, IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer presented a bond for the approval of the Trustees.

BRO. CARGILL, for the committee to which the applications for relief were referred, reported them back, having examined them and designated their respective urgency by numbers placed against them on the schedule, from one to five.

The report was accepted, and the several cases having been considered by the Board and some changes made, it was, on motion,

Voted, That the schedule be approved and appropriations made in accordance therewith.

Voted, That No. 1 represent Five Dollars.

Voted, That Two Hundred Dollars be added to the Reserved Fund.

Voted, That the called U. S. Bonds be invested in new U. S. Fours, or certificates convertible into them.

Voted, That the Bond presented by the Grand Treasurer be approved.

Voted, That the Board of Trustees now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly, *sine die*.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

This fund is applicable to the following cases, viz:

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this State, not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty. *

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case; accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing and his need of the relief prayed for.

ARTICLE IV.

If the applicant reside out of the Masonic District in which the Grand Lodge is holden, the application and certificate aforesaid, together with the merits of the case, shall be examined and approved by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the applicant resides, or by one of the permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every Brother entrusted with funds be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by this Board, for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund *must* state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 2, 1877.

Voted, To establish a Reserved Fund, as a contingent against future depreciations of the funds.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i> |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport.</i> | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke.</i> |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 48 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 128 Eggmoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Ovland.</i> | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i> |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i> | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft.</i> | 160 Parian, <i>Corinna.</i> |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter.</i> | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbot.</i> | 168 Composite, <i>La Grange.</i> |
| 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln.</i> |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawamkeag.</i> |
| 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor.</i> | 174 Lynde, <i>Hermon.</i> |
| 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> . | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty</i> . |
| 58 Unity, <i>Thorndike</i> . | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> . | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy</i> . |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 146 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnton</i> . | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton</i> . |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> . | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> . | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> . | 59 Mount Hope, <i>Hope</i> . |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> . | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> . |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> . |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> . | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> . | 120 Meduncook, <i>Friendship</i> . |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> . | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson</i> . |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'</i> . | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay</i> . |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> . | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol</i> . |
| 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>North Monmouth</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 136 Ionic, <i>Gardiner</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |
| 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

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| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> . | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> . |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> . | 113 Messalonskee, <i>West Waterville</i> . |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> . | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> . |
| 64 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'</i> . | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'</i> . |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> . | 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon</i> . |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> . | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> . |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield</i> . | 181 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> . |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> . | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> . |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> . | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> . |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> . | 164 Webster, <i>Webster</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

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| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | 181 Reuel Washburn, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> |
| 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

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| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

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| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | 183 Deering, <i>Deering.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

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| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Dayspring, <i>Newfield.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

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| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 176 Palestine, <i>Biddeford.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> | v. d. Naval, <i>Kittery.</i> |
| 115 Buxton, <i>Buxton.</i> | |

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1879.

M. W.	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor.
R. W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	E. Dixmont.
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Calais.
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Rec. Grand Secretary,</i>	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Bath.
"	SABINE F. BERRY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Houlton.
"	ELIPHALET W. FRENCH,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.
"	THOMAS J. PEAKS,	" 5th "	Charleston.
"	FRANK H. DRUMMOND,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	JOHN P. BILLINGS,	" 7th "	Clinton.
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	GEORGE ROBERTS,	" 9th "	Vinalhaven.
"	J. FRED. SUMNER,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	HENRY S. WEBSTER,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	FRANK A. SMITH,	" 12th "	Waterville.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,	" 13th "	Solon.
"	JAMES B. WESCOTT,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	" 16th "	Bethel.
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	SAMUEL O. WILEY,	" 18th "	Fryeburg.
"	CHARLES P. EMERY,	" 19th "	Biddeford.
W. & Rev.	CHAS. C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kent's Hill.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	CHARLES A. CURTIS,	" "	Augusta.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Rockland.
"	H. C. MUNSON,	" "	Wilton.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "	Waterville.
"	EDGAR W. PREBLE,	" "	Bangor.
W.	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
"	GEORGE W. DEERING,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Saco.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Camden.
"	AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" "	East Machias.
"	W. R. G. ESTES,	" "	Skowhegan.
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" "	Lewiston.
"	JOHN S. DERBY,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Saco.
"	WM. H. SMITH,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Eastport.
"	JOHN H. GORDON,	" "	Brooks.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1879.

- Acacia, 121, Durham. Joseph H. Davis, m; Augustus H. Parker, sw; Chas. S. Fenlason, jw; William B. Newell, West Durham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Ira M. Berry, m; John F. Moulton, sw; Leonard Abbott, jw; Frank A. Hobson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 10, 1818. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Franklin Clark, m; George W. Oliver, sw; Abraham T. Gamage, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 21, 1823. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. John P. Wellman, m; Thomas C. Atwick, sw; Fred. M. Richards, jw; H. Granger Fuller, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January; chartered March 10, 1801. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Nelson W. Gamage, m; Stephen H. Farrar, sw; Joseph W. Farrar, jw; George C. Farrar, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1870. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Milton J. Loring, m; Grenville M. Atkins, sw; John T. Hale, jw; Edwin T. Stevens, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October; chartered June 21, 1875. 15
- Ancient Land-Mark, 17, Portland. Clayton J. Farrington, m; Emery S. Ridlon, sw; Aaron Hodsdon, jw; Geo. L. Swett, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered June 10, 1806. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. William S. Cotton, Jr., m; Elijah M. Shaw, sw; Alonzo Purinton, jw; George B. Shorey, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1870. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Benjamin F. Porter, m; Samuel F. Mansur, sw; Silas W. Philbrick, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 8, 1867. 6
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. James W. Smith, m; Howard K. Smith, sw; Albert V. Wakefield, jw; Francis N. Clark, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered May 9, 1872. 19

- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Charles Tripp, m; William M. Rounds, sw; Thomas Emery, jw; Seth E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered June 26, 1854. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Fred B. Sands, m; Levander N. Tarbox, sw; Joseph H. Fisher, jw; John Winn, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered November 5, 1860. 15
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. L. R. Sturtevant, m; Thomas Wing, sw; A. F. Johnson, jw; H. J. Ridley, s. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September; chartered May 9, 1867. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Richard K. Gatley, m; Algernon D. Pearson, sw; Charles C. Bedlow, jw; Franklin Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1855. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Charles A. Curtis, m; Charles C. Hunt, sw; Harry W. Gallison, jw; Elisha F. Blackman, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered March 21, 1867. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Nathan Wiggin, m; William A. Barker, sw; Erastus P. Rollins, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; chartered July 18, 1826. 9
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. James H. Dingee, m; John H. Sargent, sw; John P. Ker, jw; Joel Foss, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, October; instituted December 3, 1874. 1
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Charles F. Kimball, m; John F. Dorr, sw; George E. Dodge, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Albert W. Grover, m; William E. Skillings, sw; Mark W. Chandler, jw; Leander T. Barker, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1860. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Charles H. Brick, m; H. F. Blanchard, sw; D. M. Waitt, jw; George P. Hatch, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November; chartered 1821. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Waldo Pettingill, m; William H. Farnum, sw; William F. Putnam, jw; Henry M. Colby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 11, 1819. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Willard M. Chandler, m; James Morrison, Jr., sw; N. U. Hinkley, jw; S. S. Williams, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, November; chartered July 20, 1850. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Lewis J. Little, m; Samuel F. Tarr, sw; Robert M. Sproul, jw; Wait K. Weston, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1853. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Willis Crockett, m; George H. Libby, sw; Ira T. Brackett, jw; James Meserve, s. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January; chartered March 18, 1863. 19
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Henry Watson, m; John Mitchell, sw; Charles C. Hale, jw; Nathan L. Meands, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1870. 5
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Cyrus W. Hendrix, m; Robert McCubrey, sw; Fremont Small, jw; Alonzo W. Boynton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December; chartered July 27, 1872. 1
- Carrabasset, 161, Canaan. Ivory Lowe, m; John F. Brock, sw; Abel Prescott, jw; Albion R. Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October; chartered March 2, 1871. 13

- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Monroe Stoddard, m; Lorenzo L. Shaw, sw; Thomas M. Ward, jw; E. Frank Corliss, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered October 14, 1821. 17
- Central, 45, China. Ora O. Crosby, m; William S. Hunewell, sw; Marshal B. Hammond, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September; chartered April 8, 1824. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Frank G. Perkins, m; Manly G. Brackett, sw; Alison L. Ward, jw; Samuel O. Dinsmore, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1872. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. John O. Rowell, m; Lewis Fish, sw; Stewart H. Goodwin, jw; G. A. Towle, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 15, 1859. 13
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. John Mincher, m; Duncan McIntosh, sw; Henry Mincher, jw; John C. Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December; chartered July 10, 1856. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Stephen C. Maxfield, m; Leander Dorman, sw; Isaac Sands, jw; Alpheus B. Lovewell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered April 15, 1839. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. John I. Sturgis, m; John D. Anderson, sw; William A. Knight, jw; George H. Goding, Danville, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November; chartered June 13, 1803. 17
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Usher B. Thompson, m; Ai Q. Mitchell, sw; John T. Wentworth, jw; John P. Wood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September; chartered May 9, 1861. 18
- Delta, 153, Lovell. James E. Farrington, m; Eben N. Fox, sw; Frank W. McKeen, jw; Marshall Walker, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December; chartered May 5, 1869. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks's Mills. O. F. Rowe, m; H. S. Gray, sw; F. C. Plummer, jw; O. F. Sprowl, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 12, 1860. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Charles W. Folsom, m; Livingstone S. Hall, sw; Reuel A. Packard, jw; Walter H. Pullen, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Oscar Mayers, m; George W. Palmer, sw; Washington F. Lilly, jw; Edward H. Barker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1861. 10
- Drummond, 118, North Parsonsfield. John Neal, m; Albert R. Leavett, sw; J. Frank Moor, jw; W. Scott Young, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 7, 1863. 18
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Edwin Stone, m; Nahum S. Drown, sw; George H. Monroe, jw; Tristram Hanson, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered January 13, 1826. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Wilford J. Fisher, m; Walter F. Bradish, sw; Peter M. Kane, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th; chartered June 8, 1801. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Enoch Ginn, m; Albert W. Hoyt, sw; William C. Burpee, jw; Henry O. Perry, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Austin H. Dority, m; Adrian C. Dodge, sw; G. Richard Currier, jw; Samuel H. Wilson, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January; chartered March 1, 1865. 4

- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. William F. Emerson, m; Francis A. Macomber, sw; T. E. Hale, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December; chartered September 3, 1870. 4
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Whitney Long, m; Charles G. Crocker, sw; Joseph Studly, jw; S. A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1855. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Charles R. Whitten, m; Preston S. Lowe, sw; Appleton F. Mason, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Oscar Hills, m; Edward H. Jackson, sw; Albert W. Hasson, jw; Wm. A. Pendleton, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1869. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Wesley Lockhart, m; Silas B. Warren, sw; John W. Shute, jw; Edwin P. Hill, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered March 14, 1809. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Charles R. Brown, m; Louis C. Stearns, sw; Chas. H. Tuck, jw; John A. Larrabee, Carroll, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1868. 6
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. W. W. Norcross, m; Chas. H. Barden, sw; Z. A. Dyer, jw; J. L. Harding, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Marcus W. Towne, m; Asa L. Ricker, sw; Otis R. Whicher, jw; Alonzo Leavitt, s. Meeting Wednesday or or before full moon; election, November; chartered January 10, 1828. 19
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Edwin A. Sadler, m; Joshua Holland, Jr., sw; Ebenezer Cobb, jw; Fred. W. Libby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered January 11, 1823. 18
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Stephen A. Thurlow, m; William F. Bennett, sw; William H. Wotton, jw; Gustavus P. Soule, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1845. 17
- Granite, U. D. [182], West Paris. Acting officers—Geo. W. Hammond, m; Geo. W. Bryant, sw; Charles W. Chase, jw; Peter C. Fickett, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January; date of dispensation Sept. 16, 1878. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Charles C. O'Brien, m; Isaac N. Brackett, sw; Israel Boothby, jw; Howard Brackett, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. George L. Weeks, m; John F. Rea, sw; John N. Gardner, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December; chartered June 9, 1794. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Henry R. Millett, m; John A. Hinkley, sw; W. H. Usher, jw; John G. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 22, 1822. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Leander H. Crane, m; Melville J. Allen, sw; Wm. G. Stone, jw; Eliphalet S. Means, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1858. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. William J. Landers, m; Evander G. Snow, sw; George W. Dow, jw; LaRoy W. Goodspeed, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered June 23, 1820. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. Thomas B. Haskell, m; William F. Rundlett, sw; Robert S. Melcher, jw; Elisha N. Jordan, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered November 1, 1875. 17

- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Thomas W. Porter, m; Orrick H. Wakefield, sw; Fred. E. Sprague, jw; James M. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December; chartered June 5, 1858. 6
- Howard, 69, Winterport. John L. Norton, m; Henrie T. Sanborn, sw; Isaiah Larribee, jw; Otis C. Couillard, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May, 1852. 8
- Ionic, 136, Gardiner. Philip H. Winslow, m; Loring C. Ballard, sw; Melvin C. Wadsworth, jw; Barrett A. Cox, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, January; chartered May 9, 1867. 11
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Edwin Coombs, m; J. O. Hayes, sw; C. H. Dodge, jw; Daniel A. Hatch, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered November 5, 1857. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. James L. Bowker, m; Frank P. Cole, sw; Albion P. Bowker, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1860. 16
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. William B. Fenlason, m; Charles D. Fish, sw; William B. Mitchell, jw; Charles C. Perry, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered August 24, 1859. 1
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, m; Llewellyn J. Blanchard, sw; John F. Dolliver, jw; Selah H. Batchelder, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. E. W. Whitcomb, m; W. F. Gilman, sw; H. O. Hawes, jw; Orlando Currier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 17, 1796. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Randal F. Durrill, m; Charles B. McIntire, sw; Calvin Boyington, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1855. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Lucien H. Duncan, m; Joseph S. Crehore, sw; Edward P. Hohn, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 13, 1850. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Lamont C. Willoughby, m; Daniel F. Newton, sw; John S. Swett, jw; William M. Kidder, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October; chartered April 10, 1828. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Jesse K. Willett, m; Samuel L. Miller, sw; Walter E. Clark, jw; Charles E. Palmer, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered May 4, 1849. 10
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Sewall J. Hawes, m; Nelson D. Gordon, sw; Phineas Morrill, Jr., jw; Charles H. Millett, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February; chartered May 20, 1850. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. William J. Haynes, m; Benjamin D. Bowden, sw; Charles H. Emmons, jw; Edward C. Hale, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 30, 1863. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Andrew J. Deuplizia, m; William F. Pike, sw; Samuel O. Hoar, jw; Charles A. Rolfe, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day; chartered May 8, 1867. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Gustavus H. Cargill, m; Weston B. Marden, sw; Levi T. Brown, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 7

- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. T. Carlton Dole, m; Isaac G. Williamson, sw; Woodbury Parsons, jw; Joseph W. Taggart, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 19, 1792. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Alex. D. Ross, m; Moses B. Stevens, sw; Ira K. Ackley, jw; Fred. W. Thurlow, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1866. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. William H. Graffam, m; Edmund McFarland, sw; George F. Haskell, jw; Levi B. Wyman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered April 11, 1822. 4
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Jonathan Hunt, m; Frank H. Jewell, sw; J. E. Pickard, jw; F. F. Phillips, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December; chartered May 7, 1874. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Roliston Woodbury, m; Hiram C. Barnard, sw; S. Clifford Belcher, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October; chartered June 13, 1808. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. George H. Howard, m; John W. Green, sw; Charles H. M. Pressey, jw; Martin V. B. Green, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered March 18, 1864. 4
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Alva M. Dutch, m; J. Friendly Bickmore, sw; George W. Putnam, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Henry F. Roberts, m; William C. Rowe, sw; F. H. A. Boody, jw; Alfred W. Rich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon each month; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Henry C. Powers, m; John W. Davis, sw; Joseph C. Wilson, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. Luther A. Marshall, m; Silas A. Morton, sw; Oliver P. Davis, jw; Frank A. Geyer, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1864. 10
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. William Dobson, m; William S. Howe, sw; Warren L. Parks, jw; Dennison Walker, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Orel Dexter, m; John D. Robinson, sw; Will. M. Stuart, jw; Hollis J. Rowe, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 13, 1826. 6
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. George T. Benson, m; Lincoln Given, sw; Louis Belanger, jw; William M. Ayer, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December; chartered May 16, 1862. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Edward A. Cushman, m; James M. Emery, sw; Boardman W. Curtis, jw; Geo. R. Blodgett, s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October; chartered August 26, 1871. 1
- Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. C. H. Foster, m; Nahum Spear, sw; Leonidas Pettengill, jw; J. W. Foss, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, September; chartered May 21, 1861. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Sabine F. Berry, m; Charles W. Lyons, sw; William L. Boyd, jw; John H. Bradford, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Cyrus Kendrick, m; Thomas Holmes, sw; William H. Dustin, jw; J. W. Starbird, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 11, 1822. 11

- Mosaic, 52, Foxcraft. Wainwright Cushing, m; Charles E. Paul, sw; George M. Pool, jw; Elihu B. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 16, 1827. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. A. A. Beaton, m; E. H. Lyford, sw; W. O. Holmes, jw; H. M. Roberts, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September; chartered January 13, 1868. 9
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Thaddeus S. Somes, m; John J. Somes, sw; Wallace Richardson, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday eve on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1867. 4
- Mount Hope, 59, South Hope. Asa P. St.Clair, m; Minot D. Hewett, sw; Medan K. St.Clair, jw; Herbert L. Hastings, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1848. 9
- Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot. Marcell L. Hussey, m; William S. McKusick, sw; Henry A. Poole, jw; Llewellyn S. Flynt, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 8, 1862. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. David P. Lord, m; George S. Bucknell, sw; Chancey R. Berry, jw; Dominicus G. Tarbox, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Horace Maxfield, m; Charles A. Allen, sw; Jeremiah Woodward, jw; Alfred S. Kimball, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 16
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. George W. Smith, m; Isaiah C. York, sw; Moncena Miles, jw; Wm. E. Bogart, s. Meeting third Saturday of every month; election, December; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Edwin B. Lufkin, m; Lyman L. Jones, sw; Abel D. Russell, jw; J. Sumner Houghton, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December; chartered June 8, 1869. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Edwin R. Wingate, m; Lycurgus Wasgatt, sw; Edward S. Workman, jw; Arthur R. Willey, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered May 28, 1857. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Joseph B. Babson, m; Isaac Mayo, sw; Rupert W. Nutter, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; chartered May 8, 1873. 4
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Arioch Wentworth, m; Daniel Rollins, sw; ———, jw; Ezekiel Small, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered December 22, 1871. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Charles Blake, m; Chas. H. Thayer, sw; Levi B. Perry, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 3, 1860. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Ben. Moore, m; William H. Williams, sw; Ora M. Hilton, jw; Columbus S. Mantor, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December; chartered December 15, 1818. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells. Charter restored May, 1879. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. James Knowles, m; M. F. Martin, sw; C. B. Brann, jw; O. L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1865. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Levi Morse, m; H. G. Copeland, sw; A. O. Robinson, jw; E. O. Cushing, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January; chartered September 10, 1805. 9

- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Isaiah S. Webb, m; George H. Willard, sw; Alonzo L. Richardson, jw; A. F. Richardson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 12, 1804. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Everett L. Philoon, m; Byron C. Waite, sw; James N. Atwood, jw; John Larrabee, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered June 11, 1811. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Howard D. Smith, m; Clarence M. Smith, sw; Jonas W. Swan, jw; James O. Crooker, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September; chartered September 14, 1807. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Justus H. Jackman, m; Merritt Southard, sw; Daniel Witham, jw; Charles E. Merriam, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January; chartered May 12, 1851. 5
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. William E. Andrews, m; Melville Woodman, sw; Henry A. Chadbourne, jw; Edward Randall, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1875. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. G. B. Frost, m; C. C. Libby, sw; A. J. Knowles, jw; Lewis Hutchins, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 9, 1870. 5
- Paris, 94, South Paris. George A. Wilson, m; William A. Frothingham, sw; A. C. Thomas King, jw; J. Ferdinand King, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December, St. John's Day; chartered May 5, 1859. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. William H. Dustin, m; Edwin G. Libby, sw; Owen W. Bridges, jw; Newell H. Bates, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December; chartered January 24, 1822. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Jed. C. Cates, Jr., m; Alfred A. Small, sw; George W. Purington, jw; Russell G. Dyer, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered February 9, 1816. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Danville S. Chadbourne, m; Stark Webster, sw; Thaddeus R. Joy, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December; chartered May 7, 1874. 6
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. John G. Mosher, m; Leroy C. Dorman, sw; Roswell T. Knowles, jw; Silas G. Gilman, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, March; chartered May 5, 1854. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Lambert Sands, m; Hannibal Hamlin, sw; Calvin H. Rollins, jw; William P. Young, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, December; chartered October 23, 1823. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. William F. Jenks, m; Walter G. Sherburne, sw; William T. G. Williams, jw; Andrew P. Carle, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November; chartered July 28, 1871. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Frank Sawyer, m; Francis A. Googins, sw; Nelson C. Wallace, jw; Leverett Strout, s. Meeting Monday; election, January; chartered May 6, 1874. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Granville Mansur, m; William H. Conant, sw; S. P. Gifford, jw; Clarendon Butman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1854. 7
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Charles W. Arras, m; Joseph T. Reed, sw; Thomas W. Sanborn, jw; Frank Brown, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered March 7, 1863. 14

- Portland, 1, Portland. John H. Hall, m; William N. Prince, sw; John Evans, jw; Convers O. Leach, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November; chartered March 20, 1762. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. Simon B. Littlefield, m; Jerre M. Grant, sw; Emery Berry, jw; Warren E. Griffin, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered July 4, 1863. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. George E. Allen, m; Edwin S. Wright, sw; John G. Adams, jw; Louis B. Goodall, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 19
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Calvin Morrell, m; William A. Larry, sw; Edwin L. Field, jw; Cornelius N. Morrell, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Wyman H. Jones, m; Thomas S. Pike, sw; Fred. B. Osgood, jw; Frank E. Howe, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 13, 1893. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Charles M. Cunningham, m; Galen Keen, sw; William S. Cox, jw; Otis D. Wilson, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October; chartered May 3, 1866. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Oscar G. Douglass, m; Fred Kelley, sw; Frank W. Parker, jw; Lewis Garner, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September; chartered December 28, 1868. 15
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. Charles H. Lovejoy, m; B. Frank Yeaton, sw; Asa W. Robinson, jw; James C. Mosher, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 12
- Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. Wm. H. Wood, m; Frank Garcelon, sw; E. S. Goding, jw; W. S. Treat, s. Meeting second Wednesday of month; election, June; chartered May 4, 1876. 15
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. William H. Whitney, m; Charles H. Jackson, sw; J. Clark Flagg, jw; Ambrose P. Jewett, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1850. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Benjamin H. Cushman, m; William D. Bridges, sw; B. W. Bowden, jw; I. P. Grindal, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, November; chartered June 17, 1875. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Hudson Saunders, m; Aaron G. Page, sw; Fred. A. Saunders, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December; chartered October 18, 1852. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. William H. Thompson, m; Charles York, sw; Frank E. Sparks, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December; chartered September 10, 1802. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. W. A. Jackson, m; A. B. Noyes, sw; J. L. Burns, jw; S. A. Richardson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1866. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Henry E. Hutchinson, m; John F. Singhi, sw; Sumner H. Boynton, jw; Edwin T. G. Rawson, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1855. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. W. A. Shaw, m; A. H. Bailey, sw; A. S. Davenport, jw; S. C. Hastings, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 25, 1827. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Winfield S. Dennett, m; John Quinby, sw; William J. Bradford, jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, June; chartered June 16, 1802. 19

- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Aug. B. Farnham, m; William H. Kirkpatrick, sw; J. Fred. Leavitt, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December; chartered February 6, 1856. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Charles A. McCollough, m; Robert B. Tyler, sw; Edward C. Goodnow, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's day; chartered May 29, 1845. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Ellis Watts, m; Melvill Parker, sw; Charles A. Perry, jw; Urban H. Hovey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 10, 1806. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. George H. Wakefield, m; A. Grafton Nealley, sw; Otis E. Moulton, jw; George H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May; chartered February 13, 1827. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Andrew J. Morton, m; Herbert L. Shepherd, sw; Perez B. Cooper, jw; Thomas Perry, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1856. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. Emery D. Winchenbaugh, m; E. C. McClintock, sw; C. H. Fisher, jw; Freeman Boynton, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December; chartered October 7, 1867. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. Simon W. Baker, m; B. T. Foster, sw; J. F. Rolf, jw; Mark P. Hatch, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 3, 1868. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Davenport D. Meserve, m; James D. Ames, sw; William E. Swan, jw; S. B. Bean, s. Meeting Saturday of each month, on or before full moon; election, July; chartered July 1, 1872. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Charles E. Ward, m; George L. Lerner, sw; F. E. Clay, jw; Reuel W. Woodman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered March 8, 1858. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. John H. Stantial, m; John R. Knowlton, sw; Walter G. Webber, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered September 10, 1804. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. James H. Frost, m; George A. Barnard, sw; Horace A. Toward, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered January 11, 1821. 13
- Standish, 70, Standish. Charles F. Swasey, m; Daniel L. Warren, sw; J. Clinton Shaw, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1858. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Mellan A. Austin, m; Stephen S. Haynes, sw; Rodney C. Penney, jw; Charles A. Bailey, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1848. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Charles Taylor, m; Daniel W. Parkhurst, sw; Aaron P. Perkins, jw; Lindley H. Whitaker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 24, 1856. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Wm. H. Pettengill, m; Ronald C. McIlroy, sw; Harvey J. Corey, jw; L. T. Carleton, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered October 6, 1817. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Adelbert C. Chute, m; E. W. Ayer, sw; George A. Whidden, jw; James M. Webb, s. Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election, December; chartered May 6, 1856. 17

- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Joseph C. Townsend, m; Robert P. Chase, sw; Melville T. Marshall, jw; Jones E. Davis, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Henry D. Donovan, m; Algernon M. Roak, sw; Albert R. Savage, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 20, 1847. 16
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. William Stanley, m; William L. Gilley, sw; Nathan Clark, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1856. 4
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Albert Jones, m; James McCubrey, sw; Aubrey M. Smith, jw; George H. Freeman, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, Heald's Corner, Troy. Abner Hodgdon, m; Timothy W. Hawes, sw; Milton Carleton, jw; Augustus C. Myrick, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 19, 1866. 7
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Christopher Curtis, m; Benj. F. Cleaves, sw; Coffin S. Leighton, jw; A. D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Edward F. Stevens, m; Jesse M. Libby, sw; Henan N. Whittle, jw; Edward F. Edgcomb, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1853. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Nahum Thurston, m; Oscar A. Bartlett, sw; H. S. Moore, jw; Cyrus R. Morton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1820. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Benjamin F. Morse, m; F. C. Whitehouse, sw; James Barron, jw; L. H. Stover, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December; chartered December 14, 1801. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Benjamin Ames, m; Addison Weed, sw; Raymond S. Rich, Jr., jw; G. H. Rich, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 15, 1828. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. J. C. Evans, m; O. C. Chaffee, sw; Henry Ewer, jw; Thomas Ballantine, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 31, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Henry Graves, m; Willie A. French, sw; Isaac Mason, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered May 3, 1860. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. James H. Wilson, m; Lorenzo D. Small, sw; William A. Wood, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered June 9, 1817. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Austin F. Kingsley, m; George D. Cosseboom, sw; C. W. Johnson, jw; Austin Harris, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered September 10, 1778. 3
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Emilius W. Brown, m; William H. Hunter, sw; Charles M. Fountain, jw; Alfred Small, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December; chartered June 16, 1822. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. A. L. McFadden, m; W. A. R. Boothby, sw; W. B. Smiley, jw; Frank A. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 20, 1820. 12

- Webster, 164, Webster. Frank E. Sleeper, m; Retiah D. Jones, sw; Alden S. Potter, jw; Thaddeus C. Billings, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, December; chartered July 28, 1871. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Alpheus Packard, m; Joseph S. Mendall, sw; Ira L. DeLano, Jr., jw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 9, 1872. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Alonzo B. Adams, m; Isaiah R. Clark, sw; Austin S. Bump, jw; Edwin R. Sullivan, s. Meeting Wednesday of the full of the moon; election, September; chartered May 4, 1870. 15
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Joseph H. Hill, m; George A. Gilpatric, sw; Charles H. Ferguson, jw; Francis C. Simonds, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1813. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. George S. Dutch, m; Wesley Webber, sw; W. C. Pike, jw; Charles W. Greenleaf, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered September 18, 1875. 19

Brethren Died during the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1878, TO MARCH 1, 1879.

- Portland Lodge—Charles L. York, May 16, aged 42; Robert P. Baxter, May 29, aged 75; Henry A. Gray, June 9, aged 42; William Fawsett, January, aged 33—lost at sea; Alexander Taylor, Nov. 29, aged 48; Eben Wentworth, Dec. 8, aged 60; Frederick A. G. Bacon.
- Warren, East Machias—Capt. J. G. Brown, October—lost at sea; S. T. Harris, February.
- Lincoln, Wiscasset—Joseph M. Chase, winter of 1877—lost at sea, vessel never heard from; James F. Dunton, about Feb. 14.
- Hancock, Castine—Nelson N. Heath, Aug. 21—drowned in Penobscot River; Charles W. Orcutt, January—at home.
- Kennebec, Hallowell—John A. Ewers, March 19; Jonas Child, May; L. Cooper, October.
- Amity, Camden—E. C. Moody, May 1; W. C. Stetson, Nov. 21.
- Eastern, Eastport—Andrew Patterson, May 17; Geo. A. Hudson, Aug. 20; J. M. Livermore, Nov. 20; Peter Dewaide, Jan. 20; Alonzo R. Bates, Feb. 10.
- United, Brunswick—John D. Pennell—died in South America.
- Saco, Saco—Moses Lowell, March 5—Honorary Member.
- Rising Virtue, Bangor—John H. Webster, March 7—at Tallahassee, Fla.; Benjamin Willis, Nov. 5—at Augusta, Me., buried at Bangor; James Smith, Jr., Dec. 16—at Bangor; James M. Winchester, Jan. 11—at Bangor, buried at Holden, Me.
- Pythagorean, Fryeburg—Edward L. Ripley, Feb. 6.
- Oriental, Bridgton—Fred. J. Littlefield, May 12—Clerk of Courts, Cumberland; George Taylor, Nov. 1. Died suddenly at Uxbridge, Mass. Was Representative elect to Maine Legislature, and served in that capacity last year.
- Solar, Bath—Albert W. Purington, May; James K. Murphy, June; Charles J. Perkins, Feb. 4.
- Orient, Thomaston—Charles Knowlton, John G. Dunn; John W. Small; John B. Henry; Emery Jameson.
- St. George, Warren—Allen McLaughlin, Sept. 24; James Gray, Nov. 22.

- Ancient Land-Mark, Portland—Joseph Smith; John Lightford; William H. Foye; Isaac C. Nesmith; Seward Bucknam; Eben S. Stevens.
- Oxford, Norway—William Hall, March; A. Oscar Noyes, Past Master, Oct. 15—of cancer in the stomach.
- Maine, Farmington—John H. Willard, Aug. 3.
- Oriental Star, Livermore—Reuel Washburn, March 4, masonic burial; Phineas Bond, July 9, masonic burial; Augustus H. Strickland, Aug. 11.
- York, Kennebunk—George W. Wallingford, June 3; George A. Webb, Sept. 21.
- Freeport, Freeport—Jairus T. Lincoln, May 22.
- Phoenix, Belfast—Albert E. Clark, Jan. 3.
- Temple, Winthrop—Jeremiah Glidden, Jan. 24—one of the oldest members of the lodge, one of those to whom the charter of this lodge was restored.
- Village, Bowdoinham—Elisha Small, Feb. 23, aged 56—buried with masonic honors.
- Northern Star, North Anson—Enoch Weston, April.
- Tranquil, Auburn—Jonah Libby, March 31; George Andrews, May 4; William A. Russell, May 17; Lora L. Tracy, Aug. 18.
- Blazing Star, Rumford—Prentiss M. Newton, Aug. 5; Jonathan K. Martin, Oct. 1; Prentiss M. Putnam, Nov. 20.
- Union, Union—Benjamin B. Blackington, May 9; Marcellus P. Fuller—Bro. Fuller's death was made known to the lodge by a Brother who received a letter from the widow, stating that he was killed by Indians.
- Hermon, Gardiner—Frank Adams, July 7; Edward S. Adams, Jan. 5; James N. Colson, Aug. 1—Past Master; Thaddeus Hildreth, Sept. 3—honorary member; Fred. A. Nudd, January; Harrison Small, Jan. 28.
- Waterville, Waterville—Samuel S. Parker, Dec. 14; Joseph O. Skinner, Jan. 12; John P. Caffrey, Feb. 20.
- Bethlehem, Augusta—Ephraim M. Tibbetts, Feb. 24.
- Casco, Yarmouth—Charles Anderson, March 16—died at Rio Janeiro; Joseph W. Lawrence, Feb. 5.
- Washington, Lubec—Theodore A. Comstock, April 10—died on shipboard; Thomas Glenn, May 30—at sea; Amaziah Fickett, Nov. 10—drowned at sea; Theophilus Doe, Feb. 7—of old age.
- Harmony, Gorham—Eben H. Blake, Jan. 2; Richard P. Jenness, Dec. 5; Henry M. Chadbourne, Feb. 17.
- Penobscot, Dexter—Noah Parkman, May 23; J. Sanborn Campbell, Aug. 4; Albert H. Johnson, Sept. 30.
- Freedom, Limerick—Millard F. Watson, Nov. 21.
- Alna, Damariscotta—Abner Stetson, Nov. 4—buried with masonic honors.
- Central, China—Thomas Burrill, March 29, Honorary member. He wrote the History of Central Lodge. Aged 82 years, 2 months and 9 days.
- St. Croix, Calais—Waldo H. Collins, 1872, in New York; Harrison B. Cleaves, 1872, in Galveston, Texas, of yellow fever; Mathew Hastings, Past Master, Oct. 17, 1878.
- Dunlap, Biddeford—Albert Allen, December; George F. Emery, October; Benjamin Tarbox, January.
- Aurora, Rockland—Herbert M. Houston, Nov., 1876, in Aurora, Ohio; John F. Harden, and David E. Jameson, lost at sea in 1877, date uncertain; Zebedee Simmons, March 30, 1878, aged 52 years, 5 months, 5 days; Thies N. Meyer, June 22—died on the passage from Mobile to Bath;

Amos Wilson, June 30, aged 51 years, 2 months, 10 days; Augustus T. Low, Aug. 6, aged 54 years, 4 months, 13 days; John Martin, Aug. 24, at Tacoma, W. T.; George R. Burton, Aug. 29, at Kingston, Ja.; Azariah Stanley, Nov. 30, aged 64 years; Albert L. Pendleton, Dec. 29—washed overboard and lost on the passage from Boston to Guadaloupe.

St. John's, South Berwick—Charles E. Whitehouse, March 15; Lysander B. Young, Oct. 3.

Mosaic, Foxcroft—Woodman W. Magoon, March 29; Mordecai Mitchell, April 10; Wm. H. Fulton, Jan. 17; Wm. Elms, Road Master on B. & P. Road, died suddenly. The last three buried with masonic honors.

Vassalboro', North Vassalboro'—Wm. H. Gibson, Aug. 13.

Fraternal, Alfred—J. Warren Hanson, Nov. 1.

Unity, Thorndike—Robert P. Rich, Aug. 10; Lycurgus Smith, date unknown.

Mount Hope, South Hope—Willard B. Robbins, April 24; Calvin Robinson, April 24. Masonic funerals.

Star in the East, Oldtown—Eli Hoskins, March 3; N. C. Hellenbrand, Aug. 2; Thomas Black, February, 1879.

Richmond, Richmond—Silas S. Gardiner, Aug. 4, 1876, Master Mariner, died of cholera at Bombay; Josiah F. Bates, May 19; Hannibal D. Reed, Aug. 4; Francis R. Theobald, Jan. 12, one of the charter members, and Cashier of the Richmond National Bank for many years; Orrington Pottle, Feb. 3.

Pacific, Exeter—Thomas McCard, Jan. 25, 1878.

Mechanics', Orono—David McMillan; Andrew W. Weymouth, June 28, one of the charter members; J. Newton Head, Jan. 10.

Blue Mountain, Phillips—Ephraim Rand, May, 1878.

Mariners', Searsport—Franklin Shute, at Matanzas, date unknown; Edgar W. Mosman, at sea, June 23; William Sweeny, at sea, date unknown; James W. Ford, at sea, Oct. 23; Fred. W. Hanem, at sea, date unknown.

Howard, Winterport—Aaron Black, April 16; Thomas W. Killman,—heard of his death in November, 1878,—master of a ship, and died abroad; Randall Morton, Dec. 24.

Standish, Standish—Clement L. Dresser, April, 1878—buried with masonic honors. An honest man, beloved and respected by all.

Rising Sun, Orland—Robert O. Gross, Feb. 18.

Bristol, Bristol—James Smith, March, 1878; Leander Morton, May 23,—buried by the Order; Samuel H. Pool, June 10; Robert O. Humphrey, July 12; Augustus Hatch, September, in Boston; Samuel O. Keene, died at sea.

Arundel, Kennebunkport—Warren Brown, Jan. 22.

Tremont, Tremont—Oscar A. Richardson, June 24, of consumption.

Rockland, Rockland—William Beattie, in Missouri, date unknown; Sydney P. Hunt, sailed from New York and never heard from; Frank B. McDonald, Dec. 22, in Rockland.

Keystone, Solon—James Harlow, Oct. 3; Abner Dinsmore, Feb. 8.

Atlantic, Portland—Henry G. Timmons, Dec. 15.

St. Paul's Rockport—Ephraim H. Harkness, July 19, at Matanzas; Sanford Libby, Oct. 26, at Camden.

St. Andrew's, Bangor—Alonzo Burpee, May 28; James S. Bedlow, July 2; Amos N. Smiley, July 5; Charles O. Sawtelle, July 9; Edward K. Clark, Sept. 9; Nathan Perry, Jr., Nov. 14; Edmund Freeman, Feb. 5.

- Eureka, St. George—Miles Sweetland, died of yellow fever at some port in the West Indies.
- Star in the West, Unity—Fred. A. Williams, in Jackson, Mich.—no date received.
- Benevolent, Carmel—Israel W. Johnson, March 6.
- Island, Islesboro'—Capt. Onslow S. Thomas, lost at sea, Oct. 11; Capt. Matthew Randlett, lost at sea, December; Joseph Boardman, Feb. 19—a charter member.
- Harwood, Machias—Jabez West, May 13; Nelson Ingalls, Feb. 12.
- Horeb, Lincoln—Samuel B. Bridges, lost at sea.
- Monument, Houlton—John L. Turner, April 18.
- Bethel, Bethel—C. M. C. Bishop, Dec. 23.
- Vernon Valley, Mount Vernon—Llewellyn Whittier, June 1, in California.
- Nezinscot, Turner—George W. Turner, March 13—was first Master of the lodge, served for three years; was D. D. G. Master of the District; had filled many masonic offices in town; buried with masonic honors; Charles E. Bradford, January. Bro. Bradford was third Master of the lodge—had been elected to the highest offices in town, and was universally respected; at the time of his decease he was residing in Peabody, Mass.
- Dirigo, Weeks's Mills—Ensign S. Worthing, Oct. 18, of consumption.
- Ashlar, Lewiston—William H. Love—supposed to be dead, not heard from for ten years.
- Tuscan, Addison Point—Jason D. Coffin, December.
- Day Spring, West Newfield—Phineas Wentworth, May 7.
- Monmouth, No. Monmouth—William Dustin, Oct. 16; S. R. Barkley and H. G. Blake, reported dead.
- Liberty, Liberty—John Berry, Jr., Nov. 27, of consumption; Aaron P. McFarland, December, of consumption.
- Eastern Frontier, Fort Fairfield—Isaac Hacker, Nov. 14. Bro. Hacker was on the ill-fated train upon the New Brunswick Railway which was thrown from the track in November last, rolling over a steep embankment. The car, in which Bro. Hacker was, took fire and his body was burned.
- Messalonskee, West Waterville—Asa Bates, Sept. 18—buried with masonic honors; F. C. Perry, died in Colorado.
- Polar Star, Bath—Calvin Ballard, May 22.
- Lebanon, Norridgewock—Levi Powers, May 21.
- Pownal, Stockton—James Staples, Jr., May 30, of consumption; Charles H. Moran, Oct. 18, in Boston—suicide, from temporary insanity; Edward C. Dickey, died at sea, date unknown.
- Marine, Deer Isle—Hezekiah Torrey, Aug. 23—died at sea, on his passage from Baltimore to New York; William Richardson—his vessel is supposed to have foundered some time last November.
- Olive Branch, Charleston—B. B. Herrick, died in the West several years ago, date not known; C. T. Norcross, April 3.
- Meridian, Pittsfield—William Davis, in Massachusetts; Chandler Noyes.
- Timothy Chase, Belfast—Timothy McCarty, June 30; George W. Staples, July 27.
- Eggmoggin, Sedgwick—Henry W. Bent, April 19; Ellis Harding, Feb. 19; both buried with masonic honors.
- Mount Tire'm, Waterford—Calvin Houghton, Jan. 16—Treasurer of the lodge at the time of his death.

- Asylum, Wayne—James A. Farrington, died in Lewiston, date unknown.
- Kenduskeag, Kenduskeag—Clement Crosby, July 8.
- Lewy's Island, Princeton—William H. Pulk, Aug. 22.
- Archon, East Dixmont—George F. Bickford, Oct. 3.
- Augusta, Augusta—William W. Butler, April 21.
- Sea-Side, Boothbay—S. S. Wiley, Feb. 29, in Boston; Charles Reed, at sea, date not known.
- Preble, Sanford—James Sutcliffe, May 21; George Whitehead, died in New York State, date not known.
- Sebasticook, Clinton—Marcus Rowell, Dec. 5.
- Evening Star, Buckfield—Leonard K. Phillips, Aug. 12.
- Forest, Springfield—Frank E. Young, June 12,—drowned in Carson River, Nevada; buried with masonic honors, by Carson Lodge, No. 1.
- Excelsior, Northport—Manly K. Wood.
- Ancient York, Lisbon Falls—Edsel B. Webber, Sept. 12.
- Wilton, Wilton—William G. Poor, Sept. 3; James C. Harper, Nov. 30; both buried with masonic honors.
- Arion, Goodwin's Mills—William Knox, Dec. 18; an Honorary member, beloved and respected by all who knew him, died of Paralysis, aged 79 years.
- Neguemkeag, Vassalboro'—Isaac Palmer, Dec. 18; was Junior Warden at the time of his death, and bequeathed \$300 to the lodge. He was buried with masonic honors Dec. 20, from the M. Episcopal Church, at East Vassalboro'.
- Whitney, Canton—Thomas J. Stevens, Nov. 28,—masonic burial.
- Pleiades, Millbridge—A. J. Davis, died at sea in November.
- Lynde, Hermon—Howard L. Bowen, February.
- Baskahegan, Danforth—Horatio Hill, Oct. 6, at Calais.
- Palestine, Biddeford—Francis L. Emery, Jan. 6,—Senior Warden of Lodge.
- Rising Star, Penobscot—Robert P. Thompson, Oct. 22,—masonic burial.
- Ancient Brothers', Auburn—Coburn G. Dunn, Sept. 7,—masonic funeral Sept. 10.
- Yorkshire, North Berwick—George D. Staples, Feb. 10, aged 70; a true and upright mason, a Christian gentleman, beloved by all who knew him, and mourned by all, especially by Yorkshire Lodge.
- Reuel Washburn, Livermore Falls—E. N. Wheeler, May, 1878.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

- JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Lancaster, Mass.,—Minnesota.
 WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland,—New York, Oregon.
 EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Readfield,—Iowa.
 IRA BERRY, Portland,—Missouri, Maryland.
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland,—New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Alabama,
 Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Kansas and Kentucky.
 DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais,—New Brunswick.
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco,—Nebraska.
 TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Portland,—Colorado.
 STEPHEN BERRY, Portland,—District of Columbia.
 JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath,—Arkansas.
 HENRY H. DICKEY, Lewiston,—California.
 ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor,—Montana.
 ALBERT MOORE, North Anson,—North Carolina.
 CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor,—Mississippi.
 JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta,—Idaho.
 CHARLES M. RICE, Portland,—Michigan.
 STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick,—New Hampshire.
 AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor,—Delaware.
 F. LORING TALBOT, East Machias,—Nevada.
 EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor,—Indiana.
 SILAS ALDEN, Bangor,—South Carolina.
 AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell,—Connecticut.
 MARQUIS F. KING, Portland,—Wisconsin.
 WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan,—West Virginia, Washington Territory.
 A. M. WETHERBEE, Warren,—Manitoba.
 DAVID CARGILL, Augusta,—Canada.
 GEORGE W. DEERING, Portland,—Illinois.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

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- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.
California—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Georgetown.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—EZRA B. FRENCH, Washington.
Florida—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Georgia—G. W. MAXSON, Talbotton.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Idaho City.
Illinois—DANIEL WADSWORTH, Auburn, Sangamon County.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Iowa—Z. C. LUSE, Iowa City.
Kansas—JOHN H. BROWN, Wyandotte.
Kentucky—H. M. FAIRLEIGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.
Louisiana—W. A. BRAINERD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—GEORGE MUNROE, Winnipeg.
Michigan—REV. D. B. TRACY, Detroit.
Minnesota—A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul.
Mississippi—JOHN F. McCORMICK, Shubuta.
Missouri—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—GEORGE ROBINSON, Washoe City.
New Brunswick—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.
New Hampshire—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City.
North Carolina—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.
Nova Scotia—L. F. DARLING.
Ohio—
Oregon—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—
Tennessee—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.
Vermont—PARK DAVIS, St. Albans.
Washington Territory—T. F. McELROY, Olympia.
West Virginia—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNGS, Milwaukee.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless, excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, ten cents per mile (one way) from the Lodge Hall to the Grand Lodge Hall, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; the distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1865, p. 98.]

2. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing in 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

4. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems, especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative fraternity and endeavoring to receive more wages. [1867, p. 113.]

5. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. [*Repealed.*]

9. *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

10. *Resolved*, That no Brother charged with un-masonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf. [1876, p. 44.]

11. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of, and is hereby enjoined upon the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several Masonic Districts, to use their best endeavors to impress upon the various lodges in their several jurisdictions, and their Masters and Wardens, the importance of the attendance of said officers upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to make use of their best efforts to have every lodge represented at all such communications by their first three officers. [1877, p. 301.]

12. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for the approval or recommenda-

tion for a new lodge, until the same shall have been before the lodge one month. [1877, p. 453.]

13. *Resolved*, That, with the consent of his lodge, a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws within six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder. [1878, p. 558.]

14. *Resolved*, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the Craft. [1878, p. 578.]

15. One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees. [1878, p. 567.]

16. *Resolved*, That no petition for the restoration of a mason, expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge. [1879, p. 46.]

17. It appearing that some questions have arisen as to the manner of proceeding in order to obtain a dimit, it was decided by the Grand Lodge,

1. That upon application at any stated communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.

2. Or that a member may give notice at a stated communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next

stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

3. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of —— lodge, (naming it), and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member. [1879, p. 196.]



BRO. ALEXANDER M. WINN, who died during the past year in this State, though his masonic home was in New Hampshire, having been our Representative near the Grand Lodge of that State,—it is not inappropriate to give the following sketch of his masonic history.

ALEXANDER M. WINN, M. D.,

Was made a mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Portsmouth, N. H.
 F. C. and M. M. in Humane Lodge, No. 21, Rochester, N. H.
 W. M. of Humane Lodge, No. 21, 1859.
 Charter member and W. M. of Fraternal Lodge, No. 71, Farmington, N. H.,
 1860-61.
 District Deputy Grand Master, 1862-63.
 Junior Warden of Grand Lodge, 1864-65.
 Deputy Grand Master, 1866-67.
 M. W. G. Master, 1868-69.
 Was made a Royal Arch Mason in Belknap Chapter, No. 8, Dover, N. H.
 Received the order of Knighthood in St. Paul's Commandery, Dover, N. H.
 Received the 32d degree of the A. A. Scottish Rite, at Nashua, N. H.
 Was Charter Member of Columbian Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., at Farmington, N. H., and the first High Priest, 1870-71.
 Received the order of High Priesthood, at Concord, N. H., 1871.
 Born in Wells, Maine, April 8, 1820.
 Died at China, Maine, Jan. 5, 1879.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Section 56, p. 21, was amended so as to read :

Provided, That it may be lawful for said Trustees to exchange said fund from one investment to another, at a meeting of the Board, and not otherwise. [1878, p. 306.]

Section 7, to read :

SEC. 7. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Recording Grand Secretary, shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Communication on the first Tuesday of May, the election to commence at three o'clock p. m. A majority of the votes collected shall be necessary to a choice. All Grand Officers not herein designated for election shall be appointed by the Grand Master. [1878, p. 538.]

Section 38,—provision for the appointment of a Committee on By-Laws, stricken out. [1878, p. 568.]

Section 113, providing that "no fee for affiliation shall be required in any lodge," stricken out. [1878, p. 568.]

SEC. 6. No Brother shall be eligible to an office in the Grand Lodge, except he be a Permanent member thereof, or a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction; and a Brother having been duly elected to either of the stations of Grand Warden, and having served in said station for one year, shall not be re-elected to the office the year following. [1879, p. 33.]

SEC. 53. The Grand Lodge may restore any Brother suspended or expelled, but he shall not thereby be restored to membership in his lodge.

SEC. 54. No restoration by his lodge of an expelled, or indefinitely suspended mason, shall take effect until confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

Rule 8. A concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel. And no mason, whose suspension or expulsion has been confirmed by this Grand Lodge, shall be restored to the privileges of masonry except by a unanimous vote of the members present, when such restoration may be acted on, of the lodge by which he was so expelled or suspended, except as provided in Section fifty-three. [1879, p. 45.]

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W. JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Lancaster, Mass.,	P. G. M.
" HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	"
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Portland,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	Augusta,	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	North Anson,	"
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Saco,	"
R.W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
" JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	"
" EZRA B. FRENCH,	Washington, D. C.,	P. S. G. W.
" ISAAC DOWNING,	Kennebunk,	"
" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	"
" DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
" FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	East Machias,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	Belfast,	"
" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	P. J. G. W.
" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	Wiscasset,	"
" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	"
" OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland,	"
" FRANCIS J. DAY,	Hallowell,	"
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
" HENRY H. DICKEY,	Lewiston,	"
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" JAMES L. CHILD,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" AMOS NOURSE,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	P. S. G. W.
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama, Arkansas, British Columbia, California, Canada, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Manitoba, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming,	Henry Clay Armstrong, Notasulga. Geo. Thornburgh, Powhatan, Lawrence Co. Frederick Williams, Esquimalt. John Mills Browne, Vallejo. W. H. Weller, Cobourg. Roger W. Woodbury, Denver. Israel M. Bullock, Bridgeport. George H. Hand, Yankton. John Taylor, DuPont's Mills. H. A. Whitney, Washington. Wm. A. McLean, Jacksonville. James M. Mobley, Hamilton. E. A. Stevenson, Idaho City. Theodore T. Gurney, Chicago. Robert Van Valzah, Terre Haute. J. S. Murrow, Atoka. Jeremiah W. Wilson, Newton. Edwin D. Hillyer, Valley Falls. Thomas S. Petit, Owensburg. Edwin Marks, New Orleans. Charles I. Collamore, Bangor. Samuel Matheson, Winnipeg. John M. Carter, Baltimore. Charles A. Welch, Waltham. Daniel Striker, Hastings. Henry R. Wells, Preston. Frank Burkitt, Okolona. Noah M. Givan, Harrisonville. John Stedman, Helena. Edward K. Valentine, West Point. Henry L. Fish, Reno. Robert Marshall, St. John. Solon A. Carter, Keene. Hamilton Wallis, Jersey City. William W. Griffin, Santa Fé. Charles Roome, New York City. William R. Cox, _____, J. W. Lawrie, Halifax. William M. Cunningham, Newark. Robert Clow, Dallas. Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia. John Yeo, Port Hill. Melbourne M. Tait, Montreal. Edward L. Freeman, Central Falls. Augustine T. Smythe, Charleston. George C. Connor, Chattanooga. John B. Jones, Austin. John S. Scott, Salt Lake City. Lavant M. Read, Bellows' Falls. Beverly R. Wellford, Jr., Richmond. Elisha Peyre Ferry, Olympia. George Baird, Wheeling. Charles F. G. Collins, Beloit. James H. Hayford, Laramie City.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
<p>Daniel Sayre, Montgomery. Luke E. Barber, Little Rock. Eli Harrison, Jr., Victoria. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco. J. J. Mason, Hamilton. Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. Charles T. McCoy, Bon Homme. William S. Hayes, Wilmington. Wm. R. Singleton, Washington. DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon. Charles Hinrod, Boise City. John F. Burrill, Springfield. William M. Smythie, Indianapolis. W. A. McBride, Atoka. Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Wyandotte. Hiram Bassett, Millersburg. Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans. Ira Berry, Portland. John H. Bell, Winnipeg. Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore. Tracy P. Cheever, Boston. William P. Innes, Grand Rapids. A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul. J. L. Power, Jackson. John D. Vincil, St. Louis. Cornelius Hedges, Helena. William R. Bowen, Omaha. John D. Hammond, Carson City. W. F. Bunting, St. John. George P. Cleaves, Concord. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. David J. Miller, Santa Fé. James M. Austin, New York City. D. W. Bain, Raleigh. Benjamin Curren, Halifax. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati. R. P. Earheart, Portland. John Thomson, Philadelphia. B. W. Higgs, Charlottetown. John H. Isaacson, Montreal. Edwin Baker, Providence. Charles Inglesby, Charleston. John Frizzell, Nashville. George H. Bringham, Houston. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City. Henry Clark, Rutland. William B. Isaacs, Richmond. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia. Odell S. Long, Wheeling. John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee. William G. Tonn, Evanston.</p>	<p>Oliver S. Beers, Mobile. George E. Dodge, Little Rock. William H. Hill, Los Angeles. Henry Robertson, Collingwood. Webster D. Anthony, Denver. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. William H. H. Beadle, Yankton. Joseph W. H. Watson, Newport. W. R. Singleton, Washington. D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. Samuel Lawrence, Atlanta. A. Rossi, Boise City. Joseph Robbins, Quincy. A. P. Charles, Seymour. P. J. Byrne, Ft. Gibson. Henry W. Rotherth, Keokuk. John H. Brown, Wyandotte. Rob Morris, Louisville. William R. Whittaker, New Orleans. Josiah H. Drummond, Portland. James Henderson, Winnipeg. F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore. William P. Innes, Grand Rapids. A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul. James M. Howry, Oxford. John D. Vincil, St. Louis. Cornelius Hedges, Helena. William R. Bowen, Omaha. Robert H. Taylor, Virginia. Albert S. Wait, Newport. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. Dav. J. Miller, Santa Fé. John W. Simons, New York. George W. Blount, Wilson. Allen H. Crowe, Halifax. Alexis Cope, Columbus. Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem. Richard Vaux, Philadelphia. W. Simpson Walker, Montreal. Henry W. Rugg, Providence. Chas. Inglesby, Charleston. J. H. McLeary, San Antonio. C. Diehl, Salt Lake City. Henry Clarke, Rutland. William F. Drinkard, Richmond. T. M. Reed, Olympia. O. S. Long, Wheeling. John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee. William G. Tonn, Evanston.</p>

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,
1879.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, G. M.	Ex. Officio.
MARQUIS F. KING, D. G. M.	"
SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, S. G. W.	"
HORACE H. BURBANK, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	"
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	elected May 1, 1877, for three years.
ALBERT MOORE,	" " " "
DAVID CARGILL,	" May 7, 1878, "
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	" " " "
WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	" May 6, 1879, "
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	" " " "

ADDRESSES :

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, *Grand Master*,.....BANGOR, ME.
 IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*,.....PORTLAND, ME.
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence*,
 PORTLAND ME.

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ISSUED JUNE 26, 1879.

Grand Lodge of Maine.

1880.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
Tuesday, May 4, A. L. 5880. }

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the Annual Communication, the Officers and Representatives assembled at nine o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Grand Master;
R. W. MARQUIS F. KING,	Deputy Grand Master;
“ S. J. CHADBOURNE,	Senior Grand Warden;
“ E. HOWARD VOSE,	Junior Grand Warden;
“ WILLIAM O. FOX,	Grand Treasurer;
“ IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
“ JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev. CHARLES C. VINAL,	Grand Chaplain;
“ J. RILEY BOWLER,	“ “
“ EDWIN F. SMALL,	“ “
W. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Grand Marshal;
“ GEO. W. DEERING,	Senior Grand Deacon;
“ HORACE H. BURBANK,	Junior Grand Deacon;
“ ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	Grand Steward;
“ AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	“ “
“ W. R. G. ESTES,	“ “
“ FESSENDEN I. DAY,	“ “
“ JOHN S. DERBY,	Grand Sword Bearer;
“ WM. H. SMITH,	Gr. Standard Bearer;
“ WILFORD J. FISHER,	Grand Pursuivant;
“ JOHN H. GORDON,	“ “
“ TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Lecturer;
“ GEORGE M. HOWE,	Grand Organist;
“ WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by W. and Rev. J. RILEY BOWLER, Grand Chaplain.

On motion of R. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication be dispensed with.

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Tyler be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. STEPHEN BERRY Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. WARREN O. CARNEY Assistant Grand Tyler.

On motion of Bro. ROTHEUS E. PAINE,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats as visitors during this communication of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, viz :

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report that they find the lodges in this jurisdiction represented as follows :

- 1 *Portland*, by William N. Prince, WM; John Evans, SW; Robert B. Swift, JW; Benj. F. Andrews, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Lewis S. Cary, JW.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by Reuben M. Brookings, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by George L. Weeks, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by E. W. Whitcomb, WM; Hadley O. Hawes, JW; James J. Jones, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by Thomas C. Atwick, WM; Leander M. Kenniston, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Wilford J. Fisher, WM.
- 8 *United*, by Francis C. Whitehouse, WM.
- 9 *Saco*, by Winfield S. Dennett, WM.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Charles York, WM; Daniel W. Maxfield, JW; Chas. N. Rand, Proxy.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Seth W. Fife, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Albert W. Larrabee, Proxy.

- 13 *Oriental*, by George Peirce, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by John R. Knowlton, WM; Joseph M. Hayes, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by Wm. E. Crawford, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by John R. Andrews, Proxy.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Clayton J. Farrington, WM; Emery S. Ridlon, SW; Aaron Hodsdon, JW.
- 18 *Oxford*, by Howard D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by Silas B. Warren, WM; James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by William E. Dresser, JW.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by John D. Hodge, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by Geo. A. Gilpatrick, WM; Geo. L. Little, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Samuel Thing, Proxy.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Alfred A. Small, WM.
- 25 *Temple*, by Cephas Morton, Proxy.
- 26 *Village*, by Silas Adams, WM; Hugh Curtis, Proxy.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Charles E. Chick, Proxy.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by William H. Williams, WM; Ben Moore, Proxy.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by Algernon M. Roak, WM; Albert R. Savage, SW.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Nathan S. Farnham, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Nahum Thurston, WM.
- 32 *Hermon*, by William J. Landers, WM; John F. Holmes, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by Andrew L. McFadden, WM; Wm. A. R. Boothby, SW; Richard T. Beazley, Proxy.
- 34 *Somerset*, by William Tucker, WM.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Charles H. Brick, WM; H. F. Blanchard, SW; D. M. Waite, JW; Samuel W. Lane, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by Augustus H. Humphrey, WM.
- 37 *Washington*, by James B. Neagle, WM.
- 38 *Harmony*, by John A. Hinkley, WM; Henry R. Millett, Proxy.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by William H. Dustin, WM; Simeon Mudgett, Proxy.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by Lewis Friend, Proxy.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by Thomas Holmes, Proxy.
- 42 ————*Freedom*, not represented.
- 43 *Aina*, by Franklin Clark, WM; Granville M. Sykes, JW; John W. David, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Lambert Sands, WM.
- 45 *Central*, by Ora O. Crosby, WM.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by Charles A. McCullough, WM.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by Nahum S. Drown, WM; George H. Munroe, SW; Charles A. Seigmund, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by Sewall J. Hawes, WM; Nelson D. Gordon, SW; Phineas Morrill, JW.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by Orel Dexter, WM.
- 50 *Aurora*, by William A. Barker, WM; Nathan Wiggin, Proxy.

- 51 *St. John's*, by George H. Wakefield, WM; Edward R. McIntire, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by Wainwright Cushing, WM; Osgood P. Martin, Proxy.
- 53 *Rural*, by William A. Shaw, WM.
- 54 *Vassalboro'*, by Josiah C. Evans, WM; Henry A. Ewer, JW.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by Wilson Hammons, Proxy.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by George S. Bucknam, WM.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by Daniel F. Newton, WM; Albert S. Austin, SW; I. L. Stockbridge, Proxy.
- 58 *Unity*, by Benjamin Ames, WM.
- 59 ————*Mount Hope*, charter surrendered.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Rodney C. Penney, SW; Jesse Prentiss, Proxy.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by Jesse K. Willett, WM.
- 62 *King David's*, by Joseph S. Crehore, SW; Edward P. Hahn, JW.
- 63 ————*Richmond*, not represented.
- 64 *Pacific*, by Merritt Southard, WM.
- 65 *Mystic*, by Isaiah C. York, WM.
- 66 *Mechanics'*, by Wm. C. Taylor, Proxy.
- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan W. Hinkley, SW.
- 68 *Mariners'*, by Albert B. Ferguson, WM.
- 69 *Howard*, by Isaiah Larrabee, WM.
- 70 *Standish*, by Bryan Paine, Proxy.
- 71 *Rising Sun*, by Aaron G. Page, WM.
- 72 *Pioneer*, by Henry Jones, Proxy.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by Jesse M. Libby, WM.
- 74 *Bristol*, by Henry C. Huston, Proxy.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by Benjamin G. Ferguson, WM.
- 76 *Arundel*, by Thomas A. Rogers, Proxy.
- 77 *Tremont*, by Danforth P. Marcyes, WM.
- 78 *Crescent*, by Bales A. Campbell, JW.
- 79 *Rockland*, by John F. Singhi, WM; Sumner H. Boynton, SW.
- 80 *Keystone*, by Charles B. McIntire, WM; Moses French, Proxy.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by Algernon D. Pearson, WM; George E. Raymond, SW; John G. Fitzgerald, JW; Richard K. Gatley, Proxy.
- 82 *St. Paul's*, by Perez B. Cooper, SW.
- 83 *St. Andrew's*, by J. Fred Leavitt, JW; Manly G. Trask, Proxy.
- 84 ————*Eureka*, not represented.
- 85 *Star in the West*, by Richard Whitten, WM.
- 86 *Temple*, by Adelbert C. Chute, WM; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 *Benevolent*, by George E. Dodge, JW.
- 88 *Narraguagus*, by Edward R. Wingate, WM.
- 89 ————*Island*, not represented.
- 90 ————*Hiram Abiff*, charter revoked.
- 91 *Harwood*, by Melville J. Allen, SW.
- 92 *Siloam*, by Alfred Swett, Proxy.

- 93 *Horeb*, by Orrick H. Wakefield, WM; Thomas W. Porter, Proxy.
- 94 *Paris*, by J. Ferdinand King, WM; David N. True, Proxy.
- 95 *Corinthian*, by Lewis Fish, WM; Stuart H. Goodwin, SW.
- 96 *Monument*, by Henry B. Black, WM.
- 97 *Bethel*, by Joshua G. Rich, Proxy.
- 98 *Katahdin*, by Charles R. Brown, Proxy.
- 99 *Vernon Valley*, by Henry Graves, WM.
- 100 *Jefferson*, by Albion P. Bowker, WM.
- 101 *Nezinscot*, by Charles Blake, WM; Levi B. Perry, Proxy.
- 102 *Marsh River*, by John H. Gordon, Proxy.
- 103 ———*Dresden*, not represented.
- 104 *Dirigo*, by Hiram S. Gray, WM; Frank Percival, SW.
- 105 *Ashlar*, by Frederick B. Sands, WM; Joseph H. Fisher, SW; William
W. Sanborn, Proxy.
- 106 *Tuscan*, by Christopher Curtis, WM.
- 107 *Day Spring*, by Ai Q. Mitchell, Proxy.
- 108 ———*Relief*, not represented.
- 109 *Mount Kineo*, by Marcellus L. Hussey, WM.
- 110 ———*Monmouth*, not represented.
- 111 *Liberty*, by Gustavus H. Cargill, WM; Albert D. Mathews, Proxy.
- 112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Samuel E. Jewett, Proxy.
- 113 *Messalonskee*, by Orestes E. Crowell, SW; Albert S. Young, Proxy.
- 114 *Polar Star*, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 *Buxton*, by Willis Crockett, WM.
- 116 *Lebanon*, by Charles H. Emmons, SW.
- 117 *Greenleaf*, by Charles C. O'Brion, WM; Cyrus G. Marr, JW; Roscoe G.
Smith, Proxy.
- 118 *Drummond*, by John U. Parsons, SW; John F. Moore, JW.
- 119 *Pownal*, by Jeremiah M. Grant, WM; John M. Ames, Proxy.
- 120 ———*Meduncook*, not represented.
- 121 *Acacia*, by True Tuttle, Proxy.
- 122 ———*Marine*, not represented.
- 123 *Franklin*, by John Fletcher, Proxy.
- 124 *Olive Branch*, by James Knowles, WM.
- 125 *Meridian*, by Joseph P. Tuttle, JW.
- 126 *Timothy Chase*, by Robert P. Chase, SW; Henry L. Kilgore, Proxy.
- 127 *Presumpscot*, by William Larry, SW; Charles Jones, Proxy.
- 128 *Eggemoggin*, by Freeman G. Higgins, Proxy.
- 129 *Quantabacook*, by Loima C. Poor, WM.
- 130 *Trinity*, by Aubrey M. Smith, JW; George H. Freeman, Proxy.
- 131 *Lookout*, by Alexander D. Ross, Proxy.
- 132 ———*Mount Tire'm*, not represented.
- 133 *Asylum*, by Love R. Sturtevant, WM.
- 134 *Trojan*, by Timothy W. Hawes, WM.

- 135 *Riverside*, by Aaron B. Noyes, WM.
- 136 *Ionic*, by Fuller G. Sherman and Benjamin C. Heath, Proxies.
- 137 *Kenduskeag*, by Albert Hodsdon, WM.
- 138 *Lewy's Island*, by Andrew J. Deuplisea, WM.
- 139 *Archon*, by Benjamin F. Porter, Proxy.
- 140 *Mount Desert*, by Thaddeus S. Somes, WM.
- 141 *Augusta*, by Charles C. Hunt, Proxy.
- 142 *Ocean*, by Lamont A. Stevens, SW.
- 143 *Preble*, by Sumner Estes, Proxy.
- 144 *Seaside*, by C. H. Fisher, Proxy.
- 145 *Moses Webster*, by Joseph H. Sanborn, Proxy.
- 146 *Sebasticook*, by John P. Billings, Proxy.
- 147 *Evening Star*, by Henry C. Ricker, WM; Charles R. Whitten, Proxy.
- 148 *Forest*, by Charles R. Brown, WM.
- 149 *Doric*, by Charles W. Folsom, WM.
- 150 *Rabboni*, by Fred. Kelley, WM; Cyrus Greeley, Proxy.
- 151 *Excelsior*, by Albert W. Hassan, SW.
- 152 *Crooked River*, by Moses E. Hall, Proxy.
- 153 *Delta*, by George R. Hamblen, JW; Albert P. Bassett, Proxy.
- 154 *Mystic Tie*, by Lyman L. Jones, SW; Abel D. Russell, JW; Daniel W. Teague, Proxy.
- 155 *Ancient York*, by Otis S. Vining, WM.
- 156 *Wilton*, by Alonzo B. Adams, WM; Thomas M. Hunt, JW; Cyrus Fenderson, Proxy.
- 157 *Cambridge*, by John H. Mitchell, WM.
- 158 ————*Anchor*, not represented.
- 159 *Esoteric*, by William F. Emerson, WM.
- 160 *Parian*, by Andrew J. Knowles, SW.
- 161 *Carrabassett*, by Sewall Brown, Proxy.
- 162 *Arion*, by Cyrus W. Murphy, WM.
- 163 *Pleasant River*, by William F. Jenks, WM.
- 164 *Webster*, by Frank E. Sleeper, WM.
- 165 *Molunkus*, by Cyrus Daggett, Proxy.
- 166 *Neguenkeag*, by Hiram Pishon, Proxy.
- 167 *Whitney*, by Alpheus Packard, WM; Roswell C. Bradford, Proxy.
- 168 *Composite*, by Marcellus Nason, Proxy.
- 169 *Shepherd's River*, by Sylvanus B. Bean, Proxy.
- 170 *Caribou*, by John T. Pike, Proxy.
- 171 *Naskeag*, by George R. Allen, Proxy.
- 172 *Pine Tree*, by Edmund B. Towle, JW; Abner B. Chase, Proxy.
- 173 *Pleiades*, by Lincoln H. Leighton, Proxy.
- 174 *Lynde*, by Fred. F. Phillips, Proxy.
- 175 *Baskahegan*, by Frank L. Putnam, JW; D. Carrol Parker, Proxy.

- 176 *Palestine*, by Henry A. Chadbourne, SW ; Leonard C. Harmon, JW ;
John Etchells, Proxy.
- 177 *Rising Star*, by W. Monroe Wardwell, JW.
- 178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Milton J. Loring, WM ; George Barker, Proxy.
- 179 *Yorkshire*, by Haven A. Butler, Proxy.
- 180 *Hiram*, by Thomas B. Haskell, WM ; Frank M. Garden, SW ; Albert
G. Dyer, JW ; Albert B. Barrett, Proxy.
- 181 *Reuel Washburn*, by Ensign S. Goding, JW ; Charles B. Knapp, Proxy.
- 182 *Granite*, by George W. Hammond, WM ; Peter C. Fickett, Proxy.
- 183 *Deering*, by Augustus G. Schlotterbeck, WM ; Edward B. Sargent, SW ;
Hubbard H. Nevens, JW ; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.

Total number of chartered lodges, 181 ; represented, 170.

Your committee further report, that the following Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present, namely :

M. W.	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND	P. G. M.
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"
R. W.	OLIVER GERRISH,	P. J. G. W.
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	"
"	HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W.	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Grand Master.
R. W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	Deputy Grand Master.
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	Senior Grand Warden.
"	E. HOWARD VOSE,	Junior Grand Warden.
"	WM. O. FOX,	Grand Treasurer.
"	IRA BERRY,	Rec. Grand Secretary.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	SABINE F. BERRY,	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
"	ELIPHALET W. FRENCH,	" 2d "
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	" 4th "
"	JOHN P. BILLINGS,	" 7th "
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	" 8th "
"	HENRY S. WEBSTER,	" 11th "
"	FRANK A. SMITH,	" 12th "
"	TURNER BUSWELL,	" 13th "

R. W. JAMES B. WESCOTT,	D. D. G. M. 14th District.
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" 15th "
" GOODWIN R. WILEY,	" 16th "
" GEORGE R. SHAW,	" 17th "
" SAMUEL O. WILEY,	" 18th "
" CHARLES P. EMERY,	" 19th "
W. & Rev. CHARLES C. VINAL,	Grand Chaplain.
" J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "
" EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "
W. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Grand Marshal.
" GEORGE W. DEERING,	Senior Grand Deacon.
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	Junior Grand Deacon.
" ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	Grand Steward.
" AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" "
" W. R. G. ESTES,	" "
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" "
" JOHN S. DERBY,	Grand Sword Bearer.
" WM. H. SMITH,	Grand Standard Bearer.
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	Grand Pursuivant.
" JOHN H. GORDON,	" "
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Lecturer.
" GEORGE M. HOWE,	Grand Organist.
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

The following Grand Lodges are represented, to wit:

ALABAMA,	KENTUCKY,	NEW YORK,
ARKANSAS,	LOUISIANA,	NORTH CAROLINA,
CALIFORNIA,	MANITOBA,	NOVA SCOTIA,
CANADA,	MARYLAND,	OREGON,
COLORADO,	MICHIGAN,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MISSISSIPPI,	TENNESSEE,
FLORIDA,	MISSOURI,	TEXAS,
GEORGIA,	MONTANA,	WASHINGTON TER.,
ILLINOIS,	NEBRASKA,	WEST VIRGINIA,
KANSAS,	NEW JERSEY,	WISCONSIN.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS,	} Committee.
STEPHEN BERRY,	
WILLIAM H. SMITH,	

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees:

On Doings of Grand Officers.

ALBERT MOORE, DAVID CARGILL, EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On Pay Roll.

A. M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT W. LARRABEE, WILLIAM A. BARKER.

On Unfinished Business.

STEPHEN BERRY, CHARLES W. HANEY, W. H. DUSTIN.

The M.W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

It is with great pleasure that I bid you all a cordial welcome to this our sixty-first Annual Communication. With hearts filled with reverence, we have bowed ourselves at the altar, returning thanks to God for the blessings of health, peace and harmony, which have been vouchsafed to us since we last met, and receiving renewed strength to carry forward the great work in which we are engaged.

Especially have we reason to be thankful for bountiful harvests, for the returning prosperity so apparent on every hand, and that from our plenty we have been enabled not only to care for our own, but to do something toward the relief of those unhappy people whose cry of distress from famine and flood comes to us from other lands.

In accordance with the law and custom, I will now lay before you an account of my official acts during the year, with suggestions for such action on your part as the condition of the craft seems to me to demand. First, however, let us remember those who have gone from us, to be with us no more.

On the tenth of July last, Rev. Bro. CHARLES A. CURTIS, Grand Chaplain of this Grand Lodge, was accidentally drowned in Moosehead Lake, whither he had gone in the hope of regaining his impaired health. He was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a widow and two children. His remains were buried with masonic honors at Augusta, there being a very large attendance of Brethren upon

the occasion. I exceedingly regret that the short notice which I received of his death and funeral, rendered it impossible for me to summon the Grand Lodge or be present in person.

BRO. CURTIS was made a mason in Augusta Lodge in 1875, and was Worshipful Master of that lodge at his decease. He graduated at the Meadville, Penn., Theological School in 1873, was ordained at Augusta in 1876, and immediately settled over the Unitarian Parish in that city, holding that position till his death. He was universally beloved and respected.

October 18th, R. W. Brother MOSES DODGE died at his residence in this city, of consumption, at the age of sixty-seven. His funeral took place October 21st, and was attended by a large number of Brethren. The services were under the direction of the Grand Lodge, which was escorted by Portland Commandery Knights Templar and Portland Lodge, Blanquefort Commandery Knights Templar acting as pall bearers. The family services were held at the First Baptist Church, whence the remains were escorted to Evergreen Cemetery, where, at sunset of a beautiful autumn day, we deposited in the bosom of mother earth all that was mortal of MOSES DODGE.

Brother DODGE occupied a prominent position in the craft for many years. For twenty-five years past he held the responsible office of Treasurer of this Grand Lodge. An eminent physician, kind to the poor, gentle to the suffering, a good husband, a kind father; but he was a "man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." In passing judgment upon his memory, as masons, we must not forget the temptations forced upon him, nor the trouble drawing for years at his very heart-strings.

THE FRATERNAL DEAD.

During the year a large number of prominent masons have been called—as beautifully expressed in the language of masonry, and, as we believe—"from labor to refreshment," nearly every Grand Lodge reporting the loss of some of its present or past officers. Especially would we note the death of R. W. Brother THOMAS J. CORSON, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, who died in May last. Active in all departments

of masonic labor, an able and witty writer, he had achieved a national reputation and endeared himself to the hearts of all reading masons.

Among the honored dead is one whose death comes home to us with particular solemnity and sorrow, he being a permanent member of this body, that of R. W. EZRA B. FRENCH, Past Senior Grand Warden, who died at Washington, D. C., April 24th. His remains were brought to his former home at Damariscotta, in this State, and there interred, April 28th, with the honors befitting his rank.

Brother FRENCH was a man distinguished in all the walks of life, as a mason and as a citizen. He was born at Landaff, N. H., September 23, 1810. He was educated to the profession of the law. Removing from New Hampshire, he settled at Damariscotta, Me., in 1835, where he remained till 1861, when he was called to Washington, by President Lincoln, to fill the position of Second Auditor of the Treasury, which position he held till his death.

Brother FRENCH held many positions of honor and responsibility, in all of which he displayed great ability, gaining and retaining the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

In 1844 and '45 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1845, he became Secretary of State, holding that position five years. In 1858, he was elected Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress.

Brother FRENCH was made a mason in Lincoln Lodge, at Wasscasset. In 1850, he affiliated with Alna Lodge, at Damariscotta, and retained his membership in that body till his death. He was elected Worshipful Master of Alna Lodge in 1850, and was four times re-elected. The Royal Arch Chapter at Damariscotta is named in his honor.

At the time of his death he was Representative of this Grand Lodge near that of the District of Columbia. A good man has fallen. His deeds of usefulness are ended, but his memory and example will live in the hearts of his Brethren and all who knew and loved him.

GRAND TREASURER.

October 18th, I appointed Brother WILLIAM O. FOX, of Port-

land, Grand Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brother DODGE.

A majority of the Board of Trustees being present, his bond was approved, and he was duly installed at a special Grand Lodge held at that time.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

June 23d, I opened a special Grand Lodge at West Paris, and constituted Granite Lodge, No. 182, under the charter you were pleased to grant, and installed the officers. The ceremony was public and seemed to be much enjoyed. This lodge has a large charter membership, is favorably situated and bids fair to prosper. Its effect upon the surrounding lodges remains to be seen. *

September 16th, assisted by Eminent Brethren from this city, I constituted Deering Lodge, No. 183, at Deering; dedicated its hall and installed its officers. The exercises were performed in the presence of the friends of the lodge and the ladies, and were followed by a magnificent banquet. It was an occasion of rare enjoyment. Deering Lodge being located in a large and growing suburb of this city, its membership made up largely of Brethren who, residing at Deering, do business in the city, drawing its material from the jurisdiction of lodges which can afford to let it go, will doubtless prosper, without detriment to any other.

NAVAL LODGE.

The new lodge at Kittery, the dispensation for which was granted at the last session of the Grand Lodge, has been established. Shortly after the close of the Grand Lodge, I received a communication from the Worshipful Master of St. Andrew's Lodge, at Portsmouth, N. H., stating that he had reason to believe that several members of that lodge, who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, were participating in the organization of the new lodge at Kittery, and protesting against their being allowed to do so. Feeling that the protest was a proper one, I directed our Grand Secretary to omit from the dispensation the names of those who were thus under suspension, and to caution the Worshipful Master against allowing any Brethren thus situated to take part in the lodge.

Ocean Lodge, No. 142, under its restored charter, has been located at Wells Depot. The D. D. G. Master reports that they have a safe and well-furnished hall.

Mt. Tire'm Lodge, No. 132, has removed from South Waterford to Waterford Flat, in accordance with permission granted them at the last session. D. D. G. Master WILEY reports that they have a safe, commodious and well-furnished hall, which, at my request, he dedicated in due form February 6th.

INSTALLATIONS.

I have received invitations from many lodges to install their officers, but business engagements compelled me to decline in most cases.

I installed the officers of Rising Virture and St. Andrew's Lodges, at Bangor, privately; of Kenduskeag Lodge, at Kendukeag, publicly.

I very reluctantly declined an invitation from the Brethren at Calais to assist at a joint installation of the Lodge, Chapter and Council, but I need only say that the service was performed by our R. W. Junior Grand Warden, to convince you that the affair was successful.

December 19th, I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, in this hall, in the presence of the ladies and other friends of the lodge. The services were followed by a banquet. I am indebted to the Brethren for many courtesies.

HALLS BURNED.

The year has been marked by an unusually large number of casualties by fire.

August 25th, Pownal Lodge, No. 119, at Stockton, had the misfortune to lose its hall, furniture, clothing and charter by fire. Through an unfortunate misunderstanding, they had no insurance, the policy having recently expired.

Upon application, I caused a copy of their charter to be issued to them, continuing in force until this communication of the Grand

Lodge, when they will ask you for a new charter or a duplicate of their former one.

February 4th, Palestine Lodge, No. 176, at Biddeford, lost its hall, furniture and all its property. The charter was saved in a damaged condition.

March 25th, Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, at Hallowell, lost its hall, furniture, charter and records, which were invaluable, covering the time from the organization of the lodge in 1796 to the present. I granted them a dispensation, enabling them to carry on the business of the lodge, to continue in force till you could take action in the matter.

In each of these places the Brethren proceeded at once to secure new accommodations.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

In response to the invitation of the Brethren of Portland, which you accepted, to join them in the celebration of St. John's Day, I opened a special Grand Lodge in this city on the morning of June 24th. The exercises consisted of a procession, in which the Grand Lodge was escorted by some 3,500 Brethren, with numerous bands of music, a sail in steamboats about the beautiful harbor, and a mammoth clam bake upon one of the Islands. The festivities closed with a grand ball at City Hall in the evening.

The day was beautiful, the arrangements perfect and admirably carried out. There was no oration or speech making, the day being devoted to social enjoyment. Several lodges and distinguished Brethren from neighboring jurisdictions were present and took part in the exercises. The celebration was a complete success, and worthy of being perpetuated.

DEDICATION AT BELFAST.

July 4th, assisted by many members of the Grand Lodge and distinguished Brethren, I dedicated in ample form the beautiful temple which our Brethren of Belfast had erected.

The dedicatory exercises were followed by a procession, in which the Grand Lodge, together with the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, were escorted by 2,500 Brethren, led by seven Com-

manderies of Knights Templar. After passing through the streets, which were filled by an immense throng of citizens and people from surrounding towns, the procession was seated in an immense pavilion and served with a hot dinner, with all the delicacies of the season. The dinner was followed* by an eloquent oration, delivered by M. W. Brother J. H. DRUMMOND.

In the evening there was a reception at the masonic apartments, and a ball at a public hall. Both were numerously attended.

A large number of residences were beautifully decorated, many with masonic emblems, and the citizens seemed to vie with each other in making the celebration successful and our visit pleasant.

It was an occasion long to be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to be present. The building is beautiful in its architectural proportions. The masonic apartments are ample in size, conveniently arranged, and handsomely furnished. The Brethren deserve much credit for the enterprise and energy displayed in this successful work.

REPRESENTATIVES.

January 13th, at the suggestion of distinguished Brethren of the jurisdiction, I revoked the commission of Worshipful Brother NATHAN H. GOULD, as your Representative near the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. Having removed some years since from that jurisdiction, his name has not appeared in our Proceedings. At the same time I appointed M. W. Brother EDWARD L. FREEMAN to fill the vacancy.

October 4th, I appointed R. W. Brother W. L. MILLS as Representative of this Grand Lodge near that of the Indian Territory.

June 11th, having received notice that the position of Representative of this Grand Lodge near that of Louisiana had become vacant, I appointed and caused a commission to be issued to R. W. Brother W. A. BRAINERD to fill the vacancy.

July 27th, R. W. Brother L. A. C. GERRY was appointed Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

TRIALS.

I have received reports of trials, a portion of which were new cases, and others those which you sent back for new hearing. Being in due form, they have been delivered to the appropriate committee. In one of the cases sent back, the lodge applied to me for information as to what was wrong in the first trial. The papers appearing to be in due form, and an application to the committee giving no light upon the matter, I instructed the lodge to proceed in strict accordance with the rules. I suggest, that in such cases the error be noted on the papers. In this connection, I observe that our Brethren of other jurisdictions complain that not enough of the facts are given in our reports to enable them to judge of the correctness of the decisions reached. As these are matters which affect the whole craft, would it not be well to be a little more explicit?

LODGE HISTORIES.

As this year marks the close of another decade it will be necessary for all the lodges, in compliance with Standing Regulation, No. 2, to furnish their histories for the past ten years. I trust that all will at once comply, and that those who have not yet acted under the original order will be impressed with its importance and no longer delay.

GRAND LODGE CLOTHING.

The Finance Committee, under your order, have made much needed improvement in the clothing, jewels and implements of the Grand Lodge. In order that this work may be completed, I have requested the several D. D. Grand Masters to bring or send to this session their clothing, jewels and records.

In connection with the records of these officers, I am informed that some have no records, and that others have been but partially kept up. I suggest that a committee be appointed to examine and ascertain the facts, and report some regulation if it shall be found necessary or desirable that these officers should keep a record.

DISPENSATIONS.

Dispensations have been granted in six cases to enable lodges to elect the whole or a portion of their officers, in every case requiring strict compliance with Standing Regulation No. 7.

In August, I granted dispensations to several lodges to appear in procession upon the occasion of the consecration of a new Royal Arch Chapter at Farmington.

October 7th, to Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, at Hartland, to install its officers publicly in the town of St. Albans.

October 11th, to Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 166, Vassalboro', to form a procession upon the occasion of a public installation of its officers.

February 10th, to Pacific Lodge, No. 64, at Exeter, for a public installation in the town of Garland.

In September, I received an application for a dispensation to allow a lodge to appear in procession at the dedication of a Soldiers' Monument, but as there was no masonic work to be done, I declined to grant it.

Dispensations have been requested in fourteen cases to enable lodges to receive or act upon petitions out of the usual course. I have granted one, the circumstances seeming to warrant the exercise of the power.

April 15th, I granted permission (required, as I understand, by the law of that jurisdiction) to a lodge in Massachusetts to confer the degrees upon a candidate who had been rejected by a lodge in this State, the consent of the rejecting lodge having been previously obtained.

CORNER STONE.

June 14th, an invitation was received for the Grand Lodge to take part and assist in laying the corner stone of a church, but as the ceremony was to be conducted in accordance with the ritual of the church, and the principal work done by its presiding officer, I replied that, although the Grand Lodge had laid the corner stones of many public buildings, it had never, I believed, assisted in such work, and, believing it to be contrary to the usages of masonry, I declined the invitation with thanks.

NEW LODGES.

October 16th, I received a petition signed by ERASTUS R. PLUMMER and twenty-three others, asking a dispensation for a lodge at Raymond, to be called "Sebago Lake Lodge." This petition is in due form; has the approval of the three nearest lodges and the District Deputy.

October 30th, a petition from J. F. HOLMAN and thirty-one others; for a lodge at Athens, to be called "Wesserunset Lodge." This petition has the approval of the three nearest lodges, but not of the District Deputy.

Some correspondence has been had with two other parties who will possibly present petitions here. Entertaining grave doubts as to the desirability of creating more new lodges in the jurisdiction at present, I have granted no dispensations. The petitions are herewith submitted.

The subject of new lodges is one which may profitably occupy the attention of the Grand Lodge. There is a strong and growing feeling that we have already too many many lodges, and that it would be better to favor consolidation, rather than further extension.

I shall not claim that multiplication of lodges is the cause of *all* the troubles of the craft, but I think that most of them can be traced to it.

If all who came to us came unbiased, and of their own free will, and so coming, were thoroughly taught the principles of, and became interested in, the practice of masonry, the case would be different. But it is not so. Large numbers—I speak advisedly—come through influence, directly or indirectly, and are hurried through the degrees, learning perhaps a few words of the ritual, and nothing of the principles or objects of the Fraternity. The result is indifference, and, sooner or later, non-affiliation. The lodge gets the fee, which was the primary object, and the Craft an addition to the incubus bearing upon it.

A certain expense attends starting a lodge. In many cases it is understood that this expense, or a portion of it, is to be paid from the proceeds of the "work." We daily meet members of the Order who are totally unfit, morally, intellectually, or socially, to be

masons. We wonder how they came to be made. Investigation will show that, in a majority of cases, they were made in lodges which "must work."

Every new lodge entails increased expense upon the Grand Lodge. Every year the Grand Treasurer reports increased expense, without corresponding increase of revenue. The Grand Lodge is thus compelled to increase its dues, which bear heaviest upon weak lodges, which are generally in debt. The result is, more "work" and non-affiliation.

Within a few years there has been a large increase in the number of secret societies, with principles and laws radically different from ours, who thrive upon a system of proselyting.

It is possible, that in some cases we are brought, unconsciously, perhaps, into competition with them in the matter of increase of membership.

We must also take into account, that a great many masons belong to some or all of these societies, and, as I have before said, having been taught none of the principles of masonry, naturally remain longest with those which seem to afford the most amusement, or the most and quickest return for the money invested.

The number of lodges has grown to its present proportions rather as a matter of form, because, having granted one, there seemed no good reason why we should not another, and as a matter of convenience to the Brethren. A ready answer to the last reason, I think, may be found in the fact, susceptible of proof from the records, that those lodges whose membership is the most widely separated, have the largest and most constant attendance.

In 1848, when we had sixty-nine lodges, Grand Master HUMPHREYS, after having granted six dispensations for new lodges, used this language:

"I have, however, had great doubts of the propriety of increasing the number of lodges to the extent which seems to be anticipated by the present prosperity of masonry. What may now be considered prosperity may prove hereafter to be adversity. I doubt not the same thing has suggested itself to many now present, whether we are not creating too many lodges, and that in the end some may prove to be the nurseries of individuals who ought not to be admitted to the institution."

Other Grand Lodges are taking action in the direction here suggested. The Grand Master of Missouri, speaking of the consolidation of lodges, and presenting regulations to facilitate the same, says :

“The importance of the subject cannot be over-estimated. We have too many weak lodges. The forming of a lodge at every little village or post office cross-roads in the State, has proven an evil rather than a blessing, and any legislation that will facilitate their consolidation will result in good.”

The Grand Master of Tennessee says :

“After a painstaking and impartial examination of the territory controlled by this Grand Lodge, I am convinced that we have too many lodges, and I believe it is my imperative duty to call your attention to the fact. The convenience of the Brethren should receive due consideration, but this Grand Lodge holds that the ‘prosperity of the Fraternity’ should be prominent as a controlling reason for granting a charter to a subordinate lodge.”

Believing this to be a matter of vital importance, I present it thus fully, and submit it to the wisdom of the Grand Lodge.

DECISIONS.

A petition was received asking a dispensation to elect a W. Master, the D. D. G. Master having declared the election void, the Master elect not being a member of the lodge at the time of election.

Upon investigation, I found that the Brother made application for membership in October, was accepted in November, was elected W. Master at the annual meeting in December, and installed without objection a week later. Further, that he applied to his lodge for a dimit in November, which was granted in December. That he filed his dimit and signed the by-laws in the last lodge prior to his installation as Master. Upon these facts I decided that the regulation of 1878, which permits a Brother to apply for membership in a lodge while yet a member of another, would apply in this case; that the *previous* consent of the parent lodge was not *vital*, so long as it did not object. That, having filed his dimit and signed the by-laws prior to his installation, and being duly installed without objection, he was the legal Master. An officer, who may not

be eligible at the time of election, but becomes so before his installation, is a legal officer.

Question. Some years ago our lodge adopted the regulation code of by-laws. In the back part of the book was a form for organizing a "Board of Trustees for the Charity Fund." We never organized or took steps to organize such a Board. We now desire to organize a Board, as provided in the "Text Book." Some of our Brethren claim that the adoption of the by-laws organized the Board, and that it is necessary to re-consider the former action. Is it necessary?

Answer. The fact that the form for organizing a "Board of Trustees" was printed in the same book with the by-laws you adopted is of no consequence, if you have never taken action under it. The rules themselves provide what must be done to make them binding. You have, therefore, only to proceed in accordance with the "Text Book."

I allude to this because several lodges have asked the same question.

Question. Can we use our lodge funds to pay for a band, hired for our visit to Portland to celebrate St John's Day? Some of our Brethren claim that the celebration was for the advancement of masonry, and the band was a necessary part of it.

Answer. The Grand Lodge has decided that lodge funds cannot properly be used for purposes of this kind.

Question. The by-laws of our lodge say: "The members of the lodge shall sign the by-laws in force at the time of their admission." Four years ago I filed my dimit in this lodge, and was accepted. Have always paid my dues, and for the past two years have been Senior Warden. I have never signed the by-laws, being told it was not necessary. Am I a member of the lodge?

Answer. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge requires that applications for membership shall take a certain course, and receive a unanimous ballot. All these conditions you fulfilled. The ballot decides the question of membership. You are a member of the lodge.

In this connection, I suggest and recommend a Standing Regulation, that a Brother receiving an unanimous ballot upon his ap-

plication for membership, shall thereby become a member. The Secretary shall enter his name upon the roll, and notify him of the fact.

A mason, by his act of applying for and accepting membership in a lodge, is as much bound before as after the act of signing the by-laws. If thought necessary, there might be a prescribed form for applications for membership.

I deem this action desirable, because there is no point upon which our lodges now so much differ as this, and because experience has proved it to be a fruitful source of trouble.

Question. A person residing in the jurisdiction of a lodge, but stopping temporarily within the jurisdiction of another lodge, wishes to be made a mason in the last named lodge, and they ask the former lodge to waive jurisdiction, which they refuse. Does this give them *more* jurisdiction than they had before?

Answer. It does not. The *status* of the parties is not changed by such action.

Question. An unaffiliated mason makes an application for membership and is rejected. Can he apply again immediately, or must he wait six months, the petition taking the same course as for the degrees?

Answer. A petition for membership takes the same course as one for the degrees, so far as its reception, reference and ballot are concerned. But as the law requires every mason to be a member of some lodge; as the lodge acquires no jurisdiction over the candidate by reason of rejection; as his dimit must be returned to him without endorsement; as he can apply to any lodge without regard to his residence, I decide that he can apply again immediately. It is the intent of the law to afford every facility to candidates desiring affiliation.

REPORTS.

The full and able report of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence will show you what is transpiring in the outer masonic world, and the reports of our D. D. G. Masters the condition and prospects of the lodges in our own jurisdiction.

These reports show a large amount of work done by these important officers, who are, in the performance of their duties, the

representatives of the Grand Lodge. Their visits to lodges should be *more* than a form. They should criticise and correct, not only the ritual, but the entire work and surrounding of the lodges, make known the edicts and regulations of the Grand Lodge, see that they are complied with and report delinquents, take note of all things connected with masonry transpiring in their districts, and keep the Grand Master informed of the same.

HALLS AND PROCEEDINGS.

During the year I issued a circular letter to the several D. D. G. Masters, containing a series of questions, in relation to masonic halls, and their surroundings, to the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge furnished to the lodges, and the Text Book.

From the answer received, I find that a large majority of our lodges now occupy well located and properly protected halls; but I fear that some lodges have been located at points where there were not suitable hall accommodations. A number of lodges report no copy of the Text Book owned by the lodge. A large number have but one copy. I desire to call the attention of the lodges to the Resolution of 1877 (page 459), which requires each lodge in the State to provide itself with two copies.

The constitutional provision (Sec. 91), in relation to Proceedings of the Grand Lodge furnished to the lodges, I find to be "more honored in the breach than in the observance." A few lodges have complete sets, bound; others have them from the organization of the lodge, but a large majority report none, or but few copies in the lodge room.

The Grand Master is led to believe, if these books of the law and practice were preserved and read carefully, many difficulties would be removed.

I desire to call your attention to one of the constitutional duties of the D. D. G. Masters, which is, "To pay to the Grand Treasurer all moneys in their hands, or transmit the returns and money to the Grand Treasurer, on or before the first Tuesday in May." The Grand Lodge meets on the first Tuesday in May. The Constitution obliges the Grand Treasurer to make his report

on the first day of the Annual Communication. The result of this has been, that the report of the Treasurer has been one year behind hand. Through the energetic and persistent efforts of our new Grand Treasurer corresponding with the D. D. G. Masters, and urging delinquent lodges, the Grand Lodge dues have been collected in season to enable him to report to you the exact financial condition of the Grand Lodge to-day. I suggest a regulation requiring the D. D. G. Masters to transmit the returns and money to the Grand Treasurer, by some stated time, which will give him time to include the yearly receipts in his annual report, at the same time urging the Deputies to see that the lodges send in their returns in accordance with Section 79 of the Constitution.

ANTI-MASONRY.

From time to time, in different parts of the country, and recently in a neighboring jurisdiction, designing men have endeavored to start a crusade against secret societies, but particularly against masonry. These efforts have been futile, and will remain so, unless some over-zealous or indiscreet mason renders them the assistance they desire.

The duty of masons in this matter should be well understood, but it may not be unwise, at this time, to urge upon this Body, and through it upon the whole craft, the practice, not only with regard to this but all subjects connected with masonry, of that cardinal virtue in a mason, SILENCE.

The experience of the year leads to the reflection that the Brother who occupies the exalted position with which you have honored me, overlooking the whole craft, should be observant of the working of our laws, quick to discern any danger which may threaten from within or without, prompt in correcting such infractions of the law as may come within his province, and conscientiously calling the attention of the Grand Lodge to such things as demand its attention and action.

In this spirit I submit this report, and lay before you the new, serious and important questions which you will be called upon to decide.

Let us look to Him, the Source of all Wisdom, for guidance in this emergency, that we may be enabled to render equal and exact justice, both to the dead and the living.

CHAS. I. COLLAMORE, *Grand Master*.

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Master's Address be referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

The Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters were submitted with the Grand Master's Address, and referred to the same committee.

The Grand Master presented special reports, as follows:

GRAND TREASURER.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was voted that a committee be appointed to settle with the estate of the late Grand Treasurer, to receive in charge and receipt for, in the name of the Board, all moneys due the Grand Lodge, together with all funds, bonds, stocks, books, vouchers and all papers and property pertaining to the office or in the custody of the late Treasurer, and turn the same over to the new Grand Treasurer. Brothers BURNHAM and KING were appointed.

February 19th, the committee reported that they received the books, papers, accounts, &c., of the Grand Treasurer, together with the bonds, stocks and funds belonging to the Charity Fund, and had placed the same in the custody of the new Grand Treasurer. That an examination of his account showed that there was a balance due from him to the Grand Lodge of \$4,183.13. Further, that it had been the custom for a long time, in his transactions with the bank, to make all deposits in his own name, both of his private cash and funds belonging to the Grand Lodge, consequently, there being no money deposited in the name of the Grand Lodge or of its Treasurer, the executor claims that the Grand Lodge must stand upon the same basis with other creditors of the estate, and must therefore wait the time allowed by law, one year, before

a settlement can be had. They hope that the estate will be able to pay the full amount claimed against it.

Upon receiving this report and learning these facts, that the interests of the Grand Lodge should be protected, on March 9th I forwarded to each of the Brethren upon his bond, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, S. C. ANDREWS, CHARLES FOBES and HENRY L. PAINE, a formal notice of the facts.

CHARGES.

March 21st, charges of a serious character, signed by a Master Mason in good standing, were preferred against an officer of the Grand Lodge, and filed with me. The Grand Lodge having exclusive jurisdiction over its officers and members, the case must be heard here.

As this is something entirely new in the experience of the Grand Lodge, it will be necessary for you to determine in what manner it shall come before you. It being necessary to appoint a time for the hearing, I notified all the parties interested to present themselves at Masonic Hall, Portland, on Wednesday, May 5th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when an opportunity would be given them to be heard.

At the request of the defendant in the case, I appointed, April 12th, a commissioner duly authorized to take depositions, with instructions to present the same here, that they may become a part of the evidence in the case.

The counsel for the accuser is a lawyer of this city, and is not a mason. In my notice to him, I informed him that, in my opinion, under masonic law and custom, he could not appear before the Grand Lodge as counsel. I have received from him, and present herewith, a formal request to the Grand Lodge, that he may be permitted to appear before the Grand Lodge, or a committee, as counsel in the matter.

Referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his Annual Report,
as follows :

PORTLAND, May 3, 1880.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Total receipts of the Grand Lodge by Grand Treasurer,.....	\$5,546.64
Amount of disbursements,.....	\$1,235.23
Balance to new account,.....	4,311.41
	<u>\$5,546.64</u>

I submit herewith an account current, giving the items in detail, also showing the amount of the invested Charity Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
in account with WILLIAM O. FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1879.

Dec. 27, For P. O. Stamps .69, and Rev. Stamps .06,.....\$.75

1880.

Jan. 27,	"	Portland R. R. Co., Bro. Dodge's funeral,.....	15.00
28,	"	American Bank Note Co., diplomas,.....	200.00
Feb. 2,	"	Ira Berry, on account salary,.....	25.00
11,	"	Six months' rent of office,.....	100.00
18,	"	Ira Berry, on account salary,.....	30.00
23,	"	Insurance,.....	10.00
March 9,	"	Postage Stamps,.....	.54
10,	"	Masonic Trustees, rent,.....	200.00
April 2,	"	Express, Vinalhaven returns,.....	.75
3,	"	" Augusta and Bath,.....	.70
8,	"	P. O. Stamps, \$2, Rev. Stamps, .22,.....	2.22
	"	Sundry expenses Grand Secretary, box rent, postage and stationery,.....	41.37
	"	Ira Berry, on account salary,.....	41.88
	"	" " salary in full,.....	103.12
9,	"	one quarter's rent Secretary office,.....	50.00
	"	postage, .15, stamps, .40,.....	.55
10,	"	Ellsworth Express,.....	.50
	"	Clinton " .....	.50
	"	C. C. Hayes, (per order),.....	1.00
21,	"	Bangor Express,.....	.50
	"	Bethel " .....	.45
29,	"	Sinking and Charity Fund,.....	380.00

May	1,	For Fryeburg Express,.....	40
	3,	" W. Phillips, Grand Tyler,.....	30.00
		" Balance to new account,.....	4,311.41
			<hr/>
			\$5,546.04

1880.

Cr.

March	9,	By cash of Archie L. Talbot, D. D. G. M. 15th Dist.,....	\$334.40
	27,	" Frank A. Smith, " 12th Dist.,....	205.00
	31,	" C. P. Emery, " 10th Dist.,....	252.40
April	2,	" George Roberts, " 9th Dist.,....	369.20
		" Sabine F. Berry, " 1st Dist.,....	192.00
	3,	" E. W. French, " 2d Dist.,....	158.40
		" James B. Wescott, " 14th Dist.,....	241.20
	6,	" Henry R. Taylor, " 3d Dist.,....	150.20
	7,	" Henry S. Webster, " 11th Dist.,....	307.20
	8,	" Thomas J. Peaks, " 5th Dist.,....	290.20
		" Collections of Grand Secretary,.....	83.25
	9,	" Grand Chapter, rent of Hall,.....	64.94
		" George R. Shaw, D. D. G. M. 17th Dist.,....	505.00
	12,	" Standish Lodge, Grand dues,.....	15.20
	10,	" John B. Redman, D. D. G. M. 4th Dist.,....	286.00
	13,	" John P. Billings, " 7th Dist.,....	203.40
	16,	" Turner Buswell, " 13th Dist.,....	252.20
	19,	" Sebasticook Lodge,.....	.20
	21,	" Charles W. Haney, D. D. G. M. 8th Dist.,....	222.85
		" Frank H. Drummond, " 6th Dist.,....	402.20
		" J. Fred Sumner, " 10th Dist.,....	190.80
	23,	" Goodwin R. Wiley, " 16th Dist.,....	262.40
	29,	" Amount borrowed of Charity and Sinking Fund during January and February, per order of the Grand Master,.....	380.00
May	1,	" Samuel O. Wiley, D. D. G. M. 18th Dist.,....	204.40
		" Dispensation,.....	3.00
			<hr/>
			\$5,546.64

THE CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 shares Canal National Bank Stock,.....	\$2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock,.....	3,700.00
5 shares Freeman's National Bank Stock,.....	500.00
5 shares First National Bank Stock,.....	500.00
\$6,000.00 Mortgage on Real Estate,.....	6,000.00
\$1,000.00 City of Portland Bond,.....	1,000.00
Deposit in Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00

Deposit in Maine Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
\$800.00 U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds,.....	800.00
	\$18,800.00

RESERVED FUND OF THE CHARITY FUND—

\$545.04 Deposit in Maine Savings Bank,.....	\$545.04
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Which report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Grand Secretary presented his Annual Report, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1880.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

I am happy to be able to report the duties of my office seasonably attended to, and the Records of the Grand Lodge and of the Charity Fund ready for examination.

It is a satisfaction also to have made some progress in the arrangement of the documents of past years. The daily work leaves but little time for this; but from month to month something is done towards better order in the Archives.

The names of the Brethren who have paid for Registration to the present time are: JAMES FRYE, PEREZ G. DRINKWATER, OCTAVIUS A. HILL, WILLIAM T. HALL and Dr. JACOB L. HERR. There are two or three who probably intend to continue, but have inadvertently let the time expire to which they had paid.

Among the things which seem to me most important to have done, is the recording of the charters of our lodges. In 1868, when a book was procured for the purpose, it was recommended that the lodges send their charters to be recorded—and they were notified to that effect; some did so, but only a small proportion of the lodges then in existence; and by changes in the officers, and lapse of time, it has probably, and naturally enough, passed out of remembrance.

The following lodges have availed themselves of this privilege, and had their charters recorded, to wit :

No. 1, Portland, (new ch.) Portland.	24, Phœnix, Belfast.
4, Hancock, Castine.	31, Union, Union.
10, Rising Virtue, Bangor.	33, Waterville, Waterville.
12, Cumberland, N. Gloucester.	39, Penobscot, Dexter.
13, Oriental, Bridgton.	41, Morning Star, Litchfield.
17, Ancient Landmark, Portland.	43, Alna, Damariscotta.
21, Oriental Star, Livermore.	49, Meridian Splendor, Newport.
22, York, Kennebunk.	50, Aurora, Rockland.

51, St. John's, South Berwick.	94, Paris, South Paris.
57, King Hiram, Dixfield.	99, Vernon Valley, Mt. Vernon.
73, Tyrian, Minot.	119, Pownal, Stockton.
79, Rockland, Rockland.	134, Trojan, Troy. —25.
81, Atlantic, Portland.	

A few of these had lost their charters by fire,—and those on record are the copies, or new charters issued to supply the loss.

The lodges that have not had their charters recorded are the following :

No. 2, Warren, East Machias.	No. 53, Rural, Sidney.
3, Lincoln, Wiscasset.	54, Vassalboro', No. Vassalboro'.
5, Kennebec, Hallowell.	55, Fraternal, Alfred.
6, Amity, Camden.	56, Mount Moriah, Denmark.
7, Eastern, Eastport.	58, Unity, Thorndike.
8, United, Brunswick.	60, Star in the East, Oldtown.
9, Saco, Saco.	61, King Solomon's, Waldoboro'.
11, Pythagorean, Fryeburg.	62, King David's, Lincolnville.
14, Solar, Bath.	63, Richmond, Richmond.
15, Orient, Thomaston.	64, Pacific, Exeter.
16, St. George, Warren.	65, Mystic, Hampden.
18, Oxford, Norway.	66, Mechanics', Orono.
19, Felicity, Bucksport.	67, Blue Mountain, Phillips.
20, Maine, Farmington.	68, Mariners', Searsport.
23, Freeport, Freeport.	69, Howard, Winterport.
25, Temple, Winthrop.	70, Standish, Standish.
26, Village, Bowdoinham.	71, Rising Sun, Orland.
27, Adoniram, Limington.	72, Pioneer, Dalton.
28, Northern Star, North Anson.	74, Bristol, Bristol.
29, Tranquil, Auburn.	75, Plymouth, Plymouth.
30, Blazing Star, Rumford.	76, Arundel, Kennebunkport.
32, Hermon, Gardiner.	77, Tremont, Tremont.
34, Somerset, Skowhegan.	78, Crescent, Pembroke.
35, Bethlehem, Augusta.	80, Keystone, Solon.
36, Casco, Yarmouth.	82, St. Paul's, Rockport.
37, Washington, Lubec.	83, St. Andrew's, Bangor.
38, Harmony, Gorham.	84, Eureka, St. George.
40, Lygonia, Ellsworth.	85, Star in the West, Unity.
42, Freedom, Limerick.	86, Temple, Saccarappa.
44, Piscataquis, Milo.	87, Benevolent, Carmel.
45, Central, China.	88, Narraguagus, Cherryfield.
46, St. Croix, Calais.	89, Island, Islesboro'.
47, Dunlap, Biddeford.	91, Harwood, Machias.
48, Lafayette, Readfield.	92, Siloam, Fairfield.
52, Mosaic, Foxcroft.	93, Horeb, Lincoln.

95, Corinthian, Hartland.	118, Drummond, Parsonsfield.
96, Monument, Houlton.	120, Meduncook, Friendship.
97, Bethel, Bethel.	121, Acacia, Durham.
98, Katahdin, Patten.	122, Marine, Deer Isle.
100, Jefferson, Bryant's Pond.	123, Franklin, New Sharon.
101, Nezinscot, Turner.	124, Olive Branch, Charleston.
102, Marsh River, Brooks.	125, Meridian, Pittsfield.
103, Dresden, Dresden.	126, Timothy Chase, Belfast.
104, Dirigo, South China,	127, Presumpscot, Windham.
105, Ashlar, Lewiston.	128, Eggemoggin, Sedgwick.
106, Tuscan, Addison.	129, Quantabacook, Searsmont.
107, Day Spring, West Newfield.	130, Trinity, Presque Isle.
108, Relief, Belgrade.	131, Lookout, Cutler.
109, Mount Kineo, Abbott.	132, Mount Tire'm, Waterford.
110, Monmouth, Monmouth.	133, Asylum, Wayne.
111, Liberty, Liberty.	135, Riverside, East Jefferson.
112, East'n Frontier, F't Fairfield.	136, Ionic, Gardiner.
113, Messalonskee, W. Waterville.	137, Kenduskeag, Kenduskeag.
114, Polar Star, Bath.	138, Lewy's Island, Princeton.
115, Buxton, West Buxton.	139, Archon, East Dixmont.
116, Lebanon, Norridgewock.	140, Mount Desert, Mount Desert.
117, Greenleaf, Cornish.	141, Augusta, Augusta. —114.

Twenty-five recorded; one surrendered; one revoked; one hundred and fourteen not yet on record.

The charter of Ocean Lodge, No. 142, and all subsequent to it, were recorded, when issued, before being sent from the office.

The importance of recording the charters is at times brought home to us very forcibly, as by the recent loss of the charter of Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell. That lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts: if it was there recorded a copy can be had; if not, it cannot, and perhaps the names of the founders cannot be ascertained.

A little trouble and expense will guard against such losses. A Brother visiting Portland to remain for a day, might bring the charter, have it recorded, and take it back with him; it might be sent by Express, and returned the same way, very safely; or, if unwilling to run even that slight risk, a certified copy might be made, and sent to be recorded and placed on file.

It would be to me a high gratification to be able, before I am past labor, to bring up the *arrears* of work necessary to be done, so that my successor will only need to *keep* things straight, and can know what the archives contain, and where to find it when wanted.

Towards this end I have labored diligently,—and though there is much yet to be done, a view of what has been effected is really encouraging, and enough to induce one to work hopefully as well as diligently.

I cannot reasonably expect many more years of efficient labor, but I trust to do something yet towards carrying out the design I marked on the trestle-board years ago.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Which was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition for the restoration of Bro. SETH E. BEEDY, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The Grand Secretary also presented the Dispensation, Records, By-Laws and other papers of Naval Lodge, at Kittery, with a petition for a charter, which were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE, for the Committee on Returns submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1880.

The Committee on Returns report that they have received returns from all but three lodges,* and for the most part seasonably and without need of urging. As a general thing, too, they were very intelligently made out, and afford as correct a view of the condition of the lodges as we can fairly expect.

We have 181 chartered lodges, and one under dispensation; one charter has been revoked, and one surrendered.

The work and condition of the several lodges may be seen by the accompanying abstract.

A slight increase will be noted in the initiations, as well as in the number of members, and we have lost less by death than last year.

The committee desire to express their thanks to those Secretaries who, by their promptness in making returns, have lightened the labor of preparing the abstract.

* The returns of these lodges—Rising Sun, Rising Star and Yorkshire—have with some trouble been obtained; and with a good deal of labor the Abstract has been changed so as to include them. The summary includes the whole.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Nos.	LOGGES.	Initiated.	Ruled.	Affiliated.	Re-insulated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	13	6	6	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	316	2
2	Warren,.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	102	..
3	Lincoln,.....	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	77	..
4	Hancock,.....	3	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	78	..
5	Kennebec,.....	5	4	4	..	..	5	..	..	9	..	152	1
6	Amity,.....	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	135	1
7	Eastern,.....	2	2	3	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	156	2
8	United,.....	6	6	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	4	118	1
9	Saco,.....	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	18	..	144	..
10	Rising Virtue,.....	11	9	..	..	1	4	..	..	7	..	213	..
11	Pythagorean,.....	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	73	..
12	Cumberland,.....	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	82	1
13	Oriental,.....	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	133	..
14	Solar,.....	9	7	5	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	219	1
15	Orient,.....	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	160	..
16	St. George,.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	85	..
17	Ancient Landmark,.....	10	8	2	..	19	1	..	..	12	5	343	2
18	Oxford,.....	3	4	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	142	4
19	Felicity,.....	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	154	1
20	Maine,.....	1	1	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	74	1
21	Oriental Star,.....	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	105	1
22	York,.....	3	3	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	84	..
23	Freeport,.....	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	99	2
24	Phœnix,.....	3	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	15	..	172	6
25	Temple,.....	6	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	80	..
26	Village,.....	1	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	113	1
27	Adoniram,.....	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
28	Northern Star,.....	7	6	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	4	136	2
29	Tranquil,.....	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	199	4
30	Blazing Star,.....	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	79	..
31	Union,.....	2	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	118	3
32	Hermon,.....	6	6	5	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	184	3
33	Waterville,.....	8	9	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	163	4
34	Somerset,.....	..	2	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	205	2
35	Bethlehem,.....	12	12	4	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	229	3
36	Casco,.....	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	4	153	..
37	Washington,.....	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	77	..
38	Harmony,.....	1	2	2	..	1	3	..	..	2	3	141	1
39	Penobscot,.....	1	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	139	2
40	Lygonia,.....	9	8	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	264	1
41	Morning Star,.....	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	72	..
42	Freedom,.....	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	62	..
43	Alna,.....	3	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	5	..	158	..
44	Piscataquis,.....	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	91	2
45	Central,.....	6	5	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	151	..
46	St. Croix,.....	3	4	3	2	2	3	..	..	16	2	182	1
47	Dunlap,.....	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	166	..
48	Lafayette,.....	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	87	2
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	3	3	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	80	..
50	Aurora,.....	6	6	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	422	..
51	St. John's,.....	4	4	1	1	6	1	..	..	4	..	150	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues. S. D.	Mem.	R.
52	Mosaic.....	8	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	12	146	..
53	Rural.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..
54	Vassalborough.....	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	89	2
55	Fraternal.....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	1
56	Mount Moriah.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	59	..
57	King Hiram.....	5	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	87	1
58	Unity.....	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	1
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Star in the East...	3	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	162	1
61	King Solomon's...	3	3	..	1	4	2	..	..	9	116	..
62	King David's.....	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	103	..
63	Richmond.....	6	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	109	2
64	Pacific.....	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	94	..
65	Mystic.....	2	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	130	..
66	Mechanics'.....	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	99	1
67	Blue Mountain.....	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	50	..
68	Mariners'.....	2	3	..	3	2	4	..	..	6	165	1
69	Howard.....	3	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	101	6
70	Standish.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	66	1
71	Rising Sun.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	96	..
72	Pioneer.....	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
73	Tyrian.....	6	5	4	1	1	3	..	..	..	180	6
74	Bristol.....	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	112	..
75	Plymouth.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	6	33	..
76	Arundel.....	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	71	..
77	Tremont.....	5	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	122	..
78	Crescent.....	2	2	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	147	..
79	Rockland.....	1	1	..	10	4	1	..	..	..	280	..
80	Keystone.....	2	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	100	3
81	Atlantic.....	9	6	2	2	5	4	..	..	..	287	2
82	St. Paul's.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	..
83	St. Andrew's.....	4	4	1	1	4	2	..	..	6	277	..
84	Eureka.....	2	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	120	..
85	Star in the West...	3	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	101	..
86	Temple.....	7	7	1	..	8	..	..	..	10	195	3
87	Benevolent.....	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	54	..
88	Narraguagus.....	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	142	..
89	Island.....	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	7	62	..
90	Hiram Abiff, ch. rev.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Harwood.....	1	1	2	..	3	2	1	..	..	143	1
92	Siloam.....	11	11	1	..	2	2	..	..	8	126	2
93	Horeb.....	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	101	..
94	Paris.....	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	82	..
95	Corinthian.....	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	69	1
96	Monument.....	6	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	6	120	2
97	Bethel.....	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	134	1
98	Katahdin.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..
99	Vernon Valley.....	3	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	8	98	..
100	Jefferson.....	3	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	82	..
101	Nezinscot.....	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	88	1
102	Marsh River.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	88	1
103	Dresden.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	42	..
104	Dirigo.....	3	5	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	94	1
105	Ashlar.....	7	6	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	185	3
106	Tuscan.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	161	..
107	Day Spring.....	5	5	..	2	3	..	..	..	2	49	..
108	Relief.....	1	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	19	56	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag,.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	62	..
167	Whitney,.....	6	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	63	4
168	Composite,.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	32	1
169	Shepherd's River,..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
170	Caribou,.....	12	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	62	1
171	Naskeag,.....	2	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	61	..
172	Pine Tree,.....	9	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	63	5
173	Pleiades,.....	6	7	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	68	3
174	Lynde,.....	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1
175	Baskahegan,.....	9	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	71	..
176	Palestine,.....	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	86	..
177	Rising Star,.....	3	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	41	1
178	Ancient Brothers',..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	1
179	Yorkshire,.....	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
180	Hiram,.....	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	85	2
181	Reuel Washburn,..	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	54	1
182	Granite,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3
183	Deering,.....	15	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	4
U. D.	Naval,.....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
		614	565	164	87	274	185	3	2	205	130	19,303	179

The returns received show the following footings, which we compare with those of last year.

	1879.	1880.
Initiated,.....	544	614
Admitted,.....	692	729
Re-instated,.....	40	87
Dimitted,.....	228	274
Died,.....	235	185
Suspended,.....	5	3
Expelled,.....	5	2
Suspended from Membership,.....	358	205
Deprived of Membership,.....	146	130
Number of Members,....(corrected),19,200.....		19,303
Non-affiliates reported,.....	252	237
Rejected,.....	178	179

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY,
JOSEPH A. LOCKE, } Committee.
WARREN PHILLIPS, }

BRO. OLIVER GERRISH, for the Committee on Finance, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Maine:

The following vote was passed at the annual session of the Grand Lodge in A. D. 1879:

Voted, That the subject of renovation of the clothing, jewels, etc., of the Grand Lodge be left to the Committee on Finance, with power.

The committee having attended to the subject in part, report progress.

We have had the Collars and Aprons refitted with new lace, and the Jewels re-gilded; also the furniture repaired, and the Candlesticks plated, &c.

As we could not conveniently obtain the clothing of the D. D. G. Masters, we preferred to wait until it should be returned to the Grand Treasurer at the present session, so that we could attend to the whole of the clothing together.

We do not find a sword for the Grand Sword Bearer, or a standard for the Grand Standard Bearer, nor rods for the Grand Stewards. It is for the Grand Lodge to decide whether they desire to have them procured.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH,
BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS, } *Committee.*

Portland, May 4, 1880.

Which report was accepted, and the Committee continued.

Bro. GERRISH also presented the following report :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

The Committee on Finance submit the following report :

We have examined the records and accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

We find the records of the Grand Secretary neatly and properly transcribed on thirty-four (34) large folio pages of the Record Book, and his accounts correct, with proper vouchers.

The accounts of the late Grand Treasurer have received our attention and examination. We find no record of any receipts or expenditures since his annual report to the Grand Lodge, May 6, 1879. The funds in the treasury then reported were—

	\$1,329.11
From reports of D. D. G. Masters and other sources, we find he received the sum of	4,956.40
Making amount to be accounted for,	\$6,285.51
We find vouchers for the payment of	3,259.72
Leaving amount unaccounted for,	\$3,025.79

no funds having been handed over to the acting Grand Treasurer.

There is no voucher shown for the payment of the sum voted to the Grand Treasurer last year, \$40.00. Assuming that he drew it and omitted to file a voucher therefor, the amount unaccounted for appears in the sum of twenty-nine hundred eighty-five and 79-100 dollars.

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Acting Grand Treasurer, and find them correct.

Showing receipts amounting to	\$5,166.44
“ expenditures amounting to	855.23
“ Balance on hand, per certificate of deposit in Cumberland National Bank of this city, of	\$4,311.21

In Article XIV of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, D. D. G. Masters are required to make returns to the Grand Treasurer on or before the first Tuesday in May, and, as a matter of fact, have usually made their returns and payments to the Grand Treasurer on said first Tuesday in May.

The Grand Treasurer is required by the Constitution to make up his accounts to the first Tuesday in May, and, as will be seen, the receipts from the D. D. G. Masters have not been accounted for and passed upon by your Committee on Finance until one year from the time they were received by the Grand Treasurer.

(The Acting Grand Treasurer, feeling the necessity of having funds to pay the accruing bills of the Grand Lodge, requested the D. D. G. Masters to make return of the moneys in their hands previous to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, which they have done; so that we have now reported the receipts which, under the old practice, would not have appeared until the meeting of the Grand Lodge in May 1881.)

Believing that returns should be made by D. D. G. Masters in season to be reported at the meeting of the Grand Lodge at once, we recommend that Art. 14, Sec. 3 be amended by striking out “first Tuesday in May,” and inserting “fifteenth day of April.”

We recommend that the Grand Treasurer pay for services rendered to the Grand Lodge, as follows:

The Assistant Grand Secretary,.....	\$20.00
The Assistant Grand Tyler,.....	15.00
The Grand Tyler,.....	30.00
The Grand Lecturer,.....	25.00
The Grand Organist,.....	10.00
The Chairman of Com. on Foreign Correspondence,...	80.00
The Acting Grand Treasurer,.....	40.00
“ “ “ Extra compensation,....	40.00

Respectfully submitted,

• OLIVER GERRISH,	}	Committee.
H. H. DICKEY,		
BENJ. F. ANDREWS,		

Which was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

R. W. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE presented the petition of ANDREW LACY for restoration, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

M. W. ALBERT MOORE submitted the following report, viz :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your Committee on Doings of Grand Officers make the following report, in part :

That so much of the address of the Grand Master as refers to the death of Grand Chaplain Rev. CHARLES A. CURTIS, R. W. Bro. MOSES DODGE, Grand Treasurer, and R. W. EZRA B. FRENCH, Past Senior Grand Warden, be referred to special committees.

That the decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

That so much of the special report of the Grand Master as relates to charges against an officer of the Grand Lodge, be referred to a special committee, and that no person, not a mason in good standing, be allowed to appear as attorney for either of the parties.

That so much of the Grand Master's report as relates to the accounts of the late Grand Treasurer be referred to the Board of Trustees.

A. MOORE,	} Committee.
DAVID CARGILL,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Which report was accepted, and the several recommendations were adopted.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following special committees, to wit :

On the death of R. W. EZRA B. FRENCH,
REV. J. RILEY BOWLER, A. M. WETHERBEE, FRANKLIN CLARK.

On the death of W. & REV. CHARLES A. CURTIS,
HENRY WEBSTER, CHARLES H. BRICK, C. N. RAND.

On the death of R. W. MOSES DODGE,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, MANLY G. TRASK, SABINE F. BERRY.

On Investigation of Charges,
WILLIAM P. PREBLE, HENRY H. DICKEY, ALBERT MOORE.

Bro. WILLIAM A. LARRY presented the petition of Presumpscot Lodge, for permission to remove from Windham Hill to North Windham, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock this afternoon.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Tuesday, May 4, 1880. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition from Pownal Lodge, at Stockton, praying for a copy of their charter, which they had lost by fire; also a petition for a new lodge at Bar Harbor: which were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bros. WM. R. G. ESTES, JESSE PRENTISS and SILAS B. WARREN, a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bros. JOHN S. DERBY, WILLIAM TUCKER and J. FRED. LEAVITT, a second committee for the same purpose.

Past Grand Master DAVID CARGILL was called to the East.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and the fol-

lowing Brethren were reported to be duly and legally elected, viz :

M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor ;
R. W. MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Portland ;
" WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Skowhegan ;
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Lewiston ;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland ;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and elected Brothers

OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland ;
HENRY H. DICKEY,	Lewiston ; and
BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS,	Portland.

BROS. ALBERT MOORE, of North Anson, and A. M. WETHERBEE, of Warren, were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

Grand Master COLLAMORE resumed the East.

The Grand Master announced that he had accepted the resignation of R. W. JOHN P. BILLINGS, D. D. G. Master for the Seventh District, and W. JOHN H. GORDON, Grand Pursuivant, and directed that their names should be placed, as proxies for their respective lodges, upon the report of the Committee on Credentials.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow, at two o'clock P. M.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Wednesday, May 5, 1880. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

Grand Lecturer TIMOTHY J. MURRAY recited the Lecture of the first degree.

R. W. JOSEPH M. HAYES presented a commission as Representative of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was received and welcomed as such by Grand Master COLLAMORE.

BROS. CLAYTON J. FARRINGTON, WILFORD J. FISHER and CHARLES YORK were appointed a Committee on Leave of Absence.

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH,

Ordered, That the Grand Secretary notify the lodges which have not their charters on record to send them for that purpose,—either the charter, or a copy certified by the Secretary and authenticated by the seal of the lodge.

M. W. ALBERT MOORE, for the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, submitted the following additional report:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers make the following additional Report:

That we have examined the Report of the Finance Committee giving an exhibit of the condition of the late Grand Treasurer's Accounts, and recommend that so much as relates thereto be referred to the Board of Trustees.

That we endorse the recommendation of the Finance Committee in reference to an amendment of the Constitution, Art. 14, Sec. 3; and, in accordance therewith, propose the following.

"That Art. 14, Sec. 3, be amended by striking out 'first Tuesday in May' and inserting 'fifteenth day of April.'"

That the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Grand Secretary attests his untiring industry and fidelity in the discharge of his arduous duties—that we fully endorse the Secretary's recommendation that all the lodges should have their charters recorded.

The Reports of the D. D. G. Masters show a fair amount of business during the year, and commendable industry on their part.

ALBERT MOORE,	} Committee.
DAVID CARGILL,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Which report was accepted, the recommendations adopted, the proposed amendment to the Constitution entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments.

BRO. ROTHEUS E. PAINE, for the Committee on History, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

Your committee have attended to the duties assigned them, and beg leave to present the following report:

Since the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge your Committee are sorry to be compelled to report that no lodge histories have been received. From a note received from the Secretary of Portland Lodge, No. 1, we learn that Bro. J. H. DRUMMOND is preparing a history of that lodge, one hundred and fifty pages of which are already printed, and that it will be completed during the summer.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, reports their history in the hands of a committee, and in progress.

The following lodges are still delinquent:

Mechanic's, No. 66; Marine, No. 122; Narraguagus, No. 88; Polar Star, No. 114; Rabboni, No. 150; Star in the East, No. 60; Solar, No. 14; United, No. 8.

We add a list of those lodges in this jurisdiction that have printed their histories: Lincoln, No. 3; Lincoln, No. 3, supplemental; Hancock, No. 4; Cumberland, No. 12; Oriental Star, No. 21, old ed.; Oriental Star, No. 21, new ed.; York, No. 22; Phoenix, No. 24; Northern Star, No. 28; Tranquil, No. 29; Hermon, No. 32; Waterville, No. 33; Somerset, No. 34; Casco, No. 36; Harmony, No. 38; Lygonia, No. 40; Alna, No. 43; Richmond, No. 63; Mystic, No. 65; Howard, No. 69; Standish, No. 70; Rising Sun, No. 71, old

ed.; Rising Sun, No. 71, new ed.; Arundel, No. 76; Tremont, No. 77; Crescent, No. 78; Atlantic, No. 81; Eureka, No. 84; Paris, No. 94; Liberty, No. 111; Eastern Frontier, No. 112; Messalonskee, No. 113; Greenleaf, No. 117; Meridian, No. 125; Eggemoggin, No. 128; Quantabacook, No. 129; Mt. Tire'm, No. 132; Riverside, No. 135; Lewy's Island, No. 138; Mt. Desert, No. 140; Seabasticook, No. 146; Forest, No. 148. Total number, 39.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. E. PAINE,	} Committee.
C. C. VINAL,	
A. B. FARNHAM,	

Which report was accepted.

BRO. WILLIAM A. BARKER submitted the Report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer was authorized to make payments to the Representatives, in accordance therewith.

In accordance with a recommendation of the committee, it was

Voted, That the committee appointed at last session to revise and correct the distances of the several lodges from the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, namely, A. M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT W. LARRABEE and AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, be continued, and report at next annual communication.

The Grand Secretary presented the petition of Kennebec Lodge for a new charter to replace the one destroyed by fire, and also for remission of dues; which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

BRO. HENRY S. WEBSTER submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

PORTLAND, May 5, 1880.

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's Address relating to the decease of W. and REV. CHARLES A. CURTIS, recommend the insertion of the following memorial in the records :

REV. CHARLES A. CURTIS was born in 1847, and was drowned at Moosehead

Lake, July 10, 1879. He was for three years pastor of the Unitarian Church in Augusta, Me., and was greatly beloved and respected in the community of which he was a member. At the time of his decease he was Worshipful Master of Augusta Lodge, and Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Maine. By his death the Fraternity sustain an irreparable loss, and the Grand Lodge is deprived of a useful and exemplary member.

HENRY S. WEBSTER, }
 CHARLES H. BRICK, } *Committee.*
 CHAS. N. RAND, }

Bro. JOSEPH M. HAYES submitted the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1880.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following report, viz:

In the case of the appeal of Bro. J. A. CLEMENT from the decision of Mariner's Lodge, No. 68, of Searsport, vs. IRVING CALDERWOOD, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the finding in said case of "not guilty," be set aside, and that IRVING CALDERWOOD be declared "guilty," and that he be expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

In the case of the petition of ANDREW LACY, for restoration to the rights and benefits of masonry, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That, as all the requirements of the Grand Lodge have been complied with, and the lodge not appearing to contest, ANDREW LACY be restored to all the rights and benefits of masonry.

In the case of King David's Lodge vs. DAVID MCCOBB, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of King David's Lodge, No. 62, of Lincolnville, in expelling DAVID MCCOBB from all the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, vs. E. H. WINN, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, of Weeks's Mills, in expelling E. H. WINN from all the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Asylum Lodge vs. CARLES H. WING, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That, as the accused plead "guilty" to the charges of stealing and drunkenness, the sentence by Asylum Lodge, No. 133, of Wayne,

of suspension for five months, is entirely inadequate; that the verdict be set aside, and that CHARLES H. WING be expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

In the case of *Rabboni Lodge vs. J. MARTIN GREEN*, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, of Lewiston, in expelling J. MARTIN GREEN from all the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of *Composite Lodge vs. H. W. BLAKE*, it appearing in testimony that the said H. W. BLAKE was not a member of the lodge at the time when the charges were made, but a member of another lodge, and that said Composite Lodge had given him a dimit, declaring him to be a regular mason in good standing, and thereby imposing upon the Fraternity generally, if the charges are true, your committee are of the opinion that the lodge had no jurisdiction in the case, and recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion by Composite Lodge, No. 168, of H. W. BLAKE, be set aside and he be restored to all the rights and benefits of masonry.

In the case of the petition of *SETH E. BEEDY* for restoration to the rights and benefits of masonry, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That as the requirements of the Grand Lodge have been complied with, the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that the said *SETH E. BEEDY* be restored to all the rights and benefits of masonry.

JOS. M. HAYES,
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee were severally adopted.

M. W. WILLIAM P. PREBLE submitted the following report:

The undersigned committee, to whom were referred the charges against a member of the Grand Lodge for gross unmasonic conduct, would respectfully report, that at the time appointed by the M. W. Grand Master (of which due notice had been given to all parties) the committee met, when the real complainant was represented by counsel. The masonic official complainant declined to appear. The accused and his counsel and the stenographer were present. The counsel for complainant moved to have the hearing postponed for some months, alleging, as a reason, that the decision of the Grand Lodge refusing admission of counsel not masons at the hearing was a surprise; that he

personally knew nothing of the case; that the counsel, not masonic, knew all about the case and was the one relied upon and expected to present and manage the case for them, and that he could not properly and satisfactorily manage the case.

The attention of the counsel was called to a letter from the M. W. Grand Master, of date of April 15, 1880, to the counsel desired by complainant, in which letter the M. W. says: "In answer to your question, upon further examination of authorities and consultation, I conclude that the counsel on either side must be some one who is entitled to sit in the Grand Lodge." That, in the opinion of the committee, the complainant's counsel had had sufficient time to have obtained masonic counsel; that a postponement, such as asked for, would be a great injustice to the accused, allowing him to remain for so long a time (a whole year) under so serious charges; that every Brother was entitled to as speedy a hearing as could consistently be granted, and that therefore the asked for postponement was denied.

The counsel for complainant then said he would see the complainant, and at two o'clock in the afternoon would notify us whether they would proceed with the matter or withdraw from its further prosecution.

At two o'clock the counsel's letter was handed to your committee, declining to appear and present their case.

Your committee therefore recommend that the charges be dismissed, and that they be discharged from the further consideration hereof.

WM. P. PREBLE,	} Committee.
H. H. DICKEY,	
ALBERT MOORE,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

On motion of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That any expenses incurred by the committee in preparing for the hearing of the above case be paid by the Grand Lodge.

R. W. MARQUIS F. KING, for the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, reported as follows:

PORTLAND, May 5, 1880.

On the matter referred to the Board of Trustees, relating to the accounts of our late Grand Treasurer, the Board asks leave to report, that after careful

consideration they have unanimously concluded to recommend to the Grand Lodge the appointment of a committee to examine the books and accounts of our late Grand Treasurer and report at the next session, making such suggestions and recommendations as they deem for the interest of the Grand Lodge.

We also report that a portion of the income of our Charity Fund, amounting to \$1,158.10, is not accounted for. This amount, added to the amount of deficit reported by the Committee of Finance, makes \$4,183.89 as the whole claim against the estate of our late Grand Treasurer.

MARQUIS F. KING,

for Board of Trustees.

Which report was accepted, the recommendation adopted, and Bro. RUFUS H. HINKLEY, GEORGE W. DEERING and ORIN S. FOGG were appointed a Committee in accordance with said recommendation.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which in accordance with a general regulation had been made to the Grand Master in advance of the annual communication, printed, and submitted with the Grand Master's annual address, was presented and distributed to the members of the Grand Lodge in attendance.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence herewith submit their Annual Report.

As we commence printing before all the Proceedings are received, we are, as usual, precluded from reviewing them all in alphabetical order; and those received later will, therefore, be reviewed after we have gone once through the alphabetical list.

For the same reason, we give, at the close of the report, the list of Proceedings reviewed, instead of at the beginning as heretofore; and we proceed at once with our review.

ALABAMA, 1879.

One hundred and eighty-nine lodges represented: the code revised and to be indexed and printed: two charters granted and several restored; the Grand Lodge of Dakota recognized: ten "Committees on chartered lodges" appointed, which divided among them the returns from lodges, and carefully examined each one and reported all defects in it, and as their reports are published in full, lodges have the full benefit of all the corrections.

We are greatly rejoiced to read the following from the address of the Grand Master (HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG):

"We meet once again in fraternal council under auspicious and congratulatory conditions. Throughout our jurisdiction there is an enthusiasm in the support of our Order that awakens the most pleasurable emotions, and inspires the strongest hope for our future. Words of comfort and cheer come to us from every quarter of our territory, assuring us that the principles we are endeavoring to represent are practiced and observed generally by the Fraternity. This devotion to masonry, I am glad to believe, is not a mere momentary zeal, or superficial enthusiasm; but the result of a conviction that grows stronger every day, that the institution is truly a powerful aid to man in subduing his passions, and improving himself in those virtues which adorn and solidify character. It is in this conviction that we find that which constitutes the strength of masonry, and from which we expect its perpetuity."

He had visited *twenty-seven* of the remote lodges, and the effect produced is spoken of by the committee as exceedingly advantageous to the Institution. His visits had created a renewed interest, besides giving an opportunity for the correcting of many errors.

Of a law formerly existing in Maine and considerably discussed by us heretofore, he says:

"That when an appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge by a Brother who has been suspended or expelled by a Subordinate Lodge, and the decision of such lodge reversed by the Grand Lodge, the status of such a Brother is that of an unaffiliated mason. This decision I have made in obedience to Rule 19, Article 7 of our constitution. This I think is a singular provision of our organic law, and one that should be revised and amended. In my opinion, it divests the Grand Lodge of the power and authority that rightfully belongs to it in such cases, and works a hardship where no hardship should be suffered. For instance: A Brother is tried, and is suspended or expelled by a Subordinate Lodge. From this sentence he appeals. The Grand Lodge decides, after carefully considering all the testimony, that the charges are not sustained, and reverses the decision of the lodge below; yet the appellant has, under the rule above cited, to suffer the loss of lodge membership, thereby undergoing a punishment when no offense had been committed. Why not make the reversal full and complete, and restore the Brother to the position he occupied before the wrongful finding of the lodge below?"

A committee of three was appointed to present the proper amendment at the next session.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a special report, from which we take the following:

"Your committee and the officers of this Grand Lodge are alive to the increasingly important duties and responsibilities forced upon them in their

official intercourse with other and more remote Grand Lodge jurisdictions, more especially in their contact with those of European origin and governmental characteristics—such, for instance, as organizations combined in Grand Lodge Leagues, or created and governed by Grand Orients and Supreme Councils. With such masonic institutions the R. W. Grand Secretary, the M. W. Grand Master, as well as your committee, have frequent interchange of correspondence, and there are overtures from some of them, soliciting formal official recognition, now pending.

"We can, with comparative ease and certainty, decide upon the claims to recognition of the North American (Anglican) Grand Lodges, for they are in language, form of government and ritual essentially one with us; but how difficult, indeed, is the duty of deciding upon the merits of such claimants of recognition as approach us from abroad, with almost incomprehensible divergences of ritual and forms of government from our own, and addressing us in languages so unfamiliar to our ears as to be almost entitled to be designated as 'unknown tongues.' Their systems of government are as diverse from ours as a republican form differs from an autocratic; while in geographical location, masonic ritual, ethics, and habits of thought they are as far removed from us and our simple ways as the east is from the west.

"The term *recognition*, as used and applied masonically in America, involves the idea of approval of the work and principles of the organization recognized, and while such approval may be safely expressed in the recognition of American Grand Lodges, we contend that our knowledge of the foreign organizations alluded to, however 'true and perfect' may be their individual constituents, does not warrant us in extending to the latter full recognition with its implied approval and indorsement.

"Without further enumeration of the difficulties, numerous as well as grave, which have suggested this recommendation, your committee advise that hereafter formal official recognition be extended only to Grand Lodges of Anglican origin, which conform to our ritual and principles of organization, and that all overtures for recognition from Grand Bodies, governed or associated with Grand Leagues, Grand Orients or Supreme Councils (subject, of course, to the Grand Lodge edict of 1878 in reference to the Grand Orient of France), be answered by a tender of fraternal civilities and courtesies, and an exchange of protocols; and that this recommendation and report, if adopted, shall have the significance and force of an edict of this Grand Lodge."

There is great force in these suggestions, and yet the great practical question really remains unanswered: "What course shall we take when members of these Bodies apply to visit us, or for aid as masons in distress?" Shall we tell them, "You are not masons"? If so, where is the boasted universality of Freemasonry? This doctrine is utterly repugnant to our very first lessons in masonry, and takes away from the Institution one of its most important attributes.

The Permanent Trust Fund of the Grand Lodge is \$6,100 in U. S. Bonds, and \$143.27 in cash. Heretofore twenty per cent. of the dues has been payable to this fund, but the Grand Lodge reduced the amount to ten per cent. for the future, on account of there being a deficit for the past two years.

The Report on Correspondence (151 pp.) was again presented by Bro. OLIVER S. BEERS.

He gives his views of the character of these reports as follows:

"Before proceeding with this report, planned as it is on the theory and structure of its predecessors, we beg permission, for consistency sake, to withdraw the promise intimated in 1877, of remodeling these reports so as to

permit a more general discussion of masonic principle and usages as seen from our standpoint. Mature reflection has convinced us that in these semi-historic records, in which the true life and genius of masonry, as known to our era, is to be portrayed, the less they are burdened or confused by mere individual opinions, the better will they be suited to their illustration of the real characteristics of current masonic times.

"Instead of *our* own opinions, therefore, we prefer to illustrate the spirit of masonry by quoting the views of those whose high official positions in other Grand Bodies mark their utterances as authoritative expositions of the prevailing sentiments of their several Grand Jurisdictions, and we shall continue to seek from the Grand Masters, through their addresses, such indices of the prosperity or adversity of the craft in each jurisdiction as may appear noteworthy, either for encouragement or warning to us of Alabama."

We think they have a broader scope. It must be conceded, that there is a constant tendency to *modernize* masonry. To resist this, we need a constant discussion of principles. Grand Officers cannot notice what happens in other jurisdictions. But the writers of these reports view the whole field, and whenever any Grand Lodge departs from the right way, they sound the note of warning, and the matter is discussed fully and the true conclusion reached, so far as the fallible human mind *can* reach it. We regard the discussion of new plans, new laws and new departures, as one of the most valuable elements in these reports: and we confess that if the reports were to be confined to a mere abstract of the transactions of other Grand Lodges, they would lose their greatest charm for us.

We find, however, that our excellent Brother practically agrees with us: almost in the very outset of his report, he makes the following wise remarks, which we most heartily commend to the attention of lodge officers:

"Just here, *par* parenthesis, we beg to express our regret that the response to the roll call, in this and numerous other Grand Lodges, is so often made by those who are *PROXIES* for the regular lodge officers. As a general remark, applicable to all jurisdictions, we take this occasion to say that we think the working officers of lodges are the only really useful and desirable lodge representatives in a Grand Lodge, because of their special and necessary familiarity with the condition and interests of the several lodges. Of course in all Grand Lodges the constituents are P. G. Officers, as well as lodge representatives, and the former element will always carefully guard and conserve the general principles of masonry, should the latter constituency, from any cause, fall in proper respect for the 'landmarks.'

"The lodge officers, in enforcing the edicts of the Grand Lodge in their lodges, are brought into direct contact with their legitimate effects upon the craft; and they are also familiar with the condition of the lodges, and able to suggest legislation appropriate to the necessities of the case, whether as restraining from evil or promotive of masonic purity and progress. They are also, especially the Master and Wardens, the sentinels on our *outposts*, and can in person best convey to the *CITADEL* the tidings of warning or encouragement suggested by the outlook. They are, as we conceive it, skillful master overseers, practical observers of the wants and ways of the craft, and just in proportion as any Grand Lodge is deprived of such advisers and workers, so will its labors be fruitless of beneficent results, and tend to disturb the harmony of the jurisdiction. (Excuse this digression; it has extended far beyond our original intention)."

Oh! yes; everybody will excuse you often for such digression, and then be ready to excuse you again!

He had recently visited Arkansas, and he thus reports:

"Masonry in Arkansas, as these proceedings fully attest, is marching on under able and experienced leaders to the conquest of the difficulties incident to its location in a State but recently the border land of internecine strife, resounding with 'war's dread alarms,' and scourged by its havoc and desolations, until the light of true civilization had flickered as if about to be extinguished amid the throes of revolution. Peace—gentle restorer!—came at last to renew the hopes and inspire the efforts of the good and wise, to clear away the rubbish from the temple, to build up the waste places, and bring order and enterprise to the rescue of State and Fraternity from the dominion of war and discord. Now, both politically and socially, our friends in Arkansas are enjoying a new dispensation of peace, progress and plenty—a well-deserved recompense for the trials and perplexities of the past; and none so well appreciate or so properly utilize these pleasantly changed conditions as our brethren of the mystic tie, as a summer's sojourn and intimate intercourse with them enables the writer most feelingly to assert."

Again, a Grand Orator having deemed it necessary to go into a defence of masonry, our good brother says:

"The defence of masonry against the attacks of the priesthood or of priest-controlled religionists, is a work of supererogation in this age of reason and of progress. Our strength, as against the malice of such foes and the envious thrusts of their puny weapons, is impregnable! Planted firm upon the Rock of Ages, with our panoply of Truth, victors of innumerable contests of the past, who dare now attempt to wrest from our firm grasp the banner of fraternity and love borne aloft, with its pure folds undefiled, through unnumbered centuries of fierce but ineffectual opposition and strife? We are marching onward and tending upward—too much absorbed in the great work of reform and progress to heed the petty impediments of the way, whether interposed by malice or ignorance. We know and heed the call to labor and emulation, as expressed by the gifted Wordsworth:—'The primal duties shine aloft like stars; while the charities, that soothe and heal and bless, are scattered at the feet of man like flowers.' Let others contend for *supremacy*, while our emulation shall be, who can best serve the Master and his workmen, God and Man."

We excuse you again, Bro. BEERS; but we shall be tempted *not* to do so, if you refrain from giving us the benefit of such thoughts as those embodied in our quotations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1878.

Six lodges represented: a revised Constitution adopted, and the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (FRED'K WILLIAMS) is quite brief, and, with one exception, of merely local interest. He announces that subscriptions were opened for stock for erecting a Masonic Temple at an estimated cost of \$10,000: the subscriptions had been made, the lot purchased and paid for, and the Temple put under contract.

The Deputy Grand Master announces the consolidation of *four* of the lodges in Victoria into *two*, a measure he deems to be for the advantage of the craft.

ELI HARRISON was elected Grand Master, and ELI HARRISON, JR., Grand Secretary.

A Special Communication was held April 22, 1878, to lay the corner stone

of the Masonic Temple, and another on October 28th, to consecrate the Temple; the proceedings are published in full: on the latter occasion, the Grand Master delivered a very interesting and instructive address.

The dedication was followed by a Ball, given in commemoration of the completion of the Temple, and was a grand affair.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1879.

Five of the six lodges represented: a session held on Sunday, for the purpose of attending Divine service with the subordinate lodges, at which a sermon was delivered by the Grand Chaplain and is published in the proceedings: all relations with the Grand Orient of France severed: the consideration of the Colon-Cuba question deferred, in hope that the Brethren themselves will settle the controversy by uniting.

The Grand Master (ELI HARRISON) delivered an interesting address. He compliments "the handsome volumes" sent from several Grand Lodges, among which he names Maine.

The cost of the Masonic Temple is stated to be \$12,000: to meet this, 600 shares of stock, at \$20.00 each, had been issued, and all had been taken and paid for except seventeen, and these were taken during the session, the Grand Lodge taking six. The organ and furnishing the Hall cost nearly \$4,000 more, which was raised by subscription. Considering that the whole membership in the Province is less than 300, of which not quite one-half are in Victoria, we must concede that our North-west Brethren have surpassed us all in their zeal and self-sacrifice in order to secure a masonic home. We notice that the expense of furnishing was borne *one-fifth* by the Chapter and *two-fifths* by each lodge—dividing them in the same relative proportion as is done in Portland, in our own jurisdiction.

CALIFORNIA, 1879.

One hundred and ninety-two of the two hundred and eleven lodges represented: all lodges had made returns and paid dues, and with greater promptitude than heretofore: six charters granted and three surrendered.

The amount of business done by this Grand Lodge is immense: the address of the Grand Master takes up (in fine type) *thirteen* pages of the Proceedings: the Grand Secretary's report *eleven* pages: the Grand Lecturer's report *five* pages: the Report on Correspondence *ninety-five* pages: the address of the Grand Orator *ten* pages: reports on Doings of Grand Officers *six* pages: reports on Jurisprudence (five) *nine* pages: reports on Grievances *nine* pages; and many other reports from *one to five* pages each. To review the proceedings in detail is simply impossible: the extracts we would like to make would fill nearly half the space usually devoted to our report.

The Grand Master (JOHN MILLS BROWNE) closed an exceedingly able and successful administration of four consecutive years. We scarcely know how to dispose of his address, for our space will not allow the quotations that might profitably be made.

The following we cannot omit:

"Of what use is masonry unless it be made practical? Why expend time, labor and money in perpetuating the impracticable? Practical masonry is the application of its knowledge to the experiences of life, to our surroundings, to our social, business and civic relations. The term Brotherhood is meaningless, unless associated with charity, and charity is but half developed when restricted to the humane duty of alms-giving. Masonic charity in its broad, unselfish sense, is to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. It is the charity that seeks for truth, honesty, and respect for the rights of others, that fosters knowledge, freedom, and toleration, and searches and strives after the good. It is the absence of this charity that is the chief cause of personal difficulties, arising from special and local agencies, by wrangling discussions, passionate accusation, petty selfishness, and intolerant opinion, all producing a bitterness which sooner or later affects the fraternal relations within the lodge, and, in the sapping and mining of its harmony, impairs, if not destroys, its effectiveness and usefulness."

He recommends that in elections the position of Junior Warden be made a post of honor for those whom it is not intended to make Masters, but to promote the Senior Deacon to be Senior Warden.

The preceding year, the Grand Lodge ordered that lodges should pay the expenses of the visits of Inspectors only when made at their request: the consequence was that the system partially failed; and he urges that visitation be made obligatory, and that provision be made for expenses.

He had declined to give his official sanction for a "Masonic Mutual Relief Union," on the ground that it should be "disconnected with the operations of the Grand Lodge": he had set aside proceedings in a trial, which were utterly invalid, and he recommended that the power to do so be expressly vested in the Grand Master—a provision that has worked exceedingly well in our jurisdiction.

One instance of refreshing coolness he thus relates:

"My opinion was asked in a case where a lodge desired to bury a deceased member, but was refused. The ceremonies of the church were employed, and subsequently the lodge was called upon to defray the cost of burial. I answered that when the lodge was willing to bury with masonic honors, but was refused by the widow, the body was placed in charge of Catholics and buried with the rites of their church, the lodge can refuse to pay the funeral expenses with eminent propriety; that one organization is not expected to defray the cost of burial when not permitted to perform its ceremonies, which are rendered by another organization."

He had been asked by telegraph, "Has a lodge the right to bury a defaulter and suicide?" He replied that, by a resolution of the Grand Lodge, the lodge was to determine the question of the insanity of the deceased and the propriety of burying him with masonic honors. He adds:

"The lodge buried its deceased member, who had confessed the defalcation and whose suicide, it is presumed, was the result of the criminal act, and not of insanity. In this case I cannot think the unfortunate Brother was en-

titled to a masonic burial. His self-accusation made him a criminal, and as such he would have been subjected to masonic censure and punishment. His death did not weaken the fact. The rights of the Fraternity are to be respected equally with those of the individual. The compact between the lodge and the member is binding, and the guilty ought not to receive the respectful consideration awarded to the innocent. The public wonders at the equal distribution of funeral honors, which it had supposed was the reward of a life of integrity. Failing to comprehend the apparent inconsistency between profession and practice, it condemns—how uncharitably, you well know. You have decided 'that in the case of a suicide by a Master Mason in this jurisdiction, the lodge to which he belonged shall determine as to his insanity, and as to the propriety of interring him with masonic honors.' Will it not be just to prohibit the masonic interment of a suicide, which presumably was occasioned by, or at least associated with, a criminal act?"

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported in favor of repealing the old resolution and of adopting one prohibiting the burial of a suicide with masonic honors under any circumstances, saying that under the old resolution lodges had invariably decided that the Brother was insane and had buried him. The Grand Lodge, after full discussion, rejected the report of the Committee, and finally repealed the old resolution, thus leaving the whole matter open. In some jurisdictions, it is held, that if a member of a lodge, against whom no charges are pending, dies, he must be buried by the lodge, no matter what his character may be; it follows, that a mason who commits a crime, however heinous, and then commits suicide also, must be buried by the lodge, unless the fact of suicide prevents it. The practice in Maine, for many years, has been that the lodge may decline, in its discretion, to bury a deceased member.

Of the action of the Grand Lodge in one case, he says:

"In seeking redress he solicits justice, and refers to the report of the Committee on Grievances of last year. In that report we read, 'though still holding to the opinions expressed by your previous committee, in regard to the injustice of his expulsion, yet, after having taken the advice of many prominent masons residing in that section of the State, and in view of the continuous and bitter opposition to his restoration evinced by all the members of his former lodge, a majority of your committee feel compelled to report that it will be for the best interests of masonry that the prayer of your petitioner should not be granted.' The concurrence of the Grand Lodge recognizes the unjust expulsion, but refuses restoration because it will not be for the best interests of masonry. The proposition is one of simplicity: if Mr. Gordon has been unjustly expelled, and this is admitted, ought he to be restored? I know nothing of the case beyond the reports of the Committees on Grievances and the statement of the petitioner, but my sense of justice cries out against an unjust punishment. An act of injustice is contrary to masonic principle, which never ignores the rights of others. Put yourselves mentally in the petitioner's place—would you patiently submit? The case is before you—what will you do with it?"

The Grand Secretary says of the same case:

"It will be remembered that a petition for this purpose has several times been presented to the Grand Lodge, the Committee on Grievances sometimes reporting adversely to and sometimes in favor of the prayer of the petitioner. The matter culminated last year in a report which may perhaps be fairly classed with that celebrated decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the so-called Archie slave case, which was described by the late Judge Bald-

win as having undoubtedly fulfilled all the equities, "inasmuch as it gave the law to the North and the nigger to the South."

Four members of the Committee on Grievances united in the following report:

"This case is thoroughly known in all its details to every member of the Grand Lodge who has been a participant in its deliberations during the past seven years, and it is useless to enter into any argument, *pro* or *con*, as to its merits. The report of your committee at the communication of 1877 was full and exhaustive, and it is impossible to throw any new light upon the subject. That report concludes as follows:

"Your committee feel that the utmost consideration should be shown to the protest of any lodge against the restoration of any Brother by it expelled, but, in this particular case, after careful examination of all the evidence presented at each of the three trials, they are unanimously of the opinion that no masonic offense has been proved against the accused, and that justice requires them to report that his request should be granted.

"This report was rejected by the Grand Lodge in spite of the strength of its allegations in favor of the accused. At the communication in 1878 your committee reported that—

"Though still holding to the opinions expressed by your previous committee in regard to the injustice of his expulsion, yet, after having taken the advice of many prominent masons residing in that section of the State, and in view of the continuous and bitter opposition to his restoration evinced by most of the members of his former lodge, a majority of your committee feel compelled to report that it will be for the best interests of masonry that the prayer of your petitioner should not be granted."

"The chairman of your present committee is responsible for both those reports, and, after mature consideration, he is obliged to confess that in writing the latter one he sacrificed duty to expediency, and that he takes great blame to himself therefor. Justice is justice all the world over, and all but one of your committee are of the opinion that a gross injustice has been done to the petitioner, and that his prayer should be granted. It ill becomes the Grand Lodge of the State of California to refuse to restore a mason to his rights when almost every member of each of its Committees on Grievances for seven years have been satisfied that he was improperly punished.

"Your committee, while questioning the propriety of the issue by the petitioner of his printed circular letter, are willing to excuse him on the ground that he has felt himself to have been bitterly wronged; and they offer the following resolution, with an earnest request for its adoption, believing that the Grand Lodge should never be a party to an act of injustice.

"Resolved, That Charles Howard Gordon be and is hereby restored to all the rights and privileges of masonry."

One member of the committee submitted the following report:

"He respectfully dissents from the opinion of the majority of your committee in the above case. All the facts and circumstances connected with the trial have been repeatedly presented to the Grand Lodge, and a recapitulation thereof is deemed unnecessary at this time. It is sufficient to say that in 1873 Mr. Charles Howard Gordon was, after due trial, expelled by Woodbridge Lodge. On account, of informality, the Grand Lodge reversed the judgment and remanded the case for a new trial. In 1874, a second trial resulted in a like judgment, and again, for informality, the case was remanded. In 1875, the third and last trial resulted in a similar verdict. An appeal was filed, but not within the time prescribed by our Constitution, and the Grand Lodge dismissed the appeal, thus virtually affirming the action of the subordinate lodge.

"Our Constitution prescribes that when it is the intention of a person who has been expelled from the rights and privileges of masonry to petition the

Grand Lodge for restoration, it shall be his duty to notify the lodge which expelled him of such intention, at least sixty days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, etc. This regulation has been complied with, and from the record it appears that said lodge not only denied a recommendation, but, by a unanimous vote, there being thirty-two members present, earnestly implored this Grand Lodge not to grant said petition.

"The undersigned, believing that the question of restoration, and none other, is the one to be considered, and that the members of Woodbridge Lodge, who are personally acquainted with the petitioner and his character and conduct since said expulsion, are better qualified to judge as to whether he is worthy or unworthy than are the members of your committee, and, seeing that said lodge has so emphatically expressed its sentiments, offers the following resolution and recommends its adoption :

Resolved, That the petition of Charles Howard Gordon, for restoration to the rights and privileges of masonry, be and the same is hereby denied."

After discussion, the minority report was accepted and restoration was denied.

We quote this in full, for the reason that similar questions have arisen and are likely to arise in our own Grand Lodge.

When a mason has been deprived of his masonic rights for a length of time that shall be adequate punishment for his offense, and he petitions for restoration, the following questions arise :

1. Shall his conduct while under discipline be considered ?
2. If his conduct, since his conviction, has been such that there is no objection to his restoration on that ground, is it proper to take cognizance of another offence committed before his suspension or expulsion, and for which he has never been tried, and deny restoration on that account ?
3. What weight shall be given to the objection of his lodge ? Shall that suffice without reasons given, or should the Grand Lodge require the reasons and judge of their sufficiency ?

As restoration is pardon, it may be said that the Grand Lodge will act upon each case according to its pleasure : of course it has the *power* to do so, but still it would be wise to act upon well-defined principles, instead of upon the impulse of the moment.

It is pretty well settled, in practice, that an applicant for restoration must show a good record as to character, far enough back to make it reasonably certain that his character is permanently good.

Upon the second question we have never met any express adjudication. One instance has occurred in our own Grand Lodge, in which this consideration was urged by the opponents of restoration, which was refused, undoubtedly, in consequence of that consideration. The question is not without difficulty ; on the one hand, we are punishing a man for an offense of which he has never been found guilty ; and on the other, he may have committed an offense which it was not necessary to include in the charge, and his trial for which would be utterly prevented by his restoration.

The third question is a new one with us, but it seems that the Grand

Lodge of California gave weight to the protest of the lodge, but whether the reasons were given does not appear.

Among the decisions of the Grand Master are the following :

"*Question.* Is it the duty of the Secretary of the lodge to take his financial books and the semi-annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer from the lodge room to the Auditing Committee for examination, or is it the duty of the Auditing Committee to make such examination at the lodge room ?

"*Answer.* In the Grand Lodge the Grand Secretary would be expected to appear before any committee when so summoned, with called-for books or papers, and the same action would occur in a subordinate lodge.

"*Question.* Has the Master of a lodge power to authorize a Past Master to open the lodge and perform work, the Master and Wardens being absent ?

"*Answer.* No; the Master may request a Past Master to confer a degree, but either himself or one of the Wardens must be present to open the lodge.

"*Question.* How can a deceased member be buried with masonic honors in the absence of the Master and Wardens ?

"*Answer.* By constituting an emergent lodge, or any Brother might read the funeral service, without the usual requirement of opening a lodge."

Of a proposition to amend the Constitution, requiring the Grand Secretary to pay over to the Grand Treasurer *immediately* all moneys received by him, the former says :

"The undersigned has nothing to say in regard to the first proposal, but as to the second he suggests that, if the Grand Lodge desires to enact something so near an impossibility, it would be well that the Grand Treasurer be required to reside in the Grand Secretary's office, in order to make the requirements as nearly as possible as possible.

The amendment was not adopted.

In reference to the first decision above quoted, the committee report as follows, and their report was adopted :

"Your committee do not quite agree with him that such a committee may summon the Secretary to appear before them, at such place as they might name, with his books and papers. It would be his duty to deliver to them all books and papers requisite for their examination, and they could examine them in the lodge-room, or take them elsewhere at their pleasure; but they have no authority to summon him, or to compel his attendance before them. Such an examination should be made where it would be most convenient, and it would not matter whether at the lodge-room or elsewhere; and the Secretary should always be willing to attend at any convenient place and give such information or assistance as might be desired.

"Such proceedings should ever be attended with a reasonable degree of courtesy, and if they were, such a question would not arise. If, however, such a committee desired to conduct their examination at some place other than the lodge-room, or the place where the Secretary's books were ordinarily kept, and the question of duty as to moving them arose, your committee think that the charge of packing them about would rest with the auditing committee. The Secretary will have performed the letter of his duty when he has shown himself to be ready to deliver them at the place of keeping."

The Grand Lodge decided that a life member of a lodge, made so by the payment of a stipulated sum in advance, is not liable to dues: that the arrangement between the lodge and such member is a contract which the lodge cannot rescind.

We find it impossible to notice the oration of the Grand Orator or several interesting reports.

The Report on Correspondence (95 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM H. HILL.

He confines himself quite closely to an abstract of the Proceedings, but occasionally strikes out into the current: in his review of Illinois, he says:

"As we were absorbed in the perusal of this excellent address, we were much startled at a seeming evidence that the Grand Master himself had been suddenly seized with that malady of insanity which he had before alluded to. Here is what we saw, and let our own readers judge of our utter astonishment. He was speaking at length of the un-masonic proceedings of a certain lodge, and we read this:

"All of the members of the lodge who had fellowshipped the suspended brother were, of course, technically guilty, but it was not to be forgotten that most of them had probably received their ideas from the Master, whose position pre-supposes a knowledge of what that duty is; and it was—

"Well, friend B., who killed the dog Pinto?"

"Don't know," responded Mr. B. angrily.

"Now tell me, old friend, how is it that thee refrains from swearing?"

"Well, the truth is just here, neighbor: I can't do justice to the subject."

"Good heaven! thought we—has the Grand Master been eating some crazy root and gone clean daft, or what is the matter? Was the dog Pinto the Master, or the criminal, or what? What did they kill him for? Had he betrayed the secrets of masonry? Just then the sober truth dawned upon our dazed intellect. The printer, or rather the binder, had interpolated right here a full signature from the Report of the Committee on Correspondence, instead of what belonged to the Grand Master's Address. And such a medley as the blunder made! We were helpless, and are as yet unable to ascertain what the Grand Master further said or did touching that recreant lodge, or what Grand Lodge had anything to do with that 'dog Pinto'! Will Brother Robbins please rise and explain?"

It seems that quite a number of these defective copies got circulated: ours last year was one of them, and we have seen an allusion to at least one other.

We regret to find that our Proceedings had not been received.

We perceive that we have omitted one item that we intended to copy in preference to all others. It will be remembered that after the yellow-fever in New Orleans, a little boy, who had lost father and mother, was sent from that city to California by express, almost as if he was a package, and that the masons along the route took care that he had all necessary attention and comfort. The item to which we allude refers to this boy, and is as follows:

"On motion of Bro. N. Greene Curtis, the sum of fifty dollars per month, until the next Annual Communication, to be disbursed under the direction of the Grand Master, was ordered to be paid from the General Fund for the care of Master Walter Wilcox, an orphan, whose parents died of yellow fever at New Orleans in 1877; after which a contribution was taken up among the members, and the sum of sixty-eight dollars was found to be added to the foregoing."

CANADA, 1879.

For some years the Report on Correspondence has been published in a pamphlet separate from the Proceedings: we have received the Proceedings for 1879, but not the Report.

Two hundred and twenty-one of the three hundred and thirty-four lodges represented: eleven charters granted and one surrendered, and one dispensation continued: disbursed in benevolence, including \$1,000 to yellow fever sufferers, \$10,230: cash assets over \$58,000, of which over \$55,000 is invested in "Dominion Stock": the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory recognized, and action in relation to Cuba and New South Wales postponed.

We learn from the address of the Grand Master, that seven special sessions of the Grand Lodge had been held during the year for the purpose of consecrating halls and laying corner stones: that he had revoked the commission of a Grand Representative for the reason that he was no longer acceptable to the Grand Lodge to which he was accredited: and the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario had ceased to exist: we copy his announcement of this gratifying event:

"After a severance from legitimate Freemasonry for upwards of three years, the greater portion—twenty in all—of those who were expelled by you in 1876, or suspended for their connection with the "Ontario" movement, have now expressed a desire to return to their allegiance, and have been restored by me to good standing in the Craft. A number of Brethren residing in or near London, including those I had restored, lately presented petitions, accompanied by the requisite recommendations, and I created by dispensation the new lodges, King Solomon's and Union, already referred to. I subsequently healed in the former lodge, at the request of this lodge and of my London Brethren, some of those, resident in the locality, who had been irregularly made under the authority of the self-styled Grand Lodge of Ontario. The general regulations and conditions, which I have prescribed as to the healing and affiliation of irregularly made masons, will, I trust, ensure the reception of worthy material only.

"It will be gratifying to you to learn that what was called the Grand Lodge of Ontario has ceased to exist. The seal used by it has been delivered up to be, and has been, destroyed, and the other formalities considered necessary for its extinction have been complied with."

The report on the condition of masonry contains interesting information and valuable suggestions:

"It is pleasing to the Board to observe that the practice of attending Divine service on the Festivals of the Saints John is becoming more general, as evinced by the numerous dispensations issued by District Masters to enable the Brethren to appear in masonic clothing on such occasions.

"The Board have again to express their regret that some lodges have suffered losses by fire, and after the repeated warnings that have been given as to the necessity which exists for having the property of all private lodges insured, it is found this important recommendation has been neglected. It would be well, therefore, for Grand Lodge to adopt a regulation that for the future no financial assistance or remission of dues shall be granted to any lodge neglecting this important duty."

* * * * *

"The Board learn with pleasure that the practice of purchasing and beautifying burial plots for the interment of deceased Brethren is becoming more general, and would recommend it to the imitation of the Brethren.

"Eleven dispensations have been issued for establishing new lodges. While we are pleased to chronicle this extension of the craft, we would strongly urge upon the District Deputy Grand Masters the necessity of exercising the strictest caution in dealing with all applications for new lodges, and under no circumstances to recommend such applications to the favorable

consideration of the M. W. the Grand Master, before fully satisfying themselves that the locality possesses ample material of a suitable character to sustain properly a lodge. The interests of existing lodges should be carefully guarded, and their field of usefulness not unnecessarily curtailed.

"Reference is made to the question of suspension for non-payment of dues, and lodges are recommended to deal more promptly with Brethren who neglect payment. While the Board would urge that all business matters connected with the financial affairs of the lodges should be dealt with in a systematic manner, they are of opinion that those who are well able to pay, but neglect to do so, should be suspended, but that those whose circumstances will not enable them to do so, should be generously dealt with.

"Lodges of Instruction have been held in several of the Districts, the results being exceedingly satisfactory and beneficial to the craft."

* * * * *

"It is gratifying to learn from the reports that, notwithstanding the prevailing financial depression, the craft is in a prosperous and flourishing condition throughout the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge."

It was decided that a lodge has no right to grant permission to a candidate in its jurisdiction to apply to a lodge in a sister jurisdiction. We understand that this can be done only by permission of the Grand Master.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution, requiring all routine business of lodges to be done in a Masters' Lodge, was rejected.

Dual membership is allowed, and an amendment to the Constitution was proposed, giving each Past Master one vote "for each lodge of which he is a member in good standing," and an amendment prohibiting membership in more than one lodge in "the same city, town or village" was rejected.

COLON AND CUBA.

We have received the Bulletin of the Grand Lodge of Colon and the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, with many other documents, and we had prepared quite an elaborate review of them, when we were almost overjoyed at the reception of the following:

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—With the full authorization of our Grand Master, I have the pleasure to advance you the following notice about our jurisdiction:

"As you will see by the heading of this, the Grand Lodge of Colon and that of the Island of Cuba have ceased to exist, according to a special agreement with which I suppose you have been acquainted, they having been substituted by the new 'United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba.'

"The project submitted by the lodges and masons of the jurisdiction of the 'Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba,' through a special committee, for the purpose of becoming united to those of Colon, was accepted at last by the latter, so satisfying the fraternal advices and desires of almost all the foreign Grand Lodges and the requirements of the craft in this much-disturbed jurisdiction, and at a Special Communication held on the 25th day of last January, the proposed union was effected in accordance with the bases adopted beforehand.

"From among the Grand Officers composing those two bodies, there were elected, by luck, those who are to continue to fulfill the various charges until the session of the 28th day of next March, when the final election will take place, Bro. A. Govin remaining in the meanwhile to fill the office of Grand

Master, and the two Grand Secretaries of the abolished bodies of Colon and the Island of Cuba to continue in their respective places—that is to say, Bro. G. J. Barnet for the masons of Colon, and Bro. A. Almeida for those of the Island of Cuba.

"You will receive, in a short time, the official communication for your Grand Lodge, in which an account will be given of the accomplished event.

"We all hope that—the contest which has lasted so long having come to an end, the Craft Masonry in this territory having been made a unit by its principal bodies—a new era of peace and progress will set in; that you, inspired by our sentiments, will grant to the new Grand Lodge the sympathy to which it is entitled, and that between your Grand Lodge and this the proper fraternal relations will be established.

"In consequence of the effected union between 'Colon' and the 'Island of Cuba,' this jurisdiction has to-day *sixty-five* constituent lodges and two under dispensation, and a total number of more than *five thousand* members. This number of lodges and members will shortly be increased by the incorporation of other lodges belonging to different organizations, and which were before subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Colon, in Havana, and it is to be hoped that other bodies dependent upon the Grand Lodge of Santiago de Cuba will follow the example.

"I am very fraternally yours,

G. J. BARNET, *Grand Secretary.*"

We have since received the official announcement, published in English, Spanish and French, as follows:

"BRETHREN:—The Grand Lodges of Cuba and Colon, presided over respectively by the undersigned, Juan B. Hernandez and Antonio Govin, yielding to the repeated solicitations on the part of their sisters abroad, and with the purpose of realizing in this country the masonic unity by assembling all the Cuban Brethren under one Grand Lodge, strong and powerful, have resolved to consolidate, which was carried into effect on the 25th of January last, in the city of Havana, with the previous unanimous consent of the constituent lodges of both.

"In so doing, both Grand Bodies have acted under the pre-determined consideration that any deficiencies that under any light might exist in the organization and establishment of their constituent lodges, should become thereby mutually healed and regulated. And we beg to forward herewith the roll of lodges now working under the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba, of which please take due notice.

"By this consolidation, the contest heretofore existing among Cuban masons has come to a satisfactory termination in accordance with the true spirit of masonry; and in communicating to your good selves this pleasant intelligence, we are happy to trust that all Grand Lodges will receive the same cheerfully, and continue to favor us with their fraternal disposition, whereas those that had withheld recognition will now welcome our United Grand Body to the great family of regular Grand Lodges.

"Havana, 28th February, 1880.

"Fraternally yours,

"JUAN B. HERNANDEZ.

ANTONIO GOVIN,
Gr. Master.

"AUR'O ALMEIDA, G. S. [L. S.] G. J. BARNET, *Cor. Secret.*"

The Brethren in Cuba are entitled to the highest commendation. The contest had become excited in a high degree, both parties having supporters among the other Grand Lodges: but for the sake of masonry they have united, and we shall, with the highest degree of satisfaction, present to the Grand Lodge a resolution for the recognition of the "United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba."

Just as our report is going to press we receive the following announcement of the actual consummation of the union :

"In Fœdere Vis.

"UNITED GRAND LODGE OF COLON AND THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

"Office of the Grand Secretary,

"Havana, April 7, 1880.

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine :

"BRETHREN:—In the annual session of this United Grand Lodge, commenced March 28, 1880, the following were elected and installed Grand Officers :

"M. W. Grand Master—ANTONIO GOVIN.

"R. W. Deputy Grand Master—JUAN B. HERNANDEZ.

"Senior Grand Warden—ANTONIO MESA Y DOMINGUEZ.

"Junior Grand Warden—AGUSTIN GARCIA MARCOS.

"Grand Secretary—AURELIO ALMEIDA.

"Grand Treasurer—EDUARDO LOREDO.

"Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence—ENRIQUE A. LECERFF.

"Witness my hand and seal.

"Fraternally yours,

"AUR'O ALMEIDA. [L. s.]"

COLORADO, 1879.

Twenty-three of the twenty-six lodges represented: two charters granted: the Constitution and Regulations published with these Proceedings, and the Grand Secretary directed to bind those from 1870 to 1879 in a volume: the gifts from the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, of their files of Proceedings to the library of the Grand Lodge, on condition that their respective members have access to the library, accepted: and the usual routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (A. J. VAN DEREN) gives a law of that State enacted to avoid the incorporation of lodges; it is as follows:

"SECTION 1. Any masonic body, duly chartered by its Grand Body, according to the law, constitution and usages of the Masonic Fraternity, and not wishing to become a corporate body, may take and hold real estate for its use and benefit, by purchase, grant, devise, gift or otherwise, in and by the name and number of said Body, according to the respective registers of the Grand Body under which the same may be holden; and the presiding officer of such Body, together with the Secretary thereof, may make conveyances of any real estate belonging to such Body, when authorized by a majority of all the members of said Body, under such regulations as the said Masonic Body, or its Grand Body, may see fit to make; but all such conveyances shall be attested by the seal of said Subordinate Body.

"SEC. 2. Should it become necessary at any time to protect the rights of such Masonic Body in and to the real estate and personal property, the presiding officer thereof may bring suit in his own name for the benefit of the Masonic Body over which he presides, in any of the courts of record of this State having original jurisdiction, and may prosecute or defend the same in the Supreme Court of the State.

"SEC. 3. In case any property shall be held jointly by two or more Masonic Bodies, then the presiding officers of each of said Bodies, so holding jointly, may unite in bringing suit in their own names, for the benefit of the Masonic Bodies over which they preside."

It seems to us that this is open to the same objections, though perhaps in a less degree, as the actual incorporation of lodges.

Among his decisions is the following :

"I declined to suspend the Master of a lodge on the application of a visitor who felt injured because he had not received an invitation to a sociable given by the lodge."

Why didn't that visitor ask to have all the members of that lodge expelled, and have done with it? Not invite HIM to their sociable! Who ever before heard of such an outrage!

The Grand Master had visited Florida, New Hampshire and New York, and of the latter he says :

"In New York I had the pleasure of inspecting the inside of Masonic Temple. I found the Lodge and Chapter rooms in charge of *female janitors*, who ushered me in and explained to me, a stranger and not introduced, the uses of the several rooms and some of the paraphernalia therein."

Let our New York Brethren now charge an admission fee, and the Temple debt will soon be paid! *Female janitors!*—courteous and obliging! Well, we think we shall have business in New York before long.

The Grand Orator (Bro. FRANK CHURCH) delivered a fine address, taking up some nine pages of the Proceedings.

The Grand Master decided that a member of a lodge is entitled to a dimit without giving his reasons for asking it. The minority of the committee (P. G. MASTER TELLER) dissents, and quotes the provision of their Constitution, as follows :

"SEC. 52. It is contrary to, and inconsistent with the ancient usages and precepts of our Order, to withdraw from a subordinate lodge, or to reside in the neighborhood of a subordinate lodge without becoming a member thereof."

And adds :

"This I consider the correct rule, and if it is inconsistent with ancient usage, then it is prohibited, for ancient usage is the law governing this matter. Every mason ought to contribute to the support of a lodge, if able, and if not, he ought to have the moral courage to say so to his lodge, and the lodge ought thereupon to remit his dues until he is able to pay. It is not sufficient to say that by dimitting from the lodge he cuts himself off from the benefits of masonry. He has obligated himself to give to the craft the benefit of his presence at lodge, his skill and intelligence in managing its affairs, and he is bound by solemn obligations to the fraternity, and he cannot absolve himself by saying that he will waive the benefits that are to come to him."

The minority report was adopted. The by-laws of the Grand Lodge declare that non-affiliates "shall be deprived of all the rights and benefits of masonry." This is certainly an innovation upon the ancient usage.

The Report on Correspondence (87 pp.) was presented by E. H. COLLINS. It is almost strictly confined to an abstract of the proceedings. He devotes about sixteen pages to Maine: we regret that he gives no opinion upon the points embraced in the extracts which he makes.

Of the Grand Orient of France, he says :

"While masonry inculcates no special religious dogmas, and expressly keeps all matters of theological controversy strictly without its doors, recognizing to its fullest extent the right of every man to entertain his own opinions on such subjects unchallenged by any other person, it yet rests firmly on the basis of a reverent acknowledgment of our duty to and our trust in the Great Creator of the Universe. It goes no further, but to this extent its requirements are imperative. This is a landmark of the Order which it is not in the power of any man or body of men to change. In every age and nation, by whatever name men of different races or languages may recognize the Supreme Being, the universality of masonry is seen in this, that every mason must accept and reverence *Him*, so that whoever will deny this Great Landmark ceases thereby immediately to be worthy of acknowledgment as a mason.

"However we may sympathize with the universal expression of disapprobation which the action of the Grand Orient of France has elicited, we would nevertheless remark that the proceedings of the American Grand Lodges in this matter are open to some criticism. If we are rightly informed, all or most of them had previously cut off the Grand Orient of France from all intercourse, because of other previous irregularities and unmasonic conduct. The Grand Orient then stood to us in the relation of an outsider, whose conduct we could no more notice, and which concerned us no more than the conduct of any other society or organization not of a masonic character at all. If this be so, the American Grand Lodges, in taking this recent action, have passed upon a matter not within their cognizance, and however worthy the motive or proper the spirit, have nevertheless acted somewhat irregularly. But reverting to the principal topic on its merits, we remark that the masons of France, by the step thus taken by their Grand Orient, find themselves separated from all masonic sympathy and intercourse with the rest of the world, with trifling exceptions. We regret the unfortunate situation of those individual masons and lodges who have not consented to this violation of the ancient principles of the Order. We think they are not without remedy. Those who individually hold to Ancient Craft Masonry as it was, are still true masons in their hearts. The others have gone out from them, and the duty of maintaining the purity of Ancient Craft Masonry only presses the more strongly upon them from the embarrassing and unpleasant situation in which they find themselves. A plan might easily be found by which they could organize and bring themselves again into masonic intercourse with their Brethren. If any French masons or lodges should repudiate the unmasonic action of the Grand Orient, and should seek to show their devotion to ancient and unalterable masonic principles, we are of opinion that they would set in motion a movement that would soon settle satisfactorily the question which is here briefly discussed."

Our Grand Lodge is not open to criticism: we cut off masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient on account of her invasion of Louisiana, but still looked upon her as a *Masonic Body*: after her recent action our Grand Lodge formally declared that the Grand Orient *had ceased to be* a Masonic Body. We understand that the suggestion in the latter part of his remarks has been carried out and that we shall soon be called upon to recognize *masonic lodges* in France.

CONNECTICUT, 1880.

This Grand Lodge celebrates the decade by publishing the Grand Lodge Register in full, giving the name of every mason on the rolls, and also its Constitution and By-Laws.

A Special Communication was held October 23, 1879, upon the sad occasion

of the funeral of the Grand Master, ISRAEL M. BULLOCK, the first time such an event has occurred in the history of the Grand Lodge. He died deservedly lamented. The proceedings of the "Memorial Session" of the Grand Lodge are to be published in a separate volume.

At the Annual Communication, one hundred and eleven (*all but one*) lodges were represented, though at the roll call at the close of the session *six* failed to respond.

The Grand Master (JOHN H. BARLOW), after noticing appropriately the death of his predecessor, devotes his address to local matters.

The Grand Secretary reports the following reply from the Grand Lodge of Scotland to the letter enclosing the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut:

"The Grand Secretary says: 'Meantime permit me to say, for the information of your Grand Lodge, that the Grand Lodge of Scotland has no intention of invading the masonic territory of any Grand Lodge in the United States; on the contrary, the Grand Master and other office bearers and members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland are most desirous of cultivating fraternal relations with these Grand Bodies. It is right, however, that you should know that the charters issued to new lodges in the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, will certainly not be withdrawn.'"

But we can have no assurance, judging her by her action in the Quebec matter, that she may not at any time change her "intention."

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted, after the session, a report, approved by the Grand Master, in relation to the "Webotuck Case," with New York, in which two members of a New York Lodge, but resident in Connecticut, became charter members of a lodge in Connecticut and were thereby declared by the Grand Lodge to be dimitted from the New York lodge without its action or consent or that of the Grand Lodge of New York. The position of Connecticut is so manifestly wrong, that we should have not again noticed the case if Bro. L. A. Lockwood had not given this report the authority of his approval. We would like to quote the report *in extenso*, but it would take up five or six pages of our report, and the following will show Bro. Lockwood's position and reasonings:

"New York and Connecticut both concur in the doctrine of the supreme jurisdiction of its Grand Lodge over *all matters* of Ancient Craft Masonry *within the territorial limits* of the State, and *over all masons* residing therein. One of those matters, and an important one, is the *constituting* of new lodges, by granting a charter to a constitutional number of masons *residing therein*.

"It follows from this doctrine, that the action of a Grand Lodge within its own territory, upon masonic material situated therein, including masons therein residing, and especially those voluntarily invoking the action, cannot be impeached, and must receive full force and effect in every other Grand Lodge; like the judgment of a court of a sister State, having personal jurisdiction over a party, it cannot be impeached or avoided. The right of expatriation so strenuously insisted upon by the United States, and its claim that its act in clothing foreigners residing therein, with its citizenship, cannot be disregarded, is a good illustration of this principle. The right to try a member of a lodge of a jurisdiction residing within the territorial jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, and that his conviction and the sentence therein, even to the extent of expulsion, cannot be impeached, and that no redress can be had

except through an appeal to the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over the trying lodge, are now generally conceded. In this instance, the *consent* of the lodge of which he is a member is not considered. The legal principle upon which it is based is, that the trying tribunal has *territorial* and *personal* jurisdiction over the party tried."

* * * * *

"To say that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut cannot constitute masons residing within its territory into new lodges, according to its own Constitution and Laws, because some of them are members of a lodge situate in another State, and because, by a law of that State, membership cannot be terminated except in a particular way, is not, in effect, giving force to Connecticut law *beyond* its territory, as claimed by some of our New York brethren, but in truth giving effect to a law of New York *outside of its territory*, and in so far abridging the sovereign prerogatives of Connecticut within its own territory, acting upon masons residing therein, and invoking the exercise of its power.

"Is it not a fair construction of the law of New York, providing for severance of membership, to hold that the present case is a *casus omissus*—a case not contemplated by the Grand Lodge in the 26th section, enumerating the modes of terminating membership in lodges? The power to constitute lodges in its own territory is inherent and exclusive in a Grand Lodge. The very act constitutes the petitioners into a new lodge (so says New York), and makes them members thereof; and if it be conceded that a brother cannot be a member of two lodges at the same time, does it not follow that his membership in the old lodge is terminated by that act?

"What would be the result if the other rule be applied? Seven resident Master Masons apply for a charter; it is granted, and the charter is issued and the lodge constituted; it is then ascertained that one of the petitioners was a member of a lodge in another State. What becomes of the new lodge? If this petitioner is not a member of the new lodge, then the charter has been granted to less than a constitutional number, and the lodge has been constituted against the landmark. It is absolutely void, irregular, and all its work is clandestine and spurious, although working under a charter from the only Grand Lodge having jurisdiction and acting within its constitutional and inherent powers. We believe that the doctrine of supreme and exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges is of the most vital importance, and that the principle applied in this case by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut is a logical result of that doctrine, and places it upon higher ground than the doctrine enunciated by New York would imply. But the Grand Lodge of New York recognizes, as has been shown, severance of membership through the granting of a charter, and that, too, *without the consent of the lodge* of which the petitioner is a member. Is the Grand Lodge unwilling to accord the same power to other Grand Lodges issuing charters constituting its resident brethren into lodges?"

If the first paragraph means that the Grand Lodge has supreme and *exclusive* jurisdiction over all masons residing in the State, *it is wrong*: it is universally settled law, that a New York lodge may discipline one of its members resident in Connecticut and expel him from the Institution, and the Grand Lodge of the latter is utterly powerless in the case.

Again, the Grand Lodge has not such supreme jurisdiction over resident masons, as to be able to affect injuriously the rights of others out of the State.

The case of a judgment cited by Bro. Lockwood is exceedingly unfortunate for his argument. No court can render a judgment affecting injuriously the mutual rights of one of its citizens, and a party out of the State, unless it obtains jurisdiction *over both*. By parity of reasoning, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut cannot affect the relations between a member and his lodge,

unless it has jurisdiction over both, except so far as such a result may follow a conviction for crime committed in its jurisdiction. The judgment of a court having jurisdiction over only one party, as a general rule, is utterly void.

Bro. Lockwood also confounds jurisdiction in cases of offences committed in the territory of a Grand Lodge with its jurisdiction in other respects. The commission of an offence of itself gives jurisdiction to the sovereignty within which it is committed, no matter where the offender may reside. But the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge for that purpose, and jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the mutual rights of a resident mason, and a mason or a lodge in another jurisdiction, are two very different things, and the latter cannot be proved by the existence of the former. The jurisdiction in the former case is not "territorial and personal jurisdiction over the party tried," but grows out of the place where the offence is committed.

The old universally acknowledged rule was, that membership could be severed only by the mutual consent of both the lodge and the member, except when it resulted indirectly from conviction for crime or breach of the by-laws. But then dual membership was allowed: and when that kind of membership was prohibited, it was held that another exception was created, and that the Grand Lodge which has jurisdiction of both the member and the lodge could sever the membership by making the member, with his consent, a charter member of a new lodge.

The argument in the last paragraph quoted seems to us to have no force. A Grand Lodge has no business to issue a charter under such circumstances: we might as well argue that including a man's name in a charter makes him a mason, because if a profane's name should be thus inserted and should not have that effect, the lodge would be an illegal lodge, and all its work clandestine!

The question at issue is an exceedingly important one, as Bro. Lockwood says, and every Grand Lodge is interested in it: and for that reason we have devoted so much space to it.

The Report on Correspondence (86 pp.) was again submitted by Bro. Jos. K. WHEELER. He argues the New York question, upon the basis, as we understand his argument, that the right of membership is a personal one, and may be terminated at any time at the pleasure of the member. At one time, such a rule did prevail in some jurisdictions: a man could resign his membership at pleasure, but, under the laws of most Grand Lodges, the consent of the lodge must also be obtained: in any event, such is the case when the by-laws of the lodge or the paramount Grand Lodge law so requires. When such is the express law, there can be no "implied consent," as Bro. WHEELER argues.

Bro. WHEELER had issued a circular to the other Grand Lodges, seeking information upon the question of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. The Grand Lodges of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Dakota, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachu-

setts, Maryland, Mississippi, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington Territory, Wisconsin and Wyoming, *twenty-nine* in number, hold to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, while California, Canada, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Manitoba, Missouri, Minnesota and New Mexico, ten in all, hold the reverse: no replies from the other Grand Lodges are given.

BRO. WHEELER gives the particulars of the movement of the lodges under the Supreme Council of France to form an Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge. But as they seem to have adopted the atheistical principles of the Grand Orient, it does not concern us.

DAKOTA, 1879.

Six of the seven lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized: action in relation to Cuba and New South Wales postponed: one charter granted and two dispensations continued: no Report on Correspondence save Tables of Statistics.

The Grand Master (GEORGE H. HAND) says:

"Careful inquiries confirm the statement that every lodge in the Territory is in good financial condition, all being free from debt and most of them having money in their treasuries. Considerable sums have also been expended for charitable and benevolent purposes. But better than all this is the fact that I know of no grievances that will come before you, and believe that harmony prevails among the Brethren to a greater extent than ever before. Although our increase in numbers during the past year has not been large, yet I am assured that greater care has been exercised in the selection of material. Numerous inquiries have been received, not only from eastern, but from northern and western Dakota, relative to the steps necessary to be taken to secure charters and dispensations for new lodges, and I feel confident that during the next year, owing to the unprecedented increase of our population and the rapid growth of our towns and cities, my successor will be called upon to grant dispensations for a considerable number of lodges."

In response to a call for aid for the yellow fever sufferers, \$503.50 had been put in his hands by contribution.

He makes the gratifying announcement that Shilo Lodge (one of those chartered by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota) had given in its adhesion—making the number of lodges *eleven*, including those *u. d.*

We extremely regret that there should be any occasion for the following remarks of the Grand Master:

"It is undoubtedly true that the first official information the Grand Lodge of Minnesota had of this difficulty, was when it was laid before that Body by Grand Master Durant. But while this is true it is equally so that it was not the fault of the Grand Lodge of Dakota that the attention of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was not called to this subject. The fault was with the officers of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, who persistently refrained not only from bringing the subject before that Grand Body, but absolutely neglected and refused to exercise the commonest courtesy toward the Grand

Lodge of Dakota—that of acknowledging the receipt of the papers sent, and to this day, with the exception of the reply to the first letter sent to the Grand Master of Minnesota, not a solitary response has been received to any of the many appeals forwarded by the officers of this Grand Lodge to the Grand Officers of Minnesota. And while the illness of Grand Master Braden may excuse him for not responding, it does not justify the other officer of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota to whom our communications and appeals were sent. Corresponding with the officers of this Grand Lodge, with an earnest desire to adjust this difficulty, would not have implied a desire or intention on the part of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota to recognize the Grand Lodge of Dakota.”

The Grand Secretary makes the same complaint :

“On the 4th day of October, A. D. 1878, I wrote a letter to Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and enclosed a certified copy of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1878, having my return card on the envelope, letter postage fully prepaid, from which I have never received any answer, nor has the same been returned to me on account of not being delivered or received.”

In regard to this matter the following report was adopted :

“Your committee would also report, with reference to our relations to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and in view of the fact that a committee of that Grand Lodge, appointed at its last Annual Communication, has now under consideration our application for recognition, we recommend that no action be taken upon the subject by this Grand Lodge, until after the next Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota.”

This temperate course is in the highest degree commendable ; but we are pained to learn that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota persists in its violation of the law of the sovereignty of Grand Lodges.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1879.

As usual, a large number of communications were held during the year for the exemplification of the work and routine business.

The views we have heretofore expressed in relation to the *supremacy* of the Grand Lodge, receive the following support in a Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence (Bros. MACKAY and STANSBURY) adopted by the Grand Lodge :

“To say nothing of the common law and universal usage of the Order which makes the authority of a Grand Lodge supreme, this Body has, in Article V, explicitly reserved to itself the prerogative of enacting and enforcing all laws and regulations for the government of the fraternity. This prerogative every lodge in this jurisdiction is bound to respect, and any by-law adopted by a subordinate lodge which is in opposition to a statute or part of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge becomes null and void, and cannot be enforced by the lodge except by a manifest violation of the obedience due to superior authority.”

It was also decided that no one, save a member of a Grand Lodge, can properly be a Representative near it from another Grand Lodge.

At the semi-annual communication, the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized. The committee say :

"As the law has long been settled on this continent, and recognized in the case of the Grand Lodge of Canada by the Grand Lodges of Europe, that it is competent for any number of lodges, not less than three, holding charters from the same or from different Grand Lodges, and being in a territory where there is no Grand Lodge, to organize an independent Grand Lodge, your committee do not think it necessary to discuss this already adjudicated question."

They do not notice the question whether those lodges taking part in the movement must be a *majority* of the lodges or not, and it does not appear that the fact that a majority of the lodges in New South Wales did not unite in the movement was brought to their attention.

In relation to Quebec, a resolution, similar to that of our Grand Lodge, was adopted. The committee (Bros. MACKAY and STANSBURY) say:

"That law, abundantly supported by precedents, is, that when a territory having its political boundaries has been occupied by a Grand Lodge duly and legally organized and established, no other Grand Lodge can invade that territory by granting warrants for lodges within the boundaries of the territory. Every lodge therein must give its obedience to the established Grand Lodge, and the acknowledgment of this obedience is absolutely necessary to give the character of regularity to the lodge."

At the Annual Communication, all the twenty-one lodges were represented.

The address of the Grand Master (HENRY A. WHITNEY) was quite brief, and confined to local matters. The visitations had been kept up during the year, and an address delivered at each by some Brother selected in advance. In seven instances two lodges held a joint meeting for the purpose, and thus every lodge was visited. He announces the formation of a Board of Relief.

The Grand Secretary reports that the records, from the organization to the end of 1832, are missing, and adds that "from 1825 to 1834, there is neither a printed or written record." There is an error (probably a misprint) in one of the two statements; but whichever is correct, it is lamentable. We know that the printed Proceedings from the organization to the end of 1828 are in existence: but we understand that those from 1829 to 1844, inclusive, were never printed. A committee was appointed to report the cost of reprinting the old records and those which have never been in print.

BRO. SINGLETON, as Grand Historian, reported the plan of the history which he had prepared, and that it would make an octavo volume of about two hundred pages; and if one thousand copies can be sold, the price would be reduced to two dollars a copy. We think the cost of publication is overestimated. If it would not make over two hundred pages, we think a thousand copies could be published and put up in pamphlet form for \$500 in this city. We regret *very* greatly that the Grand Lodge is not in such a financial condition as to be able to publish it.

The Report on Correspondence (82 pp.) was again presented by Bro. Wm. R. SINGLETON, Grand Secretary. He is a close student, and his reports are always able and interesting, although he is unfortunately limited to a given number of pages.

He denies that a report is amendable; we concur, but would require com-

mittees to embody the action recommended in resolutions, which may be amended: correctly holds that all present when a vote is taken and do not vote, acquiesce in the result: supports the view that masonic charity gives no claim for re-imburements: earnestly advocates our Maine practice of a *viva voce* vote in masonic trials: speaks of opening a lodge of Master Masons in order to open the Grand Lodge, and asks, "How else would you transact masonic business if not in an *opened* lodge?": we do not think masonic business in the Grand Lodge can be transacted in any other than an *opened Grand Lodge*, and hence we would open the *Grand Lodge* "on the third step" (as our old records speak of opening lodges) or (in modern phrase) "on the third degree"; we hold that a Master can open only *his* particular lodge, and not *a* lodge, and that the expression "*a* lodge was opened" is never technically correct, save when the Grand Master opens an emergent lodge, which has no charter or dispensation: concurs in our construction of the ancient charges concerning physical qualification in opposition to that of Bro. NORRIS, of New Jersey.

Quoting the New York committee, that as long as a Brother remains in allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, he must be judged by the laws of the governing body, whatever may be his private opinion, he says:

"These are sound views and strictly legal; yet is it not hard to deny masonic intercourse or administer masonic relief to a Brother who, absent from France, may differ essentially from the action of his Grand Orient, and yet have no way of withdrawing his connection?"

"Also, as to lodges in France, would it not be difficult, until some general movement be made in concert, for a single lodge to withdraw? Would the lodge not be in rebellion with its charter, or if it surrender that, no lodge would be in *esse*."

"If a visitor of France present himself and disclaim all sympathy with the utterances of his Grand Orient, charity, heaven born, would dictate to us to receive him as a Brother."

Such a case did happen in Florida, and the course taken was to *heal* the party and admit him. The Grand Orient having ceased to be a *Masonic Body*, it inevitably follows that all its members are released from their allegiance, and are at liberty to form new relations, the lodges by transfer to some other Grand Lodge, and the members (if their lodges adhere) by joining other lodges. While the presumption is that each member follows the governing body, yet if he expressly renounce it and its unmasonic doctrine, he is free to do so. This results, not from a mere cutting off of masonic relations with the Grand Orient, but from the *adjudication* that it has ceased to be a *Masonic Body*.

In respect to objections to advancement, he says:

"*Query*.—Is an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft a mason? If so should not the craft be apprised of any reason why he should not be advanced? If he be unworthy of advancement, should he not be tried for such and cast out if proved guilty?"

"Again: If such be true of an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft, is it not true as well of a Brother Master Mason who may apply for affiliation? If not, wherein consists the difference? These are pertinent questions and

should be thoroughly ventilated; for it brings up the question of *personal* relations among the Brethren and among the profane. Should a candidate, either for the degrees or for affiliation, be rejected because of personal pique, prejudice or dislike, when no *other* reasonable rejection can be urged? Let us think of these things and judge accordingly, for some of the most disagreeable *entanglements* are connected with rejections of this character. When the character of the objection is given, then it becomes the *duty* of the lodge to investigate the same by a competent committee, and decide upon its report if the objection should be sustained by the lodge."

The trouble is this: we all admit that a man may not be guilty of such conduct as would sustain charges, and yet not be a fit candidate for masonry: he cannot be tried and disciplined for acts committed before he was a mason, save for fraud in procuring the degrees; so that, if the only remedy to prevent advancement was conviction for unmasonic conduct, he could rarely ever be stopped, whatever new facts might come to light after he received one degree: still we do not believe it right to stop him at will: hence we believe in the Maine law, that objections to advancement must be submitted to the lodge and their sufficiency determined by a two-thirds vote, and if the objections are sustained they only affect advancement and not the standing of the candidate in the preceding degree.

As to the matter of affiliation, if a lodge confers the third degree on a man, it ought to receive him as a member, and so our law makes him a member in such cases: but if a mason applies to another lodge for membership, any member to whom he is distasteful has the right to reject him.

Bro. S. devotes nearly six pages to Maine: he strongly endorses Grand Master BURNHAM'S views in relation to masonic relief.

He says:

"This requires explanation:

"In the case of Amity Lodge v. Wm. T. Meagher, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

"*Resolved*, That the doings of Amity Lodge, No. 6, of Camden, in finding Wm. T. Meagher guilty of the charges preferred against him, be approved and confirmed, and that the sentence of expulsion from Amity Lodge be revoked, and that he be expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry."

"If the sentence of *expulsion* by Amity Lodge be revoked, he is yet a member in good standing in that lodge, but the Grand Lodge has 'expelled him from all the rights and benefits of masonry.'"

The explanation is, that Amity Lodge did not say what it meant, or else imposed a penalty in conflict with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which provides that the only penalties for unmasonic conduct shall be expulsion from the rights and benefits of masonry, suspension from the same, or reprimand. The lodge undoubtedly intended to expel him: so the Grand Lodge, to make sure, revoked the sentence as recorded, and expelled him: the revocation of his sentence, if that had been adopted first, might have left him a "member in good standing" for a moment, but as the revocation and expulsion were embodied in the same vote, the good standing was not for a length of time that is appreciable.

He proposes to examine, as soon as time will admit, the subject of the

relations between lodges and Grand Lodges, in answer to our reply to his inquiry upon that subject.

However, he does stop to reply to our objections, as follows:

"We can go further back in the history of masonry to show that masons were made such outside of any lodge organization other than that known to the practical or operative craft. Any masons, as such, had the inherent right to make others, and no formal *charter* ever existed prior to 1717-'18 for private lodges. We proved that in the Voice of Masonry. Hence our assertion that masons made lodges and lodges made Grand Lodges, by representation from four unchartered lodges in 1717—and we stand by our guns on that, *historically*. We have nothing to do with the casuists over their problem in the natural history of egg or chicken; for we know when the first masonic egg was laid, and we know when the first chicken was hatched, from which latter all other chickens have sprung. When the lodges in London after 1718 were organized by virtue of written charters, there were four which did not have such charters, but acted under *immemorial* ones, and are so classed at the Union in 1813, and to this day. Vide Hughan's works.

"Hence we say that lodges, as such, never surrendered certain *prescriptive* rights, nor could any one or more lodges thus surrender these rights. So, also, masons, as such, have rights which the lodge nor Grand Lodge can take from them by any legislation, without calling down the condemnation of all masons over the world of masonry.

"These rights of lodges, to our mind, are obvious, as also those of its members. A charter once issued to a lodge, its duties and its privileges are defined by statute, it is true, and by the unwritten law, the latter are as powerful as by the written. The right to control its internal affairs is undoubted. To admit to its membership, and keep any one out of it, no one will question, The Grand Lodge, by its Constitution, did not give that right. It is older than Grand Lodges.

"The privilege of the ballot belongs of right to the individual members. Section VI, General Regulations, says: 'And they are to signify their consent or dissent in their own prudent way, either virtually or in form, but with *UNANIMITY*. Nor is this *inherent privilege* subject to a dispensation, because the members of a particular lodge are the best judges of it; and if a fractious member shall be imposed on them, it might spoil their harmony, or hinder their freedom, or even break or disperse the lodge, which ought to be avoided by all good and true brethren.'

"We hold this section to be a landmark, and under the rule of Section 39, that the Grand Lodge may alter these regulations, 'provided *always*, that the Old Landmarks be carefully preserved;' and Bro. Drummond will find, when we do fully answer all of his points, that we have not misunderstood the difference between these matters subject to Section 39 and those which can never be altered or abrogated without violating the Ancient Landmarks.

"Bro. D. has fully and candidly discussed the question, and shown his side. We thank him for his always courteous manner with which he handles a disputation, and as we value his opinion as highly as that of any writer on jurisprudence, if we fail to make out our case, we shall joyfully acknowledge the truth as shown by him; but we fear we shall fail to be convinced. We say *fear*, for, from our standpoint, our studies, and perhaps our new departure from our old ways of thinking, which for thirty-five or more years were coincident with his, we shall contend for these features which we have laid down, and fight for them on that line until we see them triumphant—individual rights of masons, inherent rights of lodges, Grand Lodge sovereignty over its own territory. The last we confess to be American doctrine, but which we derive from the Mother Grand Lodge of 1717, but necessary for our integrity in this country, however much it may be opposed by foreign Grand Bodies."

But was there no governing power prior to 1717? What about the "Gen-

eral Assembly of Masons"? Do not our traditions teach us that theoretically every member of the craft, "even the youngest Entered Apprentice," came together in General Assembly and made laws? And that all the law-making power resided in this General Assembly? And that its powers were absolute? Is the Grand Lodge anything else than the substitute for the General Assembly, when, on account of numbers, a *representative* body became necessary in place of a meeting of all the craft?

Again, upon his theory, if the four lodges formed the Grand Lodge and reserved certain specified rights, it is incontrovertible that all rights and powers not thus reserved were vested in the Grand Lodge. They made no *grant of* powers: on the contrary, they formed a supreme body, *reserving* to themselves alone, certain rights: all not thus reserved passed to the Grand Lodge.

We think our Brother has overlooked one point, and in so doing has made a "new departure," and joined those who would have masonry change as times change. He argues from certain fundamental principles, or certain *assumed* fundamental principles, what the relations of lodges and Grand Lodges ought to be, to be in accord with these principles, and, therefore, what they are. But he overlooks the *usage* of the craft: and in masonry *usage makes law*. We promise to support, among other things, "all other ancient masonic usages." To illustrate, we find, upon further examination, that lodges over one hundred years ago, both in this country and in Great Britain, in the absence of the Master, Wardens and Past Masters, *elected a Master, pro tem.*, and went on with their business. And yet masons of the present day, ignoring the customs of the fathers in the olden time, arguing from the relations of the Master and Wardens to the charter, hold that the lodge cannot be opened in the absence of these officers. We have seen by-laws of British lodges, in force more than a century ago, which made express provisions for the election of a Master, *pro tem.* Portland Lodge, over a hundred years ago, did it as a matter of course. We hold it to be utter folly, in an institution with very few written laws, but governed in accordance with oral traditions and old usages, to ignore the practical construction given when these laws were promulgated, based upon prior usage, and followed for nearly a century and a half afterwards, and to argue upon the construction of these written laws from general principles when new notions of government, unheard of in the early days, had begun to prevail.

He asks us to explain a reference to him by us in our review of Georgia last year. The extract we quoted was in opposition to his views, and he says "it has been the *dictum* of all Grand Lodges since 1721." We had not supposed that he admitted that the practice of Grand Lodges had been, for so long a time and so universally, against his construction of the law.

FLORIDA, 1879.

Sixty-one out of eighty-two lodges represented, and seventy-one made returns: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized: action in reference to Cuba and New South Wales postponed: one charter granted and one restored: several Monitors and Text Books presented to the Grand Lodge Library: the work exemplified, and a large amount of routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM A. McLEAN) delivered an elaborate and able address.

Among his decisions are the following:

"A member charged with the crime of murder may be tried by his lodge at any time. The trial or investigation need not be delayed to such time as the courts may move in the matter. A sound discretion, however, should be exercised on the part of the Lodge: as to whether or not a masonic trial or investigation is likely to defeat the ends of justice by putting the offender on his guard, and causing him to absent himself, so that the law cannot be enforced against him; or will have a tendency to bias or prejudice the minds of his peers for or against him, are proper subjects for consideration by the lodge, and in the consideration of which it must be governed by existing circumstances."

* * * * *

"During the past summer I received a communication from P. G. M. Enos Wasgate, then at May Port, Florida, informing me of what, at first view, would seem to be a novel, and at the same time most remarkable proceeding—it being nothing less than a masonic funeral in the absence of an organized lodge. A worthy brother, hailing from a distant jurisdiction, but some years a resident of Florida, in the last hours of decaying nature, when about to close his eyes on the world and walk through the dark valley and shadow of death, made earnest request for masonic burial. Immediately after death, the facts were reported to Bro. Wasgate, and there being no means of transportation to the nearest lodge, twenty-five miles distant, and the body being in such condition as not to admit of delay, the masons in the immediate vicinity, some ten or twelve in number, were gathered together, an emergent lodge opened without form, the funeral ceremonies performed, and the emergent lodge closed without ceremony. Thus the dying request of a worthy brother was complied with, to the gratification of his bereaved and sorrowing family. I approved the action, and communicated the facts to the lodge of which the deceased brother was a member.

"Having no doubt but that the action in this particular case will meet your approbation, as the request of a worthy brother for masonic burial is a matter of such solemn import as not to be disregarded with impunity, I recommend that suitable provision be made for such cases of similar character as may occur in the future."

The Grand Master of California decided that this course might be taken in the absence of the Master and Wardens of the lodge. (See p. 334.)

He had removed from office the Junior Grand Steward: the Committee on Jurisprudence divided upon the question of his power to do so, but the Grand Lodge decided that the Grand Master may remove, for good cause, any Grand Officer below a Grand Warden.

A lodge tendered the Grand Lodge \$450 as a loan, the interest, at not exceeding ten per cent., to be credited on account of dues of the lodge, and the principal devoted to the sole purpose of purchasing a hall for the Grand Lodge, but the offer was declined for the present, the Grand Lodge not being

yet ready to enter upon the proposed undertaking. The fund thus offered to be loaned was composed of life membership fees.

To such a system of life-membership it would seem that less objection lies than to almost any other. Ordinarily the funds thus raised are liable to be expended, and thus in the future entail larger dues upon the other members of the lodge. Also, the fee for life-membership should cover only the regular dues, and life members should still be liable to extraordinary assessments required by some unexpected contingency. A case once occurred in which life-members, free from all dues and assessments, undertook to carry a vote in the lodge to build a hall and pay for it by assessment upon the members liable to pay dues.

The Grand Secretary says :

"For the information of sister Grand Lodges and all brethren interested in masonic literature, let it be known and remembered that this Grand Lodge held an Annual Communication in January, 1845, another in December of that year, and none in 1847. A little thoughtful reading will explain the apparent anomaly of two Annual Communications in one year. If any brother who reads this report has or can obtain a spare copy of the original printed Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1830, let him understand that there is a wistful vacuum for it in the library."

We know of another precisely similar "wistful vacuum," and another which the January, 1845, Proceedings would fill!

BRO. DAWKINS had been trying for two years to get a letter from a certain Secretary, but during the last year had succeeded in getting his *autograph*—to a receipt for a registered letter!

The Grand Officers were all unanimously elected—all being re-elected except the Deputy Grand Master.

A Masonic Asylum Fund was founded, for the purpose of providing a Grand Lodge Hall. Five lodges report that they give the lower part of their respective halls for school purposes.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported in reference to the "Emergent Lodge," as follows :

"They find, however, no precedent for the calling of such emergent lodges, and are not in favor of establishing one under the authority of this Grand Lodge."

Can the committee find anything in the written or unwritten law of masonry forbidding a Brother from reading the Burial Service at the funeral of another Brother, whether a lodge is present or not ?

A member of a lodge under the Grand Orient of France, resident in Florida, being unable to obtain a dimit from his lodge, petitioned the Grand Lodge for relief, and the following recommendation was adopted :

"In the matter brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge, having reference to the case of the Brother desiring to sever his connection with the lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, the case presents singular features, and there is apparently no precedent upon which to base action ; yet it does not seem right that a worthy Brother should be deprived of his standing in the Fraternity through no fault of his own, but by the conduct of the Grand Body under whose jurisdiction he was made, and whose action he re-

puitates. Your committee, in view of these facts, would therefore recommend that a dispensation be granted to Escambia Lodge, authorizing that lodge to heal the Brother (without fee) and receive him into membership."

The following resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, That hereafter the Committee on Work shall exemplify the work of the first degree on the first day, the second degree on the second day, and the third degree on the third day of the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge."

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to P. G. M. ENOS WASGATE, with suitable remarks by the Grand Master and reply by Bro. WASGATE. The latter is in the habit of visiting Boston, where your Chairman had the pleasure of meeting him. We hope he will extend his next visit to Maine.

GEORGIA, 1879.

This Grand Lodge concluded to try the experiment of biennial sessions, and did not meet in 1879, and we have no tidings from it.

IDAHO, 1879.

This pamphlet (printed at Washington, D. C.) contains a reprint of the Proceedings of the first Annual Communication, held in 1868, on account of its being omitted in the regular reprint issued in 1876.

Representatives of ten lodges present, besides nearly fifty Past Masters and twenty Past Grand Officers: the "Orphan Fund," chiefly invested in Territorial Warrants, is \$5,343.40.

The Grand Master (EDWARD A. STEVENSON) delivered an address which takes up twenty pages in the Proceedings.

He announced the following decision:

"*Question.* A masonic lodge occupies a hall in joint occupancy with other societies. Should a mason die who also belongs to these other societies, could these societies participate and take part in a masonic funeral?"

"*Answer.* No. The Master of a lodge having received notice of a Master Mason's death and of his request to be interred with the ceremonies of masonry, fixes the day and hour for the funeral, and issues his command to summon the members who live in the vicinity (and are not too distant) to attend. A masonic burial is not a ceremony distinct and disconnected from the other ceremonies of masonry. It is the type of which the lodge ceremonial in the third degree is emblematical. The procession, the hymn, the prayer, the position at the grave, the casting of the evergreen, the Grand Honors, all these, though seemingly unmeaning and public, can be understood as to their essential nature and meaning by Master Masons only. Now if any other societies have adopted these ancient ceremonies in whole or in part, they can only be to them unmeaning forms. On the burial of the deceased Brother, the lodge is at labor, and must have absolute control, and while exercising this control no non-masonic society can be permitted to participate.

"As to the joint occupancy of a masonic hall with non-masonic associations, my earnest hope is that the time is not far distant when every lodge in Idaho

will own its masonic home and be able to keep its altars, symbols and furniture secure from change or alien encroachment."

We give a most hearty endorsement to the following :

"I believe it would be for the best interests of masonry if St. John's days were never allowed to pass by without some kind of recognition in any community where there is a masonic lodge.

"At those times should be gathered the fraternity and their families, and combine pleasure with profit, cultivate a kind, fraternal feeling among our members and those united to them by the ties of relationship and affection. Provide simple refreshments—a cup of good tea or coffee, sandwiches, cakes, nuts and other simple articles."

He urges, in terms which we have not space to quote, that our emblems and symbols should often be explained in the lodge.

He had been obliged to arrest the charter of Pioneer Lodge, No. 4, and the Grand Lodge approved his action and revoked the charter.

Under different headings he earnestly presses upon the attention of the Craft their duties as masons: we cannot well quote without quoting the whole. The following resolutions in relation to the Grand Orient of France were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the action of the Grand Orient of France, in declaring that a belief in the one ever living and true God, and the immortality of the soul, is not necessary in order to be made a mason, and removing from the lodge room the Holy Bible, the Great Light in masonry.

"*Resolved*, That a belief in the one ever living and true God, the immortality of the soul, and the Holy Bible as the rule and guide of our faith and practice, is the very groundwork of masonry, and the mason or the lodge, Grand or Subordinate, that rejects or denies either, is unworthy the name of mason.

"*Resolved*, That we as a Grand Lodge and individually, will henceforth strive to exemplify, by practice as well as precept, our belief in the one ever living and true God, by never using his name except with that reverence due from the creature to the Creator, and as far as possible to practice the principles of masonry daily, and urge our Brethren within this jurisdiction to do the same."

And the following in relation to the invasion of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, jealous alike of her own sovereign power and that of her sister Grand Lodges, hereby declare that the action of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Scotland in planting two lodges within the limits of the territory of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec is contrary to the fundamental principles of Grand Lodge sovereignty on this continent.

"*Resolved*, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Idaho is hereby requested to issue, as soon as practicable, his edict, notifying the constituent lodges under his jurisdiction of the facts in the case, and interdicting all further masonic communication with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and all individual masons owing allegiance thereto.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to notify the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Scotland, and all individual masons owing allegiance thereto."

ILLINOIS, 1879.

We have a pamphlet of 426 pages in fine print, none of which are devoted to names of members of subordinate lodges, but about 400 are taken up with proceedings and reports.

Lodges represented, 651 out of 691: representatives and other members 703: one charter granted and five surrendered or arrested.

While the address of the Grand Master (THEODORE T. GURNEY) takes up over twenty-two pages in the Proceedings, it is tersely written, its length being occasioned by the immense amount of business coming before him.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"One year ago we were walking hand in hand and suffering with every association that relies upon the prosperity of its members for a generous maintenance.

"Masonry generally has been influenced by the current of fictions that so frequently leave their enervating impress upon society, industries and trade. Men, during the past decade, have been in the habit of marking up their equities in corner lots and merchandise, until their imaginations were exhausted in fixing a limit to their aspirations. In this general scramble for attainments, masonry has been unpleasantly conspicuous. Lodges have multiplied, and *Work* degenerated into an infatuation; but when revulsion came, we, with speculation, were relegated to a serious contemplation of our normal relations to the world. We do not suppose that the craft can be entirely disenthralled from measuring its imaginary wants by its imaginary surroundings, but we do believe that the combined wisdom of the fraternity can devise some method that shall relieve us of the entire consequences of these too frequent indiscretions.

"I do not have any disposition to criticise the past, yet I feel that it will not be seriously questioned but that the number of our lodges are largely in excess of our requirements; and for this reason I have refrained from authorizing any new organizations. Applications in this direction have not been wanting, and from sources that demanded earnest consideration; but acting in unison with convictions of duty to the entire jurisdiction, I have subordinated personal inclinations to the general welfare."

In reference to a claim for re-imbusement of money expended in charity, he well says:

"My opinion is, that the entire theory of the lodge upon this question is definitely settled by its fundamental law, and when any departure from this is recognized, we cease to be a *charitable* organization and at once take rank with associations that are organized for a *quid pro quo*. We are not of the belief that *charity* will tolerate any expectation of remuneration for its kind offices. If a lodge or association of masons are not inclined to relieve the wants of a distressed 'worthy Brother,' except upon the hypothesis that a claim for compensation has thus been established, it certainly should not make the expenditure except with the consent of the lodge to be involved."

Referring to the regulation requiring the issuing of a dimit, if the applicant's dues are paid and no charges are pending against him, Grand Master GURNEY says:

"I have had frequent occasion to refer to this regulation, but invariably with the feeling that its provisions reflected upon the good sense of the Brethren, and contravened rights of more than ordinary importance. The argument that a Brother came into the organization voluntarily, and should

be permitted to depart at pleasure, is plausible as an abstract proposition; but when it is insisted that the members *shall not* be consulted in this or any other proposition that only affects its local welfare, then I must dissent. I do not believe it to be sound doctrine that an applicant for the degrees or membership must receive unanimous assent of the lodge, and then determine for himself how long the relation shall exist.

"When a person unites with the lodge, he assumes a *pro rata* of its cares and responsibilities. It is demanded by the terms of his obligations that he will conform to its laws and regulations. Under whatever circumstances he may find the lodge, or under whatever circumstances it may be placed during his connection therewith, he is irrevocably bound to its condition, and should not be allowed to escape responsibilities which he has voluntarily accepted, except the Brethren are disposed to comply with his wishes. The cases are not rare where Brethren have dimitted to avoid the consequences of their acts. Indebtedness has been incurred, and when the lodge is distracted by embarrassments, and for which the member was directly responsible, he dimits to rid himself of a burden that was imposed, with his consent and encouragement, to be met by unfortunate but braver associates. I could never comprehend the justice of the law as it now obtains."

This is becoming a serious question, and the practical matter reduces itself to this, "Can a member of a lodge *in debt* demand a dimit, without providing for his share of the debt?" It is very manifest that lodges should never be allowed, *under any circumstances*, to get in debt, or else that all the members should share the burden. Instances in this State have occurred in which members of a lodge have found that a debt had been incurred by their lodge, and have hastened to dimit to escape contributing towards liquidating it. Of course, every member of an unincorporated lodge is liable for all debts contracted during his membership, and, if the worst come to worst, could be compelled by the creditors to pay them in spite of a dimit. But some provision should be made to prevent such a result on the one hand, or, on the other, to save the whole burden's being thrown upon a few.

The Report of the Grand Secretary shows a falling off in membership.

A regulation was adopted that each member of the Committee on Inquiry shall make a private verbal report to the Master, who shall announce to the lodge only the character of the report and the degree of unanimity of the committee. It is a matter to be greatly lamented, that we have so far degenerated from the fathers that reports cannot safely be made in detail in open lodge. The character of the report should never go on record, because the book may fall into the hands of others; but it is *very* near a disgrace to us, that the liability that some one will reveal out of the lodge what passes in it, is so great that it is dangerous for a committee to make a full and free report in open lodge. We can remember when it was customary, in our lodge, to discuss for considerable time the character and fitness of every candidate, and when any objection was made by a member, it was met fairly and in the spirit of friendliness to the *objector* rather than to the *candidate*; and members would as soon have thought of revealing out of the lodge the secrets of masonry as any part of such discussions.

The Grand Lodge also adopted a regulation that the Committee on Griev-

ances should report upon cases by their number, and not give the names of parties or the offense with which they are charged. We regret this, so far as it prevents the publication of the names of those expelled or suspended. If a mason deserves expulsion or suspension, he deserves to have the fact published, so that he may not impose upon others.

The Report on Correspondence (283 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, and is a magnificent production.

He speaks of the motion "to lay on the table" as unmasonic. We cannot for the life of us see why, if a Grand Lodge desires to lay aside a pending subject for a time, in order to take up some other business, it may not do so, unless the Grand Master interferes. A Grand Master, presiding in the Grand Lodge, will generally consult the wishes of the Grand Lodge as to the order in which it will transact its business. We see that in the Grand Lodge of Illinois business is often made the "Special Order" for a particular hour—and rightly, too. In our Grand Lodge we have often known a matter to be "laid on the table" on account of the absence of some member interested in it; and then taken up again and acted upon, and we never suspected it was unmasonic.

The fact is, that because when a matter is "laid on the table" in our National House of Representatives, it is practically killed, the erroneous notion has obtained, that a motion to lay on the table is a motion to kill the pending proposition: whereas a motion to take it from the table is in order at any subsequent session of the Body, under parliamentary law, except in those Bodies which have for every session a prescribed "Order of Business." So that a motion to lay on the table is ordinarily no more than a laying of the matter aside until the next daily session of the Body, when a motion to take it up is in order: if such motion is voted down, it cannot be renewed at that session. But even if a Grand Lodge desires not to pass upon the merits of a question, and lays it upon the table and *keeps it there*, we do not see any thing unmasonic in it. Of course the Grand Master may intervene; but we are speaking of cases in which the Grand Master is willing to consult the wishes of the Grand Lodge. But it may be said that the motion cuts off debate: well, if the Grand Lodge so wills and the Grand Master concurs, *it should cut off debate*. The fact is that the will of the Grand Lodge (except when the Grand Master intervenes) should prevail: a motion to give expression to that will cannot be unmasonic: it uses motions by the same name as those in parliamentary law, but untrammelled by the technicalities of that law: to illustrate: a matter is under discussion, and a member, believing that further discussion is profitless, moves that the Grand Lodge now proceed to vote; the Grand Master says that he is disposed to follow the wishes of the Grand Lodge in reference to a continuance of the discussion, and so will put the motion: he does so and it is carried: wherein is this unmasonic? But this is equivalent to a motion for the previous question, which, in general

terms, is said to be un-masonic. The true doctrine is, that the Grand Lodge is not bound by parliamentary law at all, except so far as it expressly adopts it; but may, under the supervision of the Grand Master, use any of the parliamentary machinery to carry its will into effect.

We have devoted so much space to this matter because there is a tendency towards embarrassing Grand Lodges in the conduct of their business, by denying to them the use of the ordinary motions: the reasoning is, the Grand Lodge is not bound by technical parliamentary law, and, therefore, it is un-masonic to use any of the motions embraced in it! We think Bro. ROBBINS means only this, that the technical motion to lay on the table, with its attendant consequences, as defined in parliamentary law, is not recognized in Masonic Bodies.

About opening a lodge, he says:

"Bro. Dodge thinks the Connecticut decision, that a lodge cannot be primarily opened on the Entered Apprentice degree, can serve no good purpose, and even if it did, he would still regard it as wrong in principle, which gives us an opportunity to say—without especially aiming our remarks at him—that this subject affords an excellent illustration of the bias a mason gets from the practice with which he first becomes familiar. Being taught that masonry is unchangeable, whatever he finds in vogue upon his admission, though it got itself established but a week before, comes to him with all the force of immemorial law. It is the usage in this jurisdiction to open on the several degrees, beginning with the first, at every stated meeting, and we have heard oceans of grave nonsense aired to prove that this practice of 'opening up' involved some occult principle which no mason might violate without danger of falling into uncanny clutches; and now comes a pundit from the Nutmeg State, who tells us that we must begin at the other end of the ladder, and we doubt not there are many who would shudder at the possible consequences of a failure to 'open down.' We presume the Connecticut decision reflects the prevailing practice there, as we infer that it passed muster in Grand Lodge, whereas a similar decision was vigorously sat down upon a dozen years ago in the Grand Lodge of Missouri, where the first lessons of a majority had been the other way. Apart from local regulations, we know of no reason why the Master should not open his lodge directly on any degree most convenient."

The last two lines give the practice in this jurisdiction, as it has existed about one hundred and ten years, and hence we concur with Bro. ROBBINS.

Again:

"He thinks a lodge can only try a sojourner with the consent of the lodge of which he is a member, with which we most heartily disagree, although the principle is recognized in our own law. That 'as he came into his lodge by its vote only, so he should only go out of it by the same,' looks so logical to Bro. Singleton that he cannot conceive how any one can deny it; but to us it looks no more logical than would the proposition that an offender against the peace and good order of society, should only be removed from society with the consent and by the act of his parents, by whose act he was brought into it."

Of the "higher degrees," he says:

"It is time for some one to say plainly what so many feel, that masonry is in danger of being crushed out of all semblance of itself by the weight of bodies superimposed upon it, not legitimately a part of it, more or less antagonistic to its spirit, and yet claiming to speak in its name.

"Their gaudy pageantry tends to beget dissatisfaction with the simplicity of masonry; their sectarian teachings tend to narrow its fundamental basis whose catholicity alone warrants the claims of the Fraternity to universality; their peculiar ties tend to create an aristocracy among those who are entitled to equality, and with other features, to install an oligarchy in the government of an institution which in its purity is a representative democracy.

"When masonry determines that it will not supinely submit to such a transformation, and Actæon-like to be devoured, it will be found that its jurisdiction is commensurate with its necessities."

Masonry will arrogate a good deal to itself when it undertakes to determine and prescribe what other associations one of its members may or may not connect himself with.

The solemn talk made by some in relation to the "crime" of unaffiliation, is well taken off in the following:

"From the same report, and from sections of the constitution cited by it, we learn that it is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some lodge, for a violation of which he must be 'deemed unworthy of masonic consideration, and should not be entitled to nor be the recipient of any of the rights, privileges or 'charities of the order.' We further observe, however, that he can condone a crime so serious as to merit this penalty, and at the same time render himself worthy of masonic consideration by the payment of cash, equivalent in amount to the regular dues of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides. As no fixed sum is mentioned, we presume the market price of the 'charities of the order' varies with locality, a matter of possible interest to emigrants."

Of these Reports, he says:

"It may be and doubtless is true that comparatively few of the members of the Grand Lodge, all of whom have an opportunity to read them, do read these reports, and fewer still study them. But a few *do* read them, and they are those that shape the legislation of Grand Lodges, and for this reason we believe no money is better or more economically expended than that paid for their production. Their preparation cannot fail to free at least one mason in every Grand Lodge from the provincial narrowness which belongs to those who never look beyond their own doors, and though it should give each of them but one such, it would be worth the cost."

Of the powers of Grand Masters, he says:

"We fully agree with the Grand Master, and with Past Grand Master Fairleigh, that whatever may be the prerogatives of the Grand Master, they are beyond the reach of legislation by Grand Lodges; and that the powers mentioned by the Grand Master as having been exercised by him, we think are clearly among those prerogatives. We are not alone in believing that there are landmarks in masonry which no man or body of men may remove. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, in express terms, recognizes their existence and the paramount duty of preserving them.

"We hold it to be indisputable that the 'charges of a Freemason,' which the first Grand Lodge agreed to as the immemorial law, are landmarks; and that these charges recognize the dispensing power which by immemorial usage, and until a very recent period by universal consent, has been regarded as a prerogative of the Grand Master. Indeed the dispensing power, if it exists at all, *must* lie in the Grand Master, being in its very nature, like all prerogatives, the function of a personal executive."

Ancient masonic usages have always been classed among the laws which are binding on the Fraternity, and yet we find a strange tendency among

many masons of the present day to deny the validity of any law which has not been expressly and formally enacted.

He discusses the *status* of a Past Master who has removed into another Grand Jurisdiction: it may be that we are in an obtuse frame of mind, but we cannot satisfactorily get at his meaning, and we must think he has not stated his proposition with his accustomed clearness: he seems to hold that certain qualities attach to a Past Master, wherever he may be domiciled, but that he loses certain others when he moves out of the jurisdiction: we think a Past Master is a Past Master the world over, and that when he becomes a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction, he stands on the same footing as other Past Masters, except when the law otherwise expressly provides: we understand that an Illinois Past Master, becoming a member of a lodge in Maine, is eligible to those offices in the Grand Lodge to which only Past Masters are eligible, and our Grand Lodge has practically so decided in several instances: this is not based upon his eligibility to office, or his having held office in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but upon the simple fact that he is a Past Master by service.

Bro. ROBBINS holds that a candidate, who has been accepted by a lodge and then moves into another jurisdiction, may apply to another lodge in the latter without consent of the former; yet he holds that one lodge cannot interfere with the work of another; and further, that a lodge commences work on a candidate when it receives his petition: we agree to the second and third propositions, but not to the first, as it seems to us in conflict with the others.

We think the following is about all that needs to be said on the subject discussed:

"We think we have ever been as ready as any to defend the inherent rights of lodges and individual masons against the encroachments of superior power; but of all the meaningless and misapplied buncombe we meet, we know of nothing which equals that usually begotten by the assumption that when the Grand Lodge says, on appeal, that a brother who has been unlawfully convicted has not thereby lost his membership, it is an interference with the vested rights of the lodge. Suppose it was, for that matter, the fact remains that the vested rights of the individual are more sacred still; and if they could only be protected in that way, the vested rights of the lodge *ought* to be interfered with. But it is no such interference. Such an act is in no correct sense a restoration to lost rights, but a declaration that his rights have never been lost; and the power of the Grand Lodge to do this is fully recognized by the landmark. We cheerfully admit that the Grand Lodge cannot put a brother back into his lodge whose membership therein has been lawfully terminated by a judgment, any more than it could put into it a brother in good standing who desired to affiliate with it; but it is no more an interference with the right of a lodge to control its own membership, for the Grand Lodge to prescribe the method by which alone a member can be put out, than it is to prescribe the method by which alone a brother or an outsider can get in. The spectacle of a Grand Lodge sitting as an appellate court, without the power to vacate the judgment of the tribunal whence the appeal comes, is one to provoke only the ridicule of gods and men."

Of the Scotland-Quebec matter, he well says:

"In the first place, in the American view of the subject, the Grand Lodge of Canada did not yield its jurisdiction to the new body, but when the Province of Quebec became so far an independent State as to warrant the formation of a Grand Lodge, then immediately upon its formation the jurisdiction of Canada over the lodges there ceased without any reference to her willingness to yield it. The Grand Lodge of Quebec did not receive its sovereignty and jurisdiction as a gift from any source, but assumed it as a right. As it did not accept its rulership from the Grand Lodge of Canada (and could not, because the moment it was lawfully constituted Canada had nothing left in the Province to give), so it did not fall heir to any treaty which the Grand Lodge of Canada had made with any other Grand Lodge; nor was it saddled with any obligation to make a similar treaty. It stood in the eyes of all who recognize the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, the rightfully exclusive ruler of the masonic jurisdiction whose boundaries are coterminous with those of the Province of Quebec; and it has steadfastly refused to purchase the recognition of any Grand Body by ceding any portion of its territory or authority. The fact that Canada had made such a cession by treaty, in consideration of coveted recognition, no more constitutes a precedent for the Grand Lodge of Quebec than it does for any other Grand Lodge; and when Quebec, in the exercise of her own unquestioned discretion, notifies the masonic world that certain lodges within her territory are not lawful bodies in masonry, every other Grand Lodge that recognizes her rightful possession of the Province is bound in law to take notice of the fact, and we may add, bound in honor by their previous recognition of her sovereignty, to assist her in seeing that the obligation in law is respected."

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina having appointed a committee to report "any information they may deem of interest to the craft in regard to our ancient and illustrious Brother Pythagoras and his lectures on masonry," Bro. R. thus lends his aid:

"It will be remembered that in 1874 the same brother remarked of Plato that 'he learned his masonry from Pythagoras, after this grand custodian of the work had invented and incorporated into his lectures the musical scale and the five fundamental propositions of geometry.' We had occasion to mention, when reviewing this, that it had been recently doubted, on the ground that he did not belong to the incandescent school of philosophy, whether Plato really originated the idea of using flambeaux in conferring the third degree, and to suggest the probability that the practice came originally from the Orientals, and to Plato through Pythagoras, having been picked up by that illustrious tramp while pedestrianating in Asia. We suggest to the committee that they follow up this clue as a possible inlet of light on this adumbrous subject. We think our theory derives support from the fact that Pythagoras incorporated the musical scale into his masonic lectures. Without exceeding the license heretofore accorded to masonic historians, we think we are permitted to state with great positiveness that Pythagoras, after having invented the musical scale, formed a co-partnership with Jubal—that distinguished member of the Cain family, who, by the invention of the horn, instituted the 'Landmark of Refreshment'—and that together they introduced instrumental music into the rites of masonry. We assume this because only to the mind which originated the brilliant conception of a torch-light procession as an aid to secrecy, would it have occurred to intensify the accompanying silence by a brass band. We are led to offer these facts to the North Carolina committee by a consuming desire to contribute our mite to the authentic history of the Pythagoras Work."

We most heartily endorse the following in relation to the death of Bro. CUSHING, of Texas:

"There are few whose death will come home to the corps of reviewers with a keener sense of personal bereavement than Bro. Cushing's. The sturdi-

ness of his convictions; the transparent honesty that had no concealments; the keenness of his insight, and the vigor of his style, combined to render him a model reviewer; while his courtesy that never lapsed, and his ingenuousness that welcomed every mason as a Brother to be trusted, begot a corresponding warmth in those who were privileged to know him through the medium of those reports. It is among our regrets that we never met him in person; among our happy recollections that we were privileged to be among his private correspondents."

He devotes *twenty-six* pages to Maine, besides half a dozen pages of extracts under other heads.

He says:

"The Committee on Credentials must have nodded for a moment, for although Bro. George W. Deering is noted as present in the list of District Deputy Grand Masters, Illinois is not in their list of Grand Lodges represented.

"As an illustration of the directness of the address of the Grand Master (Edward P. Burnham) we give the opening paragraph, in which he says as much as might have served some for a page of matter.

* * * * *

"The quaint wit and wisdom of the Grand Master is so apparent in his remarks relative to the contemplated celebration of St. John's Day, at Portland, that we quote a part in order that our Brethren may enjoy the flavor for themselves.

Quoting in italics the following from the same address, "The responsibility of our Fraternity is individual and cannot be shifted upon any association," he says:

"Nobody has put the whole theory of masonic relief, according to the original design, in fewer or truer words than those we have italicized."

He dissents from the third decision of last year, saying:

"It is true that the unwelcome admission from another lodge impairs harmony, the same as if from the outer world. It is also true that a Brother already a member sometimes impairs harmony, but he cannot be ousted by an objection if he does. He can only be ousted after being heard in his own defence, and so, too, we think that when a Master Mason has been elected to membership, he has acquired rights under the contract which ought not to be alienated by the objection of a single member, or any number of members, without some process which will enable him to defend himself. The right of peremptory objection is such in its very nature that it ought to be restricted within the narrowest limits. It is an essential denial of the principle of fair play which is supposed to be fundamental in masonic jurisprudence, so *un-masonic*, if you please, that we do not believe it ought ever to be permitted to abridge the rights, either actual or potential, which have been acquired by one who has acquired the masonic character."

We think he has overlooked one point: the candidate did not become a member *until he had signed the by-laws*: if he never signed them the election goes for nothing: now it is familiar law, that a contract is not made until *both parties* are bound, and until then either party has the right to withdraw at his pleasure. The candidate applies for membership: the lodge accepts upon condition that he signs the by-laws; before he performs the condition the lodge may withdraw its acceptance; as the action of the lodge must be unanimous, a single objection is a withdrawal. We see no injustice in this rule.

He notices the provision of our Constitution, that "No one is eligible to office in the Grand Lodge, unless he be a permanent member thereof, or a member of a subordinate," and remarks :

"We infer from the use of the disjunctive conjunction in the original portion of the section, that a Permanent Member of the Grand Lodge may be without lodge affiliation and still be eligible to any office in the gift of the craft, so that what is sauce for the—gosling, is not sauce for the gander."

Not quite right: he is not eligible to office in a subordinate lodge—only in the Grand Lodge. The present generation found that provision in the Constitution, and they let it remain there. It may not suit our Brother's notions very well, but we in Maine hold that the Grand Lodge *may* exist, although every subordinate lodge *ceases* to exist. We came very near that in "Morgan times." This provision in our Constitution saved the life of the Grand Lodge: it is no wonder that we retain it. With us, an unaffiliated mason is neither a criminal nor an outcast: if a Permanent Member of the Grand Lodge becomes unaffiliated, without conviction of crime, his membership in the Grand Lodge is not affected: if the lodge of which the Grand Master is a member surrenders its charter, he is nevertheless still Grand Master: one Grand Master was prevented from changing his lodge membership only by the consideration that it was improper for him, while Grand Master, to submit his name to be balloted upon. These views may not be in accordance with those held in younger Grand Lodges, but they will be very likely to prevail in Maine until the history of the years from 1839 to 1844 is forgotten. The following is a scrap from our history: "The Grand Lodge met annually from 1834 to 1843: but it met once without a representative from a subordinate lodge, and had representatives but twice during that time from more than four lodges—and some of the lodges represented had not met for years."

In regard to another point in our Constitution, he says :

"We don't understand why the fiction of two grades of punishment—suspension and expulsion—should be kept up when the method of removing the disability in either case makes the one the precise equivalent of the other. In our judgment the difference between a suspended and an expelled mason is clearly defined. The membership of the first has not been terminated; he is still a member—a member under disabilities. The membership of the second *has* been terminated. He is as definitely out of his lodge as if he had dimitted or died. The re-instatement of a suspended mason involves only the resumption of what had been held in abeyance, including lodge membership; the restoration of an expelled mason to membership involves the re-creation of that which had been absolutely destroyed."

Indefinite suspension in this State is clearly equivalent to expulsion.

While admitting that Grand Master BURNHAM'S decision in reference to Past Masters is correct under our Constitution, and that it is perfectly competent for a Grand Lodge to enact such a provision, he dissents from the conclusions of the Committee on Jurisprudence. The starting point of the difference is, that as he finds in the Regulations of 1721 no express provision *giving* such power to Past Masters, he concludes that it did not exist: while

your committee, finding in that Regulation no provision *limiting* such power, but finding evidence of the existence of such a usage, conclude that it *did* exist. We think that the Regulation, the usage as near the time as we can get, and the apparent understanding of the craft, was that the Master's authority reverted to his immediate predecessor in *all* cases, but finally that it was held that when a Warden is present the authority vests in him. We had hoped to follow back the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England and find how long the provision has been therein, but we have not been able to do so, and must leave that for the future: it is enough that it is conceded that the provision in our Constitution is not in violation of masonic law.

He still doubts the right of Grand Lodges to issue dispensations for new lodges; but it seems very clearly to us that, as the Grand Lodge has the power to grant a *charter*, it certainly may grant a dispensation on the ground (if on no other) that the greater includes the less.

He copies all of our report in relation to Cuba and Spain. The condition of affairs in the former renders it unnecessary to re-open the question to any extent, for the union of the two Grand Lodges settles the matter for us, and the fact that two of the three lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of 1859 were not, according to the Illinois view, Masonic Bodies, settles the matter for him. We would say in passing, however, that we succeeded, in obtaining a copy of the Constitution of 1868, and of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, *both published at the time*, and derived our information from that; and the review which we had prepared for this report, was founded upon *ante bellum* documents.

He continues the discussion in relation to Grand Orients, still holding that there is no masonry in the world except the English-American system, wherein we differ from him *toto calo*. We are satisfied that our difference is fundamental, and more so than our Brother supposes. He apparently holds that a Grand Lodge cannot exist without three subordinates; and that a lodge cannot exist without a Grand Lodge. We hold, on the contrary, that so long as a Grand Lodge has *three* members (unless its Constitution requires more), it still lives; and that, though a Grand Lodge may die, its subordinates continue to exist and may form a new Grand Lodge, or, if not numerous enough for that, may, at their pleasure, connect themselves with any other Grand Lodge willing to receive them. This difference, if it exists, must be settled before the discussion can proceed beyond it with any profit.

A single word, however, in relation to the Grand Orient system and the Ancient and Accepted Rite. That Rite was promulgated at Charleston in 1801: it did not contain the Symbolic degrees; the first Supreme Council never established lodges, or authorized any Supreme Council founded by it to establish lodges or confer the Symbolic degrees: the Supreme Councils in this country have ever regarded the entanglement of a Supreme Council with a Grand Orient with the same disfavor that Grand Lodges have shown

towards Grand Lodges so entangled: the Grand Orient system was a French invention, followed in the countries in which masonry was introduced from France.

In Spain, all connection between the Grand Lodge and Supreme Council has been abolished; a Grand Lodge exists there upon the same system as our own Grand Lodges, with a large number of subordinates practicing the same rites which our lodges practice. We hope our Grand Lodge will recognize it when the formal application therefor is made: we have no doubt all other Grand Lodges will do the same except Illinois, and perhaps Pennsylvania; and how the latter can refuse to recognize the Grand Lodge of Spain, after recognizing that of Cuba, is not apparent.

Bro. RONBINS believes that "the assumption, by lodge or Grand Lodge, of the right to deprive a Brother of any of those rights which belong to him as a mason—as distinguished from the rights which pertain to lodge membership—for no other offense than unaffiliation, not only does violence to the spirit of the Institution, but is an act of flagrant usurpation, from which evil and only evil can result": thinks that the test of physical eligibility is that the candidate shall be "capable of conforming literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him": doubts the right of the Grand Lodge to prohibit a mason from addressing a communication to any mason or any lodge, if he so chooses: holds that one may deny the *right* of a Grand Lodge to do a particular thing, without impugning its authority—there being a sharp distinction between *right* and *power*: knows of no reason why a Master should have two votes in case of a tie, or in any other case: dissents from a decision that a mason may be put on trial for a state of mind simply, if his life is right: [but suppose he should *declare* a "state of mind" contrary to masonic landmarks?] is glad that Past Grand Master WASGARE gathered an emergent lodge to bury a sojourning mason, as we have narrated in our review of Florida: in all of which we agree with him, as well as in very many other matters which we have not time and space to notice.

INDIANA, 1879.

Representation, 477 lodges out of 525: two charters granted and two dispensations continued: *eleven* charters surrendered or revoked: three cases of consolidation of lodges, two in each instance: one charter restored.

The address of the Grand Master (ROBERT VAN VALZAH) is a business-like document, in which he, in the briefest terms, sets forth his official action and recommendations.

He made the following important decision:

"*Question.* A lodge has its stated meeting on Saturday night. A trial is underway, and at midnight is not concluded. Shall the trial be continued into Sunday? If the trial be laid over to another day, the same members

may not be present to sit as a jury. Was it proper to close the lodge at midnight?

"Answer. '1. That you pursued the proper course in closing your lodge at the hour of twelve, because if you had proceeded with the trial any further, you would have been holding a court on Sunday, which, by the common law of the land, is a day upon which no judicial proceedings can be had. *Kiger v. Coats*, 18 Ind., 154. We have also direct masonic law whose spirit is opposed to the holding of lodges on Sunday, except for funeral purposes. Rules and Regulations, Art. VII, Sec. 2.

"2. You had the right, incident to all courts of justice, to continue the case to any subsequent day, of which the accused and the lodge should have proper notice. It is possible that a masonic trial might occur of such magnitude and importance as would require many days for its completion. Consequently, the power to adjourn from time to time is proper and inherent. "Mackey's Encyclopedia, Trials."

"3. You suggest the difficulty, that if the trial is taken up at a subsequent meeting, at the point it had reached when you closed your lodge, the same jury might not be present, and injustice be thereby done. This might be obviated should you secure the attendance, by summons or otherwise, of the same persons that were present at the previous meeting, and a further continuance for this purpose would, I think, be within your power. Should you, however, find it finally impossible to procure the attendance of all these, I believe you could proceed with the trial before your lodge, at the point where you left off; because it is my opinion that the lodge is the jury, and not the identical members alone who heard the first part of the case.

"4. This brings us to the question as to who should vote upon the finding in a case so continued from time to time? I think that, as a question of individual conscience, no member should vote who had not heard all the evidence, and that it would be proper for you to suggest this as a matter of conscience to the members, before proceeding to ballot on the question of guilt or penalty. If any Brother should then ask to be excused from voting, upon this ground, you should entertain such excuse. But if any such Brother should see fit to exercise his right to vote, I do not think he could be prevented.

"5. In judicial proceedings in the lodge we must follow, as nearly as possible, the modes of procedure employed in the law courts of the land; but this can not always be perfectly done. We have no power by which the triers or jury can be kept together or be isolated from outside influences. There is no mode by which certain Brothers can be selected as a jury, or kept together as such. Hence it would seem that the lodge, as assembled at the time, or from time to time, during a trial, or the lodge as it exists at the conclusion of the trial, is the jury, and, like all juries, must exercise its functions in accordance with moral obligations and the consciences of its individual members."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, with characteristic Indiana oddity, remark that the decisions, not having been appealed from, are binding between the parties, and, therefore, nothing need be said about them. The next Grand Master may, of course, decide the other way, and that decision be "binding between the parties," and his successor may decide the other way, and thus the pendulum continue to swing—the law one year will be an error the next: and all because the Grand Lodge fails to pronounce upon the correctness of the rulings.

The first and second points are well settled. The point involved in the others is a very important one, and one upon which we know of no other express decision: but we think the decision correct, that the members of the lodge present at the close of a trial are all entitled to vote, and by our law are abso-

lutely required to vote unless excused; but we think that, as a matter of conscience, every one who has not heard all the evidence, or read it from the minutes taken at the time, should ask to be excused, and be excused from voting upon the question of conviction.

The finances of the Grand Lodge are improving, but not so rapidly as was hoped, owing to the decrease (1,620) in the membership. The rents received from the Temple pay but little more than the expenses, insurance and taxes.

The Grand Lodge adopted rules for the consolidation of lodges, one of which was that if seven or more vote against consolidation, it cannot take place.

We are glad to see that it repaid Bro. McLALLEN the amount he paid the year before for printing the Report on Correspondence.

It seems that a swindle had been perpetrated under the name of "Fort Wayne Gift Concert," and the authority of the "Masonic Temple Association of Fort Wayne." The committee denounce the affair severely, but seem inclined to handle those engaged in it quite tenderly: they say the lodges in the city are not proved to have been engaged in, or to have denounced it. However, the course of the committee is well enough, as we don't think the fraud will ever be repeated.

IOWA, 1879.

We have a volume of about the usual size, although this Grand Lodge has abolished Reports on Correspondence. In addition to the proceedings proper, thirty-six pages are devoted to statistics of various kinds; *eighteen* to memorial pages in honor of the dead in the various Grand Jurisdictions; *eight* to an "Obituary Record" (by the Grand Secretary) of Brethren in other States; *ten* to the address of the Grand Orator; and *twenty-six* pages to "Biographical Sketches" of the Grand Master (with a portrait), and of Iowa Masons who had died during the year (with one portrait). These Proceedings, with those of 1877 and 1878, make Volume VII of the "Annals," and contain a very handsome title page and index for the volume.

The meeting was at Dubuque, and Past Grand Master GUILBERT welcomed the Grand Lodge in an eloquent address, the concluding portion of which is given, and to which the Grand Master suitably replied.

Representation, 282 out of 383 lodges: nine charters granted and two dispensations continued: the work exemplified: one charter restored, and the Grand Master authorized to restore another: a committee to prepare a Digest appointed: the installation public, with an excellent address by the Grand Orator: and the usual routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (JEREMIAH W. WILSON) delivered a concise address, confined quite closely to an account of his official acts. He had to announce the deaths of a Past Grand Master, a Senior Grand Warden, and two Junior Grand Wardens.

BRO. PARVIN submits reports as Grand Secretary and Librarian, with supplemental catalogue, making *twenty-two* pages. He is required to print certain documents (including the Grand Master's Address) in advance: for this purpose he needs them *more than a month* before the session of the Grand Lodge: in relation to certain of them this may do, as the year covered by them expires a month before the session; but in the case of the Grand Master, it leaves a month of his term without report, and we should object to the requirement in his case.

He submits a statement of the cost of printing the Reports on Correspondence, and it seems that they used to cost per page about double their cost in Maine.

His report on the Library, of which he was the founder, is exceedingly interesting. The number of volumes in the Library is nearly *three thousand*.

After reading this report and the favorable comments of the Committee of Finance thereon, we were greatly amazed to find the latter committee taking two *very important steps backward*. They recommended that the Reports on Correspondence be dispensed with, and that the number of copies of Proceedings furnished to lodges be *reduced from three to one!* The reason for both of these was the reduction of expense: the Grand Lodge "concurred in and adopted" both recommendations, apparently without dissent. The Proceedings saved are to be sold at \$1.00 a copy, unless the Grand Lodge fixes another price: if those thus saved from distribution are not sold, the plan is to reduce the number of copies, and thus save expense! Did the committee consider how much they would save in printing 1,000 copies instead of 1,500? The cost of the additional copies is scarcely more than *two dimes* apiece. The committee say, moreover, that the three copies were intended to be kept in the lodge hall, but, as a matter of fact, they generally *found their way to the homes of the members*: and also that by taking the course recommended, "the officers of the lodge will be relieved of the *importunities of the Brethren desiring to borrow.*" In Maine, we require *one* of the *four* copies sent to lodges to be kept in the hall, and we have always supposed it highly desirable that copies should "find their way into the homes of the members" who would read them, and, moreover, that the "importunities of the Brethren desiring to borrow" should be rewarded. We hold that a Grand Lodge could make no better use of money than to provide for *giving* a copy of its Proceedings to *every mason who would read it*. Fifteen hundred copies of the Proceedings of 1878 were published at an expense of \$987.50, which is less than *sixty-five* cents a copy, including the printing of the wrappers for distribution. The difference between the cost of the 1,500 copies and of 1,000 copies, could not have been twenty cents a copy: it seems to us that if the Proceedings of a Grand Lodge are not worth twenty cents a copy for distribution to those masons in its jurisdiction who want to read them, there is not enough in them to justify their publication at all. But as the Brethren in Iowa are in the habit of importuning for copies, it would seem that they place a higher value on the Pro-

ceedings than the Grand Lodge did. If the course taken by the Grand Lodge of Iowa is for the interests of masonry in that State, it must also be the same in other jurisdictions, and for that reason we have examined it at length.

The Grand Lodge decided, in accordance with the practice in this State, that it may restore a charter to a portion of the old members of the lodge, leaving the other members unaffiliated and at liberty to apply for membership in the same or other lodges.

KANSAS, 1870.

One hundred and eleven of the one hundred and sixty-six lodges represented: thirteen lodges failed to make returns: ten charters granted, one revoked and two surrendered.

The Grand Master (E. D. HILLYER) delivered an address devoted to a brief statement of his official transactions.

He announces the death of Past Junior Grand Warden JOHN A. CHASE, who, he says, "was made a mason in Mechanics Lodge, No. 66, at Orono, Me.," and moved to Atchison (Kansas) in 1860.

The Master of a lodge having removed from the State, the S. W. being a physician and often absent, the business of the J. W. taking him away from home for weeks together, the lodge found itself often without a presiding officer, though it had much work to do: the Grand Master, therefore, issued his special dispensation, authorizing the Senior Past Master present at any meeting to preside in the absence of the Master and Wardens. The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that this action was "in accord with well-established masonic usage," and should be approved, and their report was unanimously adopted.

Bro. JOHN H. BROWN submitted a very able special report in relation to the Quebec-Scotland question: among other things he says:

"The right of the Grand Lodge of Quebec which has been invaded and denied, is that of 'exclusive jurisdiction, coterminous with political boundaries.' This right which has been gradually evolved during the last century and a half, although dating farther back in its origin, has been accepted as a rule of law, natural, just and consequently not to be altered or abrogated. All Grand Lodges and all masons of North America, being a majority of the masons in the world, receive this law, and are governed by it and its benign protection is invoked, its formula used as a talisman, by most foreign Grand Bodies whenever it suits their self-interest to so do, thus showing that they perceive so much justice in it as to make it the strongest bulwark of their authority, except when they are invading the rights of another, as too often happens, in which case they desire nought of it, and hasten to revive that shadow of a weak and divided authority called 'concurrent jurisdiction.' The ill effects of a concurrent jurisdiction are seen in the bickerings of German Grand Bodies and most forcibly in the case of Quebec."

* * * * *

"We are authoritatively informed that this bantling, like an incubus clinging to the honest craftsmen of Quebec, hesitates not to hunt up and use all the rejected material they can find. A man who has been blackballed in any

regular lodge, no matter where he may have resided and been rejected, or how old or young he may be, will, on application, be received and the degrees conferred for a nominal sum, just what the candidate is willing to pay, and in order to accommodate, they will confer the three degrees in one night; in addition to all such insults, they bid open defiance to the lawfully constituted authority of the country. Many unworthy persons have gained a membership in these lodges, Elgin, Argyle and King Solomon. They claim that the Grand Lodge of Scotland has chartered them with plenary power, and they intend to use it. They claim that all masons *must* recognize the diplomas which have been issued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and in the language of a certain famous old manipulator, 'what are you going to do about it?'"

And the following resolution reported by the committee was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That all lodges and Master Masons subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Kansas are hereby strictly forbidden to admit as a visitor or aid in charity, or in any manner hold masonic intercourse with any person or persons hailing from or holding membership in any lodge in the Province of Quebec, until they first exhibit a certificate of good standing properly attested by the Secretary of some lodge subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, said certificate to be further duly authenticated by the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

The Grand Master decided that it requires seven Master Masons besides the Tyler to form a quorum for the transaction of business: but the Grand Lodge refused to approve the decision, holding that it was in conflict with the ritual, as well as with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge.

An amendment to the Constitution, authorizing the Master and Wardens of a lodge, respectively, to appoint a proxy in the Grand Lodge, the certificate to be attested by the Secretary, under the seal of the lodge, was entertained and referred to the lodges for their action.

The Board of Censors reported that they had examined the reports of the "Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Kansas": we regret this injecting of business matters into masonry, and this mixing of the Grand Lodge in a mere business enterprise.

A monument to RICHARD R. REES, the first Grand Master of Kansas, erected by the masons under direction of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. A full page wood-cut of the monument is given in the Proceedings.

[By the way, Bro. BROWN, doesn't that capital H in the last line of the circular on page 38, make the committee say *rather more* than they intended?]

The Report on Correspondence (109 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN.

On the subject of proselyting he well says, and we think that there is much occasion therefor:

"If closely inspected, we think that many members of lodges in other Grand Jurisdictions might be found engaged in the same masonic malpractice. This may be safely classed among the masonic evils quite too prevalent in an institution setting forth the claims we do, and can only be corrected by sharp and decisive action on the part of the officers of Subordinate Lodges, and in

case they fail to do their duty then the Grand Master should interpose his authority.

"Many so-called secret organizations of the present day indulge in the practice of inviting men to become members of their Bodies, and it may, perhaps, be legitimate for them so to do, but not so in the masonic institution, based as it is on radically different principles. Many of this class are also members of our fraternity, but have failed to discern the difference, so important from the line of duty necessarily following. The evil could, to some extent, be remedied by Masters, if they would do their duty by occasionally reading and commenting on the law, pointing out such portions as are least likely to be understood and most likely to be violated by the Brethren who are not usually in possession of the laws and standing regulations."

Concerning the matter between the Grand Lodges of Connecticut and New York, he expresses the following sound views :

"The fact that the parties in question were members in good standing of the New York lodge at the date of granting the warrant by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, is not disputed. That being the case, we are unable to see how such membership can be severed in any other form or manner than that prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. There are three legitimate ways of severing our connection with a masonic lodge. First, to dimit, the most pleasant and satisfactory way; second and third, by suspension and expulsion, most unpleasant and unsatisfactory. The *ipse dixit* of any person outside of the jurisdiction under which these men held membership, certainly could not operate to sever membership inside of such jurisdiction. Had the case occurred inside the borders of Connecticut, between two of her daughter lodges, her rule might be law—undoubtedly would hold good in a case like this. It must strike any disinterested spectator that it will be the part of wisdom for Connecticut to bow to the law of the other jurisdiction under which the brethren in question were members."

Referring to the action of the Grand Lodge of Iowa in dispensing with these reports, he says :

"We learned in the early part of our masonic life to look upon these annual reports as being of more than ordinary importance to the craft, and with that view of the case we can not agree with the committee that all the good has been accomplished. If this important part of our annual Proceedings be dispensed with, we are unable to see how the officers of lodges are to get the remotest idea of what is going on outside of their jurisdiction, to say nothing of the great Body of the Order. We regret the adoption of the suggestion and the loss of the Iowa report, and shall await with patience and some interest the outcome of *this bit of reform*."

The fact that the Grand Lodge reduced the number of copies of Proceedings to be distributed to lodges at the same time is significant.

He thinks that the tendency of the age is to magnify the power of Grand Masters; but if he will trace the matter back, he will find that the reverse is true.

In regard to the Quebec question, he states the correct doctrine, as follows :

"In regard to the Quebec and Scotland trouble he seems to be on the fence; thinks both are wrong. He deems that Quebec was wrong in attempting to force the allegiance of Elgin Lodge, which was established long before they were themselves. It is true that Elgin Lodge was pre-existent, but such cases exist in every new jurisdiction in this country, and can not well be

otherwise. The subordinate lodges must exist before the Grand Lodge has a being, but when once it comes into existence, it is clearly the duty of subordinate lodges to attach themselves to the lawfully ruling supreme body of the State or Territory wherein they are located."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The annual address of the Grand Master is quite brief, covering only nine pages, small pica, and, outside of one or two matters, is purely a local paper. The usual routine work of Grand Masters was announced, such as granting dispensations for the formation of new lodges, conferring degrees inside of the time prescribed by law, and authorizing lodges to hold elections out of time; also the rendering of decisions on the law. Of this latter he has done but little, which speaks well for the early masonic education of masons in Maine."

He endorses the remarks of Grand Master BURNHAM on the subject of relief as "the correct doctrine."

He gives six pages to the review of our Proceedings, and as he dissents from nothing, we suppose that he concurs.

He looks with disfavor upon a rule requiring a lodge to open or close in the third degree, when in special communication for work: believes there is no more valuable officer in the Grand Lodge than the Grand Lecturer, and testifies that the good done by that officer is felt in every lodge which he visited; holds that no claim for re-imbusement arises from disbursements in charity: and that the demand of dues during the time a member is suspended is neither charitable nor humane: opposes dual membership: thinks that life-membership will prove a disturbing element, and deprecates strongly a resort to that system to relieve a lodge from debt: has always been of the opinion that it is not just to condemn a candidate for the irregularity of the lodge in making him: talks about *clam shells* in a manner to lead the uninitiated to believe that he is very familiar with them, whereas he mixes them with champagne corks in such manner that shows to those who are "to the manor born," that he is the merest neophyte, if, indeed, he has ever been *even* initiated into the mysteries! Come to Maine, Bro. BROWN, and learn by experience the true *inwardness* of a clam-bake.

KENTUCKY, 1879.

Four hundred and twenty lodges represented: Grand Lodge dues received, \$15,808.50: amount paid for mileage and *per diem*, \$12,269.10: amount collected on assessments for Masonic Home, \$15,986.30: the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge ordered to be indexed hereafter: [we thank Bro. COTTER, who offered the resolution]: mileage reduced to four cents, and the *per diem* to three dollars: five charters and three dispensations granted, and three dispensations continued.

The Grand Master (THOMAS S. PETTIT) delivered a very able address, but we do not agree with him in all respects.

One very important question arose, concerning which he and the Grand Master of Tennessee came to opposite conclusions. A member of a Kentucky

lodge resided in Tennessee, and, while residing there, committed a masonic offence in that jurisdiction. Charges were filed against him in the lodge in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, upon which he was tried and expelled. Charges were also filed in the lodge in which he was a member, and that claimed exclusive jurisdiction to try him. The Grand Master of Kentucky sustained his lodge, and the Grand Master of Tennessee sustained his lodge, and so the matter rests. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky endorsed the views of their Grand Master.

We do not assent to the proposition of the Grand Master of Kentucky, that an affiliated mason can be tried only by his lodge: nor that of the Grand Master of Tennessee. We have before stated the rules of jurisdiction, in which almost all writers on jurisprudence agree.

1. A mason may be tried by his lodge for an offence, wherever committed.
2. A lodge may try any mason for an offence committed within its territorial jurisdiction.
3. When two lodges have jurisdiction to try a mason for an offence, the one, which first commences proceedings, acquires exclusive jurisdiction.

The solution of the question at issue is simple: if the Tennessee lodge first commenced proceedings, it thereby obtained jurisdiction, and its judgment is valid: if, on the contrary, the Kentucky lodge first commenced proceedings, the action of the Tennessee lodge is void. Ordinarily, it is due to masonic *courtesy* to notify the lodge of which the accused is a member, and request it to try the charges: but this is not a matter of right.

The question of mileage and *per diem* is exercising the Grand Lodge of Kentucky: and well it may, for the pay-roll amounts to over \$12,000 annually. There has been just cause of complaint, because the amount heretofore allowed has been considerably in excess of the actual expenses of the representatives. Two plans were proposed. One, to reduce the membership in the Grand Lodge: but we do not see how this can be done, as only one representative to each lodge is now allowed, and if they are reduced any more, it will be held by the Grand Lodge of Illinois that the Grand Lodge is irregular and all the lodges and masons of its obedience clandestine. The other, to provide that the amount, paid to the representative of a lodge, shall not exceed the dues of that lodge: this, also, is impolitic and unjust: the Grand Master argues that the representation of a lodge in Grand Lodge is for the sole benefit of that lodge; but this is not so; it is for the benefit of the *whole fraternity* that every lodge be represented in Grand Lodge, and hence in the old form of charters representation is imposed as a duty, and not granted as a privilege: in some jurisdictions, lodges are fined for failure to be represented: then it follows that the burden of the expense of representation should be borne by all, and not be thrown upon distant lodges: we think our plan in Maine about as good as any; we pay mileage, and not *per diem*, and we make the amount such that the Grand Lodge and the representatives divide the expense, the Grand Lodge, however, bearing the greater part.

When the tax for the Home was laid, one lodge, holding that the tax was unconstitutional, issued a circular to the other lodges declaring that it would surrender its charter before it would pay the tax, and its charter was at once arrested without notice or hearing: the matter caused considerable feeling and discussion, and at this session it was voted to restore the charter and cite the lodge to appear next year for trial. While we hold that the Grand Lodge has the right and power to recall a charter at its pleasure, still we think the occasions are *very* rare when this should be done without notice and hearing: in a flagrant case, it might be necessary to suspend the charter temporarily until a hearing could be had.

The Grand Lodge, at its last session, authorized the Treasurer to borrow money without consultation with any one. The Grand Master says it is a dangerous power to give one man, and an *infringement of the prerogatives of the Grand Master*, and he hopes never to see it repeated: how it infringes the Grand Master's prerogative we do not clearly see.

Among his decisions are the following:

"5. A lodge may 'call off' and permit the 'wives and daughters of masons to witness installation of officers elect, and partake of banquet prepared.'

"6. Senior or Junior Wardens presiding are clothed in every particular, with full powers of a Master.

"11. Fraud and falsehood cannot be countenanced by masonry. It teaches honesty and truth. There is no obligation resting upon a Brother to keep inviolate a falsehood, even communicated upon the 'five points'; and especially so when an injury is thus done a worthy Brother; nor is the Brother so exposing such perfidy liable to be dealt with under masonic law.

"18. It is a violation of State law, and contrary to all rules of decorum and common decency, for a Brother to enter a lodge room 'carrying a weapon,' and subjects him to rigid masonic discipline.

"20. The Grand Lodge *heirs* what may be left by a Subordinate Lodge when the *demise* takes place.

"21. While a 'candidate must be physically able to give all the signs, dueguards,' etc., yet it is 'the internal and *not* the external qualifications of a man that masonry regards.' Held, near-sightedness does not exclude from membership.

"33. The moral law is a Freemason's great pattern, and the higher its standard the purer the masonry. Simply a defect in the administration of the obligation is no justifiable plea to a specific charge of gross unmasonic conduct.

"37. Under our Constitution *seven* members are required to do business. Anciently 'three or more composed a lodge of Master Masons.'

"41. Senior Warden may call lodge to order and resign gavel to a Past Master, and after doing so, take his station in the West. Said Past Master is then clothed with all the powers of the Master—Senior Warden reserving none."

The *eleventh* was reversed by the Grand Lodge, the committee saying:

"In regard to No. 11, your committee would most respectfully dissent from the ruling of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, although they feel deeply sensible of the delicate complications involved in such dissent. While we heartily approve and most cordially indorse the sentiment so tersely expressed by the Grand Master, that '*fraud and falsehood are not to be countenanced by masonry*,' 'that to be good and true is the first lesson we are taught in masonry,' and that 'justice' is also one of our cardinal virtues, your committee nevertheless fail to see the propriety of engraving any new restrictions

touching one of our most vital 'points of fellowship.' Regarding the compact involved in this landmark as a *voluntary* one, not empowering any Brother to act as a self-constituted judge of the truth or falsity of the statements submitted, but only as a *voluntary custodian* of the subject-matter thus communicated, your committee hold that having thus voluntarily accepted the trust he must maintain it inviolate, under such stipulated restrictions only as are recognized by and incorporated with the landmark itself."

We find that the Grand Lodge holds that it cannot change the punishment inflicted by a lodge, nor revise its finding of the facts, but can disturb the action of the lodge only by reversing it for errors of law and sending the case back for a new trial. Why the Grand Lodge thus restricts the right of appeal given in the Ancient Charges is not stated.

A committee was appointed to prepare a new edition of the Constitution and all amendments, with marginal notes and a full and exhaustive index: to add to it a Digest of Decisions and Forms for Trials: in the distribution, one copy is to be sent to each Grand Lodge in the United States, and one to the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near each other Grand Lodge, and copies to various public libraries.

The following was adopted: it is thus shown already what is likely to happen to Grand Lodges that mix in business matters:

"The committee would suggest, as to the resolution in regard to the Kentucky Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Company, that this is a matter with which this Grand Lodge has nothing to do. We, as a Grand Lodge, know nothing of the company complained of. This Grand Lodge has never recognized, in any way, the existence of said company, in so far as the committee is advised, and we do not think it advisable for this Grand Lodge to take part in purely civil and legal matters."

Grand Chaplain H. A. M. HENDERSON being about to remove from the State, a resolution of thanks and good wishes was adopted by the Grand Lodge. Bro. H. made a speech in reply, which is published in the Proceedings. He has the best wishes of the Craft in Maine for his success in his new home.

Bro. ROB. MORRIS again presented the Report on Correspondence (160 pp.). It is issued separately from the Proceedings in some cases, and is bound up with them in others. It is an exceedingly valuable report, but it is utterly impossible to do justice to it in a review.

He abhors the "imported system of *compulsory* watchings and visitations": says that proselyting is the rule and not the exception in foreign countries: holds that a lodge can dispose of their funds only for the purposes for which they were collected, and that the Grand Lodge should interfere if an attempt is made to appropriate them in a different way: says that in lodges of English origin, only the Past Master (the *last* one) can preside in a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, of which we make a note for further investigation: [but we find that the Constitutions of nearly all (if not all) the Grand Lodges in the Dominion of Canada provide that in the absence of the Master, the immediate Past Master, or, in his absence, the *Senior Past Master*

present, presides, to the exclusion of the Wardens, who can preside only in the absence of every Past Master, and then cannot confer degrees]: recognizes the doctrine that it takes a majority of the lodges in a country to form a Grand Lodge: declares that "the personal use of masonic funds is in itself a masonic crime": falls into the same error we nearly made last year, in attributing the Pennsylvania Report on Correspondence to Bro. McCalla, but finally found that, after all, Bro. VAUX wrote it: but says he wont take back a word of what he has said about the former: is a vigorous defender of the doctrine of *exclusive* Grand Lodge sovereignty: and secured the passage of the following resolution by his Grand Lodge:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will cordially unite with other Grand Lodges, home and foreign, in restoring amicable relations between the Grand Lodges of Kansas and Indian Territory, Missouri and Dakota, Scotland and Quebec, and that we recommend to the contending parties the *law of exclusive jurisdiction* so long established among American Grand Lodges, and with such harmonious results. This Grand Lodge peremptorily declares that she will never submit to have her own territory invaded by other masonic powers, and she can not justify the course of any who lose sight of the Golden Rule."

The first case has already been settled on that basis: for "Missouri" read "Minnesota," although Missouri is almost the only other Grand Lodge that sustains Minnesota.

MARYLAND, 1879.

A Special Communication was held to receive the report of the committee to prepare suitable testimonials to P. G. Master JOHN H. LATROBE, who had served eight years as Grand Master, and to FRANCIS BURNS, who had served thirteen years as Deputy Grand Master; and both of whom had rendered very efficient service in extricating the Grand Lodge from its financial difficulties. Bro. BURNS is eighty-seven years of age, and has been a mason *sixty-three* years, having but one senior in the jurisdiction.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and copies, finely engrossed, presented to each respectively. A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to Bro. LATROBE, and a Past Deputy Grand Master's jewel to Bro. BURNS. The addresses and replies (Bro. TYSON replying to Bro. BURNS) were well worthy of the occasion.

The proceedings at the Semi-annual Communication were chiefly of a routine character. An appeal was made to the masonic holders of the Temple Stock to cancel it, with the view of enabling the Grand Lodge sooner to meet its obligations to the other holders. The whole amount of stock was 23,819 shares, of which the Grand Lodge held over 7,000. The Grand Lodge cancelled its stock, and other holders surrendered theirs, so that nearly 9,000 shares were cancelled.

At the Annual Communication, the Grand Master (JOHN M. CARTER) stated that almost \$68,000 of the Grand Lodge indebtedness had been dis-

charged during the year: apart from the ordinary income of the Grand Lodge, about \$24,000 was received from a Masonic Fair, about \$21,000 from the sinking fund, and the holder of one claim discounted about \$12,000, and the holder of another discounted \$10,000: this reduction makes a saving of \$4,347.00 in annual interest: the existing debt is \$151,000, as we understand, in addition to what is called the "stock debt": we trust the saving in interest by the reduction of the debt will enable the Grand Lodge to make a still further reduction.

Among the Representatives, who presented commissions, was Bro. L. A. C. GERRY, as the Representative of our Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Correspondence submit a brief report, in which they note the falling off of the total membership and other matters in general terms, without a special review of the Proceedings.

The Board of Relief make their report, in which they state considerations which show the great utility of the organization.

The Grand Lodge refused to restore a surrendered charter to a portion of the old members, who had purposely avoided having other old members sign the petition.

A resolution was adopted in relation to Quebec, similar to the one adopted by our Grand Lodge.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1879.

At the March Quarterly Communication the matter of most interest was the financial question. The committee reported in favor of a capitation tax of one dollar a year for fifteen years, to be commuted by any lodge or member by payment within one year of ten dollars for the fifteen dollars. The matter was fully discussed and various other plans proposed; but, as the proposition involved a change in the by-laws, it went over to the June session; but a special meeting was held in the recess, for the especial purpose of discussing the pending propositions: at the June session the matter was again fully discussed, and the plan of the committee was adopted by a vote of 537 to 55. Great credit is due to Grand Master WELCH for his able efforts, not merely in carrying the adoption of some plan to pay the debt, but also in securing such an unexpected degree of unanimity and satisfaction: he visited many lodges in person, heard their complaints, explained the situation, and appealed to the Brethren to sustain the good name of the Grand Lodge so effectually that those, who "came to scoff, remained to pray" for the success of his efforts.

Bro. PERCIVAL L. EVERETT, from the Committee on the Grand Master's address for the previous year, in his report, utters words of warning and sound advice that we wish could be read in every one of our lodges at every stated meeting for a year:

"Fifty years ago the dangers were wholly from without. When men reviled and persecuted us there was no inducement for selfish, mercenary and ambitious men to knock at the doors of our lodges. The few who presented themselves could then declare, with unquestioned truthfulness, that they were prompted by a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to their fellow-creatures. Not only did this fire of persecution drive away from us all recruits save good men and true, but it purified our ranks of all that was selfish and mean, timid and unmanly. What remained was pure gold.

"For the last twenty-five years the current has set in the opposite direction. Masonry has been popular. So incessant has been the demand at the doors of our lodges that now to say that a man is a mason is about equivalent to saying that he is a male member of the human family. As a matter of course this rush and torrent have brought many persons into the Fraternity who are utterly incapable of appreciating the dignity and high importance of its aims, or of discharging the delicate duties which devolve upon them. Secret organizations, so called, have at the same time so multiplied, and masons have carelessly and unwisely so mingled in them that our duties and obligations as masons have to many of us lost their force and sacredness, and become common and every-day affairs. Our popularity bids fair to become our ruin.

"The veteran Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine, some years ago, sounded the note of warning in these words:—'The popularity of the Masonic Institution at the present time is one of the dangers to be guarded against. So many societies are founded on the *Insurance* or *Benefit* idea, that people are likely enough to take that view of masonry. Probably the publication in our periodicals of stories setting forth the relief of distressed brethren, widows and orphans in their greatest need, favors the idea, and so far is injurious, instead of beneficial, to the Order. People who seek it from such a motive are not likely to be devoted to its work or principles. We would be glad to have every applicant told, as one of our Maine brethren told a friend who questioned him as to the advantage of becoming a Freemason: "If you wish to join an association for the sake of what good you can *do*, go to the masons; if for the sake of what personal benefit you can *get*, keep away from them!" If all inquirers were made to understand this, the increase of numbers would be much less than at present; but what a band of brothers they would become!

"The publication in the newspapers of masonic proceedings, and the too free indulgence in masonic parades, both of which are so strongly condemned by the Grand Master, your committee believe to be generally a work of brethren who seek rather to get good than to do good by masonry. Let us get back as speedily as possible to the good old practices of the fathers, when secrecy was most religiously observed; when Brethren knew each other from meeting in the lodge, and not from common report; and when the transactions of the lodges were confided only to faithful breasts.

"Don't advertise your masonry. Keep it off your signboards, off your business cards, out of your newspaper advertisements, off your shirt-bosoms, out of the street. Don't puff the lodge. Don't try to advance its interests by bluster and noise. Work quietly. 'Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth.' Let your life be its own advertisement. The more you try to strengthen it by calling in foreign agencies, the weaker it will become."

At the June session, permission was given to Germania Lodge to work in the German language.

A Special Communication was held on the twenty-fourth of June to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the institution of Essex Lodge, at Salem. Bro. TRACY P. CHEEVER delivered an historical oration, which we are very glad to learn is to be published.

A lodge voted to deprive a member of membership for non-payment of dues, *without notice to him*: upon complaint to the Grand Lodge, this action was adjudged void.

The Grand Lodge declined to recognize the Grand Lodge of Cuba, and the committee have doubts of the propriety of interfering in the affairs of foreign jurisdictions. When both parties seek recognition, neither can complain of such interference. We sometimes are forced to determine whether we will admit a visitor or not. When the schism occurred in the Grand Lodge of New York in 1849, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts decided which Grand Lodge it would recognize. We see no way to avoid making a decision sometimes, and therefore would not yield the right to do so. It may happen that in a particular case a Grand Lodge may deem it best not to decide between the parties: the Cuba case was one in which we think that such a conclusion was a wise one; but we would base such action upon the particular case, and not upon a rule that it is never proper to examine and decide the question of recognition.

We should like to quote several pages from the able address of the Grand Master (CHARLES A. WELCH) at the Annual Communication. He pays merited tributes to the memory of CHARLES KIMBALL and JEROME V. C. SMITH, Past Grand Officers, who had died during the year. He defends strongly the policy of requiring persons who cannot be avouched for to produce a certificate; and we incline to the opinion that our Grand Lodge was too hasty in its action in repealing a similar regulation. He announces that the Grand Lodge debt had been reduced \$16,750 during the year, and some of it, on which they were paying seven per cent. interest, had been "placed" at four and one-half per cent.

He gives an encouraging account of the prospect that a large proportion of the capitation tax will be commuted. Already one lodge, whose members find it more difficult than those of any other lodge to reach the Temple, and one of the seventeen lodges which voted against the tax, had not only voted to commute, but had paid the money.

We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts upon the prospect of the early removal of this bone of contention between the city and country lodges: and we repeat, that great credit for this result is due to the zealous, able and conciliatory labors of Grand Master WELCH. And we are glad to see that the Brethren recognized this by giving him a *third unanimous* election as Grand Master.

After the Installation followed "the Grand Feast," which was celebrated with unusual zest.

MICHIGAN, 1880.

Representation, 331 out of 338 lodges: four charters granted: committee appointed to prepare and report a Masonic Burial Service: the Grand Lodges of Manitoba and New Mexico recognized, the vote of reconsideration of the preceding year having been (as the committee say) an error or adopted through some misapprehension.

The address of the Grand Master (DANIEL STRIKER) is a capital business document, tersely but plainly written.

Among his decisions approved by the Grand Lodge are the following:

"11. I think the observance of the following general rule will settle the question as to the necessary physical qualifications of a candidate:

"A candidate, to entitle him to receive the degrees of masonry, should be able to make all signs, take all steps and assume all positions with his natural limbs, in order that he may receive and impart instructions correctly.

"12. It is not proper for members to appear in procession clothed in the regalia of the Order, to attend the funeral of a deceased Brother, unless the funeral services are under the direction of a masonic lodge.

"14. It is improper to publish the expulsion of a Brother in the village or city papers, unless the Brother expelled attempts to entrap the unwary and makes use of his masonic knowledge and former standing for such purpose, and then the fact of his being an expelled mason only should be made public in that manner. It should not be made to have the appearance of persecution when only protection is desired or needed."

The notorious CALVIN C. BURT had occasioned the Grand Master much labor. BURT once had a dimit from the New York lodge in which he was made: he had petitioned for membership in a Michigan lodge and filed the dimit: his petition was afterwards withdrawn and he demanded his dimit, and the Grand Master decided that he was entitled to it, but before it was given up the Grand Lodge of New Jersey demanded it: it appeared that BURT was one of the charter members of the Alpha Lodge that made so much stir a few years ago, and, under the law of New Jersey, his dimit should have remained on file, and the dissolution of Alpha Lodge did not affect the case; the Grand Master decided that the dimit belongs to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey and it was forwarded accordingly: the correspondence and documents made some one hundred and forty pages of manuscript.

BURT's case was also before the Grand Lodge on appeal from the decision of a lodge expelling him: the committee reported that the proceedings should be set aside, but it appearing that in his answer, BURT had renounced masonry of the York Rite, he was *expelled by a unanimous vote*.

The finances of the Grand Lodge were in bad condition: the committee reported recommending that no lodge should receive, as mileage and *per diem*, an amount exceeding its dues: this was wisely rejected and the rate of mileage cut down instead.

The Committee on Reprint reported that a reprint of the Proceedings from the organization to 1860 is a necessity, but that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge will not allow it to undertake the enterprise: the Grand Secre-

tary was authorized to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions should be made, and lodges and Brethren were earnestly solicited to subscribe.

One case of a peculiar character came before the Grand Lodge: a lodge refused to allow a bill against it presented by one of its members, and he appealed to the Grand Lodge, which took jurisdiction and ordered an investigation.

BRO. J. EASTMAN JOHNSON made an able and comprehensive report on the Colon-Cuba question, deciding against the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, and recommending that action in reference to Colon be postponed, and the report was accepted.

The following provision—the best we have seen—was adopted in reference to the consolidation of lodges:

"It shall be lawful for two or more lodges having concurrent or adjoining jurisdictions, to consolidate and become one lodge under the name and number of the lodge so consolidating, whose charter was first issued, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of each lodge present, voting at such Regular as may be agreed upon, provided that at least fifteen days' notice of such proposed consolidation shall be given to all the members of each lodge, residing within their respective jurisdictions. And the lodge so continuing shall take possession of all the books, papers, jewels, furniture, funds, and other property or evidences thereof, of the lodges so consolidating, and shall have exclusive personal jurisdiction over all the members, rejected and unfinished material, as well as of all suspended and expelled members of the lodges so consolidating."

The Report on Correspondence (100 pp.), briefer than usual and of an entirely *abstract* character, was again presented by BRO. WILLIAM P. INNES, Grand Secretary. But he also gives a Digest of the Decisions, compiled from the Proceedings (32 pp.). As many of these depend on local law, they are not valuable as authorities, but are of interest as showing the difference in the law in different jurisdictions and affording a means of comparison.

He gives "Statistical Tables" of the lodges, taking up over twenty pages, *but without any recapitulation.*

MINNESOTA, 1880.

One hundred and twelve of the one hundred and thirty-one lodges represented: five charters granted: the work exemplified: the usual routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (HENRY R. WELLS) delivered an interesting address.

He holds that the visitation of the lodges is a necessity, in order to secure their good order and prosperity: he thinks the District Deputy system is inferior to a Grand Lecturer, but the latter can be indulged in only in more prosperous times.

He thinks the Grand Lodge should adopt measures to prevent lodges from running into debt, saying that the Grand Lodge has power to do so. He

quotes the following from their Constitution, which will not suit Bro. SINGLETON:—"All governmental powers, whether executive, legislative or judicial, not expressly delegated by the Grand Lodge, are inherent in and are reserved to it, as the supreme governing body."

He advises the preparation of a model code of by-laws: urges the putting of dues at the lowest amount practicable, and then of collecting them: congratulates the Grand Lodge upon being in funds once more, and urges the turning over of the surplus to a Charity Fund.

Under the head of "Lodge Charity," he well says:

"There has a practice, reprehensible in my judgment, obtained to a degree among subordinate lodges in our own and other Grand Lodge jurisdictions, of calling upon the lodge of which a sojourning brother, in want, is a member, for remuneration, and in some cases for compensation, for relief extended. I esteem this course as subversive of the great underlying fundamental principle of our Institution. It is making relief a subject of charge, and charity a creature of commerce. To relieve a worthy brother in distress, so far as we may do it without injury to ourselves, is our prerogative and our duty. If actuated by the expectation of a fee or hope of reward in sustaining a falling brother, it is a prostitution of our high calling. I am aware that the practice alluded to has the countenance and support of very many conscientious brothers, and I fraternally concede to them the best intentions and purest motives. It is based upon the ground that there is nothing inconsistent with our principles and the motives which actuate us in rendering a statement of expenses incurred for an afflicted brother or his family in distress to the lodge from which he hails, and leaving it to their masonic courtesy to reimburse, if they may, and their financial condition will warrant. I cannot see a distinction between this course of action and an actual demand, and if otherwise, it is so absolutely certain to degenerate and become a subject of gross abuse, that I hope to see this Grand Lodge give emphatic expression of its sense of the practice, and if in accord with its judgment, that subordinate lodges within this jurisdiction be prohibited from directly or indirectly presenting any claim upon a sister lodge within this or any jurisdiction (except upon request) for re-imbursement for moneys expended for the relief of a sojourning brother in distress."

The Grand Lodge adopted the same views, and they are emphasized by an incident that is published in the Proceedings. The Grand Lodge having learned that the Grand Lodge of Texas had expended \$34.50 on account of Grand Master BRADEN (who died in Texas), forwarded the amount: but the Grand Lodge of Texas returned it, saying that, while they appreciated the offer to refund the money, "it cannot be accepted, for what was done was done out of the fullness of our hearts for the Brotherhood, and with no thought of re-imbursement."

This action is highly creditable to both Grand Lodges and illustrates masonic charity.

The year before, the dual-membership system was allowed, and the Grand Master at some length shows the complications arising out of it; and the Grand Lodge adopted a regulation prohibiting a mason's hereafter acquiring membership in more than one lodge.

He refers to the Dakota matters and refrains from discussing it, but dis-

claims any intention to encroach in any way upon the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence report upon the allegations of the Grand Lodge of Dakota that the letters of the latter had never been answered, giving the correspondence with Grand Master BRADEN; and also give their conclusions in the matter.

They hold that upon the formation of a Grand Lodge in a new Territory, all the lodges which choose to, can retain their allegiance to the Grand Lodge which charters them, and go on and make masons and do all masonic work in the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, without the least accountability to it! The mere statement of the proposition in detail shows its absurdity.

They reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted, the following resolution:

“Resolved, That any Masonic Body holding authority from this Grand Lodge within Dakota Territory, so long as it shall desire to continue its connection with this, its paternal Grand Lodge, be permitted to do so, and that this M. W. Grand Lodge will defend and maintain its rights, and exercise authority over it until such time as by its own free will and accord it shall desire to sever connection with us.”

And the Committee deny that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota infringes the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and disclaim any intention of so doing. Yet in the very next breath, they resolve to maintain a lodge in Dakota—the most serious infringement of jurisdiction of which a Grand Lodge can be guilty.

The Report on Correspondence (130 pp.) was submitted by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, and he devotes much of it to the discussion of the Dakota question.

In reply to our remarks of last year, he says:

“The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had jurisdiction over all the lodges in the State when it announced the dogma—which has been tacitly accepted by all the American Grand Lodges—of exclusive jurisdiction. The two Grand Lodges formerly existing in the State had united, and all the lodges in the commonwealth—except the negro lodge—held authority from the united Grand Lodges of Massachusetts. The declaration was made while the scenes of the revolution were still visible, and the memories of its vicissitudes still fresh, and had its antitype in the declaration of independence. As the Grand Lodges in the States, where there were two, united, each reiterated the declaration of independence, accompanied with the claim to concurrent jurisdiction in unoccupied territory, or territory where there was no Grand Lodge already existing. As new Grand Lodges were organized the principle was reiterated, and thus the dogma has become the fixed principle of the American Grand Lodges.

“Minnesota fully and emphatically endorses the doctrine, and has proved it by legislation in the past.

“Bro. Drummond ‘has no words to express his amazement at the action of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota’ at the last session; possibly he may be more so when the Proceedings of the present session reaches him.

“With all due deference to our worthy brother, we must be permitted the remark that he jumps at conclusions. If our reading is correct, there is no analogy between the cases of Scotland and Quebec, and that of Minnesota and Dakota. Scotland provisionally recognized Quebec, afterwards withdrew the recognition, and then organized a lodge in the territory.

"If Bro. Drummond will read our notes under the head of Louisiana, *ante*, he must acknowledge that there is not the remotest similarity in the two cases.

"A few practical questions suggest themselves:

"1. Is or is not a charter, when granted by competent authority, of perpetual duration?

"2. Can a Grand Lodge deprive one of its subordinates of its charter unless it violates some one of the provisions of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge?

"3. Was there ever, in the history of masonry, a feature in a charter providing for its action as to change of allegiance?

"4. Is there any power or authority—if so, where?—that can compel a legally warranted lodge to surrender its chartered rights?

"5. Does the Constitution of a single Grand Lodge on this continent, or anywhere else, contain any provisions relative to the formation of a new Grand Lodge?

"6. Have Grand Lodges concurrent jurisdiction in unoccupied territory?

"7. Can a mason, a lodge or a Grand Lodge be deprived of masonic or pecuniary rights, unless by due process of law?

"8. Does or does not lodge territorial jurisdiction extend half way, on all sides, to the next nearest lodge?

"9. When two or more Grand Lodges have exercised their rights, and acquired territorial jurisdiction in unoccupied territory by the establishment of lodges, how or by what process can the lodges hailing from either side, by combination, obtain exclusive jurisdiction in the whole territory without the consent of the other? or further, without the assent of all having rights therein?

"We put forth the foregoing questions as to general principles; some of them have been discussed and a general acceptance arrived at, others have not been, or, at least, have not been within the past generation.

"When these general principles are settled—the majority idea went do—then we may have some further enquiries to make applicable to a particular case."

He starts off with an error that upsets his whole argument from his standpoint. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts did *not* have jurisdiction over all the lodges in the State when it announced the dogma of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction. Elsewhere in his report he says this announcement was made *after the union* of the two Grand Lodges, which took place in 1792, *ten years after the first announcement* of this "dogma"; and the union *was a result of the "dogma."*

As to the "announcement," he is right: we did not believe that Minnesota would claim to support Grand Lodge sovereignty *theoretically* and deny it *practically*. She is, like "Ensign Stebbens," "*in favor of the law but agin its execution.*"

We will next answer his questions:

1. No; but during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.
2. Yes. It has the power to revoke it at pleasure: and it is bound to do so when the interests of masonry require it.
3. No; but very few of the duties and powers of a lodge are inserted in his charter.
4. Yes: the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction.
5. None, so far as we are informed.

6. Yes: until the legal formation of a Grand Lodge therein: and then they cease to have any jurisdiction therein for any purpose whatever.

7. Yes, if the revocation of a charter is a deprivation of such rights without due process of law.

8. No. A lodge has no vested right in territory, but the jurisdiction of lodges is fixed by the Grand Lodge, as it sees fit, and it cannot extend beyond the line of the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge. In Maine and many other States the strict "nearest lodge" doctrine does not prevail.

9. By the legal formation of a Grand Lodge therein. But in unoccupied territory a Grand Lodge acquires no *territorial* jurisdiction by the establishment of lodges.

As bearing upon the first question, we quote the Constitution of our Grand Lodge as it has been for over thirty years: the Grand Lodge has power

"To constitute new lodges by granting dispensations and charters under seal, and for good cause to suspend, revoke and annul the same, at pleasure."

Referring to Louisiana, we find nothing affecting the main question not substantially repeated in our extracts. He alludes to the possibility of a division of Dakota. It will be time enough to settle the effect of division when it takes place: the prospect of such an event is no reason for denying effect to, or violating a well-settled principle of masonic law.

In his review of Illinois, he says:

"Where *all* the lodges working in such territory unite in the formation of a Grand Lodge, it then comes into possession of exclusive jurisdiction, because the combined lodges had jurisdiction over the whole territory. But when less than the *whole number* of lodges unite to form a Grand Lodge, said Grand Lodge has, and can only have, jurisdiction over such territory as was possessed by the lodges that united in its formation, and there is *no law or custom* which recognizes the right of such lodges, or Grand Lodge formed by them, to take from or encroach upon the chartered rights of bodies failing to join with them.

"The American doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction does not apply in such cases, and has never been claimed, except in this Dakota matter."

He devotes several pages in his Conclusion to the same effect: his last words are:

"In cases where *all* the lodges in a given territory have united, custom has recognized that the Grand Lodge thus formed was entitled to, and had, exclusive jurisdiction, *but in no other case has custom settled the question.*"

We call particular attention to these two similar statements, because Bro. PIERSON founds his argument upon them, and, so far from being correct in point of fact, they are precisely the reverse. *The doctrine for which Dakota contends was the invariable rule, and the Minnesota doctrine was enunciated for the first time within less than ten years.* Bro. PIERSON evidently has not examined the precedents; one of which we gave at length in our report last year.

1. We have already alluded to his blunder in saying that the "dogma" was enunciated by Massachusetts Grand Lodge *after the union* in 1792: whereas, in fact, the "dogma" was announced in 1782, and the union of the two Grand Lodges was a consequence of it!

2. But Bro. PIERSON'S statement, that "the two Grand Lodges formerly existing in the State had united, and all the lodges in the Commonwealth—except the Negro lodge—held authority from the United Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," is still further erroneous. At the time of the union in 1792, St. Andrew's Lodge still adhered to the Grand Lodge of Scotland: and, in spite of all the efforts to the contrary, did not give in its adhesion to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts until 1809. The Grand Lodge at first tried "invitation and persuasion," "but afterwards took stringent measures." In September, 1796, the following "permanent regulation" was adopted:

"The Grand Lodge 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: or who do not, by their representatives, communicate with and pay their dues to this Grand Lodge."

Other Grand Lodges immediately endorsed the position of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts by adopting a resolution to the following effect:

"All masons under our jurisdiction are forbid to hold correspondence with any mason or masons, citizens of the United States, who hold authority under or acknowledge the supremacy of any foreign Grand Lodge, or who do not, by their representatives, communicate and pay their dues to the Grand Lodge of the State where they reside."

We take this from the History of St. Andrew's Lodge, without having an opportunity to investigate and ascertain what "other Grand Lodges" took action upon this subject; but we find that Connecticut, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania did.

In answer to Massachusetts, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will not hold communication or correspondence with any mason or masons, citizens of the United States, lodge or lodges, who hold authority under, and acknowledge supremacy of any foreign Grand Lodges, or who do not, by their representatives, communicate and pay their dues to the Grand Lodge of the State where they are constituted or where they reside."

In answer to the same communication, the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, on June 24, 1797, adopted substantially the same regulation adopted by Massachusetts.

On the same day, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, after consideration and full discussion, adopted the following resolution with but two dissenting votes:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will not hold communication nor correspondence with or admit as visitors any masons resident in this State, who hold authority under or acknowledge the supremacy of any other Grand Lodge within the same and do not, by their representatives, communicate and pay their dues to this Grand Lodge."

This action completely isolated St. Andrew's Lodge, but it ultimately had its effect, for in June of the next year measures were taken by the lodge looking towards "passing under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts."

3. As early as 1779 the Grand Lodge of Virginia promulgated the same principle in the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all the regular lodges within the State ought not to hold their charters from the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland or elsewhere, but ought to have their charters renewed in the Grand Lodge to be holden on the tenth day of November next in this State, and that the Secretary order the different lodges to transmit attested copies thereof by their deputies to the Grand Lodge to be held, &c., that due regard may be paid to seniority of the charters of the different lodges."

4. In 1815, American Union Lodge in Ohio, which, upon the formation of the Grand Lodge, refused to surrender its charter, was declared to be an unauthorized and clandestine lodge. We copied the resolution adopted, in our report last year. [See Proc. of 1879, p. 94.]

5. Without mentioning intervening instances of the enforcement of the rule, we cite next the Grand Lodge of Canada, which was formed in 1855. Only a portion of the lodges took part in the movement: there were also three Provincial Grand Lodges in the Territory. The new Grand Lodge claimed exclusive jurisdiction over all the lodges, and insisted that the Provincial Grand Lodges had no longer any right to existence. This claim was resisted by one of the Provincial Grand Lodges and the lodges adhering to it, but it finally yielded, and nearly all the lodges gave in their adhesion: but a few lodges expressed a desire to remain under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, and the latter made it a condition of recognition that these lodges should be allowed to remain so: and the Grand Lodge of Canada (unfortunately for the peace of the masonic world) acceded to it. Nevertheless, for several years the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania refused to recognize the Grand Lodge of Canada for this very reason.

6. When the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was formed (1865), several lodges in the State continued to report to the Grand Lodge of Virginia. CHARLES W. MOORE was consulted upon the subject, and he said:

"Should any of the lodges still persist in the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, they can be regarded by you in no other light than as recusant lodges, with which you can hold no fellowship: for it is certain that two masonic powers of the same grade cannot exercise authority in the same jurisdiction, one of them being in possession as a Grand Lodge."

While West Virginia continued to make the claim of exclusive jurisdiction, the matter was not pressed, in consequence of the condition of things arising out of the war. It was finally arranged according to the claim of West Virginia.

7. With the controversy concerning Quebec before his eyes, Bro. PIERSON says this doctrine "has never been claimed except in this Dakota matter"! If he will wipe his glasses and read the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for the past ten years, he will find in every one the claim of the Grand Lodge of Quebec to jurisdiction, exclusive and full, over all lodges in the Province whenever or by whomsoever chartered. This principle has been

declared and reiterated again and again, until finally the Grand Lodge has forbidden masonic intercourse with the recusant lodges. In 1873, Grand Master GRAHAM wrote the Grand Master of Scotland:

"The Grand Lodge of Quebec claims the *inherent* and *indefensible* right to *exercise individual jurisdiction over all lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry situated within the geographical limits of the Province of Quebec.*"

Grand Master GRAHAM, in his address in 1870, nearly ten years ago, said:

"A Grand Lodge thus regularly formed in unoccupied or discovered Territory, possesses the inalienable right of *exclusive* jurisdiction over all Symbolic Lodges of Freemasons in said Territory."

8. He also cites the case of Kansas and the Indian Territory. It is true that the Grand Lodge of Kansas did at first take the same ground that Minnesota now does: but soon being convinced of her error, gracefully yielded, and now has declared, in the most positive terms, the right of a Grand Lodge, old or new, to exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges in its territory. In 1878 it adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kansas holds as a matter of unquestionable law that when a Grand Lodge has been regularly organized in accordance with the law and usage of the Order, in any political territory, it has the undoubted right to the exclusive masonic jurisdiction within such territory, and that the erection or *continuance* of lodges by any other Grand Lodge against their supreme authority, is an invasion of jurisdictional rights, and is alike subversive of good government and disloyal to masonic constitutional authority."

We could go on for pages, citing other instances, but having covered the ground from 1782 to 1878, we think that will suffice to show that Bro. PIERSON is utterly in error in his conclusion, which we have quoted.

He says further:

"The Grand Lodges of Arkansas and Kansas acted upon the principle with reference to the Indian Territory, Virginia acted upon the same principle with reference to West Virginia, the General Grand Chapter of the United States acted on the same principle in the case of the District of Columbia.

"In the re-organization of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, this 'strange and incomprehensible position' formed a part."

We have already shown the action of Kansas and West Virginia: and Arkansas did not act upon any such principle.

In his reference to Michigan, Bro. PIERSON is wild, unless he knows something which we cannot find in the published Proceedings, to a complete file of which from 1844 we have access. That controversy was merely this: There was a Grand Lodge in Michigan in 1826; but it dissolved, and all the lodges under it ceased meeting for years. Then "a new race of masons," taking the *civil* charter of the Grand Lodge, undertook to organize under it and revive the lodges. The Grand Lodge of New York and others decided that the new Grand Lodge was not a lawful one: in 1844 it dissolved, and the present Grand Lodge of Michigan was organized by four lodges chartered

by the Grand Lodge of New York: and there was never any question as to the jurisdiction of the new Grand Lodge.

In the case of the General Grand Chapter and the District of Columbia, the former, *by virtue of its authority* over Grand Chapters, held a Chapter, not giving in its adhesion to the new Grand Chapter; under its own government, *but without territorial jurisdiction* over candidates for the degrees! This action was so generally held to be contrary to masonic law, that it will scarcely ever be repeated.

While this question did not arise in connection with the *Grand Lodge* of Michigan, it *did* arise in Michigan. In 1857, the Grand Commandery was formed, and Peninsular Commandery declined to take part in the proceedings, and claimed to remain under the Grand Encampment and independent of the new Grand Commandery. The question came before the Grand Encampment of the United States, which decided that when the Grand Commandery was formed, "the jurisdiction of the entire State *became thereby vested in them*, and the authority of the Grand Encampment over any subordinate in that State ceased."

The committee (JOHN W. SIMONS, T. S. PARVIN and HENRY L. PALMER, with others) say:

"In all the branches of masonry in this country, the law obtains that a State Grand Body has sole and exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of the territory it occupies."

Bro. PRERSON not only claims that the Minnesota lodges may not only be maintained in Dakota, *but are entitled to hold their territorial jurisdiction, within which the Grand Lodge of Dakota can organize no lodges*: thus excluding that Grand Lodge from a large part of the Territory.

The doctrine of Minnesota is, therefore, contrary to the well-settled law, "would lead to inextricable confusion," and destroy all masonic government.

MANITOBA, 1880.

We receive these Proceedings a little too late for review in their order, but, as they can come in so near it, we will not postpone them to the end of the Report.

It will be remembered that last year we gave an account of a serious schism among the masons of Manitoba, and had occasion to criticize, with some severity, the acts of the seceders.

We have now the formal report of the arrangement of the difficulties. While every mason must rejoice at the healing of a schism, still the procedure in so doing may call for remark.

On the *tenth* of June the Grand Master issued a call for a special session of the Grand Lodge on the *nineteenth*: this notice may have been sufficient to secure a full representation at a session, when business of so great importance

was to be considered, but we hold it to be a dangerous precedent. As it was, we notice that the Deputy Grand Master and both Grand Wardens were absent: the number of lodges represented, with the names of the representatives, is not given. Whether there were any present besides the nine regular officers and the three *pro tem.* officers, does not appear from the record.

The Grand Master made a brief address in which he states that he, together with the Deputy and Grand Wardens, had been authorized to deal with the recusants, and finally submits a basis of settlement, signed by himself and a representative of the other party as "Arbitrators." It is not signed by the Deputy and Wardens, and they were not present; from what occurred afterwards we judge that they did not assent to it and were not even consulted.

The Grand Master says:

"Previously to this, I must here remark, several of our officers agreed to cease to act. This was done to enable me, in the event of a settlement being arrived at, to give a representation in the Grand Lodge to those Brethren and lodges who had gone out from us, on their returning to their allegiance. I cannot sufficiently thank these retiring officers for their noble and generous conduct in the matter. Some of them we can ill spare; they have been self-denying workers in the interests of the Craft; their extended masonic experience and practice rendered them all but invaluable and indispensable to the Grand Lodge in her infancy and growth. Now that she is advancing in years and strength she must not lose them, she wants their counsel in the future guiding of her destinies, and, Brethren, I feel that she will have it; though retiring from a particular office, I feel sure they will not retire from their former interest in the general good of the Craft.

"But I must return to the details of our negotiations. Upon the appointment of this Arbitrator, I conferred with him. Having given me his written assurance of the dissolution of the Body he represented, I withdrew all suspensions, and I have much pleasure in bringing before you now the report of our proceedings."

We are not sure that we know what the first paragraph means: it *seems to mean* that several of the Grand Officers, regularly elected and installed, had resigned, and that the Grand Master proposed to *appoint others in their stead!*

The basis of settlement is not given in full, but only a summary, as follows:

"1st. Provides for dissolution of seceding Grand Lodge.

"2d. The M.W. Grand Master shall issue an edict, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, withdrawing all suspensions of lodges or individual masons that have in any manner been caused by or arisen out of the difficulties, and also healing all work done by the lodges not in allegiance with the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

"3d. The M.W. Grand Master shall, as soon as practicable, countersign the warrants of Northern Light and King Solomon Lodges, for the purpose of legalizing the same.

"4th. That all lodges shall take rank and precedence according to the date of their respective Warrants of Constitution.

"5th. Provides for the filling of all the offices held by the brethren who have ceased to act.

"6th. The M.W. Grand Master shall do all in his power to have the Representatives of Foreign Grand Lodges, whose appointments have been cancelled in consequence of the present difficulties, re-instated in their former positions.

"7th. Provides for the payment of the liabilities of the seceding body, and also for transfer of assets."

The "basis" was at once adopted, without reference to a committee, and the union consummated at once. The bogus Grand Lodge was not dissolved, however, until the legal Grand Lodge had adopted the "basis." The "basis" provides for a withdrawal of all suspensions, but this had already been done. In what manner the vacancies caused "by brethren ceasing to act" were filled, does not appear. There is no record of any election, and the inference is that they were appointed by the Grand Master, but that afterwards, being satisfied that such proceedings were unmasonic, the new officers are styled "Acting."

We repeat, that masons will always rejoice at the healing of any dissensions in their number: but if it can be effected only by the breaking down of masonic laws and principles, the cause for rejoicing is *very* small. In this case, certain Brethren seceded in a most unmasonic and unconstitutional manner and set up a Grand Lodge, which was pronounced clandestine by every other Grand Lodge in the world, which expressed any opinion: it would seem that the true Grand Lodge might have had firmness enough to bring back the recusants, without violating its own Constitution or proceeding in conflict with masonic law and usage: and especially that it might have been done without ousting regularly elected Grand Officers and putting in some of the recusants in their stead. We find that ten of the seventeen officers at the opening of the Annual Communication were either "acting" or *pro tem.*, although in several instances the real officers were present!

In his address the Grand Master, referring to the terms of settlement, says: "I do not claim constitutional perfection for them; I know they are defective in some points."

The committee to "summarize the terms and conditions of settlement" presented two reports: the following was originally signed by four members of the committee:

"1st. Your committee, to whom has been referred the following resolution, that is to say, 'That the minutes of the Emergent Communication, as read by the Grand Secretary, be confirmed, and that they be printed with the proceedings of this Annual Communication, except the Terms and Conditions of Settlement, of which only a short summary of the same, as may be prepared by M. W. Bros. G. T. Newcomb and W. N. Kennedy and R. W. Bros. E. G. Conklin, Roderick McQuaig and J. M. McGregor,' beg leave to report, that your committee are of the opinion that the Terms and Conditions of Settlement, as contained in the minutes of the Emergent Meeting, held last June, are unconstitutional, as admitted by the M. W. Grand Master in open lodge this afternoon, and not being able, in accordance with masonic usage, to recommend the curtailment or summarizing of the minutes relating to said terms, for the purpose of printing and publishing, beg leave to advise the adoption of the following:

"That the parties concerned and taking part in setting up of a rival Grand Lodge in opposition to the only legitimate Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and in the preceding irregularities, now, in more reflective moments, regretting as they do the divergence which has thus occurred among those who should be

Brethren, trust that in the future, after being rehabilitated by this M. W. Grand Lodge, rightly understanding and keenly appreciating the principles and objects of Ancient Freemasonry, will so harmonize in their bearing and government with all good masons, as to establish, strengthen and cement order, fellowship and Brotherly love."

The Grand Master ruled this report out of order, and thereupon one member of the committee submitted the following, which was adopted:

"2d. On behalf of the committee appointed at the afternoon session of to-day, to summarize for publication the proceedings of our last Emergent Meeting, in so far as they relate to the settlement of our late difficulties, I beg to report that your committee would recommend that the said proceedings be not published in full, but that it be simply stated that a reconciliation was effected, on a basis which was satisfactory to the Grand Lodge, as evinced by their confirmation of the same, and that all differences are settled and suspensions withdrawn, and that peace and harmony prevail within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba."

This is the first time that we ever heard that a resolution, declaring a previous resolution of the Grand Lodge to be contrary to the Constitution and therefore void, *is not in order!*

The following, in relation to the cause of the quarrel, was adopted:

"The Board, while admitting the desirability that exists in most Grand Lodges for having only one ritual, yet cordially agree with the M. W. Grand Master, that for this Grand Lodge it is inexpedient that the two rituals practiced in this Province, and known as the Canadian work, and the Ancient York Rite, be interfered with in any particular. This being a new country, and Brethren constantly coming in both from Canada and the States, it is most desirable that they be enabled to visit where they will find familiar work and are at once placed on a home footing. Your Board, however, while strongly approving, for the reasons stated, of the system now in vogue, would recommend that no other ritual, now or at any future time, be permitted to be introduced into the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, on any pretence whatever."

In several instances other Grand Lodges changed their Representatives near the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in consequence of the rebellion: under the terms of the settlement they were requested to restore their former Representative: Canada did so, but South Carolina declined, very properly, as we think.

The following communication was received and ordered on file:

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

"We, the undersigned officers of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, who were appointed at the last Annual Communication to act in conjunction with the M. W. Grand Master to effect, if practicable, a settlement of the masonic difficulties existing in this jurisdiction, beg leave to report that the basis of settlement which has been submitted and adopted at this communication, is in our opinion unconstitutional; and further, that it never received our sanction, and we therefore feel called upon to protest against the adoption of said settlement.

"(Signed),

JOHN W. HARRIS, D. G. M.
SIMON DUFFIN, G. S. W.
RODERICK McQUAIG, G. J. W."

If the "settlement" undertakes to deprive these officers of their rank, it was unconstitutional and will be so held by all Grand Lodges.

We do not wish to be misunderstood: and, therefore, will add, that we think that it is bad for masonry and tends to bring government and discipline into contempt to receive back into good standing and in effect place the control of the Grand Lodge in the hands of Brethren guilty of such a flagrant violation of masonic law and masonic obligation as were those in Manitoba, who set up the spurious Grand Lodge, without requiring them to remain, for a time at least, in the back-ground, and "bring forth fruits meet for repentance," especially when it is done at the expense of those well-deserving, as shown in the extract we have taken from the address of the Grand Master.

MISSOURI, 1879.

One hundred and seventy-six lodges represented: the work exemplified: ten charters surrendered or arrested: fifty-five lodges reported as making no returns: seven charters and three dispensations granted: one dispensation continued and one revoked: and a plan for the consolidation of lodges adopted.

The address of the Grand Master (NOAH M. GIVAN) is a full statement of his official acts and decisions, with suggestions and recommendations of an important character.

A question arose whether a Grand Officer could dimit from his lodge (for the purpose of joining another) without vacating his office. The Grand Master decided that a certain class of Grand Officers can do so, but the Grand Lodge reversed the decision. It was decided that an installed officer of a lodge cannot resign, and, therefore, cannot dimit, but that an installed *Grand Officer* may dimit, and by so doing vacates his office! There seems more common sense in the decision of the Grand Master than in that of the Grand Lodge, but the latter may be law in that jurisdiction. One assumption is made to which we do not agree—that no one but a member of the Grand Lodge is eligible to office in it; we understand that this is assumed to be general masonic law; but it is not in a large majority of the jurisdictions, and we do not think *ought* to be in any. Anciently, all the craft assembled and elected their Grand Officers *from among themselves*, and when the change to a representative system was made, there is nothing to show that eligibility to office was then limited to the representatives. The Grand Master is, in almost all jurisdictions, "the Grand Master of *Masons*," and not "Grand Master of the *Grand Lodge*." The usage, from 1717 down, has been in accordance with these views.

The Grand Master asks the question, Suppose the Master and both Wardens should remove from the jurisdiction, who could open the lodge? The Committee on Jurisprudence gravely reply that it could not be opened at all, except that, in case of a funeral, a Past Master may open it! If the Constitution of our Grand Lodge put our lodges in such a straight jacket, we should

go in for an amendment: and if we were Grand Master of Missouri, and such a case should happen, we should try the experiment whether the authority of the Grand Master would not be sufficient for the purpose.

We like the law of Missouri in regard to restorations better than our own, save that, inasmuch as every expulsion must be confirmed by our Grand Lodge, we would also have the restoration passed upon by it:

"To effect the restoration of an expelled mason where no appeal is pending, the following proceeding is necessary: He should petition the lodge from which he was expelled (if in existence) for restoration. His petition should lie over one month, and the members be duly notified. At the communication which the members have been notified to attend, a vote by ballot should be taken. If the vote in favor of restoring the petitioner be unanimous, he is thereby restored to good masonic standing and to membership in the lodge, without any action on the part of the Grand Lodge. If it be not unanimous, but two-thirds or more favor restoration, he is restored to good masonic standing, and no petition to the Grand Lodge is necessary, as that body could not restore him to membership. But if the vote for restoration be less than two-thirds of those present, then he may petition the Grand Lodge, setting out in his petition the action of the lodge, etc. If the lodge that expelled him be not in existence, then he may petition the Grand Lodge originally, but should accompany his petition with a recommendation from the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides."

Some years ago a Masonic Temple was erected in St. Louis, and in some manner the Grand Lodge guaranteed some of the bonds. A judgment was recovered against the Grand Lodge, and it has been paying it at the rate of about \$2,000 a year: it will pay the last installment the current year. The holders of some \$60,000 of bonds sued the Grand Lodge, claiming that some of its action was a guaranty of these bonds also. We believe the Grand Lodge was beaten in the lower courts, but upon an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, a decision was rendered during the past year in its favor. An adverse decision would have destroyed the Grand Lodge, and given masonry in the State an almost fatal blow.

The Grand Master defends the right of his Grand Lodge to exercise jurisdiction over a lodge in New Mexico. In support of this doctrine, he quotes the action of his Grand Lodge in reference to Quebec in 1875, and the opinions of Bro. GOULEY published after that time. So far as our reading has disclosed, Bro. GOULEY was the first writer who maintained that doctrine in this country, except in a few cases in which the writers were directly interested. He cites the action of Kansas and the Indian Territory, but overlooks the fact that Kansas finally abandoned the position.

He says that when the Grand Lodge of Missouri was formed, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had a lodge in that State, whose charter it subsequently vacated for non-payment of dues: afterwards, the latter Grand Lodge asked permission of the Grand Lodge of Missouri to revive the lodge, *for the purpose of closing its business*, and it was granted. This is no argument in favor of his position, but rather the reverse, as it is not shown that the matter was ever brought to the notice of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and

especially as we know it is the settled policy of the latter not to recognize a Grand Lodge until it acquires *actual* jurisdiction over all the lodges in its territory.

The committee endorse his views and speak of Grand Lodge *supremacy*, while practically denying to a neighboring Grand Lodge jurisdiction over all the lodges in its recognized territory!

The Report on Correspondence (184 pp.) was submitted by Bro. JOHN D. VINCI. He also presented a special report on the Quebec question: the first part is a very able vindication of the doctrine of *exclusive* Grand Lodge jurisdiction: but the last part of it is an argument against the doctrine of the first part in an attempt to sustain the recently promulgated heresy that *exclusive* Grand Lodge sovereignty relates only to such lodges as choose to give in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge's *Sovereignty* throughout her territory, but only over such lodges as choose to be governed by her! *Exclusive* jurisdictions, but only over such lodges as do not choose to continue their allegiance to other Grand Lodges! He makes one error in fact also: Quebec, from the first moment of her existence, claimed jurisdiction *over every lodge in the Province*, and in that character sought recognition, and not merely as a Grand Lodge formed by *three* lodges, as he supposes. The "given character" in which Quebec sought recognition was that of exclusive and absolute sovereignty over all lodges and masons in the Province—as exclusive and absolute as the Grand Lodge of Missouri claims in that State to-day.

Bro. VINCI argues that every lodge must open on the third degree, because the "corporators" (as he calls the charter members) must be Master Masons; but our charters expressly recognize the power to hold lodges on all three degrees, and *as the greater includes the less*, the power to open a Master's lodge includes that to open an E. A. lodge, and the power to hold an E. A. lodge necessarily includes the power to open one. The fact is, this whole idea of opening a lodge in one degree in order to get it open on another, is a whim of some modern ritualist. How does Bro. VINCI imagine they managed prior to 1800, when Masters' lodges were held separately from the others? And before 1843, when nearly everywhere all the business was done in a lodge open on the first degree? But he says the charter is granted to Master Masons only. Are they not also Fellow Crafts? and Entered Apprentices, too?

Of another matter, he says:

"The above declares *dual* membership as plainly as language can make anything. Membership *remains* in the lodge to which the petitioner belongs, while the *new* lodge is working under dispensation. If no charter is granted, the petitioner resumes his place in the *old* lodge. So he holds a place in the old lodge, while experimenting in the formation of a new one. He is, therefore, endowed with double membership, or else the *new* lodge, while under dispensation, is *no* lodge. But, says the above extract, 'membership is in *abeyance* in the lodge to which he belongs,' while he is in the *new* lodge under dispensation. By what law? Who can place it in abeyance? He is either a member, or he is not. That is all there is of it. The Grand Lodge cannot

declare the membership of any mason in abeyance in the lodge. He is, or he is not. There is no evading the force of this point. Double membership must follow, with all its impracticable and baleful results, or else the lodge under dispensation is nothing. Yet the same jurisdiction will give to lodges under dispensation, authority to *make* masons, and *affiliate* masons, and do almost everything that chartered lodges may do.

BRO. VINCEL very often says a Grand Lodge *cannot* do this or that: whereas if he will come to Maine we will show him that our Grand Lodge actually *has done* it. For instance, our law is precisely the same as that referred to in the above extract, and we find no trouble whatever in the practical working of it. A member of a lodge *v. d.* retains his membership in his lodge, but he is not allowed to exercise his rights as a member while he remains in the lodge *v. d.* It saves a mason from being a non-affiliate for the time being, and prevents his being left "out in the cold" if the new lodge is not chartered. And we say, with great confidence, that it *can be done*, because it *has been done* in Maine and in other jurisdictions a great many times!

The following is eminently sound doctrine:

"We shall regret both the cause and necessity for breaking off our Grand Lodge relations with Scotland. Having established 'fraternal relations' with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and that body having a commissioned Representative 'near the Grand Lodge of Missouri,' we will be deeply pained to sever the newly formed ties; yet we hesitate not to announce for Missouri, that nothing less than *withdrawal* from the invaded territory of Quebec will prevent our Grand Lodge from declaring Scotland as out of the family. We will never change the record already made. *We will not recognize* masons who hail from a jurisdiction that ignores and repudiates the very essence of Grand Lodge life. The Grand Lodge of Quebec is a 'legally established and duly recognized' body, *supreme and sovereign* within its own territory. Its *recognition* as a Grand Lodge embraces the idea of *sovereignty*, or it embraces nothing. This must be so, or else we will be called upon to recognize an indefinite number of Grand Lodges within the same territory. If Scotland may establish *one* lodge in any *given* territory, she may erect enough to form a Grand Lodge. If Scotland, why not England? Then some other Grand Lodge. This must be the necessary result of what may be styled the *inter-fusion* doctrine. 'Concurrent territorial jurisdiction' is not a popular idea in this country, and has not been in favor with our people since the fathers refused to drink tea at foreign prices and dictation."

Who would think that, nevertheless, the author believes that the Grand Lodge of Scotland may *maintain* lodges enough in a Grand Jurisdiction to form another Grand Lodge? And why, pray, does not the same result follow in all respects as it would from the power to *erect* lodges? The logic of allowing lodges to give in their adhesion to the new Grand Lodge or not, at their option, gives them the right to form a Grand Lodge for themselves. Indeed, BRO. PIERSON, of Minnesota, actually holds that such lodges have an *exclusive* right to all the territory they have jurisdiction over at the time of the formation of the new Grand Lodge.

His theory concerning lodges drives him to the position that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts cannot join in a masonic procession. But these wild theories will avail but little against an uninterrupted usage from the

earliest time when a procession took place down to this time. The earliest notice of a procession gives a place for Entered Apprentices.

Upon further reading of his report, we find that we have misunderstood, and, therefore, have unwittingly misrepresented his position upon the question of Grand Lodge *exclusive* and sovereign jurisdiction. We are very glad to find that his views are opposed to those of his Grand Lodge upon this question: but our comments are already in print, and must stand, much to our regret. In his review of Utah, he says:

"In the first place such a lodge, existing within said sovereign jurisdiction, is a *corporation*, acting under a charter. It is, therefore, *more* than an individual mason, living in the jurisdiction but holding membership elsewhere. In the next place, said lodge is a *rival* of the lodges owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. It is contravening a solemn act of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which has recognized the absolute sovereignty of New Mexico in its territorial jurisdiction or limits. In our judgment, such lodge is *refractory*, and should have its charter arrested. Because the Grand Lodge of Missouri, by its act of recognition and the establishment of fraternal relations with said Grand Lodge, such as appointing and receiving Grand Representatives, etc., declared solemnly that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico is an ABSOLUTE MASONIC SOVEREIGNTY. The *non-concurring* lodge raises its single voice in opposition to the *authoritative* declaration of its parent Grand Lodge of Missouri, and says New Mexico is *not* supreme in this jurisdiction. We are here, and acknowledge no allegiance to the *new* power. We repeat, that such disregard of the acts of the Grand Lodge of Missouri by one of its subordinates amounts to refractoriness, if not to defiance, for which it should be disciplined. As a *rival* of the legally constituted and duly recognized Grand Lodge of New Mexico, said dissenting lodge not only defies the acts of its parent Grand Lodge, but trenches upon the rights of the lodges where it is located, working up material, or refusing parties of whose fitness the properly authorized lodges alone should be the judges. We say, therefore, of the lodges in any jurisdiction under these circumstances, whether in Quebec, New Mexico, or elsewhere, that they should either unite with the Grand Lodge there existing and recognized, or surrender their charters and leave the field to be cultivated by legitimate tenants and occupants. Failing or refusing to do either, the Grand Lodge which has authority should recall the charters."

In relation to the erection of Masonic Temples, speaking from experience, he says:

"We advise our Wisconsin Brethren to go slow in this matter. They will do well to acquaint themselves, in detail, with the history of Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Indianapolis, St. Louis and other 'Masonic Temple' enterprises. We will not tell the experience of Missouri Masons in this line. The failure of our Masonic Temple enterprise injured masonry in St. Louis to a degree that it will not recover from in two generations. The loss of money and the loss of confidence by members and by lodges, and by the Grand Lodge, caused masonry in this city and in this State to suffer incalculable harm. Beware, brethren. There is a history, not written however, worthy of being known respecting these big undertakings, especially by Grand Lodges, before they make a beginning. People having enjoyed the luxury of scorched fingers, may *hint* to others the unpleasantness of such experience."

He rather "gets" some of our Wisconsin Brethren who have decided that a man with only *one* eye is not eligible, by inquiring why he should not be eligible as well as a *near-sighted* man who cannot, without the aid of "glasses,"

see as well as the man with one eye! If our memory serves us, "glasses" are not an unknown institution among the Past Grand Masters of Wisconsin.

He holds that a lodge cannot lawfully be held without the presence of its charter. While we can find no reason whatever for the rule, still we are inclined to agree with him, on account of long usage, as shown in the definition of a lodge. The grant by the Grand Lodge is the authority for holding a lodge, and the charter is only *evidence* of the grant: the record of the Grand Lodge is just as good evidence: but usage from time immemorial, and the long-established definition of a lodge, require the actual presence of the charter.

He concurs with us that a Grand Lodge should be "called off" and not "closed," at the end of each daily or half daily session.

He dissents from the doctrine that it is necessary for a candidate to procure the consent of more than one of the lodges having concurrent jurisdiction over him, in order to apply elsewhere. That doctrine would require the assent of *twenty-three* lodges in St. Louis in order for a candidate in that city to apply elsewhere.

His review of Maine is fraternal, albeit he does not agree with us in all things.

Of Past Grand Master BURNHAM, he says:

"Having enjoyed the pleasure of a brief acquaintance and personal interview with M. W. Bro. Burnham, we regretfully part company with the affable gentleman, pleasant companion and cultivated mason."

He quotes the resolutions adopted by us in relation to the Quebec-Scotland matter, and says:

"This is strong and well-defined language, enunciating the true doctrine, and we endorse it. Every Grand Lodge on the continent must make common cause with Quebec against the invasion and usurpation of Scotland. While the latter may not recede, the former will stand firm, and the voice of American Masonry will be heard sustaining the claim of 'Quebec in maintaining its *exclusive* jurisdiction throughout the Province.'"

He attacks our decision in relation to Past Masters, declaring it to be "unfounded, unauthorized, unsustained, and on no ground justified." This is an immense pile of adjectives, and deserves consideration. Before considering his argument, we must notice one matter relating to Missouri. He says: "We are happy to add that such provision was dropped by Missouri, just thirteen years ago." But yet, at this very session his Grand Lodge adopted the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, declaring that in case of a funeral, *with the charter present*, the lodge may be opened by a Past Master, in the absence of the Master and Wardens." Now, Bro. VINCIL holds that *only a lodge of Master Masons* can perform the funeral service. What is the difference in principle between opening a lodge for a funeral, or for any purpose? It is said that a woman once pleaded in mitigation of being mother of a baby

"without due process of law," that it was a LITTLE one: but it was a baby for all that!

He says:

"If not found in the Constitution, except by *implication*, we regard the *right* or *power* of a Past Master to open a lodge and preside therein in the absence of the three officers named in the charter—Master and Wardens—as unfounded, unauthorized, unsustainable and on no ground justified. The only way such *power* can exist in a constitutional way, is to *create* it. No such *power* inheres in or belongs to the *thing*. It is not an office, for there is no station or place in a lodge for a Past Master to fill. A Past Master is *not* an *officer*. If not an *officer*, what *right* has he to exercise *official* functions? None at all, unless he is endowed with such power by constitutional enactment. Therefore such authority must be found in the Constitution before it can be exercised. It is not in *our* Constitution, but, on the contrary, we forbid the opening of a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens; and for the simple reason that they are the custodians of an official trust, reposed in and committed to them, and to no one else. Certainly not to a Past Master, for he is unknown to the law, to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, in creating a lodge. The term *Past Master* is a designation applied to one who was once a *Worshipful Master*, but now no longer one, having *passed* out of office. It implies nothing, *officially*, except that the wearer of the title was once honored with the confidence of his Brethren, and filled the responsible station of Master of a lodge. None of the rights or power of the station, lately filled, descend with him from the chair. And we believe that to *endow* a Past Master, by constitutional enactment, with such *power* as is only *implied* in the Maine law, is as gratuitous as it is needless."

The fallacy in this argument is, that he starts substantially with the proposition that all masonic law is created by constitutional enactment: utterly ignoring those ancient usages and customs which have become not only law, but *irrepealable* law. We don't care whether a certain power naturally "*inheres*" in an officer or past officer or not; but if, from time immemorial, the *usage* has been for him to exercise that power, it is well founded, fully authorized, perfectly sustained and wholly justified; or, to put it in fewer words, *it is law*. He says "a Past Master is not an *officer*: if not an *officer*, what right has he to exercise *official* functions?" A Warden is not a *Master*: if not a *Master*, what right has he to exercise the functions of a *Master*? In both cases the reply is the same and very simple: "*the law gives him the right*." He further says, "official authority cannot *revert* to one out of office: it may *descend*, but cannot *revert*." Certainly there is no more *physical* difficulty in authority's *reverting* than in *descending*. The Warden is as much *out of the Master's office* as the Past Master is: in both cases the authority goes to one who is not a Master; simply *by force of law*, and without reference to whether it reverts or descends. The relation of the Warden to the Master is fixed by usage which has become law: the relation of the Past Master to the Master also is fixed by usage which has become law.

Now, then, tracing the usage back to the earliest times; finding it still in existence in the Grand Lodge of England, and in all Grand Lodges which have sprung from her since 1813; seeing that it was exercised in all the old Grand Lodges in this country, and in their subordinates from the time they came into existence, we are *justified, nay, compelled* to hold that the practice

is in accordance with long usage and therefore with law: a law, too, which a *partial* abandonment thirteen years ago by Missouri, cannot control.

He also lays stress upon the fact that ANDERSON'S Constitutions provide that the Past Master could not act until the Senior Warden has once *congregated* the lodge: of course he could not, for in those days the lodges had no fixed times of meeting, but met wherever the Master *congregated* them; that was the only way they could get together: but when together, the Past Master could act, and before they came together it could not be known that the Master and Wardens would all be absent: but now the lodge is *congregated* by law without the summons of Master or Warden, and the by-law, fixing the time of meeting, takes the place of the congregating of the lodge by the proper officer: being congregated by due authority, the Past Master acts in absence of Master and Wardens.

He says further:

"The Maine Committee said that when a Senior Warden is around, a Past Master can act only under his authority. 'But that when neither a Master or Warden is present, a Past Master can open a lodge and preside therein.'

"This is stranger doctrine than that of the Master's *authority* reverting to the Past Master. We ask, if the Master and Wardens are absent, who *congregates* the lodge, according to Anderson? Certainly not the Past Master aforesaid, for he is not an *officer* of the Body. And surely none will contend that a lodge may be *congregated*, opened and presided over by a party who is not an officer and has no official standing. Where is his right to do so? It does not belong to the *title* styled *Past*. The wearer is not an *officer* but a *PAST* officer—an *out-of-office* party; and in the fact that he *is* out of office, is found reason sufficient to settle the question, and to squelch the claim of *power* to 'open a lodge and preside therein in the absence' of those who are *alone* authorized to congregate and open the same.

"Once more. We wish to learn why a Past Master may do certain things in the *absence* of certain officers, which he cannot do in their presence. When the Senior Warden is present, he 'fills the chair, even though a former Master be present.' So said Anderson.

"Again, the same authority said, a Past Master cannot act unless the Senior Warden congregates the lodge. Here the Senior Warden is *present*, and the Past Master cannot act without his permission and direction. And yet he will exercise 'power' in the *absence* of the Senior Warden that he is not endowed with in his presence. It is admitted by our Maine Brethren, that, officially, the Past Master is the subordinate of the Senior Warden, when he is present; being endowed with no *official* attributes, how does the Past Master become so potent just as soon as the Master and Wardens are out of sight? Can't see it."

Let us test this logic a little: read "Warden" for "Past Master," and "Master" for "Warden." We wish to learn why a Warden may do certain things in the *absence* of the Master which he cannot do in his *presence*? When the Master is *present*, the Warden cannot act as Master without his permission and direction; and yet he will exercise power in the *absence* of the Master that he is not endowed with in his presence. Officially, the Senior Warden is the subordinate of the Master when he is present: being endowed with no attribute of the Master, how does the Warden become so potent just as soon as the Master is out of sight? Can't see it? If Bro. VINCIU'S logic proves

that the Past Master cannot act as Master in the absence of Master and Wardens, it also proves that a Warden cannot act as Master when he is absent! It proves altogether too much, if it proves anything, and so we suspect it does not prove anything!

He still insists that because a Grand Lodge will not grant a charter to less than *seven*, it takes seven to make a lodge! The law does not say that the whole seven must be present when the lodge is constituted. The granting of the charter does not make a lodge; the act of *constitution* makes it. Bro. VINCIL infers from the fact that a charter will not be granted to less than seven, that less than seven can never open a lodge: but it requires a good deal of power to draw that inference from that fact. Seven members are required to do certain business, and a charter would not be granted to a less number than can do *all* the business of a lodge: but it does not follow, therefore, that certain other business cannot be done by a less number: here again Bro. VINCIL loses sight of *usage*.

He claims that a Past Master is only an *ex-officer*. This may be so in Missouri (but we doubt it), but it certainly is not so, generally. In many jurisdictions, Past Masters are *ex officio* members of the Grand Lodge: in others, they are entitled to be present in Grand Lodge, although not members: in others, they are eligible to any Grand office: and the ancient idea was, that a Past Master bore much the same relation to Master Masons as the latter did to Fellow Crafts and Entered Apprentices. The still more ancient idea was, that "once a Master, always a Master."

In some place, he or some one else (we cannot tell which) has founded an argument upon the proposition that the charter is granted to the Master and Wardens, and, therefore, they only have the powers. This is an illustration of how merely *local* law will often be taken for *general* law, and arguments based thereon. For the fact is, that in many jurisdictions the charter issues to the *Brethren named therein*, without any designation of officers. Such is the custom of the Grand Encampment of the United States. In early times in this country, charters were issued to the Master alone, and he was authorized to "*congregate* the Brethren together and form them into a regular lodge": and no further action by the Grand Lodge was required, the ceremony of constituting a lodge being then unknown: the old charters of Portland Lodge were of that character. But, since WEBB's time, charters have been issued to the Brethren, and the Grand Master has been obliged, by himself or Deputy, to "*congregate*" the Brethren and form them into a lodge. This form was prescribed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in its Book of Constitutions of 1798. The New Hampshire charters, with few exceptions, were in the same form. In the first edition of WEBB's Monitor, the forms assume that the Master is "*nominated*" in the warrant, and that he appoints his Wardens. We should be glad to pursue this investigation further, but neither time nor space will permit.

MONTANA, 1879.

This "Grand Lodge was opened in ample form on the third degree of masonry," thus setting a good example to older Grand Lodges which have departed from the ancient modes and the ancient terms and adopted new inventions and new expressions to correspond.

We have, however, two criticisms based upon the Report of the Committee on Credentials. They report the members *entitled to seats*, without saying whether they are present or not, so that it is impossible for one reading the report to determine how many lodges are represented, unless he assumes that the committee mean that those named are also present as well as entitled to seats. The other criticism is, that one member *may* have, and several *do* have three votes, one as Past Master, one as Past Deputy Grand Master, and one as Past Grand Master: we believe that this is wrong as well as impolitic; impolitic, because it puts too much power in the hands of permanent members; and wrong, because the lower rank is *merged* in the higher one. We believe that under the general masonic law a man can have only one vote in his own right: and upon examining the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Montana, we think the same result follows from that. The Grand Lodge is composed, among others, of Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Masters: we think this designates *individuals*, and as an *individual* cannot physically divide himself into three, so he cannot *officially* divide himself into three.

The Grand Master (JOHN STEDMAN) devotes his address mainly to most excellent suggestions for raising the character of the Institution and promoting the interests of the Craft.

He believes that there is too great an eagerness to obtain new members, and not sufficient regard paid to their qualifications: that public parades, public installations and public masonic performances of all kinds are too common: that masonry can be modernized to suit the modern ideas of progress no more than the eternal principles of truth and justice can be changed: that every mason, who wilfully disregards his obligations and suffers himself to indulge in such practices as are violations of the moral law, should be disciplined: that continual war should be waged against intemperance: that greater care should be taken in the election of *competent* officers, without regard to personal popularity: that the rules requiring a lodge to be opened on the third degree in order to open it on one of the other degrees, and an examination of candidates for advancement *in open lodge*, work badly by consuming time required for other business, and that the appointment of a competent Brother in or near each lodge to advise and assist the lodge, superintend the work and examine officers elect as to proficiency, would be of material advantage.

The regulation in reference to opening lodges was repealed, and one adopted

authorizing the opening of the lodge upon the degree for which the communication was called and upon which the work was to be done. Sensible.

The Committee on Correspondence submitted a report, defining a general line of policy to follow in their relations with other Grand Bodies.

1. With the American Grand Lodges, they desire to maintain the closest ties of fraternal intercourse.

2. With Grand Orient, they cannot enter into close alliance: but would exchange published Proceedings, and entertain and assist visiting or sojourning Brethren duly certified or proved by proper tests.

3. With the British and German Grand Lodges, they would desire closer relations in every respect: but as long as so radical a difference exists as to the law of jurisdiction, it would be in vain to expect peace or profit from such relations if formed at present.

The report was discussed, and accepted.

The Report on Correspondence (56 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES. He was again obliged to be brief, and it is nearly all written, there being scarcely an extract in it. It is an unsurpassed abstract of the Proceedings, put in a very readable shape, with occasional brief comments.

He says:

"We agree with Bro. Wheeler, too, that masonic certificates should be treated with more attention and respect as proof of membership. We wish the custom was universal and obligatory that every mason should have to show his certificate. It need not and should not be a finality and conclude all other examination and evidence, but it would go far to distinguish the true and false."

* * * * *

"The action of P. G. M. Wasgate in performing masonic funeral services at the request of a dying brother, and under circumstances that rendered it impossible to have the services done by a regular lodge, was made the subject of reference and report. The committee say they find no warrant for such action. We think there was plenty of warrant in the brother's request and the necessities of the case. What mason could have refused such a request, and having promised have failed to perform."

* * * * *

"Bro. Mac argues against the right of re-imbusement for expenses in the care of sick of other jurisdictions. Better look at it from the point of duty, and, if possible, try to rise to the height of regarding it as a privilege. The good Samaritan did not enquire first who would pay for his oil."

* * * * *

"Under the name of economy, Reports of Correspondence were dispensed with for the future, and we regret to see this young and vigorous Grand Lodge, without an excuse on earth, bound its masonic vision by its jurisdictional limits, as if there were nothing worth seeing beyond. Such a position is untenable, the cost has been unnecessarily high, biographies do not supply the place, the world is larger than Iowa, and there are masons beyond."

* * * * *

"The opposition to the Grand Lodge assessment went to the extent of questioning the constitutional power to levy the tax. It was held legal and binding. We have got to learn of the first instance in which Grand Lodge assessments have not raised the same feeling of discontent, verging to open

rebellion. One conclusion may safely be drawn, that such assessments are goods things to avoid."

* * * * *

"We hope they may succeed in amending their Constitution so that every proposed alteration may not require to be submitted to the vote of all the lodges—the poorest method ever devised, worse even than the old confederation of States prior to our National Constitution."

* * * * *

"In his friendly notice of Montana, he remarks that it seems odd that we provide 'rules of order' for our lodges. Thinks it trenches on the Master's prerogatives. We wish to observe that it is rather hard to prevent men who are so generally training for legislators, congressmen or governors, to muffle their parliamentary tastes and habits in any place where talking is tolerated. We think it hard not to be permitted to say Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, gentlemen of the jury, &c., and now our right to raise points of order and appeal from the chair is to be questioned. What is the world coming to?"

His review of Maine is highly complimentary and very kind. He says our last volume is rather better than usual.

He says:

"There is no subject in the world that will draw out Bro. Drummond so quick as an attack upon the principles of exclusive masonic jurisdiction, first promulgated by Massachusetts in 1783."

* * * * *

"We do not understand the reason for the law that a Grand Warden should not be re-elected the year following to that office.

"The propriety of Past Masters presiding in a lodge in absence of the Master and Wardens, is maintained in a very successful historic argument by the jurisprudence committee per Drummond."

* * * * *

"Our Bro. D. has much to say of the action of those Grand Lodges that have recognized the Grand Lodge of Cuba, and throws into the case an amount of light and information that must satisfy every one that such action was premature, if not worse. It is a poor practice to decide first and investigate afterwards. He gives the full story of the Manitoba masonic war, if anybody desires any fuller acquaintance with an affair so discreditable.

"He gives good authority against the masonic practice of requiring a lodge to be opened in the Master's degree before an Entered Apprentice lodge can be reached. The opposite practice is oldest.

"Our proceedings are briefly noticed, but with a general approval that we esteem above words. As to the music on St. John's day, we will withdraw our objection in deference to ancient usage, but we can't so easily rid ourselves of the opinion that better uses can be found for lodge funds, and that St. John would back our opinion.

"Coming, as the opinion does, from one whose position as judge gives weight to his words, those of our Craft who are lawyers will thank him for vindicating them against the general aspersions, insinuated rather than made, by Bro. Woodhull, of Wisconsin."

The Grand Warden law was *probably* made to break up "promotion in line."

If the only weight there is in the opinion referred to in the last paragraph quoted, is in the "judge" part of it, its weight is not even *brevet* weight!

He does not agree that a Junior Warden who prosecutes only in his official capacity should be deprived of the right to vote on charges. Our experience is that *official* prosecutors, as well as others, are *generally* biased in their judgment on account of the nature of their duties.

NEBRASKA, 1879.

Sixty-one lodges represented: five charters granted and one dispensation continued: there was no Report on Correspondence, but three Representatives of other Grand Lodges made reports, which are published in the Proceedings.

The acting Grand Master (E. K. VALENTINE) announced the death of FRANK WELCH, Grand Master, soon after his election. Bro. WELCH passed his boyhood in Bath, and was well known to many of our Brethren in that city. At the time of his death, he was the member of Congress from Nebraska. High honors were paid to his memory, as one beloved and respected by all. The announcement of his death by the Grand Secretary is one of the most beautiful tributes we have ever read:

“Brother Freemasons:

“Since Wednesday last our Grand Master, Frank Welch, has not been seen of men. Death then took him from our view. He was stricken down with unfinished designs upon his trestle-board, skilled workman as he was. His work was not done; his death was untimely, and his brethren mourn.

“To-day, all that remains of him on earth has been taken hence to a distant country for interment. Yet even there the honors due his life, his integrity and his many virtues, will be given by our fraternity. And as we bid farewell to one so dear to us, we feel that one more tie to earth is loosened, so weary are we of life's grief and sorrow.

“True, we will resume our labors; will again plod and delve; will soon cease to feel the pang of his loss; but while we live, who knew him, his memory will be cherished, his loss will be deplored, his absence will be regretted. For he was good and true and noble; upright and steadfast as became a man; kind and charitable as became a mason; strong and wise as became a leader. He was our Grand Master; and, neglecting none of the duties he owed his family, his neighbor, his country or his God, he met the many and varied duties of the station with honor to himself and us all.

“In token of our sorrow, let all our lodges and working tools be draped with mourning until the festival of St. John the Evangelist; and let it be made of record in each lodge, that almost the youngest of our Grand Masters was the first to pass from earth.

“In the absence of the Grand Master,

“WM. R. BOWEN, *Grand Secretary.*”

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska has had thirteen Grand Masters, all of whom, up to the time of Bro. WELCH's death, were alive and residents of the State. In 1877, they formed a Past Grand Master's Association, which held a Lodge of Sorrow in his memory during the session of the Grand Lodge. A very interesting sketch of his life is given. His body was carried to Boston for burial, and was buried by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Suitable votes of recognition of the courtesy of the Massachusetts Masons were adopted.

NEVADA, 1879.

This pamphlet completes the fourth volume, and in addition to the usual matter, it contains a good General Index, and in addition, an “Index of

Names." Eighteen of the twenty lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Manitoba recognized: and a large amount of routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (HENRY L. FISH) says:

"Since the general adoption of Grand Lodge representation, the question is frequently asked, What are the duties of a Grand Representative? I am not aware that these have ever been by any jurisdiction particularly defined. I should consider them to be, generally, as follows: To become especially conversant with the constitution, by-laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge he represents, for the information of that to which he is accredited; to attend all communications of the Grand Lodge in the jurisdiction of which he may reside, acting as counsel for that which he represents on all questions which may arise, jurisdictional or otherwise; to distribute statistical or other official documents issued from the Grand Lodge he represents; to receive and introduce Brethren of the same; and to strive to cultivate a correct understanding, a firm friendship and unity of thought and purpose among the respective Grand Lodges."

* * * * *

"Upon several occasions lodges in this jurisdiction, having expended moneys for the care and burial of members of other jurisdictions, have rendered accounts to the lodge of which the deceased was a member, requesting re-payment of the amounts so expended. In some cases these demands have doubtless been deemed unjust by those upon whom the demand was made, and possibly imposed a burden they were scarcely able to bear, thus creating an unfraternal feeling among Brethren. Admitting some force in the argument that frequent expenditures of this character without reimbursement would deplete the finances of a lodge, and in time might seriously impair its effectiveness for charity, yet I think these demands un-masonic and not the general practice in this jurisdiction.

"The brother who comes among us far from home and friends appeals to our sympathy in case of sickness and is entitled to our charity. If he die in our midst let kind hands lay him away tenderly, prompted by that brotherly affection which doeth good deeds without price or hope of earthly reward."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That no mason from the Province of Quebec, and claiming to hold membership there, shall be entitled to the masonic right of visitation in this Grand Jurisdiction, unless he hails from a lodge holding obedience to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons."

The Grand Secretary says:

"I have received the current proceedings of nearly all of the Grand Lodges with which this Grand Lodge is in correspondence. I have made special effort to get the earlier Proceedings of the various Grand Lodges, but thus far without much success, except in the way of promises. I wish again to call the attention of Grand Secretaries, and others who may read this report, to the fact that the library of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was entirely destroyed by fire in 1875, and that we are, therefore, almost destitute of early Proceedings of the various Masonic Grand Bodies."

The following is a little the severest law against non-affiliates we have ever known. A mason may be suspended from all masonic rights for non-affiliation, *without trial or even notice*. Such a suspension ought not to be recognized as having any validity whatever:

"All non-affiliated masons within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be warned and notified to present themselves at the nearest lodge to their

place of abode, and affiliate with said lodge, unless for cause shown they shall be excused by said lodge.

"All masons in this jurisdiction who, after having been faithfully and fully warned, shall fail or refuse to appear as herein required, or appearing refuse to affiliate or show cause for non-affiliation, shall be deemed unworthy of and denied all masonic privileges, rites and charities, and shall be suspended from the same. The Master shall declare them to be suspended by operation of law, unless they produce a certificate from the Secretary of the lodge, or the Secretary of the Masonic Board of Relief within whose jurisdiction they reside, or from the Grand Secretary, that they have contributed to such lodge, Board of Relief, or this Grand Lodge, an amount equivalent to the dues of such lodge."

Hereafter the Report on Correspondence is to be printed in advance and published in an appendix to the Proceedings.

The Grand Orator (TRENOR COFFIN) delivered a fine historical address.*

The Report on Correspondence (168 pp.) was again presented by Bro. ROBERT H. TAYLOR. He devotes it chiefly to exceedingly well-selected extracts, with brief comments.

We heartily concur in both of the following suggestions:

"We desire to call the attention of Grand Secretaries to a matter which we have before mentioned, but which needs to be kept before them until all shall conform to what is becoming more and more general; that is, that it will greatly aid all who have to refer to the yearly Proceedings, if the name of the jurisdiction and the year be printed on the back edge of the volumes; *e. g.*—Proceedings, Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1879."

"We would like to say a word or two to Grand Masters. In rendering and reporting decisions on masonic jurisprudence, it would be well to frame them so as to avoid the jumble of question and answer, and the statement of the names of parties and of lodges. State the facts, if you please, and then put the *decision* in abstract terms, so that it may be readily referred to as a precedent, and you will find that your decisions will be more satisfactory to those who ask for them, and also to yourselves."

We will allow Grand Secretaries to adopt the Maine style, which includes the figures twice—once in form to be read when the pamphlet is lying down, and the other in form to be read when the pamphlet is standing in a case.

Referring to the effect of the reversing, by the Grand Lodge, of the action of a lodge, he well says:

"It seems to us that a great deal of the confusion and conflict of opinion upon this subject has been caused by the careless use of *words* and methods of expression. When a member is placed under charges his membership is in abeyance and not *lost*, until, after a verdict of guilty and sentence of expulsion, either the sentence of expulsion has been affirmed by the Grand Lodge, or the right of appeal has been lost by the *laches* of the accused. When the proceedings are thus ended and determined, the expelled person can enjoy the rights and privileges of masonry only by *restoration* by the act of the Grand Lodge, but such restoration does not include membership in the lodge. If a sentence of expulsion be *reversed* by the Grand Lodge, and it decides the case finally, thus declaring the innocence of the accused, he remains a member of his lodge, or else full justice has not been done. The use of the word 'restoration' has led to a confusion of ideas; it is a misuse of the word to say that membership is 'restored' when membership has not been lost or lawfully forfeited. Restoration is an act of grace, of forgiveness, after a lawful forfeiture of membership; the reversal and setting aside of a vicious and un-

warranted expulsion is an act of justice, and it *should* include within it the right to enjoy *all* the rights of masonry, including membership."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Grand Lodge wrestled with the never-to-be-satisfactorily-settled non-affiliate question, and adopted a resolution supposed to be a partial remedy for the evil, namely, that with the consent of his lodge a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a *dimit*, so that *ad interim* he is not a non-affiliate, and if the lodge to which he applies rejects him, he still has a masonic home. It may 'help some'; *nous verrons*. In the meantime the Grand Lodge has stricken out the article in its Constitution which read, 'No fee for affiliation shall be required in any lodge.' This we regard as a retrograde movement, and not at all calculated to keep down non-affiliation."

* * * * *

"The Committee on Library reported that

"Since the last Annual Communication the Grand Secretary, with the concurrence of the committee, has removed the library to his present office, for which a less rent is paid.

"There is no fire in the present building, as it is heated by steam brought from across the street. The office has a large fire-proof vault, which will hold all the books and papers of the Grand Lodge, and, in case of a fire, a large part of the library could be put in it.'

"We in Nevada know that 'in case of a fire a large part of the library could be put in it!' There's where *all* of ours went in the fall of 1875!"

He had better take heed to his ways or *he* may get *put in a fire*.

In reply to our suggestion that the word "Order" is used by ANDERSON and WEBB, he says:

"Well, and what then? Neither Anderson nor Webb were 'infallible.' Besides, they wrote long before the formation of the numerous modern associations whose founders have called them 'Orders.'"

If Bro. TAYLOR were a minister, he would not follow the example of that one who insisted that "the Devil should not have a monopoly of all the best tunes, and that he (the minister) should use any tune he pleased, although the other party named might use them, too!"

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1878.

The pamphlet contains the proceedings at the Annual Communications in September, 1878, and April, 1879, as well as those of several Special Communications. The corner stone of the new City Hall in St. John was laid May 29, 1878, and the corner stone of the Masonic Hall, in the same city, was laid on the first day of July following. The full proceedings on the latter occasion, with the splendid oration by P. G. Master WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, are given.

At the Annual Communication, seventeen lodges were represented: the time of the Annual Communication changed from September to April.

The Grand Master (ROBERT T. CLINCH) congratulates the craft on the

prospect of having, at an early day, a Masonic Hall in St. John "in every way suited to the wants of the craft."

He gives a brief history of the Quebec-Scotland matter, and adds:

"We cannot view these proceedings without the greatest concern. The case of one Province in this confederation to-day may be that of another to-morrow. If the withdrawal by a Grand Lodge of the commission of her Representative to a sister Grand Lodge, as Scotland has in the case of Quebec, is sufficient ground upon which to declare a Grand Lodge extinct and the territory formerly occupied by it 'unoccupied,' there will soon be an end of masonic government, and confusion and anarchy will take the place of order throughout our system."

* * * * *

"I may add my opinion, that the Grand Lodge of Scotland owes it to herself, and to the whole masonic fraternity, to act in this matter in the interests of good masonic government, which cannot be advanced by differing and discordant authorities in one jurisdiction giving opportunity for brethren who may be contumacious to defy the lawful masonic authority of the country in which they may reside."

He called attention to the action of the Grand Orient of France, and in reference to this the Grand Lodge unanimously adopted (among others) the following resolution:

"That this Grand Lodge cannot recognize as 'true and genuine' brethren, any who have been initiated in lodges that either deny or ignore a belief in the Great Architect of the Universe and the immortality of the soul. All lodges within this jurisdiction are therefore directed not to admit as a visitor any brother hailing from a lodge under the Grand Orient of France, unless—1st. He proves that he has been initiated according to the ancient rites and ceremonies in a lodge professing belief in the Great Architect of the Universe; and 2d. Nor unless he himself shall acknowledge that this belief is an essential landmark of Freemasonry."

The Grand Secretary (WILLIAM F. BUNTING) had continued his labors in behalf of the Library with great success. He acknowledges the receipt of a portion of the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge. The Library Committee give in the list of books received, "The Maine Masonic Text Book" and "The Masonic Token," Vol. I, 1867 to 1877.

The relief fund had reached the sum of \$8,431.35, of which there remained for-distribution the following winter the sum of \$1,663.15.

Among other resolutions, adopted in relation to Quebec, was the following, which we fraternally commend to the attention of our Minnesota Brethren:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does hold as a matter of unquestionable masonic law, that when an independent Grand Lodge has been duly organized in any political territory it has the undoubted right to exclusive masonic jurisdiction within that territory; and that the erection or continuance of lodges by any other Grand Body against the supremacy of the local Grand Lodge, is an invasion of masonic territory alike subversive of good government and disloyal to masonic constitutional authority."

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1879.

Twenty-one lodges represented: one charter granted: two lodges at Fred-erickton consolidated into one, with a new name and new charter, but with the number of the older of the two.

The Grand Master (ROBERT MARSHALL) says that, on account of the short-ness of the recess between the two communications, but little business would come before Grand Lodge.

He congratulates the craft upon meeting in a temple to be dedicated to Freemasonry and owned by the Fraternity: the corner stone was laid less than a year before, but the work had so far progressed that the Grand Lodge could meet in it. The Grand Lodge had subscribed \$500 a year for twenty years; but the Grand Master says it is of great importance to the enterprise to have the larger part paid at once; and the Grand Lodge authorized him to procure a loan of \$3,000 for the purpose.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT GOWAN; and, after detailing his official acts, makes an eloquent appeal to the Brethren to aid in the completion of the temple by subscribing for its stock.

BRO. BUNTING, in his report, gives the total membership for each year since the formation of the Grand Lodge, showing that it had increased every year except 1876, when it fell off *ten*; the increase for the whole time had been over 1,000, or very nearly *eighty per cent.* He also gives a statement of additions to the library: he deserves not only great credit for his energy and perseverance in this direction, but also the aid of every mason in the land.

The Board of Relief made its final report, showing the receipt and disburse-ment of \$8,431.35, of which \$504.25 came from Maine, chiefly from Bangor.

P. G. M. JOHN V. ELLIS made an able report upon the Cuban question, in which he concludes that it is not certain that the Grand Lodge of Colon was in such a condition as to justify the formation of a new Grand Lodge, or that the Grand Lodge of Cuba was legally formed. He concludes as follows:

"The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick has not entered into fraternal relations with any masonic government in Cuba. But it cannot withhold sympathy from the effort that is being now made by the Cuban Brethren to lay solidly there the foundations of the craft. The Havana movement was undoubtedly well intended, its object being to free craft masonry from a dependence upon any other masonic system. But to recognize the Grand Lodge of Cuba would be—even if there were no other objections—to practically declare irregular the large number of lodges and brethren who in the trou-bleous times of the late revolution on the island, and through many difficulties, have been, and are now, steady in their allegiance to the original authority of the Grand Lodge of Colon. Not to formally recognize either will be no disadvantage to the true interests of the craft in the island. It ought not to be difficult for the Freemasons of Cuba to heal their differences, to form one reliable governing body for craft masonry according to the ancient constitu-tions and the present practices of the society, and thus present to the world the pleasing picture of unity and harmony in that fair and favored land."

The report was accepted, and its recommendation adopted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1879.

The Semi-annual Communication for the exemplification of the work was held at Manchester, and was followed by a banquet given by the Brethren of that city.

At the Annual Communication, fifty-six of the seventy-four lodges were represented: a charter was refused to the only lodge for which a dispensation had been granted.

The Grand Master (SOLON A. CARTER) delivered a very concise address, mainly devoted to his official action. He announces the death of Past Grand Master ALEX. M. WINN (who died in Maine, and whose death was announced by Grand Master BURNHAM last year), ABEL HUTCHINS, Past Grand Secretary, and DAVID MURRAY, the father of our Past Grand Master MURRAY. He had refused a dispensation for a lodge to parade on "Decoration Day." He thinks the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction should not be applied in cases in which the candidate has moved out of the State and established a permanent residence elsewhere.

As usual, the District Deputy Grand Masters make full reports, showing a faithful discharge of duty. We think the continued prosperity of this Grand Lodge, in spite of the depression in business, is largely due to the fidelity, zeal and ability with which these officers have performed their duties.

The Committee on Appeals made a very able report in a case in which a lodge, having found the accused guilty of a gross offence, refused to expel or suspend him, but sentenced him to a reprimand. There was no appeal, and the question was raised that the Grand Lodge had no jurisdiction in the premises. The rules for sending cases to the Grand Lodge are exact transcripts of our own, and require a revision of the proceedings only when the sentence is suspension or expulsion, unless there is an appeal. The committee say:

"Other Grand Regulations, relating to the mode of procedure in the matter of discipline and government, contemplating a revisory power in the Grand Lodge, undoubtedly refer to such cases as have resulted in expulsion or suspension, but it does not follow that the Grand Lodge has nothing to do with any other case, or that any particular lodge where the trial was, could finally dispose of a case by refusing to inflict adequate punishment. Such cannot be the meaning of the Grand Constitution or a correct interpretation of the law relating to that subject.

"The Grand Lodge intended to reserve to itself the right to pass final judgment upon all matters affecting the masonic standing of every brother within its jurisdiction. Expulsion and suspension—having practically the same effect for the time being—were not to be inflicted, said the Grand Lodge, except in such cases as deserved the severest penalty, and should be administered with equal certainty whenever the good of the Order required.

"Aiming at such results, the Grand Constitution makes plain and unmistakable provisions to that effect. But such unimportant matters as should receive but a reprimand, not affecting the 'masonic standing,' and of such a nature as neither to be affirmed or annulled, the Grand Lodge saw fit to leave with the particular lodge wherever the trial may have occurred:

"Rule 10 is as follows:

"Rule 10.—The Secretary shall keep a full record of all proceedings, and shall transmit within thirty days, and before the meeting of the Grand Lodge,

to the Grand Master, a full copy of all the evidence, charges, specifications, notices, services of same, and of all things in any way pertaining to the trial, which copy shall be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary, under seal.

"Thus it is provided that all papers, &c., in every case shall be placed in the hands of the Grand Lodge in due course of procedure—certainly with some purpose, and there can be no other than to see what had been done and pass upon the whole matter.

"Now, if it is true that the Grand Lodge has no power to consider cases where the particular lodge had administered only a reprimand, many of the provisions of the Grand Regulations are useless and absurd. Such a doctrine would lead to very dangerous and objectionable results.

"Any lodge, by refusing to expel or suspend a Brother convicted of crime, no matter how great, might thereby put it beyond the power of the Grand Lodge or the Fraternity to rid themselves of the vilest, even if his offense were capital crime. But there is still a higher power in the Grand Lodge in all such matters. It is the supreme authority in the jurisdiction where it is situated, and has no limit except the ancient landmarks and its own constitution.

"Such is the law laid down by every work on masonic jurisprudence throughout the country. The government of the Fraternity is certainly as important a subject as the Grand Lodge has to consider, and if there were not ample provision in its Grand Regulations, it would be bound to govern them nevertheless, and especially when the good of the Order demands. When the honor of the craft is at peril, and its fair name is liable to be blackened by the gross and shameless conduct of those under its control, whether individuals or lodges, this Grand Body will, if necessary, invoke its extraordinary power and take cognizance of all matters of discipline and government, and see to it that justice is done in the premises."

This is an important matter, and precisely the same question may arise in this jurisdiction. This decision, at first blush, struck us as questionable; but, upon more mature consideration, we are satisfied that it is correct.

A committee, of which Bro. JOHN J. BELL was chairman, had examined the by-laws of all the lodges in the State, and corrected them. We commend the following from his report to our own lodges:

"By-laws of lodges should be short, only including those matters which are for the especial regulation of that particular lodge, not re-enacting the Grand Constitution or the general laws of masonry. Many seem to think it necessary to include all that they know of masonic jurisprudence in the code of by-laws, and in their attempts to condense seem more successful in condensing fog than light."

He found that many lodges fix their meetings by the changes of the moon, and then say the annual meeting shall be the one in a particular month, whereas some years there would be *two* meetings in that month and some years none: he suggests that the annual meeting be the next one after the first of the month named.

A very able Report on Correspondence (119 pp.) was again presented by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT.

He holds that although the law of most jurisdictions, his own included, is against him, a reversal of the judgment of a lodge, in suspending or expelling a member, ought to place the party in the exact position he was in before his conviction, including membership. He argues, as we have heretofore,

that the other rule allows a lodge to deprive a member of his membership at pleasure—a proposition that would “meet with universal reprobation,” if put in direct terms. We think he is in error as to the prevalence of this law: and that in most jurisdictions the law *is* as we claim it *should* be.

Of the powers of Grand Masters, he says:

“Amidst these latter-day tendencies to forget the landmarks, and bind Grand Masters down to a set of specially provided rules made to suit the various whims of modern masonic tinkers, this decision of the committee affords us a refreshing assurance that there is still a conservative element actively at work in the minds of the best part of our membership, which is capable of preserving the fundamental principles of the Order, and of restoring them where they have for the time been forgotten.”

The Grand Secretary of Mississippi having received a leave of absence for thirty days, Bro. W. says:

“We confess it to be new to ourself, that a Grand Secretary, to enable him to leave his Grand Jurisdiction temporarily for any purpose, must obtain leave of absence from the Grand Master. Can this be the law of masonry? Or is it a rule peculiar to Mississippi? Perhaps this is the latest phase of the ‘*American Doctrine*.’ (!) We hope our M.W. Brother of Mississippi, or some learned masonic jurisconsult in his behalf, will rise to explain.”

In our unsophisticated innocence, we supposed, when we saw this statement, that Bro. POWER deemed it proper that before leaving his station and spending time in his own matters for which he was paid by the Grand Lodge, he should have the consent of his employers! However, this law is as much peculiarly “*American Doctrine*” as the law of jurisdiction, and *no more*. Both are *inherent* laws, and not laws made by treaty or compact. If Bro. WAIT will consider the matter, we think he will find that both laws have the same foundation: both are *natural* laws, growing out of our relations to our fellows. Writers upon the law of nations say that the right of a nation to *exclusive* jurisdiction in its own territory is not a law of nations made by compact, but a *natural* law, which all nations are bound to observe.

He seems to us to take opposite positions upon one question. The Grand Master of Illinois had refused a dispensation to authorize a new ballot on a rejected petition, on the ground that an insane member was allowed to vote; Bro. WAIT, properly holding that the acts of an insane mind are void, thinks that the refusal of the dispensation was an adherence to the *letter* rather than to the *spirit* of the law. He adds:

“It seems to us that to correct such acts as this is the very object of the extraordinary prerogative of the Grand Master, and we think it ought to be exercised in all such cases for the good of masonry; with care, doubtless, and with a deep sense of the gravity of the occasion; but when the occasion arises, we think it should be exerted for the conservation of the best interests of the Institution.

* “In another case, ‘it having been shown that the ballot-box was not clean when the voting began,’ the Grand Master declared ‘that there had been no ballot in the case, and that the lodge was at liberty to complete the proceedings required by law on the petition of a candidate;’ very properly requiring that before a ballot was taken thereon, notice should be given to all the members who were present at the former action.”

The Grand Master of Nevada having stated that he had granted two such dispensations, Bro. WAIT says:

"In these circumstances we find it difficult to see how the circumstances can ever be such as to empower the Grand Master lawfully to interpose to avoid the effect of such a ballot. We have no doubt that rejections sometimes occur under circumstances which justify the Brethren in thinking that great wrong has been done. Still, *ita lex est*, is always, in masonry, a sufficient reply against any supposed expediency, whatever may be the pressure of the hour. Better it is, that a wrong should in an individual case, for the time, go uncorrected, than that the fundamental laws of the Institution should in any case be disregarded. Where innovation begins, ancient masonry ends."

We have always held to the opinion, that, after a rejection has been *officially* declared, it is far better to wait until a new petition can be presented than to disturb the proceedings which have been had: we have argued the matter in former reports with Bro. INGLESBY, of South Carolina. As a matter of technical law, however, we incline to the opinion that the Grand Master has the prerogative in question: but we concur with Bro. WAIT, as he gives his views in the last extract upon the impolicy of its exercise; even in the Illinois cases, we should have preferred to say to the candidate, after the expiration of six months, "It is thought that there was some mistake in the ballot on your former petition."

He commences his review of the Proceedings (1878) of our Grand Lodge as follows:

"We have read, with the usual interest, the proceedings of this M. W. Grand Lodge at its fifty-ninth annual communication, which was held in the city of Portland, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of May, A. D. 1878. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Edward P. Burnham, is a business-like paper, making very little effort at rhetorical display, and containing few 'glittering generalities,' but embodying a very clear exposition of his official acts."

He questions the correctness of the "Past Master" decision, unless founded on local law (as it was): but as he had not then seen the report of our Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence made last year, we defer any further discussion. He remarks that a Warden in that State cannot confer degrees *unless a Past Master is present*, which shows that a Past Master is something more than a mere ex-officer as Bro. VINCOL claims.

He has some very valuable suggestions in reference to *healing*, claims that one made a mason in a regular lodge is a regular mason, and, in effect, cannot be healed: if there are irregularities, the lodge may be punished, or the newly made mason may be expelled, if he was guilty of fraud, but cannot be *unmade* (so to speak) nor bettered by any healing process. Though formerly holding opposite views, we now are of his opinion. But this does not touch the case of a resident of Maine, who goes abroad and is made a mason. We say to him, *prima facie*, you have committed a fraud on us and we will not allow you masonic privileges until you satisfy us that you are all right. Suppose a resident within the jurisdiction of Bro. W.'s lodge, who had been rejected by it, should go to Scotland, avowedly to get the degrees in spite of

his rejection, and return and demand to be admitted as a visitor in Bro. W.'s lodge; would he be admitted? He is undoubtedly a regular mason, and has violated no law for which he can be tried. We don't believe he would be admitted. Well, it is utter folly for men in these days to pretend that they go away from home innocently and in good faith to be made masons. So we in Maine put the "burden of proof" on any who violate our law of jurisdiction: the plan works well; for formerly a good many of these innocent (?) mistakes used to be made, but since we adopted this law, men have grown so much wiser that the mistakes have entirely ceased, not one having happened since our law became generally known.

Concerning another matter, he says:

"In his comments upon Illinois, and also New Hampshire, Brother Drummond, while agreeing with the general proposition that masonic processions should be confined to masonic occasions, declares the belief 'that the ancient usages of the craft authorize our appearing in public on our nation's holiday, or to pay respect to the Chief Magistrate,' and he expresses the hope that our M. W. Brother J. J. Bell, who as Grand Master had made a decision apparently inconsistent with this view, would re-examine the question.

"Upon this subject we are of the impression that the decided weight of authoritative opinion is, at present, with M. W. Bro. Belt; nevertheless, we should not be greatly surprised to find the view of Bro. Drummond warranted by ancient usage. Indeed, since reading the suggestions of the latter, we are becoming inclined to the impression that to do honor to our Chief Magistrate, and to demonstrate our patriotic character by the public observance of our national holiday, is much in consonance with the peculiar genius of our Order."

If he carefully examines our comments on the Montana fictitious-name case, he will see, we think, that our meaning was, that the proper thing was to try him, and, if found guilty of *fraud*, discipline him; and not that the mere use of a fictitious name rendered him liable. Our idea was, that admitting he deserved to be disciplined, a trial was the proper mode, and not the dropping of his name.

Bro. WAIT came to the conclusion that the Grand Lodge of Colon is a legitimate body and ought to be recognized by the masonic world, but in view of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba by so many Grand Lodges, he deems it the best course to suspend action. The wisdom of this course has already become evident.

* We should like to refer to many other things which we have noted in his report, but we must forbear.

NEW JERSEY, 1880.

The Proceedings are embellished with a finely engraved likeness of Past Grand Master ISAAC VAN WAGONER.

Representation, 136 out of 147 lodges: no charters granted and one surrendered: the work exemplified: the names of all the members of the lodges published, taking up more than *two hundred* pages of the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (HAMILTON WALLIS), delivered a fine business-like address. He announces the death of P. G. M. ROBERT RUSLING, and the everywhere lamented THOMAS J. CORSON, as well as of our MOSES DODGE, to whose memory a page in the Proceedings is inscribed.

He suggests that when a mason becomes a member of another lodge, and files his dimit with it, the fact and date of his election to the lodge should be written across the face of the dimit, in order to prevent a possible improper use of it.

Among his decisions are the following:

1. A dispensation is good until executed, unless the time within which it is to be used is stated in it, or it is recalled by the power which issued it.
2. The refusal of a Brother to vote does not make the action void, but renders him liable to charges.
3. A by-law of a lodge, prescribing the duties of the Master or Wardens, is void.
4. A by-law *requiring* the Master to order a new ballot, when one black-ball appears, is void.
5. Also, one requiring him to call a special meeting, on petition of a given number of members.
6. Also, one imposing different dues upon different classes of members.
7. Also, one fixing the penalty for a masonic offence.

In all of which we concur.

The case of the notorious CALVIN C. BURT was before the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master gave the facts about his dimit as we have given them in our review of Michigan. The Committee of the Grand Lodge reported that, in their opinion, the Grand Lodge had no jurisdiction over him, but their report was rejected by a vote of 118 to 114. It seems to us that the Grand Lodge did have jurisdiction on two grounds; one, because he was a Past Master of Alpha Lodge, and thereby became a member of the Grand Lodge, his connection with which seems never to have been severed; and another, because the alleged offence was committed in New Jersey, as we understand it. Nothing was done, however, save the rejection of the report.

The Grand Lodge decided,

1. That the petition of a candidate should not go into the hands of the Committee of Inquiry.
2. That their report should not be written on the petition.
3. That they may report in the absence of the petition.
4. That the ballot may be taken in the absence of the petition.
5. A rejection must stand as such, although the proceedings are irregular.

We concur in the decisions; and we think that the idea that the report should not be written on the petition is a good one.

The Report on Correspondence (185 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAS. A. NORTON. He makes very liberal extracts, but they show that he *reads* the Proceedings and exercises *good* judgment in their selection.

We surrender all our space to his very able and interesting discussion of "Physical Qualifications." After copying our remarks of last year, he says:

"In Bro. Drummond's opinion, the law reads that a youth 'must be so nearly perfect as to have no such maim or defect in his body as to render him incapable of serving his Master's Lord.' We think the law reads that the aforesaid 'youth' must be perfect, as far as human observation can determine—'having no observable maim or defect in his body,' to 'render,' &c.

"As this is a question of interpretation, we presume it will be long ere the matter will be settled; very long before an interpretation, such as will place Brethren of different mental habitudes on the same visual level, will be attained; and we are content to leave the matter in just that condition, for we have no *pet* theory upon the subject. On the contrary, as we last year said in our reply to Bro. Parvin, of Iowa, while we would be *rigid* as to moral defects, we would not favor a too nice application of the law as to physical defects. *But we gave this as sentiment, not as an interpretation of the law.*

"In reading Bro. Drummond's remarks above quoted, we have been struck by the difference between his own compositions, as to perspicuity, and the style which he seems to contend for in the construction he puts upon the law touching 'physical qualifications.' Bro. D. may, in ordinary conversation, make use of phrases similar to 'more perfect' and 'most perfect,' but in *writing* he does not, and we incline to doubt whether a man talks ambiguously who writes as clearly and concisely as he does.

"But there is usage in speaking as well as in writing. Rules as to syntax, and grammatical rules in general, are not, even by the best of talkers, as closely observed in talking as in writing. In talking, colloquialisms will sometimes obtrude upon the speech of the most careful and best trained. But admitting that such phrases as 'most perfect' are sometimes, in conversation, used by such persons, it by no means follows that they would make use of them in writing, especially when writing for posterity.

"Just there is where we take our stand in our interpretation of this law. The authors of the law have shown that they knew how to use the English language, and we are to take for granted that they used words according to their radical significance, and not according to any alleged local or colloquial or even a *secondary* signification. Now, assuming that the English language has not materially changed since their time, and it has not, how can we adopt the interpretation which makes the law read so as to justify the acceptance of candidates with any and every degree of physical imperfection, according as this or that man interprets the law?

"Bro. Drummond says:

"We admit the rule that words are to be used in their *ordinary* sense; but we insist upon the other rule, that such construction must be adopted as will give a meaning to all the words employed."

"Certainly, when 'a meaning' and *sense* can be given 'to all the words employed.' But the only *safe* canon of interpretation is, that *all* words are to be taken *literally*; that no secondary, equivocal or ambiguous meaning is to be assumed for words, especially the principal or *dominant* words of a sentence, unless such secondary or equivocal meaning is in proof from passages of the same writer or of contemporaneous literature. The propriety of this canon is obvious, and will secure a ready assent. How otherwise can we arrive at a knowledge of a writer's meaning? And unless a writer uses words *literally* (we mean, of course, in grave compositions), how can he expect to be understood? No person will deny the proposition that all writers write with the expectation of being understood: and if one meant to convey the idea of *nearly perfect*, how easy it would be for him to write the words—how easy, for example, to have written the law in question, thus:

"No *Master* should take an *Apprentice* unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a youth *so nearly perfect* that any maim or defect in his body may not render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a Brother."

"If that is what was meant, as some of our learned Brethren contend, how easy it would have been to place such meaning beyond controversy.

"It is incumbent on those who hold as Brother Drummond holds, to show,

that, in contemporary documents and by the pens of the same authors, the word 'perfect' is found in such a connection as to justify their interpretation. If one case is brought forward in which the word 'perfect' is used in such a way or in such a situation that it cannot possibly have the literal radical signification (whether as applied to physical qualifications or not), then, we hold, there is justification for the interpretation against which we are contending. The burden of proving the existence of any such instance lies with Brother Drummond, and those who take the same view of the law. No such instance has been adduced.

"Understand us, Brethren: We are not contending for any theory in which pride of opinion is at stake. As already stated, our *sentiment* is against the rigid application of the provisions of the law, as we understand those provisions; but, in such a case, when sentiment and fealty clash, we feel that we have no business to hesitate in making choice of service.

"And now, we would like to propound a question: IS IT NOT POSSIBLE THAT IN THIS VERY LAW OUR PREDECESSORS WROUGHT BETTER THAN WE KNOW? Close and well qualified observers have asserted that *moral* defects usually, if not invariably, accompany *congenital* physical defects. If this is so—and the writer, as the result of many years' personal observation, believes it to be susceptible of proof—we have the fact established that congenital physical defects *advertise* a moral diathesis predisposed to obliquity! Did our predecessors take this view of things? What is there to show that they did not? If they did, whether they were led to it by observation, or by an experience growing out of their dealings with the physically defective, matters not. A law has been handed down to us which reads so as to make it appear that an apparently perfect physical condition was required; and the latter view is sustained both by masonic tradition and by the practice of a large part of the Fraternity down to this very day.

"From our point of view, therefore, the law is entitled not only to respect on account of its age, but to *veneration on account of its wisdom*. A proneness to moral waywardness may, for a time, be concealed; but physical defects, generally, can not be; and if the latter betray a propensity to the former, (which, when congenital, we *know* they generally do) we can see a very good reason for the law, and for its strict construction, when *congenital* physical defects present themselves as candidates for mysteries which masons guard with so much vigilance. Of course we make a distinction between congenital and *mechanical* physical defects."

In regard to the theory that physical defects argue moral defects, we can say nothing: it is a question entirely outside of the line of our studies. We have not discussed the *wisdom* of the law, but the question what the law *is*.

The ancient charge reads:

"No *Master* should take an *Apprentice* unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body THAT MAY RENDER HIM INCAPABLE OF LEARNING THE ART OF SERVING HIS MASTER'S LORD AND OF BEING MADE A BROTHER."

Bro. NORRON's construction leaves out all after the word "youth": in fact, in a former report he expressly so stated. We cannot agree to such a mutilation of the law. It may be that we look at it too much from a professional stand-point. But it is an inflexible rule of law, in the interpretation of statutes and all written instruments, that such a construction must be adopted, if possible, as will give effect to the whole. This rule is as old as the published Charges. To it the meaning of words must bend. There is more reason for saying that the last half of the charge must *modify* the meaning of

the word "perfect," than that the word "perfect" must *destroy* the meaning of all that comes after it.

NEW YORK, 1879.

Representation, 656 out of the 717 lodges: one charter granted and three revoked: the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and the Indian Territory recognized: the work exemplified by the Grand Lecturer before the Committee on Work.

The Grand Master (EDMUND L. JUDSON) made a vigorously written address. He discussed various proposed constitutional amendments, showing their impolicy so fully, that they were all rejected. He made a plain statement of the question at issue with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, clearly showing that Connecticut is in the wrong. In order to save time, he recommends that the Standing Committees be appointed at the *close* of each Annual Communication, and meet before the session. We have tried substantially this same plan in Maine several years, and it has saved us one day in the length of our session.

For a few years, it has been the custom not to re-elect the Grand Master. A resolution was offered by a Past Grand Master, disapproving such policy, but it was laid on the table, and the Grand Master declined a re-election. We are sorry to see such a practice become fixed. It is injurious to the craft; and however worthy Brethren may be, they should not be honored at the expense of the common good. The real object of such a custom is to enable some to become Grand Master who otherwise would not be.

BRO. ROBERT H. THOMAS presented his report as Grand Librarian, in which he gives a list of the Proceedings, Text Books and Periodicals which the Grand Lodge has. BRO. THOMAS has been indefatigable in procuring lacking pamphlets and volumes, and his list is exceedingly valuable. The library contains the reprint of our Grand Lodge Proceedings and *all the originals*, except those for 1835; 1841 and 1842; and also a full set of the Proceedings of Grand Chapter (reprint of early years), Grand Council and Grand Commandery. BRO. THOMAS is an enthusiastic and persevering collector, and the craft in New York are under great obligations to him for perfecting incomplete files.

The expulsion of the editor of the "Corner Stone," for libels published therein, was confirmed.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that a by-law, providing that payment of dues for ten consecutive years should exempt the member paying them from all dues thereafter, may be repealed; it is not a contract, because there is no consideration for it; but if a provision is made, that members who pay more than the regular amount, or pay it before it is due, or, in fine, in any manner out of the usual course, it *is* a contract, and cannot be repealed so as to affect those who have acquired rights under it. And we would add,

that it cannot affect those who have partially acquired rights under it; but, if they go on and complete the contract on their part, the lodge must keep the contract on its part. The committee requested that the matter be postponed until the next Annual Communication for a fuller report, and it was so ordered.

The same committee say :

"And here permit the committee to say, that they fully appreciate the remarks of the Grand Master with regard to the haste with which committees are compelled to prepare their reports. A committee meets, fully discusses among its members some important proposition, and the reasons for or against its adoption are considered reasons which influence the result, and the conclusion in the minds of the committee. In that way a large portion of their time during this Annual Communication is profitably occupied; they reach satisfactory conclusions to themselves. But when the report comes to be written, however they may divide the labor, it becomes an impossibility, from mere want of time, to spread those reasons before the Grand Lodge, in such manner that an explanation in debate can supply their absence. It marks just the difference between the oral and written opinions of a court of justice."

By appointing committees in advance this difficulty, as we have found, may be avoided.

They say further :

"Another subject suggested by the Grand Master, relates to the prerogative of a Master in opening his lodge. It appears to us to involve only the simple proposition, whether the opening of a lodge is a part of its work. If it be so, and we conceive there can be no difference of opinion upon that point, then he clearly has a right to delegate that power to any skillful Brother present, as he might as to any other portion of the work, without violating any prerogative of the Wardens, or either of them, whatever might be urged upon the score of fraternal or official courtesy."

The only wonder is, that such a question should have been mooted: yet it was submitted by the Grand Master and deemed so important by him that he refrained from expressing his views thereon.

On another matter the committee say :

"Again, we have brought under our consideration the question of sectarianism, not only by the resolution referred, but have listened attentively to the very able and intelligent arguments made before us by some of its supporters. All will comprehend the wide field of inquiry which such a question involves; but we hazard nothing in saying, that the naked principle presented by the resolution as it reads, has no opponent in this Grand Lodge, and we therefore report it back, and unanimously recommend its adoption; although the committee itself embraces those of diverse religious faith, holding their articles of belief as matters of conscience. We think that in the practical working of the ritual, respect should be paid to the honest convictions of every Brother, and that such construction should be given as would not wound the conscience of any, but due observance should be given to the catholicity which underlies the whole masonic system. The preamble to the resolution is designedly omitted by us."

* * * * *

"6. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, recognizing the cosmopolitan principles of Freemasonry, directs the Committee on Work and Lectures to strike from the ritual all words of a sectarian character."

The resolution was laid upon the table.

A special committee reported the following resolution :

"10. *Resolved*, That the membership of this Grand Lodge be so reduced that each representative shall represent at least 300 affiliated Master Masons, and that such representative be appointed and elected in each Masonic District, according to the number of affiliated Master Masons in each District."

It was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported:

"A resolution having in view a change in the representative system of this Grand Lodge, by substituting an aggregate instead of individual lodge representation, was referred to this committee to report whether the proposition would be in violation of any landmark. The committee carefully considered the matter, and the result of their investigations is to give an answer in the negative. There is nothing in the Ancient Charges conflicting with it, and our own Constitution, in section 4, directly affirms it. The Ancient Constitution, so-called, formerly published with our own Constitutions, is of too modern date to entitle any of its provisions to be regarded as landmarks, although it has misled many intelligent Brethren."

The matter, however, was indefinitely postponed. The adoption of such a plan would render the Grand Lodge a non-masonic body, according to the principles enunciated by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The Report on Correspondence (152 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS: seventy-six pages are devoted to Bodies outside of North America: this portion of the review is of very great interest, but we prefer to give our space quite exclusively to the American Grand Lodges, saying nothing of the immense labor of preparing a review of the Foreign Bodies. But New York has a special interest in the matter, as her jurisdiction has been invaded.

Bro. SIMONS' review of the American Grand Lodges is of course very brief, but it is marked by his fine judgment in selection, and his ability and aptness in comment.

He says:

"We do not allow mere objection to operate, but require that a ballot shall be demanded; and, again, we deem it safer when the result of a ballot has been declared unfavorable to allow no reconsideration until after six months, though a mistake were averred. No special harm can inure to the candidate by waiting, while on the other hand, setting the gate ajar, might lead to the worst results."

We are glad to have his concurrence in relation to a reconsideration of the ballot. He holds that a blank vote should be counted; but we refer him to Bro. WAIT'S (N. H.) report for an unanswerable statement of the law and the authorities to the contrary.

He thinks that when a Grand Master takes the oath of office he not only waves the prerogatives of the *unwritten*, but distinctly agrees to be obedient to the *written* law. In very many jurisdictions, however, the oath of office includes not only the Constitution, but also "all other ancient masonic usages"; to these, his argument does not apply.

But in case of New York, does the obligation of the Grand Master compel or justify him in sustaining the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, if it contravenes the landmarks? We think the argument of our Brother is not sound.

If the Grand Master has any prerogatives, they are given him by the landmarks. Provisions of a Constitution, contrary to the landmarks, are void. Hence, if the Constitution professes to take away these prerogatives, it is void. Again, it is an implied part of every obligation, that it is subject to the landmarks.

We are sorry to see that, while he apparently believes in the law of exclusive jurisdiction, as applicable to *new* as well as *old* Grand Lodges, he thinks it unwise to insist upon it, for fear of a general disruption of relations between the masonic powers of the old world and those of the new. If it is not insisted upon, there will be disruption *among ourselves*, and that is worse.

Quoting our remarks in 1878, that the three symbolic degrees were never a part of the A. and A. Rite, he says:

"This assertion completely upsets all our reading, and, though we may not here occupy space in citation or argument on the point, we may briefly say for information that the Rite of Perfection on which the A. and A. Rite is founded, certainly had the first three or symbolic degrees; that the system promulgated from Charleston, in 1801, and now known as the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite certainly embraced them, or otherwise there would have been but thirty instead of thirty-three degrees; that the Southern Supreme Council, and if our memory is not at fault, our own Council likewise, has publicly declared its right to confer the symbolic degrees according to its own system, but waiving its exercise in deference to the Grand Lodges of the country; that in nearly every country on the face of the globe there are lodges that have never known or practiced any other degrees than those of Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master, according to the A. and A. system. We assume that Bro. Drummond meant to say, that in this country the Scottish Rite has never practiced the symbolic degrees, for the reason above stated; but to assert that they never were a part of the system, seems, we respectfully submit, counter to the facts."

Let it stay "upset," then, for it is erroneous and deserves no better fate. The A. and A. Rite was founded at Charleston, in 1801. In 1802, the founders issued a circular in which they say: "The Sublime Masons never initiate any into the Blue degrees, *without a legal warrant obtained for that purpose, FROM A SYMBOLIC GRAND LODGE*"; also, "The Sublime Grand Lodge * * extends from the *fourth* to the *fourteenth*, inclusive." Also in the list of "names of the masonic degrees," they give the first three, but say they are conferred in the symbolic lodge.

From this Supreme Council, formed at Charleston in 1801, has sprung, directly or indirectly, every Supreme Council in the world. The *Circular* to which we have alluded was its official declaration of principles, &c. It is true that Dr. Dalcho, in a note to the *Circular*, when subsequently published by him, claims that Councils have the right to grant warrants for symbolic lodges, gravely saying that it was the common practice for Councils in the continent of Europe to do so, when, as matter of fact, there was not then and never had been a single Council in Europe! The *Circular* of 1802 is the official statement of the polity of the A. and A. Rite.

It is also true, that the "Rite of Perfection" included the symbolic degrees:

but that Rite is not the A. and A. Rite; the latter took the eleven degrees (from fourth to fourteenth, inclusive) of that Rite, but not the first three.

While *individuals* have declared that the Supreme Councils can legally charter lodges, no declaration of any Body of the Rite to that effect has been seen by us, except in the Grand Orient of France and Bodies springing from that, or imitating its example.

FRANCKEN's charter for a Lodge of Perfection at Albany was only for the degrees from fourth to fourteenth; and he did not undertake to confer the others.

From all the documents we have ever seen, we find that JOSEPH CERNEAU never undertook to confer, or establish Bodies to confer, the symbolic degrees. His system did not embrace the lodge.

We are also aware that a controversial writer has alleged that the Southern Supreme Council attempted to establish lodges in South Carolina, and had a controversy with the Grand Lodge in reference to it. No authority is given for the statement, however, and none exists.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1879.

Representation, 111 out of 231 lodges; 205 made returns: four lodges had ceased work, and one had resumed "under flattering prospects": two charters granted: the Standing Committees ordered to be appointed at the close of each annual session, and to meet in advance of the next session.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM R. COX) delivered a practical business-like address, containing many excellent suggestions.

Among his decisions is the following:

"A profane applies for admission into a lodge in this State and is rejected. He goes on a visit to his native land, Scotland, and while there receives the degrees. Upon his return to his home, he presents his credentials and applies to enter the lodge.

"The lodge should not receive him. He was a sojourner while abroad, and could only have been admitted into the lodge in Scotland by withholding important information, to wit: the fact of his application and rejection in North Carolina. Surely he could not have been initiated had this been communicated to the lodge in Scotland, unless that lodge had been strangely unobservant of the common law of Freemasonry, that is, that a candidate must apply for the degrees where he resides and is best known, and that one Brother shall not supplant another in his work."

He discusses the question of "Grand Master's Prerogatives," holding that, while a Grand Master can do nothing which the Grand Lodge forbids in accordance with the ancient landmarks, he "can do all other things which long usage has recognized, even though there be no express law of the Grand Lodge granting the power."

Of non-affiliation and the causes of it, he well says:

"Again, a negligent Secretary, instead of forwarding to the members notice of their dues each quarter, omits it until the amount becomes inconveniently

large, the Brother grows careless, is disheartened and eventually dismembered. This is not masonic. It should be regarded as an honor to be a mason—a reproach to be a non-affiliate. If the craft would evince the same zeal in upholding a falling Brother that they do in instructing him when an initiate, such would be the universal opinion.

"There are men and masons who can readily be persuaded, but never driven, and I fear there is just now rather too much tendency to drive. Two Past Grand Officers from a single lodge, worthy, distinguished and of good worldly substance, have been summarily dealt with during the present year, and though they may have again become affiliated, there is naturally some sting remaining. Before dismemberment for non-payment of dues, a Brother should be summoned to appear and pay; if he fails to appear, he should be cited to show cause why he should not be tried for disobedience of summons, and if still recalcitrant he should be tried and punished. A careful Master will avoid much trouble by requiring his Secretary to notify the members regularly when in arrears. None who are able should be excused; indulgence does not always, or usually accomplish its object.

"There are, however, Brethren whose circumstances are so cramped that they are absolutely unable to meet their assessments, while a feeling of false pride keeps them from acknowledging it. Let such unbosom themselves to a Brother, and relief will surely follow."

The Oxford Orphan Asylum, he says, "for the scope and character of its benefactions, stands unrivalled." It has within its walls *one hundred and thirty-eight* children. Of them, he says:

"It is a touching and interesting spectacle to see gathered into one household so many desolate ones, houseless, motherless, fatherless; rescued in many instances from virtual slavery, taken from want-stricken homes, from beside newly made graves, and brought together members of a happy family. Their wants are relieved, their physical energies strengthened, their mental and moral nature cultivated, until suitable provision is made for them to go forth into the busy conflict of life. Who can properly estimate the value of the social forces, set in motion by this magnificent charity, inaugurated and sustained by the masons of North Carolina?"

He states that the Baptist State Convention had passed resolutions requesting their pastors to take up at least one collection a year in behalf of the asylum: and that it is confidently believed that the other denominations would adopt the same course. We are very glad to learn that the State makes an appropriation of \$3,000 a year. The Governor, too, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, appealed to the people to remember the orphans at Oxford, and in many instances they did. This Institution has come very near the verge of dissolution, but we trust it has now entered upon a career of prosperity and usefulness.

BRO. BAIN, Grand Secretary, wisely says:

"A strict compliance with the law, seconded by the Secretary in the exercise of proper diligence in the collection of dues, would, in probably all cases, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the claims upon the members, and secure their continued co-operation. This latter suggestion proceeds from a personal knowledge of the condition of some lodges whose financial interests are kept prominently in view, and receive careful attention. A systematic financial policy as herein indicated, secures to a lodge a healthful, prosperous growth, and immunity from trouble, financially and otherwise."

BRO. ROBERT T. GRAY submitted the Report on Correspondence (89 pp.). We welcome BRO. GRAY to this field of labor with great pleasure; for, while

this report shows evidence of haste in its preparation, he is an elegant and forcible writer, a logical reasoner, and withal deeply interested in his work.

Of the condition of masonry, he says :

"It is to be regretted that masonry, like everything else, is influenced by the ebb and flow of commercial prosperity, and, like a buoy, rises and falls with every advancing and receding wave of gold. With its solid and ancient foundations, and the strong superstructure which centuries have added, it should be independent of all such influences. With the principles it professes and the objects it has in view, it would seem that as the world's troubles increase, masonry should make more manifest its stability and strength; that the thicker the general gloom, the brighter should burn the light upon our altars, and the deeper the sorrow of individuals or nations, the more open should be the hand and more abundant in charity the heart of every Master Mason.

"Let us hope, then, that as new life has been infused into every branch of trade, and the drooping energies of every nation have been aroused, our Order may feel the quickening influence of the universal revival and regain her accustomed strength and vigor."

And of the Quebec question :

"No question is better settled in masonry than that jurisdictional limits must be faithfully observed, and it is equally well settled that political and masonic boundaries should be coterminous. When a Grand Lodge has once established itself in any territory it is entitled to the exclusive control of that territory, and no other Grand Lodge ought to encroach upon it to establish lodges or to receive the allegiance of established lodges. The organization, therefore, of two lodges in the territorial limits of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, is an invasion of the rights of the former, for which we have seen no good excuse rendered; and the refusal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to withdraw the charters of these lodges in answer to the respectful request of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, is ill-advised and unfortunate, as tending to a breach of the harmony and peaceful relations which ought to exist among Brethren."

One suggestion to his printer: "Set up" the "extracts" "*solid*," but "lead" the rest; this change would aid the reader immensely.

Bro. GRAY has been re-appointed, and we shall look forward with much interest for his next report, to which, we trust, he will be able to give the time he deems necessary. We know, by experience, how much the hurried preparation of a report detracts from its value; but we also know that often it must necessarily be written in less time than is desirable.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1879.

Forty-six lodges represented: the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and Cuba recognized: one charter revoked: and a large amount of business of merely local interest transacted.

The Grand Master (J. WIMBURN LAURIE) delivered a brief address. He favors the visitation of lodges: hopes that the troubles in Quebec and Manitoba will be speedily settled: decides that the character of the report of the Committee of Inquiry should never be entered of record; doubts the ex-

pediency of incorporating lodges: and gives a succinct statement of his official acts.

The Grand Secretary states that none of the Proceedings of 1866, 1867, 1868 or 1869 are on hand, and he suggests a reprint as soon as the funds of the Grand Lodge will permit. We learn from his report that the membership has increased 1,250 (nearly 60 per cent.) in ten years, although it has fallen off 1,000 within the last two years. We notice, further, that the suspensions and dismissions (2,510) during the same time *are more than the original membership*, and more than *seventy-five* per cent. of the present membership. The affiliations and restorations reduce the number somewhat, but even then the result is quite startling; and this is not peculiar to Nova Scotia.

The finances of the Grand Lodge getting low, the provision for payment of expenses of District Deputies was suspended, the mileage reduced, and \$100 taken off of the Grand Secretary's salary, on his motion, and the annual dues increased from *seventy-five* cents to *one dollar*.

The Report on Correspondence (90 pp.) was presented by the Chairman, Bro. A. H. CROWE, but he states that the most of it was prepared by Brothers D. C. MOORE and RICHARD WAINWRIGHT. While the report is mostly of the "abstract" character, it contains many sound comments and excellent suggestions.

The committee hold that it was the masonic duty of Minnesota to enforce, to the utmost of her ability, the allegiance of the lodges in Dakota to the Grand Lodge of that Territory.

They are surprised at the "Past Master Decision" of Grand Master BURNHAM: they hold that a Past Master can preside only in presence and under direction of the Master or a Warden: wherein their Constitution differs from the other Grand Lodges, which have come from the Grand Lodge of England since 1813.

They claim to have fought out "the supreme and undivided control" of their own territory as strenuously as any "American" Grand Lodge. And so they have. "Qualified" recognition found no favor with them. In our review of Minnesota, we might have cited the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia as one which had claimed (and kept on claiming until successful) full jurisdiction over all lodges in that Province, by whomsoever chartered. She is now reaping the fruits of those efforts—peace in her borders, with no foreign element to disturb it.

OHIO, 1879.

The Proceedings contain an excellent portrait of Bro. JOHN D. CALDWELL, the indefatigable and irrepressible Grand Secretary.

He gives an alphabetical list of the Representatives: but it is impossible, without a good deal of labor, to ascertain how many lodges were represented, but the number was over 200.

The mileage of members was reduced from ten to six cents: four charters granted: the *per capita* tax increased from *twenty-five* to *thirty-five* cents.

BRO. PARVIN, of Iowa, visited the Grand Lodge, and was made an Honorary Member, with the rank of Past Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM) presented a full statement of his official action and decisions, with important information and suggestions.

He announces the death of P. G. Master GEORGE REX, who, he says, and WILLIAM B. HUBBARD and THOMAS SPARROW, contributed much to the judicial literature of the Grand Lodge, and, by their executive ability and legal acumen, maintained a high position for the Grand Lodge among the sister jurisdictions.

Among his decisions, approved by the Grand Lodge, are the following:

"A lodge is not liable for contracts made in its behalf by an officer or member of a lodge unless the same is made by its own order, by resolution or otherwise, at a stated meeting, or as may have been provided for in its by-laws.

"Objections to the installation of an officer must, when made, be stated in open lodge, whether in form of charges or otherwise, and be sustained by vote of a majority of the members present—otherwise the ceremonies of installation must proceed.

"Concerning restoration from suspension for non-payment of dues.—Held that a lodge must receive, when tendered in a proper manner, the amount of the indebtedness of a member suspended for non-payment of dues; and, in case of no charges pending, such payment restores the suspended member to his previous standing.

"The private business affairs of a lodge, the names of its candidates, initiated, passed, or raised, and its list of suspensions or expulsions, are not matters in which the general public have any interest; hence any publication of such matter in the newspapers of the day is unmasonic, and renders the offender amenable to masonic discipline.

"Congressional 'Parliamentary Law' is in all cases subservient to masonic law within the lodge-room, and only prevails where there is no masonic rule upon a given subject.

"It is within the province of the W. M. of a lodge to refer all matters of charges to an investigating committee, if in his judgment the necessities of the case require it."

In this jurisdiction the objections to the installation are tried by the installing officer, and not by the lodge. It seems to us, that our method is the correct one.

The eleventh is correct in its first half; the latter half should read "only prevails so far as it may be adopted by the Master for the convenient and intelligent dispatch of business."

A lodge claimed that its territorial jurisdiction cannot be changed by the Grand Lodge without its consent, but that by its charter it had jurisdiction over such territory as it had at the time of its charter, except so far as modified by its consent. But it was decided that the Grand Lodge has plenary power in the premises, and may move a lodge nearer another than it formerly was, and thereby change the jurisdiction, a vote that both lodges should continue to have their old territorial jurisdiction being void on account

of conflicting with the provision of the Constitution, which requires a candidate to apply to the nearest lodge. Of course, this would not apply to a vote permitting a lodge to hold meetings, during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge, at a place other than the one at which it was located.

Rules for the consolidation of lodges were proposed, and laid over for future action. In the mean time, it was decided that the action of two lodges in agreeing to consolidate was void, as there was no law authorizing it. It seems to us that the Grand Lodge had the power to confirm the proceedings in a particular case—as much as to pass a general law authorizing it in all cases.

The power of lodges to make by-laws is well expressed in the following :

“RULE 2. ‘Each Subordinate Lodge possesses the inherent right to enact by-laws and ordinances for its own government, provided the same are not inconsistent with the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the fundamental principles of Masonry. And to the end that these shall be preserved always inviolate, it is hereby declared that no by-law or ordinance of government of a Subordinate Lodge shall be of any validity until approved by the Grand Lodge; *provided, however*, that so much of the by-laws of a Subordinate Lodge as relates to, and fixes the time of, the stated meetings thereof, and the amount of the annual dues, may be altered or changed without submitting the same to the Grand Lodge for its approval.’”

In response to the claim of the Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco for remuneration for money expended in the relief of a member of a subordinate lodge, the Grand Lodge decided :

1. That it has no power to compel a subordinate to refund moneys voluntarily paid out by a foreign lodge in masonic charity to a member of the former :

2. But that masonic charity and duty require that lodges should extend to all their worthy and destitute members, whether within or without their territorial jurisdiction, all needed assistance :

3. And, therefore, it is the duty of a lodge, so far as it may be able, to repay moneys necessarily expended by the Board of Relief in the relief of a member of such lodge.

We dissent from all these propositions : masonic charity is voluntary, and depends upon the *ability* of the giver as well as the *needs* of the recipient : it is as much the *duty* of every *individual* mason to relieve the Brother in distress as it is the duty of the lodge. Every mason and lodge is the sole judge of its obligation in matters of charity. The second proposition, therefore, should be limited.

The third proposition is true only so far as this : that the lodge, considering its ability, is the sole judge of the extent of its duty. This grows out of the law as already stated.

But if it is *the duty* of the lodge to refund, the Grand Lodge has as much power to compel it to perform *this* duty as it has any other. The Grand Lodge ordered one of its lodges to repay money expended by another lodge

at the request of the first. It decided that it was the *duty* of the lodge to refund, and it ordered the lodge to *perform its duty*. Is there any more difficulty in compelling a lodge to perform its duty to a *foreign* lodge (or body) than to a *domestic* lodge.

At a late hour, Bro. R. P. MARVIN, JR., was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, but absence and ill health prevented his presenting more than a formal report. He has our best wishes for recovery, and for time to prepare his report for the current year.

OREGON, 1879.

Fifty-nine of the sixty lodges represented: Constitution so amended as to require the election of Grand Officers to be held the first day of the session: Grand Secretary R. P. EARHART elected Grand Master, upon which we heartily congratulate him: two charters granted and one revoked.

The Grand Master (ROBERT CLOW) congratulates his Brethren upon the favorable circumstances under which they meet: pays a tribute to the memory of Past D. G. Master THOMAS H. COX, who had died during the year, and Bros. CORSON, of New Jersey, and WHEELER, of Tennessee, and a page in the Proceedings, suitably inscribed, was devoted to each.

He had visited about thirty of the lodges, and reports that, with one or two exceptional cases, peace and harmony prevail, and that the lodges, generally, are doing their work well.

He decided that in a case in which an objection had been filed against a candidate, and the objector had since dimitted, the lodge might proceed and confer the degrees; but the Grand Lodge properly revised his decision, and held that, by the filing of the objection, the candidate was rejected.

In Oregon, a dimit is given only when the member removes from the jurisdiction of his lodge, or wishes to join another having concurrent jurisdiction. We give Grand Master CLOW's argument in support of this law:

"I am aware that some Brethren, eminently distinguished for learning and knowledge of masonic law, hold this doctrine to be erroneous, and claim that inasmuch as a Brother enters the lodge of his own free will, so should the duration of his membership therein be voluntary. That he comes into the lodge of his own free will cannot be questioned, but he does so with a full knowledge of the rules which govern the Order—if he is an intelligent man, and none other should be permitted to apply. It is an old proverb, 'Once a mason, always a mason.' A Brother, when he severs his connection with the lodge, is no longer bound to discharge the duties of a member. But does he thereby become absolved from all duty towards individual Brethren? Is he not bound to them, and are they not bound to him by covenants from which nothing but expulsion or death can release them? If an individual Brother may sever his connection with the Fraternity at will, or when he sees fit to take offence, be the cause real or imaginary, or becomes dissatisfied with the action of the lodge in any particular; and then, if when he changes his mind or is overtaken by misfortune, and the heavy hand of adversity is laid upon him, to ward off calamity and advance his material interest, he can resume his active relations with the lodge; then, indeed, is there no encouragement

or inducement for Brethren who have a proper appreciation of their duties, to remain faithful, and our boasted chain of brotherhood, linking us together in the strong embrace of brotherly love and affection, becomes a myth. Suppose, in the mean time, death should claim him for its victim, and after he is laid away in his last resting place, his widow or orphans call upon you for the common necessities of life, you cannot turn them away empty-handed and say they are stopped because the father or husband forfeited his rights by refusing to bear his proportionate share of the burdens, for they can confront you with his dimit, the evidence of his good standing, and you are unable to gainsay it or produce any evidence to show that any lodge ever reversed that judgment. 'Once a mason, always a mason,' in the fullest sense of the term, until death or the judgment of the lodge cutting him off, after trial, for some offence deserving expulsion, is the only safe and the only true doctrine."

The annual *per capita* dues having been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00, it was found that the whole income of the Grand Lodge was insufficient, by some \$1,000, to pay the mileage and per diem of the members; whereupon, the dues were increased to \$1.50.

The "Educational Fund" amounts to over \$18,000: it was invested in notes of individuals, and the investment of it had caused much discussion and, apparently, some ill feeling. Past Grand Master AINSWORTH offered the Grand Lodge 635 shares in the masonic temple for the fund, and it appearing that the value of the stock exceeded the fund, his offer was accepted with thanks.

The following resolution (with another) was adopted in reference to Quebec:

"Resolved, That American Grand Lodges adhere strictly to the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. They will not invade the territory of other Grand Lodges, nor suffer it to be done by others. That this Grand Lodge will not recognize, as regular masons, those who have received degrees in lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

The District Deputy system, after trial of only one year, was repealed, as "not only expensive and burdensome to the craft, but inoperative and unnecessary." All lodges were required to bring their records up to the annual communication for inspection.

We would be glad to make extracts from the beautiful oration of the Grand Orator (J. R. N. BELL), but space will not permit.

The Report on Correspondence (88 pp.) was presented by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. He devotes twenty-two pages to a "Digest of Masonic Decisions," which he finds in the different Proceedings.

Referring to a plan for life-insurance by lodges, he says:

"We think the best way to do this is to have each member pay so much annually into a lodge, as the pledge that at the death of a Brother, his representatives, wife and children, shall receive as many dollars as there are members of his lodge. Suppose there are fifty members, that would be the number in dollars to be paid on the death of a Brother. If it were possible for a Grand Lodge to make a scale of insurance and insure the lives of its members, it could be done for one-half of what is now paid. We have wondered why this could not be done. Suppose there are 5,000 members, what would be the average mortality? Would it be fifty per annum? If so, have

each member pay ten dollars per annum into this fund for insuring his life. The return would be very handsome to his family."

To show how wild his ideas are, let us apply a little arithmetic to this. If 50 is taken as the average annual mortality of 5,000 members, it follows that the last *fifty* will live just *one hundred years*! Assuming that the average age of the 5,000 is *twenty-five years* (which is much under the real average), we should have *fifty* of the insured die at the very venerable age of *one hundred and twenty-five years*! And that *one-quarter* of the 5,000 would reach the age of *one hundred years*, and die at ages between that and *one hundred and twenty-five*! Yet, wild as his ideas are, we have seen them published by some of these associations as the basis upon which their calculations are made! The whole teaches this lesson: "Masonry is masonry, and *business is business*; and the two won't mix." Or, as Bro. CHADWICK himself puts it in another connection, "We cannot make merchandise of masonry. *Masonry is one thing and business is another.*"

In reply to Bro. VINCELL, of Missouri, he well says:

"We claim that, 'according to the ritual,' a lodge of three Master Masons is a legal lodge. If legal, whatever they can do regularly is legal. If three should confer the Master Mason's degree, it would be legal."

"A lodge, what is it? 'Three well-informed Brethren form a *legal* lodge, five improve it, and seven make it perfect.'"

"While we admit that seven and upwards, make the lodge much stronger and perfect as to work, still three is the *legal* number for a lodge of Master Masons. Our Brother says seven is necessary to form a new lodge. Very well; but when that lodge is opened where are they? When the question arises as to the constituent members of the lodge, we are not advised that it is seven. We think, *legally* speaking, that three is the *legal* number. Should they confer the degrees as Master and Wardens, etc., it would be legal, although the feast would be a poor one, we admit."

We regret that our Proceedings are not among those reviewed.

In his "Conclusion," he devotes several pages to the Grand Orient of France, in an able and overwhelming argument against their recent action.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1879.

We have in these Proceedings a handsome picture of the new Masonic Temple.

At the September Quarterly Communication, a very able report was made and unanimously adopted, in reference to the legality of the following proposed by-law of a lodge:

"Whenever thereunto requested in writing by ten or more Master Masons, members of the lodge, it shall be the duty of the Worshipful Master to convene a special meeting."

The committee say (among other things):

"The solution of the question so referred depends upon a consideration of the powers inherent in the Worshipful Master and vested in him by virtue of his office. He is not the president or presiding officer of a modern voluntary association, subject to written rules and statutes, enacted and ordained for

their government by the members over whom he is called to rule, and for a violation of which he must account to them and be obnoxious to their censure. He is much more. There is no written law which prescribes the fullness of his authority, or defines the limitations within which it is to be exercised. Within the boundaries only of ancient constitution, custom and usage, and written laws not inconsistent therewith, must our search be made for the rights, powers, privileges and prerogatives which appertain to this high office. Grave is its responsibility, full and great is its authority.

"From a manuscript,* whose age is now more than three centuries, we learn that it was then a part of traditional history, that when masons were sent forth, they were given a charge in this manner: 'The first was that they should be true to their King, Lord or Master that they served, and that they should ordaine the most wise and cunning man to be Master of the King or Lord's worke that was amongst them, and neither for love, riches nor favour to sett another that had little cunninge to be Master of that worke whereby the Lord should be ill served and the Science ill defamed.'

"In the Charges of a Freemason, extracted from the ancient records of lodges beyond sea and of those in England, Scotland and Ireland, for the use of lodges, to be read at the making of new Brethren, or when the Master shall order it, re-published by order of the Grand Lodge of England in 1816, and in our Ahiman Rezon, approved by this Grand Lodge in 1825, it is written: 'When a fellow craftsman is chosen Warden of the work under the Master, he shall be true both to Master and fellows, shall carefully oversee the work in the Master's absence to the Lord's profit, and his Brethren shall obey him.'

"Here is no uncertain sound as to the relationship between the Master and the members of his lodge in the direction of its work; rule and oversight on the one part, service and obedience on the other."

"And to enable him the better fitly to perform the high duties and meet the weighty responsibilities resting upon him, he is invested with powers and prerogatives, exclusive and peculiar privileges, inalienable and indefeasible, to which immemorial tradition and usage bear witness. Among these most frequently mentioned and recognized is at his will and pleasure, without let or hindrance, or dictation from or by those he governs, to assemble his lodge in emergency, to preside therein, and at his like will and pleasure to open and close his lodge. When convened, no majority of his members, however great, can require him to adjourn. He, in his lofty station, is presumed to know what work is needful to be done, when it shall be done, and see it is well done, in accordance with the landmarks, customs and usage to which he must render rigid obedience.

"As in the Constitution of our Commonwealth the right of enjoying and defending life and liberty is declared, not conferred, so in our written masonic constitutions, where it is said as in Anderson's Old Regulations, adopted in General Assembly at Stationer's Hall, on the 24th of June, 1721: 'The Master of a PARTICULAR lodge has the right and authority of congregating the members of his lodge into a Chapter upon any emergency or occurrence; as well as to appoint the time and place of their usual forming;' or, as in that of the Grand Lodge of England: 'A lodge of emergency may at any time be called by the authority of a Master, or, in his absence, of the Senior Warden, but on no pretence without such authority first given;' or, in our own: 'He is empowered to call meetings of his own lodge at pleasure.' It is but a declaration and witness to an existing, continuing, exclusive prerogative, and not the creation of it.

"Nowhere, after diligent examination of the old Constitution, can your committee discover that ever was committed to any number of members the right or power to determine for themselves the propriety of a convention of their lodge, and to require of their Worshipful Master obedience to such determination. Nowhere of old can we find the right recognized for members

* Lansdowne MSS., A. D. 1560, Brit. Mus. See Hughs's Old Masonic Charges, p. 32.

to place themselves in the judgment seat devoted to the use of their Worshipful Master, and to pass with authority upon the fit time or the necessity for such convening."

* * * * *

"We have searched in vain through the old codes of by-laws of many of our lodges whose warrants bear date before the abounding modern societies were breathed into existence, to find trace of any power in the membership to override or control the judgment of the Worshipful Master, and to make it mandatory upon him to assemble his lodge at their pleasure. In the early days of our history this doctrine was unknown. To engraft such a provision in our code as that under consideration and condemned by the Committee on By-Laws is an innovation. It would be to import from societies of recent birth, and of utterly different constitution and government, a regulation which would be a spoliation of the prerogative of the Worshipful Master, and would be in derogation of the power held and enjoyed by him under immemorial usage. It would give to the untrained and inexperienced, whose duty it is to learn and obey, authority over him who by landmarks is the 'head of the lodge,' and, at their behest, oblige him to convene his lodge, when in his judgment it might be most inopportune and inadvisable.

"Because the conclusion reached by your committee is variant from not fully considered action hitherto had by this Grand Lodge, it has been deemed expedient to present these views more at large than otherwise would have seemed necessary. Your committee have sought to stand 'in the ways and see and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein,' and are of one mind that it would be in contravention of custom and usage to authorize any number of Master Masons to direct their Worshipful Master when to assemble his lodge."

We are very glad to see this able and sound exposition of the law, at a time when the tendency is to modernize masonry by overthrowing the old conservative checks, and substituting for law and usage the varying impulse of the membership.

Past Grand Master JAMES W. PORTER died during the year, and a beautiful memorial, presented by Bro. VAUX, was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

At the Annual Communication the Grand Master (MICHAEL NISBET) delivered a very practical address, full of wise suggestions. He had visited and instructed *eighty-one* of the lodges, and he declares that the importance of these Grand Visitations cannot be over-estimated.

He says:

* "Deeply interested as we are in everything that will tend to promote the prosperity of the craft, our own inclinations have as strongly prompted us to this service, as our sense of the duty we owe to it, and our only regret is, that we were unable to increase the number of these visits. That they have aroused a spirit of improvement is evident from the number who have availed themselves of our offer, and sought the proper instruction."

The Report on Correspondence (91 pp.) was presented by Bro. RICHARD VAUX, Chairman, in behalf of the committee. We do not intend to repeat our blunder of last year. It will be remembered that, taking the declaration on the first page of the Pennsylvania report, we attributed it to Bro. MACCALLA, but finding, as we progressed, that the style was that of Bro. VAUX, we looked at the end of the report and found that it *was* in fact presented by Bro. VAUX. Thereupon Bro. VAUX copies what we said, and adds:

"Brother MacCalla, who sits by our side as we now write, with that savage ferocity which marks his revengeful feeling, says 'Brother Drummond is no very accurate critic, for he has had ample opportunity to compare my style with Brother Vaux's, and I never expected to merit such a condemnation as to have mine mistaken for his.' We say to him in reply, as he aids us so efficiently in our present labors: 'Don't be vexed, dear Brother MacCalla, Brother Drummond thought he was paying me a compliment.'"

There we are—like the poor fellow who mistook one of his acquaintances for another, and was set upon *by both* and pounded almost to a jelly. According to Bro. VAUX, Bro. MACCALLA is filled with "savage ferocity," while it is evident that Bro. VAUX himself is in a state of fearful indignation at the idea that *his* style can, by any possibility, be mistaken for that of *any one else*. Since writing that unlucky report, we have had occasion to visit Philadelphia, and we at once put ourself under the protection of M. W. Grand Master NISBET and R. W. Junior Grand Warden MITCHELL, who saved us from the wrath of Bro. VAUX; but we are bound to say that the manifestations of that "wrath" were of such a character that we are exceedingly impatient to experience them again!

This report is a very able one, and we would like to make more extracts than we can find space for.

Of the law of supreme and exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction, the committee say:

"It has become a landmark in American Grand Lodges that the sovereign, the supreme power vested in each Grand Lodge, within its boundaries, is not only indisputable, but inviolable by any masonic body. This is now the masonic law of these Grand Lodges. It is a law of Freemasonry in the United States. These Grand Lodges intend to maintain and defend it against all attacks. Whatever the consequences may be to those who openly or invidiously assail this doctrine, the American Grand Lodges will in neither jot nor tittle abate the bold, open, defiant defence of their supreme sovereignty."

* * * * *

"It may have been the law of necessity, of geographical location, of devotion to the essential principles of ancient Freemasonry, of order, harmony and fraternity, of the permanence of fraternal relations, or any other sufficient, paramount or controlling reason—that matters now nothing. This law exists. This law has been recognized. This law has been accepted. All the Grand Lodges of the United States of America obey its intent and purpose. To disregard it because it may have grown out of either or all these reasons which may not be considered by some Grand Lodges of the Craft in other parts of the world as conclusive of its masonic origin, an origin recognized as belonging to the teachings or usages of what is sometimes claimed to be, and called 'universal' Freemasonry, will not be permitted to those protesting Grand Bodies."

* * * * *

"The theory that the universality of Freemasonry carries with it the right of a Grand Lodge to establish its lodges anywhere, is limited to territory over which no sovereign masonic authority exists. Else the effort to maintain the theory of the universality of masonry would destroy it. When in such territory, lodges by whomsoever of the craft constituted, agree to create a supreme sovereign masonic authority, and it is set up, duly and lawfully, and is recognized as a creation of masonic power by competent masonic authority, then it is supreme and sovereign. Then it has all the functions and capacities of sov-

ereignty. Possessing these, it must exercise them. The first duty enjoined on such a Grand Lodge is to require obedience from all subordinate lodges within its jurisdiction. This it must enforce. It would not be *perfect in all its parts* if it permitted its power to be questioned or defied by lodges in the territory over which it declared itself supreme.

"Subordinate Lodges owning allegiance to the Body that constituted them were only constituted because they acknowledge allegiance to a superior masonic power. Then there was no other superior to which they could render homage but that which presented them their charters. It was their allegiance to the highest masonic authority they could recognize—it was their Creator.

"Now a sovereign masonic authority exists in the territory where these subordinate lodges were located. The conflict which is created by such subordinates continuing their allegiance to a Body that has no existence as a masonic authority in that territory, where a sovereign Grand Lodge does exist, would destroy all idea of supreme and subordinate characteristics and relations. It would make masonic chaos. It would, if permitted, destroy masonic harmony, and totally wipe out this 'universality of Freemasonry,' that is relied on for its justification. But the time for this line of argument has gone by in the United States. The American Grand Lodges will not tolerate or permit any such violations of their masonic sovereign supreme authority. This ends all argument. It would be wiser therefore for those Grand Lodges outside of the United States to try and understand the spirit which actuates the Grand Lodges in the United States in their determined denial of the right to violate their supreme authority. We assert, we think, the universal determination of the American Grand Lodges to resist each, every, and all efforts to set up lodges of the craft within their jurisdiction by any authority other than their own."

* * * * *

"When a territory is open to the settlement by competent masonic power of lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, no one Grand Lodge has exclusive, prior or preëmption rights. When three or more lodges so constituted and located in this territory agree to form a Grand Lodge, with notice to all, and such Grand Lodge is lawfully and duly set up, and recognized as such Grand Lodge, she then becomes supreme and sovereign. To her attaches the sovereignty which duly warranted and lawfully constituted and located the subordinate lodges before she was set up. It is then the duty, the masonic duty, for obedience to the law of masonry, which is its own law, for each of the lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge to surrender their original charters to the power which granted them, and accept charters from the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction, and become faithful devoted children of the Masonic Mother."

Warmly endorsing the views of masonic law, so ably enunciated, we desire to inquire fraternally of our Pennsylvania Brethren, why, when a Grand Lodge has been legally formed in a jurisdiction, and nevertheless one or two lodges refuse to give in their adhesion, and are thereupon interdicted by the new Grand Lodge, it is not entitled to recognition, even if such interdicted lodges continue to work and are even supported by the Grand Lodge which chartered them? In New York there is an interdicted lodge, which, with the countenance of the Grand Lodge which chartered it, continues to exist, in spite of the denunciations of the Grand Lodge of New York; but yet no one hesitates to recognize the Grand Lodge of New York.

In Dakota a Grand Lodge has been formed in such manner, that, under the principle above quoted, it is entitled to the obedience of all the lodges in the territory; but one lodge refuses obedience, and is sustained in its position by

its mother Grand Lodge; now, why should we not recognize the *lawful* Grand Lodge and disown the *unlawful* lodge? Must the Grand Lodge of Dakota, even, be considered and kept without the pale of regular Grand Lodges, because an irregular lodge exists within her borders? The opposite doctrine has been enunciated within ten years, and will effectually prevent the formation of a Grand Lodge, if we *practically* recognize it while we *theoretically* denounce it. With an earnest desire to find the true doctrine, we again fraternally commend the matter to the consideration of Bro. VAUX and his associates.

Bro. VAUX devotes six pages to Maine. He thinks the style of reports adopted by Bro. SIMONS, as well as by us, are too elaborate, preferring "yearly histories of the condition of Grand Lodges," rather than "a concise review of the important subjects embraced in the transactions of Grand Lodges." Yet the "concise statement" adds but little to the length of the report, and gives statistical information of much value.

He says:

"To establish a uniformity of opinion and action of all our Sister Grand Lodges on questions of vital masonic principles; to guard against ill-advised action on less important subjects, which by precedent or example might be unfortunate in their effects on other Grand Lodges, are probably the most that these reports from Committees of Foreign Correspondence can make valuable."

To this we would add only a statement of the condition and growth of other Grand Lodges, and the efforts they may be making to carry out the principles of Freemasonry.

Referring to the Colon-Cuba matter, he says:

"As far as we have considered these subsequent proceedings under the auspices of the so-called Grand Lodge of Colon, they fail to convince us that our original position is founded in masonic error. We think he who reads the remarks of Bro. Drummond in his report, under the caption of 'Colon and Cuba,' will fail to be convinced that our position is successfully refuted. It pains us to differ with our most distinguished and esteemed Bro. Drummond, the northern star in the masonic literary firmament, and we can only rest satisfied with the consciousness that we have tried to understand the subject. If we ever should climb so high up the masonic ladder as to be distinguished by the cabalistic signs that mark the number of steps our distinguished Brother has taken, we may possibly be able to see, in the undimmed light of an eastern sunrise, the mistake we may have made in the twilight which envelops our masonic comprehension."

Oh no, that will make no difference; has our distinguished Brother forgotten that

"Pigmies are pigmies still, tho' perched on Alps;
And pyramids are pyramids in vales"?

He seems to feel that we did not appreciate Pennsylvania because we said in our last report: "The Proceedings were chiefly of a routine character." We think we *do* fully appreciate the enviable condition of a Grand Lodge of which that can be said. When, during the whole year, the affairs of the craft move with such regularity and order, that when they meet in Grand Lodge,

only mere routine business claims their attention, they are indeed a model to follow. It is only when some Brother or lodge does something, or attempts to do something, out of the regular course, that this Committee finds occasion to defend "vital masonic principles" or "guard against ill-advised action." For example, the attempt of a lodge to adopt an unconstitutional by-law called out the admirable report in his own Grand Lodge, from which we have so largely copied.

We beg to reciprocate the fraternal salutations of our distinguished Brother, and to add the expression of our great pleasure at having been able to meet him, face to face.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1879.

At the Semi-annual Communication in June, 1878, one charter was granted.

At a special session in June, 1879, the recognition of the Grand Lodge of England was received; also that of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, subject to certain restrictions: the former was gratefully acknowledged and the latter unanimously declined. Thanks to this young Grand Lodge for thus defending the true doctrine, although the acceptance of the qualified recognition of the Grand Lodge of Scotland would have made no difference, for every lodge in the Island is in allegiance to her.

At the Annual Communication ten lodges were represented, and the ordinary business transacted in a harmonious and intelligent manner. There had been a slight falling off in the membership, attributed to the depression in business.

In place of a Report on Correspondence, a Digest of the Decisions, taken from the different Proceedings, is given.

QUEBEC, 1879.

Forty-nine of the *fifty-nine* lodges represented: the Grand Lodges of the Indian Territory and New Mexico recognized: a committee appointed to revise the Constitution: one charter granted: no Report on Correspondence.

From the concise address of the Grand Master (M. M. TAIT) we learn that one of the English lodges had given in its adhesion to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and that its charter had been returned to the Grand Lodge of England; we would have preferred to have the lodge retain it, properly endorsed, instead of surrendering it and taking a new one.

We are glad to learn, also, that two of the duplicate lodges have consolidated.

The question arose whether a District Deputy could exercise his authority as such, unless clad in his official clothing and duly announced. The Grand Master decided that he could; but a series of articles appeared in a masonic publication, in which it was held that the rank and powers of Grand Officers

need not be recognized by the Brethren, unless they (the Grand Officers) are clothed in their proper regalia! From this, the *power* seems to be in the *regalia* rather than in the *officer*; and we presume that an edict or decision written by the Grand Master would be void, unless he put on the "proper regalia" before he commenced writing! No action was taken by the Grand Lodge. It would seem that the *main* object of official clothing is to identify the officer, but, if he is known and for any cause asserts his official character, he must be respected as the officer. Otherwise, the curious result would follow that an officer might give a verbal order without its having any validity; but if he should write it and hand it to the Master or Secretary to read, it would be binding! The decision of M. W. Bro. TAIT is in accordance with the decision of our Grand Lodge.

The Scotland matter still remains in *statu quo*, and was left in the hands of the new Grand Master (JOHN H. GRAHAM). There are still three English lodges in Montreal, besides Elgin lodge and the two recently chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It was expected that Bros. GRAHAM and ISAACSON would have visited England the past year and made an effort to arrange the matter, but they were unable to go. No intercourse exists between the Quebec lodges and the English and Scotch lodges we have mentioned.

At the end of the first decade of its existence, this Grand Lodge has increased its lodges from 21 to 50: the initiations and other additions to membership, 3,583: the losses 1,997; leaving the net gain 1,586. We are surprised to learn that 13 per cent. of the initiates never took the second degree, and 10 per cent. of the Fellow Crafts never took the third degree. Very few of those suspended for non-payment of dues have been re-instated.

Instead of the Report on Correspondence, the Grand Lodge has published in separate pamphlets the action of other Grand Lodges, in relation to the controversy with the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

RHODE ISLAND, 1879.

The Proceedings are adorned with a likeness of P. G. M. WILLIAM FIELD, and contain the revised Constitution, General Regulations and Decisions of the Grand Lodge.

Special Communications were held to constitute lodges, dedicate halls and act upon the revised Constitution.

At the Annual Communication, thirty lodges were represented: one charter granted: address of Grand Master (CHARLES R. CUTLER) brief and confined to matters of merely local interest: the *per capita* tax increased to *thirty* cents: all affairs of the craft moving along with their accustomed order, regularity and harmony.

In Rhode Island, it is held that the Grand Master can dispense with any

provision of the Constitution, and Grand Master CUTLEN exercised it in two cases—one in granting a dispensation to a lodge to elect a Master although the Wardens were both serving, and the other in granting a dispensation for a new lodge *without the fee* fixed by the Constitution. The committee disapprove of both—the former by implication and the latter expressly: but the Grand Lodge did not act on that portion of their report.

The Committee on Correspondence presented a brief report, recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodges of the Indian Territory and New Mexico, no further action as to Cuba, the recognition of the same Body recognized by our Grand Lodge as the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and no action in reference to New South Wales: their report was accepted and their recommendations adopted.

They also report resolutions sustaining the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and requesting the Grand Master to issue an edict debarring from visitation all members of lodges in Quebec holding allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and that the Grand Secretary obtain a list of those lodges and transmit a copy to each one of the Rhode Island lodges.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1879.

Representation, 158 out of 178 lodges, and "the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form on the third degree of masonry": six charters granted, two revoked and one surrendered: the *per capita* dues raised from fifty cents to one dollar for the ensuing year.

The Grand Master (AUGUSTINE T. SMYTHE) presented a very brief address, giving a clear statement of his official acts and decisions. We are very glad to find the following in the address:

"It is pleasant to be able to state, that the past year has been one of quietness, and, so far as I have been informed, of more than usual harmony. The peacefulness which has prevailed within our borders generally, has been favorable to masonry, while the abundant harvests with which our people have been blessed, and the prosperity which seems to be dawning brightly on our State, all tend to increase and promote the material and financial interests of the craft. Let us with zeal and energy make use of these favorable surroundings, to work with renewed heartiness in the cause of masonry."

He had revoked the Commission of their Representative near the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, on account of his participation in the revolt against the regular Grand Lodge. We learn from the Manitoba Proceedings that he has declined to re-instate the Representative, although requested so to do: *a very good precedent to follow*, and we are glad that M. W. Bro. SMYTHE has made it.

He refers to the death of Grand Master BULLOCK of Connecticut, and of Bro. DODGE, and tenders the sympathies of the masons of his jurisdiction.

Among his decisions are the following:

"3. The lodge first receiving the application of a candidate, acquires a right to confer upon him his degrees, which is not taken away by his removal to another jurisdiction. Any other lodge conferring the degrees upon him, can do so only by courtesy, and at the request of the first, and the fees for the degrees belong to the latter.

"4. There is no rule that requires or allows a committee on an application, to give reasons for an unfavorable report.

"6. An expelled mason loses all connection with his lodge, and is no longer a member. To be again admitted, he must petition the lodge to remove the punishment and re-admit him, which petition must be referred, and upon a favorable report, the ballot must be unanimous as with any other non-affiliated mason. This remits the penalty and restores him to good standing. While under sentence he was not a member. He is not, therefore, chargeable with arrears during that period, but should pay the fee for affiliation.

"10. A mason, a member of two lodges, and whose name is dropped from the roll of one for non-payment of dues, is not thereby affected in his standing in the other lodge.

"15. There is no rule or law in masonry which makes it necessary for either Brother or lodge applying for aid, to have the certificate of the Grand Lodge to such application. Once satisfied that the applicant is both worthy and needy, and if there be the ability, the aid should be furnished. In these days, however, of masonic tramps and masonic beggars, close scrutiny is necessary. While, therefore, a Grand Lodge certificate is not absolutely essential, it certainly gives great weight to have it attached, and its absence necessarily weakens to that extent the force of the application."

We do not think that an expelled mason, upon restoration, should pay an affiliation fee any more than another initiation fee. The restoration is a full pardon, and a re-instatement in all the rights and benefits of which he was deprived by the expulsion, unless the restoration is expressly limited in its operations.

The decision numbered ten shows that dropping from the roll for non-payment of dues leaves him in the same position as any non-affiliated mason: and we find that the Grand Lodge expressly so decided.

The Grand Master had refused to allow the Seal of the Grand Lodge to be used upon the applications of lodges to others, both within and without the jurisdiction, for aid.

In the Quebec-Scotland matter the Grand Lodge re-affirmed the true doctrine by the passage of the following resolution (among others):

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of South Carolina holds, as a matter of unquestionable law, that when a Grand Lodge has been regularly organized in accordance with the law and usage of the Fraternity, in any political territory, it has the undoubted right to the exclusive masonic jurisdiction within such territory, and that the erection or continuance of lodges by any other Grand Lodge, against their supreme authority, is an invasion of jurisdictional rights, and is alike subversive of good government and disloyal to the masonic constitutional authority."

The Grand Lodge decided that it requires a unanimous vote of the subordinate lodge to restore an expelled mason.

The Grand Lodge decided that in the temporary absence of the Master, a Warden cannot call a special meeting of the lodge, even to bury one of its members, "as they find nothing in the Constitution" to sustain such an act. We dissent, and suggest that the authority is found in the ritual or charge to

the Warden that, in the absence of the Master, he is to "rule and govern the lodge." If the Master is temporarily absent at the time of the stated meeting, cannot the Senior Warden open the lodge and transact business? The principle is precisely the same in calling a meeting: under his accountability to the Grand Lodge, the Senior Warden, being for the time Master, acts as such. His power is not limited to *permanent* absence of the Master, but exists in the absence, whether permanent or temporary.

In consideration of his eminent services as Grand Master and as Financial Agent of the Grand Lodge, a jewel was presented to Past Grand Master WILMOT G. DESAUSURE—an honor most worthily bestowed.

The Report on Correspondence (81 pp.) was presented again by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY, the efficient Grand Secretary. Considering that he has expressed an opinion on all (3) masonic questions, he refrains, he says, from the discussion of questions of law and argument with Brother reviewers. We are sorry, for mere opinions, without reasons to sustain them, are "little worth." For ourselves, we rely upon the soundness of the reasons, rather than upon the authority of the opinion. We know, too, that Bro. I. is in the habit of giving sound reasons. New questions are constantly arising, as the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge, which contain his report, show.

Referring to Bro. GURNEY, he says:

"Objects to our standing regulation, which says that lodges *v. d.* have no members, but that the three officers named in the dispensation are *quasi* members, and alone entitled to ballot for candidates for initiation. Brother Gurney seems to forget that a lodge *v. d.* is the mere creature of the G. M., who deputizes three masons to do masonic work in his name and by his authority, and who retain their membership in their original lodge, until the Grand Lodge has granted a charter to the lodge *v. d.* That, therefore, until the charter is granted, there is no organized body in which membership can be created."

The dispensation can as well be issued to all the petitioners, as is now generally done, as well as to the three officers, and then all named in the dispensation have the same voice in the affairs of the lodge *v. d.* as the members of a chartered lodge have in the affairs of their lodge; and if the word "associates" is added, those who receive the degrees therein become associates: it matters not whether we call them "members" or not, and yet we see no objection to saying "members of a lodge *v. d.*," as the description clearly shows the limitation in the meaning of the word. We prefer the organization, as herein described, to the South Carolina method, as being more likely to retain harmony, to promote care in the admission of candidates, and to keep up interest in the lodge.

On the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty, he speaks with no uncertain sound:

"The occupation of open territory is lawful only so long as it is open territory. As soon as a lawful Grand Lodge is formed, it has exclusive jurisdiction, and ousts any other existing masonic authority. Hence the erection or continuance of authority by any other Grand Lodge is an invasion of jurisdictional rights."

* * * * *

"Had Alpha Lodge desired to remain on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, she could not lawfully have done so, even had Kansas not recognized the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory; but after that, Kansas would have had not a shadow of right to retain Alpha Lodge."

He commends the views of Grand Master BURNHAM on the subject of masonic relief.

In reply to our remarks in relation to the danger of allowing supposed mistakes in the use of the black-ball to be corrected, he says :

"With deference, we fail to be convinced, and it still seems to us that Brother Drummond misunderstands our position. Let us illustrate. Upon a ballot for a candidate named Mr. Big A, a black-ball is cast. Before the lodge is closed, a member states to the W. Master, in open lodge, that he has cast the black-ball, supposing the candidate to be Mr. Little A, an entirely different person. That he has no objections whatever to Mr. Big A; in fact, knows him to be a worthy man, etc., and therefore asks permission to correct his mistake. Now, our position is, that not only can the member make known to the lodge the fact that he had cast the black-ball under a mistake, but as a man and mason he is bound to do so. There is no dispute about his having made a mistake, which has inflicted a wrong and a humiliation upon an innocent and worthy man. He 'does not think that he knows,' but states, as an absolute fact, that he had deposited the black-ball by mistake, and desires to remedy the wrong by repairing his mistake. If he did not do this, he would not be half a man or a mason at all."

He has put a case in which it may be certain that the black-ball was cast by mistake; and in a case of this kind no harm could arise from the correction: but extreme cases do not fairly test a rule, and, while in such exceptional cases it would do no harm, yet those cases are rare, and we still think the rule, that alleged mistakes can be cured only upon a new petition, the safest and wisest.

While disbelieving in the policy of recognizing Grand Orients, he well says :

"As masons, we can meet and recognize masons, who prove themselves to be such, no matter from whence they come; but it is a very different thing for our Grand Lodge to recognize and open fraternal communication with a body which admits its subordination to an organization of which our Grand Lodge necessarily knows no more of than it does of the Odd Fellows or the Knights of Pythias."

Of the use of the word "Order," he says :

"In our judgment, there is nothing wrong in terming masonry an 'Order,' and it is so styled by many of the brightest and best informed masons; but as Brother Taylor well says: 'We can do without it in our masonic literature,' and, inasmuch as all the modern secret societies term themselves 'Orders,' and are so known, we think it expedient to surrender its exclusive use to them."

We are pleased to see that masonry in South Carolina is gradually recovering from the condition in which it was left by the war, and that, although the number of members may have decreased, their loss is much like the loss of dead limbs by a tree—in fact, a real advantage.

TENNESSEE, 1870.

Representation, 345 out of 412 lodges: seven charters and three dispensations granted: the work exemplified: the *per capita* tax fixed at sixty cents, and dues at \$1.50 for each degree conferred.

The Grand Master (Geo. C. Connor) delivered an elaborate address, making, with the accompanying papers, over forty pages.

He gives an account of the question that had arisen with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, which we have already noticed in our review of the Proceedings of that Grand Lodge. Grand Master Connor states the law as follows:

"1. A lodge has penal jurisdiction of all masons, whether affiliated or not, residing or sojourning in its territory.

"2. A lodge does not lose penal jurisdiction over a mason who commits a crime in its territory when he absconds from the geographical jurisdiction of said lodge.

"3. When a mason is expelled, after due trial by any lodge having penal jurisdiction, he is expelled from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry. He is masonically dead, and can be restored to those rights by the lodge that expelled him, or by a Grand Lodge only."

He also says (what we did not know when we reviewed Kentucky) that the Constitution of that Grand Lodge provides that a mason, not a member of a Kentucky lodge, shall be tried by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he commits an offence. He advised that a Committee of Past Grand Masters be appointed to visit the Grand Lodge of Kentucky at its next session, and endeavor to arrange the matter amicably, and it was so ordered.

Of these reports, he says:

"Wrapped up in our own conceit, and saturated with the foolish opinion that we already know all that is valuable and improving in masonry, we may be misled into casting aside so valuable a medium of education; but when we open our minds to the doings of our Brethren, 'wherever dispersed,' the flimsy veil of prejudice is torn away, and we hunger and thirst for that masonic meat and drink of which we have already had but the mere tasting.

"After a careful inquiry into the workings of this American method of 'uniting the Grand Lodges into one united whole in the pursuit of knowledge,' I am convinced that to it, more than to all other agencies, are we indebted for the general diffusion of information on the subject of masonic jurisprudence. I might go farther, and say that to these Committees on Correspondence are we chiefly indebted for the elevated standard which Freemasonry has assumed in this great American Republic.

"If the Masters and Wardens will encourage the careful reading of the report this year, by every member of their lodges, they will find their Brethren growing into wiser men and better masons."

Among his decisions, are the following:

"2. Brethren dropped from the roll, for non-payment of dues, cannot be charged and suspended, or expelled for that same offence, while they remain dropped.

"8. As the membership of a Brother who unites in a petition for a new lodge remains, for the time specified, in abeyance in his old lodge, and as lodges *v. d.* collect dues from their members, it follows that he cannot vote or hold office in the old lodge, nor can the old lodge charge him with dues during that time.

"9. If the Grand Lodge collects its *per capita* tax from members of lodges *v. d.*, it cannot collect tax for the same Brethren in the lodges in which their membership stands in abeyance.

"12. No petition for affiliation can be received by a lodge, unless the petitioner is vouched for as a Master Mason. A dimit is not a sufficient voucher.

"13. A lodge cannot receive the petition of a profane before he is twenty-one years of age, and refer it to committee to be held for balloting, until the applicant is of age. A minor is not competent to make a petition.

"18. The power of a lodge to control its funds is *constitutional*, not *inherent*; and all such powers are subject to the control of the Grand Lodge. A lodge cannot appropriate its funds to other than masonic purposes. It cannot, even by unanimous vote, expend its funds for enterprises in no wise connected with Freemasonry.

"35. A Brother may appeal from a sentence of *reprimand*, and the lodge should not inflict that punishment without giving reasonable time for an appeal to be taken.

"42. Any officer of a lodge may be suspended for non-payment of dues, except the Worshipful Master, he being responsible to the Grand Lodge alone while in office."

Nos. 8 and 9 were disapproved by the Grand Lodge on the ground that the membership of one named in a dispensation is *not* in abeyance, but that he is a member of both bodies: the decisions would apply in this State, where membership *is* in abeyance in such cases.

He had written to the Masters of 337 lodges, inquiring concerning their lodges. He received replies from one-half of the country lodges, and from 31 of the 32 city lodges. In consequence of the replies, he issued a circular advising the lodges to square up their arrearages, if possible, by collection, compromise or remission. He directed every Master to read the circular in his lodge, and each Secretary to send him a transcript of the record of the meeting at which it was read: but he received a very few "transcripts."

Of the replies to his letters, he says:

"Nearly, if not quite all, complained that their greatest hindrance was the arrearages of members for dues, and quite a number declared that modern secret societies, which offered life insurance as an inducement, were swallowing up the enthusiasm of their membership."

In relation to the circular, he says:

"Our circular was either lost, mislaid, carelessly read, or misunderstood, in numerous instances. Some were indifferent about our wishes, and a few Masters questioned our authority to require such action. One brother informed us we were the *servant*, and could enforce no such orders without consent of our *master*, the Grand Lodge. Although we are far from possessing the traditional patience of Job, we bore with these little irregularities and labored to enlighten the brethren as to the usages of the craft, dropping occasional hints on the prerogatives of the Grand Master so plainly stated in our Text Book."

In addition to numerous wise suggestions, the Grand Master gives a detailed account of his correspondence with thirty lodges, nearly all of which were by this means roused into active life from a state of dormancy.

Upon a matter often mooted of late, he well says:

"I have had several urgent requests to recommend for adoption an edict forbidding any lodge becoming an expense to this Grand Lodge; in other

words, forbidding the payment to any representative of a larger amount than the dues paid by his lodge into our treasury. I should deeply regret the adoption of any such policy by this Grand Lodge. Scattered among the hills of beautiful East Tennessee, and the cotton-bearing plains of West Tennessee, are lodges small in number, but strong in good works, whose presence by representatives at this Grand Lodge is as desirable as those of the more favored lodges nestling, by apparently better fortune, in sight of this Masonic Temple. Should we punish such distant lodges for the misfortune of their distance, and the paucity of their numbers, by increasing the assessments made on such for maintaining this Grand Lodge? Better put our Grand Lodge 'on wheels,' as is done in Ohio, and hold sessions at central points in each of the three grand divisions, than cut off a single representative, by class legislation, from annual attendance upon the Grand Lodge, whose Laws and Edicts he and his lodges are obligated to maintain, and of course to understand."

If masonry in Tennessee does not make a good step forward, it will not be for the want of the efforts of an able, faithful, zealous and hard-working Grand Master. We have no doubt that his labors have borne abundant fruit.

Bro. BLACKIE having reported that the Grand Lodge of Scotland will not retrace its steps in reference to Quebec, masonic intercourse with her was interdicted. In his report, Bro. BLACKIE blames Quebec and gives a statement, which, if correct, would show bad faith on the part of Quebec. He says:

"I think that the Grand Lodge of Quebec acted improperly in insisting on the surrender of the charters of the English and Scottish Bodies, seeing that she owed her masonic existence to the very compact by which they were permitted to remain with their parent Grand Lodges. She should not have disturbed the peace of the masonic world by raising the question at all; and when she did so, she ought to have resorted to more conciliatory measures, and to have preferred arbitration to war. Quebec's action simply irritated Scotland, and it is possible Scotland is sorry for what she has done, but is not to be bullied out of it. My own opinion is that Scotland owes it to herself and the whole masonic fraternity to act in this matter in the interests of good masonic government, which cannot be advanced by different and discordant authorities in one jurisdiction giving opportunity for Brethren who may be contumacious to defy the lawful masonic authority of the country in which they may reside."

The statement that "she owed her existence to that compact" is erroneous.

When Quebec became an independent Province, a majority of the lodges, asserting their inherent rights, formed a Grand Lodge for the Province, and at once claimed exclusive jurisdiction therein. The formation of the Grand Lodge put an end to all compacts previously existing. Quebec did not become a Grand Lodge by cession from Canada, but by the exercise by the lodges of their inherent right. Part of the lodges desired to continue to adhere to Canada, some to England and some to Scotland: but Quebec said "No: this Grand Lodge is entitled to exclusive jurisdiction in this Province, and we can have no divided allegiance, no co-partnership government, and no foreign territory in our midst." The decision was wise and proper, and Scotland, if she had had as much of the spirit of masonry as she has of willfulness, would have at once acceded.

The Report on Correspondence (60 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEO. S. BLACKIE. It is a fine *résumé* of the Proceedings, with but little comment.

While he would decline to exchange representatives with a Grand Lodge that is a section of a Grand Orient, he denies the Illinois doctrine that the members of such obediences are not masons.

Just before the session of the Grand Lodge, he received news of the death of Bro. DODGE, who was the Representative of that Grand Lodge near ours, and he pays a brief tribute to his memory.

TEXAS, 1879.

Two hundred and ten lodges represented: nine charters and one dispensation granted: three charters restored and nine revoked.

The Grand Master (JOHN B. JONES) announces the deaths of Bros. E. H. CUSHING and J. J. McBRIDE, the latter his early masonic teacher. We spoke of Bro. CUSHING last year; by his death and that of Bro. McBRIDE, Texas has lost two of her ablest and best masons.

He announces the publication of the "Masonic Jurisprudence of Texas," by P. G. M. JOHN SAYLES, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge as its Text Book, and one copy supplied to each lodge in the State.

He decided, in accordance with previous decisions, that the installation of the officers of a lodge at a place outside of its jurisdiction is void, and required them to be installed again "at their own place of meeting." We presume the decision is based upon the rule that a lodge has no right to meet at any other place than the one named in the charter, without permission: if it has the proper permission to meet elsewhere, we do not see why it may not install its officers there, as well as perform any other masonic work. Upon further examination, we find that the decision goes to the extent that, even by permission, a lodge cannot go "out of its own territorial jurisdiction" and have its officers installed. We are utterly unable to perceive upon what grounds this decision is based.

The office of Grand Lecturer was abolished by a vote of 171 to 134.

The Report on Correspondence (156 pp.) was submitted by Bro. J. H. McLEARY. He commences with a just tribute to his predecessor, Bro. CUSHING.

He gives his report in divisions: in his first, he has a cursory review of the United States Grand Lodges; second, of those in British America; third, in Great Britain; and fourth, the Germanic Grand Lodges. He gives a review of the Latin Grand Lodges by Bro. "LICURGO"; of other foreign Grand Lodges by himself: then he gives letters from the Representatives to ten other Grand Lodges (Maine among them), and concludes with a general discussion of five subjects.

He condemns, in plain words, the action of the schismatics in Manitoba, and commends the action of our Grand Master in changing our Representative, and thus endorses the action of his own Grand Master, who had done the same thing. He heard, before closing his report, that harmony had been re-

stored, and he thereupon expresses the hope that the statement is correct, but we question whether he would advise his Grand Master to re-commission their former Representative. We do not believe that so unjustifiable rebellion as that in Manitoba should be pardoned to the extent of putting the chief actors in it, at once, into the high places.

We have been much interested in Bro. "LICURGO'S" remarks upon Mexico (his native country), and regret that his long absence prevents his giving a statement of the condition of masonry in that Republic at the present time. We trust he will find the opportunity to carry out his intention of doing so in the near future.

Bro. McLEARY holds that a Grand Lodge cannot be formed in a new country without the action of a majority of the lodges: and we are surprised to find that he denies the consequence of that doctrine—that when a Grand Lodge is thus formed, it at once acquires jurisdiction over all the lodges in its territory. If only the lodges, which unite in its formation, are subject to it, what need is there of a majority?

In referring to the Quebec question, in our judgment he makes another mistake in deducing the right to form a Grand Lodge in Quebec from the authority of the Grand Lodge of Canada, instead of from *the inherent rights of the lodges*. The treaty made by the Grand Lodge of Canada, bound only it and its subordinates, as long as they remained such: but it *did not*, and *could not* bind the lodges in the exercise of their inherent rights. The treaty of Canada passed away with the authority of the Grand Lodge which made it. When the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, it was done not only without the consent, but even against the violent protest of Canada: its formation was based upon the inherent rights of the lodges: and it at once, and long before Canada recognized it, claimed exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges in that Province. The Grand Lodge of Maine recognized the new Grand Lodge, and when it forbade intercourse with any lodge in Quebec not hailing under it, our Grand Lodge did the same, and Canada suspended masonic intercourse with us for so doing, and yet our act was the logical sequence and consequence of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec. We think that Bro. McLEARY, upon further consideration, will not be willing to endorse the new doctrine that completely overthrows the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction and practically denies the right of lodges, in a country in which no Grand Lodge exists, to form one for themselves, as has been done now for more than one hundred years.

While holding substantially the "perfect youth doctrine," he nevertheless concludes that it applies only to the first degree. He quotes opinions upon both sides, but fails to quote the "old charge," and to discuss its meaning as deduced from the language used, thereby omitting, in our view, the strongest argument against the position he maintains.

In opposition to the views of Bro. CUSHING, he earnestly urges the duty of Grand Lodges to organize Charity Funds. That such a fund will do a vast

deal of good no one denies; but the obligations of masons to relieve the distressed are individual: as individual masons, we are bound to relieve the distress of others, but nowhere in our ritual, Ancient Charges, or Old Regulations, do we find this duty imposed on lodges or Grand Lodges; hence, the only question as to them is one of sound policy: are those bodies so constituted that it is safe to place in their hands the administration of such a trust? Our own views are, judging from experience and observation, that they may safely be entrusted with a fund of moderate amount only.

UTAH, 1879.

The six lodges all represented: all made returns and paid dues: ritual for a "Lodge of Sorrow" adopted, and the Grand Master requested to call one each year in memory of those who have died during the year: a code adopted and supplied to the lodges.

The Grand Master (THOMAS E. CLOHET) delivered a brief address, confined to matters of local interest.

The Grand Secretary announces that the Proceedings of 1872 have been reprinted, so that full sets can now be furnished. He reports that, while the total membership has increased but *seven*, the lodges are in a sound and healthy state. He felt compelled, on account of his business, to decline a re-election, but his salary was raised to \$500, and he was again elected; we think the masons of Utah did a wise thing in making his salary large enough so that he can afford to remain.

His report on the Library is quite interesting, and shows how much one man, who, in his words, "never does anything half," may do in this direction. He had secured the placing of the Library on the list of those to which all public documents are sent from Washington. The Library had increased 317 volumes during the year; 8,142 books had been drawn out during the year, against 6,397 the year previous; of the 8,142, 5,498 were works of fiction. In addition, the Reading Room was well patronized. He had noticed that transient masons frequent it to examine masonic journals and Grand Lodge Proceedings.

One extraordinary case came before the Grand Lodge. A mason was charged with un-masonic conduct in joining the Mormons and declaring himself an advocate of the practice of polygamy. No overt act was alleged or proved. It was claimed that as no mason can be held to answer for his religious belief or for his opinions (except only atheism) no offence was charged. To this it was replied that one of the purposes of the Mormon church is the promulgation and practice of polygamy, in violation and defiance of the laws of Congress, the decisions of the Courts, and the moral sentiment of the nation; that the adherents of this church use their influence to continue to form polygamous relations, and combine to defeat the execution of the law against this crime by disreputable and criminal means; that,

in fact, the Mormon church is a conspiracy against the laws of the nation and morality and decency; and that any one, who becomes a member of the church joins in the conspiracy, and is, therefore, punishable, just as much as if he entered into a conspiracy to rob, murder or violate any other law of the land. The Grand Lodge, by a unanimous vote, took the latter view, and sustained the expulsion of the accused. We believe that the course adopted is sound in principle, and that our Utah Brethren are entitled to great credit for their firmness and adhesion to moral principles as well as sound law.

We cannot say as much for the proceedings in the Scotland-Quebec matter. The Representative of Scotland made his report and submitted resolutions: the Representative of Quebec did the same: but both fell into the same error in fundamental principles. Both start out with the proposition that when a Grand Lodge is formed in a new Territory, any lodge therein has the right to remain under the government of its mother Grand Lodge, and free from all control of the new Grand Lodge.

The Scotland Representative says:

"A lodge, for instance, located in one of the Territories of the United States, working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of a neighboring State, should no more be compelled to relinquish its charter and join a Grand Lodge formed in that Territory after its establishment, than a member of a lodge of that State residing in the Territory should be compelled to dimit and affiliate where he resides."

This is a most unfortunate illustration for him. The mason resident in any jurisdiction, whatever may be his affiliation, is *subject to the laws of that jurisdiction in every respect*: for an offence he may be tried and expelled: but the claim is, that the lodge, within its territorial jurisdiction, is *completely free from the operation of the laws of the jurisdiction*: it forms a sort of island in the territory of the new Grand Lodge, over which the latter has no control whatever! The better illustration is, that a lodge in such case is like a man upon the formation of a civil government in a new country; he cannot remain there and not be subject to the new government, but must either *submit or leave*: so the lodge must either obey the new Grand Lodge *or leave*: it may do either, but must do one.

The resolutions of both Brethren were rejected, and the following adopted by a vote of 22 to 15 on one vote and 23 to 14 on the other:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Quebec was guilty of error in attempting to coerce the Lodge Elgin, under Scottish Register, to acknowledge allegiance to it.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Scotland was guilty of grievous error in chartering new lodges and commissioning a Provincial Grand Master to work and preside within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Utah deprecates any edicts of non-intercourse with individual masons, made in due and ancient form, no matter what may be the errors of the Grand Lodges, under whose jurisdiction they were made, and as to the Grand Lodges so in error, this Grand Lodge will not take any condemnatory action, but only proffer fraternal advice and friendly intervention."

While Quebec had the right to take the course she did, she may have made a mistake in policy, when she determined to enforce her rights: but she has been trying mild means and arguments for nearly ten years, and we deem that about long enough. We deprecate resolutions of non-intercourse, and have not recommended any to our Grand Lodge: we deem the better method to be, to follow Quebec in declaring all lodges in that Province, not held under her authority, illegal lodges, and all the masons adhering to them clandestine masons, just as we did the promoters of the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario. If Scotland wishes to make the next move, she can. Nor is this a mere form in Maine. Members of those lodges have been in this State and desired to visit or join in celebrations, &c.; but they have not been permitted to do so. A few years of complete isolation will make them wiser.

The Grand Lodge of Utah, however, "took a new departure" the next day, after opportunity for more reflection, and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Utah deprecates and condemns any and all attempts of invasion or infringement of the well established masonic doctrine of exclusive Territorial Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, on the continent of North America, and will at all times extend her aid and counsel to see this doctrine maintained."

If they had acted up to this the day before, it would have been better: but "better late than never."

The Report on Correspondence (55 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CHRIS. DIEHL. For the same reasons as last year, he was obliged to confine himself to a *resumé* of the proceedings—but a capital *resumé* it is.

VERMONT, 1879.

There must be a "hitch" in the mails between Rutland and Portland. The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge were published as early as January of this year, and yet they have not arrived in Portland on the twentieth of May. Worse than this, letters to the Grand Secretary at Rutland bring neither Proceedings nor response, and must, therefore, have failed to reach Rutland, or the responses failed to reach Portland, on account of some trouble in the mails. The way is open to Burlington, and we have succeeded in obtaining a copy from that city by the favor of Bro. WILLIAM H. ROOT, Deputy Grand Secretary, to whom we tender our thanks.

Eighty-nine of the one hundred and one lodges represented: the work exemplified: the Representatives of other Grand Lodges formally received: a motion to appoint a committee to revise the Constitution not adopted: a list of the names of members of the lodges ordered to be published annually in the Proceedings: a committee appointed to prepare a design for a diploma and procure a diploma plate.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (LAVANT M. REED) says:

"The past year has been one of very general prosperity and happiness to the craft within this jurisdiction. A great and growing interest is manifest among the brethren. The good works and noble teachings of Past Grand Master Smith are being felt to the lasting good of the Order. The system which he inaugurated, of visiting the brethren in their lodges and district meetings, of giving them good counsel and needed instruction, and of aiding and encouraging them in their work, has proved to be good seed sown upon fertile ground, and the harvest is a greater interest in masonry, a uniformity in the work and lectures never before attained, a better appreciation of what masonry is, its objects and teachings, and better masons."

He announced the following decisions, which were confirmed by the Grand Lodge; in some respects they are all new, but, we believe, correct:

"1. In cases where charges are pending before a lodge against one of its members, and when the accused is under an indictment pending in the County Court for the same offence: If, upon the trial of such charges, it would become necessary for the accused to open and disclose his full defense in presence of his prosecutors, or those interested in his prosecution in court, so that the same might be used against him upon the trial of such indictment, the lodge should, upon application, continue the trial of such charges until after the determination of the suit in court.

"2. After charges have been preferred against a Brother and a special meeting called for the trial, they cannot be withdrawn by the accuser. They have then become the property of the lodge, and can only be withdrawn by consent of the lodge.

"3. All written evidence used upon the trial of a brother should be kept on file in the lodge, subject to examination by either party, and either party should be furnished with a copy, when required.

"4. When either party desires it for the purpose of an appeal, he should be furnished with a copy of all the proceedings had at the trial, including the written testimony used. The appealing party is the judge of what is necessary to perfect and carry on his appeal. A letter from him to the Secretary of the lodge is a sufficient request for such copies, and such request should be complied with.

"5. Dues, as such, provided for by a lodge by-law, to a reasonable amount, are collectable, and may be applied to the payment of a debt of the lodge contracted for the purchase of a hall. This would not come within the rule applicable to 'an assessment for particular purposes.' Masonic lodges, as individuals, should pay their just debts."

He says that the dues arising from initiation fees and the *per capita* tax of twenty-five cents are barely sufficient, with the strictest economy, to pay the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge [although the sum paid for mileage, as we understand it, is less than \$400]: recommends action to prevent visitations by members of lodges in Quebec acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland: believes that the District Deputy system cannot be well improved upon, if those officers properly attend to their duties: and gives a sketch of the lives of various Brethren who had died during the year.

We are grieved very greatly to learn of an accident to Past Grand Secretary JOHN B. HOLLENBECK: the Grand Master says:

"And in this connection I cannot forbear to call your attention to the condition of our venerable brother, John B. Hollenbeck, of this city, now in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Last winter he fell and broke one of his thigh bones, and now for twenty-eight weeks almost has been prostrated upon a bed of sickness and pain, from which, in all human probability, he will never

arise until the time shall come for him to be removed to his last home. He is destitute of money, and since his injury has depended upon the charity of his brethren for the necessary medical attendance, food and nurses.

"Bro. Hollenbeck was for twenty-nine years—from 1833 to 1861, inclusive—Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge. He has ever been a zealous and active mason, and has done more masonic work than any other mason now living in Vermont. I would respectfully submit that his is a case in which the substantial charities of this Grand Lodge may well be afforded."

The Grand Lodge responded by an appropriation of \$300.00 for his benefit.

Grand Secretary CLARK submitted a report, devoted mainly to a detailed account of the visitations made by the Grand Master and himself. He speaks more freely than the Grand Master does, and we cannot forbear quoting the following:

"The Grand Master has taken up the work where his predecessor left it, and carried it forward with vigor and success. His visitations have been frequent, and in nearly every masonic district, oftentimes made with great personal inconvenience to himself, because of the wide field occupied by him in his profession. His appearance has everywhere been cordially welcomed by the brethren, to whom he has given on all occasions wise counsel, prudent caution, couched in kindly terms, and his eloquent and forcible words relative to the spirit and mission of masonry, have fallen upon attentive ears, retentive memories and receptive hearts. We have to congratulate ourselves upon the eminent success of the labors of our Grand Master, in the new field which lay before him in assuming the duties of the Oriental Chair, so worthily filled by those who had preceded him. The custom of visitation by the Grand Master and Grand Officers is doing for masonry in Vermont a work for good that could not have been accomplished in any other manner. It brings us all into communion with one another, and makes us akin, and no longer strangers. The distant lodges feel that they are no longer isolated and perhaps neglected, but that they are a part of the great Fraternity, and are welcomed to participate in all its benefits and privileges, and that there is at least a heart and meaning in the mystic fire that burns on our altars that they have never before appreciated."

We are glad to note the completion of the Reprint of the Grand Lodge Proceedings from its organization up to 1846. The Grand Lodge ordered that one bound copy be sent to each Grand Lodge and to each Vermont Lodge.

BRO. HENRY CLARK presented another of his very able Reports on Correspondence (170 pp.). There are several matters in it which we should like to notice, but want of space and the late hour at which we receive the Proceedings forbid.

VIRGINIA, 1879.

Two hundred and five of the two hundred and twenty-four lodges made returns: five charters surrendered and two suspended: one charter granted, and one dispensation continued.

The Grand Master (BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, JR.,) announced the death of P. G. M. EDMUND H. LANE, and that of P. G. M. SIDNEY S. BAXTER was announced by telegraph during the session. An eloquent tribute to the memory

of the former was adopted by the Grand Lodge, which sustains a severe loss in his death, in the prime of his life and usefulness.

The Grand Master says :

"I have disapproved by-laws enacting that if a member be absent from the lodge for twelve months successively he shall be cited to show cause why he should not be suspended therefor.

"This provision is contained, it is true, in the code of by-laws published in the text book. That code, however, has never been formally approved by the Grand Lodge, and, I think, in this particular, conflicts with our fundamental laws. Masonry is a voluntary institution, and attendance upon our meetings, except when the Brother is specially summoned, cannot be enforced by fines and penalties. The effect of such a law, if enforced, could only be to encourage what it is our duty and interest to discourage as far as practicable—the evil of non-affiliation.

"I have also disapproved by-laws prescribing the penalty of suspension or expulsion for certain specified offences.

"No subordinate lodge has a right to make an exceptional criminal code for its own members. They are amenable to the general masonic law; and if they violate that the lodge must discipline them. A large discretion is conferred upon the lodge in determining in each case whether the offence should be visited with the gravest or the lightest punishment, and that discretion cannot be restricted in advance of the trial by any general law peculiar to that lodge. If it were otherwise, the rights and the obligations of a mason would not be measured by any unchangeable landmarks, but might vary in every lodge in the same jurisdiction."

The first by-law is certainly in direct conflict with the charge to an Entered Apprentice, as given in this jurisdiction since the advent of WENN; and the other is also open to the objection that the lodge undertook to make that an offence against *itself*, which is an offence against *the whole Fraternity*.

In passing upon by-laws, he had called attention to the difference between a "summons" and a "citation": the former requires *absolutely* the appearance of the party, while the latter leaves him to appear or not, as he sees fit, but if he does not, he thereby waives all objection to the lodge's proceeding in his absence. He decides that members should be "*cited*" and not *summoned* to show cause why they should not be suspended for non-payment of dues. In consequence of losing sight of the difference between a summons and other notices, we apprehend that in some jurisdictions they are treated as of the same force, and consequently a summons is often disobeyed through ignorance.

He also properly decided that the by-law of a lodge, requiring each member to pay, upon the death of a Brother member, two dollars for the benefit of his family, is contrary to the spirit and laws of masonry, and void.

His remarks upon the Grand Representative system are wise and deserve consideration :

"The policy of this Body has been to promote the efficiency and value of the Representative System by appointments for limited terms. By limiting the terms of our own representatives, and re-appointing them, or substituting others from time to time, we remind them, and the Grand Body in which they appear, that the office is not merely designed to give them consequence and importance at home, but to impose upon them the obligation of intelligently

observing and reporting to us, if necessary, anything occurring in their jurisdiction which a *representative* of this Body ought to observe, and report to the Grand Lodge, whose honors he wears. And by requiring that any Brother claiming to represent a corresponding Grand Lodge before this Body shall be subject to the same limitation upon his tenure of office, we have some assurance that our correspondent knows who undertakes to *represent* her here, and claim in her behalf the right of representation, and for himself, by virtue of that right, honors and privileges among us which we might be very unwilling to accord to him upon his individual merits or services to the craft. When we designate a *representative*, we give authority to the Body, to which we appoint him, to approach us, if necessary, through him, and we commend him as one through whom we are not only willing to communicate, but through whom we have a right to expect to receive any and all information which may make it our duty or interest to take the initiate in communication. Such authority may not be wisely and providently conferred, except for a limited time, or for special service.

"To limit the tenure, enhances the honor to the incumbent, and while imposing the slightest possible inconvenience, preserves, in our opinion, the dignity of the Grand Lodge, and tends to render the Representative System one that, while it must promote harmony and fraternity among the craft throughout the world, may be of valuable practical utility on occasions when the intercourse of corresponding Grand Bodies is liable to embarrassment from conflicting views of right and duty."

We would be glad to copy in full the report of the venerable Grand Lecturer, JAMES EVANS, (now over eighty years old) but we have not space. He prepared it as a Valedictory, but he was again re-appointed. JAMES CUSHMAN first held the office, then LEVI L. STEVENSON and JOHN D. McCABE jointly: Bro. EVANS followed them and held the office eighteen years, when he resigned, but on the death of his successor, some three years afterwards, he was re-appointed and has held the position ever since. We trust he will be long spared to teach the ritual and exemplify its principles.

A committee, appointed the year previous, to ascertain whether the *per capita* tax could not be reduced from *fifty* to *twenty-five* cents, reported in detail, concluding with the statement that they could find no way of reducing the expenses except by omitting the publication of the names of members of lodges and ceasing to furnish refreshments at the Communications of the Grand Lodge, neither of which they were willing to recommend. Their report was accepted and the fifty cent tax continued.

A lodge desiring to move into West Virginia and take a charter from that Grand Lodge, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Master be authorized to accept during recess the surrender of the charter of John Dove Lodge, No. 104, upon receipt of the request of the said lodge, properly made and certified, as required in the Text-Book, and that the lodge be permitted to retain its furniture, clothing, jewels and other property."

It was also announced that the only remaining lodge located in West Virginia had given in its adhesion to the Grand Lodge of the latter State.

Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD presented the Report on Correspondence (62 pp.), which maintains the high character of his former reports.

He thus states the Virginia law upon these points, concerning which there

is a diversity of practice and opinion: the first, however, as we understand it, prevails only in Virginia and West Virginia:

"1. In Virginia we require the lodge to be opened and governed by one who has taken the Past Master's degree, and as the Wardens may at any meeting have to take charge of the lodge, they also are required to take that degree previous to their installation as Wardens.

"2. In Virginia we ballot on masonic proficiency and moral qualifications at called meetings, and at once proceed to advance the candidates. But the law requires that the ballot upon a petition for initiation shall always be taken at a regular meeting, and we think that notice of the called meeting and its object ought to be given at a regular meeting.

"3. Our Grand Lodge has decided that three or more may constitute a Master Mason's Lodge."

And in reply to our question of last year, he says:

"Well, Brother Drummond, your question is very easily answered. It is because a Warden 'is duly chosen to preside over a chartered lodge.' Our law provides: 'None but Master Masons can be Wardens of a lodge, and must receive the degree of Past Master before entering upon the duties of that office.'

"As to its origin, we know not much. Findel's *History of Freemasonry* (page 150-51) says:

"It is very probable that the degree of Master Mason originated first as a reward for masonic merits, especially for all the Brethren who had passed the chair from 1719-20.'

"This same reward was perhaps subsequently bestowed for masonic merits of the same sort, and not only on those who had passed the 'chair,' but those who occupied the 'chairs.' It is fair to presume that, as the reward was bestowed for merit, and upon others than Masters of lodges, the Wardens were so rewarded as they were evidently deemed among the most meritorious in the lodge. But we must own that this is guess-work."

Still we do not see it. We do not think a Warden is elected to preside over a lodge, any more than any mason whom the Master puts into the Chair in his presence. It *might* be proper to install a Warden as Master at the time when he permanently succeeds to the office, the same as a Vice President takes the oath of office when he becomes President by the death of his predecessor. We perceive, also, that in Virginia, the conferring of the degrees does not make a Warden a Past Master, nor even service, as Master, in case of a vacancy. With due respect to our Virginia Brethren, we must say that their practice in this regard is not justified either by precedent or principle. It is quite clear that under our ritual the degree cannot be conferred on any save a Master elect, or a Master in the Chair.

In his review of Georgia, he says:

"In regard to the custom which obtains in some Grand Lodges of opening first a Master Mason's lodge and then the Grand Lodge, Brother Lawrence says:

"It was some time our practice in Georgia to use this 'illogical and impossible thing,'—by whom, or when introduced, we do not know. We suspect it to be a child of the Baltimore Convention of 1843. Recently it has been abandoned, we think wisely, as, to say the least of it, it was not at all necessary, and could be regarded ornamental but by few."

"All wrong, Brother Lawrence. Virginia furnished the president of that convention; but she has no such custom.

We are glad to know this: and the following agrees with our views:

"We quote from Brother Lawrence :

"The usage in Georgia is, where only one black-ball appears, and mistake is suspected, to repeat the balloting *instantly*, to allow a chance for correction. Disclosure of a ballot is not allowed—nor any repetition *after result declared.*"

"That is our usage in Virginia. But our law provides that he who casts a black ball may reveal the fact."

In Virginia a mason may be admitted a member of a lodge, without producing a dimit, but if the party is delinquent in dues to another lodge, the one receiving him is required to pay to the other lodge the amount of his dues.

Quoting from the address of the Grand Master of Kentucky, in reference to the prerogatives of the Grand Master, he says :

"We cordially endorse the above. We like very much the autocratic powers of Masters and Grand Masters. It is the preserving and perpetuating feature of masonry, banishing intemperate discussions and windy speeches and disagreeable subjects from the lodge-room."

"Brother Drummond's argument satisfies us, and we should like to reproduce it. However, it is not needed in Virginia. We accord to the Grand Master, as to the Grand Lodge, powers limited only by the landmarks."

In his review of Maine, he quotes the decision of Grand Master BURNHAM in relation to objection after ballot, and adds :

"That is, an objection made after a member is received by vote, if made before the next regular meeting, vetoes the vote of the lodge. We don't think that is sound masonry."

Why any less sound than allowing one member, by his ballot, to veto the wishes of all the other members? The vote with us does not make him a member, but he must first sign the by-laws.

He says further :

"Brother Drummond made a very interesting report, maintaining the right of a Past Master to open and govern a lodge in the absence of all the stationed officers. Our law expressly says, that a lodge cannot be opened nor remain open in the absence of all three of the stationed officers, and if either is present a Past Master can preside and do all the work and conduct all the business. Nevertheless, Brother Drummond quotes the Virginia Ahiman Rezon as one of his authorities."

By this he has unwittingly conveyed a wrong impression, viz: that we were in error in citing the Virginia Ahiman Rezon: but we cited the editions of 1791 and 1818, which are as we stated; the only argument, therefore, in his statement is, that Virginia has, since 1818, changed the old law prevailing before that time, as other Grand Lodges have done. We also find it twice in the Ahiman Rezon of 1847, by JOHN DOVE; see p. 106, and p. 262: in the edition of 1854, the clause is omitted. In all these places it is not given as the *special law of Virginia*, but as the *general law of masonry*.

The last words we have written remind us of the following from his report :

"Bro. Drummond says of the Master's right to vote :

"We know of nothing in the General Masonic Law authorizing the Master to have more than one vote in his lodge under any circumstances."

"Isn't the Book of Constitutions 'the General Masonic Law?' Brother Drummond will find in section V, paragraph 2, the following :

“ Each free member hath one vote, and the Master two votes where the number of votes happen to be equal ; otherwise he has but one vote. ’

“ In Virginia, however, the Master has, by local regulation, but one vote in elections, while he has as Master a casting vote in other cases in addition to his vote as a mason. ”

That depends upon what “ Book of Constitutions ” we mean : if it is “ Anderson’s Constitutions, ” we say yes, *but the provision in question is not in them.* Nor do we find it in any English work, to which we have access. We find it in the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon of 1783, that of Virginia of 1791, and in the New York Constitutions, published in 1805. We have always taken for granted that the “ Ahiman Rezon ” or “ Masonic Constitutions ” in the Virginia Text Books are the “ Dermott Ahiman Rezon, ” but we have the second (1764) edition of DERMOTT’S, and what claims to be “ the first American edition, from the third London edition, ” and they do not contain these “ Masonic Constitutions. ” The Pennsylvania work purports to be the “ Ahiman Rezon, digested and abridged : with the addition of the latest Regulations, for the use of Operative Masons, in the American Lodges, &c. ” : the Virginia and New York Constitutions are copied almost *verbatim* from this work. It is true that Bro. DOVE, in the preface to his Text Book, says that “ the Book of Constitutions or Ahiman Rezon is a literal transcript of that which was collected from old and authentic sources by the M. W. Grand Lodge of England in the beginning of the last century, and by her promulgated to the whole world ” ; and in his introduction to the Constitutions themselves, he says that they are the ones published by ANDERSON, “ with very slight modifications ; ” he was certainly in error in the last statement, and we have always supposed that he mistook DERMOTT’S for ANDERSON’S ; but we now think we were in error, and that they are a “ literal transcript ” of those published by Rev. Dr. SMITH in 1783. We can readily see how Bro. DOVE was led into error by his predecessors of 1818 and 1791. Dr. SMITH’S work is based upon DERMOTT’S Ahiman Rezon, which he codified, and to which he added many provisions, and among them the one Bro. DRINKARD has cited. Now we hold that Dr. SMITH’S work is not the “ Book of Constitutions ” of “ general masonic law, ” but that it included much that was the *special* law of Pennsylvania, which was afterwards copied by Virginia. To the best of our knowledge, therefore, and until we hear from Bro. D. again, we must insist that there is nothing in the “ general masonic law ” that allows a Master to have two votes in his lodge, under any circumstances. We think our Brother will also find many other provisions in the law of his Grand Lodge that he can trace no further back than SMITH’S Ahiman Rezon. This discovery (*discovery*, so far as we are concerned) explains many things we did not before understand.

Quoting our remark, that “ every violation of the law of the State or country is a masonic offence, ” he says :

“ We once announced this last proposition in a lodge, we being District Deputy Grand Master, and a Brother immediately asked, ‘ Is killing game

out of season a masonic offence? What says Brother Drummond? We say it is an (small) offence *because* forbidden by law."

So do we.

While admitting that formerly a lodge could be opened upon any degree, he contends at length that now, when all business save conferring degrees (and passing lectures, &c.) must be done in a Master Mason's lodge, a lodge cannot be opened upon the first or second degrees, without first going into a Master Mason's lodge.

We have devoted so much space to the "Book of Constitutions," that we had concluded we must omit his argument, although at first we had intended to copy it, and, upon further thought, we conclude to return to our "first intention." He says :

"It was *not* necessary then, Brother Drummond. *Mais nous avons change tout cela.* It is *now* necessary. All the business is done now in the Master Mason's lodge. Then it was done in the Entered Apprentice lodge. It is because the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft lodges are not now 'entirely distinct' from the Master Mason's lodge that it is necessary to open the last before going into either of the former. Suppose the Master should call an Entered Apprentice's lodge without first opening a Master Mason's lodge, who would be the Secretary of it? Who would record the minutes? In what book would they be recorded? The Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft lodges bear the same relation to the Master Mason's lodge that a Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives at Washington bears to the House itself, except that, while all the members of the Committee of the Whole are members of the House, all the members of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft lodge are not members of the Master Mason's lodge. The House can order a session of the Committee of the Whole to be held, but the Committee of the Whole cannot meet first, and then order a session of the House. A vote in favor of a bill, in Committee of the Whole, amounts to nothing, though every member of the House be present. To pass a bill the vote must be taken in the House. An Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft lodge is always closed as soon as its work is finished. A Master Mason's lodge may be dispensed with for a time. The voting is all done in the Master Mason's lodge. Entered Apprentices and Fellows Craft have no votes. They cannot go into a Master Mason's lodge at all. They know nothing of the degree above them. If an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft lodge be opened without first going into the Master Mason's lodge, there will be no evidence anywhere that the candidate was initiated, or that he was passed, as such lodges have no record books. Brother Drummond says an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Perfect Ritual lodge may not contain the necessary material to open a Master's lodge. In Virginia the same number of Master Masons is required in each of the three kinds of lodges. But supposing Brother Drummond to be right, his statement is a point in our favor; for suppose an Entered Apprentice lodge opened, and a candidate initiated, and then it be found that no Master Mason's lodge can be held, what then? The fact is, Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft lodges have no Master, and no officer of their own of any sort. They are opened only by officers of the Master Mason's lodge. If a Master calls a lodge meeting, it must be of the Master Mason's lodge, because no other lodge is in existence that has any officers. 'In old times' it was otherwise. Entered Apprentice lodges had officers, and all the business was done in them, Entered Apprentices voting and taking part. But they can't do so now."

It may be that there is a difference in the form of charters in Maine and Virginia. Our charters read: "do constitute and appoint them" * * "a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons," * * "hereby giving and

granting unto them and their successors full power and authority *to convene as masons* at" * * * ; "to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts and raise Master Masons," &c. They can "convene as masons," not as *Master Masons*, but as *Masons*, and as Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are *Masons*, they may "convene" as Entered Apprentices, or as Fellow Crafts.

Now it is true that when the lodges were distinct, they could not go into a Master's lodge to open a lodge on the first degree: is it not a *non sequitur* to say that when they came to be distinct, and *can* do a thing that was impossible before, they *must* do it?

Who would be the Secretary? Why the Secretary *of the lodge*, and he would record the minutes in the records *of the lodge*. Our charters empower *the lodge* "to make choice of a Master, Wardens and other Office Bearers," and they are officers *of the lodge*, not of a *Master Mason's lodge*. The illustration of a "Committee of the Whole" is not in point, for everything done by it has to be done over in the Body: but in Virginia *do they confer the first degree over again in a Master's lodge, after it has been conferred in an Entered Apprentice's lodge, so as to make the work effectual?* Is an obligation taken in an Entered Apprentice's lodge of no validity, because it is taken in a "Committee of the Whole" and not *in a lodge*?

In this section of the country a lodge is *a lodge*, whether open on the first, second or third degree: when the Master calls a meeting, he opens in whatever degree the business to be done requires, and when the business is finished he closes it. It is true the main business is done when the lodge is open on the third degree. Very many Bodies have a *general session* and an *executive session*, and certain business can be done only when the Body is in *executive session*: but it has never been held, so far as we know, that it is not *the same Body*, whether open in general or executive session.

We had many other things in this report marked for notice, but we *must stop*.

WASHINGTON, 1879.

Twenty-two of the twenty-four lodges represented: one charter granted, one dispensation continued, and two petitions for dispensations referred to the Grand Master: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized.

The Grand Master and Deputy were both absent: the former, as Governor of the Territory, on official business in "Eastern Washington"; and his address was not received during the session, but is to be presented at the next annual session.

The Grand Secretary announces the appointment of Bro. W. R. G. Estes as Representative near our Grand Lodge. We find by his report, also, that a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction cannot be a petitioner for a lodge *v. d.*; he must first procure a dimit: will Connecticut make a note of this?

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That any lodge within this jurisdiction may, at a stated communication, elect any Master Mason, who has been a member in good standing for a term not less than twenty years, an honorary member of such lodge.

Resolved, That all honorary members shall be relieved from the payment of lodge dues, and the Subordinate lodges from the payment of Grand Lodge dues for such members.

Resolved, furthermore, That no lodge in this jurisdiction shall be required to pay Grand Lodge dues upon indigent masons who are supported at the expense of the lodge."

Bro. T. M. REED made a report in relation to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, showing that the proceedings were regular and that the Grand Lodge is entitled to recognition, unless the fact that a majority of the lodges did not join in the movement prevents this. Upon this point he says:

"But, referring to the legal aspect of this question, we may say that it is now a well-established principle of masonic law, that in any State, Territory or Province, where no independent Grand Lodge exists, it requires the concurrence of at least three chartered lodges to organize a Grand Lodge. But here another question arises. Is it not the intent and meaning of that law, that it also requires a *majority* of all the lodges, which shall not be less than three? We are inclined to that opinion. And yet there may be extenuating circumstances, and which appear to exist in this case, when it would seem justifiable in a less number than a majority proceeding to organize a Grand Lodge: especially when, if we believe the statements made from an official source, it is apparent that large numbers were withholding their assent to the movement merely to avoid the consequences of threatened and unjust discipline."

He advised postponement of the question at present, but the Grand Lodge granted recognition without a dissenting vote. We notice that the Grand Master was returned as Senior Warden of his lodge and the Deputy as Master of his: but both were Past Masters.

The Report on Correspondence (82 pp.) was again presented by Bro. THOMAS M. REED. We greatly regret that he proposes to leave this field of labor. He says:

"We shall work on till the end comes; but as well as we love this particular part of the labor, as greatly as has been our enjoyment of it, we never expect to write another Report on Foreign Correspondence, of general review—we cannot afford it. Should any further attempt be made, it will be for a brief consideration of topics merely. But our desire is to withdraw from this field of labor, that its duties may be committed to the hands of those better qualified and with whom time is no object. Therefore, in thus taking leave of our Brethren, one and all, we bid them an affectionate FAREWELL."

But he was re-appointed, and we trust he will re-consider his determination as expressed above. His reports are too valuable to be given up.

Of the Dakota-Minnesota matter he well says:

"This doctrine of exclusive masonic jurisdiction, so vital to the harmony and perpetuity of masonry, is so well understood and universally endorsed by the Grand Lodges of America, and we may say of every intelligent mason of the day, that we can but look with astonishment and deep regret, upon the action of any Grand, or Subordinate Lodge, setting at defiance, or hesitating

to acquiesce in this principle. The whole body of the craft is affected by it. From the limited but impartial investigation we have been able to make, it does seem to us that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota is acting unjustly towards Dakota.

"While we may question the propriety, we cannot question the right of Minnesota to withhold recognition from the Grand Lodge of Dakota, as long as she pleases. But as Grand Master Hand has said, the existence of that Grand Lodge is a 'fixed fact.' This is well known to the masonic world, to none better than to Minnesota, and a due respect for her own rights will not permit her to overstep the bounds of prudence and violate a well established principle of masonic comity and jurisprudence, affecting the rights of all."

And quoting the resolution passed by Minnesota last year, he adds :

"We are astonished beyond measure that such a resolution as the above could, under the circumstances, find any favor before an American Grand Lodge. Where stands Scotland *vs.* Quebec now? We leave this for Bro. Pierson to answer."

The following is very plain talk, but we fear it has a deal of truth in it :

"Thousands of men are passed through the degrees, and that is all they know, or care to know of masonry—only to be acknowledged as masons. They care little for the ritual, and still less for the moral and impressive teachings of the Order. Totally ignore its literature; spurn the idea of patronizing a masonic paper or magazine—prefer some sensual novel—are tickled to see their names printed in the rolls of Grand Lodge, but don't know by what system of laws or regulations the fraternity are governed, for they never read the Constitution and know nothing of its provisions. They are opposed to printing reports on Foreign Correspondence because they don't read them, therefore, in their estimation, it is a useless expense. We know of just such masonic characters. Men who have their thousands and who never gave a dime's patronage to a masonic publication, and perhaps less for a charitable purpose. Masonry with them is used only as a means for selfish purposes. This may seem harsh, but 'tis true, and 'pity 'tis 'tis true.'"

Still there are many cases in which masons do not have an opportunity to do what they would, and are not well enough taught by their lodge to find an opportunity. Much of the fault, after all, is in the lodge.

Of lodges *v. d.*, he says :

"Our lodges *v. d.* are granted many privileges 'on an equality with chartered lodges,' and to affiliate members is one of them. Good results only flow from this. It is seldom that a dispensation is issued for a lodge *v. d.*, that a charter is not soon expected and does not follow. These probationary lodges need the affiliation of all the good masons they can get to strengthen and help build them up. This very privilege tends greatly to make their existence certain and durable. In a word, it is good in theory, good in practice. Try it, and see."

From experience, we in Maine can endorse his views.

He reviews Maine for 1878; he dissents from the Past Master decision, but we will wait until we see what he says about the Report in 1879, before we reply.

About public processions, he says :

"We reply that 'ancient usage' justified the doing of many things that in our time would be regarded as greatly 'out of place.' This is certainly no 'landmark.' Policy may have dictated the usage of thus tickling the vanity of crowned heads and other high dignitaries of ancient times, but no such necessity exists now."

Well, if ancient usage justifies it, it cannot properly be said to be "unmasonic," can it? *Au revoir.*

WEST VIRGINIA, 1879.

Seventy-six of the eighty-one lodges represented: a Digest of the Decisions of the Grand Lodge published as an appendix to the Proceedings: one dispensation granted, and one charter refused on the ground that those working *U. D.* evinced very little interest: no Report on Correspondence.

Three special meetings had been held to dedicate halls or lay corner stones; and the Grand Master reports that one lodge opened a Grand Lodge on its account, and by its own authority, and laid the corner stone of a church. It appears that the lodge applied for a dispensation, but for some reason the Grand Master did not reply, and we presume they "took silence for consent."

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE BAIRD) is almost wholly confined to matters of local interest. We regret that he should have cause for the following statement:

"In closing my official relations with you as Grand Master, I would beg leave to direct your attention to a matter, which has for some time seemed to me to be a growing evil, in some parts of our jurisdiction; and also one upon which your Grand Body cannot legislate. It is presented here now more with the hope that masons who are engaged in it may be induced to pause and reflect, and of themselves make a change, than with any desire to have your Grand Body attempt to legislate upon it. The subject referred to is the gradual overshadowing of both lodge and Chapters by the Commanderies. The idea seems to be slowly, but surely, taking possession of the minds of large numbers of our members, that to be a Sir Knight is the whole end and aim of masonry, that in Templarism is the realization of everything great and good pertaining to the Order. And the unfortunate brother, who through poverty or lack of opportunity has failed to become entitled to 'wield his sword in defence of innocent maidens, destitute widows, helpless orphans and the Christian religion,' is being gradually taught to feel that his masonic life has been a failure, and that his longer continuance in membership in the Fraternity can hardly be tolerated. The lodges are looked on as organizations for preparing recruits for the Commanderies, and the initiate is solicited to go into a certain Commandery before he has learned enough of masonry to be passed to the degree of F. C. While having fresh in his mind the statement of the W. M., that Freemasonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion, and conciliates true friendship among those who might otherwise remain at a perpetual distance, his attention is drawn to that, which he is told is the highest branch of the Order, which being confined to believers in the religion of Christ, excludes all others except these believers and *divides* instead of uniting men of different sects and opinions.

"A Sir Knight dies and at once an application is made by the officers of his Commandery to obtain possession of his remains, for what? To have greater respect paid to his memory than can be done by brethren of the lodge? Not at all. But to enable the Sir Knights to appear before the outside world in all the grandeur of black uniforms and white feathers, with swords buckled to their sides and preceded by a band of music, to impress the public with a due sense of their importance as the representatives of all that is to be desired in masonry. It is seldom that, prior to his death, a Sir Knight is the recipient of masonic relief from the valiant and magnanimous Sir Knights of his Commandery, but the humble and despised lodge, in fulfillment of her masonic

obligation, performs that duty, and is frequently compelled to yield her wishes in the matter of following to the grave the remains of the brother she has nursed and cared for before death. It is safe to assert, that for one dollar expended by the Commanderies in the interests of benevolence and charity, fifty dollars are spent in public parades and foolish endeavors to impress upon the world at large how essential they are to the very existence of Freemasonry. This is not written from any unkind feeling towards the Commanderies, nor from any feeling of jealousy of them or their members, the writer being among the oldest members of that branch of the Order in this city, having been made a Sir Knight between twenty and thirty years ago; but it is written because he knows that the course pursued by some of our Commanderies is doing harm to Freemasonry in this State. Brethren whom I know to be zealous and devoted masons, who have the best interests of masonry at heart, and who are anxious to check, if possible, a steadily increasing evil, have appealed to me to try and do something to stay it. One brother writing during the past year about a proposed display by the Knights Templar, said, 'Why this vain display? Why spend so much money in a foolish effort to glorify and exalt one branch of our Order to the injury of the other two? Why not save the money and expend it in "deeds of more exalted usefulness"? Why not try to make good the claim that, as valiant Sir Knights, their well earned fame has spread both far and wide for acts of charity and pure beneficence.'

We cannot believe that these remarks have more than a limited application: we cannot believe that an evil, so enormous, can exist save in exceptional cases; the practices therein alleged, we *know*, are as contrary to the rules of Templar Knighthood as they are to the laws of masonry. There *ought* to be no contest between the two organizations, and there *can* be none, save by a violation of the principles of both. If there is such a tendency, we hope that these remarks of Grand Master BAIRD will check it at once.

WISCONSIN, 1879.

Lodges represented, 175 out of 188: one charter granted and one dispensation continued: one charter revoked: a committee appointed to revise the Constitution and Decisions: a Lodge of Sorrow held in memory of Grand Chaplain JOSHUA BRITTON (also Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Vermont), who had died during the year; the Grand Lodges of Wyoming and New Mexico recognized.

The Grand Master (CHARLES F. G. COLLINS) thus speaks of the question of "Physical Qualifications":

"I am free to admit a considerable 'change of heart' in the matter of physical disqualifications, growing out of a thorough consideration of the matter in its various bearings. A comparison of our position in the matter as compared to that of nearly all other Grand Jurisdictions on this continent raises a very grave doubt in my mind as to the strict propriety of our rulings and decisions.

"I certainly would not favor admitting the 'lame, halt and blind,' but sincerely believe that a modification of our rule to conform to our declaration that 'the internal and *not* the external qualifications of a man are what masonry regards' would certainly be beneficial, and I cannot see how any possible harm could ensue from making our rule the same as that generally in force in other jurisdictions, viz: that a candidate should be able to comply

with all the requirements of our ceremonies, and capable of giving the means of recognition."

But the committee reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted, the following :

"The landmark, as defined by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in the past, is as follows: 'Every candidate applying for the degrees of masonry, must possess sufficient natural endowments, and the senses of a man, upright in body, not *dismembered* or *deformed* at the time of making, but of *hale* and *entire* limbs as a *man* ought to be.' The rule thus drawn from the Ancient Charges, and constituting a part of the unalterable law of the Order, leaves no room for construction. It is conceded by all, or nearly all masonic writers, that such provisions of the law as are denominated 'landmarks,' are unalterable, unrepeatable, and in the language of Mackey, 'like the laws of the Medes and Persians, can suffer no change.' It is true that masonic authorities do not all agree upon the precise language of the ancient regulation under consideration, and Grand Lodges have from time to time, under the pressure of particular cases, sought by construction to relax the rule, until in some jurisdictions it has almost been annihilated.

"Believing that the ancient law upon this subject has been correctly ascertained and defined by this Grand Lodge, and that our version of the landmark is in accord with the best masonic authority, we cannot feel ourselves justified in recommending any new regulation upon this subject, or any change in the existing law."

We had supposed that there was no question that the version in the original "Anderson's Constitutions" is the correct one: but our Wisconsin Brethren ignore it.

Part I of the Reprint (184 pp.) has been printed, and an appropriation was made for Part II. Referring to our remarks of last year, Bro. WOODHULL says:

"We assure you that nothing will be left out, but upon the other hand much has been, and will continue to be put in, of value to the craft. Part I, now completed, commences the masonic history of this State with the date of the first meeting held preliminary to petitioning for the first lodge ever chartered in this State, viz: December 27, 1823, and contains every attainable item of history to 1847, inclusive."

We are very glad to learn this; it is better than we had hoped, even.

In the Scotland-Quebec matter the Grand Lodge announces and enforces the true doctrine:

"Your committee are of the opinion that the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as heretofore cited, is subversive of one of the safe-guards of our Institution. It is essential to the welfare of every Grand Masonic Body that its jurisdiction be defined beyond all question, that when a Grand Lodge is formed in any defined District, Territory or State, every lodge therein, no matter from whence their charters came, *must* sever all other affiliations and render implicit obedience to the Grand Body in whose jurisdiction they may be."

* * * * *

"1. Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Wisconsin in Annual Communication assembled, that the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland as reported by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in refusing to surrender her authority over Elgin Lodge in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and afterwards invading the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge by granting charters to two other lodges after the protest of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and her with-

drawal of fraternal relations because of said protest, was a violation of masonic law, as understood and practiced by this and all other Grand Lodges of this country; an assumption of power which we cannot approve, but must condemn.

"2. *Resolved*, That the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Quebec meets our hearty and unqualified approval.

"3. *Resolved*, That all masons of this jurisdiction be and they are hereby forbidden to recognize as masons or hold any masonic intercourse whatever, with the members of any lodge of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec which does not yield implicit obedience to that Grand Lodge."

There are other matters which we would like to notice, but we must pass them in order to get at the Report on Correspondence (94 pp.), again presented by Bro. WOODHULL.

His opening is somewhat abrupt, but we copy it entire :

"No. 1. 'Is there a Grand Lodge in Louisiana?' says a Brother. We of course reply that there is. But why do you ask such a question? Do you ever read our proceedings? 'Well, yes, I sometimes look over the names, but I didn't know there was anything in them about other Grand Lodges.'

"No. 2. 'We have a little controversy going on in our lodge, and ask you to settle it for us.' 'Is there a Grand Lodge in the Indian Territory, and do we acknowledge the masons in that Territory as true masons?' See Proceedings 1878, pp. 91 and 172.

"No. 3. 'I think the expenses of our Grand Lodge are too much.' 'What did it cost to print your Report on Correspondence?'

"It cost \$120.50 to print the Report on Correspondence, and \$157.50 to print the names, in 1878.

"No. 4. 'What do you think about my taking a diploma with me to Mississippi, where I am going to stay for a year or so?'

"See Report on Correspondence 1878, page 164.

"No. 5. 'I am a young mason, and anxious to learn something about masonry in other countries as well as my own State. Where can I find the information?'

"I forwarded to him all the proceedings of our Grand Lodge from 1870, and directed him to the Reports on Correspondence.

"No. 6. 'Reports on Correspondence are a waste of time and money.'

"'Ten dollars is enough to pay for writing a Report on Correspondence.'

"'We would have no trouble with other Grand Lodges if we prohibited these foolish Reports on Correspondence.'

"'I never read one in my life, and don't propose to. What do I care about masonry in other States?'

"No. 7. 'Voted, That the Grand Secretary be allowed \$15.00 additional pay for the Correspondence Report, on account of its briefness.'

"Notwithstanding these discouragements, we set about our work with a settled determination to do the best we can, and be as brief as possible, knowing that the time will come when the labor which is now approved only by a few, will be approved by every Brother in our State. I love masonry, and I love my Brethren, and believe the time will come when the work done in their interest will meet their approbation and thanks; not while I live, perhaps (that is no matter), but *sometime*.

"The rapid growth of masonry in the past few years has, without doubt, been detrimental to the health of our order; the vast accumulation of members has lowered the institution to a sort of competitive society. My Brethren, this will never do; we must hold firmly to the Ancient Landmarks, discourage this hasty manner of making masons, pay no attention to other organizations (with them, as masons, we have no business), allow no man to enter our lodge until he has been well tried, and even then be in no haste about it; reject every man whom you are not convinced, beyond a doubt, will appreciate our order and practice our precepts. And further, the time has come when our members should be possessed of a fair degree of educa-

tion. The fanciful expression of some, 'that we are proud to say our institution extends all over the world, among all races and all peoples,' is not true, and we are thankful that it is not. Ignorance and heathenish superstitions degrade our order. Our membership should be composed of enlightened men, educated men and gentlemen. With such a membership we need have no fears of innovations; our order will remain true to itself, and in time rid itself of the diseases consequent upon its rapid growth. We say these things because we believe them. We ask our Brothers to think of them."

They require petitioners for a lodge *u. d.* to file their dimits before the dispensation issues; and this is how they do it:

"We avoid all question in regard to this by following this course: When the petition is properly prepared and signed it is presented to the nearest lodge for its recommendation, which being obtained, the question of granting the dispensation is then placed before the Grand Master. If he concludes to grant the dispensation, he replies to them that, when the Constitutional requirements are fulfilled he will grant the dispensation. Upon the reception of this reply from the Grand Master, the petitioners obtain their dimits and apply to the Grand Lecturer for his certificate, that the Brethren named for Master and Wardens in the petition are competent to confer the degrees and instruct candidates."

This does not quite meet the objection, and we like our law best—hold the membership of the petitioners in abeyance until the charter is granted, and then let them file their dimits; by this method, if a charter is refused, they are not out in the cold of unaffiliation.

He suggests a modification of our rule as to dimits, but he fails to cover one point. The by-laws of most of our lodges require a mason coming from another lodge to sign them before he becomes a member. We think that the part of our resolution, requiring the consent of the lodge before he can petition another, unnecessary, but we think the idea of putting it in grew out of the fear that if it was not there, a member might escape charges by changing his membership.

In his review of Minnesota, he well says:

"The wishes of a lodge situated in territory where a new Grand Lodge is formed have nothing whatever to do with the matter at issue; and the declaration contained in the resolution—that 'this M. W. Grand Lodge will support, defend and maintain their rights, and execute authority and control over them, till such times as by their own free will and accord they shall desire to withdraw their connection with this Grand Lodge,' is certainly a strange and incomprehensible position to be taken by this enlightened committee; and more especially is it so when we read the following in their own constitution; "A Grand Lodge, when established, and its jurisdiction declared according to the principles of masonic jurisprudence, is the sovereign and sole masonic authority within the territory over which it asserts its supreme masonic dominion."

"The principles of masonic jurisprudence require simply that due notice shall be given of the formation of the Grand Lodge. When the notice stated, as it did state, that a Grand Lodge was formed for the Territory of Dakota, that moment Minnesota lost all control of the lodges named; and it was the duty of the lodges to immediately, upon official information of the facts, surrender their charters and receive new ones from the new Grand Lodge.

"To say we regret this action of our near neighbor does not express our feelings—we are sorry, and would do anything to remedy the evil which will surely result. They will have to take it all back sometime. Self protection

will demand it; and their own good judgment will, after reflection, convince them of the serious error committed.

"Our Brethren of Minnesota know full well that no one holds them in higher esteem than we do, or would defend them from false accusations more determinedly than we, but—well! we are sorry!

Our space is well used up, but we cannot forbear quoting his remarks touching the "perfect youth" doctrine:

"We have often thought how interesting it would be to have a paid physician attached to each lodge, whose duty it would be to examine each candidate to make sure that he is a 'perfect youth.' The programme can be easily imagined. For instance: 'Disrobe yourself, sir! Cover up one eye! Can you read that now? Read it then! Now cover up the other eye! Can you read that now? Yes. Very well! Open your mouth! Teeth all sound? Pretty fair. Yes. Let me see your right hand! Now let me see your left hand! Fingers and thumbs appear to be all right. Now straighten out both arms and stand erect. That will do.' Then he sounds his lungs, makes necessary inquiries regarding his digestive organs and completes the process by measuring him for a pair of pants.

"This is only a suggestion to physicians who may be called upon to make such an examination."

WYOMING, 1878.

We failed to receive these Proceedings in season for our last year's report. We regret this, as they contain many matters of interest.

Five lodges were represented: the address of the Grand Master (ORLANDO NORRIS) very brief and confined to matters of local interest.

The Constitution and By-Laws are printed annually; the foundation has been laid for a Grand Lodge Library.

The "Three Great Lights" used in an *impromptu* lodge on Independence Rock, July 4, 1862, were forwarded to the Grand Lodge by P. G. M. ASA L. BROWN, of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, with a very interesting letter giving an account of the occurrence.

He says:

"But some of us determined on having some sort of recognition, as well as remembrance, of the day and place, and so about the time when the 'Sun sets in the West to close the day,' about twenty who could mutually vouch, and so to speak, intervouch for each other, wended their way to the summit of the Rock, and soon discovered a recess, or rather depression, in the Rock, the 'form and situation' of which seemed prepared by Nature for our especial use.

"An altar of twelve stones was improvised, to which a more thoughtful or patriotic Brother added the thirteenth, as emblematical of the original Colonies, and being elected to the East by acclamation, I was duly installed (*i. e.* led to) the oriental granitic seat. The several stations and places were filled, and the Tiler, a venerable Brother, with flowing hair and beard of almost snowy whiteness, took his place 'without the Western Gate,' on a little pinnacle which gave him a perfect command of view over the entire summit of the Rock, so that he could easily guard us against the approach of all, either ascending or descending. I then informally opened 'Independence Lodge, No. 1,' on the degrees of E. A., F. C., and M. M., when several of the Brethren made short appropriate addresses, and our venerable Tiler gave us reminiscences from his masonic history, or of it, extending from 1821 to 1862. Having gone up provided with the fluid ext. of rye, 'sweet water,' sugar and

citric acid, the Craft was called from labor to refreshment, a bucket-full of which was prepared, and masonic and patriotic impromptu toasts and responses were indulged in (not forgetting, however, the first point of entrance) until, no further business appearing, the Craft resumed labor, and the lodge was duly closed."

The Report on Correspondence (105 pp.) was submitted by WILLIAM G. TOWN, Grand Secretary; and a very creditable one it is, too.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"A formidable volume, arranged in good taste, lies before us. It contains, perhaps, more solid information than any we have come across in this review. Indeed, Maine has but few peers, and no superiors. Its Fifty-ninth Grand Communication was held in the new Masonic Hall at Portland, commencing on May 7, 1878.

"M. W. Edward P. Burnham at the East; R. W. Ira Berry keeping a record of the proceedings. That masonry comes probably nearer its true meaning in that jurisdiction than elsewhere is evidenced by the fact that but ten lodges out of the 179 subordinates were not represented at the Grand Lodge.

"The Grand Master's address is short, and in terse language, devoted principally to matters affecting his State."

* * * * *

"Bro. D. throws cold water on our proposition of last year, to hold a Masonic Convention for the purpose of obtaining uniform work. He says nothing would come of it. Well, it may be so. It would cost but little, however, to try the experiment, and that little would not be expended uselessly, as a general meeting would not only afford pleasure to all those who participate, but might result in strengthening the ties which connect the countries of the earth by a chain forged in Love and Truth."

We fully concur in this, and when we said "nothing would come of it," we meant in securing "uniformity of work": we know that these national meetings are wonderful in their effect in strengthening the "bonds of brotherhood."

This young Grand Lodge, with a total membership less than that which several of our lodges bear upon their respective rolls, is doing a grand work, and, for intelligence and ability, ranks among our oldest Grand Lodges.

WYOMING, 1879.

Four of the five lodges represented: the proceedings of a routine character and of merely local interest, except in a few particulars: no general Report on Correspondence, but in its stead a learned and interesting oration by Bro. HENRY L. MYRIC.

The Grand Master (JAMES H. HAYFORD) delivered a brief address. In order to increase the interest in the meetings of the lodge, he advises that at each meeting some one be appointed to discuss the symbolism of one of our emblems at the next meeting; that social features be introduced and the lady friends of the members be brought there as often as possible; and that masons make masonry *respected by the profane*.

He had suspended the Master of a lodge from office for immoral conduct: his action was approved by the Grand Lodge, and the Master, failing to ap-

pear in answer to a peremptory summons, was unanimously expelled for contempt of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Librarian reports progress, and an additional appropriation was made for the benefit of the library.

The Committee on Correspondence made a special report upon several matters in which questions have arisen between Grand Lodges, but no action beyond the expression of opinion was taken.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

We propose to notice, and necessarily with brevity, the jurisdictions not included in the foregoing review.

ARKANSAS.

We greatly regret that we have not received the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge. For many years we have commenced our review with them, and their absence makes a large vacuum in our report. The session of 1878 was adjourned to January, 1879, and the same course may have been taken this year.

DELAWARE, 1879.

Twenty-one lodges represented: the Grand Master (JOHN TAYLOR) reports the "Order in a healthy, if not a growing, condition," with the universal prevalence of peace and harmony: the Grand Lodge of Manitoba recognized: the Committee on Correspondence, in accordance with a vote of the Grand Lodge, submitted merely a list of the Proceedings received.

GEORGIA.

No session of the Grand Lodge was held in 1879; but we are indebted to the courtesy of Bro. BLACKSHEAR, the Grand Secretary, for a copy of the Report of the "Grand Committee."

The Grand Committee consists of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and five permanent members of the Grand Lodge, who met instead of the Grand Lodge and transacted the routine business.

The Books of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary were examined: lodges in arrears of dues given until January 1, 1880, to pay up, and the charters of those not paying then to be suspended until the session of the Grand Lodge this year: the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory recognized and Representatives exchanged.

The Grand Master (JAMES M. MOBLEY) sent out a brief *hortatory* address to the craft, directed chiefly to the lodges in arrears for dues.

The chief feature of the pamphlet is the report of the efficient Grand Secretary (37 pp.), in which he gives a detailed account of the returns of each lodge; it lacks only one thing—a recapitulation of the Statistics, thereby requiring all “statisticians” to add the columns for themselves.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1879.

Ten lodges represented: a Committee on Work appointed and the resolution, adopting the Arkansas work, repealed: one charter granted to “Moshu-la-tubbee Lodge.”

The Grand Master (J. S. MURROW) delivered an elaborate and able address. In the outset he declines a re-election on account of his severe duties as a missionary: his statement of “Masonic Principles” is very terse and forcible. He says:

“It is well to often review the *principles* of our Institution that we may know whence we came, what we are and whither we are traveling. A firm, live, sincere belief in God as the Moral Governor of the Universe, is a principle that lies at the foundation of all true masonry. This should not be a hidden, dead principle. It should permeate every mason’s whole life. He should manifest it in his talk, in his business, in his disposition, in his whole character. Three great and important *duties* were charged on every one of you, my Brethren, at your initiation; to God, your neighbor, and yourself. To God, by avoiding profanity, by constant prayer, by esteeming Him ‘*the chief good.*’ To your neighbor, by not defrauding him in business, by not backbiting or slandering him; in short, by ‘going unto him as you wish he should do unto you.’ To yourself, by avoiding all irregularity and intemperance of every kind, in thought, word and act; by being in the dark what you seem to be in the light. These duties are founded on masonic *principles* to which you have sworn allegiance. To the above are also added subordinate duties, as *Brotherly Love*, and this towards every being capable of happiness or exposed to misery; *Relief*, do something for somebody; *Truth*, buy the truth and sell it not; let your veracity, your honesty, your integrity be undoubted. Let your word be as good as your bond. ‘*What is truth*’ is the great secret of masonry, and it is answered in John xvii, 17,—‘*Thy word is truth.*’ *Temperance*, use your compass constantly; *Fortitude*, be able to say ‘no’ when it is right, and ‘yes’ when right; *Prudence*, mind your own business and don’t meddle with others; *Justice*, this is moral rectitude; *Faith*, in God and man; *Hope*, that blessed anchor of the soul which keeps us from foundering in this stormy world; *Charity*, and now abideth this beautiful galaxy of virtues—Brotherly Love, Relief, Truth, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, Justice, Faith, Hope, Charity, but the greatest of these is *Charity.*”

Among other decisions are the following:

1. The lodge may be opened on the degree in which work is to be done, and it is not necessary to open in all the degrees. The practice seems to be the reverse of that in Missouri, by opening *up* instead of *down*, and both are equally contrary to the old usage.

2. Entered Apprentices may act as officers in work on the first degree,

but seven *members of the lodge* must be present to do any work. We presume this is based on local instead of general law.

3. An objection after ballot is equivalent to a black-ball.

The year before, one of the lodges had elected a member and made Master of their lodge, one who was afterwards alleged to be a clandestine mason, and, thereupon, the lodge dropped him from the roll. The Grand Lodge decided last year that this action was illegal (we erroneously stated the contrary in our last report), and suspended the charter of the lodge during the pleasure of the Grand Master: the lodge, satisfied, but still unable to prove that he was an imposter, preferred to surrender their charter or have it arrested rather than recognize him: the Grand Master visited the lodge, and, after a conference with its members, determined to suspend the party until the case should be disposed of by the Grand Lodge, and restore the charter. The committee reported that they were satisfied that he was never a lawful member of the lodge, and the Grand Lodge so voted. The committee also reported that the Grand Master has no power to suspend a mason, but the Grand Lodge rejected their report. The matter was badly "mixed," and, perhaps, the declaration of the Grand Lodge, that the party never was a mason, and, therefore, never a member of the lodge, settled it in the best manner possible; still it involves some important principles, and should not be taken for a precedent, without very careful examination as to its soundness.

We regret to learn that the hall of Ok-la-ho-ma Lodge was burned (the second time this misfortune has happened to it), and with it the Library of the Grand Lodge. A few Proceedings, &c., which happened to be in the Grand Master's office, were saved.

A brief Report on Correspondence (26 pp.) was submitted by Bro. R. J. HAGUE, we *think*, as it is not signed. Our Proceedings had not been received.

LOUISIANA, 1880.

We are indebted to Bro. BATCHELOR for advance sheets, for which he will please accept our thanks.

The report of the Committee on Credentials shows *eighty-three* lodges represented, but only *fifty-three* responded to the roll-call on the first day.

The Grand Master (EDWIN MARKS) had arrested the charter of one lodge for persistent invasions of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Texas, but it was restored by the Grand Lodge upon the assurances of the lodge that there should be no further ground of complaint.

The Grand Master says:

"I am fully of the opinion, and I think events will prove its correctness, that the present year will herald an improvement in the condition of the craft, morally as well as in point of tangible prosperity. I conceive we have reached the bottom of an abnormal state of affairs, and as period succeeds period we shall finally witness within our day and generation the re-establish-

ment of masonry in Louisiana as it existed prior to the war. To induce this desirable end it only needs from each and all of us a display of *duty* in and out of our lodges, and but in the even tenor of our lives as men and as masons, and the easily graded pinnacle is reached."

The Grand Secretary submits his usual detailed report: one hundred and sixteen volumes had been added to the Library: no dispensations for new lodges had been issued.

A proposition was made to make District Deputy Grand Masters members of the Grand Lodge, but it was rejected upon the ground that it would not add to their efficiency or increase their zeal—a reason which our observation in Maine shows to be utterly erroneous. It was, however, voted to furnish them with suitable jewels.

We are surprised to find the following in the Proceedings :

"During the election it was unanimously

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master cast the vote of the Grand Lodge for Grand Treasurer and for Grand Secretary, and that he elect the remaining Grand Officers and members of the Board of Directors by appointment."

While members may refrain from voting, and allow one vote to elect, a formal resolution, like the above, is in direct violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. We notice it, because of late we have seen a tendency to adopt such resolutions even by a *majority vote*.

The Report on Correspondence (199 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM R. WHITAKER. The pressure of other duties compelled him, much to our regret, to make a *final adieu* to the reportorial corps.

His report is of the *tract* genus, with about an equal proportion of the extract and *abstract* species.

He vigorously endorses the position of Quebec and Dakota, citing, with approval, the quotation we made from the report of Bro. BROWN, of Kansas.

He fully sustains the Grand Lodge of Utah in its action upon the Mormon case we have noticed.

He dissents, as we do, from a decision of the Grand Master of West Virginia, that a Master cannot invest a Brother, who is neither a Master or Warden, with his jewel, and allow him to perform the funeral service. We intended to notice this in our review of West Virginia, but it escaped us.

MISSISSIPPI, 1880.

Representation 245 lodges, 225 of which were represented the first day: one charter granted, four restored and one vacated by the consolidation of two lodges: twelve lodges failed to make returns: twenty-eight non-affiliates paid dues: Proceedings of previous year printed at \$1.70 per page, with an edition of 1,000 copies: revision of the by-laws occupied considerable time: one hundred members of the Grand Lodge invited to an hour's excursion on a new steamer, bearing the name of a Past Grand Officer; the Grand Lodge

refused to take a recess, but allowed the "one hundred members" to go on the excursion: \$500 appropriated for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Natchez: the *Masonic Review* made the official organ of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (FRANK BURKITT) delivered an elaborate address, giving in detail his official action, showing him to have been an able, faithful and hard-working officer.

The Grand Secretary also made a full report. In one matter, his report surprises us: he says that many Grand Lodges have discarded the mileage system, and, so far from diminishing the representation of the lodges, the reverse is the case: we had not so understood it; the representation in our Grand Lodge averages about as high as in any State, and we have attributed it in part to the payment of mileage, so that the lodges near the place of meeting share in the burden of securing representation from those at a distance.

The Grand Lodge held some registered U. S. Bonds, which were "called," and the government officers decided that a transfer by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary was not valid, and so the Grand Lodge lost some six or eight months interest upon them.

In spite of its length, we must copy the following from his report, and we wish every Brother in this jurisdiction could read it:

"While on the subject of finance, I am happy to be able to submit to the Grand Lodge a final report on The Relief Work, which has occupied so much of my time since August, 1878. The total receipts may thus be stated:

From Masonic sources,.....	\$48,357.44
From Odd Fellows,.....	16,160.66
Miscellaneous,.....	12,751.24
Total,.....	\$77,269.34
When the Grand Lodge met last January, I had disbursed as per vouchers then submitted, the sum of.....	\$62,786.51
From that date to June 30, 1879, voucher No. 1, to 109, as per detailed statement in Epidemic Report, pages 211 to 213,.....	10,202.57
From July 1, 1879, to January 29, 1880, vouchers 110 to 168,.....	4,409.10
Total,.....	\$77,398.18

"The story of this relief work was told at last Grand Communication, and has been detailed in a volume of 216 pages, two thousand copies of which have been distributed to the generous contributors in every State and Territory, and to several foreign countries.

"From every quarter, I have received gratifying, and often extravagant expressions of satisfaction, of the exhibit which has thus been made of the large sums of money which poured in upon us in the time of pestilence and death. I trust that I am truly grateful for the opportunity afforded me of dispensing the benefactions of the humane and generous everywhere, to our stricken and impoverished communities; and if, in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities which the emergency seemed to warrant me in assuming, I have acquitted myself so as to merit the approval of you, brethren, who best know me, it will be ample reward for the heavy labors and anxious cares attending the disbursement of so large a sum, with unlimited discretion as to how and to whom it should be distributed. In reviewing my work, I would

not recall a single disbursement, and my only regret is that I could not give larger amounts in many instances. While I rejoice that this work has been brought to a close, it will be a matter of regret that I cannot respond to the occasional calls for assistance that I am sure will be made upon me.

"The committee to whom my books and correspondence have been referred will make their report during the session, and I flatter myself that they will find every disbursement sustained by a satisfactory voucher.

"The disbursements of the past summer include \$500 to Memphis, \$400 to Concordia, \$100 to General Hood's children, and \$100 toward sending some orphan children to relatives in England, their father and mother having died of yellow fever at Concordia. It has been my privilege to send several children orphaned by the plague, to their friends in other States. Two that I sent to Ohio were received and cared for in Chicago, and forwarded to their present home at Lima, by our Grand Representative, Past Grand Master DeWitt C. Cregier; and two that I sent to Charleston were tenderly cared for on the route, and at Atlanta, by friends to whom I had telegraphed. Mr. Clarke, General Manager of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad, very kindly furnished free transportation for these children—two of them to Grand Junction and two to Chicago. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad also made a generous reduction. Indeed, all the railroads and express companies honored the many demands which I made upon them in prosecuting the work of relief. It has been said that railroad corporations 'have no souls,' but after many calls made upon railroad managers, during many years, in behalf of those destitute of means to travel, I can say that not one has been denied, and that, as a rule, railroad men have much of the 'milk of human kindness' in their composition.

"I had set apart, and invested in a Mississippi 8 per cent. bond, the sum of \$500 toward the support of the infant daughter of Bro. M. D. Bond, the Senior Warden of Rising Glory Lodge, No. 215, the father and mother having died when the child was only four days old. When I visited Osyka on relief business, the child was six weeks old. I told the grandmother that the Masons and Odd Fellows of Mississippi would adopt the child; and Bro. John H. McKenzie, then Grand Master of Odd Fellows, who accompanied me on my visit, heartily ratified the proposition. I left \$100 for the immediate care of the child, intending to send the interest of the \$500 to be invested, semi-annually, to its grandmother. During the epidemic, I had received large contributions through Bro. John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary of Ohio, and packages, amounting to about \$600, had marked on them instructions to this effect: 'To be invested for some child or children orphaned by the plague.' I concluded to concentrate this special contribution on this special object. I asked for and was granted the privilege of naming the child, and named it Mary Caldwell, after the wife of Grand Master Cunningham, of Ohio, and after the worthy Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction, both of whom expressed great satisfaction, and stated that the Grand Lodge of Ohio would see to it that Mary Caldwell should be provided for in the years to come. But this child, on whom so many had centered a substantial interest, died on the 25th of May last, and the expenses attending its sickness and burial constitute one of my vouchers. Of many affecting incidents in the relief work, this one touched me most, and although not permitted to carry out our good intentions, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the object thereof is secure forever against all want and care and sorrow and sin. So mote it be!

"While on the subject of relief, I may state that the Grand Lodge, at its last session, authorized a warrant to be drawn in favor of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, at Natchez, for the sum of five hundred dollars, should the same be necessary. Without drawing upon your funds, your Grand Secretary has been instrumental in placing about \$1,800 in the Asylum treasury, during the past year. Of this amount, upwards of three hundred dollars was realized from collections taken up in various parts of the State, on Thanksgiving Day. It so happened that the day was generally inclement, so that but few attended the appointed services, and hence the smallness of the offer-

ing; but it was, nevertheless, very timely and was sufficient to subsist the children for nearly two months.

"It was my privilege to be present at, and participate in the exercises of the sixty-third anniversary of the Asylum, in April last. There was a large attendance of friends, the audience-room being quite crowded. The masonic fraternity were present in large force, leaving their stores, offices and shops to make glad the hearts of the orphans by this evidence of sympathy. The appearance of the children, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves, showed that they were kindly cared for, and that their religious, moral and intellectual development was under safe and competent guidance.

"It is a coincidence that this Asylum was founded in the year in which the three lodges convened to organize the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. It has a history of now nearly sixty-four years, and until within the last few years has been maintained almost exclusively by the good people of Natchez. Lady members of the different Protestant and of the Hebrew congregation, are its directors, and through faith, prayer and much perseverance, they have kept alive this noble charity—taking in the homeless waifs, and training them for usefulness and respectability in life. A few years since, the attention of the Grand Lodge was called to the then pressing needs of the Asylum, and it has been our privilege as a Grand Body, to aid it annually since. Five hundred to one thousand dollars appropriated yearly in this way would be about the best investment the Grand Lodge could make of its surplus funds. The interest would not be seen in dollars and cents, but orphan children would be sheltered, and the hearts of the noble women who care for them would be made glad. A single instance will illustrate how thoroughly, though quietly, this Asylum is doing its work. About two months ago, the widow of a mason residing in Warren County, applied through me to get her little girl into the Asylum. If the child could get a home for a few years, the mother could, relieved of such a charge, support herself. The masonic Bodies of Vicksburg endorsed the application, and the Brethren there received and forwarded the child by steamer. On arriving at Natchez, the Brethren there received her and transferred her to the lady managers of the Asylum. Brethren, this is practical charity. I am sure it will commend itself to your generous approval. The Asylum has no income except such as the charitably disposed are moved to give."

The disbursements exceeded the receipts in consequence of an error in charging himself twice with some receipts. The committee found his account correct and properly vouched: and the Grand Lodge refunded the deficiency. Bro. POWER is entitled to the grateful thanks of the whole Fraternity for the fidelity, wisdom and labor with which he executed this responsible trust. We learn from his report, also, that it is expected to commence the Reprint of the Grand Lodge Proceedings the current year.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted several very able reports, which we should like to copy did space allow. By the way, we greatly regret that Bro. FREDERIC SPEED declined further service upon the committee.

Some of the decisions of general application are that public installations are proper: that Entered Apprentice and Fellow Crafts may join in any public procession, except at funerals; that the motto "to lay on the table" is sanctioned by usage in that jurisdiction and that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction "is derived from the Ancient Charges. This report is a very able one, and we commend it to the attention of those who are discussing the subject.

We greatly regret to learn that this Grand Lodge has adopted a plan of

"Masonic Insurance" and chosen a portion (six) of the Directors. We shall not here repeat our views at length, for it seems to us as unmasonic for a Grand Lodge to go into the business of *selling life insurance*, as it would be to go into the business of *selling groceries*. Life insurance is a *business* in every particular, and in no respect more than in requiring study and experience in those who pursue it, although the general opinion is that any one can "run an Insurance Company," and in one sense this is true, "run" it into insolvency. We hope the Grand Lodge of Mississippi will never have occasion to regret this step, but we can scarcely see any other possible result from a Body's undertaking to carry on a business with which it has no concern, and that, too, through men wholly engrossed in other business and knowing little or nothing of this. It may be thought that this is harsh language; if so, our thorough belief in its truth and intense anxiety to keep masonry within its legitimate sphere, must be our excuse.

The Report on Correspondence (138 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES M. HOWRY. It is one of the ablest that have come to hand. We are indebted to him for an advance copy; but, as we waited for the rest of the Proceedings before we commenced our review, we are compelled to hurry through it.

In his review of Maine (1879), he says:

"Grand Master Burnham's address is on business, and does not indulge in speculative theories. The Grand Master promulgates six opinions. We do not know about the third, if we understand it. He says: 'An objection after election has the same validity in the one case as in the other; that is, an election for the degrees, and of a non-affiliate for membership, and if made prior to the next stated meeting after the election, is reasonable as to time.' Our view has been that there is a difference in the cases put. The objection to one elected to the degrees is valid any time before receiving them, but an objection to the election of a non-affiliate must be made before the election; afterwards it is too late. He is a member after being elected, and we do not really perceive how he can be deprived of his membership by an objection. The member might get in a slight plea of *res adjudicata* on that proceeding! The Grand Master, happily, refers to the constitution of the lodges of the Revolution. The names of many distinguished men of the Revolution are mentioned in connection with the early and army lodges. Let their names be transmitted to the latest ages of posterity—say we!"

"If our space would permit we should be pleased to give the report on jurisprudence, involving the question whether a Past Master has the right to preside in the absence of the Wardens. The authorities referred to seem to warrant the practice. We have ever been of the opinion that such should be the law, but we have had so many new inventions that the old practice has been changed to conform to them. A regular meeting of a lodge should never fail for the want of a presiding officer."

"In his review of Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi he exhibits, in a striking manner, the feelings of deep sympathy which pervaded the hearts of our Brethren in Maine, while so much of our sunny clime was subject to the ravages of an epidemic unparalleled in America since the Pilgrims first landed on Plymouth Rock. History must transmit to posterity this moral phenomenon that in less than a score of years, when more than forty millions of people—Brethren—Americans—occupying 'the land of the free and the home of the brave,' engaged in deadly conflict in a cause which both parties espoused, because they believed they were right; and now the subjugated

party and its section, brought under the influence of one of the most virulent scourges that ever visited the sunny South, and the conquerors, sending their money by the hundreds of thousands and their messages of sympathy to their afflicted Brethren late in the deadly strife engaged, and all to relieve their distresses, alleviate their sorrows and soothe the suffering in their affliction.

"But so it was! And can good men and true men and brethren allow political tricksters, office-seekers and adventurers, to sever the bonds that bind us—North and South, as Brethren—one people—of the same country—with one aim—one destiny?"

"We say no! Our trust must be still in God! We thank Bro. Drummond and all Maine and all the North for their substantial sympathy for the relief they afforded the South in 1878!"

After quoting from our report last year, he says:

"We call especial attention to this clause in Bro. Drummond's report:

"But Bro. Howry maintains that the doctrine, that when a case has been once finally decided by the Grand Lodge the decision is binding, is not law in masonry."

"We are unable to see by what authority our distinguished Brother makes this statement. In our report of last year, pages 40 and 41, we said:

"We simply contend that the laws and constitution were vindicated at the expense of the principle of *res adjudicata*! And now we feel that right and justice have prevailed, law and order re-established, and when *res adjudicata* is to be respected, it must be careful to not override the constitution, laws and landmarks of the order."

"Again we said:

"On our side of the question we say that in our judgment the principle of *res adjudicata* is not as sacred as the preservation of our Grand Lodge laws."

"We deeply regret that we are so deficient in the use of language and the power of expression, as not to be understood by one who, as a masonic juriconsult, stands among the very few celebrities who grace the *composite column* of our masonic lore. We will make another effort to be understood! That there must be an end of litigation in masonic courts as well as in all others, we maintain. That *res adjudicata* is a good plea ordinarily, is not denied, but when any lodge—Grand Lodge, if you please—hastily and without investigation decides a case in open violation of its own sacred laws and constitution, then we say the whole thing is void, or voidable, if you prefer the word, and it can subsequently set itself right, and correct its own error, by making a decision in conformity with the laws, which, we have a *faint idea*, we ought to ever maintain and support. In such a case we declare our conviction to be, that the plea of *res adjudicata* should not prevail over our laws! We have heretofore put a case or two to test this principle in discussing the question of the right of a lodge to try a Brother twice for the same offence. For instance, where a Brother is charged with doing a great wrong to a Brother's wife or daughter, and on trial is acquitted for want of proof, and afterwards it appeared that new evidence was discovered, making the case clear, against the accused, he ought to be arraigned and re-tried, and in such case the plea of *res adjudicata* should not be interposed to prevent the true character of the crime from being fixed upon him. We do not favor technicalities in masonic trials. We do not think we would rejoice in the conviction of a Brother mason, but the very nature of our institution requires of every lodge to prevent immorality and crime from taking shelter among the virtuous and the good.

"We regret the necessity of having to present our views and opinions on the principle involved in the discussion which Bro. Drummond and your committee have been engaged in for some time, but we cannot afford to be misunderstood on a principle which every lawyer in the civilized world understands.

"Many masons have come from the profession of law into our lodges, and in masonic trials bring their law from the courts in which they practice to

govern our courts. We might as well go by the rules of military or ecclesiastical courts as by the common law and criminal courts in masonic trials.

"One point more, and we are done. Bro. Drummond thus refers to the Iowa case: He says the Grand Lodge of Iowa 'restored a man on a certain condition, and the next year, finding that he refused to perform the condition, very properly revoked the restoration.' We would be glad if the reader would just read all that Bro. D. says on the Iowa case; he will find it in the review we are now making, and then read the following from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, which was adopted:

"Whereas, At the last Grand Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, held in June, 1876, it was ordered that E. B. Morse, who had been expelled by Greats Lights Lodge, No. 181, be reinstated; and

"Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Grand Lodge that said E. B. Morse refuses to be re-obligated, as required by the regulations of this Grand Lodge; therefore,

"Resolved, That the action of this Grand Lodge, at its last session, reinstating the said E. B. Morse, be and the same is hereby rescinded and set aside.

J. H. WILSON,	} Committee.
CROM. BOWEN,	
J. A. THOMPSON,	

"Was not this Brother a restored mason by the action of the Grand Lodge of 1876? Was there any condition, then, annexed to the restoration? We are unable to perceive it if there was.

"The action of the Grand Lodge, as set forth in the above preamble and resolutions expelling him again, was based on an offense committed subsequent to his restoration—that of refusing to be re-obligated. According to the potency of the plea of *res adjudicata*, as contended for by Bro. Drummond, the said E. B. Morse was, and still is, a mason in good standing, if not a member of Great Lights Lodge, No. 181. To restore him to lodge membership they may have required him to be obligated, but his restoration to his former privileges and rights as a mason was complete, and a year after he is cast out on the simple statement, 'that it has come to the knowledge of this Grand Lodge that said E. B. Morse refuses to be re-obligated.'

"We will try to hold Bro. Drummond to his consistency on *res adjudicata* if we can, and if he justifies the action of Iowa he may as well give it up and justify the action of Mississippi. Now, if Iowa had restored the expelled brother on a condition his restoration was not complete until the condition was performed; but we find *no condition*, and his restoration was full and complete. Bro. D. has failed to crack the nut we gave him, which he thought was very easily cracked.

"We believe our discussion has done no harm to the Craft, and we hope it has done some good. Questions of this character should be investigated, and when done in the proper spirit, as we think this has been, the Fraternity will settle down on a correct judgment."

We certainly did not intend to misrepresent our Brother, and really we cannot now see that we did. His position is that "*res adjudicata*" is a good plea—not *always*, but except in cases in which the decision is contrary to the laws of the Grand Lodge. The exception utterly destroys the rule. What the law is in a given case, is a matter of opinion, and we find that the opinions of different men differ. When one Grand Lodge has decided a case, a Brother may offer a resolution in the next, declaring the decision "in violation of the laws and constitution," and persuade a majority of the Grand Lodge that he was right, and get the decision reversed. The next year another Brother offers a resolution, that the last decision was in violation, &c., and, if he persuades the Grand Lodge that he is right, that decision is reversed, and so on

forever. And every decision of the Grand Lodge might be attacked in this way, and that, too, years after they were made. It is far better in *masonic* law, as it is in *civil* law, to allow a possibly erroneous decision to stand than to have no question ever settled finally. The same observations apply to his idea of trying a mason more than once for the same offence: if he may be tried twice, he may be twenty times on the same principle: since human laws cannot be perfect, nor all our decisions absolutely correct, injustice must sometimes be done; but when a case has been once tried and finally decided, it is better to presume that justice has been done, rather than compel a party to let us try once, twice, or many times more to do what we may *think*, but can never *know*, is justice.

It seems to us, that the same reasons may be given for changing the *civil* law in both respects involved in the foregoing, as there can be for changing the *masonic* law: can Bro. HOWRY think of *one* reason applicable in the one and not in the other?

As to the Iowa case: the vote Bro. HOWRY quotes shows, and we understand the Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Iowa provide, that an expelled mason is not restored *until he is re-obligated*. The Grand Lodge voted to restore him, but that did not restore him *until he was re-obligated*. He refused to be re-obligated, and *was not*, so that he was not *restored*. This came to the knowledge of the Grand Lodge, and, as he had not become restored, it rescinded its vote, as it had a perfect right to do. If the party had been re-obligated and thus *restored*, and then the Grand Lodge of Iowa had rescinded its former vote, it would have been a parallel case with the one in Mississippi, and the action, in our judgment, equally indefensible.

We think our good Brother has given his opinion too hastily upon another point. He believes every Brother should have the right of withdrawing charges against another. When no more is involved in the charges than an injury to the accuser, this is well enough; but, when the charges involve an offence against masonry as well, we think the lodge should have a voice in determining whether the charges shall be withdrawn or tried; a private prosecutor cannot forgive a breach of a public law.

He discusses the "P. M. degree," expressing the views that it would obviate the difficulty to establish an Order of Past Masters, with power to confer the degree on every Master elect. He favors the proposition pending in the G. G. Chapter, to make the P. M. degree the fourth in the Chapter series.

We think it is too late for the G. G. Chapter to make the change, and moreover, that it is impossible, from the very structure of a lodge, for it to recognize the Chapter Past Master. We believe the degree is a part of the installation of a Master, and that when he is declared installed by the proper authority, no question can be raised as to the regularity of the proceedings; he is *legally* Master, and, if he has not received full instruction, he may receive it afterwards. If Bro. HOWRY will allow us, it is *res adjudicata*.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual table.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama,.....	8,677	315	567	307	14	11	463	142	55
Arkansas,†.....	8,293	429	425	380	15	31	274	119	.....
British Columbia,..	295	12	12	23	1	0	14	4	7
California,.....	12,214	471	647	494	17	9	426	188	105
Canada,.....	17,857	968	844	595	2	18	669	134	.....
Colorado,.....	1,641	88	120	75	2	0	104	19	67
Connecticut,.....	14,660	891	115	122	5	14	234	157	140
Dakota,.....	404	37	24	11	0	0	8	2	.....
Delaware,.....	1,270	49	11	13	0	.....	*17	16	1
Dist. of Columbia,.	2,712	124	104	37	1	0	128	42	.....
Florida,.....	2,151	82	129	110	7	.....	*86	48	24
Georgia,.....	12,174	370	364	532	0	0	*605	171	.....
Idaho,.....	225	60	33	27	1	2	2	3	56
Illinois,.....	36,374	1,392	919	1,434	65	.....	1,447	428	577
Indiana,.....	25,045	811	591	1,069	195	51	1,102	288	.....
Indian Territory,...	337	28	10	22	1	.....	*11	4	.....
Iowa,.....	18,491	720	424	932	18	11	.....	184	.....
Kansas,.....	7,443	321	639	302	7	2	213	70	.....
Kentucky,.....	16,613	614	693	820	26	.....	†1,663	223	.....
Louisiana,.....	5,187	142	134	168	4	9	258	104	.....
Maine,.....	19,303	565	251	275	2	3	335	185	179
Manitoba,.....	360	35	22	24	0	2	31	1	.....
Maryland,.....	5,082	78	12	63	.....	.....	*53	32	.....
Massachusetts,.....	25,505	862	1,463	547	1	0	865	342	324
Michigan,§.....	25,624	934	585	723	48	.....	830	232	279
Minnesota,.....	8,647	333	199	215	4	13	224	49	.....
Mississippi,.....	9,240	250	398	345	8	9	419	175	.....
Missouri,.....	23,697	673	745	839	48	38	475	345	253
Montana,.....	705	43	40	21	1	0	10	8	19
Nebraska,.....	3,257	136	245	99	10	.....	*43	34	.....
Nevada,.....	1,476	53	91	84	4	0	64	21	16
New Brunswick,...	2,317	160	56	100	0	0	73	24	.....
New Hampshire,...	7,731	238	310	99	2	0	76	90	69
New Jersey,.....	11,968	384	235	185	11	1	361	146	.....
New Mexico,.....	174	7	15	6	0	.....	*10	3	7
New York,.....	73,113	2,086	1,632	1,071	52	11	5,051	865	558
North Carolina,...	11,482	163	161	169	17	79	411	108	50
Nova Scotia,.....	3,400	251	80	150	0	6	162	28	40
Ohio,.....	29,000	1,224	1,539	820	208	31	1,665	365	.....
Oregon,.....	2,580	129	111	116	1	34	65	29	67
Pennsylvania,.....	35,879	947	352	398	.....	.....	1,486	450	.....
P. E. Island,.....	548	38	12	24	0	0	12	3	.....
Quebec,.....	2,753	138	37	153	0	0	*110	23	.....
Rhode Island,.....	4,195	105	109	52	1	.....	*101	41	40
South Carolina,...	6,165	.....	.....	199	.....	.....	395	114	10
Tennessee,.....	16,531	339	748	786	28	33	481	270	.....
Texas,.....	17,177	604	1,109	1,088	68	0	*821	360	355
Utah,.....	377	20	17	11	2	0	15	2	8
Vermont,.....	7,724	193	91	144	6	5	191	81	66

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.	R.
Virginia,.....	9,777	.....	168	314	11	7	225	112	.....
Washington,.....	953	56	57	47	5	3	18	14	14
West Virginia, . . .	3,386	157	111	99	2	19	128	45	36
Wisconsin,.....	10,789	429	281	345	8	12	272	74	178
Wyoming,	389	30	26	16	1	0	13	1	15
Total,.....	573,317	19,685	17,523	17,102	929	464	23,210	7,113	3,615

*Including suspensions for all causes. †Proceedings not received: same as last year. ‡Re-instatements. § Same as last year.

Grand Secretaries do not yet give full statistics.

In Colorado, the column of membership is not added: in Georgia, none of the columns are added: in Michigan, the statistics are given by Districts and the columns are not added, and there is no Recapitulation, so we use last year's figures.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	1880.		1879.		1878.	
	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.
Members,	54	573,317	54	582,556	54	592,443
Raised,	52	19,685	53	21,788	51	23,861
Admissions, &c.,	53	17,523	53	16,880	51	16,744
Dimissions,	54	17,102	53	16,747	51	17,681
Expulsions,	51	929	51	874	48	986
Suspensions,	42	464	36	716	37	770
" npt. dues,	54	23,210	52	22,054	48	21,051
Deaths,	54	7,113	54	7,108	52	7,038
Rejections,	30	3,615	28	3,838	29	4,374

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

We give a list of the Grand Lodges, the date and length of the Annual Communication, and the page upon which the review commences.

Grand Lodge.	Date and length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 1 to 3, 1879.	325
Arkansas,	[Memorandum].	470
British Columbia,	February 16 to 18, 1878.	328
British Columbia,	January 21 to 23, 1879.	329
California,	October 14 to 18, 1879.	329
Canada,	September 10 and 11, 1879.	335
Colon and Cuba,	Organization, January 25, 1880.	337
Colorado,	September 16 and 17, 1879.	339
Connecticut,	January 21 and 22, 1880.	341
Dakota,	June 10 and 11, 1879.	345
Delaware,	October 1 and 2, 1879.	470
District of Columbia,	November 12, 1879.	346
Florida,	January 21 to 23, 1879.	352
Georgia,	[Memorandum].	354

Georgia,	Report of General Committee, 1879.	470
Idaho,	September 9 to 11, 1879.	354
Illinois,	October 7 to 9, 1879.	356
Indiana,	May 27 and 28, 1879.	366
Indian Territory,	November 4 and 5, 1879.	471
Iowa,	June 3 to 5, 1879.	368
Kansas,	October 15 to 17, 1879.	370
Kentucky,	October 21 to 24, 1879.	373
Louisiana,	February 9 to 13, 1880.	472
Manitoba,	February 11 and 12, 1880.	390
Maryland,	November 18 to 20, 1879.	377
Massachusetts,	December 10, 1879.	378
Michigan,	January 27 and 28, 1880.	381
Minnesota,	January 13 and 14, 1880.	382
Mississippi,	February 4 to 6, 1880.	473
Missouri,	October 14 to 16, 1879.	394
Montana,	October 7 to 10, 1879.	403
Nebraska,	June 24 to 26, 1879.	406
Nevada,	June 10 to 12, 1879.	406
New Brunswick,	September 25 and 26, 1878.	409
New Brunswick,	April 30 and May 1, 1879.	411
New Hampshire,	May 21, 1879.	412
New Jersey,	January 21 and 22, 1880.	416
New Mexico,	January 5 to 8, 1880.	484
New York,	June 3 to 6, 1879.	420
North Carolina,	December 2 to 4, 1879.	424
Nova Scotia,	June 4 and 5, 1879.	426
Ohio,	October 21 to 23, 1879.	427
Oregon,	June 9 to 11, 1879.	430
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1879.	432
Prince Edward Island,	June 24 and 25, 1879.	438
Quebec,	September 24 and 25, 1879.	438
Rhode Island,	May 19, 1879.	439
South Carolina,	December 9 and 10, 1879.	440
Tennessee,	November 10 to 12, 1879.	444
Texas,	December 9 to 13, 1879.	447
Utah,	November 12 and 13, 1879.	449
Vermont,	June 11 and 12, 1879.	451
Virginia,	December 8 to 10, 1879.	453
Washington,	June 4 and 5, 1879.	460
West Virginia,	November 11 and 12, 1879.	463
Wisconsin,	June 10 to 12, 1879.	464
Wyoming,	October 8, 1878.	468
Wyoming,	October 14 and 15, 1879.	469

NEW MEXICO, 1880.

After the last "form" of our Report was in type and "made up," but before it was "struck off," we have received the Proceedings of New Mexico, and hasten to give them a hasty review.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM W. GRIFFIN) reports the condition of the lodges as exceptionally good. Peace and harmony prevail, except so far as the controversy with Missouri is a disturbing element. While many of the members of the Grand Lodge of Missouri hold that its course is wrong, the majority sustain the Grand Master in upholding the course of the rebellious lodge in Lew Mexico.

He quotes the utterances of the Grand Master of Missouri and replies to them ably and conclusively. We refer to our discussion of the same principle in a previous part of this report. It grieves us that any Grand Lodge can be so blinded by self-interest as to strike such a fatal blow to the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty. If a Grand Lodge, *when it is formed*, is not entitled to exclusive jurisdiction, it *never* is, and the doctrine is "a delusion and a snare."

The Grand Secretary (DAV. J. MILLER) very properly notices the fine style in which the Proceedings of 1879 were issued: and these are worthy of the same mention.

BRO. MILLER also submits a report upon the Cuba-Colon matter, containing several material allegations of facts taken by him from the Cuba statement, which are utterly erroneous; he omits mention of several other facts of vital bearing, as we think, upon the merits of the case; but we omit their discussion for the reason that the union of the two Grand Lodges, noticed by him in a note, renders it unnecessary. We mention the matter because we understand him as admitting that the Grand Lodge of Cuba was formed by less than a majority of the lodges, and yet as recommending its recognition: we do not believe that a Grand Lodge can be recognized which is not formed by a majority of the lodges, at any rate until it receives the adhesion of a majority; in some cases until that time it may be an *inchoate* Grand Lodge.

The following report of the committee upon this subject, and resolutions reported by them, were adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"Touching the question of the jurisdiction (the *supreme* or *exclusive masonic jurisdiction*) of this M. W. Grand Lodge within the territorial limits of New Mexico, the address of your M. W. Grand Master is deserving of the highest commendation and of your endorsement in terms not to be misunderstood.

"It would be most gratifying to your committee, as well, no doubt, as to the members of this M. W. Grand Lodge, if this Grand Lodge could endorse the position taken by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Missouri on this question at its late Annual Session. But, viewed in the light of reason and common sense—of 'principle and precedent,' so well established by the long practice of Grand Lodges—it would seem that there is no room to be mistaken as to the true masonic doctrine, and that he who may be earnestly, disinterestedly and masonically in search of *truth*, can but logically and rightfully

arrive at the conclusion that the doctrine enunciated and set forth by this M. W. Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication is the only true masonic doctrine. Our high regard and veneration for our mother Grand Lodge of Missouri and the unwarrantable—not to say the uncharitable—intimation of her late Grand Master, M. W. Noah M. Givan, in his Annual Address that your Grand Lodge was in its 'swaddlings' and 'spoiled,' have stimulated your committee to a full inquiry upon the questions at issue between this M. W. Grand Lodge and that of Missouri, in order and to the end that we might get aright if in the wrong, that we might recede from the positions taken if in error; for we hold that it is the duty of a mason or of a body of masons when in error to correct the error and get upon the true ground, and that the highest praise should be accorded to that mason or that body of masons who or which shall promptly get into the true masonic path if perchance astray.

"We are pleased to notice that many able and eminent masons of the jurisdiction of our mother Grand Lodge support the position of this Grand Lodge touching the question of *exclusive jurisdiction* of this Grand Lodge in New Mexico, and we sincerely and fervently hope and we believe that the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri will ere long place herself upon the true ground in reference to this question along side of the long list of Grand Lodges referred to by our M. W. Grand Master as occupying the correct masonic ground, when it will become one of the most pleasant and delightful of the duties of this M. W. Grand Lodge to accord to her full honor and praise for such action, for but a few years ago this Grand Lodge was placed in the northeast corner of the Temple of Grand Lodges and masons by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Missouri, which initiated her and gave her strictly in charge ever to walk uprightly and construct her masonic edifice upon correct masonic principles."

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That this M. W. Grand Lodge holds, *first*, that Silver City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Silver City, New Mexico, is a regularly organized and constituted lodge, *second*, that said lodge is and since the organization of this M. W. Grand Lodge has been, under the jurisdiction of this said Grand Lodge, and, therefore, is amenable to it and to no other Grand Lodge for the infraction of any masonic law or the violation of any of the laws, rules or regulations of this M. W. Grand Lodge, and *third*, that whereas said lodge at Silver City has failed to comply with the requirements of Section 19 of Article XVI of the by-laws of this Grand Lodge for more than two years, it therefore becomes the duty of this Grand Lodge to see that said section be enforced; and that, unless said Silver City Lodge shall comply with Section 19 of Article XVI aforesaid, or show good cause to the satisfaction of the M. W. Grand Master of this Grand Lodge for its non-compliance, within three months from the date of the close of this Grand Communication, it shall be the duty of the M. W. Grand Master to arrest the charter of said Silver City Lodge and take proper care of the property of the same.

"*Resolved*, That, in case of the arrest of the charter of Silver City Lodge, the Grand Secretary, upon application therefor, shall give a dimit, under the seal of this Grand Lodge, to every member of said lodge in good standing at the time of the arrest of its charter, first satisfying himself from the best obtainable evidence as to who are members of that lodge.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward an authenticated copy of the foregoing resolution concerning Silver City Lodge as early as practicable to that lodge, together with a transcript of so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as refers to the matter of these resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby directed to inquire of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, to whom it appears Cimarron Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in this Territory, surrendered its charter, what has become of the jewels and property of said Cimarron Lodge, and, if any such property exists and is in possession of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, to inform the said Grand Lodge that this M. W. Grand Lodge holds it to be

the duty of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri to turn over to this Grand Lodge all of such property.

"Resolved, That this M. W. Grand Lodge re-affirms its resolution adopted at its last Annual Communication, that it is the duty of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri to refund to this Grand Lodge all dues collected from lodges in this jurisdiction—*i. e.*, within the limits of the Territory of New Mexico—since the organization of this M. W. Grand Lodge; and that the said dues when refunded shall be placed by the Grand Secretary on his books to the credit of the respective lodges from which collected.

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge re-affirms the doctrine enunciated at the last Annual Communication in the resolution which reads as follows:—*Resolved*, That this M. W. Grand Lodge holds that she is the supreme masonic authority within the Territory of New Mexico, and any exercise of authority therein by any other masonic body on any pretext whatever is not warranted by masonic law and usage, is an invasion of the rights of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge and calculated to produce discord among the craft."

The Report on Correspondence (99 pp.) was presented by Bro. DAVID J. MILLER. We have not time to notice it, as the printer is waiting.

The following suggestion is an eminently wise one, and we wish it could be carried out:

"But we do not like the idea of a State organization compiling a monitorial work for its own especial use, while at the same time we deplore the fact that so many different works of the kind are in use by the various lodges. Why cannot a single work be adopted or compiled for use in *all* our lodges? Then the work would be measurably the same everywhere. A General Grand Lodge for the settlement of all such questions seems to be an impossibility, but means *can* be employed to give us uniformity in many things. Suppose, Brethren of California, that, instead of compiling a manual for yourselves, you propose a commission to be composed of, say the Grand Lecturers of all the States, to adopt or compile a manual and agree upon a ritual for *general* use. This would tend to strengthen that unity which we all so much desire in the maintenance of our time-honored institution."

The *mere* language of the monitorial part of the work should not be *obligatory*: if this could be agreed upon as a starting point, there is no reason why a Universal Monitor could not be agreed upon. In most jurisdictions, however, a Code of Procedure, adapted to its laws, is required, and we apprehend that this portion is so different in different States, that uniformity is absolutely impossible. We hope the suggestion of Bro. MILLER, as to the monitorial part of the work, will be adopted.

Referring to the action of our Grand Lodge, in reference to New South Wales, he says:

"Several of the Grand Lodges have taken similar positions, and we are not prepared to say that they are not right. There seems to be a growing sentiment among our Grand Lodges that a majority of lodges must concur to legally organize and establish a Grand Lodge, and that in no case should a Grand Lodge be recognized that is composed of less than three subordinate lodges."

He says further:

"The following was adopted as an amendment to the Constitution:
"SECTION 54. No restoration by his lodge of an expelled or indefinitely suspended mason shall take effect until confirmed by the Grand Lodge."

"This may be all right but we doubt its wisdom. It seems to us to be

throwing more business into the Grand Lodge than properly belongs there. Besides, it looks to us like a departure from masonic custom. In cases that have been appealed and the appeals dismissed it might be proper to return restorations to Grand Lodge for confirmation, but even in such cases we doubt the propriety of this requirement as the subordinate lodges are supposed to know their own members best and hence be better qualified to judge under the law of their merits or demerits."

The action of our Grand Lodge was a *modification* of the provision and not its original adoption. It grows out of a principle and practice in this jurisdiction, and that of our Mother Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and that of her Mother Grand Lodges from a very ancient date, that *no mason can be expelled without the action of the Grand Lodge*. It perhaps grew out of the civil law, that under it no man can be deprived of his life *without a warrant from the Supreme Executive*. Expulsion is *masonic death*, and we hold that it should not be imposed without the sanction of the Grand Lodge. As it cannot be *imposed* without the sanction of the Grand Lodge, it cannot be removed without its sanction.

CONCLUSION.

With the revival of business, comes an increase in the number of candidates: but we have not yet reached the point where the terrible loss by non-payment of dues is overcome. *Fully one-third of the masons, or of those who once were masons, in the United States, are either unaffiliated, or deprived of masonic rights for non-payment of dues!*

There are many causes for this. The depression of business, the multitude of rival societies which give *now* disproportionate "benefits" for the dues paid, Grand Lodge debts causing heavy taxation, and a failure to cultivate the principle of Brotherhood among ourselves; all have more or less effect. But we incline to the belief that the policy of some Grand Lodges also contributes to this result. The greater the disabilities under which non-affiliates labor and the more stringent the regulations against them, the greater their number seems to be. For example, since New York adopted her present system she has been losing at the rate of more than five thousand a year—an aggregate, in three years, of *twenty per cent. of her entire membership*.

In our State we have not felt it so severely, probably because our Grand Lodge dues and lodge dues are less than in almost any other jurisdiction.

But we believe that this is but temporary. Business is reviving, and will soon become stable: the rival organizations are spending *now* the money which is as certainly to become due hereafter as death is certain; and when their money becomes exhausted, they go to pieces after demonstrating once more that a system of dues and benefits, based upon an *even* rate of sickness and mortality, utterly fails when applied to an *increasing* rate of both, and that the rate of both increases as the age of their members increases: Grand Lodges are at once paying off their debts and giving warning to others not to become similarly involved. Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mary-

land, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and others will not repeat their experience; and, with their examples before them, others will not be likely to travel the same path: and as we recover from the rush of candidates of the years of the war, we believe the bonds of brotherhood are strengthening.
So mote it be.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, } *Committee.*
STEPHEN BERRY, }

R. W. JOHN B. REDMAN, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, presented the following report:

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of Kennebec Lodge, recommend that a new charter be granted, and that that portion of the petition which relates to the paying back the dues for 1879, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK, }
W. R. G. ESTES, } *Committee.*
JOHN B. REDMAN, }

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

R. W. HORACE H. BURBANK presented a commission as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was duly welcomed.

At half past four o'clock, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 6, 1880. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock A. M.

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

PORTLAND, May 6, 1880.

The Committee to whom has been referred the portion of the Grand Master's Address relative to the death of our late Grand Treasurer, MOSES DODGE, ask leave to offer the following :

The full account given by the Grand Master leaves little to be added by us which can well be said here. Your committee can, in common with many other members of the Grand Lodge, bear testimony to the great interest in masonry manifested by Bro. DODGE and the long years spent in its behalf, so far as the duties of a laborious profession allowed. The same tenacity of purpose exhibited to us enabled him to struggle with adversity and to endure sad disappointment. That the words of the preacher are now applicable to him, "What profit hath a man of all his labor which he taketh under the sun," is for those to explain who may do it more properly than can we. The lesson coming to us from that grave around which many gathered in sadness last autumn, is—so finish your work on earth as not to depend on others to do that thou wouldst have fulfilled, "for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest." Bro. DODGE has joined the goodly company of BROS. DUNLAP, HUMPHREYS, MILLER, THOMPSON, CHASE, PEARL, WILLIAMS, BRADFORD, WASHBURN, and many others, co-workers in masonry, who have entered into their rest. Let us not forget his kindly greeting, or his many virtues. We are the followers of the architects of old, but we here build "temples not made with hands, eternal and in the heavens."

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
MANLY G. TRASK, } *Committee.*

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Jurisprudence, submitted the following Report, which was adopted, viz :

PORTLAND, May 6, 1880.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which were referred the decisions of the Grand Master announced last year, have considered the same and recommend that they be confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

The following Resolutions, submitted by Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, were adopted, to wit :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba be recognized, and the fraternal congratulations of this Grand Lodge be extended to our Brethren in Cuba for the truly masonic spirit they have exhibited in the settlement of the dissensions heretofore existing among them, and we wish for them an uninterrupted career of prosperity and usefulness.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to take immediate measures for an exchange of Representatives with the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba.

BRO. BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS, for the Committee of Finance, made a report, recommending that the dues of Kennebec Lodge, amounting to \$30.40, be repaid to said Lodge by the Grand Treasurer.

Recommendation not adopted.

BRO. JOHN B. REDMAN, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, presented the following report :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom were referred sundry petitions, have considered the same and report as follows :

In the matter of petition of WM. W. LOCKE and others for a lodge at Kittery, to be called Naval Lodge, now under dispensation, we recommend that the same be granted, and that their dispensation be continued until they shall be duly constituted.

In the matter of the petition of Pownal Lodge, Stockton, for copy of charter, the original having been destroyed by fire, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

In the matter of the petition of Presumpscot Lodge to change location, we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

In the matter of the petition of ERASTUS A. PLUMMER and others, for dispensation for a lodge at Raymond Village, to be called Sebago Lake Lodge, we recommend that it be *not* granted.

In the matter of petition of J. F. HOLMAN and others, for dispensation for a lodge at Athens, to be named Wesserunset Lodge, we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

The case of FOUNTAIN RODICK and others, petitioners for a lodge at Bar Harbor, to be called Bar Harbor Lodge, was not opened by the committee,

two of the nearest lodges having voted only a conditional approval, which is not in compliance with the constitutional requirements; but, from statements informally made before the committee, we are satisfied that if Bar Harbor should increase as rapidly in population in the future as in the past, the large number of resident masons there should be provided with a masonic home nearer than they now have.

In this matter we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.
Fraternally submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK,	} Committee.
W. R. G. ESTES,	
JOHN B. REDMAN,	

Which report was accepted, and the several recommendations were adopted, except in regard to Presumpscot Lodge; on their petition for permission to remove, the following Resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Presumpscot Lodge be allowed to move its hall to North Windham and hold its meetings there until otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge, but without affecting the present territorial jurisdiction of said lodge.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following report:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1880.

In accordance with the vote of this Grand Lodge, the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence propose the following amendment to the Constitution:

Insert after the word "offense" in Section 115, the words "committed within four years," so that the first paragraph shall read as follows:

"Sec. 115. Whenever a member of a lodge, or a Brother under this jurisdiction, shall be accused of any offense, committed within four years, which, if proved, would subject him to discipline, he shall have a fair and impartial trial, and the proceedings shall be conducted substantially as follows:"

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
H. H. DICKEY,	

Which report was accepted, the proposition to amend was entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments.

BRO. DRUMMOND proposed the following amendment, which was entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments, viz :

• To amend Section 115 of the Constitution, by adding after the word "follows," at the end of the first clause, the following :

"But no charges for an offense shall be entertained, unless filed before a prosecution for such offense is barred by the civil law, in consequence of the lapse of time, if cognizable thereby."

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be instructed, under advice of the Finance Committee, to have the Records, Trunks, Clothing, and other matters appertaining to the District Deputy Grand Masters, put in good condition, and to supply such things as may be deficient in that department.

On motion of BRO. MARQUIS F. KING,

Voted, That the several District Deputy Grand Masters be required to keep a record of all their official acts.

The Committee on the death of R. W. EZRA B. FRENCH reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your committee appointed to draft appropriate resolutions on the death of our honorable Bro. EZRA B. FRENCH, of Washington, D. C., beg leave to present the following :

HON. EZRA B. FRENCH was formerly a resident of Damariscotta, in this State. He has represented his constituents in the State Senate, has represented his State in our national Congress, and has for many years been Auditor at Washington. He was for five years Master of Alna Lodge, and was so highly esteemed by his Brethren that when a Chapter was constituted at Damariscotta, it bore the name of Ezra B. French Chapter; and it was made the recipient of a nice set of Collars and Jewels presented by him. He was Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge previous to his leaving the State.

As a mason, he ever exhibited his love for the Order by his faithfulness and punctuality in every duty; as a citizen, he evinced great interest for the welfare of community and State; as a public man, he exhibited fidelity

to the trust reposed in him; as a friend, he was true and affectionate; as a counsellor, he was kind, honest and prudent.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Architect of the Universe has called him to lay aside the implements of toil in the terrestrial lodge, to enter upon the joys of the celestial lodge on high,

Therefore Resolved, That, with fraternal affection, we cherish in memory his warm devotion to masonry, his generous spirit, his noble work and his faithful life,

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted widow and friends our warmest sympathies in their affliction, and our continual regard for them.

J. RILEY BOWLER, }
FRANKLIN CLARK, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted, and the Preamble and Resolutions were adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That a page in our printed Proceedings be inscribed to the memory of each of the following Brethren, namely: MOSES DODGE, EZRA B. FRENCH, CHARLES A. CURTIS and THOMAS J. CORSON.

In the matter of jurisdiction between Paris Lodge, No. 94, at South Paris, and Granite Lodge, No. 182, at West Paris, the Grand Master decided that, although the two villages were under one town government, they were in effect—being separated some seven or eight miles—the same as two towns. The jurisdiction would therefore be governed by the general law, half way by the usually traveled route.

On motion,

Voted, That the decision of the M. W. Grand Master be approved.

BRO. BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS, on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a tax equal to five cents per member be assessed upon the several lodges in this jurisdiction, to be due and payable with the annual dues to this Grand Lodge.

On motion of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary, in issuing notices of the next annual communication, notify the lodges that the Committee on Credentials will be in session at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the first day of said annual communication, in Tyrian Hall; and that this be made a Standing Regulation.

Past Grand Master DRUMMOND was called to the East.

M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE was presented for installation by Past Grand Master BURNHAM, and installed in ample form into the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Grand Master COLLAMORE made appointments as follows:

R.W. JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Bath.
" JOHN F. DYER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Presque Isle.
" STEPHEN D. MORRELL,	" 2d	Calais.
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d	Machias.
" JOHN B. REDMAN,	" 4th	Ellsworth.
" LAMBERT SANDS,	" 5th	Sebec.*
" CLARENCE L. DAKIN,	" 6th	Bangor.
" GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	" 7th	Liberty.
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	" 8th	Belfast.
" GEORGE ROBERTS,	" 9th	Vinalhaven.
" CHARLES H. FISHER,	" 10th	Boothbay.
" HENRY S. WEBSTER,	" 11th	Gardiner.
" FRANK A. SMITH,	" 12th	Waterville.
" TURNER BUSWELL,	" 13th	Solon.
" W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" 14th	Bath.
" CHARLES R. WHITTEN,	" 15th	Buckfield.
" GOODWIN R. WILEY,	" 16th	Bethel.
" GEORGE R. SHAW,	" 17th	Portland.

* P. O. Milo.

R.W.	SAMUEL O. WILEY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 18th District,</i>	Fryeburg.
"	CHARLES P. EMERY,	" 19th "	Biddeford.
W. & Rev.	CHARLES C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kent's Hill.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Rockland.
"	H. C. MUNSON,	" "	Wilton.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "	Waterville.
"	CHARLES J. KETCHUM,	" "	Portland.
"	JULIAN K. SMYTH,	" "	"
"	SIMON GOODENOUGH,	" "	Belfast.
"	ASAHEL MOORE,	" "	Brunswick.
"	THOMAS TYRRE,	" "	Gorham.
W.	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
"	GEORGE W. DEERING,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>	Portland.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Junior " "</i>	Saco.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Camden.
"	AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" "	East Machias.
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" "	Lewiston.
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	" "	Bangor.
"	JOHN S. DERBY,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Saco.
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Eastport.
"	CHARLES N. RAND,	" "	Parkman.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	GEORGE M. HOWE,	" <i>Organist,</i>	"
"	WARREN PHILLIPS,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	"

Such of the Grand Officers as were present were in due succession presented for installation by M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, and installed in ample form by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND.

Bro. BURNHAM made proclamation, that the Officers of the Grand Lodge, elected and appointed, had been duly and legally installed into their several stations.

NOT INSTALLED.

JOHN F. DYER, STEPHEN D. MORRELL, CLARENCE L. DAKIN, GEORGE ROBERTS, HENRY S. WEBSTER, FRANK A. SMITH, TURNER BUSWELL, W. SCOTT SHOREY

CHARLES R. WHITTEN, and CHARLES P. EMERY,—*D. D. G. Masters.*

CHARLES C. MASON, J. RILEY BOWLER, H. C. MUNSON, EDWIN F. SMALL, CHARLES J. KETCHUM, JULIAN K. SMYTH and SIMON GOODENOUGH,—*Grand Chaplains.*

GEORGE W. DEERING,—*Senior Grand Deacon.*

On motion,

Voted, That all Grand Officers, not now installed, present themselves for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or in their respective lodges, and cause certificates of such installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to notify each of the Grand Officers, who have not been installed, of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

On motion

Voted, That the provisions of the two preceding votes be embodied in a Standing Regulation.

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

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, STEPHEN BERRY.

On Publication.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, JOHN B. REDMAN, FESSENDEN I. DAY.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

ROTHEUS E. PAINE, CHARLES C. VINAL, AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM P. PEEBLE, HENRY H. DICKEY.

On Returns.

IRA BERRY, JOSEPH A. LOCKE, WARREN PHILLIPS.

On Credentials.

GEORGE W. DEERING, STEPHEN BERRY, WILLIAM H. SMITH.

On Amendments to Constitution.

ALBERT MOORE, DAVID CARGILL, HIRAM CHASE.

On Grievances and Appeals.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, F. LORING TALBÖT.

On Dispensations and Charters.

HORACE H. BURBANK, WILFORD J. FISHER, EDWIN STONE.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

BROS. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and IRA BERRY were continued with the Grand Master, as the Library Committee.

The Grand Secretary reported that the Trustees of the Charity Fund had examined the securities for the invested Fund, and found them correct; that they had approved the Bond submitted by the Grand Treasurer; and had appropriated the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars for Relief, distributed among seventy-eight applicants, in sums proportional to the urgency of the several cases.

R. W. JOSEPH M. HAYES was elected Trustee of the Charity Fund for two years, to fill the vacancy created by the election of Bro. ESTES as Senior Grand Warden.

On motion of R. W. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,

Voted, That the Proceedings of this communication be printed, under direction of the Grand Master, and distributed as customary.

The minutes of this Communication were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that they found nothing requiring further action of the Grand Lodge at this time: which report was accepted.

Prayer was offered by W. and Rev. ASAHEL MOORE, and the Grand Lodge of Maine was closed in ample form, at 11:45 A. M.



Attest,

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

R E P O R T S

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report.

I have visited all the lodges in my district, and have seen work in nearly all. The lodges are all working well, and the records are well kept. They have all had more or less work during the year, and are steadily increasing in membership.

My visits were made at an unfavorable time of the year, as many of the members were away from home engaged in lumbering. Should I have the honor of serving in this capacity again, I should make my visits early in the fall.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Number of lodges,	8	
“ “ members,	550	
“ “ initiates,	41	
“ suspended from membership,	6	
“ deprived of membership,	9	
“ dimitted,	4	
Initiation fees (41),		\$ 82.00
Grand Lodge dues, 20c. per member,		110.00
Total,		<u>\$192.00</u>

Respectfully and fraternally,

SABINE F. BERRY, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Houlton, Me., April 1, 1880.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. Grand Master of the Second Masonic District, begs leave to submit the following report:

There are in this District five chartered lodges. I have not been able, by reason of absence from the District, to give that attention to visiting and personally inspecting the work of the lodges, which I should under other circumstances, and which would have afforded me much pleasure and profit. My engagements calling me away, I requested R. W. Bro. Vose, J. G. W., to visit the lodges for me. I am able to report that peace and harmony prevail in all the lodges.

But few questions of jurisprudence have been referred to me, and those have been answered by reference to the Constitution and decisions of the Grand Lodge.

With this report I present a tabular statement, showing the work of the lodges for the past masonic year.

Whole number of members,	652
“ “ “ initiates,	14
Amount of initiation fees,	\$ 28.00
“ annual fees,	97.80
“ assessment,	32.60
Total amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$158.40

Which amount I have paid the Grand Treasurer.

Fraternally submitted,

E. WEBSTER FRENCH, *D. D. G. M. & M. D.*

 THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting to you my report of this District, I have the pleasure of stating that *all* the lodges within its limits have, during the past three months, been visited officially.

January 26th, installed the officers of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Machias.

January 27th, visited Warren Lodge, No. 2, East Machias, and installed officers.

February 23d, visited Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, Millbridge, and installed officers.

January 28th, visited Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, Addison Point, and installed officers.

February 24th, installed officers of Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, Cherryfield.

March 2d, visited Lookout Lodge, No. 131, Cutler, and had public installation of its officers.

The following is an abstract of returns:

Number of lodges,	6	
Total membership,	661	
Initiates,	9	
Fees to Grand Lodge,		\$18.00
Dues " "		132.20
Total,		\$150.20

Absence of work throughout the year has generally been confined to some of the older lodges, while the *youngest* (Pleiades) exhibits prosperous activity. *Four* are in good financial condition, while *two* have apparently struggled hard to meet their expenses with the meagre and tardy collection of arrearages from delinquent members.

I am persuaded (and have so endeavored to impress upon the lodges) that, with a diminution of work and an increased tax to the Grand Lodge, they should exercise unusual care in the matter of membership dues.

Some of these instances of "financial pressure," I am inclined to think, *might* have been obviated in the past and may assuredly be avoided in the *future*, if lodges would choose their Secretaries more upon the basis of executive or "collective ability" than for penmanship practice or sinecure convenience.

The Masters of the several lodges, without exception, exhibit commendable zeal and faithfulness. With a willingness to receive suggestions and a determination to advance the interests of their respective lodges, I feel confident that *they* will not suffer the true principles of masonry to languish in *this* District. To them especially am I desirous of expressing my sincere thanks for kindness, courtesy and co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, D. D. G. M. *3d M. D.*

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report for the past masonic year.

While three of the lodges in this district have had no work the past year, the number of initiates is larger than in previous years; and it affords me

pleasure to report the lodges generally in a prosperous condition and doing good work. Of the eleven lodges, I have visited, witnessed work, examined records, or installed the officers of all but two.

I have frequently visited Lygonia and Esoteric Lodges, at Ellsworth, several times in my official capacity. The officers of both these lodges take great pride in doing their work well, and in very few instances have I been able to detect a departure from the ritual as adopted by the Grand Lodge. The Secretaries' books are neatly kept, and the only rivalry between them at the present time is to see which can best and most accurately perform the work.

November 26th, by request of the Master of Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin, I met with them and performed the masonic burial service at the funeral of our late Bro. STILLMAN MAYO, who died at Rockland, November 21st.

December 23d, visited Rising Sun Lodge, Orland, and publicly installed the officers. I had the assistance of P. M. F. H. CHASE, who acted as Marshal.

The installation was followed by a banquet and ball in the Town Hall, which was fully attended by the members, their families and invited guests. An excellent quartette added much to the interest in the installation ceremony.

December 24th, visited Rising Star Lodge, Penobscot, and installed officers, P. M. B. H. CUSHMAN assisting. This is the youngest lodge in this district, and it has had many difficulties to contend with. Still, their condition is one of great hope for the future. They have had some work during the year. The records of the Secretary are very neatly kept.

January 22d, installed the officers of Hancock Lodge publicly, assisted by Bro. F. A. MACOMBER, of Esoteric Lodge. A large number of the friends of the members were present, and after the installation there were appropriate addresses by the older members. The tables were clothed and supper served. The following day I witnessed work on the third degree.

Hancock Lodge is the oldest in this jurisdiction and the fourth in the State. The old members have kept up their interest and attend regularly. I am under obligations to Bro. S. K. WHITNEY, who, for over fifteen years, has been Treasurer of this lodge, and P. D. D. G. M. DAVID WEBSTER, JR., for courtesies shown on that occasion.

January 23d, installed the officers of Eggmoggin Lodge, Sedgwick, publicly. The evening was very unpleasant, traveling very bad, and many of the members live long distances away; but, notwithstanding all these obstacles, there was a full attendance and a large gathering of invited guests. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition; they have a beautiful hall, with concert and banquet halls underneath, all being thrown open, and an elegant spread served on this occasion.

February 5th, installed officers of Esoteric Lodge, assisted by P. M. A. W. CUSHMAN.

February 11th, installed officers of Eggmoggin Lodge, with the same assistance.

April 29th, visited Tremont Lodge and witnessed an exemplification of work on the third degree. W. Bro. MARCYES is a good presiding officer, and the lodge is in good hands. They very much need a new hall, as their members are rapidly increasing and the present hall is not conveniently located.

April 30th, called upon the Master of Mt. Desert Lodge, but did not stop to attend a meeting of the lodge as the officers and many of the members were away. Their hall is small, but comfortable and very well furnished. The records well kept, and financially this lodge is in the best condition of any in the District.

I was unable to meet my appointment with Felicity Lodge, but have had frequent reports from them during the year, from which I am able to report them in a prosperous condition.

Marine Lodge, at Deer Isle, I have not visited, having satisfied myself that the visit of any Grand Officer could not benefit them, until, by some effort of their own, they endeavor to settle the differences existing among themselves. They have had no work for four years, and have not forwarded Grand Lodge dues this year. Yet I have had assurances from several of the members, that before the next meeting of the Grand Lodge all differences would be adjusted and harmony and good feeling again restored.

There is no reason why Marine Lodge should not prosper. Within its jurisdiction are nearly four thousand inhabitants. They have a good membership and a well furnished hall.

The total number of members is	1,110
“ “ initiates,	32
“ “ Grand Lodge dues,	\$286

Fraternally yours,

JOHN B. REDMAN, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Herewith I submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifth Masonic District for the past masonic year.

I have visited nine of the eleven chartered lodges in this District. I find general prosperity, peace and harmony prevailing.

September 25th, visited Composite, at Lagrange; witnessed work in E. A. degree. The work was good; the officers all seemed familiar with the work, and also familiar with the lecture of this degree. The attendance was good; order good. The records are correctly and neatly kept. I think under its

present officers the lodge is maintaining its former reputation as one of the best lodges in this District.

October 21st, visited Cambridge Lodge, Cambridge. The night I visited the lodge was the heaviest rain storm of the season, and there were only five members present, and of course could not judge much of the lodge. Think it in a prosperous condition.

December 27th, visited Mount Kineo, at Abbott; witnessed work in E. A. degree. The work and all the surroundings sustain the reputation of this lodge as one of the best in the District, and I think would be hard to excel in the State.

December 29th, visited Doric, at Monson; witnessed work in F. C. degree. There was a good attendance. The hall was in good order, and the attention paid by the Brethren to the work was excellent. The Master, and in fact all of the officers, are young men, but all filled their several stations with dignity, and showed themselves well posted in the work. The records are well and neatly kept.

January 20th, visited Mosaic, at Foxcroft, and installed their officers. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, and, as long as kept under as able officers as at present, the principles of the Order will not suffer in that section.

January 26th, visited Penobscot, at Dexter. Installed their officers; did not witness work. The lodge is in good hands.

February 20th, visited Piscataquis, at Milo. Sickness in the family of the W. M. prevented his attendance. A Past Master presided in the East; passed first section of E. A. lecture. This lodge has a beautiful new hall, which, when furnished, will be one of the best in the District; all of which we congratulate them on.

February 25th, visited Pacific, at Exeter; witnessed work in the second degree. As this was the first meeting after the installation of the officers, and about the first work in their several stations, I did not expect to find so finished work as I should from those who had filled the several offices a longer time; but, from the Master to the Tyler, they showed a thorough knowledge of the work, and fully sustain the former reputation of this lodge.

Olive Branch, Charleston, I have visited several times during the year. Under the management of its present efficient Master, this lodge is fast regaining its former prosperity. The lack of prosperity in this lodge for the past two or three years was not on account of the inefficiency of its officers, but a lack of interest in the Brethren. It has always had good management, but its members being widely scattered, it has been hard to keep up that interest absolutely necessary to the well being and prosperity of any lodge.

I intended to have visited Pleasant River Lodge at the regular communication in February, but a storm prevented; and at the regular meeting in March, sickness in my family prevented. The lodge is not doing any work, but is in good hands. Sickness also prevented my visiting Parian Lodge, at Corinna.

In closing my report, I wish to thank the Brethren of the District with whom I have been brought in contact for the friendly and courteous manner in which I have been received, and for the fraternal spirit in which all suggestions which I have been pleased to make have been received.

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS.

Total number of members,	971
" " " initiates,	33
Annual dues,	\$194.20
Amount of initiation fees,	66.00
Total amount of dues,	\$260.20

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. J. PEAKS, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Charleston, April 2, 1880.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Having been called to another section of the State soon after my appointment as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District, I have, much to my regret, been unable to attend to the duties of the office in a manner satisfactory to myself, and have been debarred from visiting the lodges in this jurisdiction. So far as I can learn, they are generally in a healthy condition and have been doing a fair amount of work.

My sincere thanks are due to the Most Worshipful Grand Master for assistance rendered.

Below please find abstract of returns.

Number of initiates, 54,	\$108.00
" members, 1,470,	294.20
	\$402.20

F. H. DRUMMOND, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

Bangor, May 1, 1880.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Herewith I submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Seventh Masonic District.

I intended (having previous experience in view) to pay my official visits to the several lodges in this District early in the season, or during the fall months, but owing to business engagements I could not carry my plans into execution. Consequently, when I could attend to it I found the traveling very bad, and, of course, the meetings in most instances thinly attended.

February 19th, visited Unity Lodge, Thorndike. Stated meeting. Found Bro. BENJAMIN AMES still in the East, having been re-elected, who, by the way, is well fitted for the honorable station. Witnessed exemplification of work in E. A. degree, which, considering the fact that but few were present, was quite well rendered.

February 20th, visited Quantabacook Lodge, Searsmont, special meeting, called at my request. Bro. LORNA POOR is W. M. of this lodge; a young man who takes a great interest in masonry, and is well qualified for the office. There was a good attendance, considering the bad traveling. Witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was done in a satisfactory manner.

February 21st, visited Liberty Lodge, Liberty. Stated Communication. Bro. GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL, W. M. The members, fully appreciating his worth, do well to keep him in the East. Witnessed work in E. A. degree, also exemplification of work in third degree, which was done in an able manner. I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. THURSTON, W. M. of Union Lodge, who came twelve miles through the storm to attend the meeting, and returned home the same night. Such zeal is worthy of mention.

February 24th, visited Star in the West Lodge, Unity. Within the past year this lodge has built a new and commodious hall. Great credit is due the members who contributed so liberally towards the work; and to no one is more due than to Past Master CHARLES TAYLOR. Witnessed work in E. A. degree, which, considering that the officers had lately been installed, was quite well done. Bro. RICHARD WHITTEN, the W. M., has experience, having been in the East before.

February 25th, visited Central Lodge, China. This is the oldest lodge in the District, its membership is the largest, and it has done more work during the past year than any other lodge in the District. They have a very neat hall, the appearance having been very much improved of late by new border carpet and new wall paper, which makes it by far the prettiest lodge room in the District. Witnessed work in F. C. degree, two candidates, by Bro. O. O. CROSBY, W. M., assisted by an excellent staff of officers, in a commendable manner.

March 1st, by appointment, visited Trojan Lodge, Troy. I am happy to report that harmony has again been restored in this lodge; may it long continue. Witnessed work in F. C. degree, which, with P. M. WILLIAM DORMAN as S. D., was quite well done. TIMOTHY W. HAWES, W. M., appears zealous, and will, with experience, make an excellent presiding officer.

March 2d, I went to Plymouth, having previously written the W. Master to have a meeting collected; but he living some seven or eight miles from

the office, did not get my letter. I stopped for the night with P. M. OREN THORN. In the evening I called on Bro. CLARENDON BUTMAN, Lodge Secretary, and examined the records. I should judge that the interest in this lodge had not increased during the past year.

March 3d, by appointment, visited Marsh River Lodge, Brooks, Bro. WILLIAM C. ROWE, W. M. The officers had recently been installed. There being no work, after opening the lodge, P. M. BRACKETT was called to the East, P. D. D. G. M. JOHN H. GORDON as S. D. Work was then exemplified in third degree. It would be unnecessary for me to comment farther than to say "well done."

I have been present at nearly every meeting of Seabasticook Lodge during the past year. Installed the officers October 17th, Bro. SIMON W. BAKER, W. M. The lodge is prospering, and harmony prevails among its members.

I cannot close my report without referring to the financial outlook of some of the lodges in this District. I find the annual lodge dues fixed at fifty cents in a large number of the lodges; paying a large per cent. of receipts to the Grand Lodge, and a larger for hall rent, and at the same time doing a small amount of work. One can readily foresee the result; assessments will have to be made to meet expenses. I advise in those lodges an increase of annual lodge dues to one dollar, which would be as readily paid, by every mason having the welfare of our Institution at heart, as fifty cents. The records I have found neatly and correctly kept in almost all instances.

I desire to express to you, Most Worshipful, thanks for the honor conferred in appointing me to this responsible office. I also return thanks to the officers and members of the several lodges for the courtesy shown me while making my official visits.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I am compelled, through business engagements, to decline a re-appointment, should it be tendered me, to this honorable and responsible position.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Number of members,	767	
Initiates,	25	
Annual dues,		\$115.05
Initiation fees,		50 00
Grand Lodge assessment,		38.35
Total,		<u>\$203.40</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN P. BILLINGS, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

Clinton, Me., April 13, 1880.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my report, as D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District, for the year last past.

There are in this District eight lodges, all of which, with one exception, I have visited once and some of them twice, and am happy to report them all in a harmonious and prosperous condition.

December 21st, by invitation, I visited and installed the officers of King David's Lodge, at Lincolnville, in the presence of the Brethren, their wives and lady friends. After services, the rest of the evening was spent in a social manner with short speeches, singing, &c., followed by their annual collation, for which the Brethren of King David's Lodge are so much noted. It was indeed a social gathering, and one long to be remembered.

I visited this lodge again February 26th, and witnessed work on the second and third degrees, which was done in a workman-like manner. Their records, which are under the care of our worthy Bro. DAVID HOWE, who has filled the office of Secretary for more than twenty years, are neatly and faithfully kept.

December 31st, I received an invitation to install the officers of Excelsior Lodge, at Northport, but as it was a very stormy night I was unable to attend; the ceremonies were therefore performed by P. M. WM. PENDLETON, who is ever ready and qualified to fill the chair in any case of emergency.

January 14th, I visited the lodge officially, and witnessed work on the third degree. Although there was not that freedom among the officers that would have been, had they not been under inspection, yet this being the first work of the new officers, was well performed. At the proper time we were invited to partake of refreshments, which consisted of a splendid clam chowder prepared for the occasion. After the ceremonies were over the Brethren were entertained with some very interesting remarks by the Rev. J. R. BOWLER, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, who was present. This lodge has done but little work the past year, yet peace and harmony prevail within its borders. I examined the records and found them neatly kept, and in accordance with the form laid down in the Maine Masonic Text Book.

January 22d, I visited Island Lodge, at Islesboro', and witnessed the opening and closing ceremonies, which were done in a prompt and satisfactory manner. This lodge labors under some disadvantages, by reason of the absence of many of its members, who are sea-faring men; but on this evening there was a good attendance, and my visit proved to be a pleasant one. Although I did not have the pleasure of seeing them work any of the degrees, yet I am satisfied that the work performed at this meeting will prove a lasting benefit to the lodge.

This lodge, like most of the lodges in this District, is trying hard to carry its by-laws into effect, by urging some of its members who are a number of years in arrears, to come forward and pay up their dues, and share alike with them in the labors, as well as the pleasures and benefits of their masonic home. I received a cordial invitation to be present at a subsequent meeting and install their officers; but, the day appointed being very inclement, was unable to do so. The lodge is in good hands, and, with harmony and perseverance, a bright and prosperous future must be the result. Their records are correctly kept.

January 23d, by invitation I met with and publicly installed the officers of Pownal Lodge, at Stockton, in their new hall. After the installation of the officers we were entertained with speeches and select singing, until summoned to the dining room below, where we partook of a bountiful collation. It was a fraternal gathering, cemented with brotherly love and friendship, which I doubt not will be long remembered by all who were present,

It gives me great pleasure to report Pownal Lodge in a harmonious and very prosperous condition. Their new hall and its furniture reflect much credit upon the taste and liberality of the Brethren, who, by their unanimous zeal and energy, have provided, as we hope, a permanent masonic home.

I visited this lodge officially March 4th, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which, in view of its being the first work of the new officers, was performed in a very prompt and satisfactory manner, and nearly in keeping with the Grand Lodge ritual. Their records are in good hands and neatly kept.

February 12th, by invitation I met with and privately installed the officers of Phenix and Timothy Chase Lodges conjointly. The same fraternal feeling exists between these two lodges that has ever characterized the mother and daughter since the birth of the latter, and which we trust will continue until the sound of their gavels shall be heard no more.

March 17th, I visited Howard Lodge, at Winterport, and witnessed the opening and closing ceremonies, which were correct and very impressive. There being no work before the lodge, the M. M. lecture was passed in a very satisfactory manner. The rest of the evening was passed in asking and answering questions, and I was much pleased with the interest manifested by the Brethren, who all seemed anxious to become acquainted with all the requirements of the Grand Lodge. The very cordial manner in which the Brethren of this lodge treated me while on my official visit will not be forgotten, but rather laid up in the archives of masonic memory. Their records are in good hands and are models of clerical skill.

March 18th, I visited Timothy Chase Lodge officially, and witnessed work on the third degree. It is needless for me to say that the work was good, for this lodge still sustains its former reputation of being one of the best working lodges in the District. The officers of this lodge are well versed in the ritual;

the records neatly and correctly kept, and harmony and brotherly love prevail.

March 24th, I visited Phoenix Lodge officially, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree. The Master of the lodge being absent on account of sickness, the work was performed by P. M. J. C. CARES, JR., who conferred the degree in his usual earnest and impressive manner.

April 19th, I visited the lodge again, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was well done. Although a member of this lodge myself, I must, with candor, say that the work which has been done the past year has been good work. The returns will also show that the outer door has been well guarded. Our records, as usual, are in the care of Bro. R. G. DYER, which is proof enough of their neatness and accuracy.

Mariners' Lodge, at Searsport, I have not visited officially, by reason of their having no work on hand; and, the most of their officers being absent the past season, they did not feel like calling a meeting for inspection. I therefore requested P. M. MERRILL to visit the lodge, examine their records and report to me. He accordingly visited the lodge April 20th, and reported that he had examined the records and found them all correct, and that although masonry with them was at rather a low ebb at present, yet the lodge was in good hands, and their past record should be a voucher for their future good intentions.

But few questions of jurisprudence have been referred to me the past year, all of which might have been answered by reference to the Masonic Text Book.

The following is an abstract of my returns to the Grand Lodge:

No.	Lodges.	Location.	Members.	Initiates.	In. Fees.	Total Dues.
24	Phoenix,	Belfast,	172	3	\$ 6.00	\$40.40
62	King David's,	Lincolntonville,	103	3	6.00	26.60
68	Mariners',	Searsport,	165	2	4.00	37.00
69	Howard,	Winterport,	101	3	6.00	27.45
89	Island,	Islesboro',	62	0		12.40
119	Pownal,	Stockton,	74	5	10.00	24.80
126	Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	133	8	16.00	42.60
151	Excelsior,	Northport,	38	2	4.00	11.60
			<hr/> 848	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 52.00	<hr/> \$222.85

Before closing my report, I am requested, on behalf of Phoenix and Timothy Chase Lodges, to extend to the Grand Lodge of Maine, and through it to the several Masonic Bodies present at the Fourth of July celebration, their sincere thanks and masonic gratitude for their presence and co-operative labor at the dedication of our Masonic Temple.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred in appointing me to this responsible position; and, through you, to the officers and members of the several lodges in this District, I wish to extend

my heartfelt thanks for their courteous and fraternal kindness to me during my official visits.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

Belfast, April 24, 1880.

C. W. HANEY, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the duties laid down in my commission of May 9, 1879, I would most respectfully report that I have attended to the important duties assigned me therein, and tender the following report :

January 27, 1880, commenced official visits with Orient Lodge, No. 15, at Thomaston; work on the E. A. degree exemplified, which was rendered in a very impressive manner and reflects great credit on the officers. One of our best lodges, with a live and active membership. The records are in good hands.

January 29th, visited Union Lodge, No. 31, at Union, at which time I had the pleasure of witnessing work on the M. M. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner, and, with a few exceptions, up to the ritual. The deep interest manifest in the work is a guarantee to the Grand Lodge of Maine that the interests of masonry are here placed in the keeping of faithful and true lovers of the Order. Its records are well kept.

January 30th, I had the pleasure of visiting Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden, which, as its number implies, is one of the pioneer lodges in Maine. The work was rendered on the F. C. degree in a highly gratifying manner. The records are in good condition, the lodge working harmoniously, and having the prosperity of masonry and the inculcation of its principles as its chief mission.

February 10th, visited St. George Lodge, No. 16, at Warren; witnessed work on the M. M. degree exemplified. The work of this lodge was nearly up to the standard, and this is the more creditable from the fact that they have had no work for the year. Records well kept.

February 20th, visited Eureka Lodge, No. 84, at St. George. The newly installed officers entered an Apprentice in a manner that was highly gratifying and nearly perfect. The interest in masonry is unabated, and Eureka maintains a high standing in the Ninth District. The records are kept in a commendable manner.

March 9th, visited Rockland Lodge, No. 79, at Rockland, but, owing to the absence of some of its officers, I was not enabled to witness any work. The records are in good condition.

March 10th, I had the pleasure of visiting Aurora Lodge, No. 50, at Rockland, and witnessing work on the M. M. degree exemplified. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers of this lodge for the exhibit. The ease and dignity of the overseer makes a lasting impression on the candidate, and it seems as if in this lodge they believe in the adage: "What's worth doing at all is worth doing well." Bro. Secretary DAVIES' records need no comment.

March 29th, I visited St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, at Rockport, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree. This was the *maiden* effort of the newly installed officers, but which, I am happy to report, was *masterly*, and I am satisfied that the interests of the Order are vested in Brethren and officers who are true to the mystic relation. Records well kept.

Inasmuch as I am a member of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, and that I have witnessed all the work done in the past year, I did not deem a *formal* official visit necessary, but will not be too modest to say that their work compares favorably with the work of the other lodges in the District. By invitation of the lodge, I privately installed the officers. Its records are correctly kept.

The general outlook for masonry in the Ninth District I am pleased to report as very promising, the interest, good, while the *staid* character of the membership is such as guarantees for the order permanent growth.

The Maine Masonic Text Book and Grand Lodge Reports I find in all the lodges, within easy access of all the members. The lodges are all working in good, safe and comfortable halls.

Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, has completed a large and commodious hall, at a cost of over *six thousand dollars*, for which the Brethren are entitled to much credit for their enterprise and liberality.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

GEORGE ROBERTS, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

Vinalhaven, April 1, 1880.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit to you my report as D. D. G. M. of the Tenth Masonic District.

There are in this District nine chartered lodges, all of which I have visited, except Seaside Lodge, at Boothbay. I made two appointments to meet with them. The first time I failed on account of a very severe cold; the second time the W. Master was called away, therefore no visit

was made. I have made inquiries about their mode of work from their members, and from Brethren who have visited their lodge, and from what I can learn they are working correctly and zealously. They have a convenient and pleasant hall, which the Brethren take just pride in.

By request, I publicly installed the officers of Alna Lodge, at Damariscotta, January 9, 1880; and, as it is the usual custom of this lodge to have an annual social evening, the ladies of the Brethren were invited. The officers of Ezra B. French Chapter were installed the same evening. After the ceremonies of installation, the Brethren, Companions and ladies repaired to the Maine Hotel, where a bountiful collation was prepared by mine hosts, Messrs. SANBORN and JACOBS, under the direction of a committee from the lodge. I think these annual re-unions help to keep alive the interest of the lodge, as all seem to look forward to them with pleasure.

I did not deem it necessary to make an official visit to this lodge, it being my masonic home; and I might add, that as long as Bros. P. M. DANIEL A. CAMPBELL, JOHN W. DAVID, FRANKLIN CLARK and others continue to be active members, it is almost impossible for them (as a lodge) to materially err. I need say no more about the records than that they are in the hands of Bro. W. A. JONES.

January 16th, by request, I publicly installed the officers of King Solomon's Lodge, at Waldoboro, after which Rev. Bro. McLEOD delivered an interesting and instructive address, which was listened to with much interest. A quartette, composed of members of the lodge, added much to the pleasure of the occasion by their excellent music. Here, too, the ladies are not forgotten, neither do they forget.

The Brethren of this lodge have the finest hall in the District, and the large dining room connected, with its long rows of tables, which were filled to repletion with the choicest viands which the ladies could prepare, all spoke plainer than words could, that the lodge was prosperous and the ladies interested. This lodge, with its accomplished and gentlemanly officers, sustains the high reputation in which it has always been held; and if you want to pass a pleasant evening, visit King Solomon's Lodge. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

February 28th, visited Anchor Lodge, at South Bristol. The weather was not very favorable and traveling bad. However, there were a goodly number present, and, in the absence of a candidate, they proceeded to exemplify the work in the third degree, which they did in a very creditable manner. What few corrections I deemed it necessary to make, were received in the same friendly spirit in which they were given. The records are correctly kept. I wish some of the other small lodges in the District could make them a visit, and imbibe some of their zeal.

Friday, March 5th, visited Meduncook Lodge, at Friendship. I am very

sorry to say I found them in a somnambulant state; and I think they will, like "Rip Van Winkle," wake up some morning and find that they have been asleep for "twenty years." I know they labor under some trying difficulties, but their present mode will not eradicate their trouble. Their records are substantially correct.

Tuesday, March 9th, visited Dresden Lodge, at Dresden. After giving due and sufficient notice to this lodge that I should meet with them on the above evening, they failed to get enough together to work either of the degrees. I must say I felt greatly disappointed, after driving twenty miles "over a rough and rugged road" to meet my engagement, to find so few present. I think the officers are not so much interested as they should be. The W. Master expressed much regret that it should be so; and if he has as much difficulty to get his lodge together on all occasions as he did on this, he is not in an enviable position. The records show but very few meetings during the year. I would suggest that they make a practice of holding weekly meetings during the fall and winter, for the study of the work and lectures. Their records are well kept.

Wednesday, March 10th, visited Riverside Lodge, at Jefferson, and witnessed work on the third degree. Although the Master had never before conferred a degree, and naturally felt a little "ill at ease" in his new place, yet he acquitted himself in such a manner as to show that he was interested in his work, as did the other officers. It was a pleasure to visit this lodge and see the Brethren so much interested, especially after seeing such a lack of interest in my visits to two other lodges. The Secretary deserves great credit for the neatness and correctness of his records.

Thursday, March 18th, I made a visit to Lincoln Lodge, at Wiscasset; but everything seems to work against this lodge, and so I was disappointed in not witnessing their work, there being so few present. I have, however, been present on several occasions when they have worked the several degrees, and they have worked in a very pleasing and correct manner. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

Tuesday, March 23d, visited Bristol Lodge, at Bristol. Although the traveling was very bad, a good number were present, and the work was exemplified in the third degree. They have a very comfortable and convenient hall and are interested. What corrections were necessary for me to make were received in a masonic spirit. Records neatly and correctly made.

I regret very much that it has been necessary for me to move from the District. I wish, however, to extend my thanks to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of the appointment, and to the Brethren throughout the District for the kindness and courtesy with which they have, on all occasions, received me.

Following is an abstract of returns from the Tenth District:

Lodge.	Location.	Members.	Initiates.
Alna,	Damariscotta,	158	3
Anchor,	South Bristol,	33	
Bristol,	Bristol,	112	1
Dresden,	Dresden,	42	3
King Solomon's,	Waldoboro',	116	3
Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	77	2
Meduncook,	Friendship,	52	
Riverside,	Jefferson,	105	1
Seaside,	Boothbay,	99	3
		<u>794</u>	<u>16</u>
	Initiation fees,	\$ 32.00	
	Annual dues,	<u>158.80</u>	
	Amount due Grand Lodge,	\$190.80	

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

E. FRED. SUMNER, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

Boston, April 29, 1880.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District.

November 24, 1879, I visited Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, at Weeks's Mills, and witnessed work in the third degree. In the absence of the W. Master, the chair was filled by Past Master C. M. CLARK. The work was well performed and the records were neat and correct. The lodge is in an active and flourishing condition. They own their hall and have very nearly paid for it.

December 11, 1879, I installed the officers of Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, at Hallowell. The hall was well filled with Brethren and their ladies, and the occasion was a very enjoyable one. After the installation ceremonies, excellent remarks were made by Rev. Bro. CALEB FULLER and Bro. A. D. KNIGHT, and the Brethren were forcibly reminded of their duties as masons. A fine banquet was served in the banquet room.

January 5, 1880, I visited Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, at Augusta, and witnessed work in the third degree. The work was admirably performed. The Master, Bro. BRICK, is an easy and accomplished workman, and is ably seconded by his subordinates. The lodge is in a very flourishing condition and the records were found to be neat and correct.

January 12, 1880, I installed the officers of Hermon and Ionic Lodges, at Masonic Hall, Gardiner.

January 19, 1880, I installed the officers of Augusta Lodge, No. 141, at Augusta. Notwithstanding that the evening was very stormy, a goodly number were present. After the installation ceremonies refreshments were served, followed by remarks from several visiting Brethren.

This lodge sustained a sad and severe loss in the death of their Master, Rev. Bro. C. A. CURTIS, who was drowned in the fall of 1879. His place is now well filled by Bro. E. C. DUDLEY.

The lodge is in a prosperous condition, but I had no opportunity to examine their work, as, by reason of some misunderstanding, I was not notified when it would occur. The records are correctly kept.

I intended to visit Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, on the evening of February 3, 1880, but on account of a severe storm was obliged to abandon my purpose. The lodge has had no work during the year.

February 9, 1880, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 25, at Winthrop, and witnessed work in the second degree. The work was well performed by the officers who had been lately installed. The records were correct in every particular, and the lodge is active and prosperous.

March 23, 1880, I made an official visit to Hermon Lodge, No. 32, Gardiner, of which I am a member. There was work in the third degree, and the manner in which it was performed reflected great credit upon the officers. I have witnessed work in this lodge six times during the year, and can commend it for its close conformity to the ritual. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and the records are well kept.

March 24, 1880, I visited Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, at Hallowell, and witnessed work in the third degree. The work was well performed, and the lodge, up to that time, had enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. Misfortune, however, came upon them that night, their beautiful hall and its contents being destroyed by fire a few hours after my visit. Their old records, extending back to the year 1795, were destroyed, together with their furniture, regalia, etc. A few days later I had occasion to visit the Brethren, and found them full of courage and determination to repair their loss, and they had already procured, for temporary use, a set of rooms well adapted to lodge work.

March 30, 1880, I granted a dispensation to Kennebec Lodge to form a procession for the purpose of performing burial services over the remains of their late Senior Warden, Bro. W. F. GILMAN, the charter of the lodge having been destroyed by the fire. The next day, at request of the lodge, I went to Hallowell and performed the services. There not being time to procure a dispensation from the M. W. Grand Master, I deemed it improper to open a M. M. Lodge, and the Brethren accordingly met without ceremony and formed a procession.

April 5, 1880, I visited Ionic Lodge, No. 136, at Gardiner, in an informal manner, and saw the officers perform the opening and closing ceremonies, in which they showed a fair degree of proficiency. The lodge has had no work during the year, and the Master informed me that it would be impossible for him to get his lodge together for the purpose of exemplifying the work. The records are correct.

Several evenings were fixed for me to visit Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, at Litchfield Corner, and witness an exemplification of the work; but being notified that, on account of the bad traveling and the long distance that many of the Brethren had to come, there would be no work, I gave up the proposed visit.

In three of the lodges visited by me I found petitions in use that did not conform to the requirements of Section 101 of the Constitution, and directed the proper changes to be made.

The book of records of this District, at the time of my appointment, contained no record later than 1872. The record for 1874 has since been added by the D. D. G. Master for that year. In order to extricate myself from the confusion into which the records had fallen, I procured a new record book, and shall return the old one to the Grand Treasurer at the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The following is an abstract of my returns to the Grand Lodge:

Whole number of members,	1,116	
“ “ initiates,	42	
Amount of fees for initiates,		\$ 84.00
“ annual fees,		223.20
		<hr/>
		\$307.20

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY S. WEBSTER, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Gardiner, April 7, 1880.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District for the past year.

On December 27, 1879, I visited Relief Lodge, No. 108, at Belgrade, and installed its officers. There has not been any work done in this lodge during the past year. The average attendance has been quite small, owing, no doubt, to the fact that many of the Brethren live at some distance from the hall. Quite a large number have lately been suspended for non-payment of

dues, and I think such action will operate favorably to the lodge. The Brethren whom I met seemed to be quite hopeful for the future prosperity of the lodge.

February 2, 1880, I visited Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, at Readfield. One of the worst snow storms of the season prevented a very large attendance, but the Brethren who were present seemed quite zealous in the performance of their duties. Passed parts of lectures in each degree, and the manner in which the questions were answered would be an excellent pattern for other lodges to follow. This is one of the best working lodges in my District, although but little work has been done the past year, owing, partly, to the small extent of its jurisdiction. The records are very neatly kept. Dues not as well collected as they should be.

On the 26th of February I again visited this lodge and publicly installed its officers. My former good impressions were more than confirmed by this visit.

On February 3d, I went to Mount Vernon to visit Vernon Valley Lodge, but on account of the storm there was no probability of a sufficient number assembling to open a lodge. I did, however, inspect the records, and found them very nicely kept. Bro. BURBANK has been Secretary of this lodge for the past eight years, and its interests are well cared for at his hands. They own the building and lot, are out of debt, have quite a large sum at interest, and are always in condition to assist a distressed worthy Brother. Brother BURBANK reports the officers well posted and efficient in their duties, although they have done but little work the past year.

On February 4th, I attempted to visit Asylum Lodge, No. 133, at Wayne; but after getting over a part of the way was obliged to give it up. The returns of the Secretary will show somewhat of the condition of the lodge.

On January 12th, I visited Waterville Lodge, No. 33, and publicly installed its officers. I am a member of this lodge, and have been present at nearly every meeting for the past year. I think it safe to say that Waterville Lodge has but few superiors in the State. All its officers are much interested in their duties, and take a great deal of pride in performing their work correctly. In the hands of the present Secretary, the records are kept in first-class order. The returns will show quite a large amount of work the past year. The dues are very well collected.

On March 8th, I visited Vassalboro' Lodge, and witnessed work in the third degree. I don't think I exaggerate when I say the work was as nearly perfect as one could expect, that of the W. M., Bro. EVANS, being exceptionally fine. This lodge is the masonic home of P. D. D. G. M. PETER WILLIAMS, and he has always taken a deep interest in it. The records are neatly and correctly kept, and show much care on the part of the Secretary.

On March 13th, I visited Rural Lodge, No. 53, at Sidney. I notified the Secretary some time before of my visit, but he was absent, and did not get the notice until the afternoon of the meeting. The Wardens were both away,

and but very few Brothers present. Passed parts of each lecture, and gave them such instruction as time would permit.

On March 27th, I went to Vassalboro' to visit Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 166; but, owing to some misunderstanding on my part, no meeting was called for that evening.

On May 1st, I visited Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, and witnessed work in the second degree. Judged by the report of the Deputy of last year, this lodge has improved more than any other in this District. The work, on the evening of my visit, was performed in a very graceful and impressive manner, and I found occasion for but little criticism. The returns show more work than for some years past, and the lodge bids fair to become one of the best in this District.

The returns show—

Whole number of members,	758
“ “ “ initiates,	27
Amount of annual dues,	\$113.70
“ “ initiation fees,	54.00
“ “ special tax,	37.90
Total,	<u>\$205.60</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. A. SMITH, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES L. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit to you my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth Masonic District.

The past year has been an uneventful one in the history of the lodges under my care. No dissensions have arisen among the Brethren to impair the harmony and good feeling which should always exist between members of the Universal Brotherhood. As a whole, the lodges have done the usual amount of work and exercised their usual care in the selection of candidates. They all occupy safe halls, free from intrusion or eaves-dropping, and, with one exception, commodious and well fitted for the purposes of masonry. Their officers are zealous, efficient and anxious to do all things well and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge. They all possess copies of the Masonic Text Book. Their work is well done, the calls of charity promptly answered, and I wish I could say that the dues of the Brethren to their respective lodges were all paid. Non-payment of dues is a serious evil, resulting partly from the carelessness of the Brethren in suffering them to accumulate, and partly from the negligence of the Secretary in

not calling the attention of each individual to the condition of his account with the lodge. The Grand Lodge depends upon its subordinate lodges, and the subordinate lodge depends upon its members, for funds to meet the demands of the Grand Lodge, its own expenditures and the calls of charity, when these exceed, as they always do in the long run, the proceeds of the work. Hence every Brother should be more than willing—he should esteem it a privilege as well as a duty—to pay promptly the small sum required annually of him by his lodge, and every Secretary should see to it that every negligent Brother is kindly but persistently reminded of his duty.

(Of the lodges in detail I have but little to say.

Northern Star, No. 28, at North Anson, is the oldest lodge in my District, and next to the largest in numbers. It has a hall well fitted and furnished for its use, and is exceedingly fortunate in having a goodly number of zealous and efficient young men who are able and willing to learn and to do the work of the craft. I visited this lodge January 27th, and installed its officers. At the same communication I witnessed its work, which was done well, and examined its records, which are carefully kept.

Somerset, No. 34, at Skowhegan, is the largest lodge in my District. I visited it April 19th, and witnessed an exemplification of the work and examined its records. The records are well kept and the work good in substance, but not quite so accurate in form as it ought to be in the foremost lodge in position and numbers in this District. The members of smaller lodges in smaller towns look upon a lodge like Somerset, in a town like Skowhegan, as an authority to be quoted and imitated, and hence a greater than ordinary responsibility rests upon the Officers and Brethren of this lodge to approach as near to perfection as possible.

Keystone, No. 80, at Solon, is the lodge to which I belong. January 21st, I installed its officers in the presence of the Brethren and invited guests, after which the Brethren and friends partook of refreshments and enjoyed a good sociable time. I report it in a prosperous condition.

Corinthian, No. 95, at Hartland. October 24th, by permission of the Grand Master, I installed the officers of this lodge in public, in a hall in St. Albans village, arranged for the occasion. The installation ceremonies were followed by a supper and a sociable. There was a large attendance, and I believe a good impression of the true worth and value of masonry was left in the minds of all present.

Lebanon, No. 116, at Norridgewock. I installed the officers of this lodge in the presence of the Brethren and invited guests. Afterwards I witnessed an exemplification of the work, which was well rendered and nearly correct. They have a good Secretary, and their records are well kept.

Carrabassett, No. 161, at Canaan, I visited April 20th. I was much pleased at my reception as your representative. I witnessed an exemplification of the work and found the Brethren well informed in all the details of the

ritual. Their W. Master, Bro. IVORY LOWE, is one of the best workers I ever saw.

Franklin, No. 123, at New Sharon, I have not visited. I have heard of it from several of its members and understand it to be in a good healthy condition.

I commissioned Bro. E. W. McFADDEN, of Fairfield, to visit Siloam and Meridian Lodges and report to me. He says:

"I visited Meridian Lodge, No. 125, at Pittsfield, April 23d. There was a good attendance of the Brethren; some sixty were present. The business of the meeting commenced promptly at the appointed time, and was transacted with zeal and care. They are very careful in the acceptance of candidates, but perhaps no more so than they ought to be. After the business was completed, the third degree was conferred in a very satisfactory manner; it was very thoroughly done. I examined the Secretary's books and found them correctly kept. I report the lodge in good condition, and that their work is better done than a majority of our lodges do theirs. They have the correct work and make comparatively few mistakes. All the officers are worthy and well qualified. They have a very neat and commodious hall, and are, taken all in all, a happy family. I have always considered Meridian Lodge as one whose example might well be followed.

"Siloam Lodge, No. 92, at Fairfield, is doing very little work at present, and consequently there is not as much interest in the meetings as there has sometimes been, but they forget not the assembling themselves together for drill, and are, I think, very proficient in the ritual of masonry. I visited this lodge April 22d. There was no work. A part of the lectures were passed, and were very correctly rendered. Upon the whole, this lodge may be counted as in a healthy condition."

Return of lodges composing the Thirteenth Masonic District for the year ending March 1, 1880:

No.	Lodges and Location.	Members.	In.	In. Fees.	An. Fees.	Total Dues.
28	Northern Star, North Anson,	136	7	\$14.00	\$27.20	\$41.20
34	Somerset, Skowhegan,	205			41.00	41.00
80	Keystone, Solon,	100	2	4.00	20.00	24.00
92	Siloam, Fairfield,	126	11	22.00	25.20	47.20
95	Corinthian, Hartland,	69	2	4.00	13.80	17.80
116	Lebanon, Norridgewock,	84	1	2.00	16.80	18.80
123	Franklin, New Sharon,	96	1	2.00	19.20	21.20
125	Meridian, Pittsfield,	95	2	4.00	19.00	23.00
161	Carrabassett, Canaan,	80	1	2.00	16.00	18.00
		991	27	\$54.00	\$198.20	\$252.20

All of which is respectfully submitted,

TURNER BUSWELL, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I most respectfully submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

This District is composed of eight chartered lodges, all of which I have visited once or more during the year, except Webster Lodge, No. 164, at Sabattus, which I had arranged to visit, but sickness prevented me from so doing.

January 5, 1880, by invitation, I installed the officers of Solar Lodge, No. 14, at Bath. This lodge has a very efficient corps of officers, all of whom seem anxious to do good work and disseminate the true principles of masonry. The records are neatly and quite correctly kept.

January 6, 1880, assisted by P. M. WING as Grand Marshal, I installed the officers of United Lodge, No. 8, at Brunswick. I have had the pleasure of witnessing the work in all the degrees in this lodge, and I am pleased to report them as doing good work. The records of this lodge are correct and neat.

March 24th, I visited Village Lodge, No. 26, at Bowdoinham. In the absence of the candidate with whom the W. Master had arranged to be present, witnessed an exemplification of the M. M. degree, which was well done, it being the first time the new officers had worked the degree. The records of this lodge are a model of neatness and accuracy.

March 22d, I visited Richmond Lodge, No. 63, at Richmond, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was very accurate and well rendered. The officers are anxious to do good work and conform to the requirements of the Grand Lodge. I did not inspect the record book, as it was not present, and I could not avail myself of an invitation from the Secretary to go to his home and see it. I recommended that the record book be present at every stated meeting of the lodge.

In March, I visited Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, at Lisbon Falls. Owing to the inclemency of the weather (a severe snow storm prevailing at the time), but few of the members were present. Did not have the pleasure of witnessing any work. The records are accurate and neat.

In April, I visited Acacia Lodge, No. 121, at Durham. The traveling was very bad, and many of the Brethren living a distance from the lodge room, but few got together on that occasion. I did not see any work. Records well kept.

I have not made any official visit to Polar Star, No. 114, although I have been present at a number of their meetings and have witnessed their work, which was well done.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES B. WESCOTT, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

My second annual report I now have the honor to submit, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District, which comprises thirteen chartered lodges within its limits, and is, therefore, one of the largest in the State.

I have visited every lodge in the District during the year, and am pleased to report that they are generally in good condition, and that peace and harmony prevail throughout this entire jurisdiction.

The lodge halls and apartments are convenient and well furnished, are used for masonic purposes only and appear to be secure. The records are well kept, some of them exhibiting elegant specimens of penmanship, and all presenting a neat and tidy appearance. They also show that the average attendance of the Brethren during the year has been good. Have had the pleasure of witnessing the conferring of one or more of the degrees in each lodge, and can bear cheerful testimony to the improved and almost accurate rendering of the work, as promulgated by the Grand Lodge. The lodges are all, with one exception, supplied with the "Text Book." Am sorry to say, however, that the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge have not been preserved in many of the lodges, so as to be available for the use of the lodge. I think it is the duty of every lodge to provide a suitable place, *in the lodge hall*, for one copy of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for each year since the lodge was chartered, and to maintain, at least, that amount of a lodge library. I trust an improvement in this direction will soon be effected. Have installed the officers in five of the lodges, two of them publicly.

August 30, 1879, by invitation of Worshipful CHARLES BLAKE, I visited Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, at Turner, and publicly installed the officers elect, Bro. PHILO CLARK assisting as Grand Marshal. A large number of the members, with ladies and invited guests, were present. After the installation ceremonies, Mrs. L. M. LEAVITT, of Turner, entertained the assembly with an excellent original masonic poem. Complimentary remarks were made by R. W. FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Past D. D. G. M., and others. Among the visiting Brethren present were R. W. ALDEN CHASE, Past D. D. G. M. 16th District, from Jefferson Lodge, Bryant's Pond, and HIRAM KNOWLTON, Lebanon Lodge, Norridgewock, who, on invitation of the W. Master, favored the company with interesting remarks. At the conclusion of the exercises, a collation was served. We left at a late hour, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

February 14, 1880, by appointment, I again visited Nezinscot Lodge. Work was exceedingly well exemplified in the F. C. degree. The records are still in the hands of Bro. S. D. ANDREWS, who has been Secretary of the lodge for

many years. They are correct and well kept, and will be so long as the lodge retains the services of this faithful Brother. This lodge owns the building, the upper part of which it occupies for lodge rooms. It also has a full series of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, from Volume 1 to 9, inclusive, neatly bound, and in the lodge library.

October 1, 1879, by invitation, I visited Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, at Lewiston. Conferred the Past Master's degree on the Master elect, and installed the officers, the retiring Master, Worshipful OSCAR G. DOUGLASS, acting as Grand Marshal.

March 3, 1880, by appointment, I again visited Rabboni Lodge, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was very well and impressively rendered. There was an unusually large attendance of members and visiting Brethren, eleven *Past Masters* being present at one time during the evening. Worshipful Bro. KELLEY is an easy worker, and justly merits to be mentioned as one of the best in the District. After work the Brethren repaired to the banquet hall, where a bountiful collation was served. The records are correct and exceedingly neat and well written. The lodge appears to be in good condition, although but little work has been done during the year.

November 18, 1879, by invitation, I visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, at Auburn, and installed the officers, P. M. ALBERT M. PENLEY acting as Grand Marshal.

March 16, 1880, by appointment, I again visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge. The M. M. degree was conferred in a very creditable and satisfactory manner upon two candidates. This is Worshipful Bro. LORING's second year in the East, and he seemed much more at home than at my first visit. The attendance was large, and refreshments were furnished for the occasion. The records are correct and well kept, and the lodge appears to be prospering.

December 22, 1879, by appointment, I visited Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield, and saw work in the E. A. degree, which was well done. It was a stormy night and only a small number were present. But little work has been done during the year; proficiency has, however, been well maintained by exemplification. Examined records and found them correct and neatly kept.

December 23, 1879, by appointment, I visited Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore, at their stated communication in the afternoon, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was acceptably done. This was the first time the degree had been worked by the new officer. Bro. Senior Deacon failed in some parts of his lecture, but informed me that he had been unable to become familiar with his duties, and assured me that he would attend to the matter without delay. There was a large attendance. The records are kept neat and correct. Since my last visit, a large picture of Past Grand Master REUEL WASHBURN has been placed in the lodge room, *in the East*. The Brethren have also purchased a large photograph album, and each member has been invited to furnish his photograph for the same. This is commendable and

a move in the right direction. This lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in 1811, and is next to the oldest in the District. It owns the building, the second floor of which it occupies as a lodge hall. I am indebted to Worshipful BYRON C. WAIT, for kindness extended to me at this visit.

December 23, 1879, by appointment, I visited Whitney Lodge, No. 167, at Canton, at a special communication, called for that purpose. Work was very well exemplified in the F. C. degree; attendance good; records correctly kept. Among my many personal friends and acquaintances in this lodge, I was pleased to meet R. W. DURA BRADFORD, Past D. D. G. M., whose heart still beats warm for masonry.

January 12, 1880, by appointment, I visited Maine Lodge, No. 20, at Farmington. The F. C. degree was exemplified in a manner creditable to the officers. The records are very neatly and correctly kept by Bro. GEO. B. CRAGIN, who is one of the best of Secretaries, as he makes it a point to promptly collect the dues from the Brethren, as well as to properly record the proceedings of the lodge. This is the oldest lodge in the District, having been chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1808. It was in this lodge that I first saw masonic light, and I take great interest in its welfare.

January 13, 1880, by appointment, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154, at Weld. Work was exemplified in the E. A. degree with commendable accuracy. Every officer was in his station. The records are fairly kept. The Brethren are zealous, and manifest a lively interest in the prosperity of the lodge.

January 14, 1880, by appointment, I visited Wilton Lodge, No. 156, at Wilton, at their stated communication. The business on the Secretary's table was dispatched with promptness, after which the work in the M. M. degree was well rendered. A very large number of the members and visiting Brethren were present. The records are fairly and correctly kept. Being a member of this lodge, I am especially pleased to report that it is enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity. More work has been done in this lodge during the year, than in any other in the District. There have also been a larger number rejected by this lodge than by any other, showing that the Brethren are not influenced by pecuniary motives in their action. The lodge is out of debt and has something in the Treasury.

January 15, 1880, by appointment, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, at Phillips. The F. C. degree was exemplified in the afternoon by the new officers. This was the first time the degree had been worked by them, and, considering that fact, it was well done. Much more interest was manifested than at my visit last year. The lodge was called from labor to refreshment until evening, when, by invitation, I installed the officers (previously conferring the P. M. degree on Bro. JAMES MORRISON, JR., Master elect), in the presence of a large number of the Brethren, their wives and invited friends. Worshipful ALONZO B. ADAMS, Master of Wilton Lodge, accompanied me on

this visit, and assisted as Grand Marshal. The exercises were interspersed with excellent vocal and instrumental music, and at the conclusion of the installation ceremonies we listened to interesting remarks by Past Masters FIELD, DUTTON, PARKER and others, after which the assembly were summoned to partake of a supper at Bro. FARMER'S Hotel, which all seemed to enjoy. A social hour followed, with conversation and friendly greetings. The records are acceptable and the lodge is in good hands.

February 18, 1880, by appointment, I visited Reuel Washburn Lodge, No. 181, at Livermore Falls. The F. C. degree was well exemplified. The records are neat and correct. Among the Brethren present was M. W. DAVID CARGILL, Past Grand Master, who, on invitation, spoke of his official connection with the Fraternity, and gave some interesting reminiscences of his visits to the lodges. The lodge appears to be prospering.

February 23, 1880, by invitation, I visited Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston, and installed the officers elect, Worshipful MILTON J. LORING, Master of Ancient Brothers' Lodge, acting as Grand Marshal. After the installation, the F. C. degree was very well conferred by Worshipful FREDERICK B. SANDS and his officers. There was a very large attendance. A collation was served at the close of the meeting, and a very pleasant interview had with the Brethren. The records exhibit beautiful penmanship and are neat and correct. This lodge is in a flourishing condition.

March 10, 1880, by appointment, I visited Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn. Work in the E. A. degree was rendered in a very correct and prompt manner. A large number were present. Refreshments were served in the banquet hall. The records are correct and in proper order. But very little work has been done in this lodge during the year, owing in part to the formation of several "beneficial," co-operative, health, and life insurance lodges in its vicinity. It is still the largest lodge in the District, and I trust its membership will not be materially affected by such organizations.

December 15, 1879, the Masonic Fraternity at Lewiston, under the direction of the "Board of Masonic Trustees," held an "Organ Festival," to dedicate the organ purchased of the Hammond St. Methodist Society, and placed in Masonic Hall. The members, with their wives, daughters and invited friends, to the number of five hundred, participated. R. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, P. D. D. G. M., delivered an appropriate address, in which he stated that the funds for this purchase were some years ago contributed by the ladies, which, with its accumulated interest, was sufficient for the purpose. The organ is a full toned instrument, and originally cost \$1,200. The exercises were very enjoyable, and were enlivened by excellent selections of music by R. C. PENNELL and the Mozart Quartette. Incident to the occasion, the officers of Dunlap Council were installed by P. M. I. G. M. FESSENDEN I. DAY. An organ for the use of the Masonic Bodies at Lewiston has long been desired, and I congratulate the Brethren on securing this valuable accession to their hall.

Early in January last, I received a circular letter from our Grand Treasurer, WILLIAM O. FOX, calling my attention to the fact that the Grand Treasurer has heretofore been one year in arrears with his annual report, and stating that he was very anxious to make a complete report to the Grand Lodge for the current year, at its next annual session, and requesting me to forward the returns from this District by the 20th of March, without fail, to enable him so to do. I immediately communicated this information to the Secretaries, and am very much pleased to report that they responded promptly, and that the returns from all the lodges were received by the 6th day of March, and were at once forwarded by me to the Grand Treasurer, with the Grand Lodge dues. I desire to especially thank the Secretaries throughout the District for enabling me to thus promptly respond to the call of the Grand Treasurer.

An examination of the returns shows that great care has been exercised by the Secretaries in filling out the blanks prepared for this purpose. Of the one thousand eleven hundred and ninety-two members in the District, the Christian name is indicated, in every instance, instead of mere initials.

There has been a slight increase from last year, in the aggregate amount of work done, notwithstanding the returns from five of the lodges show that only one candidate has been initiated in each. My investigations have satisfied me that great caution and care have been exercised by the lodges in the selection of candidates, and that they are determined that a high moral standard of qualification, for admission into our Fraternity, shall be maintained.

An abstract of the returns from all the lodges is as follows :

Lodges and Location.	Members.	In.	In. Fees.	An. Fees.	Total Dues.
Maine, Farmington,	74	1	\$ 2.00	\$14.80	\$16.80
Oriental Star, Livermore,	105	1	2.00	21.00	23.00
Tranquil, Auburn,	199	1	2.00	39.80	41.80
Blue Mountain, Phillips,	50	3	6.00	10.00	16.00
Nezinscot, Turner,	88	1	2.00	17.60	19.60
Ashlar, Lewiston,	185	7	14.00	37.00	51.00
Evening Star, Buckfield,	68	1	2.00	13.60	15.60
Rabboni, Lewiston,	118	2	4.00	23.60	27.60
Mystic Tie, Weld,	45	6	12.00	9.00	21.00
Wilton, Wilton,	94	10	20.00	18.80	38.80
Whitney, Canton,	63	6	12.00	12.60	24.60
Ancient Brothers', Auburn,	49	6	12.00	9.80	21.80
Reuel Washburn, Livermore Falls,	54	3	6.00	10.80	16.80
Totals,	1,192	48	\$96.00	\$238.40	\$334.40

In making my visits to the lodges I have, in every case, reviewed the work, and made such corrections and suggestions as I thought proper, which have always been kindly received by the Brethren. Have endeavored to impress

upon them the great truth, that the entire work of masonry is not completed in the lodge room, but the beautiful and impressive lessons there taught are to be exemplified in our daily lives, and intercourse with our fellow men.

Circumstances render it necessary that I decline the honor of another appointment to this important position. Thanking you and your predecessor for the appointments that I have received, I desire now, on retiring from this office, which will always be remembered by me with much pleasure, to again return my sincere thanks to the Officers and Brethren whom I have met on so many pleasant occasions, for the courtesy and fraternal kindness which has always been extended to me by all, and for the respect shown for such advice and instruction as I have thought proper to give.

Yours very respectfully and fraternally,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Lewiston, April 10, 1880.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I respectfully submit the following report for the past masonic year, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth Masonic District:

There are in this District ten chartered lodges, of which I have visited all but one.

January 22d, I publicly installed the officers elect of Bethel Lodge, No. 97, at Bethel. After the installation ceremonies, the Brethren, with their ladies and friends, repaired to the Bethel House and partook of refreshments, spread in Bro. BARDEN'S usual appetizing style.

February 6th, by authority transmitted from you, I formed and opened a Special Grand Lodge at Waterford, and dedicated the new hall of Mt. Tire'm Lodge, No. 132, to the purposes of masonry in due form; also installed the officers elect. The ceremonies of dedication and installation were public, and were witnessed by a goodly number of Brethren, their ladies and friends. Mt. Tire'm Lodge now has a very pleasant, commodious and safe hall. The officers and members of this lodge evince a great interest in masonry and I predict for them a prosperous future.

Permit me in this connection to extend my most sincere thanks to the Past Masters of Mt. Tire'm and neighboring lodges, for their efficient assistance in the dedicatory ceremonies, and particularly to Bro. KIMBALL, P. D. D. G. Master 16th District, and Bro. WEBB, P. D. D. G. Master 18th District.

February 10th, I publicly installed the officers elect of Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, at Bryant's Pond. After the installation, by invitation, I accompanied

the Brethren and their ladies to Bro. HOUGHTON'S, where the remainder of the evening was devoted to the pleasures of refreshment and social intercourse. The records, in the hands of Bro. ALDEN CHASE, Past D. D. G. Master, are admirably kept.

February 23d, I visited Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was correctly rendered. Their records are models of neatness and accuracy, and this lodge has cause for congratulation, in having for a Secretary a Brother so thoroughly conversant with the principles of masonry, and so zealous a worker for the good of the craft.

February 24th, I visited Paris Lodge, No. 94, at Paris. This lodge has had no work for more than a year, which is greatly to be deplored, as their officers are efficient and their hall pleasant and convenient. Their records were neat and in proper form.

February 25th, I installed, in public, the officers elect of Granite Lodge, No. 182, at West Paris. The hall was well filled, and after the installation the evening was devoted to remarks from visiting Brethren and members of Granite Lodge. The records I found in proper form.

March 2d, in the afternoon, I visited Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, at Rumford Centre, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree; and, notwithstanding a part of the regular officers were absent, the work was quite impressively rendered. The W. M. evinced a correct knowledge of the ritual, and a hearty desire to promote the welfare of the craft. The records were neatly kept, and, with one or two exceptions, in proper form. I made some suggestions to the Secretary, which were kindly received.

March 2d, in the evening, I visited King Hiram Lodge, No. 57, at Dixfield. From some unknown cause, the notice of my visit was not received by their Secretary, and as their Worshipful Master was absent, I did not require an explanation of the work. P. M. FRANK STANLEY presided, and in opening and closing, the officers showed themselves proficient in their work. The records were systematic and correctly kept.

March 25th, I made an appointment to visit Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, at Bolster's Mills; but the roads were in such condition that it was nearly impossible to get there by any ordinary means of conveyance.

March 30th, visited Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, at Mechanic Falls. Witnessed labor on the M. M. degree, which was finely rendered. This lodge has fine apartments, and all matters are conducted in a systematic manner. Although this was a special meeting, there was the largest attendance of any lodge I have visited in the jurisdiction. Their records are perfect models of neatness and perspicuity.

Bethel Lodge, No. 97, is my home lodge, and I have been present at nearly all their meetings in the past year. With impartiality, I can say that the work of this lodge will bear comparison with her sister lodges in this jurisdiction. It is the earnest endeavor of the officers to give the correct rendering of the ritual, and to conform to the decrees of the M. W. Grand Lodge. Of

the records, it is only necessary to say that they are in the hands of our faithful and time-honored Secretary, Bro. BARKER.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to extend to you my sincere thanks for the unsolicited honor conferred in my appointment, and to the officers and members of the lodges in this District, for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me.

The following is a summary from the returns :

Number of lodges,	10	
" members,	982	
" initiates,	33	
Dues to Grand Lodge,		\$262.40

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

GOODWIN R. WILEY, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Bethel, May 1, 1880.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report for the masonic year just closed.

I have visited the twelve lodges assigned to me, and have witnessed work in all but two. I have found the work generally well done and the records correctly kept.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

No.	Lodges and Location.	Members.	In.	In. Fees.	An. Fees.	Total Dues.
1	Portland, Portland,	316	13	\$26.00	\$63.20	\$89.20
12	Cumberland, New Gloucester,	82	3	6.00	16.40	22.40
17	Ancient Landmark, Portland,	343	10	20.00	68.60	88.60
23	Freeport, Freeport,	99	4	8.00	19.80	27.80
36	Casco, Yarmouth,	153	0		30.60	30.60
38	Harmony, Gorham,	141	1	2.00	28.20	30.20
70	Standish, Standish,	66	1	2.00	13.20	15.20
81	Atlantic, Portland,	287	9	18.00	57.40	75.40
86	Temple, Saccarappa,	195	7	14.00	39.00	53.00
127	Presumpscot, Windham,	98	0		19.60	19.60
180	Hiram, Cape Elizabeth,	85	5	10.00	17.00	27.00
183	Deering, Deering,	56	15	30.00	11.20	41.20
		1,921	68	\$136.00	\$384.20	\$520.20

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE R. SHAW, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

Portland, April 6, 1880.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

This District comprises ten chartered lodges. During the year I have visited eight of them.

August 2d, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, at Brownfield, and installed the officers. They not having any work on hand, and it being very warm, I did not deem it advisable to have the work exemplified. Records very well kept.

January 8th, I visited Delta Lodge, at Lovell. Work was done in the E. A. degree; lectures passed by Bro. I. DAVIS; very nearly correct. The officers are all new; none of them have ever held any place or station except the W. M., Bro. MARSHALL WALKER, who has always been Secretary until this year. A goodly number of the members were in attendance.

January 20th, I visited Adoniram Lodge, at Limington; a very good number present. Work was performed in the F. C. degree. The officers were all new, but did their work very well. The records are very nicely kept by Bro. F. A. HOBSON. I think this is a good lodge; long may it prosper.

January 21st, I visited Freedom Lodge, at Limerick. I found this lodge in very poor condition. There seems to be no interest taken by the members. There were but two officers present, the W. Master and Secretary, and two or three Brothers. I think they could have a good lodge if they could create an interest some way; but as it is, they do not amount to much as a lodge. Records well kept.

January 22d, I visited Drummond Lodge, at Parsonsfield. This being their annual meeting, there were a goodly number present. No work was done. This is a good lodge. Records well kept.

January 23d, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish, and witnessed the work in the first and third degrees, which was rendered in almost a perfect manner. I think this is the best lodge in this District. They have a very nice hall, which is very nicely furnished. The members all seem to be interested in the work. The W. Master, Bro. C. C. O'BRIEN, is one of the best of workers. The average attendance for the past year has been about forty-five members. The records are very neatly and correctly kept by Bro. HOWARD BRACKETT.

I was unable to visit Day Spring Lodge, at West Newfield, which I intended to do when I visited the other lodges in that vicinity. I wrote to Bro. THOMPSON, but have not heard anything from him. I should think by their returns they were doing well.

March 20th, visited Oriental Lodge, at Bridgton, and witnessed the work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees, which was very well done. There were a goodly

number present. I see no reason why this lodge should not rank among the first; if the Brethren will all do as well as they can they can make it so. They had plenty of work on hand when I was there. The records are correctly kept.

I intended to visit Mount Moriah Lodge, Denmark; but not feeling well, and the condition of the roads being bad, I was unable to do so. I wrote to Past D. D. G. M. Bro. S. G. DAVIS; he wrote me that they had not done any work the past year.

I have attended the most of the meetings of Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg, it being my lodge. We are doing but little work. Our jurisdiction is small—all we have is the town of Fryeburg. January 26th, I installed the officers. If the members would all take an interest in the lodge, we could have as good a lodge as there is in this District.

In closing my report, I desire to express to you, Most Worshipful, my thanks for the unsought honor conferred in appointing me to this most responsible office. I also return thanks to the officers and members of the different lodges for the kindness and courtesy shown me while making my official visits.

The returns which I have received show:

Whole number of members,	692
“ “ initiates,	34
Amount of initiate fees,	68.00
“ Annual fees,	136.40
	<u>\$204.40</u>

I have not received any returns from Freedom Lodge, at Limerick. I have written to the Secretary twice, and also to the W. Master, but have not heard from them.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL O. WILEY, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Fryeburg Centre, April 26, 1880.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As District Deputy of the Nineteenth Masonic District, I herewith submit the following report:

There are in this District twelve lodges working under charter and one under dispensation. There has been, as the returns will show, but little work done in most of the lodges the past year. I am, however, happy to report

the lodges in this District all in good condition, and the work which they are doing as well done and on good material.

July 1, 1879, I visited and re-organized Ocean Lodge, at Wells Depot, presided at their election and installed officers. They have fitted up a very neat hall, and, from the character of the Brothers who compose the lodge, and the officers they have selected, I have no doubt their success is assured.

April 21, 1880, I visited Naval Lodge, at Kittery, working under dispensation; witnessed work in the third degree, which was very well done, although not in strict conformity to the ritual. There was a good attendance, and the members seem to be interested in the work. The records of the lodge are correctly kept, and the lodge will apply for a charter at this session of the Grand Lodge, which application I would respectfully recommend be granted.

I have also witnessed work in several other lodges, and examined the records of all except two, and they are, without exception, well kept, some of them being models of neatness.

Palestine Lodge, at Biddeford, has been unfortunate in the loss of their hall, by fire, with its entire contents, except their charter and a part of their jewels. Through the kindness of the Brethren of Dunlap Lodge, they are now permanently located with them in their beautiful lodge room, which is as well fitted and furnished as any in the State.

It was my intention, on assuming the duties of this office, to give them the time and attention that their importance demanded, but the unexpected call on my time during the winter months, together with my business, has made it impossible for me to do so.

In conclusion, allow me to acknowledge the courtesy which has been extended to me by the Brethren, when I have visited them as your Representative, and to you, sir, my recognition of the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me for this office.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES P. EMERY, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Trustees of the Charity Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at Masonic Hall, in Portland, on Tuesday, the fourth day of May, A. D. 1880, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Present—Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
“ MARQUIS F. KING,
“ SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,
“ E. HOWARD VOSE,
“ EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
“ ALBERT MOORE,
“ TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,
“ W. R. G. ESTES,
“ DAVID CARGILL,
“ IRA BERRY.

The Board was called to order by M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

PORTLAND, May 14, 1880.

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine :

RECEIPTS.

1880.	Jan. 2,	Canal Bank dividend,	\$125.00-
		Casco Bank dividend,	185.00
		First National Bank dividend,	25.00

1880.]	<i>Grand Lodge of Maine.</i>	535
	U. S. 4 per cent. \$800 Bond,	24.00
	City of Portland Bond,	30.00
26,	Sebasticook Lodge,	18.00
Mar. 8,	Freeman's Bank dividend,	50.00
		<u>\$457.00</u>

EXPENSES.

1880.	Jan. 12,	Tin box for Bonds,	.50	
		Postage,	.06	
		Balance to new account,	456.44	
			<u>456.44</u>	\$457.00

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

The Grand Secretary laid before the Trustees the applications for relief received by him, and a schedule of the same prepared for the use of the Board; which were referred to Bros. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, DAVID CARGILL and E. HOWARD VOSE.

The securities for the invested fund were presented, examined and found correct.

The Trustees then adjourned, to meet at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1880.

The Board of Trustees met, agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, MARQUIS F. KING, E. HOWARD VOSE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALBERT MOORE, DAVID CARGILL, TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, W. R. G. ESTES and IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer presented a bond for the approval of the Trustees.

Bro. CARGILL, for the committee to which the applications for relief were referred, reported them back, having examined them and designated their respective urgency by numbers placed against them on the schedule, from one to five.

The report was accepted, and the several cases having been considered by the Board and some changes made, it was, on motion,

Voted, That the schedule be approved and appropriations made in accordance therewith.

Voted, That No. 1 represent Five Dollars.

Voted, That the Bond presented by the Grand Treasurer be approved.

Voted, That the Board of Trustees now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly, *sine die*.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

*Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand
Lodge of Maine.*

ARTICLE I.

This fund is applicable to the following cases, viz :

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this State, not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case; accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing and his need of the relief prayed for.

ARTICLE IV.

If the applicant reside out of the Masonic District in which the Grand Lodge is holden, the application and certificate aforesaid, together with the merits of the case, shall be examined and approved by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the applicant resides, or by one of the permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every Brother entrusted with funds be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by this Board, for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund *must* state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 2, 1877.

Voted, To establish a Reserved Fund, as a contingent against future depreciations of the funds.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i> |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport.</i> | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke.</i> |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedwick.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i> |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft.</i> | 160 Parian, <i>Corinna.</i> |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter.</i> | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbot.</i> | 168 Composite, <i>La Grange.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln.</i> |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawamkeag.</i> |
| 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor.</i> | 174 Lynde, <i>Herman.</i> |
| 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> . | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty</i> . |
| 58 Unity, <i>Thordike</i> . | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> . | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy</i> . |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 146 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnton</i> . | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton</i> . |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> . | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> . | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> . | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> . |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> . | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> . |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George</i> . |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> . | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> . | |

DISTRICT No. 10.

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> . | 120 Meduncook, <i>Friendship</i> . |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> . | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson</i> . |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'</i> . | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay</i> . |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> . | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol</i> . |
| 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>North Monmouth</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 136 Ionic, <i>Gardiner</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |
| 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

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|--|--|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> . | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> . |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> . | 113 Messaloonkee, <i>West Waterville</i> . |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> . | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> . |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'</i> . | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'</i> . |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> . | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> . |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> . | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge</i> . |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield</i> . | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> . |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

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|---------------------------------|---|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> . | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> . |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> . | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> . |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> . | 164 Webster, <i>Webster</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> | 181 Reuel Washburn, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | 183 Deering, <i>Deering.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

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| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Dayspring, <i>Newfield.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Linington.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 176 Palestine, <i>Biddeford.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i> |
| 115 Buxton, <i>Buxton.</i> | |

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1880.

M.W.	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor.
R.W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Skowhegan.
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Lewiston.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Rec. Grand Secretary,</i>	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Bath.
"	JOHN F. DYER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Presque Isle.
"	STEPHEN D. MORRELL,	" 2d "	Calais.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.
"	LAMBERT SANDS,	" 5th "	Milo.
"	CLARENCE L. DAKIN,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	" 7th "	Liberty.
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	GEORGE ROBERTS,	" 9th "	Vinalhaven.
"	CHARLES H. FISHER,	" 10th "	Boothbay.
"	HENRY S. WEBSTER,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	FRANK A. SMITH,	" 12th "	Waterville.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,	" 13th "	Solon.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	CHARLES R. WHITTEN,	" 15th "	Buckfield.
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	" 16th "	Bethel.
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	SAMUEL O. WILEY,	" 18th "	Fryeburg.
"	CHARLES P. EMERY,	" 19th "	Biddeford.
W. & Rev.	CHARLES C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kent's Hill.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Rockland.
"	H. C. MUNSON,	" "	Wilton.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "	Waterville.
"	CHARLES J. KETCHUM,	" "	Portland.
"	JULIAN K. SMYTH,	" "	Portland.
"	SIMON GOODENOUGH,	" "	Belfast.
"	ASAH EL MOORE,	" "	Brunswick.
"	THOMAS TYRIE,	" "	Gorham.
W.	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
"	GEORGE W. DEERING,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Saco.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Camden.
"	AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" "	East Machias.
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" "	Lewiston.
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	" "	Bangor.
"	JOHN S. DERBY,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Saco.
"	WM. H. SMITH,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Eastport.
"	CHARLES N. RAND,	" "	Parkman.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	<i>Grand Organist.</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1880.

-
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Joseph H. Davis, m; Augustus H. Parker, sw; Chas. S. Fenlason, jw; William B. Newell, West Durham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. John F. Moulton, m; Leonard Abbott, sw; Loring S. Edgecomb, jw; Frank A. Hobson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 10, 1818. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Franklin Clark, m; Abraham T. Gamage, sw; Granville M. Sykes, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 21, 1823. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Thomas C. Atwick, m; Fred. M. Richards, sw; John G. Trim, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January; chartered March 10, 1801. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Nelson W. Gamage, m; Stephen H. Farrar, sw; Lewis Thorp, jw; George C. Farrar, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1870. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Milton J. Loring, m; Grenville M. Atkins, sw; John T. Hale, jw; Edwin T. Stevens, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October; chartered June 21, 1875. 15
- Ancient Land-Mark, 17, Portland. Clayton J. Farrington, m; Emery S. Ridlon, sw; Aaron Hodsdon, jw; Geo. L. Swett, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered June 10, 1806. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Otis S. Vining, m; Frank H. Amback, sw; Rosco G. Green, jw; Simeon Stone, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election December; chartered May 4, 1870. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Silas W. Philbrick, m; George W. Tasker, sw; Fairfield Emery, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 8, 1867. 6
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Cyrus W. Murphy, m; Albert V. Wakefield, sw; George Palmer, jw; Francis N. Clark, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered May 9, 1872. 19

- Aruudel, 76, Kennebunkport. Charles Tripp, m; William M. Rounds, sw; Thomas Emery, jw; Seth E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered June 26, 1854. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Fred B. Sands, m; Joseph H. Fisher, sw; John Q. A. Jumper, jw; John Winn, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered November 5, 1860. 15
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Love R. Sturtevant, m; Alfred F. Johnson, sw; Albion F. Gile, jw; Hamilton J. Ridley, s. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September; chartered May 9, 1867. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Algernon D. Pearson, m; George E. Raymond, sw; John G. Fitzgerald, jw; Franklin Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1855. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Edwin C. Dudley, m; John D. Myrick, sw; John H. Parsons, jw; Elisha F. Blackman, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered March 21, 1867. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. William A. Barker, m; Erastus P. Rollins, sw; William H. Flanders, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; chartered July 18, 1826. 9
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. James H. Dingee, m; John P. Ker, sw; Frank L. Putnam, jw; D. Carrol Parker, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, October; chartered December 3, 1874. 1
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Charles F. Kimball, m; John F. Dorr, sw; George E. Dodge, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th; chartered May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. William E. Skillings, m; Mark W. Chandler, sw; D. T. Timberlake, jw; Leander T. Barker, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1860. 16
- Bethlehem, 85, Augusta. Charles H. Brick, m; H. F. Blanchard, sw; D. M. Waitt, jw; George P. Hatch, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November; chartered 1821. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Waldo Pettingill, m; William F. Putnam, sw; Cyrus B. Sellow, jw; Freeman E. Small, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 11, 1819. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. James Morrison, Jr., m; N. U. Hinkley, sw; Oscar Sweet, jw; Frank A. Kimball, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, November; chartered July 20, 1850. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. John Chamberlain, m; Samuel E. Tarr, sw; Edwin J. Irvine, jw; Wait K. Weston, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1853. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Willis Crockett, m; George H. Libby, sw; Ira T. Brackett, jw; James Meserve, s. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January; chartered March 18, 1863. 19
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. John H. Mitchell, m; Charles C. Hale, sw; S. Almon Buzzell, jw; Stillman S. Bailey, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1870. 13
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Cyrus W. Hendrix, m; Fremont Small, sw; Robert Irvine, jw; Alonzo W. Boynton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December; chartered July 27, 1872. 1
- Carrabasset, 161, Canaan. Ivory Lowe, m; Asa H. Tozier, sw; Samuel L. Fowler, jw; Llewellyn Morrill, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October; chartered March 2, 1871. 13

- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Aug. H. Humphrey, m; John T. Smith, sw; Thomas M. Ward, jw; E. Frank Corliss, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered October 14, 1821. 17
- Central, 45, China. Ora O. Crosby, m; William S. Hunewell, sw; Marshal B. Hammond, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September; chartered April 8, 1824. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Frank G. Perkins, m; Manly G. Brackett, sw; Alison L. Ward, jw; Samuel O. Dinsmore, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1872. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Lewis Fish, m; Stuart H. Goodwin, sw; Fred Lucas, jw; Joseph P. Folsom, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 15, 1859. 13
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. John Muncher, m; James Little, sw; B. A. Campbell, jw; John C. Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December 27th; chartered July 10, 1856. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Oscar V. Edwards, m; Benjamin S. Skillings, sw; Leighton J. Folsom, jw; Alpheus B. Lovewell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered April 15, 1869. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. John I. Sturgis, m; Parker W. Sawyer, sw; Silas W. Foster, jw; George H. Goding, South Auburn, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November; chartered June 13, 1803. 17
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Ai Q. Mitchell, m; John T. Wentworth, sw; Stephen L. Adams, jw; John P. Wood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September; chartered May 9, 1861. 18
- Deering, 183, Deering. Augustus G. Schlotterbeck, m; Edward B. Sargent, sw; Hubbard H. Nevens, jw; John S. Harris, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February; chartered April 2, 1879. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Marshall Walker, m; Marcus M. Smart, sw; George R. Hamblin, jw; George T. Hammons, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December; chartered May 5, 1869. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks's Mills. H. S. Gray, m; Frank Percival, sw; F. C. Plummer, jw; O. F. Sprowl, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 12, 1860. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Charles W. Folsom, m; Livingston S. Hall, sw; John A. Larson, jw; John F. Sprague, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, last stated meeting in each year; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Oscar Mayers, m; George W. Palmer, sw; Washington F. Lilly, jw; Edward H. Barker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1861. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. Albert R. Leavitt, m; John W. Parsons, sw; J. Frank Moore, jw; George P. Davis, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 7, 1863. 18
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Nahum S. Drown, m; George H. Monroe, sw; John Garside, jw; Tristram Hanson, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered January 13, 1826. 19
- Eastport, 7, Eastport. Wilford J. Fisher, m; Walter F. Bradish, sw; Frank P. Furbush, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th; chartered June 8, 1801. 2

- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Enoch Ginn, m; Albert W. Hoyt, sw; William C. Burpee, jw; Henry O. Perry, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Adrian C. Dodge, m; Daniel P. Dority, sw; Allan Henderson, jw; Samuel H. Wilson, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January; chartered March 1, 1865. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. William F. Emerson, m; Francis A. Macomber, sw; Thomas E. Hale, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December; chartered September 3, 1870. 4
- Eureka, 84, St. George. James Smith, m; Charles G. Crocker, sw; Joseph Studly, jw; Sewel A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1855. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Henry C. Ricker, m; Jennet A. Rawson, sw; Richard S. Dornan, jw; Charles R. Whitten, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Edward H. Jackson, m; Albert W. Hassen, sw; Charles A. Orcutt, jw; Wm. A. Pendleton, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1869. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Silas B. Warren, m; John W. Shute, sw; Charles J. Cobb, jw; Edwin P. Hill, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered March 14, 1809. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Charles R. Brown, m; Cha's D. Chase, sw; Francis M. Johnson, jw; John A. Larrabee, Carroll, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September; chartered April 1, 1869. 6
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Thomas E. Smith, m; Z. A. Dyer, sw; William C. Page, jw; J. L. Harding, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Marcus W. Towne, m; Asa L. Ricker, sw; Otis R. Whicher, jw; William Emery, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered January 10, 1828. 19
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Ephraim Durgin, m; Ebenezer Cobb, sw; Antine Sawyer, jw; Fred W. Libby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered January 11, 1823. 18
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Stephen A. Thurlow, m; Elden A. Soule, sw; Edgar S. Soule, jw; Fred. S. Soule, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1845. 17
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Geo. W. Hammond, m; Leonard B. Swan, sw; Thomas E. Stearns, jw; Samuel B. Locke, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January; date of dispensation September 16, 1878. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Charles C. O'Brien, m; Isaac N. Brackett, sw; Israel Boothby, jw; Howard Brackett, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. George L. Weeks, m; John F. Rea, sw; John N. Gardner, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December; chartered June 9, 1794. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. John A. Hinkley, m; W. H. Usher, sw; Samuel T. Dole, jw; John G. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 10, 1822. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Leander H. Crane, m; Melville J. Allen, sw; Wm. G. Stone, jw; Eliphalet S. Means, s. Meeting Monday on before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1858. 3

- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. William J. Landers, m; Evander G. Snow, sw; George W. Dow, jw; LaRoy W. Goodspeed, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered June 23, 1820. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. Thomas B. Haskell, m; Francis M. Gardner, sw; Albert G. Dyer, jw; William Wilson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered November 1, 1875. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Orrick H. Wakefield, m; James M. Adams, sw; Joseph Burland, jw; William C. Clark, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December; chartered June 5, 1858. 6
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Isaiah Larrabee, m; Augustus I. Mayo, sw; Daniel McG. Spencer, jw; Otis C. Couillard, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May, 1852. 8
- Ionic, 136, Gardiner. Loring C. Ballard, m; Charles S. Jackson, sw; Ansel B. Booker, jw; Henry Farrington, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, January; chartered May 9, 1867. 11
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Edwin Coombs, m; C. W. Sherman, sw; O. T. Scott, jw; Daniel A. Hatch, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered November 5, 1857. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Albion P. Bowker, m; William Day, sw; A. Mont. Chase, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election January; chartered May 8, 1860. 16
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Charles D. Fish, m; Oliver Cobb, sw; William B. Mitchell, jw; R. C. Mitchell, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered August 24, 1859. 1
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, m; Frank W. Clement, sw; Greenleaf Harvey, jw; Selah H. Batchelder, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. E. W. Whitcomb, m; W. F. Gilman, sw; H. O. Hawes, jw; Orlando Currier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 17, 1796. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Charles B. McIntire, m; Oliver B. French, sw; Moses Thompson, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1855. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Lucien H. Duncan, m; Joseph S. Crehore, sw; Edward P. Hohn, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 13, 1850. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Daniel F. Newton, m; Albert S. Austin, sw; George G. Gates, jw; Charles L. Dillingham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October; chartered April 10, 1828. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Jesse K. Willett, m; Samuel L. Miller, sw; Walter E. Clark, jw; Charles E. Palmer, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered May 4, 1849. 10
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Sewall J. Hawes, m; Nelson D. Gordon, sw; Phineas Morrill, Jr., jw; Charles H. Millett, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February; chartered May 20, 1850. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Benjamin D. Bowden, m; Charles H. Emmons, sw; Henry M. Walker, jw; Edward C. Hale, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 30, 1863. 13

- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Andrew J. Deuplizia, m; Reuben J. Crafts, sw; Fremont Bates, jw; Charles A. Rolfe, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day; chartered May 8, 1867. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Gustavus H. Cargill, m; Weston B. Marden, sw; Alonzo A. Brown, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. J. Albert Dunton, m; Woodbury Parsons, sw; Edwin Farnham, jw; Reuben M. Brookings, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 19, 1792. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Moses B. Stevens, m; Mariner W. Ackley, sw; Ira K. Ackley, jw; Hiram Jones, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1866. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. William H. Graffam, m; Edmund McFarland, sw; George F. Haskell, jw; Levi B. Wyman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered April 11, 1822. 4
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Jonathan Hunt, m; John C. Pickard, sw; Charles E. Phillips, jw; F. F. Phillips, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December; chartered May 7, 1874. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Hiram C. Barnard, m; S. Clifford Belcher, sw; William E. Dresser, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October; chartered June 13, 1808. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. George H. Howard, m; John W. Green, sw; Charles H. M. Pressey, jw; Martin V. B. Green, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered March 18, 1864. 4
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Albert B. Ferguson, m; George W. Putnam, sw; Marlboro' Packard, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. William C. Rowe, m; Fitz Henry A. Boody, sw; James H. Webber, jw; John W. Lang, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon each month; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. John W. Davis, m; D. Barney Tenney, sw; Benjamin M. Foss, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. Silas A. Morton, m; Henry Geyer, sw; Oliver P. Davis, jw; Nelson Thompson, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1864. 10
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. William S. Howe, m; Moses Maxfield, sw; Joseph P. Tuttle, jw; Albion Whitten, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Orel Dexter, m; John D. Robinson, sw; George W. Stuart, jw; Hollis J. Rowe, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 13, 1826. 6
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. J. Wesley Gilman, m; O. E. Crowell, sw; Thomas Rowell, jw; Wm. D. Haines, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December; chartered May 16, 1862. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Edward A. Cushman, m; James M. Emery, sw; Boardman W. Curtis, jw; Geo. R. Blodgett, s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October; chartered August 26, 1871. 1
- Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. C. H. Foster, m; Nahum Spear, sw; Leonidas Pettengill, jw; J. W. Foss, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, September; chartered May 21, 1861. 11

- Monument, 96, Houlton. Henry B. Black, m; William L. Boyd, sw; William Dobson, jw; John H. Bradford, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Cyrus Kindrick, m; William H. Dustin, sw; Gardiner Roberts, jw; J. W. Starbird, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 11, 1822. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Wainwright Cushing, m; Marcell W. Hall, sw; John C. Cross, jw; Elihu B. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 16, 1827. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. A. A. Beaton, m; E. H. Lyford, sw; W. O. Holmes, jw; H. M. Roberts, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September; chartered January 13, 1868. 9
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Thaddeus S. Somes, m; John J. Somes, sw; Wallace W. Richardson, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday eve on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1867. 4
- Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot. Marcell L. Hussey, m; William S. McKusick, sw; Henry A. Poole, jw; Llewellyn S. Flynt, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 8, 1862. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. George S. Bucknell, m; Joseph Bennett, sw; Alvin B. Ordway, jw; Dominicus G. Tarbox, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Alfred S. Kimball, m; Charles A. Allen, sw; Jeremiah Woodward, jw; William Douglass, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 16
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Isaiah C. York, m; George N. Holland, sw; Lemuel K. Stubbs, jw; Wm. E. Bogart, s. Meeting third Saturday of every month; election, December; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Edwin B. Lufkin, m; Lyman L. Jones, sw; Abel D. Russell, jw; J. Sumner Houghton, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December; chartered June 8, 1869. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Edward R. Wingate, m; Edward S. Workman, sw; Benjamin Wakefield, jw; Arthur R. Willey, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered May 28, 1857. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Joseph B. Babson, m; Edward B. Kane, sw; Rodney R. Babson, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; chartered May 8, 1873. 4
- Naval, v. d. [No. 184], Kittery. (*Acting Officers.*) William W. Locke, m; Moses A. Safford, sw; Edwin C. Nealley, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Date of dispensation, May 8, 1879; Stated meetings, Wednesday eve. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Caleb F. Graves, m; William S. Dutton, sw; Henry H. Robbins, jw; Ezekiel Small, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered December 22, 1871. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Charles Blake, m; Charles H. Thayer, sw; William L. Loring, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 3, 1860. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. William H. Williams, m; Ora M. Hilton, sw; Charles C. Getchell, jw; Columbus S. Mantor, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December; chartered December 15, 1818. 13

- Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. C. H. West, m; L. A. Stevens, sw; A. C. Mildram, jw; George Getchell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered March 22, 1867. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. James Knowles, m; Melvin F. Martin, sw; Cassius B. Brann, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1865. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. H. G. Copeland, m; A. O. Tobie, sw; John T. Rider, jw; Edwin O. Cushing, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January; chartered September 10, 1805. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. George H. Willard, m; Alonzo L. Richardson, sw; Micajah Gleason, jw; Albert F. Richardson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 12, 1804. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Byron C. Waite, m; James N. Atwood, sw; Fremont E. Timberlake, jw; John Larrabee, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered June 13, 1811. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Clarence M. Smith, m; Jonas W. Swan, sw; Samuel L. Crockett, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September; chartered September 14, 1807. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Merritt Southard, m; Arthur B. Haskell, sw; John M. Oak, jw; Charles E. Merriam, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January; chartered May 12, 1851.
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. Melville Woodman, m; Henry A. Chadbourne, sw; Leonard C. Harmon, jw; Daniel L. Powers, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1875. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. C. C. Libby, m; A. J. Knowles, sw; Samuel Fowles, jw; Lewis Hutchins, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 9, 1870. 5
- Paris, 94, South Paris. J. F. King, m; E. F. Stone, sw; C. H. George, jw; S. P. Maxim, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December, St. John's Day; chartered May 5, 1859. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. William H. Dustin, m; Edwin G. Libby, sw; Elmer A. Brewster, jw; Newell H. Bates, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December; chartered January 24, 1822. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Alfred A. Small, m; George T. Osborne, sw; Alfred G. Ellis, jw; Russell G. Dyer, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered February 9, 1816. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Stark Webster, m; Wilbur F. Lovejoy, sw; Edmund B. Towle, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December; chartered May 7, 1874. 6
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Leroy C. Dorman, m; Angus Young, sw; Roswell T. Knowles, jw; Ebn R. McKay, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, March; chartered May 5, 1854. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Lambert Sands, m; Hannibal Hamlin, sw; Calvin H. Rollins, jw; Elwin E. Sturtevant, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September; chartered October 9, 1823. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. William F. Jenks, m; Edward P. Fifield, sw; William T. G. Williams, jw; Andrew P. Carle, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November; chartered July 28, 1871. 5

- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Francis A. Googins, m; Nelson C. Wallace, sw; Jasper Wyman, jw; Leverett Strout, s. Meeting Monday; election, January; chartered May 7, 1874. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. B. G. Ferguson, m; William H. Conant, sw; S. P. Gifford, jw; Clarendon Butman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1854. 7
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Charles W. Arras, m; Joseph T. Reed, sw; Charles B. Furber, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered March 7, 1863. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. William N. Prince, m; John Evans, sw; Robert B. Swift, jw; Convers O. Leach, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November; chartered March 20, 1762. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. Jerre M. Grant, m; John J. Wardwell, sw; John F. Libby, jw; Warren F. Griffin, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered July 4, 1863. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. George E. Allen, m; Edwin S. Wright, sw; George Breary, jw; S. Estes, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 19
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Calvin Morrell, m; William A. Larry, sw; William W. Field, jw; Cornelius N. Morrell, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Tobias L. Eastman, m; Fred B. Osgood, sw; William Gordon, jw; Frank E. Howe, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 13, 1803. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsport. Loima C. Poor, m; William S. Cox, sw; John E. Woodcock, jw; Otis D. Wilson, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October; chartered May 3, 1866. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Fred Kelley, m; Frank W. Parker, sw; Albert S. Plummer, jw; Lewis Garner, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September; chartered December 28, 1868. 15
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. B. Franklin Yeaton, m; Charles H. Lovejoy, sw; Rufus K. Stuart, jw; James C. Mosher, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 12
- Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. Wm. H. Wood, m; Frank Garcelon, sw; Ensign S. Goding, jw; Winfield S. Treat, s. Meeting second Wednesday of month; election, June; chartered May 4, 1876. 15
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Charles H. Jackson, m; J. Clark Flagg, sw; S. A. Williams, jw; D. S. Richards, s. Meeting Monday on before the or full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1850. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. William S. Haney, m; W. C. Littlefield, sw; W. M. Wardwell, jw; I. P. Grindal, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, November; chartered June 17, 1875. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Aaron G. Page, m; Fred A. Saunders, sw; John B. Harriman, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December; chartered October 18, 1852. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Charles York, m; Frank E. Sparks, sw; Daniel W. Maxfield, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December; chartered September 13, 1802. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. A. B. Noyes, m; J. L. Burns, sw; J. J. Bond, jw; S. A. Richardson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1866. 10

- Rockland, 79, Rockland. John F. Singhi, m; Sumner H. Boynton, sw; John P. Scott, jw; Edwin T. G. Rawson, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1855. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. W. A. Shaw, m; A. H. Bailey, sw; A. S. Davenport, jw; S. L. W. Merrill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 25, 1827. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Winfield S. Dennett, m; John Quinby, sw; William J. Bradford, jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, June; chartered June 10, 1802. 19
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Aug. B. Farnham, m; William H. Kirkpatrick, sw; J. Fred. Leavitt, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December; chartered February 6, 1856. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Charles A. McCullough, m; Robert B. Tyler, sw; Edward C. Goodnow, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's day; chartered May 29, 1845. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Hillard W. Robinson, m; Melvin Parker, sw; Charles A. Perry, jw; Urban H. Hovey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 10, 1806. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. George H. Wakefield, m; Otis E. Moulton, sw; Charles H. Coates, jw; George H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May; chartered February 13, 1827. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Herbert L. Shepherd, m; Perez B. Cooper, sw; A. W. Richards, jw; Thomas Perry, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1856. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. Edgar C. McClintock, m; James D. Richards, sw; James C. Pool, jw; Freeman Boynton, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December; chartered October 7, 1867. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. Simon W. Baker, m; Benjamin T. Foster, sw; Reuel W. Gerald, jw; Thomas F. Stinchfield, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 3, 1868. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. James D. Ames, m; William E. Swan, sw; Samuel N. Adams, jw; Sylvanus B. Bean, s. Meeting Saturday of each month, on or before full moon; election, July; chartered July 1, 1872. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. George L. Lerner, m; F. E. McFadden, sw; Simeon Merrill, jw; Wm. P. Farnsworth, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered March 8, 1858. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. John R. Knowlton, m; Walter G. Webber, sw; Hiram Welch, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered September 10, 1804. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. William Tucker, m; William E. Fellows, sw; Roscoe G. Leighton, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered January 11, 1821. 13
- Standish, 70, Standish. Daniel L. Warren, m; J. Clinton Shaw, sw; John P. Moulton, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1858. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Edward K. Longley, m; Rodney C. Penney, sw; John A. Snell, jw; Charles A. Bailey, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1848. 6

- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Richard Whitten, m; Warren Jones, sw; Reuel Berry, jw; E. F. Whitehouse, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 24, 1856. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Ronald C. McLroy, m; E. A. Wood, sw; Harvey J. Corey, jw; J. H. McLroy, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered October 6, 1817. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Adelbert C. Chute, m; S. E. Root, sw; H. M. Raymond, jw; James M. Webb, s. Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election, 4th Wednesday in December; chartered May 6, 1856. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Joseph C. Townsend, m; Robert P. Chase, sw; Charles H. Field, jw; Waldo B. Washburn, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Algernon M. Roak, m; Albert R. Savage, sw; Elbridge G. Heath, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 20, 1847. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Danforth P. Marcyes, m; William L. Gilley, sw; Byron H. Mayo, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1856. 4
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Albert Jones, m; James McCubrey, sw; Aubrey M. Smith, jw; George H. Freeman, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, Heald's Corner, Troy. Timothy W. Hawes, m; Milton Carleton, sw; W. Whitaker, jw; Augustus C. Myrick, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 19, 1866. 7
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Christopher Curtis, m; Benj. F. Cleaves, sw; Coffin S. Leighton, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Jesse M. Libby, m; Henan N. Whittle, sw; Charles H. Adams, jw; Edward F. Edgecomb, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1853. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Nahum Thurston, m; Oscar A. Bartlett, sw; Harvey S. Moore, jw; Cyrus R. Morton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1820. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Frank C. Whitehouse, m; Daniel E. Fuller, sw; Frank H. Purington, jw; L. H. Stover, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December; chartered December 14, 1801. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Benjamin Ames, m; Alonzo Coffin, sw; M. N. Ward, jw; G. H. Rich, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 15, 1828. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. J. C. Evans, m; Oscar S. Chaffee, sw; Henry Ewer, jw; Thomas Ballantine, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 31, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Henry Graves, m; Willie A. French, sw; Charles H. Severy, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered May 3, 1860. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Silas Adams, m; Martin V. Chapman, sw; William Blanchard, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered June 9, 1817. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. George D. Cosseboom, m; William Rushton, sw; L. S. Cary, jw; John F. White, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered September 10, 1778. 3

- Washington, 37, Lubec. James B. Neagle, m; George F. Townsend, sw; Charles M. Fountain, jw; Emilius W. Brown, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December; chartered June 16, 1822. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. A. L. McFadden, m; W. A. R. Boothby, sw; W. B. Smiley, jw; Frank W. Haskell, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered June 27, 1820. 12
- Webster, 164, Webster. Frank E. Sleeper, m; Retiah D. Jones, sw; Alden S. Potter, jw; Thaddeus C. Billings, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered July 28, 1871. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Alpheus Packard, m; Joseph S. Mendall, sw; Ira L. DeLano, Jr., jw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon each month; election, June; chartered May 9, 1872. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Alonzo B. Adams, m; Austin S. Bump, sw; Thomas M. Hunt, jw; Edwin R. Sullivan, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September; chartered May 4, 1870. 15
- York, 22, Kennebunk. George A. Gilpatric, m; Charles H. Ferguson, sw; Edwin J. Cram, jw; Francis C. Simonds, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1813. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. William H. Littlefield, m; F. A. Knight, sw; S. A. Nash, jw; William H. Getchell, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered September 18, 1875. 19

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES IN NINTH DISTRICT.

[BELONGS ON PAGE 512.]

Lodge,	No.	Town.	Initiates.	Members.	Dues.
Amity,	6	Camden,	1	135	\$29.00
St. George,	16	Warren,	0	85	17.00
Orient,	15	Thomaston,	3	160	38.00
Union,	31	Union,	2	118	27.60
Aurora,	50	Rockland,	6	422	96.40
Rockland,	79	"	1	280	58.00
St. Paul's,	82	Rockport,	3	136	33.20
Eureka,	84	St. George,	2	120	28.00
Moses Webster,	145	Vinalhaven,	4	170	42.00
			22	1,626	\$369.20

Brethren Died during the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1879, TO MARCH 1, 1880.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- Portland Lodge, Portland—Peter Hanna, March 10, aged 74 years; George E. Taylor, May 5, aged 64; Nathaniel Mitchell, August 30, aged 78; Charles H. Meserve, Sept. 6, aged 42; Moses Dodge, Oct. 18, aged 67; Charles E. Bunker, Dec. 15, aged 39; Isaac B. Pinkham, Dec. 28, aged 60.
- Warren, East Machias.—Charles H. Talbot, July, 1879, at Providence, R. I.
- Hancock, Castine.—Warren Cousins, April 1.
- Kennebec, Hallowell.—W. R. Lock,—supposed shot during the war; G. A. Sanborn, March 17; Eben Buswell, May 19; F. H. Weymouth, June 18; Calvin Spaulding, Feb. 18.
- Amity, Camden.—Isaiah Barbour, March 13, Tyler for some 15 years. Died in Vinalhaven; brought to Camden by Moses Webster Lodge, and buried by Amity Lodge.
- Eastern, Eastport.—Benjamin Ricker, May 1; D. G. Furbush, Dec. 21; James Eldridge, Feb. 12; J. S. Crosby and L. C. Cummings, date unknown.
- United, Brunswick.—Octavius A. Merrill; Nathaniel Gould.
- Rising Virtue, Bangor.—Horatio G. Pitcher, July 29—buried at Bangor; Charles F. H. Menges, July 24—died at sea, buried at Bangor* Sept. 23; John P. Bent, Jan. 10—buried at Bangor; Jere'h L. Nye, Jan. 21—buried at South Orrington.*
- Pythagorean, Fryeburg.—James S. Stevens, Oct. 20.
- Cumberland, New Gloucester.—John Preble, April, 1879.
- Solar, Bath.—Benjamin Perkins, Jan., 1879—lost at sea; Willard Hall, 1879; Geo. W. Duncan, Aug. 17.
- St. George, Warren.—James Coburn, March 16, 1879.
- Ancient Land-Mark, Portland.—George W. Barnes, Aug. 31.
- Oxford, Norway.—Joseph Bennett, Nov. 21—at Leadville, Colorado, of Pneumonia.
- Felicity, Bucksport.—H. L. Orcutt, Nov. 1—at Gaylord, Kansas; George H. Bennett, at sea, date unknown; D. H. Harriman, Jan. 19—at Belfast; Horace Penney, Aug. 20—at Old Town.

- Oriental Star, Livermore.—Francis F. Haines, P. M., Sept. 16*—aged 86 years, 7 months; Nymphas Turner, Sept. 26,* aged 76 years; Simon B. Yetton, Jan. 25, 1880.*
- Phoenix, Belfast.—Edwin C. Kimball—date unknown.
- Temple, Winthrop.—Sumner H. Stanley.
- Village, Bowdoinham.—Benj. F. Farr, March 29—in Chelsea, Mass.; Ed. B. Thorn, Aug. 15—in Bristol, England, aged 34; Vincent M. Hogan, Dec. 16—aged 51.
- Northern Star, North Anson.—Robert Moore, Nov. 23—long time a mason.
- Tranquil, Auburn.—Jabez Hutchins, March, 1879—Charles W. Gerrish, Dec. 17.
- Hermon, Gardiner.—John Plaisted, July.
- Waterville, Waterville.—Winslow Roberts, June 19—Stephen Tozier, Nov. 11—honorary member.
- Somerset, Skowhegan.—Albert G. Manley, March 16—Charles E. Currier, May 1—Artemas Bigelow, July 16—William B. Leavitt, October 7.
- Bethlehem, Augusta.—Thomas Taylor, April 3—Alfred Shaw, Sept. 15.
- Washington, Lubec.—Samuel Starbird, Sept. 29—supposed to have been drowned.
- Harmony, Gorham.—Edward P. Weston, Oct. 13—of Pneumonia; Nathaniel Brown, September; John F. Haskell.
- Lygonia, Ellsworth.—Samuel Buckmore, Oct. 16; Enoch Bowden, June; David S. Joy, August 2.
- Freedom, Limerick.—Daniel S. Chadbourne; Alvah Davis.
- Alna, Damariscotta.—Thomas J. Merrill, August 30.*
- Central, China.—Benjamin F. Black, March 3; Alonzo Taylor, April 14; Edwin W. Ward, May 26.
- St. Croix, Calais.—Amasa Young, April 19; George W. Mitchell, April 25; James S. Hall, July 16.
- Dunlap, Biddeford.—Thomas H. Cole, May.
- Lafayette, Readfield.—Gilman B. Elder, October, at Lewiston,
- Aurora, Rockland.—Elbridge W. Dean, Sept. 7, in Philadelphia, aged 58; Rev. Winthrop O. Thomas, January 18, in Camden, Maine, in the 66th year of his age.
- St. John's, South Berwick.—Justin Spinney, Jan. 30.
- Mosaic, Foxcroft.—James S. Holmes, Dec. 30—a Past Master and last of the Charter members.
- Vassalborough, North Vassalborough.—Rodney Heywood; Eben Ayers.
- King Hiram, Dixfield.—Benjamin W. Stockwell, March 8—of consumption.
- King Solomon's, Waldoborough.—George N. Benner, Sept. 19; John B. Stahl, Sr., Sept. 24.
- Mystic, Hampden.—Charles T. Sawyer, June 26, at Newburgh, Maine—insane; Charles A. Fogg, Feb. 1, in the West Indies—of yellow fever.
- Mechanics', Orono.—Martin P. Young, June 3; William Lunt, Jan. 6.
- Blue Mountain, Phillips.—Orvill C. Gorden, Jan. 13.
- Mariners', Searsport.—Benjamin S. Black, June 14, at Melrose, Mass.; John C. Blanchard, December—at sea; Jonathan Dow, March 12, in San Francisco; Eliab Stevens, December, in Bangor.
- Howard, Winterport.—Joseph Clark, May, in Colorado; Dr. Charles Abbott,

- P. M., Aug. 19—suddenly; Rev. E. H. Small, P. M., Sept. 22—of consumption.
- Rising Sun, Orland.—Asa Conary, P. M., Jan. 7, aged 53 yrs., 7 mos., 10 ds. A worthy working Brother; served as J. W. 1873, '4; S. W. 1875; W. M. 1876, '7, '8.
- Tyrian, Mechanic Falls.—Theo. S. Holt, March 13; Joshua Dyer, May 10; George Moore, Dec. 27.
- Bristol, Bristol.—Benjamin Smith,* June; Robert Curtis,* November; James D. Loud,* September; James Meyers,* Feb. 22.
- Plymouth, Plymouth.—George W. Kimball, June 24.
- Arundel, Kennebunkport.—John F. Mason, Oct. 15.
- Tremont, Tremont.—Everett H. Newman, Feb. 2—lost at sea, off Long Branch, N. J.
- Crescent, Pembroke.—Thomas J. Sherman, April 4—charter member, and Senior Deacon at the time of his death; Alvra A. Wilbur, June 10—Master Mariner.
- Rockland, Rockland.—Francis C. Lovejoy, Sept. 6—drowned.
- Keystone, Solon.—Silas Hamblett, June 16; Walter G. Jewett, Nov. 8; J. Selden Thompson, Jan. 14.
- Atlantic, Portland.—David Howarth, May 18; Charles A. McCorrison, June 8; Ezra Haskell, Sept. 3; Charles E. Humphrey, Feb. 13.
- St. Andrew's, Bangor.—Horace L. Bickford, Sept. 13; Arthur Libby, Feb. 19.
- Eureka, St. George.—Edwin Malony, Oct. 19—killed accidentally, on board a shipwrecked vessel; Patrick P. Robinson, Sept. 4, of consumption.
- Benevolent, Carmel.—Flavel J. Mosley, * March 14.
- Narraguagus, Cherryfield.—George Wingate, date unknown.
- Island, Islesboro'.—Charles A. Combs, March 31, lost at sea; James Skinner, July 27.
- Howard, Winterport.—James N. Robinson, July 5, at Havana, of yellow fever—Master of brig "Akbar"; John P. Cates, Dec. 10, in California.
- Siloam, Fairfield.—Albert Merrill, Sept. 3; David Vickery, Dec. 2.
- Horeb, Lincoln.—Henry A. Randall, Dec. 21.
- Paris, South Paris.—Emmor Rawson, Sept. 27, S. D. at time of death; David J. Blood, Past Master,—died in Norway; Frank J. Dennett, Feb. 3, in Minneapolis, Minn.
- Vernon Valley, Mount Vernon.—Charles B. Roberts and Brown Rice, supposed dead—not known.
- Jefferson, Bryant's Pond.—Kingsbury J. Cole, * Oct. 10; Joseph J. Hamlin, * Dec. 16.
- Nezinscot, Turner.—William H. Jewett, M. D., Aug. 26, aged 53.
- Dirigo, Weeks's Mills.—Newton T. Pierce, June, 1879; R. L. Worthing, August; F. W. Harmon, Jan., 1880.
- Tuscan, Addison.—Charles E. Esterbrook, Dec. 4; Lorenzo D. French, lost at sea.
- Monmouth, Monmouth.—C. H. Berry, Oct. 3, 1871; E. K. Blake, date not known.
- Liberty, Liberty.—Henry M. Cox, P. M., Dec. 22, of heart disease; Charles Upham, Feb. 22, of consumption.

- Messalonskee, West Waterville.—Charles E. Currier, July 6; John Conforth, Sept. 20; Henry J. Morrill, Dec. 20.
- Buxton, West Buxton.—Benjamin F. Harmon, May 13.
- Pownal, Stockton.—Henry R. Partridge, Feb., 1880, at Gibraltar—had been a member but about 10 months; Isaac J. Smith, Sept. 1879—on Dix Island.
- Acacia, Durham.—William R. Wright, June 12.
- Marine, Deer Isle.—Lewis Billeden, June, 1879—was knocked overboard from his vessel and drowned; James Bray, 1879—his vessel is supposed to have foundered on her passage from a southern port to Boston.
- Olive Branch, Charleston.—Ephraim M. Gerry, Aug. 28.
- Timothy Chase, Belfast.—John McKinley, Oct. 9.
- Quantabacook, Searsmont.—Albert C. Lermond, Oct. 12.
- Lookout, Cutler.—Thomas Thornton, Jan 1, 1880—lost at sea.
- Mount Tire'm, Waterford.—Orrin F. Millett, June 29.
- Asylum, Wayne.—Lycurgus Smith. His friends have not heard from him for years, and believe him dead.
- Trojan, Troy.—Elhanan W. Bennett, May 31—first Master and father of the lodge: C. R. Merrick, July 26—a very worthy Brother, served as Master in 1876.
- Kenduskeag, Kenduskeag.—Gustavus W. Smith, Aug. 3.
- Mount Desert, Mount Desert.—Gilbert H. Manchester, Dec. 1879.
- Augusta, Augusta.—Charles A. Curtis, July 10; James H. Bolton.
- Preble, Sanford.—Amasa Bryant, May 26.
- Seaside, Boothbay.—Ariel P. Burnham—vessel with all hands lost at sea, date not known.
- Forest, Springfield.—Aaron Dennis,* Dec. 29, in Boston—brought to Springfield and buried.
- Rabboni, Lewiston.—Halsey H. Richardson,* Oct. 26.
- Excelsior, Northport.—Fred. A. Dickey—lost at sea.
- Anchor, South Bristol.—Simeon H. Prentiss—lost at sea Dec., 1879.
- Parian, Corinna.—Albert Patten, Sept. 13.
- Arion, Lyman.—Magneß J. Smith, April 19—died in Peru, where he was laboring as a missionary; Jerome Smith,* Nov. 30, of diphtheria—a young man of sterling qualities; Dexter Dennett,* Dec., 1879, of diphtheria—respected by all who knew him.
- Webster, Sabattus.—James F. Heney,* March 2—buried by Dunlap Lodge, Biddeford.
- Neguemkeag, Vassalboro'.—Edward Gray, March 11.
- Whitney, Canton.—Philo Peabody,* Aug. 22,—poisoned by eating lobster.
- Naskeag, Brooklin.—J. Stillman Mayo, November, 1879.
- Pine Tree, Mattawamkeag.—Thomas M. Blakemore, June 4.
- Pleiades, Milbridge.—Irving E. Sawyer, Feb. 27—wrecked near Barnegat.
- Rising Star, Penobscot.—Llewellyn Leach, Oct. 2.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Section 56, p. 21, was amended so as to read :

Provided, That it may be lawful for said Trustees to exchange said fund from one investment to another, at a meeting of the Board, and not otherwise. [1878, p. 306.]

Section 7, to read :

SEC. 7. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Recording Grand Secretary, shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Communication on the first Tuesday of May, the election to commence at three o'clock p. m. A majority of the votes collected shall be necessary to a choice. All Grand Officers not herein designated for election shall be appointed by the Grand Master. [1878, p. 568.]

Section 38,—provision for the appointment of a Committee on By-Laws, stricken out. [1878, p. 568.]

Section 113, providing that "no fee for affiliation shall be required in any lodge," stricken out. [1878, p. 568.]

SEC. 6. No Brother shall be eligible to an office in the Grand Lodge, except he be a Permanent Member thereof, or a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction; and a Brother having been duly elected to either of the stations of Grand Warden, and having served in said station for one year, shall not be re-elected to the office the year following. [1879, p. 33.]

SEC. 53. The Grand Lodge may restore any Brother suspended or expelled, but he shall not thereby be restored to membership in his lodge.

SEC. 54. No restoration by his lodge of an expelled, or indefinitely suspended mason, shall take effect until confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

Rule 8. A concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel. And no mason, whose suspension or expulsion has been confirmed by this Grand Lodge, shall be restored to the privileges of masonry except by a unanimous vote of the members present, when such restoration may be acted on, of the lodge by which he was so expelled or suspended, except as provided in Section fifty-three. [1879, p. 45.]

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, ten cents per mile (one way) from the Lodge Hall to the Grand Lodge Hall, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; the distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1865, p. 98.]

2. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing in 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

4. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems, especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative fraternity and endeavoring to receive more wages. [1867, p. 113.]

5. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting, in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. [*Repealed.*]

9. *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

10. *Resolved*, That no Brother charged with unmasonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf. [1876, p. 44.]

11. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of, and is hereby enjoined upon the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several Masonic Districts, to use their best endeavors to impress upon the various lodges in their several jurisdictions, and their Masters and Wardens, the importance of the attendance of said officers upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to make use of their best efforts to have every lodge represented at all such communications by their first three officers. [1877, p. 301.]

12. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for the approval or recommenda

tion for a new lodge, until the same shall have been before the lodge one month. [1877, p. 453.]

13. *Resolved*, That, with the consent of his lodge, a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws with six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder. [1878, p. 558.]

14. *Resolved*, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the craft. [1878, p. 578.]

15. One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees. [1878, p. 567.]

16. *Resolved*, That no petition for the restoration of a mason, expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge. [1879, p. 46.]

17. It appearing that some questions have arisen as to the manner of proceeding in order to obtain a dimit, it was decided by the Grand Lodge,

1. That upon application at any stated communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.

2. Or that a member may give notice at a stated communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next

stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

3. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of——lodge (naming it), and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member. [1879, p. 196.]

18. *Voted*, That the Grand Secretary, in issuing notices of each annual communication, notify the lodges that the Committee on Credentials will be in session at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the first day of said annual communication, in Tyrian Hall. [1880, p. 494.]

19. *Voted*, That any Grand Officer, elected or appointed at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and not installed, present himself for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or at a meeting of his lodge, and cause a certificate of his installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary; and that the Grand Secretary notify each of such Grand Officers of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

[1880, p. 496.]

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

-
- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.
California—HENRY H. DICKEY, Lewiston.
Canada—DAVID CARGILL, East Livermore.
Colorado—TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Portland.
Connecticut—AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.
Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor.
District of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY, Portland.
Florida—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Georgia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Idaho—JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta.
Illinois—GEORGE W. DEERING, Portland.
Indiana—EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor.
Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES, Bath.
Iowa—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Kansas—“ “ “
Kentucky—“ “ “
Louisiana—“ “ “
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE, Warren.
Maryland—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Michigan—CHARLES M. RICE, Portland.
Minnesota—JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Lancaster, Mass.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.
Missouri—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco.
Nevada—F. LORING TALBOT, East Machias.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New York—WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland.
North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Oregon—WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland.
Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.
South Carolina—SILAS ALDEN, Bangor.
Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Texas—“ “ “ “ “
Vermont—
Washington Territory—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan
West Virginia—“ “ “ “
Wisconsin—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

-
- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.
California—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Georgetown.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
Florida—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Georgia—G. W. MAXSON, Talbotton.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Idaho City.
Illinois—DANIEL WADSWORTH, Auburn, Sangamon County.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Indian Territory—W. L. MILLS, Vinita.
Iowa—Z. C. LUSE, Iowa City.
Kansas—JOHN H. BROWN, Wyandotte.
Kentucky—H. M. FAIRLEIGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.
Louisiana—W. A. BRAINERD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—GEORGE MUNROE, Winnipeg.
Maryland—LUCIUS A. C. GERRY, Port Deposit, (Cecil County.)
Michigan—REV. D. B. TRACY, Detroit.
Minnesota—A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Shubuta.
Missouri—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—GEORGE ROBINSON, Washoe City.
New Brunswick—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.
New Hampshire—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City.
North Carolina—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.
Nova Scotia—LORENZO F. DARLING, Halifax.
Ohio—
Oregon—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.
Tennessee—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.
Vermont—PARK DAVIS, St. Albans.
Washington Territory—T. F. McELROY, Olympia.
West Virginia—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNGS, Milwaukee.

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama, Arkansas, British Columbia, California, Canada, Colon and Cuba, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Manitoba, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming,	Henry Clay Tompkins, Montgomery. Geo. Thornburg, Powhatan, Lawrence Co. Eli Harrison, Victoria. Wm. Wilson Traylor, San Francisco. James A. Henderson, Kingston. Antonio Govin, Havana. Byron L. Carr, Longmont. John H. Barlow, Birmingham. George H. Hand, Yankton. John Taylor, Wilmington. Joseph S. McCoy, Washington. Wm. A. McLean, Jacksonville. James M. Mobley, Hamilton. Charles Himrod, Boise City. Theodore T. Gurney, Chicago. Bellamy S. Sutton, Shelbyville. P. J. Byrne, Fort Gibson. Albert C. Abbott, Marshalltown. Joseph D. McCleverty, Fort Scott. Jake Rice, Louisa. Edwin Marks, New Orleans. Charles I. Collamore, Bangor. John Headly Bell, Winnipeg. John M. Carter, Baltimore. Charles A. Welch, Waltham. John W. McGrath, Detroit. Henry R. Wells, Preston. William French, Vicksburg. Joseph S. Browne, St. Joseph. Hiram Knowles, Deer Lodge. Rolland H. Oakley, Lincoln. DeWitt C. McKenney, Austin. Robert Marshall, St. John. Andrew Bunton, Manchester. Hamilton Wallis, Jersey City. William L. Rynerson, Las Cruces. Jesse B. Anthony, Troy. William R. Cox, Raleigh. J. W. Laurie, Halifax. Reuben C. Lemmon, Toledo. Rocky P. Earheart, Salem. Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia. John Yeo, Port Hill. John H. Graham, Richmond. Edward L. Freeman, Central Falls. Augustine T. Smythe, Charleston. Wilbur F. Foster, Nashville. E. G. Bower, Dallas. Frank Tilford, Salt Lake City. Lavant M. Read, Bellows' Falls. Peyton S. Coles, Richmond. Oliver Perry Lacy, Walla Walla. John W. Arbuckle, Lewisburg. Charles F. G. Collins, Beloit. James H. Hayford, Laramie City.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMAN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.	Oliver S. Beers, Mobile.
Luke E. Barber, Little Rock.	George E. Dodge, Little Rock.
Edgar C. Baker, Victoria.	William H. Hill, Los Angeles.
Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton.	Henry M. Teller, Central.
Aurelio Almeida, Havana.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown.	William H. H. Beadle, Yankton.
Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Joseph W. H. Watson, Newport.
Charles T. McCoy, Bon Homme.	W. R. Singleton, Washington.
William S. Hayes, Wilmington.	D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
Wm. R. Singleton, Washington.	Samuel Lawrence, Atlanta.
DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	L. F. Cartee, Boise City.
J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
L. F. Cartee, Boise City.	Elisha L. MacLallen, Columbia City.
John F. Burrill, Springfield.	John H. Brown, Wyandotte.
William M. Smythe, Indianapolis.	Rob Morris, Louisville.
W. A. McBride, Atoka.	William A. Brainerd, New Orleans.
Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
John H. Brown, Wyandotte.	A. J. Belch, Winnipeg.
Hiram Bassett, Millersburg.	F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore.
Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans.	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.
Ira Berry, Portland.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
William G. Scott, Winnipeg.	James M. Howry, Oxford.
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Tracy P. Cheever, Boston.	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.	William R. Bowen, Omaha.
A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.	Robert H. Taylor, Virginia.
J. L. Power, Jackson.	Albert S. Wait, Newport.
John D. Vincil, St. Louis.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	David J. Miller, Santa Fé.
William R. Bowen, Omaha.	John W. Simons, New York.
John D. Hammond, Carson City.	Robert T. Gray, Raleigh.
W. F. Bunting, St. John.	Allen H. Crowe, Halifax.
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Richard P. Marvin, Jr., Akron.
Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
David J. Miller, Santa Fé.	Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.
James M. Austin, New York.	Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
D. W. Bain, Raleigh.	Chas. Inglesby, Charleston.
Benjamin Curren, Halifax.	George S. Blackie, Nashville.
John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	W. H. Nichols, Galveston.
Irving W. Pratt, Portland.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
John Thomson, Philadelphia.	Henry Clark, Rutland.
George W. Wakeford, Charlottetown.	William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
John H. Isaacson, Montreal.	T. M. Reed, Olympia.
Edwin Baker, Providence.	Odell S. Long, Wheeling.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston.	John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee.
John Frizzell, Nashville.	William G. Tonn, Evanston.
George H. Bringham, Houston.	
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	
Henry Clark, Rutland.	
William B. Isaacs, Richmond.	
Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	
Odell S. Long, Wheeling.	
John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee.	
William G. Tonn, Evanston.	

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W.	JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Lancaster, Mass.,	P. G. M.
"	HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	"
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Portland,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	Augusta,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	North Anson,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Saco,	"
R.W.	PELEG SPRAGUE,	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
"	JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	"
"	ISAAC DOWNING,	Kennebunk,	P. S. G. W.
"	GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	"
"	DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
"	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	East Machias,	"
"	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	Belfast,	"
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	East Dixmont,	"
"	WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	P. J. G. W.
"	THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	Wiscasset,	"
"	STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	"
"	OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland,	"
"	FRANCIS J. DAY,	Hallowell,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
"	HENRY H. DICKEY,	Lewiston,	"
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R.W. JAMES L. CHILD,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" AMOS NOURSE,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	P. S. G. W.
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
R.W. ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	P. D. G. M.		

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.
1880.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, G. M.	Ex. Officio.
MARQUIS F. KING, D. G. M.	“
W. R. G. ESTES, S. G. W.	“
ARCHIE L. TALBOT, J. G. W.	“
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	“
DAVID CARGILL,	elected May 7, 1878, for three years.
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	“ “ “ “
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	“ May 6, 1879, “
ALBERT MOORE,	“ May 4, 1880, “
A. M. WETHERBEE,	“ “ “ “
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	“ May 6, 1880, for two years to fill vacancy.

ADDRESSES:

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, *Grand Master*,.....BANGOR, ME.
 IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*,.....PORTLAND, ME.
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence*,
 PORTLAND, ME.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Charles A. Curtis,

GRAND CHAPLAIN OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.

BORN IN 1847.

DIED, BY DROWNING IN MOOSEHEAD LAKE, JULY 10, 1879.

"He has run his course, and sleeps in blessings."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Moses Dodge,

GRAND TREASURER OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.

BORN AT SEDGWICK, ME., MARCH 9, 1812.

DIED IN PORTLAND, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

"Death has nothing terrible in it but what life hath made so."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Ezra Bartlett French,

PAST SENIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE, AND ITS REPRESENTATIVE NEAR
THE GRAND LODGE OF THE DIS-
TRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BORN AT LANDAFF, N. H., SEPTEMBER 23, 1810.

DIED AT WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 24, 1879.

"All the boundless universe is life—there are no dead."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Thomas Johnson Gorson,

PAST SENIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF NEW JERSEY, AND OF HIGH STANDING IN
OTHER MASONIC GRAND BODIES. WIDELY
KNOWN BY HIS REPORTS ON CORRE-
SPONDENCE, AND GREATLY BE-
LOVED FOR HIS MANLY
AND GENIAL SPIRIT.

BORN AT NEW HOPE, FEBRUARY 12, 1828.

DIED AT TRENTON, N. J., MAY 10, 1879.

"A carbuncle entire, as big as thou art,
Were not so rich a jewel."

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ISSUED JUNE 30, 1880.

Grand Lodge of Maine.

1881.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 3, A. L. 5881. }

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the Annual Communication, the Officers and Representatives assembled at nine o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Grand Master;
R. W. MARQUIS F. KING,	Deputy Grand Master;
" WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Senior Grand Warden;
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Junior Grand Warden;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
" JOHN F. DYER,	D. D. G. M. 1st District;
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "
" JOHN B. REDMAN,	" 4th "
" LAMBERT SANDS,	" 5th "
" GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	" 7th "
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	" 8th "
" GOODWIN R. WILEY,	" 16th "
" GEORGE R. SHAW,	" 17th "
W. & Rev. CHARLES C. MASON,	Grand Chaplain;
" EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "
W. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Grand Marshal;
" WILLIAM A. BARKER,	as Senior Grand Deacon;
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	Junior Grand Deacon;
" ROTHUS E. PAINE,	Grand Steward;
" AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" "
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" "
" MANLY G. TRASK,	" "

W.	JOHN S. DERBY,	Grand Sword Bearer;
"	WM. H. SMITH,	Gr. Standard Bearer;
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	Grand Pursuivant;
"	CHARLES N. RAND,	" "
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Lecturer;
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	Grand Organist;
"	WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. JOHN GIBSON.

BRO. GEORGE R. SHAW, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, viz :

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report that they find the lodges in this jurisdiction represented as follows :

- 1 *Portland*, by John Evans, WM ; Robert B. Swift, SW ; Albro E. Chase, JW ; Albert M. Kimball, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Austin F. Kingsley, Proxy.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by J. Albert Dunton, WM.
- 4 *Hancock*, by David W. Webster, Jr., Proxy.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Hadley O. Hawes, WM ; Hiram L. Grindell, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by Fred M. Richards, WM ; Israel Decrow, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Wilford J. Fisher, WM.
- 8 *United*, by Frank C. Whitehouse, WM ; Charles H. Ricker, SW.
- 9 *Saco*, by Charles T. Reynolds, WM ; Winfield S. Dennett, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Frank E. Sparks, SW ; Daniel W. Maxfield, JW.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Tobias L. Eastman, WM ; Seth W. Fife, SW ; Frank E. Howe, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Albert W. Larrabee, SW ; Daniel Field, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by George Peirce, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by Walter G. Webber, WM.
- 15 *Orient*, by John C. Levensaler, WM.
- 16 *St. George*, by Hilliard W. Robinson, WM ; Roland C. Clark, JW.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Emery S. Ridlon, WM ; George T. Means, SW ; Thomas B. Merrill, JW ; Clayton J. Farrington, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by Horace D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by Hiram C. Barnard, WM ; S. Clifford Belcher, SW ; William E. Dresser, JW.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Byron C. Waite, WM ; John D. Hodge, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by Charles H. Ferguson, WM ; Mark H. Ford, Proxy.

- 23 *Freeport*, by Samuel Thing, Proxy.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Alfred G. Ellis, SW.
- 25 *Temple*, by Ronald C. McIlroy, WM.
- 26 *Village*, by Silas Adams, WM; Patrick K. Millay, Proxy.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Robert H. Brackett, Proxy.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by William H. Williams, WM.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by Algernon M. Roak, WM; Albert R. Savage, SW; Elbridge G. Heath, JW.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Florus H. Bartlett, WM; E. H. Hutchins, SW; Henry M. Colby, JW.
- 31 *Union*, by Harvey S. Moore, SW; Warren Hill, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by David Landers, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by Edwin F. Small, WM; Anson O. Libby, SW.
- 34 *Somerset*, by George W. Nash, WM; Augustus I. Sawyer, JW; William Tucker, Proxy.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Henry F. Blanchard, WM; Samuel W. Lane, SW; Charles H. Brick, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by Augustus H. Humphrey, WM; Nicholas Drinkwater, Proxy.
- 37 *Washington*, by James B. Neagle, WM.
- 38 *Harmony*, by John A. Hinkley, WM.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Edwin G. Libby, WM; William Dustin, Proxy.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by James E. Parsons, SW; Leonard Wooster, Proxy.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by Cyrus Kendrick, WM; Henry Blackwell, Proxy.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Edward H. Townsend, Proxy.
- 43 *Alna*, by F. Eugene Tukey, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Hannibal Hamlin, WM; Henry F. Daggett, Proxy.
- 45 *Central*, by W. W. Washburn, Proxy.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by Edward C. Goodnow, SW.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by Nahum S. Drown, WM; George H. Monroe, SW.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by Nelson D. Gordon, WM; J. S. W. Hewett, Proxy.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by John D. Robinson, WM.
- 50 *Aurora*, by William A. Barker, WM; Nathan Wiggin, Proxy.
- 51 *St. John's*, by George H. Wakefield, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by Thomas P. Elliott, WM.
- 53 ——— *Rural*, not represented.
- 54 *Vassalboro'*, by Josiah C. Evans, WM.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by Silas Derby, Proxy.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Chauncey R. Berry, SW.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by Frank Stanley, WM; George G. Gates, JW.
- 58 *Unity*, by Joseph H. Brown, WM.
- 59 ——— *Mount Hope*, charter surrendered.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Rodney C. Penney, SW.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by Samuel L. Miller, WM.
- 62 *King David's*, by Joseph S. Crehore, WM; Edward P. Hahn, SW.

- 63 *Richmond*, by Ambrose P. Jewett, SW; John W. Lemont, Proxy.
- 64 *Pacific*, by Charles E. Merriam, Proxy.
- 65 *Mystic*, by Isaiah C. York, WM.
- 66 *Mechanics*’, by Joseph C. Wilson, Proxy.
- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan U. Hinkley, SW.
- 68 *Mariners*’, by Charles E. Adams, Proxy.
- 69 *Howard*, by John L. Norton, WM.
- 70 *Standish*, by Edwin B. Hopkinson, WM; John D. Higgins, Proxy.
- 71 *Rising Sun*, by Aaron G. Page, WM.
- 72 *Pioneer*, by Horace G. Hayden, Proxy.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by E. F. Stevens, Proxy.
- 74 ———*Bristol*, not represented.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by Benjamin G. Ferguson, WM.
- 76 *Arundel*, by Thomas A. Rogers, Proxy.
- 77 *Tremont*, by Levi Lurvey, Proxy.
- 78 *Crescent*, by Justin A. Leighton, Proxy.
- 79 *Rockland*, by John P. Scott, SW; Daniel W. Rhoades, Proxy.
- 80 *Keystone*, by Charles B. McIntire, WM; Moses Thompson, JW; Jotham Whipple, Proxy.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by Algernon D. Pearson, WM; George E. Raymond, SW; John G. Fitzgerald, JW; Richard K. Gately, Proxy.
- 82 *St. Paul’s*, by Perez B. Cooper, SW.
- 83 *St. Andrew’s*, by Manly G. Trask, Proxy.
- 84 *Eureka*, by Charles G. Crocker, SW.
- 85 *Star in the West*, by Charles Taylor, Proxy.
- 86 *Temple*, by Edward W. Ayer, WM; Henry F. Sands, Proxy.
- 87 *Benevolent*, by DeWitt C. Johnson, Proxy.
- 88 *Narraguagus*, by Benjamin Wakefield, SW.
- 89 *Island*, by Calvin W. Sherman, Proxy.
- 90 ———*Hiram Abiff*, charter revoked.
- 91 *Harwood*, by Leander H. Crane, WM.
- 92 *Siloam*, by E. W. McFadden, Proxy.
- 93 *Horeb*, by Thomas W. Porter, Proxy.
- 94 *Paris*, by J. Ferdinand King, WM.
- 95 *Corinthian*, by Stuart H. Goodwin, WM.
- 96 *Monument*, by Henry F. Collins, WM.
- 97 *Bethel*, by William E. Skillings, WM; Daniel W. Town, Proxy.
- 98 *Katahdin*, by Ira D. Fish, Proxy.
- 99 *Vernon Valley*, by George McGaffey, WM.
- 100 *Jefferson*, by Albion P. Bowker, WM; James L. Bowker, Proxy.
- 101 *Nezinscot*, by Charles H. Thayer, WM; Henry A. Hildreth, Proxy.
- 102 ———*Marsh River*, not represented.
- 103 ———*Dresden*, not represented.
- 104 *Dirigo*, by Chester M. Clark, WM.

- 105 *Ashlar*, by Joseph H. Fisher, WM; Frederick B. Sands, Proxy.
106 *Tuscan*, by Christopher Curtis, WM.
107 ——— *Day Spring*, not represented.
108 *Relief*, by James M. Rockwood, Proxy.
109 *Mount Kineo*, by Marcellus L. Hussey, WM; Charles N. Rand, Proxy.
110 ——— *Monmouth*, not represented.
111 *Liberty*, by William H. Marden, SW; Albert D. Mathews, Proxy.
112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Samuel E. Jewett, Proxy.
113 *Messalonskee*, by Orestes E. Crowell, SW; Albert S. Young, JW.
114 *Polar Star*, by Charles W. Arras, WM; John W. Ballou, Proxy.
115 *Buxton*, by John Berryman, SW; Frank H. Hargraves, Proxy.
116 *Lebanon*, by Charles W. Farrand, JW.
117 *Greenleaf*, by Preston Durgin, WM; James C. Ayer, SW; Howard Brackett, Proxy.
118 ——— *Drummond*, not represented.
119 *Pownal*, by Jeremiah M. Grant, WM.
120 ——— *Meduncook*, not represented.
121 *Acacia*, by Augustus H. Parker, WM.
122 ——— *Marine*, not represented.
123 *Franklin*, by John Fletcher, WM.
124 *Olive Branch*, by James Knowles, WM.
125 *Meridian*, by William S. Howe, WM.
126 *Timothy Chase*, by Fred T. Chase, JW.
127 *Presumpscot*, by Calvin Morrell, Proxy.
128 *Eggemoggin*, by Charles P. Bartlett, WM.
129 *Quantabacook*, by Charles M. Cunningham, Proxy.
130 *Trinity*, by James Phair, Proxy.
131 *Lookout*, by Moses B. Stevens, SW.
132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Alfred S. Kimball, WM; George A. Miller, Proxy.
133 *Asylum*, by J. P. Stevens, Proxy.
134 *Trojan*, by Milton Carleton, WM.
135 *Riverside*, by Aaron B. Noyes, WM.
136 *Ionic*, by Augustus Bailey, Proxy.
137 *Kenduskeag*, by William C. Spratt, Proxy.
138 *Lewy's Island*, by Manley J. Stevens, Proxy.
139 *Archon*, by Amos W. Knowlton, WM.
140 *Mount Desert*, by John J. Somes, SW.
141 *Augusta*, by John D. Myrick, WM; F. A. Small, Proxy.
142 *Ocean*, by George Getchell, Proxy.
143 ——— *Preble*, not represented.
144 *Seaside*, by Edgar C. McClintock, WM; Wm. I. Adams, Proxy.
145 *Moses Webster*, by David R. Manson, WM; James W. Littlefield, SW;
John L. Ingerson, JW; S. G. Webster, Proxy.
146 *Sebasticook*, by David S. Wardwell, WM.

- 147 *Evening Star*, by Frank P. Withington, Proxy.
 148 *Forest*, by Charles R. Brown, WM.
 149 *Doric*, by John F. Sprague, Proxy.
 150 *Rabboni*, by Fred Kelley, WM; Lucellus E. Timberlake, Proxy.
 151 *Excelsior*, by William A. Pendleton, Proxy.
 152 *Crooked River*, by Oscar V. Edwards, WM; Reuben H. Cobb, SW.
 153 *Delta*, by George H. Moore, Proxy.
 154 *Mystic Tie*, by Abel D. Russell, SW; Abial H. Jones, Proxy.
 155 *Ancient York*, by William S. Cotton, Jr., Proxy.
 156 *Wilton*, by Austin S. Bump, WM; Winfield S. Hinkley, Proxy.
 157 *Cambridge*, by Chas. C. Hale, WM.
 158 *Anchor*, by Joseph W. Farrar, Proxy.
 159 *Esoteric*, by Wm. F. Emerson, WM.
 160 *Parian*, by Andrew J. Knowles, WM.
 161 *Carrabassett*, by Sewall Brown, Proxy.
 162 *Arion*, by Judson Roberts, Proxy.
 163 *Pleasant River*, Edward P. Fifield, WM.
 164 *Webster*, by Frank E. Sleeper, WM.
 165 *Molunkus*, by Cyrus Daggett, Proxy.
 166 *Neguenkeag*, by Charles H. Blanchard, SW.
 167 *Whitney*, by Ira L. Delano, Jr., SW; Herbert J. Deshon, JW; Charles O. Holt, Proxy.
 168 *Composite*, by Alison L. Ward, SW.
 169 *Shepherd's River*, by William Boynton, Proxy.
 170 *Caribou*, by Joseph D. Emery, SW.
 171 *Naskeag*, by Samuel Flye, Proxy.
 172 ———*Pine Tree*, not represented.
 173 *Pleiades*, by Lincoln H. Leighton, Proxy.
 174 *Lynde*, by John C. Pickard, WM.
 175 *Baskahegan*, by D. Carroll Parker, Proxy.
 176 *Palestine*, by Melville Woodman, WM; John Etchells, Proxy.
 177 *Rising Star*, by William S. Haney, WM.
 178 *Ancient Brothers*, by George Parker, WM.
 179 *Yorkshire*, by Haven A. Butler, Proxy.
 180 *Hiram*, by Thomas B. Haskell, WM; Francis M. Garden, SW; Stephen Scamman, JW; Albert B. Barrett, Proxy.
 181 *Reuel Washburn*, by Roswell C. Boothby, SW; W. S. Treat, Proxy.
 182 *Granite*, by Leonard B. Swan, WM; Peter C. Fickett, Proxy.
 183 *Deering*, by Edward B. Sargent, WM; Hubbard H. Nevens, SW; John E. Sawyer, JW; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
 184 ———*Naval*, not represented.

Total number of chartered lodges, 182; represented, 170.

Your committee further report, that the following Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present, namely :

M. W.	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	P. G. M.
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"
R. W.	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	P. S. G. W.
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	"
"	OLIVER GERRISH,	P. J. G. W.
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	"
"	HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W.	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Grand Master.
R. W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	Deputy Grand Master.
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Senior Grand Warden.
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Junior Grand Warden.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	Grand Treasurer.
"	IRA BERRY,	Rec. Grand Secretary.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	JOHN F. DYER,	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	" 4th "
"	LAMBERT SANDS,	" 5th "
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	" 7th "
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	" 8th "
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" 14th "
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	" 16th "
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	" 17th "
W. & Rev.	CHARLES C. MASON,	Grand Chaplain.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "
W.	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Grand Marshal.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	Grand Steward.
"	AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY,	" "
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" "
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	" "
"	JOHN S. DERBY,	Grand Sword Bearer.

W.	WM. H. SMITH,	. . . . .	G. Standard Bearer.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	. . . . .	Grand Pursuivant.
"	CHARLES N. RAND,	. . . . .	" "
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	. . . . .	Grand Lecturer.
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	. . . . .	Grand Organist.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	. . . . .	Grand Tyler.

The committee further report that they find Representatives present of the following Grand Lodges, viz :

ALABAMA,	LOUISIANA,	NOVA SCOTIA,
ARKANSAS,	MANITOBA,	OREGON,
CALIFORNIA,	MARYLAND,	QUEBEC,
CANADA,	MICHIGAN,	RHODE ISLAND,
COLORADO,	MISSISSIPPI,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MISSOURI,	TENNESSEE,
FLORIDA,	MONTANA,	TEXAS,
GEORGIA,	NEBRASKA,	VERMONT,
INDIAN TERRITORY,	NEW HAMPSHIRE,	WASHINGTON TER.,
IOWA,	NEW JERSEY,	WEST VIRGINIA,
KANSAS,	NEW YORK,	WISCONSIN.
KENTUCKY,	NORTH CAROLINA,	

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,	} Committee.
WILLIAM H. SMITH,	
GEO. R. SHAW,	

Which report was accepted.

On motion of R. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats as visitors during this communication of the Grand Lodge.

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication be dispensed with.

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Tyler be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. STEPHEN BERRY Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. WARREN O. CARNEY Assistant Grand Tyler.

It was announced that the Telephone Company had placed an instrument in the hall for the convenience of delegates, and the thanks of the Grand Lodge were voted to the managers for their courtesy.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees:

On Doings of Grand Officers.

DAVID CARGILL, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, HENRY H. DICKEY.

On Pay Roll.

A. M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT W. LARRABEE, WILLIAM A. BARKER.

On Unfinished Business.

STEPHEN BERRY, MANLY G. TRASK, C. N. RAND.

A letter was read from Past Grand Master STEVENS, excusing his absence on account of the recent death of his wife; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge is pained to learn the cause of the absence of our Senior Past Grand Master JOSEPH C. STEVENS, and we extend to him our sympathy in his affliction.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

Guided, sustained and protected by the hand of Him who doeth all things well, we have, as individuals and as a Fraternity, passed another year of our pilgrimage. With emotions of heartfelt thankfulness and pleasure, I perform the pleasant duty of welcoming you to this the Sixty-Second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and lay before you an account of my official action, with such reflections and suggestions as the experiences of the year, observation and the occasion may demand.

It is natural, and it is fitting—as we come here from year to year, exchange our fraternal greetings, and renew and enlarge the

circle of our Brotherhood—that we should take note that some links are missing from the chain, that some come not again to the feast. Each year this duty is performed, each year the list of the dead grows longer; so that to-day, of the permanent membership of this Grand Lodge, the dead are to the living as two to one. Since our last meeting, two more have received the summons and passed through the veil.

R. W. Brother F. LORING TALBOT, Past Senior Grand Warden, died at his home at East Machias, very suddenly, of heart disease, at the age of fifty-six. Brother TALBOT was made a mason in Warren Lodge, at East Machias, in 1847. He was elected Worshipful Master in 1857, and held that position six years. He was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1864, Senior Grand Warden in 1865 and 1866, when he declined further promotion. He has since been constant in his attendance upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, always ready to give the benefit of his ripe experience, and doing valuable and efficient work upon important committees. He was one of the most prominent business men of his town, and was actively connected with every effort to advance the moral and educational interests of the people. He was Treasurer of Washington Academy, and a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in 1843. He also held many other positions of trust and responsibility, representing his town in the Legislature in 1867, as a member of the House; and his district in 1869 and 1870, as a member of the Senate.

R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE, Past Deputy Grand Master, died at Boston, October 13, 1880, aged eighty-seven. For the following obituary notice of our distinguished Brother, I am indebted to the *Masonic Token*: "In 1820 and 1822, he was a member of the Maine House of Representatives. He was in the nineteenth and twentieth Congresses, and went to the United States Senate in 1829, serving till 1835, and was Judge of the U. S. District Court for Massachusetts from 1841 to 1865. He was the last surviving member of the memorable U. S. Senate from 1830 to 1835. He was a delegate to the convention which assembled in Portland, October 14, 1819, to organize the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was

the last survivor of the original members of that Body. In 1822, '23 and '24, he was Corresponding Grand Secretary. In 1828-29-30 he was Deputy Grand Master. He also appeared as a delegate from Jerusalem Chapter at the Annual Communication of the Grand Chapter, January 9, 1822, and 1824. In 1825, he was one of the committee appointed to welcome Lafayette. In that year, he was High Priest of Jerusalem Chapter, at Hallowell. In 1826, he was Grand King. He has resided in Boston for nearly half a century, and for many years has been blind."

We mourn for these Brethren as lost. We speak of them as dead. Viewing the unaccomplished work laid out by these busy hands, the breaking up of happy households, the sundering of earthly ties, we know there is loss—there is bereavement—there is great sorrow. But, with the beautiful teachings of our Fraternity deep in our hearts, with the eye of *faith* piercing the future, we cannot but feel that they have "just begun to live."

The M. W. Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, at its session in November last, passed the following resolutions upon the death of R. W. Brother EZRA B. FRENCH. They are presented here, that they may become a part of the record of that distinguished Brother:

"This Grand Lodge desires to place on record a testimonial of the profound regret with which it received the intelligence of the death of HON. EZRA BARTLETT FRENCH, Second Auditor of the United States Treasury, which occurred in this city, April 24, 1880.

"Brother FRENCH had been for several years before his death, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; and although his public duties in the laborious position of Auditor of all the Military Accounts of the Government, did not permit him to participate actively in masonic affairs, yet he always acknowledged with pride his allegiance to the Fraternity, and attracted the respect and affection of its members.

"We honor his memory as that of a long tried, able, just and faithful public officer; and as a man endowed with all the virtues that form the character of the citizen and the Christian.

"We direct that this Minute be entered upon our journal, and communicated to our Sister Grand Lodge of Maine, with the assurance of our sincere and fraternal sympathy in the loss she has sustained by the death of our distinguished and revered Brother.

"We also direct that a copy of this Minute be handsomely and

suitably engrossed and framed, and also transmitted to the family of the deceased."

REPRESENTATIVES.

In accordance with your resolution of last year, recognizing and extending fraternal congratulations to our Brethren of the "United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba," in September last, I appointed, and caused a commission to be issued to, R. W. Brother EDUARDO LOREDO, at Havana, as your Representative near that Grand Lodge. I have received from him a letter of acceptance and expressing his high appreciation of the honor. At my suggestion, R. W. Brother E. HOWARD VOSE, of Calais, has been appointed Representative of that Grand Lodge near this.

In November, I appointed R. W. Brother JOHN A. COTTERELL, of Bernard's Inlet, B. C., as your Representative near the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. R. W. Brother WILLIAM O. POOR, of Belfast, has been appointed Representative of that Grand Lodge near ours.

R. W. Brother GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, of Charlottetown, has been appointed and commissioned as your Representative near the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and W. Brother JAMES ADAMS, of Bangor, has accepted the commission tendered him as Representative of that Grand Lodge near that of Maine.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

Being unable to attend in person, I commissioned R. W. Brother CHAS. P. EMERY, D. D. G. M. of the Nineteenth District, to constitute NAVAL LODGE, at Kittery, which service was performed July 28th.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted numerous dispensations to lodges to elect the whole or a part of their officers, when, from various causes, they failed to perform that duty at the proper time.

I have received applications for dispensations to enable lodges to appear in public procession. These I have granted where there was masonic work to be done.

I received one request for a dispensation to enable a lodge to

appear in public, upon an occasion when a fair was in progress,—the fair being under the direction of the lodge, to obtain money to pay off the lodge debt. Although sympathizing heartily with the Brethren in their laudable efforts, I could not look upon it as a proper one for a dispensation to issue.

Several dispensations have also been asked for, to enable lodges to act upon petitions in less than the prescribed time, but as none of them seemed to be of such urgency as to warrant a suspension of the provisions of the Constitution, I declined to grant them.

PAPERS EXTRAORDINARY.

During the year I have received the following communications, asking material aid; but, as our lodges are already heavily taxed, I deemed it prudent to defer any action until your wish in the matter might be obtained. The papers are herewith submitted:

A circular from the "Relief Committee" at Constantinople, in behalf of the famine-stricken people of Anatolia.

Petition of the "Gael" Lodge, No. 609, at Glasgow, Scotland, asking aid to enable them to clear off a debt.

A circular from the "Masonic Hall Association" of the District of Columbia, with a letter from M. W. Brother JOSEPH S. MCCOY, Grand Master, endorsing the same, asking aid to clear the Temple from incumbrance, and urging the necessity of maintaining proper masonic accommodations at the National Capital.

I have also received a letter from R. W. Brother F. L. CROSBY, Deputy Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland, at Peru, dated at Lima, Peru, giving an account of the death and burial of a Brother from this jurisdiction, and enclosing the Brother's Grand Lodge certificate, which I returned to the lodge of which he was a member. The Brother was injured by a railroad accident, and, having no family at Lima, was taken to the house of one of the Brethren, where he received every care and attention for three days, when he died. He was buried with the masonic service.

DISCIPLINE.

Proceedings of trials, though fewer than ordinary in number I am happy to say, have been received, and placed in the hands of

the proper committee. In these matters, the Brethren should give more attention to the very full directions in the Text Book.

DECISIONS.

The usual large number of questions have been received and answered—the most of them by referring to plain constitutional provisions. Very few that called for any decision necessary to be brought before you.

Two cases of jurisdiction or residence, somewhat out of the usual course, almost exactly similar, have been decided, and are presented for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

Question. The applicant was born in this town, lived at his father's until he was twenty years old, then went to New York and went into business, remaining there a number of years, then went to San Francisco, California, and went into business there; has voted and held State office in California. He has not been here since he left until now, when he is called here by the death of his father. Can we receive his application? He desires to be made immediately.

Answer. Section ninety-two of the Constitution provides that "Candidates, to be eligible for initiation, must have resided within this State one year, and within the jurisdiction of the lodge the six months next preceding their application." This wise provision was placed in the Constitution to protect the Craft from the possible reception of unworthy members. Under it, the candidate must live among the Brethren at least six months. This candidate has not been in the State for nearly twenty years. He went away a boy; he comes back a man. The Brethren can know nothing of him personally. This law, like all laws, may seem to operate harshly in some cases; but I believe it better to give the Craft the benefit of the doubt, if there be one, than to break down the principle. I decide that the candidate is not eligible under section ninety-two.

INSTALLATION.

I have received invitations to install the officers of lodges in several instances; but my engagements have been such that I was

reluctantly compelled to decline them all, with one exception. January 21st, I installed the officers of Meridian Lodge, No. 125, at Pittsfield. The services were held in a church, and were open to the public. The citizens, in large numbers, availed themselves of the opportunity to witness this ceremony. The services were followed by a bountiful collation and other festivities. Since then these Brethren have had the great misfortune to lose their hall by fire. They are temporarily accommodated in the hall of the Odd Fellows, who generously gave them shelter. I have no doubt, knowing the zeal and energy of these Brethren, that they will soon be back in a home of their own.

NEW LODGES.

In March last, I received a petition for a lodge to be located in the town of New Portland; but as it had not the approval of either of the lodges interested, or of the District Deputy Grand Master, I returned it to the Brethren for further consideration.

Some correspondence has also been had in relation to lodges at Bar Harbor, and at Greenville, but no definite action has been reached.

Upon the subject of new lodges, I desire to repeat—if possible, with greater emphasis—my remarks of last year. My extensive correspondence with all parts of the jurisdiction, the reports of the District Deputies, and the opportunities for observation which my position has given me, strengthen and confirm my belief that we have already too many lodges, and that any increase, at present, would be fraught with danger to the well-being of the institution. In many cases, old lodges, which were established with ample jurisdiction, and which were once strong and prosperous, have been effectually strangled by new lodges cutting down their jurisdiction and drawing off their members, till they are now poor and languishing.

The consideration of this subject leads me to another, to which I desire to call the attention of the Grand Lodge, and that is **LODGE INDEBTEDNESS**. The aggregate indebtedness of our subordinates, could it be ascertained, I am satisfied would be found sufficiently large to startle even the most thoughtless. From all sections

comes up the cry, "We are in debt." For a strong lodge, with a large and available membership, a small debt would not be a burden; but in the weaker lodges, it is a serious matter. It furnishes an excuse for the reception of doubtful candidates: it cripples our charities: it debars lodges from developing the social element, already too much neglected: and it causes prudent Brethren to withdraw from the Institution. I am not aware that the Grand Lodge has any law or regulation which would bring the matter under its control, and yet the Grand Lodge is, in the main, responsible for the whole matter. It charges a large charter fee. It prescribes that the working tools and paraphernalia must be in keeping with the dignity of the Fraternity. It says to the lodges that they should by all means have halls of their own; and yet it goes on granting charters to any fifteen or twenty masons, who may be induced to sign a petition, with hardly a question as to whether the Brethren are able to furnish these things. In many cases, as is well known, the money necessary to furnish new lodges has been borrowed; the Brethren, as a lodge, have entered into engagements which, as individuals, they would not have entertained for a moment, trusting to luck (if I may so express myself) and the "work" they could get, to carry them through. These remarks are not the result of the lucubrations of a pessimist, but of years of careful observation and inquiry. I am deeply interested in the Fraternity and in its success. I know of the great work it has accomplished in the past. I know the great and noble influence it exerts in the community to-day. If I were not already convinced of this, a look into the faces of the earnest, intelligent men before me, representative men from all sections of our State, would satisfy me that the tie which binds you together—the power which brings you up here—is one capable of great results. But I know, and you, my Brethren, know, that these things are true; it is useless to deceive ourselves. Having this knowledge, I feel that I should fail in my duty did I not call the attention of the Grand Lodge to it.

Our object should be to see that this power is not dissipated, but strengthened and applied in the way to accomplish the best results. Maintaining before the world that conservative attitude which has

characterized it from remote ages, and transmitting Masonry, pure and unimpaired, to generations yet to come. The evil is widespread. The remedy, though not immediately available, is none the less plain.

Let it be the policy of the Grand Lodge to sustain strong lodges in business centres; lodges which would attract and which could command the services of the ablest and best men in the section—men who could comprehend, and would teach Masonry. Such lodges could have ample accommodations and beautiful surroundings, with but little effort. Not being hampered by debt, they could extend the hand of charity to all deserving objects. Such lodges would be creditable to the Craft and a power for good in the community. Their expenses would be nominal. They could select their work, and offer something to the Brethren, which would cause them to value membership therein as an honor and a pleasure, rather than a burden.

Before leaving this subject, I desire to trespass a moment upon your patience, in a word explanatory of a passage in my address of last year, which was misunderstood—probably from my imperfect manner of putting it—and somewhat unfavorably criticised. In speaking of the many new secret societies, with which we have perhaps been brought into competition, I remarked:

“We must also take into account that a great many masons belong to some or all of these societies, and, as I have before said, having been taught none of the principles of Masonry, naturally remain longest with those which seem to afford the most amusement, or the most and quickest return for the money invested.”

This has been misunderstood to mean that I would debar masons from connecting themselves with other societies. Such was not my thought—far from it. I believe in a man's giving his efforts wherever good is to be accomplished. My argument was directed against making masons, without instructing them—against hurrying them through for the sake of the fees. I believe in thoroughly-taught masons; not only in the ritual, but the symbolism and principles of Masonry; and I believe, too, that a mason so taught, no matter what society he may join, will ever find that his strongest attachment will be to Masonry.

THE LATE GRAND TREASURER.

Matters connected with the accounts of the late Grand Treasurer remain quite as they were at the close of the Grand Lodge last year. The committee which you appointed at the last session to examine the accounts, have attended to that duty, and will make report in due time. The hope which was at one time entertained, that the estate would be able to pay the indebtedness, will not be realized. The estate, which is undoubtedly insolvent, is indebted to the Grand Lodge in the sum of \$10,183.89. Of this amount \$6,000 was loaned to Brother DODGE, in 1867. As security, the Grand Lodge holds a mortgage upon the homestead in this city, worth now something less, probably, than that amount. This property is at present in possession of the family of Brother DODGE, but I am informed they are now ready to release it to the Grand Lodge upon demand. The Grand Lodge has received no income from this property for two years; and it will be necessary for you to provide for the payment of taxes for the current year, and for its insurance. The balance, \$4,183.89, represents the amount of current funds of the Grand Lodge unaccounted for, and which is covered by his bonds.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters indicate that these officers have been zealous and faithful in the discharge of their important duties, and that harmony generally prevails throughout the entire jurisdiction. Returns have been received from all but two of the 182 lodges. While some of them have done no work, others have had the usual quantity, the aggregate being something less than that of last year.

CONCLUSION.

This being the last time that I shall address you as Grand Master, I cannot let the occasion pass without expressing my heartfelt thanks for the great consideration I have ever received from my Brethren of the Grand Lodge; to the officers with whom I have been associated, whose valuable assistance has given to my efforts whatever of

success may have attended them, especially to our venerable Grand Secretary, who is a tower of strength upon which inexperienced Grand Masters may lean with safety.

The hours I have spent in the Grand Lodge I recall as among the most pleasant of my life; the friendships formed here the most valuable, and I trust the most lasting. I shall ever retain a lively interest in the Grand Lodge and the success of our Fraternity.

Looking to God for guidance and support in all our efforts for the relief of suffering and the elevation of humanity, let us proceed with our labors.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, *Grand Master.*

The Grand Master's Address was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

The Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters were submitted with the Address, and were referred to the same committee.

The Grand Master made a special report, transmitting the petition of SAMUEL B. DODGE for restoration, and papers relating thereto, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his Annual Report, as follows:

PORTLAND, May 3, 1881.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

Total receipts of the Grand Lodge by the Grand Treasurer, . . .	\$9,563.73
Amount of disbursements,	\$4,347.61
Balance to new account,	5,216.12
	<hr/>
	\$9,563.73

I submit herewith an account current, giving items in detail, also showing the amount of the invested Charity Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
in account with WILLIAM O. FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1880.

May	6,	Paid M. W. Grand Master's expenses,.....	\$ 46.00
		" F. A. Small, per vote,.....	8.00
		" T. J. Murray, Grand Lecturer,.....	25.00
		" A. B. Marston, Grand Marshal,.....	14.00
		" S. F. Berry, D. D. G. M. 1st District,.....	40.40
		" H. R. Taylor, " 3d "	27.40
		" J. B. Redman, " 4th "	37.50
		" T. J. Peaks, " 5th "	21.38
		" J. P. Billings, " 7th "	29.25
		" C. W. Haney, " 8th "	22.63
		" J. F. Sumner, " 10th "	28.00
		" H. S. Webster, " 11th "	17.60
		" A. L. Talbot, " 15th "	39.50
		" G. R. Wiley, " 16th "	18.75
		" G. R. Shaw, " 17th "	17.55
		" S. O. Wiley, " 18th "	22.00
	7,	" Stephen Berry, Assistant Grand Secretary,.....	20.00
		" " " bill 1879,.....	176.72
		" W. O. Carney, Assistant Tyler,.....	15.00
		" W. O. Fox, Grand Treasurer,	40.00
		" " extra services,.....	40.00
		" J. H. Drummond,.....	80.00
		" Ira Berry, on account salary,.....	300.00
		" G. M. Howe, Grand Organist,.....	10.00
		" Geo. Roberts, D. D. G. M. 9th District,.....	35.70
		" W. Phillips, Grand Tyler,.....	30.00
	12,	" F. A. Smith, D. D. G. M. 12th District,.....	23.70
		" T. Buswell, " 13th "	22.70
	19,	" C. P. Emery, " 19th "	15.45
June	30,	" J. A. Merrill, " regalia,.....	91.15
July	1,	" H. N. Jose, rent of office,	50.00
	12,	" S. Berry, printing,.....	438.16
	26,	" J. B. Wescott, D. D. G. M. 14th District,.....	11.15
		" Pay Roll,.....	1,709.00
		" Ira Berry,.....	25.00
Sept.	13,	" Express 6th Dist, trunk,.....	.55
	15,	" new trunk, per order Com.,.....	2.00
		" Rent of hall,.....	200.00
	18,	" Ocean Lodge, per vote of Grand Lodge,...	24.10

1881.]

Grand Lodge of Maine.

601

Sept. 18,	Paid Grand Secretary's bill,	43.82
Oct. 6,	" Ira Berry, on account salary,	75.00
7,	" Office rent,	50.00
21,	" American Bank Note Co., diplomas,	100.00
	" J. A. Merrill,	1.25
1881.		
Jan. 1,	" Office rent,	50.00
	" Insurance,	10.00
	" Ira Berry,	100.00
March 1,	" Check Book, . . . . .	.25
19,	" Express, 5th District, . . . . .	.50
	" " 12th District, . . . . .	.60
April 2,	" " 9th District, . . . . .	.85
	" Grand Secretary's bill office expenses,	27.16
	" Expenses Library Room,	16.26
4,	" Office rent,	50.00
	" S. Berry, printing,	34.80
	" W. Phillips, Grand Tyler, expenses,	13.30
9,	" Express, 1st District,	1.10
	" Stamped envelopes, . . . . .	.84
13,	" Express, 4th District, . . . . .	.50
14,	" " 18th District, . . . . .	.30
20,	" " 16th District, . . . . .	.45
	" " 13th District, . . . . .	.75
	" Postage stamps, . . . . .	.80
27,	" Express on trunk, . . . . .	.25
30,	" " 14th District, . . . . .	.40
May 2,	" Balance to new account,	5,216.12
		<u>\$9,563.73</u>

1880.

Cr.

May 3,	By balance from old account,	\$4,311.41
4,	" " 19th District dues,	17.80
June 21,	" 5 years rent, Grand Commandery,	238.07
Aug. "	" Diplomas,	3.75
	" Registration,	4.00
	" Charter for Naval Lodge,	30.00
Sept. 27,	" Grand Commandery rent,	41.81
	" " Chapter "	62.71
1881.		
Feb. 15,	" Freedom Lodge, '79-80 dues,	16.40
Mar. 19,	" Grand dues from 12th District,	208.60
23,	" " " 5th "	245.60
25,	" " " 15th "	339.60
	" Orient Lodge, 9th "	33.40

April	2,	By Grand dues,	9th District,	372.20
		" Registration,		2.00
		" Reprint of Proceedings,		3.00
		" Diplomas,		3.25
		" " sold,		1.00
		" two-fifths expenses from Grand Commandery,		3.25
		" three-fifths " " " Chapter,		4.88
	8,	" Grand dues from 3d District,		167.60
	9,	" " " 1st "		213.40
	11,	" " " 2d "		171.20
	12,	" " " 19th " (in part)		230.00
	13,	" " " 7th "		172.40
	14,	" " " 4th "		274.00
		" " " 18th "		183.20
	20,	" " " 16th "		263.60
		" " " 13th "		218.80
	22,	" " " 6th "		415.00
	23,	" " " 8th "		218.20
	27,	" " " 11th "		285.60
	28,	" " " 17th "		504.40
		" Dispensations,		3.00
	30,	" Grand dues,	14th District	247.00
May	2,	" Balance due	19th "	53.00
				\$9,563.73

THE CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 shares Canal National Bank Stock,	\$2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock,	3,700.00
5 shares Freeman's National Bank Stock,	500.00
5 shares First National Bank Stock,	500.00
\$6,000.00 Mortgage on Real Estate,	6,000.00
\$1,000.00 City of Portland Bond,	1,000.00
Deposit in Portland Savings Bank,	1,900.00
Deposit in Maine Savings Bank,	1,900.00
\$800.00 U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds,	800.00

\$18,800.00

RESERVED FUND OF THE CHARITY FUND—

\$545.04 Deposit in Maine Savings Bank,	\$545.04
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Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bro. OLIVER GERRISH for the Committee on Finance,
reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

The Committee of Finance respectfully present their report: That they have had the clothing of the D. D. G. Masters, with the Jewels, renovated and returned to them.

We have examined the Secretary's accounts and found them neatly and correctly kept. Also his records, which cover thirty-eight and a half of large folio pages in his elegant style of chirography.

We have examined the Treasurer's account books and find them correctly kept, and that he has received from all sources.....\$9,563.73
 And has paid approved bills amounting to..... 4,347.61
 Leaving a balance of..... 5,216.12
 He has on hand of the Charity Fund a balance of..... 824.32

We recommend that the following sums be paid :

To the Grand Treasurer,.....	\$50.00
To the Grand Lecturer,.....	25.00
To the Grand Tyler,.....	30.00
To the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence,	80.00
To the Assistant Grand Secretary,.....	20.00
To the Assistant Grand Tyler,.....	15.00
To the Grand Organist,.....	10.00

Which is respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, }
 H. H. DICKEY, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted, and appropriations were made as recommended.

BRO. WILLIAM H. SMITH presented the petition of Bro. JAMES W. BUCK for restoration, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

BRO. E. HOWARD VOSE presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was welcomed by the Grand Master.

BRO. DRUMMOND offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That lodges be requested to forward to the Grand Secretary two copies of their By-Laws, if printed, for the Library of the Grand Lodge. Also that they be directed, whenever they print By-Laws in the future, to forward two copies to the Grand Secretary.

The Report of the Committee on Returns was presented by the Grand Secretary, was read and accepted, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 3, 1881.

The Committee on Returns ask leave to report as follows :

Of the one hundred and eighty-two working lodges in the jurisdiction, one hundred and eighty have made returns, of which we present an Abstract.

The footings, compared with those of the last year, give the following Exhibit :

	1880.	1881.
Initiated,	614	594
Admitted—raised, 565 } affiliated, . . 164 }	729	606 } 105 } 711
Re-instated,	87	70
Dimitted,	274	231
Died,	185	230
Suspended,	3	1
Expelled,	2	3
Suspended from membership,	205	216
Deprived of membership,	130	83
Number of members,	19,303	19,108
Rejected,	179	165
Non-affiliates reported,	237	210

Of the two lodges which have failed to make returns, Meduncook last year reported 52 members, and Marine 161. Supposing their membership to have continued the same, it would make the total number of members at the date of the returns 19,321—a very slight difference from last year.

The Secretaries of the lodges, in a very great majority of cases, are entitled to high commendation for their promptness in sending their Returns, as well as for their care in preparing them; and the committee assure them that both are appreciated.

It is matter of regret, that we have not returns from all our lodges.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY,
JOSEPH A. LOCKE,
WARREN PHILLIPS, } *Committee.*

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	14	22	1	..	2	9	..	..	..	1	327	3
2	Warren,.....	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	100	..
3	Lincoln,.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	74	..
4	Hancock,.....	2	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	7	..	73	1
5	Kennebec,.....	2	4	6	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	158	4
6	Amity,.....	* 1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	136	2
7	Eastern,.....	5	5	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	158	1
8	United,.....	4	5	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	5	117	..
9	Saco,.....	4	3	..	4	2	1	..	..	8	..	140	..
10	Rising Virtue,.....	6	7	1	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	214	2
11	Pythagorean,.....	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	73	2
12	Cumberland,.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	79	..
13	Oriental,.....	2	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	5	..	132	1
14	Solar,.....	6	7	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	225	2
15	Orient,.....	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	157	..
16	St. George,.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	85	..
17	Ancient Landmark,.....	7	9	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	344	1
18	Oxford,.....	4	5	2	..	4	4	..	..	6	..	135	5
19	Felicity,.....	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	149	..
20	Maine,.....	2	1	1	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	77	..
21	Oriental Star,.....	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	103	..
22	York,.....	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	86	1
23	Freeport,.....	2	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	102	..
24	Phoenix,.....	3	3	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	175	1
25	Temple,.....	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	82	..
26	Village,.....	1	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	8	103	..
27	Adoniram,.....	3	3	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	46	1
28	Northern Star,.....	5	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	8	129	2
29	Tranquil,.....	5	3	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	191	..
30	Blazing Star,.....	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	75	1
31	Union,.....	3	3	10	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	126	..
32	Hermon,.....	6	4	1	..	5	3	..	..	1	..	180	..
33	Waterville,.....	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	..
34	Somerset,.....	2	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	4	12	184	1
35	Bethlehem,.....	9	9	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	237	8
36	Casco,.....	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	153	1
37	Washington,.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	77	..
38	Harmony,.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	..
39	Penobscot,.....	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	132	2
40	Lygonia,.....	4	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	268	2
41	Morning Star,.....	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..
42	Freedom,.....	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	8	..	51	..
43	Alna,.....	3	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	9	..	153	1
44	Piscataquis,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..
45	Central,.....	..	2	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	146	..
46	St. Croix,.....	7	6	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	185	4
47	Dunlap,.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	163	1
48	Lafayette,.....	7	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	89	1
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	1	1	1	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	75	..
50	Aurora,.....	7	9	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	423	1
51	St. John's,.....	..	..	..	1	9	3	..	..	12	..	127	2

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues.	Mem.	R.
109	Mount Kineo,.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	..
110	Monmouth,.....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	54	..
111	Liberty,.....	2	4	..	..	6	1	..	..	3	..	94	..
112	Eastern Frontier,..	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	2
113	Messalonskee,....	5	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	98	..
114	Polar Star,.....	12	11	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	179	3
115	Buxton,.....	4	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	99	3
116	Lebanon,.....	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	8	..	71	..
117	Greenleaf,.....	7	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	151	1
118	Drummond,.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	73	..
119	Pownal,.....	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..
120	Meduncook,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Acacia,.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	71	1
122	Marine,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Franklin,.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	94	..
124	Olive Branch,.....	1	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	87	..
125	Meridian,.....	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	98	2
126	Timothy Chase,...	7	7	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	138	..
127	Presumpscot,....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	92	..
128	Eggemoggin,.....	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	119	..
129	Quantabacook,....	5	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	85	..
130	Trinity,.....	10	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	90	1
131	Lookout,.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	44	..
132	Mount Tire'm,....	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	86	1
133	Asylum,.....	2	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	44	..
134	Trojan,.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..
135	Riverside,.....	3	4	1	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	101	..
136	Ionic,.....	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	93	1
137	Kenduskeag,....	2	4	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	95	5
138	Lewy's Island,....	6	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	90	2
139	Archon,.....	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	86	..
140	Mount Desert,....	..	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	81	..
141	Augusta,.....	7	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	148	4
142	Ocean,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
143	Preble,.....	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
144	Senside,.....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..
145	Moses Webster,....	12	12	..	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	176	3
146	Sebastiack,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..
147	Evening Star,....	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	71	1
148	Forest,.....	10	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	78	2
149	Doric,.....	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..
150	Rabboni,.....	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	2
151	Excelsior,.....	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	36	1
152	Crooked River,....	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	1
153	Delta,.....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	65	1
154	Mystic Tie,.....	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	45	..
155	Ancient York,....	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	74	..
156	Wilton,.....	5	10	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	102	6
157	Cambridge,.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	67	..
158	Anchor,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
159	Esoteric,.....	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	1
160	Parian,.....	7	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	66	..
161	Carrabassett,....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	79	..
162	Arion,.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	1
163	Pleasant River,...	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..
164	Webster,.....	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	36	1
165	Molunkus,.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..
167	Whitney,	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	1
168	Composite, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	30	1
169	Shepherd's River, ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
170	Caribou,	7	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	2
171	Naskeag,	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	64	..
172	Pine Tree,	7	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	70	13
173	Pleiades,	10	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	1
174	Lynde,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
175	Baskahegan,	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	1
176	Palestine,	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	86	..
177	Rising Star, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
178	Ancient Brothers',	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	53	2
179	Yorkshire, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	42	..
180	Hiram,	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	87	2
181	Reuel Washburn, ..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	..
182	Granite,	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	43	1
183	Deering,	14	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..
184	Naval,	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
		594	606	105	70	231	230	1	3	216	88	19,108	165

The Grand Secretary made his Annual Report, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 3, 1881.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Secretary reports, that the ordinary duties devolving on him in virtue of that position have been attended to; and in addition, the charters of twenty-three lodges have been recorded. The charters of ninety-five of our lodges are now on record.

Twenty-five years ago, when I was first elected Grand Secretary, we had seventy lodges working under charter, seven under dispensation, and seven of which the charters had been surrendered. One charter had been arrested, and one revoked. The number of members, as reported that year, was 3,211, and this included those returned by the lodges under dispensation. We have this year returns from one hundred and eighty chartered lodges, reporting a membership of over nineteen thousand,—and there are two lodges from which no returns have been received. One charter has been revoked, and one surrendered.

A quarter of a century necessarily requires a large amount of work to be done by the Secretary; and it may be of interest to mention some of the principal items. Among the labors were the preparing 110 charters, and recording 95; preparing for press and reading proof of Proceedings, amounting to over six thousand printed pages; recording the Proceedings, which so far make 1,252 large pages of carefully written manuscript, and making an index to the first volume of the Records which was just completed by the Proceed-

ings of 1855. I have also examined the files of thirty-five years, selected the papers belonging to the several lodges, and made a separate file for each lodge. In preparing the copy for the Reprint of the early Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, these old files were carefully examined, and such papers as seemed important, and had not before been published, were selected and included in the volume.

The assorting and arranging the documents, which were thrown into utter confusion twice by hurried removal when our rooms were burned, involved much labor.

I may fairly claim that my aim has been to do my work as *well* as I could; and that I have not spared time nor care for that end.

The increase of our Library from perhaps thirty to about four hundred volumes has required considerable work, a liberal portion of which has been done by Bro. DRUMMOND, to whom the Grand Lodge is largely indebted for his labors in that department.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Which report was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

The Grand Secretary also presented the appeal of Bro. THOMAS C. GURNEY from the sentence of Oriental Star Lodge, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

M. W. DAVID CARGILL, for the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, reported as follows:

PORTLAND, May 3, 1881.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers ask leave to report in part:

They recommend that so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the death of a Brother in Peru, be referred to a special committee.

They further recommend that the decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Fraternally submitted,

DAVID CARGILL,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
H. H. DICKEY,

Which report was accepted, the recommendations were adopted, and Bros. W. R. G. ESTES, FESSENDEN

I. DAY and CHARLES W. HANEY were appointed a special committee in accordance therewith.

BRO. CARGILL, for the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, requested that a new committee might be appointed, he being the only member of the committee present; which request was granted, and BROS. DAVID CARGILL, SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE and JAMES M. NEVENS were appointed.

BRO. WILLIAM O. POOR presented his commission as Representative of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was duly received and welcomed.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following Resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the District Deputies be instructed to ascertain the debt of each lodge in their respective districts, as existing at the time of their annual communication in the current year, and report the same to the M. W. Grand Master, to be laid before the Grand Lodge; and that lodges be directed to furnish this information to the District Deputy.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, at 11:20 A. M., to meet again at two o'clock P. M.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 3, 1881. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

The Grand Secretary presented papers in the case of Carrabasset Lodge *vs.* STEPHEN SALSBUURY, which were referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

BRO. CARGILL, for the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, submitted the following report :

PORTLAND, May 3, 1881.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your committee have considered the proposed amendments of the Constitution referred to them, and ask leave to report.

They recommend that the amendment proposed to Art. XIV, Sec. 25, by substituting in the third paragraph of said section the words "fifteenth day of April," instead of the words "first Tuesday in May," be adopted, so that said third paragraph shall read as follows :

"They shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, make a report of their doings to the Grand Master; they shall attend annually in the Grand Lodge; and they shall pay to the Grand Treasurer all moneys in their hands, or transmit the returns and money to the Grand Treasurer, on or before the fifteenth day of April. They shall be re-imbursed their expenses in visiting the lodges, their accounts being first examined and passed by the Committee of Finance."

They also recommend the adoption of the amendments proposed to Section 115: one of which was, to insert after the word "offense," the words "committed within four years," so that the first paragraph shall read as follows :

"SEC. 115. Whenever a member of a lodge, or a Brother under this jurisdiction, shall be accused of any offense, committed within four years, which, if proved, would subject him to discipline, he shall have a fair and impartial trial, and the proceedings shall be conducted substantially as follows :"

And the other to add after the word "follows," at the end of the first clause, the following :

"But no charges for an offense shall be entertained, unless filed before a prosecution for such offense is barred by the civil law, in consequence of the lapse of time, if cognizable thereby."

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID CARGILL,	} Committee.
S. J. CHADBOURNE,	
JAMES M. NEVENS,	

Which report was accepted; the first recommendation was adopted, and the second, on motion of Bro.

DRUMMOND, was re-committed, and laid over until the next annual communication.

BRO. ROTHEUS E. PAINE presented the Report of the Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, which was accepted, as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your committee have attended to the duties assigned them, and beg leave to present the following report :

Since the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, your committee have received the following lodge histories, completed up to 1881 :

Lafayette, No. 48 ; Day Spring, No. 107 ; Warren, No. 2 ; Paris, No. 94 ; Mystic Tie, No. 154 ; Mosaic, No. 52 ; Oxford, No. 18 ; Hancock, No. 4 ; Olive Branch, No. 124 ; Preble, No. 143, to Jan. 1881, in ms. The history of Quantabcook Lodge, No. 129, is also completed and now in the hands of the printer. Howard, No. 69 ; Liberty, No. 111 ; Portland, No. 1 ; Wilton, No. 156, in print.

BRO. DRUMMOND'S history of Portland Lodge, No. 1, deserves more than a passing notice. It is a volume of 340 pages, and a work of untiring labor and indefatigable research. It is, in fact, not only a full and complete history of Masonry in Portland, but embraces the history of the first introduction of Masonry into this State. In the language of its distinguished author—“ This History shows the growth and development of Masonry in Maine for more than a century ; it also shows the tendency to mould the Institution according to the ideas of each generation ; it affords the members of the lodge an opportunity to compare the Masonry of the past with that of the present, and to determine how far, if at all, they have departed from the ancient ways ; if it shall inspire in the members of this old lodge a more profound veneration for the principles of Masonry, a more tenacious adherence to ancient usages, and a firmer resistance to innovation, the object of its preparation will be fully accomplished.”

The following lodges are still delinquent : Ashlar, No. 105 ; Mechanics', No. 66 ; Marine, No. 122 ; Narraguagus, No. 88 ; Polar Star, No. 114 ; Rabboni, No. 150 ; Solar, No. 14 ; Star in the East, No. 60 ; United, No. 8.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. E. PAINE, *for the Committee.*

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bros. WILFORD J. FISHER, ALGERNON M. ROAK and WILLIAM A.

BARKER a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bros. HENRY R. TAYLOR, WILLIAM A. PENDLETON and ALBERT W. LARRABEE a second committee for the same purpose.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and the following Brethren were reported to be duly and legally elected, viz :

M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland;
R. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Skowhegan;
" JOHN B. REDMAN,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Ellsworth;
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Lewiston;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and elected Brothers OLIVER GERRISH, WILLIAM H. SMITH and ALBRO E. CHASE, all of Portland.

Bros. CHAS. I. COLLAMORE, of Bangor, and AUGUSTUS BAILEY, of Gardiner, were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

Bro. RUFUS H. HINKLEY, for the Committee on the accounts of the late Grand Treasurer, made a report, which, on motion, was laid upon the table, and Wednesday, at two o'clock P. M., assigned for its consideration.

Bro. JOHN S. DERBY was appointed to serve upon the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, in place of Bro. F. LORING TALBOT, deceased.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
 Wednesday, May 4, 1881. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

The report of the Committee on the accounts of the late Grand Treasurer was taken up, and read by the Grand Secretary.

BRO. HINKLEY, of the committee, made some remarks explanatory of the labors of the committee in the performance of the duty assigned them.

After discussion, it was

Voted, That the whole matter be referred to a committee, to confer with the bondsmen, to ascertain the legal rights of the Grand Lodge and the liability of the bondsmen, and report to this Grand Lodge at the next Annual Communication.

At half-past three o'clock, the Grand Master announced that Deering Lodge, No. 183, would confer the third degree upon a candidate, as an exemplification of work.

The officers of that lodge—W. AUGUSTUS G. SCHLOTTERBECK acting as Master—entered the hall and took their places; and, after opening the lodge in due form, conferred the third degree upon Bro. GEORGE LIBBY in an admirable manner. Lodge closed in due form.

On motion of R. W. ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

Voted, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to Deering Lodge, for the excellent manner in which the work has been exemplified.

BRO. WILLIAM A. BARKER submitted the report of the Committee on the Pay Roll,—the committee having made such corrections in the distance from Portland of the several lodges as were found necessary; which report was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer was authorized to make payments to the Representatives, in accordance therewith.

On motion,

Voted, That a Committee on Leave of Absence be appointed.

BROS. A. M. WETHERBEE, FRANK E. SPARKS and WILLIAM F. EMERSON were appointed accordingly.

At a quarter past five o'clock, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 5, 1881. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock A. M.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which the decisions of the Grand Master announced last year were referred, having fully considered the same, recommend that they be approved.

The committee, while making this recommendation, deem it important, in order to prevent incorrect inferences from the decision concerning the use of lodge funds for the celebration of St. John's Day, that the attention of the

Craft should be called to the precise decision, and that they should not extend it beyond its scope.

Among the most ancient usages of the Craft was one to celebrate St. John's Day by a procession, a sermon or oration, and a dinner. It was the custom to have martial music during the march, and music during the ceremonies, at the church or public hall. Each Brother was called upon to pay for his dinner, but the general expenses of the celebration were paid by the lodge.

Your committee believe that this old custom was an excellent one, and productive of much good to the Craft: and they are unwilling to announce any doctrine of masonic law which would discourage such celebrations. The celebration at Portland, however, in reference to which the decision was made, was a pleasure excursion merely, and although beneficial in its results, does not come within the celebrations of ancient times to which we have alluded, and the decision was, therefore, correct.

Your committee believe, however, that a lodge may incur reasonable expenses in the celebration of St. Johns' Days, in the ancient manner, and that such expenses are properly "necessary expenses of the lodge."

The decision in relation to membership, in the case in which the applicant therefor served four years as a member, and was elected and installed into office, is approved. The acceptance of membership by the candidate, and his election and installation, must be held as equivalent to signing the by-laws. But the Grand Lodge has already decided that a mere election to membership in a lodge, in which signing the by-laws is made a condition of membership, does not make the candidate a member, which is undoubtedly correct as a legal proposition. If, however, lodges have difficulty in this matter, the better remedy, in our view, is for the lodges to amend their by-laws accordingly, rather than for the Grand Lodge to override the by-laws of lodges approved by it.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
H. H. DICKEY, } Committee.

Bro. DRUMMOND also submitted the following report:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which the decision of the Grand Master announced in his address was referred, recommend that the same be approved.

It has been often decided that the "residence" of a candidate, made the basis of jurisdiction in our Constitution, is his *legal* residence. The question of legal residence is often a very difficult one, as the numerous cases in our Courts concerning the settlement of paupers and the collection of taxes sufficiently attest. The most frequent difficulty arises in the case of young men without families, who go out from their father's home. They can, and often do, retain that home as their legal residence for years. But they cannot do this if they actually establish a residence elsewhere, until they shall return to

their father's home, and again acquire a residence there, in the same manner as if they had never resided there. In the case submitted, the young man had voted in another State; this is *conclusive* evidence of his residence there, and of the breaking up of his old home.

While mere length of absence from home does not affect the *jurisdiction* of a lodge, over a candidate, your committee deem it unwise for a lodge to receive the petition of a man who has, for years, been absent from among them.

To remedy to some extent the difficulties arising in this class of cases, we recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution as a Standing Regulation.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
H. H. DICKEY, * } Committee.

Resolved, That no lodge shall receive the petition of a candidate unless he has had his dwelling-place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge, at least six months during the year next preceding, without the permission of the M. W. Grand Master:

Provided, however, That this shall not apply to sea-faring men absent only on voyages to sea.

Which report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

The report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals was presented by R. W. JOSEPH M. HAYES, as follows:

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following report, viz:

In the case of Oriental Star Lodge vs. THOMAS C. GURNEY, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, in finding THOMAS C. GURNEY guilty of the charges preferred against him, be approved and confirmed; and that the sentence of indefinite suspension be revoked, and that he be sentenced to expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Adoniram Lodge vs. CHARLES L. RANDALL, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the charges are not substantiated by the evidence reported, and that the findings of the lodge be set aside, and that Bro. RANDALL be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of petition of SAMUEL B. DODGE, of Montville, for restoration, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

In the case of Mt. Tire'm Lodge vs. GEORGE H. GOODWIN, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of the lodge, in expelling GEORGE H. GOODWIN from the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Carrabassett Lodge vs. STEPHEN B. SALSBUURY, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of the lodge, in expelling STEPHEN B. SALSBUURY from the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Baskahegan Lodge vs. JOHN H. SARGENT, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of the lodge be reversed, and that JOHN H. SARGENT be adjudged guilty of the charge preferred against him, and be expelled from the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Crescent Lodge vs. SAMUEL H. GARNETT, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of the lodge, in expelling SAMUEL H. GARNETT from the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of JAMES W. BUCK's petition for restoration to the rights and benefits of Masonry, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

JOS. M. HAYES,
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, } *Committee.*
JOHN S. DERBY,

Which report was accepted, and the resolutions were severally adopted.

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM presented the following report :

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the reference to a committee, of the portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the decease of P. D. G. M. PELEG SPRAGUE and P. D. G. W. F. LORING TALBOT.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
H. H. DICKEY,

Which report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

Bros. WM. P. PREBLE, OLIVER GERRISH and IRA BERRY were appointed a special committee accordingly.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which, in accordance with a general regulation, had been made to the Grand Master in advance of the Annual Communication, printed, and submitted with the Grand Master's annual address, was presented and distributed to the members of the Grand Lodge in attendance.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

* *Grand Master of Masons in Maine:*

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence herewith submit their annual report.

As heretofore, we commenced printing with the review of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge standing nearest the head in alphabetical order, received when we begin, which this year is Arkansas, and have gone through the list of the Proceedings received in alphabetical order, leaving those not received in season for their appropriate place, to be printed *before* Arkansas or after Wyoming.

Kansas and Louisiana, both for 1881, were received after their place was passed; while at this writing, Manitoba and New Mexico, for 1881, and North Carolina for 1880, are wanting to complete our full list: if any of them are received before our report is closed, they will be noticed.

We also give a list of the Proceedings reviewed at the close of the report.

ALABAMA, 1880.

Lodges represented, 201 out of 282: the work on the second and third degrees reported upon, and the report concurred in: the "United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba" recognized: the "Committee on Codification," in conjunction with the Grand Secretary, authorized to print the "Code," containing the Constitution, General Regulations and Decisions: three dispensations continued: a silver service presented to P. G. Master HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG.

The Grand Master (HENRY CLAY TOMPKINS) congratulates the Brethren upon the favorable auspices under which they meet, saying that no member of the Grand Lodge had died during the year, and that he believed that the condition of our Order was never more prosperous than at the present time.

He reported twenty-seven decisions, all of which were approved by the Grand Lodge upon the favorable report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, made, however, upon *brief* consideration, and in a necessarily limited time. These decisions are of sufficient importance to receive more consideration than generally can be afforded during the session of the Grand Lodge, and therefore should be submitted to the committee in advance, or else reported upon the next year. If more time had been taken, we think some of these decisions would have been modified.

Among his decisions are the following:

"1. After a Brother has been once regularly tried for an offence, he cannot be again tried for the same offence, unless by order of the Grand Lodge, or unless it is made to appear to the lodge having jurisdiction of the cause, that new and important testimony, unknown to the lodge at the time of the first trial, has been discovered."

When a trial has been concluded, and the judgment of the lodge rendered, we do not believe that the lodge can take any further action in the matter: we hold that a new trial can be granted only by the Grand Lodge. But if a lodge *can* grant a new trial, it seems to us that the power is not limited to cases of newly discovered testimony, but that other cases may exist, such as one in which the accused fails to receive *actual* notice of the trial, and therefore fails to have a hearing.

2. A motion to re-consider a ballot rejecting a candidate may be entertained and adopted at the same communication, but not at a subsequent one.

We are greatly surprised at this decision: we had supposed that if anything in masonic law is settled, it is that after the result of the ballot has been announced and the candidate declared rejected, the matter can come before the lodge only by a new petition. We are more surprised because this decision is followed by another, announcing the true rule.

"3. Where a petition for initiation has been balloted upon, and a black ball cast, and the Master orders a second ballot, if upon such second ballot a black ball is found in the box, it is the duty of the Master to declare the candidate rejected. He should not and cannot permit another ballot."

But if a motion to re-consider can be entertained and carried—as it generally could be—the number of ballotings would be limited only by the length of the evening.

"4. The use of insulting and abusive language in writing or speaking of a Brother is a masonic offence; so, also, is sending to him a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons. The fact that the Brothers engaged afterwards settle the difficulty between themselves, does not relieve the offender from the liability to answer to the lodge having jurisdiction, but may be considered by such lodge in mitigation of the punishment. A mason who violates his masonic duties not only commits an offence upon the party injured, but brings reproach upon the Craft at large."

This sound rule does not seem to be so generally understood as it should be. Making satisfaction to the injured party, or such reparation as is possible, should always be considered in mitigation, but we doubt if it can ever be held an excuse, or as taking away the criminal character of the act when it was committed: the offence cannot be *excused* (as Grand Master TOMPKINS suggests in a subsequent decision) by the circumstances, but may be mitigated so as to deserve only a merely *nominal* punishment.

"5. Masonry does not undertake in any way to interfere with the religious views entertained by a member of the Fraternity, however erroneous they may be regarded by a large majority of the Craft. But if a mason should habitually, either in public or private, advocate and teach a doctrine which upholds and indorses a relation which is in direct violation of the laws of the land, and the moral sentiment of our civilization—such as polygamy—he would be guilty of a masonic offence."

This decision is eminently sound, and we would be glad to give the argument by which Grand Master TOMPKINS very ably supports it. The following, however, is the gist of it:

"No principle, it seems to me, in masonic law, is better settled, than that Masonry requires of its votary strict obedience to the laws of the land, and forbids his indulgence in those practices which are repulsive to the moral sentiment of our civilization. Polygamy is denounced as a grave crime in all civilized countries, and is severely punished. In our own State it is made a felony, and is punished as perjury, the higher grades of larceny and many other of the gravest offences. I do not suppose it would be contended by any one, that a member of a lodge, who made a practice of inducing others to commit perjury, or larceny, would not thereby be violating masonic law; and yet, those offences are regarded by our law as of no more enormity than polygamy. It has been urged with me, however, that if the person were not undertaking to induce persons to violate the law in this State, but proposed to carry them to localities beyond the limits of the State, then they would not be guilty. This argument, however, is palpably unsound. The crime committed by one who induces, or undertakes to induce, another to swear falsely would be none the less in violation of our laws, because the false swearing was to be done in Georgia."

"6. Where charges are preferred against a Brother and he has been arraigned for trial, such charges become the property of the lodge, and cannot be withdrawn even by the prosecutor, except by the unanimous consent of the Brethren present. Any member has a right to insist upon a trial thereupon."

We have been accustomed to hold that charges may be dismissed by a majority vote, subject to the right of appeal by any member of the lodge, but, upon further consideration, we believe this decision is correct in all cases in which the question involved is other than the sufficiency of the charges.

"7. Where a lodge forfeits its charter all of its property of every description escheats to the Grand Lodge; this includes all the dues which have accrued to such lodge against its members, up to the date such forfeiture is declared.

"8. Whether the lodge should restore in any particular case, must be determined by each member for himself, upon the circumstances of the case. Scarcely any offence can be so gross as to place the offender beyond the pale of repentance and forgiveness; and if one convicted of an offence, gross though it may have been, has, by years of subsequent good conduct, shown that he has repented of his past misconduct, there is nothing in the laws, or in the spirit of Masonry, which would shut him off from forgiveness and

restoration. No dues accrue against one who has been thus suspended or expelled for unmaasonic conduct during the period of such suspension or expulsion.

"9. There is no masonic regulation which prohibits the Chaplain from closing his prayer with the words '*for Christ's sake!*' Whether or not it is proper to do so must be determined by each lodge for itself, from the circumstances surrounding the lodge. No Brother should use in a lodge a form of prayer to which another Brother has conscientious objections; but, as stated above, this is a matter to be regulated by each particular lodge."

We utterly dissent from so much of this decision as holds that the lodge may regulate this matter. If the first half of the last sentence is correct, it is so because such is the law of *Masonry* and not of the *particular lodge*: hence no lodge can repeal or modify it.

"10. A dimit granted by a lodge within a foreign jurisdiction, is not evidence that such lodge is one legally constituted, unless under the seal of the lodge. If such lodge is not required by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, under whose jurisdiction it works, to have a seal, then such dimit should be accompanied by a certificate of the Grand Secretary of such Grand Lodge under its seal, that the lodge granting it is a legally constituted lodge working in that jurisdiction, and that the signature thereto is the signature of the Brother, who was, at the time the same was signed, Secretary of such lodge."

In view of the fact that clandestine lodges almost always have seals, the affixing of the seal is not evidence of the regularity of the lodge: it is evidence that the document in question was *issued by the lodge*, and the want of a seal is a want of that evidence: but the regularity of the lodge must be ascertained in some other manner.

There are other decisions which we should be pleased to notice, but we must forbear.

The Report on correspondence (164 pp.) was again presented by Bro. OLIVER S. BEERS. He gives copious extracts, with an admirable abstract, of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges, with occasional comments: we are very glad he has substantially abandoned his plan of last year, and now gives us the benefit of his own views.

He gives four pages to Maine, in which he says:

"The Grand Master's address, appropriate, full and unexceptionable as an executive message, refers to many local incidents of the year and discusses several topics of general masonic concern."

"Their first practice, of requiring of each lodge at the close of each decade a summary of historical events of the preceding ten years, is noticed by the Grand Master, this year marking the close of another decade, with the purpose of impressing its importance upon all lodges that had delayed compliance with the rule. This, it seems to us, is an admirable plan of accumulating the incidents of current jurisdictional history."

"Our custom, Bro. D., is to try all applicants hailing from all Grand Jurisdictions, not inhibited by special edict of our Grand Lodge, as recusant to the true principles of the Fraternity, as in the case of the GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE—the only *denounced* organization on our records, we believe—and hence individual masons are received on their proved personal merits after masonic examination, which preclude any impediment to visiting or charitable assistance of the kind suggested."

He takes exception to our use of the word "Order" by adding (Institution?). As the former is the shorter, and has been used ever since the first publication of a book relating to Masonry, we are inclined to hold on to its use in spite of its adoption by other organizations: we are like the parson who objected to allowing the devil to *monopolize all the best tunes!*

But we must omit all other matters to give his very able exposition of Grand Lodge Sovereignty:

"Now, to our thinking, these Brethren are advocating the essential principles of CONCURRENT JURISDICTION, and that dogma we believe to have been the fruitful source of all the past and pending Grand Lodge disputes of this and other countries, and is, in its very nature, illy calculated to restore or promote harmony among the Grand Bodies. With it, professed and acted upon, there is always some specious pretext or laudable motive intervening to warrant, and apparently excusing, the interference, positive or limited, with lodges located in other Sovereign Territories. So in the case of Minnesota, as Bro. Pierson expresses it, 'she has done nothing but refuse to drive her own children out of her house;' (Scotland did no more, at first, and Germany claims that of New York) and again 'a grand Lodge is bound to extend equal protection to *its subordinates* no matter where situated;' (in national affairs the attempt to enforce that declaration would be '*casus belli*') forgetting, the while, that if prompt yielding up of jurisdiction had followed the establishment and recognition of the New Grand Lodge the lodges in controversy, would quite as promptly, in all probability, have assimilated themselves to the new conditions. We verily believe that it is because of the supposed validity of governmental practices incident to CONCURRENT JURISDICTION that lodges ever attempt to hold, or are induced to give preference to, their original allegiance. The American theory and practice of EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION as we receive it is the ANTITHESIS of this CONCURRENT promoter of strife, and tends, when fully accepted and honestly practiced, to dissipate all clouds of doubt and disputation, as well as prevent the possibility of collisions by the irresistible logic and defensive safeguard of non-interference.

"It says and means 'touch me not,' as regards jurisdictional rights, and if that caution is properly heeded, there can arise no cause of dispute as to territorial rights. Let it be 'once and for all' agreed that a new Grand Lodge,—properly organized, by a clear majority of its lodges, and generally recognized, as regular, worthy and competent to govern the Craft, by other Grand Lodges,—is entitled to EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION over its prescribed territory and, our word for it, all this strife and contention will cease. We believe that the troubles alluded to are mainly superinduced by the belief, acted upon, that another Grand Lodge can govern lodges in an essentially foreign country.

"SCOTLAND applied 'concurrent jurisdiction' to Quebec, and in her acts has only gone a little beyond the claims advocated by Minnesota; but that *beyond* is a legitimate *ultimate* of the doctrines on which the claim is founded; for if you can govern an *old* lodge in another's bailiwick, why not establish and govern a new one? the lodge *requesting* and the Grand Body deeming it for the good of masonry 'the generally alleged motives' to do so."

* * * * *

"As well might France claim to govern a province in Germany, and expect the peaceful assent of the latter, as an intruding Grand Lodge hope to escape contention and remonstrance, in the attempt to control lodges in another jurisdiction. This is *not* the way of peace, and we regret to note that several of our Grand Bodies, while *assenting* to the doctrines of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, still claim the right to govern lodges within the prescribed and *admitted* territory of another Grand Lodge."

KANSAS, 1881.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge are unexpectedly received, just in time for a brief notice.

While, in consequence of changing the time for holding the annual session, the Grand Lodge year was lengthened, the growth of the Institution was wonderful: seventeen new lodges were chartered, and the net gain in membership was 1,119, being over *fifteen per cent.*! The Grand Lodge is twenty-five years old, and has nearly 8,500 members of its obedience.

A "begging circular" having been sent out in the name of a lodge by its Secretary, the Grand Master (J. D. McCLEVERTY) says:

"But investigation satisfying me that the Secretary had acted without authority, the lodge having directed him first to secure my approval, I proceeded no farther than to suppress the circular. While I hope that but little stigma has fallen upon Kansas masons, among our brethren in other States, because of this affair, yet I deem it my duty to report the facts to this Grand Lodge, if for no other purpose than to give voice to our common sentiment of utter condemnation of all these begging expeditions outside the State, and to assure all men that the greatest kindness to Kansas will be to turn from their doors all who claim to be Kansas beggars, and send them to the ample granaries at home. The contributions of Kansas masons will be amply sufficient to care for the needy in our own lodges, and this, I am satisfied, is our common sentiment and determination."

In regard to the payment of mileage and *per diem* to members of the Grand Lodge, he says:

"The sessions of the Grand Lodge are now the occasion of pleasant, agreeable and instructive re-unions. Those who come up year after year are influenced by no mercenary motives, and, in order to lighten the burden upon their respective lodges, push business rapidly, yet carefully. Each renders an account of his stewardship upon his return, and his expenses are, or ought to be, paid by the lodge he represents. The time of the Grand Lodge is not burdened or harassed by business and unmasonic matters. Make the proposed change, however, and not only will it be necessary to increase our Grand Lodge dues, in order to meet this new demand upon our revenues, but this increased business demand will largely overshadow the legitimate duties of the Grand Lodge. Probably the less we have to do with business and pecuniary matters, the better. The accumulation of large funds and bank accounts, like the ownership of imposing buildings, demands legal protection and invites legal complication. Already it is no new thing for a masonic lodge to be dragged into court, or some of its members made the subject of unpleasant discourse, and all because of business affairs which it were better to have avoided. Nothing is more fruitful of discord than money matters, and no such step as this should be taken except upon the most careful consideration."

Of another important matter he well says:

"At different times the Grand Lodge has been urged to organize an insurance department, and each time wisely voted it down. I find, however, that one or more of the Mutual Benefit Companies of this State adopt the name of 'Masonic,' and publish the names of the three principal officers of the Grand Lodge as an Advisory Committee—a committee, however, which performs no duty—and these are doubtless published purely as evidence of an endorsement by the Grand Lodge. Were I an advocate of this plan of insurance, I might overlook the tacit endorsement which this action appears to give; but not being such, I would suggest that the authority of the Grand Lodge, if any has been given, be so modified as to authorize the publication

only of the names of such officers as are desirous or willing to be made members of such a committee. While I have no doubt that the gentlemen managing these companies are perfectly honest and sincere, and also good masons, yet I very much doubt the wisdom of endorsing this or any other business venture, however laudable may seem its aims, especially in view of the direct refusal of the Grand Lodge to engage in the business itself. The best of enterprises may fail, and should that be the history of these, this endorsement by the Grand Lodge would bring it no credit, while to endorse one enterprise gives color to the claim for other endorsements, which in time may entail serious consequences."

The Grand Secretary (JOHN H. BROWN) submitted an able Report on Correspondence (170 pp.).

We pass over many things to copy the following from his review of Manitoba :

"While we feel inclined to rejoice at the healing of a schism that at one time threatened to overturn all masonic authority in that Grand Jurisdiction, we must confess our lack of confidence in the coming of good to the Order in Manitoba when a *compromise* is brought about as it was in this case. The disloyal members should not have been permitted to dictate the entire plan of 'adjustment' (we question the use of the word, or any action based upon it, in a case where one party is wholly right and the other is wholly wrong); neither should they be at once placed in the various official positions. They had forfeited such rights and privileges, and should not have asked for any such favors. In the beginning they were the minority, and, not being satisfied with the rulings of the Grand Lodge, took it into their heads to withdraw from the lawful Body and set up an independent and spurious Body of their own, in defiance of all masonic law and usage. When they realized what a fearful mistake they had made, and that they were about to lose their masonic heads, one and all sent in the white flag and made overtures of peace. The Grand Master at once assumed the power and authority of healing up all trouble, by allowing the recusant members virtually to come in and assist in the voting on the terms of settlement, and virtually to dictate those terms. We cannot see the justice of such proceedings, and they look very much like a setting at defiance of all old, well-established rules of jurisprudence heretofore accepted for the government of Bodies of Ancient Craft Masonry on this Continent. The *modus operandi* of the settlement was, in our opinion, terribly bungled. No dissolution of the spurious Body was necessary, for its existence was a matter of indifference to all Masonic Bodies. Neither was the election of officers anew for the consolidated or re-constructed [Grand Lodge] a necessity, and we are simply led to believe that the Grand Master, by the high power and authority (?) in him vested, appointed these officers, and most certainly without adequate authority, except by assumption. The Grand Master, in his address, acknowledges the illegality of the settlement in substance. All things considered, if the rebellious Brethren had unconditionally abandoned their spurious organization, confessed their errors and humbly thrown themselves upon the mercy of the Grand Lodge, they might have considered themselves well treated if once more acknowledged as Brethren and quietly relegated to masonic obscurity."

BRO. BEERS, of Alabama, expresses similar views, and we find in many other reviews an expression of doubt or surprise in relation to this matter.

He has the same difficulty with BRO. VAUX's views in relation to the formation of Grand Lodges that we have: he says:

"We most heartily endorse the views of masonic law so well and logically enunciated by the able Pennsylvania Committee, and we here fraternally inquire of our good Brethren how and why it is that after they have so ably and faithfully expounded the law in relation to jurisdictional rights, they could consistently refuse to lend a helping hand or a word of encouragement

to the Grand Lodges of Dakota and New Mexico, while in their struggle for the enjoyment of the very same rights and Grand Lodge privileges laid down by the committee. Was it simply because one or two lodges refused to give in their adhesion to the legally constituted authority? The Dakota-Minnesota matter is already a thing of the past, as we with pleasure noted in reviewing Dakota; but there is still one case remaining, and there is a principle involved in the controversy. Why not boldly apply the principle? We have an earnest desire to get at the truth, and we sincerely hope the able Chairman of the committee will give this case further attention, and, if possible, favor us with more light."

We rejoice to notice the growth of this Grand Lodge: it indicates the prosperity of the people of the State, as well as of their increase in numbers.

LOUISIANA, 1881.

The Proceedings contain a capital likeness of P. G. Master SAMUEL M. TODD, taken when he was "young as well as handsome." The Grand Lodge voted to procure it as a slight token of appreciation of his nearly thirty years' service in the Grand Lodge. He has served as a member of the Committee on Work ever since its organization: and had just completed twenty-one years' service on the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

The address of the Grand Master (EDWIN MARKS) is a succinct, business-like account of his official action, and, in the main, not of general interest.

He announces a reduction (the first in twelve years) of the Grand Lodge debt, and says that while Masonry had not made much progress during the year, it had not retrograded.

Seven of the twenty Deputies failed to make report; and the reports vary as to the condition of the Institution. As an illustration of the result of having a live Deputy, we quote the following from the report of Bro. WILLIAM A. BRAINERD, who had made twenty-eight visits to the ten lodges in his district:

"It affords me much pleasure to be able to report that peace and harmony prevail, and that a reasonable degree of prosperity has been enjoyed. Three lodges, which have been virtually dormant for some years, have 'taken a new lease of life,' and their future is indeed bright.

"With but a single exception, the lodges in my district have freed themselves from the incubus of debt. Lodge dues are more promptly paid. Lodge meetings are better attended. The sums expended for charity are in excess of previous years. The cry of distress is speedily answered, and no worthy applicant appeals for assistance in vain. The 'pruning process' has produced good results.

"With the assistance of several zealous Brethren, to whom I am under lasting obligations, I have exemplified the ritualistic work of the jurisdiction before nine of the ten lodges in this district. It was my earnest desire to complete the exemplification of each degree before each lodge, but business cares and the absence of some of the Brethren whose assistance was absolutely necessary, prevented me from so doing."

The efficient Grand Secretary, Bro. JAMES C. BATCHELOR, made his usual detailed report. He reports the surrender of its charter by a lodge which was out of debt, had over \$300 in the treasury and nearly \$700 invested. A

new lodge had been organized during the year, and the Grand Lodge voted to turn over to it all the property of the old lodge held by it.

The charters of ten lodges were declared forfeited, and the surrender of two other charters was accepted, while one charter was granted.

The following mode of procedure for non-payment of dues was adopted :

"Section 71. Constituent lodges of this jurisdiction may, after one month's notice, given at a stated meeting, drop from their rolls, by a majority vote of those present, the name of any member who shall have been absent from the lodge for one year (or more), whose residence or whereabouts is unknown (or who may be supposed to be dead), and who shall be owing two (or more) years' dues or assessments to the lodge. *Provided*, That members thus dropped shall not be considered in bad standing, and whose names shall be placed upon the roll upon their paying to the lodge the amount due by them to the lodge at the time they were dropped.

"Section 72. Any member of a lodge, indebted for two years' dues or assessments (or more), or, if a life member, for assessments, may be summoned by the lodge, in writing (stating the amount due) and directed to pay the said amount within three months, or to show, in person or in writing, satisfactory cause why the same has not been done. After the expiration of the said three months, should he fail to appear or satisfactorily respond, then, at a stated meeting of the lodge, on proof being made of the said indebtedness and failure to comply with the order of the lodge, he may be suspended from all his rights and privileges, by a two-thirds vote of the members present. *Provided*, That any mason suspended under the above provision, having paid to the lodge the full amount due at the time of his suspension, and making application in writing for re-instatement, may be re-instated in his membership and rights, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a stated meeting.

"Section 73. The *modus operandi* mentioned in Section 72, *i. e.*, notice of indebtedness, summons to pay in three months, or give satisfactory excuse, proof of indebtedness and time, and vote of two-thirds at a stated meeting, shall be deemed a full trial in cases of non-payment of dues or assessments. And no dues shall be charged during the time a member is dropped from the roll or is suspended."

The Report on Correspondence (83 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM A. BRAINERD.

He very successfully carries out his plan, as shown in the following :

"So far as possible they have confined themselves to concise abstracts, without arrogating the power of making law or revising the acts of Grand Masters and Grand Lodges, as many of our better informed Brethren are too much in the habit of doing. Comment has been made whenever the importance of the subject under consideration seemed to demand it, and, in this, scrupulous care has been taken not to overstep legitimate bounds. Especially have we avoided reproducing personal compliments, which, however pleasant to the recipient, prove tiresome, and annoying to the general reader."

That, however, he occasionally falls into the habit of "revising," the following shows :

"Warren Lodge, No. 50, asked the Grand Master for permission to appear in a public parade, and the request was denied. The lodge, however, did turn out in regalia, under charge of a Past Master. The only punishment inflicted upon the Past Master was a reprimand, and the lodge was not even censured! What infamous crime must be committed in the land of steady habits to render a mason liable to expulsion?"

One of his longest comments is in his review of Maine (1880), in which he says :

"Maine masons do not hide themselves from the gaze of profanes on all occasions. Their installations, dedications and celebrations are thrown open to the public and are made occasions of much pleasure and enjoyment. That such a course is not injurious to their well-being is evidenced by the fact that with a population less than that of Louisiana, she has 19,000 affiliated masons, while we have only 6,000. There are other reasons why masons are not so numerous in Louisiana as in Maine, but is it not fair to suppose that the occasional public appearance of the Craft excites an interest which produces healthy and substantial results? The *too* frequent public appearance of masonic Bodies is to be, by all means, avoided, but installation and dedication services may, without impropriety, be performed with open doors and be followed by a collation at which the mothers, wives, daughters and invited guests of the membership should participate. Saints John's Day should also be celebrated by a public parade, oration and feast.

"Such public demonstrations would accomplish one certain good—the number of unaffiliated masons would sensibly decrease, while suspensions for non-payment of dues would be of rare occurrence. A man, known to be a mason in the community where he resides, would not subject himself to the mortification of having his absence from the ranks of the Fraternity curiously and unfavorably commented upon by his immediate neighbors and friends, if he could possibly avoid it."

Commenting upon Grand Master COLLAMORE's remarks anent the increase of lodges, he says:

"The multiplication of lodges is indeed a serious evil. It has *cheapened* Masonry by reducing the initiatory fees to a minimum figure and in preventing small, weak lodges from providing themselves with rooms, furniture and paraphernalia compatible with the dignity and respectability of the Order. A lodge which meets in a rough, uncarpeted room, whose jewels are tin, and whose working tools and furniture are of the rudest description, should surrender its charter or consolidate. It can never command respect from profanes, and its own sense of poverty is a source of constant humiliation."

He can speak *plainly*, even if Grand Masters or Grand Lodges are thereby "revised":

"Dispensations were granted to retake a ballot, *the Brothers casting the black balls having withdrawn their objections*. This is something unheard of, and, with all due deference to the distinguished Brother, is certainly un-masonic. It is a masonic offence to divulge the character of one's ballot. How could it be known who cast the black balls? If the Brothers casting them acknowledged the fact, they should have been disciplined."

* * * * *

"From our standpoint it is clearly evident that Connecticut is in the wrong, and that she has invaded the territory of New York. The plea she puts forward that the signing the petition for a new lodge, terminated all former membership, is not a valid one. No power on earth can sever the relations of a mason to his lodge without mutual consent, except for a masonic crime. Webotuck Lodge was not asked to admit these six members, nor any one of them. They should not have been permitted to become members of Hamilton Lodge, under the jurisdiction of Connecticut, without first presenting their dimits. Dual membership is not recognized by American Grand Lodges. 'No man can serve two masters.' Connecticut is, therefore, guilty of gross neglect of duty, as well as of invasion of territorial jurisdiction. We earnestly hope she will perceive her error and make haste to make amends."

These are only samples. When we read our first extract, we expected he would put us down as the chief of sinners in the matter of "revising," but when we finished reading his report, we concluded to keep on "revising"! 1

ARKANSAS, 1879.

We did not receive these Proceedings in season for our last report, and we were therefore not able to commence printing with "Arkansas," as we had been accustomed to do before.

The Grand Lodge met on the thirteenth of October, but, in accordance with a previous understanding, but few lodges were represented, and it was "called to refreshment until the *first* Tuesday in November," when the time for future Annual Communications was fixed for the *fourth* Tuesday of November.

One hundred and seventy-nine lodges represented: six charters and three dispensations granted, and one charter restored.

The Grand Master (GEORGE THORNBURGH) delivered an able address. He announces the death of Past Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master WILLIAM D. BLOCHER, to whose memory he pays a touching tribute, greatly extolling his personal worth, warm heart, genial disposition and devotion to Masonry.

He reports St. John's College as in a prosperous condition, declaring that two years' experience had justified the Grand Lodge in throwing it upon its own resources, by which it had become self-sustaining and successful. Thirty-three beneficiaries were in attendance, appointed by the Grand Master: none but children of *affiliated* masons had been appointed.

Although his Grand Lodge had severed relations with the Grand Orient of France, for invading the jurisdiction of American Grand Lodges, he recommends that notice be taken of the recent action of that Grand Body; and, thereupon, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the belief in God and the immortality of the soul is a cardinal doctrine of Masonry, and it is the sense of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas that the God of Masonry is the Great Architect of the Universe, the Creator and Preserver of all things, the God of the Bible as well as the God of those who know nothing about its teachings; that the God of Masonry is not a God—a force—a materialistic cause, but the one true and living God—to whom we must all account; and that any one rejecting these great truths is unworthy of initiation into or holding membership in a Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons."

He announced thirty decisions, all of which, save one, were approved by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge, in adopting the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, decided that suspension for non-payment of dues may be inflicted without charges or notice, and the infliction of such punishment places the Brother in the attitude of a non-affiliated mason. But it further held (in conflict with the decision of the Grand Master) that, if a Brother is able to pay, and persists in refusing to do so, he may be charged with unmasonic conduct, "tried and suspended or expelled *from the privileges of Masonry*." Thus we perceive that the distinction between *suspension from membership* and *suspension from the privileges of Masonry*, so difficult for many to appreciate, is made and understood in Arkansas as well as in New England. The de-

cision of the Grand Lodge, that the severest penalty of the law can be inflicted for persistent *refusal* to pay dues, is undoubtedly correct, in the absence of any law to the contrary, such as we have in Maine. But we are sorry to see that any "infliction of punishment" may be imposed in Arkansas "without charges or notice." When the committee use the term "infliction of punishment," it seems to us that they concede that Masonry absolutely requires notice and an opportunity for a hearing before the "infliction" can be decided.

The Grand Master also decided that the officer presiding at a regular meeting should sign the minutes [record ?] of the preceding meeting, "as an attestation of their approval."

This is not in accordance with the usage in this section of the country, so far as there is any. Here, the presiding officer signs the record of the meeting over which he presides, as an attestation that it contains nothing not "proper to be recorded," as well as of its correctness. The attestation of the approval of a record is found in the record of the subsequent meeting—that the "record of the preceding meeting was read and approved."

He had also wrestled with the question of opening a lodge. The Digest provides that "all of the lodges must be opened regularly *up* at the stated meetings," and "at stated meetings, the lodges must be opened *up* from the E. A. degree," and yet that "three Master Masons may open and work in Master's degree." He held that if seven are present, they must open *up* from the first degree; if only five, from the second degree; and if less than five, they may open on third degree, but cannot do any work or business in the other degrees. Now, in Missouri, according to Bro. VINCE, it is a fundamental law of Masonry that the lodges must be opened *down*, and the only way to get an E. A. Lodge open, is to open first a Master's, and then a Fellow Craft Lodge. In New England, we open neither "*up*" nor "*down*," but, in accordance with immemorial usage, adopt the "golden mean," and open *on the level*.

He reports the following curious case:

"E. M. Tate Lodge has an Entered Apprentice who took the degree four years ago. He is sound in mind and body, of good report, and desires to advance, but can not learn the lecture. A dispensation was asked for, to pass him without examination. I wrote the Worshipful Master to get hold of the man an hour or two and lecture him. If he showed signs of improvement, try him again *soon*, and continue this treatment until the case was ready to go before the lodge; but if he could not, with faithful assistance, learn a fair part of the Entered Apprentice Lecture, better let him stand on the ground-floor. It would be dangerous to boost him up to the giddy height of the third step. The Grand Master has great dispensing powers, but I don't think he can dispense entirely with brains as a qualification for advancement. And as this Grand Master cannot furnish them (for he has none to spare), I suppose this Entered Apprentice will have to amuse himself with the intricacies of the checkered pavement."

He says:

"At the outset of my official term, I understood that it had been the custom for the Grand Master to authorize the Grand Lecturer and District Deputy

Grand Masters to use his name in granting dispensations to initiate, pass and raise candidates without waiting the proper time, and without examination as to proficiency, and I gave such authority to one District Deputy Grand Master.

"After mature reflection, I came to the conclusion that a Grand Master could not delegate such authority. I was informed that a District Deputy Grand Master had, prior to my term, abused the power, and had conferred the degrees on a man at a special meeting, when the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and many of the members knew nothing of it. Whereupon, I declined to grant such authority to the other District Deputy Grand Masters, and withdrew it from the one to whom I had given it.

"This action, to some, perhaps, had the appearance of austerity or haughtiness. But I assure you it was prompted only by a firm conviction of the limits of the power of a Grand Master. I had not, in my opinion, the right to do it, and I would not arrogate it.

"And furthermore, I could not approve the idea of the Grand Master being taken from his high position as the head of the Craft, and carried about in the pockets of thirteen District Deputy Grand Masters. This Grand Lodge has said that a District Deputy Grand Master has no dispensing power; that he has certain *duties* to perform, etc.; but make a custom of giving them the power of the Grand Master (if such can at all be done legally), and they will soon exercise all the authority, and the Grand Master will only be a figure-head—ornamental, perhaps, but of little use. Let us maintain the dignity of this high office, and restrict the powers thereof to its incumbent."

Official authority can never be delegated without express provision of law. As we have often remarked, the word "dispensation" is acquiring, or already has acquired, a meaning very different from its *original* meaning. It was the power, residing in some man and not derived from the law, of dispensing with the law in particular cases. In Rhode Island, it is held that the Grand Master can dispense with any regulation of the Grand Lodge, or provision of its Constitution, except those which, according to the old law, are not "subject to dispensation." In most jurisdictions, however, the Grand Lodge makes an exception in the law—"except by dispensation." When a Grand Lodge makes a new law, and prohibits an act that was lawful before, it may add an exception that the act may still be done by permission of any specified Grand Officer. Thus, in Maine, when the law, that no petition should be acted upon in less than four weeks after its reception, was first adopted, the exception, in substance, was "except by permission of the Grand Master, the Deputy, a Grand Warden, or the District Deputy Grand Master": and upon these officers was conferred the right of granting this permission. But the word "dispensation" was used instead of "permission." The power has since been taken from all these officers except the Grand Master, on grounds of *sound policy*, and not for any doubt of the power of the Grand Lodge to confer such power. In discussing the question, therefore, we must not be misled by the *word* used, but must look to the nature of the act and the law touching it. The ruling of the Grand Master in the case quoted was undoubtedly correct; because the Grand Lodge, in adopting the law, incorporated no exception into it. But as the law to which he refers was a mere enactment of the Grand Lodge, that Body might legally confer upon the District Deputies the power which they have heretofore exercised, but which the Grand Master had no power to confer upon them.

We pass by many things, hoping to receive, before our Report is closed, the Proceedings for 1880, and thus give later information than that in the Proceedings of 1879.

From the following, it will be seen that it is proposed to have but few non-affiliates in that jurisdiction :

"*Resolved*, That it is hereby ordered that all non-affiliated masons within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be, and they are hereby required, within six months from the passage of this order, to apply for affiliation in some regularly constituted lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge; and in case of failure to do so on their part, it is hereby made the duty of the W. M. of the subordinate lodge under whose jurisdiction such non-affiliated mason may reside, to declare and publish him or them suspended from all the rights of this Order.

"*AMENDMENT*.—That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each subordinate lodge to notify all non-affiliated masons within the territorial jurisdiction of his lodge of this edict, and require them to comply with the same within six months after the said notice is served on them; and if they do not comply therewith, the W. M. shall declare them suspended, as provided in this resolution."

It is needless to say that we regard the contemplated proceedings as utterly at variance with the fundamental principles of Freemasonry. Briefly, because: 1. A mason, heretofore made, has the *right* to be *non-affiliated*; 2. The power to permanently suspend a mason from his masonic rights cannot, under the landmarks, be vested in the Master; and 3. A mason cannot, masonically, be deprived of his rights, without notice and an opportunity to be heard. We confess to a great surprise at the adoption of this resolution, especially as we find the Grand Lodge reverses the judgment of lodges, for want of proper specifications and notice, in cases in which the accused is charged with perjury and other gross offences. The natural inference is that non-affiliation is the greatest offence which a mason can be guilty of in Arkansas: indeed, so great a crime, that the one guilty of it has no rights which masons are bound or *allowed* to respect! We think Bro. ENGLISH, the Nestor of Arkansas, must have been "out on a committee" when the resolution was adopted.

The Report on Correspondence (87 pp.) was again submitted by Bro. GEO. E. DODGE.

He devotes three pages to Maine (1879). He observes, parenthetically, that we will permit him to call your Chairman "Father Josiah"; most certainly; only, if he should come to Maine (as we greatly wish he would), the Brethren would exclaim of him, "He is very old *for one of his age!*"

However this may be, the following would be creditable to old Solon himself:

"Bro. B. sustains Past Grand Master McGuire in holding that a subordinate lodge can grant a new trial, when satisfied that *manifest injustice* has been done, and thinks our Grand Lodge was wrong in overruling the decision. We beg to remind our Brother that it will not do to set aside a system of laws and regulations because of an occasional case of 'manifest injustice,' especially when it can all be set right by the decent and orderly remedy of an appeal. Nor will it do for our Brother to say 'it commits a wrong,' speaking of a

lodge at whose hands a Brother has received manifest injustice. We can imagine many instances in which a Brother might be unjustly condemned (in view of subsequent events), and yet be very far from 'committing a wrong.'"

* * * * *

"In the first place, there is no such thing as the 'degree' of P. M. known to Blue Masonry (and we are bound to treat the question the same as if no higher branch of Masonry existed). There is a *concluding* and *supplemental* private ceremony, by which an elected and installed Master is invested with the 'order of Past Master.' The idea of its being a 'pre-requisite' to installation we regard as error. The very utmost which could be insisted upon (even if the P. M. ceremony is essential at any stage) would be that the elected and installed Master should go through the P. M. ceremony before actually presiding over a lodge—a 'finishing touch,' so to speak, of his installation, and by no means a pre-requisite nor even an *essential* part thereof."

* * * * *

"A Grand Lodge, we think, is a proper subject for condemnation when it assumes to take control of a Brother's case upon appeal, finds him wrongfully deprived of his masonic rights and privileges, and restores them to him *only in part.*"

We can only say that we trust that now prosperity has come to his State, and the Institution begins to feel the effect of it, he will no longer be compelled to measure his report by the square inch, but will be enabled to "let himself out."

ARKANSAS, 1880.

One hundred and sixty-eight lodges represented: 283 made returns, and 53 did not: six charters and three dispensations granted, and three dispensations continued: Report on Correspondence omitted, in order to publish list of members of the lodges.

The Grand Master (GEORGE THORNBURGH) delivered an address of unusual interest. He speaks almost exultingly of the material prosperity of the State, and of the condition of Masonry he says:

"Masonry, too, has cause for rejoicing on account of the peace and prosperity enjoyed by the fraternity.

"I have traveled from the Missouri border to the Louisiana line, from the Mississippi River to the Indian Nation; and I am fully persuaded, from my own observations and the reports of my faithful deputies, that the Order is in a more healthy condition than for many years past. Old men are rubbing off the rust of years, and returning to the associations of their early manhood; and young men are seeking our mysteries. The gentle dew of masonic charity is distilling upon our hilltops and in our valleys; the walls of our time-honored Institution seem to be settling and gathering new life and strength in the rolling tide of years.

"A spirit of inquiry has been awakened in the minds of the Brethren—a truly laudable desire to examine into and become more familiar with the history, philosophy and beauty of Masonry. The masonic magazine and paper are read, and the time is approaching when the uninformed mason will be the exception, and not the rule."

He notices the attempted crusade against Masonry, and relates some interesting incidents, from which we select the following:

"The Reformed Church, which held its General Synod in Brooklyn, in June last, had a desperate wrestle. The bigots in that church, flattering

themselves that they were in the majority, introduced a resolution in the Synod to force all who were masons out of the church. But they found, to their sorrow, that they had 'dug up more snakes than they could kill.' Nearly every doctor of divinity, nearly every college professor, and nearly every prominent layman in the Synod, proved to be a mason. Dr. Porter, one of their ablest divines, said: 'Masonry does not hinder any man's Christian work. I wish to God the Christian Church knew enough to copy the methods of masonic lodges, that it might do more good. You never find widows and orphans of masons in the poor-house.' That was a high compliment to be paid in the face of such bitter hatred. The Synod, instead of adopting the ridiculous resolutions, declared that 'every organization should be judged by its fruits,' and that the fruits of Masonry were good. All honor to the true men of that Synod."

His detailed report of his official action shows him to have been an able and zealous officer. He makes a strong appeal against the vices of profanity and intemperance.

Among his decisions approved by the Grand Lodge, are the following:

"2. A rejected candidate for the degrees becomes the property of the rejecting lodge, and it holds jurisdiction over him until waived by vote of the lodge. His removal out of the territorial jurisdiction does not affect the lodge's jurisdiction acquired by the rejection, and it may confer degrees on him, if it so desires, without the consent of the lodge into whose jurisdiction he moves.

"7. A Brother at Indian Bay asks: 'Can a deceased Brother, who was suspended at the time of his death, be re-instated now by vote of the lodge?' *Answer*—Yes; upon his personal application.

"9. *Question*—'Why is it necessary to spread the ballot after an unfavorable report on a petition for initiation?' *Answer*—Because the report is verbal, and nowhere made a record of. To stop there would leave no record of the rejection. But the ballot is spread and the applicant is rejected, and no one knows who did it; whereas, if the committee's report was entered on record, and the candidate declared rejected upon that, then the minutes would show just who did it.

"13. A Brother presented an account against Limestone Lodge for dinner. The lodge voted to pay it, but the W. M. would not sign the warrant. *Question*—Can the W. M. prevent the payment in spite of the lodge? *Answer*—The W. M. is invested with large powers and peculiar privileges. Without his order, no money can be paid out of the treasury, and no power can make him give the order; hence he can defeat the payment for the time being. The W. M. is, however, amenable to the Grand Lodge for corruption or malfeasance; and, if he is wilfully and without cause thwarting the will of the lodge, he can be impeached at once. If he is acting from pure motives, and is mistaken in his judgment, an appeal to the Grand Lodge will settle the case amicably.

"18. I know of no limitation by which masonic crimes run out of date; but lodges should be careful about stirring up old cases.

"19. Does our Grand Lodge prescribe any particular form or style of mourning badge? If not, what is the usual badge, and how long must it be worn? *Answer*—The Grand Lodge does not. The most common form, so far as I know, is a piece of black crape or ribbon around the left arm, just above the elbow. Another style is to take a piece of blue ribbon, one and a half inches wide, and pin it on the left lappel of the coat, and pin lengthwise on top of this a piece of black ribbon half as wide; this is very neat. As to the length of time to be worn, the lodge must in each case fix that. In fact, the lodge must say whether it shall be worn at all or not. It does not follow as a matter of course, on the death of a member, that the lodge wears the badge."

Of the second one quoted, the committee say:

"Masons residing abroad who may read the very interesting address of the Grand Master, and who may not know that he occasionally indulges in playful wit and humor, for which he is gifted, may come to the erroneous conclusion, on reading his answer to the above question, that he has become a convert to SPIRITUALISM, and believes that the shade of a departed mason, suspended while living, might return to earth and make a personal application to his lodge for re-instatement.

"The committee beg leave to assure Brethren abroad that our Grand Master is yet in his right mind, and that, in the above playful answer, he meant to decide that 'AS THE TREE FALLS, SO IT MUST LIE,' and, so understanding the decision, we recommend its approval."

He also decided:

"Can a lodge donate to a regular minister the amount of his initiation fee?"
Answer. Yes; or any other amount."

Of this, the committee say:

"When understood as the Grand Master doubtless intended it to be, it may be approved; yet no man can be made a mason without the payment, in good faith, of the regular fees, and there should be no understanding with him that the payment is to be a mere matter of form, and that the fees are to be returned to him, to induce him to become a mason. After the fees are paid in, and he is made a mason, the lodge, having the power to dispose of its funds for masonic and charitable purposes, may, in its discretion, make donations to him, as to any other worthy member, if his necessities require it."

The edict of 1879, which we have discussed in our review of the Proceedings of that year, was repealed. The committee, after saying that the edict is contrary to the spirit of Masonry, add:

"A willfully non-affiliated mason has no claims upon any lodge. He cannot visit a lodge without its permission, and has no right to relief from, or burial by a lodge. But, in effect, to declare him expelled from all the privileges of Masonry, and publish him for not applying to affiliate, as the edict provides, without charges, opportunity to be heard, and trial, is unjust and contrary to the spirit of Masonry, if not to its landmarks. Masonry is voluntary, and a mason compelled to apply for affiliation to avoid expulsion, in effect and publication, would be of but little account to the lodge when thus forced in; and the chances are that one applying for affiliation from no better motive, would be rejected. Men of intelligence and high social and charitable dispositions appreciate Masonry, and are apt to desire to hold membership in lodges and contribute to their charities. Where masons do not possess these qualities, and prefer non-affiliation, it is better to let them go, and surely it is unwise to attempt to coerce them back by harsh measures."

The Grand Master was requested to recommend that the representative of a lodge in no case be allowed more for mileage than his lodge pays in dues. He refused to do so, and adds:

"I declined to make any such recommendation, and I shall regret it if the Grand Lodge ever adopts such a policy. Nestled in the valleys of the north, the hills of the west, and cotton plains of the south and east of our State are lodges weak in numbers, but strong in faith and good works. We need the presence and moral influence of their representatives, and they need the encouragement and information they get here. Under our old system, they could not come; under the present, they are with us in stirring numbers and enthusiasm. As one of the first agitators of the present system, I promised you that if a liberal course was pursued toward the weak and far-off lodges, we would soon have to hunt a larger hall than any we had ever met in. That promise has been verified. At our last session it was difficult to get a hall that would seat us at all, regardless of comfort. The influence of this policy has been felt throughout the jurisdiction. The mountains high and

the valleys low are sending down their hardy sons to greet us here. Don't envy that Brother who comes across the Ozarks in a springless stage, or braves the mud of a dismal swamp, and draws more than his lodge pays in. It may be a misfortune to him that his lodge is not located on a railroad or near the seat of the Grand Lodge, but it is not a crime. Take him by his horny hand and give him a hearty shake, like unto that of a candidate for office, and bid him welcome to the bosom of this Grand Family. Do this, Brethren, and the time is close at hand that when the Grand Lodge adjourns a current of enthusiasm will run from the center to the circumference, striking every lodge to the State's remotest bounds."

The same views were adopted years ago by our Grand Lodge, and to this action are we indebted for the representation of our lodges to an extent which surprises masons of other States.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Ordered*, That all masonic communication and conversation be, and the same is hereby interdicted and prohibited between the members of the lodges of this jurisdiction and wilfully non-affiliated masons; that each and every non-affiliated mason shall be deemed to be wilfully non-affiliated who shall have acquired a residence, and resided for the period of seven months, within the jurisdiction of any lodge in this State, and does not make, or has not made, application to some lodge to affiliate therewith, within seven months after such residence has been acquired."

We notice that among the District Deputies are several Past Grand Masters. We should be glad to notice other matters in these Proceedings, but the late hour at which we received them will not allow it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1880.

The six lodges represented: the Grand Lodges of "Colon and Cuba" and New South Wales recognized. Report on Correspondence a mere acknowledgment of Proceedings received.

The Grand Master (ELI HARRISON, SEN.), in relation to a matter of very great importance, says:

"The Grand Lodge of Scotland has acknowledged this Grand Lodge, but not with that generous spirit in which other Grand Bodies have welcomed us, nor with the kind and fraternal greeting accorded by our Mother Grand Lodge of England, for you have the old charters which she returned, adorning the walls of your lodge rooms.

"How these mementos refresh our minds, and with what pleasure and satisfaction we look upon them, as tokens of fraternal love from our venerable Mother. She has also paid us the compliment of exchanging Representatives, and I have no doubt that if the Grand Lodge of Scotland knew how much we appreciated these courtesies, she would very soon follow their truly masonic example. While on this subject, I wish to call your attention to several important points in the communication from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. She claims the right to protect any lodge or lodges that may wish to adhere to their allegiance to her in this jurisdiction; this point there can be no objection to, as there are no such lodges in the Province.

"The next subject is one of a more serious nature, and I think there must be some misunderstanding in the printing of the communication, as she claims the right to protect any lodges which may hereafter choose to adhere to her in this jurisdiction. If the intention is to charter lodges in this jurisdiction similar to those that she has chartered in the jurisdiction of Quebec,

it is an assumed power which would affect the Craft in general and cannot be tolerated. The practice of such a power in other established jurisdictions would have a tendency to create disorder and bring contempt on this ancient Fraternity. We have seen sufficient in this Province of masonic work under several Grand Bodies to satisfy us that the principle is wrong, and does not produce that peace and harmony which is the strength and support of all well-governed institutions. I should, therefore, be glad if the next communication from the Grand Lodge of Scotland should remove all doubts on that subject."

The text of the communication referred to is as follows:

"That Grand Committee recommend recognition of the independence of the Grand Lodge in British Columbia, but without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland over any lodge who may now or hereafter choose to adhere to her in that colony of the British Crown."

The action of the Grand Lodge was as follows:

"The subject of recognition by the Grand Lodge of Scotland of this Grand Lodge also engaged the attention of the Brethren for a lengthened period, and finally 'it was moved by Bro. M. W. Waitt, and seconded by Bro. Eli Harrison, Jr., that this Grand Lodge, fully endorsing that portion of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master's address referring to the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Scotland, solemnly protests against the views set forth in the proceedings of that Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at her last annual communication, as being, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, entirely unmasonic and subversive of the principles of the Order, and the Board of General Purposes are hereby instructed to embody the views of this Grand Lodge in a resolution to be inserted in the proceedings of this session.'"

The committee embodied the views of the Grand Lodge in the following:

"That whereas it is an established custom throughout the world, that all sovereign Grand Lodges have the sole jurisdiction within their own territory.

"And whereas, the rider attached to the aforesaid resolution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland reserves to herself the right to issue charters for any body of masons that might desire to obtain a charter within this jurisdiction;

"Now, therefore, we, the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, desire it to be distinctly understood that we do not recognize the right of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, or any other Grand Lodge, to issue charters or in any way interfere within the jurisdiction of the Province of British Columbia."

In the Quebec case, the Grand Lodge of Scotland based its action upon the statement that it does not recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec as legitimate. But in this case it proffers a recognition of such a character, as to leave it free to do the same in British Columbia as it has done in Quebec. If any other than a Masonic Body should adopt such a course, it would lay itself open to the charge that the reason given in the Quebec case was a mere *pretext*. While we cannot believe that the Grand Lodge of Scotland intends to leave itself free to establish lodges in British Columbia, it certainly could have claimed the right to do so, if its proffered recognition had been accepted.

CALIFORNIA, 1880.

Again we have a volume of four hundred pages in small type, crammed full of matters of interest.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM W. TRAYLOR) is much briefer

than usual, but still contains a good deal, given in a very concise and business-like style. The year had been marked with no unusual event—the craft being generally prosperous, and their relations with other Grand Lodges of the most amicable character.

Among his decisions are the following :

“ That when funeral ceremonies are conducted by organizations other than a lodge of masons, the members of a lodge cannot, as masons, take part in the ceremonies, but as private citizens only :

“ That where the Master elect has failed or refused to qualify, his predecessor should not continue in the functions of that office longer than until a special election to fill the same can be held, under and by virtue of a dispensation issued to that effect by the Grand Master, upon proper application :

“ That the installation of the officers of a lodge in public is not permissible :

“ That the family of a mason who has taken his own life has, if the Brother was in good standing at the time of his death, as much claim on the lodge for aid and protection as if his death had not resulted from his own act :

“ That there is nothing unmaasonic, prohibited, or even reprehensible in holding a dancing party in a masonic hall. Social festivities, when properly conducted, do not desecrate the lodge-room, it being understood, of course, that the members on such occasions are not to be clothed as masons :

“ That it is improper for a mason to lecture an applicant for visitation or affiliation, who has, on examination, failed to gain admission into a lodge, the applicant having no Brother to vouch for him to the lecturing Brother. This is a most reprehensible proceeding, and it is not too harsh to term it unmaasonic, and that it should subject the offending Brother to proper discipline. It shows an utter want of the caution and prudence which are commended in our earliest lessons, and is fraught with absolute danger, by enabling an impostor to gain admission and foist himself upon the craft and the lodge by fraud.

“ I decided, further, that the Grand Master cannot stay or interfere with the judgment and sentence of a lodge ; that the only remedy of a Brother deeming himself aggrieved or injured by the findings and judgment of a commission lies in an appeal to the Grand Lodge ; and that, pending such appeal, the sentence of the lodge must be carried into effect and remain in force until set aside by a decision of the Grand Lodge.”

The third has been given in several Grand Lodges, but we have seen no reasons for it. As the whole ceremonial has been printed for nearly a century, and as for that time the practice has prevailed in New England, we wish that those who hold the contrary doctrine would give the “ reasons for the faith that is in them.”

The last decision supports a principle that we supposed had been universally rejected. What is the good of an appeal, if the accused is punished in spite of it? If a man, sentenced to be executed, was allowed an appeal, but still should be hung in pursuance of his sentence in spite of the appeal, it would be denounced as a mockery : yet the principle is precisely the same in both cases ; the *civil law*, however, provides for a stay of the proceedings, while the masonic law (?) does not. In Maine, and generally, we believe, an appeal vacates the judgment appealed from, save that if the sentence is indefinite suspension or expulsion, the accused stands suspended pending the appeal.

BRO. ABELL, the Grand Secretary, commences his twenty-fifth annual report as follows :

"On the nineteenth day of May, 1855, the undersigned was appointed by our then Grand Master, the M. W. Bro. William Henry Howard, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the R. W. Bro. Levi Stowell, who had been Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge during the four years next preceding; and at the next following communication in May, 1856, he was elected to that office, as he has been during all the years succeeding, much, as he hopes and really believes, to the credit of the Grand Lodge of which he has endeavored to be an efficient and faithful servitor. But few Grand Secretaries in the United States have been more than a quarter of a century in office; and that the undersigned has thus long been permitted to remain in such capacity, is doubtless owing to his own stupidity in giving all his time to the advancement of the fame and interest of the Grand Lodge which he has been placed in a position to represent, and to the intelligence of those who knew how zealously and constantly he has endeavored to serve them."

We need make no excuse to the Masons of Maine for copying the report of the committee to which his report was referred:

"'Paint me as I am. If you leave out a wrinkle or a scar, I will not pay you a shilling,'—was the language of the renowned Cromwell to the artist when sitting for his portrait. 'The great Protector did not wish all that was characteristic in his countenance to be lost.' 'He was content that his face should go forth marked with all the blemishes which had been put on it by time, by war, by sleepless nights, by anxiety; but with valor, policy, authority and public care written in all its princely lines.' It is thus that your committee proposes to paint the official portrait of your Grand Secretary during the quarter of a century in which he has served this Grand Body. But instead of 'scars and wrinkles,' they will present a partial review of his labors for the Grand Lodge, wherein *have* been expended 'sleepless nights, anxiety, public care, policy and valor' so great that, if not written in 'princely lines' upon his face, have nevertheless impaired a vigorous manhood and produced a record of labors seldom equaled and perhaps never excelled—a lifetime, as it were, in the service of the Grand Lodge—a brief *resumé* of which is here presented:

"In May, 1855, when our Grand Secretary first entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office, there were upon the roll of the Grand Lodge seventy-eight subordinate lodges, with an aggregate membership of 2,661. To-day there are borne upon our roll 213 existing lodges, with an estimated membership of 12,400. During the period, 183 lodges have been instituted—the last chartered one being numbered 257, with four under dispensation. The Constitution of our Grand Lodge—the most perfect in all its provisions that it has ever been the privilege of your committee to examine—is the result solely of his labor and research, and was prepared and submitted in 1857 and adopted in 1859. The funeral service of our jurisdiction, which, for its elegance of diction and for the affecting and impressive solemnity which characterizes its every sentence, could hardly be surpassed, was principally the work of his hand. The forms for dispensations, charters, diplomas, commissions, and all the blanks and formulas used by the Grand Lodge, together with all the blanks, books, forms for records, and for proceedings at trials, which make the work of Secretaries of subordinate lodges so easy, so free from mistake, and so greatly labor-saving, are also a part of his labors for the good of Masonry in this jurisdiction. Our Proceedings—the result of his careful supervision and thorough scholarship—have given us a credit and standing abroad which is second to none among the Grand Lodges of the world. In fact, the history of our Grand Lodge during the twenty-five years past has been *his* history, and it is not too much to say that it is a retrospect of which every California mason may well be proud.

"The library of the Grand Lodge, in 1855, consisted of only about thirty bound volumes and a few scattering annuals of Grand Bodies. To-day there are upon its shelves over 1,200 bound volumes, averaging 500 pages each, and a large number of additional volumes to be bound so soon as some few missing

pamphlets can be procured. Comparatively speaking, with no library then, we now have a greater number of purely masonic books and complete sets of Proceedings of other jurisdictions of all the different Masonic Grand Bodies, 'than has the Grand Lodge of any other State or country.' To accomplish this, as stated one year ago, 'many years of time, involving ceaseless and watchful care and labor,' and the writing of some thousands of letters, have been necessary. And all this has been a voluntary addition to the strict duties of his office. How great the zeal, and how great the devotion to the interests of the Grand Lodge, has thus been manifested! And while the library itself will remain a monument of him more grand than marble or bronze, and of which he may be more justly proud, a special recognition of services so great is certainly due by this Grand Body. Your committee, therefore, believing that the twenty-five years of faithful devotion thus faintly outlined is worthy of something more substantial than mere words, and that the members of this Grand Lodge are not only willing, but anxious to evince their approval in a manner alike creditable and lasting, submit the following resolution, and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to devise and procure a suitable testimonial to be presented to our honored Grand Secretary, in recognition of his valuable services in behalf of this Grand Lodge and of Masonry in general during the past twenty-five years; and that they be further authorized to procure his portrait for the gallery of this Grand Lodge."

We are glad to see this recognition of the services of Bro. ABELL. The creation of the library cannot be over estimated, nor its importance appreciated. This alone entitles him to the thanks of the Craft the world over.

He reports that:

"A communication dated on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1880, from sundry persons at Constantinople, in Turkey, who represent themselves to be masons and to be a '*Comité Magonnique de Secours aux affamés d'Anatolie*' (masonic committee for the relief of the famished people of Armenia), inclosing some two hundred printed circulars, with the request that they be sent to the lodges of our jurisdiction. Having no knowledge in regard to the signers of that communication, or of the lodge or Grand Lodge to which they might or might not belong, the undersigned did not deem it prudent to send out the circulars as desired; but, supposing that, if the subject were a proper one for action, the great Grand Lodge of New York would have information thereupon, after consultation with our Grand Master, a telegram of inquiry was sent on the seventeenth and a letter on the twenty-first day of August last to the Grand Secretary of that State. In due season replies to both were received, the letter saying that they of New York were 'as much in the dark' as were we of the Pacific upon the subject, although circulars like those addressed to us had been received. At a later date, on the twenty-first day of September last, the Grand Secretary of New York writes, that 'no new light upon the Turkish question has been received;' but he adds that 'our Grand Master has written to the chairman of the Anatolia Famine Relief Committee,' and transmits a copy of his letter, in which, for apparently very good reasons therein set forth, he declines to permit the circulars before mentioned to be distributed among the lodges of that jurisdiction. Under these circumstances our Grand Master has not thought it expedient to have them distributed in California, but has directed that the matter be laid before the Grand Lodge, as it now is, with all the papers and correspondence therewith connected."

The following report, in reference to which, was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"The papers sent have a suspicious look, and yet all may be correct. The Grand Master of New York has addressed a letter of inquiry to the parties who have sent these circulars to the masonic jurisdictions in this country,

and from it we learn the fact that all masonic lodges in Turkey are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England. It will soon be known, doubtless, whether the applications are genuine and meritorious, or the reverse, and we can safely leave any future action that may be called for to the sound discretion of our Grand Master."

The same circular has been received by our Grand Secretary, and we are in the same state of lack of information.

In the report of one trial, we find the following :

"Your committee also condemn in the strongest manner the employment of a short-hand reporter to take down the testimony. Our laws prescribe the manner in which the testimony at masonic trials shall be perpetuated. It is the duty of the Secretary to write it out in full. For that reason only is he required to be present at the trial, and for such service he is supposed to be adequately remunerated by his lodge. In this case the Secretary seems to have been a mere cipher, all his duties having been performed by a stenographer, who subsequently appears to have translated his notes to the Secretary, who then put them in shape to be transmitted to the Grand Lodge. Whether the original records of the trial appear in the archives of the lodge, written out in good English that all can read and understand, as our law requires, or whether they appear in the shape of sundry hieroglyphics which only an expert can decipher, your committee know not, but they fear that the latter is the case.

"Your committee are informed that, for the services of this stenographer, the lodge expended nearly three hundred dollars. This Grand Lodge has repeatedly ruled that lodge funds should only be used for charitable purposes or for the payment of necessary expenses; and this expenditure by *Excelsior* Lodge of so large an amount for an absolutely useless purpose, was manifestly improper and unjust to those of its members who might be forced to call upon it for assistance in time of need."

Our law provides for the appointment of a Brother to take down the testimony, and does not impose the duty on the Secretary. If a stenographer is a member of the lodge, we see no impropriety in appointing him to perform this duty, which of course would not be fully performed until the testimony should be written out in full.

The following decision was made by the Grand Lodge :

"In reply to the inquiry as to what would be the *status* of a Master Mason who had been sentenced to reprimand by a lodge, and was, on appeal, suspended by the Grand Lodge, should he afterwards be restored by the last named Body, your committee report that, in their opinion, he would occupy the position, which is commonly expressed by the phrase in frequent use, of 'a mason at large.' In other words, we do not think that his restoration by the Grand Lodge would operate, in and of itself, to restore him to *membership* in the lodge. That membership ceased upon his suspension, whether that suspension was by the subordinate lodge, affirmed by the Grand Lodge, or by the last named Body directly; and that connection, having been thus completely extinguished, could only be revived in the manner prescribed by our Constitution. We do not think that it would be in the power of the Grand Lodge to restore him to membership. He would be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Masonry *except* those which are incident to membership in a particular lodge. These latter peculiar rights and privileges he could only acquire by affiliation, upon petition and election in the regular mode."

The law is the same in Maine; but mature consideration brings us to the conclusion that when a mason is *suspended*, his membership is *suspended*, and not *terminated*: therefore, when he is restored by the power suspending him, he is restored to all his masonic rights, including membership.

The "funeral question" was before the Grand Lodge, and the majority of the committee submitted the following:

"It is a recognized rule in this jurisdiction that no lodge shall participate in any funeral ceremonies, nor individual members in the clothing of Master Masons, unless such lodge shall have entire control of the ceremonies. This Grand Lodge knows nothing of 'funeral ceremonies of a Masonic Body of a higher degree.' It recognizes but one masonic funeral service—that prescribed for a lodge of Master Masons. If there is any other funeral service which is styled by those who perform it as masonic, and if the parties conducting it are willing that individuals who are masons should take part therein, we know of no reason, should such individuals desire so to participate, why they should not do so. Nor do we think this Grand Lodge would trouble itself about the matter, so long as the rule above stated was observed."

The minority submitted the following:

"I know of no such thing as 'funeral ceremonies of a Masonic Body of a higher degree.' This Grand Lodge recognizes but one masonic funeral service—that prescribed by itself for a lodge of Master Masons. If there is any other funeral service which is styled by those who perform it a masonic service, that does not make it such. If the parties conducting such service are willing that an individual who happens to be a mason should participate therein, I see no objection to such individual doing so if he should so elect, on the ground that he is a mason, nor do I think that this Grand Lodge would trouble itself about the matter. If, however, such individual should participate in such so-called funeral service as a mason, or as a member of such so-called 'Masonic Body of a higher degree,' then it might become pertinent to inquire as to the origin and character of such 'Masonic Body of a higher degree.'"

* * * * *

"It is quite probable that the same may be said of all I have written on this subject. But, for the purpose of settling the question intended to be asked, and to the end that there may be no further trouble as to masonic funeral ceremonies or services in this jurisdiction, I offer the following resolution and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That no mason under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall participate masonically in any so-called masonic funeral service or ceremonial, other than that prescribed by this Grand Lodge and conducted by a lodge of Master Masons."

"After some discussion," the minority report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

In another part of the volume, we find that the following resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge upon the report of the whole committee, including the distinguished Brother who made the minority report:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of California with pleasure recognizes the Supreme Council of the United States of Colombia, and extends to it a cordial and fraternal welcome."

Now, if the reference in the funeral report to the "so-called higher degrees" is not a mere play upon words, is there not a slight discrepancy between the two reports? The committee must have known that the Body which it recognized and fraternally welcomed has a funeral service. Now, if the Body recognized is a Masonic Body, is not its funeral service also masonic? If a California mason should be in the United States of Colombia, would he not be obliged to say, "My Grand Lodge recognizes you as a Masonic Body, *except when you are burying a Brother*"? The Grand Lodge of California rec-

ognizes the Templar Bodies of the State as Masonic Bodies, and has been escorted by them as such. The Templars have a burial service: but we do not see how that service can be performed in California while that resolution remains in force. Or does the Grand Lodge recognize the Templars as masons only while *escorting* it, and hold that when *burying their dead* they are not masons? We are utterly sick of this talk about "Grand Lodges knowing nothing of the higher degrees," while they practically hold that they cannot appear in public satisfactorily without an escort of as many of them as they can secure.

The Report on Correspondence was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM H. HILL—him of the "City of the Angels," whether so named on account of its former inhabitants, or the present, does not appear. While he often makes brief comments, his report is of the *abstract* character.

He devotes five pages to Maine. He quotes the resolution in which the Grand Lodge prohibits masonic intercourse with "all the lodges in the Province of Quebec, not recognized by the Grand Lodge of Quebec," and adds:

"Is not that word 'all' a little too extensive? While we may, perhaps, agree with Bro. D. as to the new lodges instituted in Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it is not so clear that the old *Elgin* Lodge should be included in this sweeping denunciation."

The Grand Lodge of Maine has recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and hence accepts the judgment of the latter as to the regularity of the lodges in that Province. We should no more think of reversing, or even inquiring into the grounds of that judgment, than we should expect that the Grand Lodge of California would interfere in a matter between the Grand Lodge of Maine and a lodge or pretended lodge in Maine.

In reply to a suggestion of ours as to his apparent age, he says:

"Not quite, Bro. D. There is still enough 'har' on our forelock to answer the purpose of a wild Indian, should he ever take it into his head that he wanted our scalp and should 'go for it.'"

Of our celebration of St. John's Day in 1879, he says:

"The Brethren of Portland had a grand time on St. John's Day, 1879, in which the Grand Master participated. There was a 'procession, in which the Grand Lodge was escorted by some thirty-five hundred Brethren, with numerous bands of music, a sail in steamboats about the beautiful harbor, and a *mammoth clam-bake* upon one of the islands.' Whew! how our mouth waters at the very recital! What a slaughter of innocent clams to satisfy the greedy appetite of such a crowd of hungry masons! Served 'em right, for being such a luscious tid-bit! Won't Bro. Drummond send on a few this way? We will send in payment a box of our mammoth oranges, or some of our Riverside raisins, which beat the world."

No, we cannot: the only way to get clams is to *come* and *take* them; if Bro. HILL will do the *coming*, we'll see that he does the *taking*. Clams were never accused of producing intoxication but once—and then it was not the *clams*, but the *sauce*.

He further says:

"The Committee on Grievances and Appeals devote a single page of the Proceedings to their report on *eight* separate cases before them, in only one of which is there the slightest hint as to what the charge was. We venture to suggest an improvement on this concise way of doing things, and that is to omit the names of the parties. As it is, all appear to be sheep of the same hue of darkness, which is not very probable. We hope that the committee in future will pay more heed to this suggestion in the Grand Master's Address: 'I observe that our Brethren of other jurisdictions complain that not enough of the facts are given in our reports to enable them to judge of the correctness of the decisions reached. As these are matters which affect the whole craft, would it not be well to be a little more explicit?' We vote 'aye' on that proposition."

Texas tried the opposite course, and has since changed it; we think other Grand Lodges, after trying both plans, have adopted ours. Unless some question of masonic law is involved, we do not see how the particulars in these cases can benefit anybody. Of course, in our Grand Lodge, the committee are always ready to give the particulars, as a foundation for the action of the Grand Lodge. Having noticed the manner of proceedings of the different Grand Lodges for many years, we are decidedly of the opinion that, except when questions of masonic law are involved, the less that is printed about cases of discipline the better it is for all concerned.

He gives a self-styled "masonic paper," published in New York, the following "notice":

"As chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, we are weekly honored with a copy of this *live* paper, and while we will not say with Bro. Vincil, of Missouri, that this infliction is on account of some previous sin we have committed, we can but remark that our Brethren in New York must have a queer taste if they bestow upon this 'live' paper a *living* support. Prior to the late election in that Grand Lodge, we often thought we were reading one of the hot-house partizan papers of the day. If that be Masonry in the Empire State, we are happy to say that we want none of it in California."

We had marked other matters in this excellent report for notice; but we must omit them for want of space and time, and also because the small type in which the Report is printed begins to weary our eyes.

CANADA, 1880.

Three Special Communications were held for laying the corner-stones of two churches and a masonic hall. The Grand Master made a brief address on one of the occasions, in which he set forth, very forcibly and tersely, the four principal duties of masons.

At the Annual Communication, two hundred and twenty-three lodges were represented: five charters granted, and two dispensations continued: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico and the united Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba recognized.

The Grand Master (JAMES A. HENDERSON) delivered a comparatively brief address, devoted chiefly to matters of local interest. He congratulates the

Craft upon their prosperous and harmonious condition, and the financial prosperity of the Grand Lodge, which has an invested fund of over \$55,000, and over \$7,000 cash on hand; and, better than all, had expended in charity during the year the sum of \$10,936. He attributes the general successful working of our Order, in a very great measure, to the zeal and ability of the District Deputies and the Masters of lodges, "who, as a general rule, make themselves conversant with our Constitution and Proceedings."

On the subject of "mixed funerals," he says:

"Application was made to me for permission for certain Brethren to attend as masons the funeral of a Brother who desired to be buried according to the ritual of a non-masonic society to which he belonged. I held that the Brethren should not appear as a lodge, or clothed as masons on funeral occasions, unless the burial rites were performed under the exclusive control of the lodge, and according to the procedure laid down in the Book of Constitutions, which only allows the addition of the funeral services of the church to which the deceased belonged. The rights and privileges of the church or the minister in performing the burial services are never to be interfered with, but are fully and freely conceded. The Order of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the oldest existing secret society, is not obtrusive, and we never thrust ourselves before the public clothed in the badge of a mason, unless when carrying out those duties prescribed by ancient custom, or by the Constitutions; and even in these cases, a masonic funeral being the sole exception, a dispensation is made, under severe penalties, a previous requisite. As between the lodge and the association to which the deceased may have belonged, if the Brethren are to appear at all as masons, the lodge must have sole and absolute charge. No association can share in the performance of our masonic funeral rites. Due respect can ever be paid by the Craft to the memory of a Brother, who desired to be buried according to the rites of other organizations, by attending as individuals; and as a rule, none are more ready to honor the memory of the deceased than Freemasons. However much personal feelings may urge us, it is not wise or prudent to break what may be considered a universal rule."

The reports of the District Deputies sustain fully the remarks of the Grand Master in relation to the zeal and ability with which their duties have been performed. Unusual care is unquestionably bestowed in selecting intelligent and well-informed officers. No one is ever appointed as a mere honor to himself, but on account of his qualifications. We have seen reasons to fear that sometimes this position is sought by Past Masters, either directly or through their friends, as a mere official promotion. But of all offices in the Grand Lodge, save two, this is one of the most labor and care.

The following decision of the Grand Master was endorsed by the Grand Lodge as the rule in relation to "physical qualifications":

"I hold that unless a candidate be in a condition to receive, perform and communicate all parts of the ceremonies and duties of the Order, he is not eligible for the degrees. He must be capable of making himself known in the dark as well as in the light."

An appeal having been taken from the decision of the Master of a lodge, the Grand Master appointed the District Deputy to examine the case. He directed the Master to call an emergent meeting to consider the case, but the Master neglected to do so. The name of the candidate was inserted in the notice of the next stated meeting, for initiation. Thereupon the Deputy saw

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the Master, and forbade his proceeding with the initiation pending the appeal. But the Master, as soon as Brethren enough had arrived to open his lodge, without their knowledge, bolted the outer door of the hall and proceeded with the initiation, while the District Deputy and members of the lodge were outside the building, knocking in vain for admission. After the Master had initiated the candidate and closed the lodge, he unbolted the door. The Deputy suspended him at once, as well as the other members who assisted; the Grand Lodge suspended the Master for five years, and until he shall acknowledge his fault in writing and express contrition therefor. The other members denied knowledge of his illegal act, and as their statement was substantiated by the Master, the Grand Lodge did not continue their suspension.

No Report on Correspondence is contained in these Proceedings, but we have been expecting it in a separate pamphlet, as it has been so issued for a few years: but it has not come to hand.

COLORADO, 1880.

Twenty-four lodges represented: one charter granted: the Constitution published with the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (BYRON L. CARR) delivered an able and interesting address.

Of the condition of Masonry, and the duties of the Craft growing out of its prosperity, he says:

"I congratulate you, my Brethren, on the healthy condition of Masonry in this jurisdiction. During the past year, nothing has occurred to materially disturb that universal peace and harmony which should at all times prevail. Our relations with our sister jurisdictions are most cordial. The relations between our lodges are of the same character, and no disturbances or controversies have arisen between the Brethren, or between the Brethren and their lodges, which have not been quietly and amicably settled. I have earnestly endeavored to decide every question that has been referred to me in accordance with the true spirit of Masonry. Whether I have erred or not, will be for the Grand Lodge, in its aggregated wisdom, to determine. In all cases, my decisions have been quietly acquiesced in, and I know of no dissatisfaction in any quarter.

"The reports for the past year will show a considerable increase in the number of initiations. Our masonic institution has felt the effect of the era of prosperity which is blessing the country, and we may confidently expect that so long as business remains in its present prosperous condition, the alarms at our inner door will become more frequent still. But, my Brethren, we must bear in mind that the welfare and perpetuity of Freemasonry depend not so much upon the number of our initiates, as upon the character of the men we admit within our portals. In such times as these we must more carefully guard the ballot. We should guard against the danger of receiving candidates on account of their *negative* qualities. We want no stone in the Masonic Temple that will not add both strength and beauty, and if every stone is fitted to its position, nothing is required for chinking. The standard of fitness should not be, Is there anything bad in this candidate which should induce us to reject him, but do we know something good of him which will

make him a positive benefit to the Fraternity? and unless we can answer the latter question in the affirmative, our duty to the Fraternity requires that he be rejected.

"The number of masons suspended, expelled and dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, aggregating in one year over twenty-five thousand in the United States, would lead us to think something had been wrong in this respect in the past. In this connection I desire to emphasize the recommendation of my immediate predecessor at the last Annual Communication: 'Make the fees for the degrees high and the dues of members low.' We believe that Masonry is worth something. We should require men to pay for its benefits in the beginning, and then make its burdens as light as possible."

These suggestions are as wise in the "extreme East" as in the "far West," and we trust the officers of our lodges will give them careful consideration. We have detected an earnest desire in some lodges to gain, by initiation, as many members as they lose on account of enforcing the payment of dues: when such a desire exists, it always happens that care in the selection of material diminishes in exact proportion to the strength of the desire for new members.

Application was made to one of the lodges, by a lodge in another State, for permission to receive a candidate rejected by the lodge to which application was made more than a year previously. He decided that, *under their Constitution*, the rejecting lodge had lost jurisdiction, and the candidate was at perfect liberty to apply elsewhere. But he adds:

"The decision in this case was based entirely on the Constitution, and I am not prepared to say that it would have been the same had the situation of the lodge and the candidate been reversed. I doubt the propriety of permitting our lodges to receive applications from the rejected material of other lodges without their consent, after the lapse of any given time. There are grave doubts in my mind as to the validity of this section of our Constitution. It is a landmark of Freemasonry that 'No lodge can interfere in the business of another lodge;' according to the ancient Constitutions and charges, it is unmasonic for a Brother to supplant a Fellow in his work or 'to attempt to finish the work begun by his Brother.' The investigation into the fitness of a candidate is considered by high masonic authority as part of the masonic work, with which no other lodge has a right to interfere. In other words, *that a lodge never loses jurisdiction over its rejected material.*

"If this position be the correct one, then a local law which gives lodges a right to receive petitions from rejected candidates of other lodges, after any lapse of time, is in violation of a landmark, and consequently void, as an innovation.

"It may be said that this Grand Lodge has the power to make such a law, if it chooses; so it has, but the Grand Lodge is the last Body which should countenance anything which looks like an infringement upon the landmarks. The Reports will show that the view set forth is entertained by many of our sister jurisdictions. This subject has given rise to official correspondence between two of them in the last year, and in both of them the claim of the lodges to their rejected material was fully recognized and held to be 'the only safe practice.' This section of our Constitution is liable to give rise to a conflict of jurisdiction between our own Grand Lodge and our sister Grand Lodges, and to serious complications which should be avoided if possible. The lamentable conflict of jurisdiction which is now going on between the Grand Lodges of New York and Connecticut, resulting in estrangement between the two Grand Bodies and a forced suspension of masonic intercourse between the Brethren of the two jurisdictions, should be a warning to us to

remove any obstacles which may stand in the way of the uninterrupted flow of fraternal good feeling between ourselves and our neighbors."

He says further:

"It has been brought to my knowledge, from several different sources, that our country is infested by a large number of that class of persons who in other jurisdictions have been denominated 'masonic tramps.' Most of them have at some time been masons, and by reason of the fact that they are constantly undergoing the ordeal of examination, they are generally well posted. They usually have a good excuse to offer for their destitute condition and wandering habits, and generally manage to impose upon the generosity of some of the Brethren, and sometimes upon the lodges. One case has come within my personal knowledge; a man received aid from the Committee on Charity of one of our lodges to help him on his way from Denver to Cheyenne, where he said he had friends who would assist him, he at the same time promising to return the money, and within three months thereafter the same man applied to the same committee for aid to help him on his way from Cheyenne to his friends in Denver. Another man, with a dimit in his pocket eight or ten years old, visited one of our lodges, passing an excellent examination, made 'a few remarks' in his own behalf, and borrowed ten dollars of the lodge funds, which he forgot to repay. Many other cases of this character have been mentioned to me, and I would suggest that some steps be taken by the Grand Lodge to abate this nuisance. I am informed that in some of our sister jurisdictions visiting Brethren are required to produce certificates of good standing, before they are allowed to sit in the lodges. It might be well to require lodges and Committees on Charity to withhold aid to strangers until some certificate of standing is produced."

Maine once had such a regulation; but it caused so much dissatisfaction among visiting Brethren, especially from the West, that it was unwisely—as we now think—repealed. It is true that it is required in the charge to a Master at his installation, and is justified by ancient usage; but the cry went up that a mason should be able to prove himself such without paper evidence, in utter disregard of the fact that one can prove himself to have been made in a regular lodge in no other way, and our Grand Lodge yielded. We are very glad to perceive that it is beginning to be realized that the law is not only a safe one, but is a reasonable precaution against imposition. We would not have it an inflexible rule in case of one asking for charity, but would give the applicant the benefit of all doubts: but if it was generally understood that such documents may be required, it would tend greatly to diminish the class of professional and habitual "masonic tramps."

The following is an admirable practice, and should be generally followed. We have often regretted that it was not adopted long ago in this jurisdiction. The letters are generally official documents, and copies ought to be deposited in the archives of the Grand Lodge.

"My predecessor, Grand Master Woodbury, inaugurated the practice of preserving the official correspondence of the Grand Master by having his letters and communications, with copies of their answers, bound in book form for the use of succeeding Grand Masters, the Grand Lodge Library, or such disposition as the Grand Lodge might make. This correspondence came into my hands, and has been of immense value to me in the discharge of my duties. I have followed the precedent established by Bro. Woodbury, and have my official correspondence bound, subject to such disposition as the Grand Lodge may make."

He decided that a member of a lodge cannot be made an Honorary Member thereof. There was no regulation of the Grand Lodge or by-laws of the lodge to govern the case. We see no good reason for not allowing lodges, in their by-laws, to provide for making Honorary Members and exempting them from all *duties as members* (except such as they voluntarily may perform), but at the same time allowing them all the *rights* of members. Such has been the practice in Maine, and we have never known the privilege abused or productive of bad results.

Bro. R. W. WOODBURY presented the Report on Correspondence (28 pp.), consisting of a very brief abstract of the Proceedings and a digest of the decisions.

CONNECTICUT, 1881.

The Proceedings are adorned with a fine steel engraving of Bro. JOHN H. BARLOW, the retiring Grand Master: we think this method of showing appreciation of masonic services preferable to any other; we prefer it to the procuring of a portrait to be hung in the Grand Lodge Hall.

The session was unusually harmonious and pleasant: all but three lodges were represented: no charters were granted, but one was arrested: the united Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba was recognized: the returns and dues had all been received: a committee reported in favor of adopting the District Deputy Grand Master system, but consideration of the matter was postponed to the next Annual Communication: the special *per capita* tax of fifteen cents was continued.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN H. BARLOW) was chiefly confined to a statement of his official acts and decisions. He had visited South Carolina to assist in laying the corner-stone of a monument to commemorate a battle of the Revolution, and was most cordially received. He gives the year's history of the unfortunate controversy with New York, to which we shall again refer.

The usual collection at the several annual meetings of the lodges for the Masonic Charity Foundation Fund amounted to \$368.88: the fund amounts to nearly \$4,500.

The Grand Master announces that the Grand Master of New York had issued an edict suspending all masonic intercourse with Connecticut Brethren, and that the Grand Lodge of New York had confirmed the edict.

The matter is one of so much importance, that we give the official documents.

The Grand Master of New York issued the following edict:

"OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, March 26, 1880.

"M. W. JOHN H. BARLOW, *Grand Master of Masons in Connecticut*:

"M. W. SIR AND BROTHER:—I have received a printed copy of the transactions of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut at its recent annual meeting, con-

taining a report of its Committee on Jurisprudence in relation to the question which for several years past has been in dispute between the Grand Lodges of Connecticut and New York, arising out of the claim of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut that, in the year 1872, Brothers Woodward and Knight, then residing in Connecticut, but being Master Masons and members of Webotuck Lodge, 480, within the State of New York, by uniting in a petition for the formation (or restoration) of a lodge within the State of Connecticut, and the granting of a warrant therefor, ceased to be members of Webotuck Lodge, and that, without the knowledge or consent of Webotuck Lodge, their membership therein was severed, and, by virtue of the laws of Connecticut, was absolutely transferred to the Connecticut Lodge above referred to (Hamilton, No. 54).

"The report in question re-affirms the claims of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and is stated to be approved by you—thus becoming the act of the Grand Lodge itself.

"This claim we utterly and emphatically deny, and to state once more briefly the position of the Grand Lodge of New York upon the subject, we assert:

"1. That the membership of a Master Mason is not affected by the place of his residence; hence the residence in Connecticut of the Brothers referred to did not change or lessen their obligations as members of Webotuck Lodge.

"2. That membership in a lodge within the State of New York can only be terminated in accordance with the laws enacted by the Grand Lodge of this State; laws enacted by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut cannot accomplish that end.

"The Grand Lodge of Connecticut having assumed the right to terminate membership in a New York lodge without our knowledge or consent, and regardless of our laws, has committed an intolerable invasion of our rights, against which we most solemnly protest, and for the right of the matter we shall appeal to the masonic world.

"Argument on this subject has been exhausted, and it is apparent that no benefit can result from its further discussion. Therefore, Most Worshipful Sir (the Grand Lodge of New York having placed the matter in my hands for action), I now respectfully notify you that from henceforth official intercourse must cease between our respective jurisdictions until the further pleasure of the Grand Lodge of New York is known.

"To this end, I have by this mail notified the M. W. William E. Sanford, our representative near your Grand Lodge, and the M. W. Joseph D. Evans, your representative near us, of the cessation of their powers as such representatives.

"Fraternally,

"CHARLES ROOME,

"Grand Master."

To which the Grand Master of Connecticut made the following reply:

"OFFICE OF THE M. W. GRAND MASTER,

"BIRMINGHAM, CONN., April 3d, A. D. 1880.

"M. W. CHARLES ROOME, Grand Master of Masons in New York:

"M. W. SIR AND BROTHER:—It is with deep regret that I receive your communication terminating, on your part, the cordial official intercourse which has so long continued between the Grand Lodge of New York and the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, until the future pleasure of the Grand Lodge of New York is known.

"You will excuse me for saying, a difference of opinion upon a question of masonic law, where any intentional injury is distinctly and unqualifiedly disclaimed, ought not to sever friendly relations of two jurisdictions so long and closely allied.

"You will pardon my saying that the position enunciated by you seems to me too broad, and to exclude the personal jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge over masons residing within its territory. They also overlook the fact that

the members of the New York lodge, not only residing in Connecticut, but by signing the petition, invited the exercise of its jurisdiction over them. The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, approved by me, so fully sets forth the views of our Grand Lodge, I need not repeat them here.

"In conclusion, Most Worshipful Brother, I can only say that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut will await with no little interest the further pleasure of the Grand Lodge of New York, alluded to by you, and express the hope that our sister Grand Lodge will in her wisdom devise some plan by which, from the past and still existing fraternal regard of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, it will meet with a just and glad response.

"Fraternally yours,

"JOHN H. BARLOW,

"Grand Master."

At the succeeding Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York, Grand Master ROOME said :

"Among the matters left in my hands for action after the close of the last Annual Communication, was the further examination and disposition of the 'Webotuck matter.' After a careful study and review of the whole case, I found that a direct and positive wrong had been done to this Grand Lodge; that its rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction had been directly invaded, and that after years of argument, entreaty and persuasion, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut still insisted upon the right to dissolve the affiliation of New York members in New York lodges without their knowledge or consent.

"In order to facilitate your understanding of the question involved, I deem it advisable to present you with a plain statement of the facts out of which the present state of our relations with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut has arisen.

"In the year 1872, Bros. William W. Knight and Ralph K. Woodward, members of Webotuck Lodge, No. 480, located at Millerton, Dutchess County, in this State, united in signing a petition for a new lodge at Sharon, Connecticut, upon which petition a dispensation issued, and subsequently, in the year 1873, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut, constituting the petitioners a lodge by the name and number of Hamilton, No. 54.

"At the time of signing the petition, and until the year 1875, Bro. Woodward resided in the town of North East, Dutchess County, in the State of New York.

"The residence of Bro. Knight, at the time in question, was in the State of Connecticut.

"At the dedication of Hamilton Lodge in 1873, the then Grand Master of Connecticut, M. W. L. A. Lockwood, was present; the question of the membership of Bros. Woodward and Knight was referred to him, and he determined that their signing the petition and enrolling themselves as members of Hamilton Lodge severed their connection with Webotuck Lodge.

"In the year 1874, the Secretary of Webotuck Lodge served upon Bros. Woodward and Knight notice that they were more than two years in arrears for dues, and thereupon it was for the first time learned that the Brethren claimed to be members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 54, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, upon the theory that by signing the petition upon which the dispensation and subsequently the charter for Hamilton Lodge was granted, they had severed their membership in Webotuck Lodge (although without its knowledge or consent), and had become absolved from all allegiance to that lodge.

"At the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge in 1875, a petition was presented in behalf of Webotuck Lodge, alleging the facts with regard to Bros. Woodward and Knight, and praying that the grievance sustained by Webotuck Lodge might be redressed, which petition was by vote of Grand Lodge referred to the Grand Master, 'to take such action in the premises as the interests of Webotuck Lodge require and the dignity of this Grand Lodge demands.'

"The subject was laid before the Grand Lodge of Connecticut at its Annual Communication held in January, 1877, and was referred to its Committee on Jurisprudence, whereof M. W. Bro. L. A. Lockwood was Chairman; and upon the report of that Committee, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut ordered the Brethren in question to pay to Webotuck Lodge the amount of their indebtedness thereto at the time of the granting of the charter of Hamilton Lodge, No. 54.

"In taking this action, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut held that the membership of Bros. Woodward and Knight in Webotuck Lodge was severed when the charter of Hamilton Lodge was granted, and that said Brothers had thereupon legally become members of Hamilton Lodge.

"Thus the Grand Lodge of Connecticut completely denied the claim made by this Grand Lodge, and in effect asserted that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut might legally enter the State of New York, and in a manner to be prescribed only by its own will, deprive lodges working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge of their members without their knowledge or consent.

"This monstrous doctrine, so utterly inconsistent with the theory of the exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge over members of its subordinates, and so fatal to the sovereignty of any Grand Lodge consenting to it, was most forcibly opposed by our then Grand Master, and a correspondence ensued between the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of Connecticut and New York, which continued to the time of our last Annual Communication, without definite result.

"The subject having been left by the Grand Lodge in the hands of the Grand Master for his action, and desiring, like former Grand Masters who have treated it, to use every effort to effect its fraternal adjustment, I opened a correspondence with the then Grand Master of Connecticut, M. W. Israel M. Bullock, who promised to lay the whole question before his Grand Lodge, at its next Annual Communication, prior to the occurrence of which he died, and the subject passed into the charge of the then Deputy and present Grand Master, M. W. John H. Barlow.

"As the time approached for the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, I wrote to M. W. Bro. Barlow, informing him that at my request M. W. John W. Simons, Past Grand Master and Chairman of our Committee on Correspondence, would attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and, as my representative, endeavor to effect a settlement of the question at issue.

"At the Communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in January last, M. W. Bro. Simons was received with all due honor, but no action was taken by the Connecticut Grand Lodge save the reference of the subject to its Committee on Jurisprudence, with permission to report after the close of the session of the Grand Lodge.

"The report of this committee, signed by its Chairman, M. W. L. A. Lockwood, is published with the transactions of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and bears the approval of the Grand Master of that State, thus becoming the act of the Grand Lodge itself.

"This report affirms the complete justice of the course taken by Connecticut in the premises, and in effect, reiterates the claim of Connecticut to enter our lodges and appropriate our members without our knowledge or consent.

"This report it is not my purpose to criticise, but in passing I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that its writer should have entirely ignored the real point at issue, and contented himself for the justification of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, with a most narrow, technical and tortuous plea, consisting mainly of a series of strained constructions of fragmentary portions of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge.

"Upon receipt of the printed Transactions of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and feeling that in view of the manifest intention of the Grand Lodge of that State to adhere to its original position, further efforts to procure a fraternal adjustment were useless, I communicated with the Grand Master of Connecticut, reiterating the principles contended for by this Grand Lodge, informing him that I had withdrawn the powers of our repre-

representative near his Grand Lodge, and should no longer recognize those of the representative of Connecticut near us, and that until your pleasure was made known all further official intercourse between our respective Grand Lodges must cease.

"Immediately thereupon, desiring to be able to lay before you the fullest and most satisfactory information as to the facts out of which this deplorable necessity arose, I directed the D. D. G. M. of the 9th District (R. W. Ralph E. Prime) and the Secretary of Webotuck Lodge to procure all available information with regard thereto, and report the same to me.

"Their reports have been furnished me, and, with all other papers relating to the subject, will be placed before you.

"From these reports not only do the facts appear which justify our complaint; but it further appears that, in addition to Bros. Woodward and Knight, four other members of Webotuck Lodge, all residents within this State, were permitted to become petitioners for the granting of the dispensation to Hamilton Lodge, and were among the persons to whom such dispensation was issued.

"The cases of the four Brethren last referred to will not require your attention, as no question has arisen respecting them, and mention of them is made only as illustrating the extent to which the Grand Master of Connecticut was willing to accept Brethren whose membership and residence were alike in New York, as being proper persons to whom to grant a dispensation for the formation of a lodge in Connecticut.

"In the recent report of the Committee on Jurisprudence of Connecticut, it is asserted that at the time of signing the petition for the new lodge, Bros. Woodward and Knight were both residents of Connecticut, and so far as the residence of Bro. Woodward is concerned, much misapprehension has existed upon both sides; but the papers herewith submitted contain ample evidence that, as I have previously stated, Bro. Woodward was at the time in question, and for years after, an actual resident within the State of New York. Yet, however this may be, under the principles to which I shall briefly call your attention, it will be seen that the fact of his membership in Webotuck Lodge being fully conceded, it is of no consequence whether he resided in Connecticut or in New York.

"You are now possessed of all the facts relative to this subject, and it is in your hands for such action as you may deem it proper to take.

"The position taken by this Grand Lodge has been fully stated by our three recent Past Grand Masters in their annual addresses, and it is not my purpose to repeat to you the arguments wherewith they have maintained the accuracy of our position. I shall therefore content myself with calling your attention to certain fundamental propositions, the truth of which is self-evident, and which alone suffice to make plain the righteousness of our claim.

"We maintain:

"*First*—That membership in a New York Lodge can neither be created nor destroyed save by the operation of New York law.

"*Second*—That membership in a New York lodge is not affected by the residence of the member. A member of Webotuck Lodge residing in Connecticut owes precisely the same duties and allegiance to the lodge as a member residing in New York.

"*Third*.—That the laws of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut have no extra territorial force, and cannot create, destroy, or in any wise affect membership in a lodge beyond that State.

"That each Grand Lodge has sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction within its own territory is an established principle of masonic jurisprudence, upon this Continent at least, and to the maintenance of that principle each of these propositions is indispensable.

"We either have or have not exclusive jurisdiction over the affairs of Ancient Craft Masonry in the State of New York. If we have such jurisdiction, no other masonic power can interfere with it; if we have not, then our sovereignty within our territory is a myth, and the sooner we abandon our claim to it the better.

"I have endeavored to so discharge my duty in the premises as to uphold the dignity of this Grand Lodge, and our indefeasible right (as well as duty) to protect our lodges from unlawful depletion, and our sovereignty as a Grand Lodge from unwarranted attack.

"It now remains for you to complete the work, and, by a firm assertion of the rights of Webotuck Lodge, which are those of every lodge in our jurisdiction, demonstrate to the masonic world that the laws of the Grand Lodge of New York are an inviolable panoply for its lodges and members, and that we know, and to the last extremity will maintain our right of supreme and exclusive jurisdiction within our own territory."

The Committee of that Grand Lodge reported as follows:

"The special committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as refers to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, respectfully report that they have given the subject earnest and careful attention. It has been so often and thoroughly debated, that they do not feel called upon to occupy your attention with more than a very brief statement of the points at issue, which are as follows:

"The papers in this case show that in 1872, a petition to the then Grand Master of Connecticut, praying for a dispensation to establish a new lodge, was signed by several persons who at the time of such signing were members of Webotuck Lodge, in the State of New York. One of them was an actual resident of Connecticut; *none of the others was such resident.*

"A warrant was subsequently granted by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and the Grand Master of that State decided that the issue of such warrant vacated the membership of the signers who belonged to Webotuck Lodge, without any reference to the personal jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, to which the signers owed allegiance.

"The Grand Lodge of Connecticut distinctly justifies this act, and avers that the Grand Lodge of New York has no cause of complaint.

"On the other hand, the Grand Lodge of New York insists that its jurisdiction over the affairs of Ancient Craft Masonry within the limits of said State is absolute and exclusive, therefore:

"1. That no other masonic power can interfere with such jurisdiction.

"2. That no person can become a member of a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, except in compliance with the laws by it in such cases made and provided.

"3. That when membership has been acquired in one of the said lodges, in the manner and form prescribed, then such membership can only be lawfully terminated in accordance with the New York regulations made for that special purpose, notwithstanding the members may or may not reside within the territorial jurisdiction of New York.

"4. That the act of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in declaring at an end the membership of certain persons in Webotuck Lodge, without any notice to or consent of said Webotuck Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge of New York, is a direct and palpable violation of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and that international comity which should exist among the Grand Lodges of the American system.

"This is, in the fewest possible words, the precise *status* for you to consider and pass upon.

"In the judgment of your committee, further argument is a mere waste of time, nor can we indulge in it without derogating from our dignity as a Grand Lodge, and at the same time admitting the possibility of a doubt as to the absolute justness of our position.

"We therefore submit and recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the right of the Grand Lodge of New York to regulate the affairs of Ancient Craft Masonry within the limits of its territory is absolute and indefeasible, and hence membership lawfully acquired in a New York lodge cannot be terminated except by the operation of New York laws.

"Resolved, That the act of our Grand Master in suspending official intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut is hereby approved.

"Resolved, That the honor and dignity of the Grand Lodge requires that all intercourse between the masons of Connecticut and New York should be interdicted and forbidden, and, therefore, this Grand Lodge does hereby interdict and forbid all intercourse between the masons of New York, and all masons hailing under the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will entertain any proposition which may be submitted to it by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, looking to the submission of the matter in dispute, to a tribunal composed of the peers of the respective Grand Lodges in the United States; and that should such proposition be made during the recess of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Master may take such action as may seem to him to be proper, and may in his discretion remove the edict of non-intercourse enacted by this Grand Lodge.

"Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. SIMONS,
WILLIAM T. WOODRUFF,
FRANK R. LAWRENCE,
EDMUND L. JUDSON,

Committee."

The first and second resolutions were adopted. Past Grand Master JOSEPH D. EVANS made an effort to amend the third and fourth, by restricting the non-intercourse to the Grand Lodges, leaving individual masons of the jurisdiction to fraternize as heretofore: but the amendment was rejected. Past Grand Master COUCH proposed to refer the matter back to the Grand Master, with power to cause the question to be submitted "to the judgment of our peers": this amendment was rejected, and both resolutions were adopted.

Thereupon the Grand Master of Connecticut issued the following:

"OFFICE OF THE M. W. GRAND MASTER,
"BIRMINGHAM, CONN., JUNE 28, A. D. 1880.

"To the M. W. Wardens and Brethren of the several lodges in this jurisdiction:

"BRETHREN:—It is with deep regret that I call your attention to the late action of the Grand Lodge of New York, suspending fraternal intercourse with Brethren hailing from lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

"Through the kindness of a Brother of our jurisdiction, I have been furnished with a copy of the edict (nothing having been received from the Grand Lodge of New York). It is as follows:

[COPY.]

"Resolved, That the act of our Grand Master in suspending official communication with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut is hereby approved.

"Resolved, That the honor and dignity of this Grand Lodge requires that all intercourse between the masons of Connecticut and New York should be interdicted and forbidden, and therefore, this Grand Lodge does hereby interdict and forbid all intercourse between the masons of New York and all masons hailing under the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

"Now, therefore, in accordance with the above action, you are hereby notified and directed to conform in all respects to this EDICT, and allow no Brethren hailing from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut to visit the lodges in this jurisdiction, and the Brethren of this jurisdiction are forbid all masonic intercourse with the Brethren of Connecticut.

"Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June, A. D. 1880, A. L. 5880, at Troy, N. Y.

"JESSE B. ANTHONY,
"Grand Master."

"Brethren of this jurisdiction will take due notice of the above edict, and not subject themselves to the mortification of being refused admission as visitors, by lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York. Should Brethren of New York lodges desire to visit lodges in this jurisdiction, call their attention to the edict of their Grand Lodge; freely extend a cordial and Brotherly greeting. Ever remember that indiscretion and hasty action on their part should never destroy masonic courtesy on ours. Let us patiently submit, conscious of the sincerity and honest conviction of the rightfulness of the action taken by our Grand Lodge in the premises. Let us accord the same sincerity and honest intentions to others, trusting that the gentle influence of time will heal all differences and make every duty plain.

"With cordial fraternal greeting, I remain your friend and Brother,

"JOHN H. BARLOW,

"Grand Master."

And at the following session of his Grand Lodge, he said:

"I regret to again call your attention to our unfortunate relation with the Grand Lodge of New York. The chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom the subject was referred at our last Annual Communication, you will remember, was given permission to complete his report, and present the same to the Grand Master, after the close of the session. It was accordingly presented, and, after careful examination, I gave it my approval, and directed that it be published in the printed Proceedings. On the 28th of March, I received a communication from M. W. Chas. Roome, then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, notifying me that he had suspended official intercourse with our Grand Lodge, and had notified the respective representatives of the suspension of their duties. The communication and my reply are herewith submitted.

"The matter was brought before the Grand Lodge of New York at its Annual Communication in June last, and a resolution was passed, forbidding *all* intercourse with Brethren of our own Grand Lodge. I submit a copy of the resolution, and my circular letter in reply. That the subject may receive your careful attention, permit me in as few words as possible to present a statement of the matter at issue. In August, 1872, a petition was received by M. W. Brother L. A. Lockwood, then Grand Master, from a constitutional number of Brethren residing in the town of Sharon, in this State, to form a lodge at that place, the petition being in due form, and accompanied by a recommendation from the nearest lodge. The dispensation was granted and the lodge opened. At the next communication of the Grand Lodge, the dispensation was returned, and the charter of Hamilton Lodge, No. 54, formerly located in that vicinity, which had surrendered the same a few years before, was given the petitioners, among whom were seven or more of its former members, and they were constituted into a regular lodge, under the name and number above mentioned. It was subsequently ascertained that two of the petitioners were members of Webotuck Lodge, No. 480, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York. In consequence of this, we are charged by that Grand Lodge of invading their jurisdiction and terminating membership in their lodges without their knowledge or consent. This we deny, and emphatically disclaim any intention of interfering with or infringing upon its jurisdiction. By the regulations of both Connecticut and New York at that time, a mason signing a petition for a new lodge, became a member of that new lodge when lawfully constituted, and under the provisions of that regulation the Brethren residing within our territorial jurisdiction and signing the petition for said lodge, were made its lawful members. If their membership was not lawfully terminated in their former lodge, then they are members of both lodges until said regulations are complied with—since which time, to prevent the recurrence of such complaint, Connecticut (and I think New York also) has adopted a regulation requiring all petitioners for a new lodge to present their certificates that they are free of the books of the lodge, before such new lodge can be lawfully constituted.

"By this severe, and as we believe, unjust edict, 70,000 masons in New

York and 15,000 in Connecticut, among whom have ever existed the most friendly and fraternal relations, are thus placed at a perpetual distance, and the great work of our ancient Fraternity sadly impeded. By it, Brethren hailing from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and residing in that jurisdiction, are prevented from enjoying their masonic privileges. By it, for a mere difference of opinion on a question of masonic law, and without a pretence of even discourtesy towards our sister Grand Lodge, we are placed under the same ban, by the Grand Lodge of New York, as the Grand Orient of France, which has struck out the most vital landmark of Freemasonry, and as the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, which has defiantly planted, and still maintains, lodges in the State of New York. In view of all this, let us not indulge in harsh words or severe criticisms, but rather let us cherish the kindest fraternal regard for our Brethren of New York, and faithfully perform our masonic obligations towards them. Let us manifest to the world that the cords of affection and duty, which bind masons of Connecticut to the ancient Fraternity, are too strong to be broken by the angry, unprovoked blow of even a Brother, and let us labor to hasten the time when the true spirit of our Order shall so fill all hearts, that interdictory edicts shall no more be resorted to as remedy for unimportant cases of grievance between sister jurisdictions. Let us continue to hope and believe that a returning sense of justice, and the hallowed remembrance of our former friendship, may lead our sister Grand Lodge to quickly and cheerfully rescind said edict and accept our extended hand in friendship and brotherly love."

Thereupon the Grand Lodge adopted the following report and resolutions "without a dissenting vote":

"The history of this unfortunate controversy which has resulted in the precipitate action of the Grand Lodge of New York, and the position of this Grand Lodge in the matter, have been so fully and ably set forth in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence last year, and the address of the M. W. Grand Master at this communication, that no further statement or argument is necessary, than to correct such misapprehensions as may have arisen from the false position in which this Grand Lodge has been placed, by the report of the special committee of the Grand Lodge of New York, upon whose recommendation the edict of non-intercourse was adopted.

"In that report stress is laid upon the assumed fact, that several of the petitioners for the charter of Hamilton Lodge were members of Webotuck Lodge, and *with one exception residents of the State of New York*, and this statement is italicised to show the enormity of the offence of this Grand Lodge in invading a sister jurisdiction.

"That the Grand Lodge of Connecticut never claimed the right to issue a charter to petitioners *residing* in the State of New York, no one knew better than the chairman of that committee. During the prolonged discussion of this matter, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut has always assumed and believed that the petitioners, Woodward and Knight, were *residents of Connecticut* at the time of signing the petition, and of the granting of the charter; nor so far as the record shows, was this assumption ever challenged until after the Grand Master of New York had suspended official intercourse with this Grand Lodge, and then an investigation, it is said, developed the fact as set forth by the New York committee. The evidence presented to this Grand Lodge does not confirm this statement, and in every stage of the controversy before the last, it was assumed and admitted by all parties that the petitioners in question were residents of Connecticut. It is true it is claimed by both the Grand Master of New York and the committee, that the question of residence is immaterial, membership in the New York lodge being conceded. Why, then, is it put forward with such emphasis, unless as an aggravation of the offence with which we stand charged, and in justification of the extreme act of the Grand Lodge of New York?

"But in the view taken by this Grand Lodge, the question of residence is not only material, but vital, and has been the governing fact in its action.

In the opinion of your committee, it is not proper or competent for the Grand Lodge of New York to amend the record, after closing the discussion by its peremptory action, without giving to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut the privilege of being heard upon the alleged new facts presented. The burden of the complaint of the Grand Lodge of New York is, that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut assumes the right to sever the membership of masons belonging to lodges in their jurisdiction, without notice to or consent of such lodges. A false impression is easily created by this statement. What this Grand Lodge has done, and it contends rightfully, is to grant a charter upon due petition, to masons *residing in Connecticut*, but some of whom were members of a New York lodge, and it has assumed that their acts of petitioning and granting the charter severed the former relations of all the petitioners; not so far as the members of the New York lodge were concerned, by any *extra territorial force* or virtue in the laws of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, but by the operation of the common law of Masonry, and of the laws of the Grand Lodge of New York itself, properly and justly interpreted. But the Grand Lodge of Connecticut has never disputed the right of the Grand Lodge of New York to construe its own laws as it sees fit, nor to discipline any of its members for any violation of those laws.

"While your committee dissent emphatically from many of the statements and propositions of the New York committee, they realize the fact, that the interdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York has taken the whole subject out of the range of argument and discussion, and that while that interdiction is in force, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut can do no more than to see that its position is fairly stated, and on it invoke the candid judgment of its peers.

"Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Connecticut deeply deploras the interdiction by the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York, of masonic intercourse between the Brethren of the two jurisdictions, and believes such act to be unwise, unnecessary and unjust.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, in the act which gave rise to the unfortunate controversy, so abruptly terminated by the Grand Lodge of New York, and during the progress of that controversy, has simply asserted and maintained the principles of exclusive sovereignty *within its own territorial limits*, embracing the right to constitute into lodges, under its own laws and regulations, and the landmarks of Masonry, any and all masons *residing within its jurisdiction*, and has not assumed, nor sought to give to these laws, any extra territorial force or effect. The right which it has thus asserted, it has at all times conceded to other Grand Lodges, and particularly to the Grand Lodge of New York, of which many instances may be shown.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Connecticut will await in patient expectation the restoration of friendly relations, by the withdrawal of the edict of non-intercourse by the Grand Lodge of New York, and meanwhile the masons in this jurisdiction are strictly enjoined to promote that happy event, by the faithful performance of their masonic obligations towards their New York Brethren, in the spirit of the suggestions of the Grand Master on that subject, whose recommendations this Grand Lodge most cordially endorses and approves."

It is certainly a melancholy spectacle to the masonic world to behold two neighboring Grand Lodges, with all their subordinates and their members, debarred from masonic intercourse with each other. To the non-masonic world it is wonderful, and leads them to question the soundness of our professions of fraternity and brotherly love. To the anti-masons, it is a source of supreme delight, and they roll extracts from the documents like sweet morsels upon their tongues. Other Grand Lodges cannot help thinking that some course might have been taken to prevent so deep a stain and so great a

scandal upon the name of Freemasonry. The matter has now assumed a phase in which other Grand Lodges may and must speak.

Referring now to the original question, we find that upon the chartering of the lodge in Connecticut, the Grand Master of that State decided that thereby the membership of the members in the New York lodge was terminated. This decision was confirmed by the Grand Lodge. That this decision was utterly erroneous, we pointed out at the time, and we believe that few now sustain its correctness. In fact, the distinguished Grand Secretary of Connecticut, in his able Reports on Correspondence, expressly admits the incorrectness of the decision. If, therefore, Connecticut still insists that the membership of those members was vacated by her act, she is still clearly wrong.

On the other hand, if New York claims that a member of one of her lodges, residing in another State, cannot also become a member of a lodge in such State, if its laws permit, she is also clearly wrong. Her laws are limited to her own jurisdiction, and we know of no masonic law which would enable her to prevent even a *resident* member of one of her lodges in good standing to become a member of a lodge in a State where dual membership is allowed: the Grand Lodge of Virginia still allows it, and we can remember when a large number did so: there is nothing in the ancient laws or usages restricting membership to a single lodge; that is a matter of modern legislation.

But we do not understand that the Grand Lodge of New York makes any such claim. She stands upon the proposition that the membership of members in her lodges cannot be terminated by the act of another Grand Lodge in making them charter members of a new lodge: she has held to the discussion of this question, and has refused to be drawn from it to discuss other issues.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut apparently assumes that New York denies her power to issue charters to masons resident within the jurisdiction: but a careful examination of all the discussions fails to show any such denial.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut solemnly decided that her act did terminate the membership of members of the New York lodge, and that they were not thereafter liable to that lodge for dues. She has decided that this was a necessary consequence of her legal and rightful act in granting the charter and constituting the lodge under it. The second resolution above quoted, therefore, is not legally true.

It seems to us that the first thing to be done is for her to *reverse this decision*, and thus recognize the doctrine maintained by her Grand Secretary, who, in relation to the statement of Grand Master ROOME, and the action of his Grand Lodge above quoted, says:

"The propositions set forth by the Grand Master and the first resolution adopted we believe to be correct, and apply with as much force in support of the argument presented by Connecticut, as they do for the Grand Lodge of New York, and on them your committee would not hesitate to rest the case.

Our New York Brethren have, from the commencement of the controversy, insisted that we have invaded their jurisdiction, and severed the membership of two members of one of its lodges, without their knowledge or consent, and in the same breath declare that such a thing cannot be done; that our laws have no extra territorial force, and are not effective outside the limits of our own jurisdiction, which we do not dispute, and which confirms us in the opinion that the membership of the two Brethren is not severed, never has been, and never will be, except in accord with the New York law, which fact we set forth in our last report.

"It is true Connecticut adopted a resolution at its Annual Convocation in 1878, declaring said membership severed, but it was based upon what was termed the common law of Masonry, which was, previous to the annual meeting of New York in 1873, not only recognized as the common law, but was in practice by both jurisdictions, as the records will show, and had been practiced for years, even as far back as 1813, when Olive Branch Lodge, No. 39, was chartered in Batavia, New York.

"There are other numerous instances in New York, as well as in Connecticut, where new lodges have been chartered without requiring the dimits of the petitioners, and the Brethren have been recognized as members of the new lodge, and severed from the old one, without question, and to quite a recent date; and if we, in this instance, have invaded the jurisdiction of New York, we have others, and others have invaded ours.

"We hold to the contrary, that it is not an invasion of jurisdiction, and that the membership is not severed in New York, nor can it be without its consent, except by trial for masonic offences; but is a case of dual membership, growing out of our prerogative to constitute regular Master Masons into lodges, under our regulations and upon their petition, which act has heretofore been recognized as a severance of membership from the old lodge; and the real question is whether masons thus constituted into lodges by lawful authority, become members thereof.

"The act of suspending masonic intercourse with Connecticut for a difference of opinion on a matter of masonic law, without first granting an opportunity of being heard by our peers, we deem to be very unjust and unmasonic, especially as no landmark of Masonry had been violated; and if such a proceeding should be sanctioned and recognized, there would hardly exist a Grand Lodge that would not be resorting to edicts of non-intercourse for differences of opinion on matters of jurisprudence."

In other words, *if the two lodges are in the same jurisdiction*, and the laws of that jurisdiction do not permit dual membership, the membership in the old lodge is severed by the sovereign power of the jurisdiction: but if the old lodge is in another jurisdiction, the membership is not severed, but the party remains a member of both lodges. Such we understand to be the views of Bro. WHEELER, and in them we entirely concur with him.

But we think that the action of New York was precipitate, and not called for under the circumstances.

We assume that the failure to communicate officially the action of the Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was an oversight, or an accident. Of course this should be remedied at once; and we presume it has been.

The controversy has been, practically, over an *abstract question of masonic law*: there is no *corpus delicti*. The two members of Webotuck Lodge refused to pay their dues on the ground that they were not members, and, therefore, not liable to dues. The Grand Lodge of Connecticut were of the same

opinion: but this did not prevent the lodge from proceeding, in its customary method, to deal with the offenders. Suppose the Grand Lodge of Maine should *express an opinion* that the Grand Lodge of New York had no power to proceed in a certain case of discipline: would the latter let the case lie, and commence a controversy with the Grand Lodge of Maine? It is true that Webotuck Lodge sought the intervention of the Grand Lodge of New York: but why should it intervene any more than if any other defence had been set up? As matter of information, it might have said, Go ahead and try them, and if they appeal the Grand Lodge will decide it. If these members had been tried and suspended or expelled, and the Grand Lodge of Connecticut had then ignored this action and allowed them to visit, or be recognized as masons, the Grand Lodge of New York could well have suspended masonic intercourse, to prevent the members of its obedience from fraternizing with suspended or expelled masons.

As it is, we fraternally urge our good Brethren in both jurisdictions to do all that in them lies to heal the sore wound with which our Institution is suffering in consequence of the existing state of the relations between two of our oldest Grand Lodges.

Returning to our review, we can only add that Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER presented another of his able Reports on Correspondence (72 pages).

We have space for only one extract: in his review of Dakota, he thus states a necessary consequence of the doctrine, that when a Grand Lodge is formed in a new State, the lodges which do not give in their allegiance are not subject to its jurisdiction:

"We do not think lodges should be continued under such circumstances; that the new Grand Lodge ought to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over its territory; and a subordinate lodge not under its obedience should not hold jurisdiction over material or candidates to be initiated, any more than two Grand Lodges ought to be recognized in the same territory. Suppose there should be three lodges which did not join with the new Grand Lodge: would they not have authority to establish a Grand Lodge of their own? If not, why not? If one lodge is allowed to remain with all its prerogatives as a lodge, why have not three the same right? And is not that principle pretty well established? It was the custom a hundred years ago, in this section of the country, when lodges were chartered in unoccupied territory, to limit the existence of lodges to the time when a Grand Lodge should be formed, or Grand Master appointed.

"This was the case with St. John's Lodge, of Norwalk, in this State, which received its original charter from the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York, which expressly provided that it should be held only until such time as a Grand Master shall be appointed for Connecticut."

DAKOTA, 1880.

This young Grand Lodge sends us a handsome pamphlet of one hundred and sixty pages, giving evidence of such ability and masonic knowledge on the part of its officers and members as the oldest Grand Lodges might well be proud of.

Six lodges represented: six charters and one dispensation granted: the nine chartered lodges and six lodges *v. d.* all made returns.

The Grand Master (GEORGE H. HAND), in his capital address, says:

"Our lodges are out of debt, and increasing in numbers. Peace and harmony prevail within our borders, and no case of grievance has been brought to my notice. Numerous inquiries are being made from various localities as to the steps necessary to be taken for the formation of lodges. This is the natural outgrowth of the rapid settlement and increase of population in our Territory.

"I have issued dispensations for five new lodges, during the past year, besides continuing the dispensation to Flandreau Lodge; and I feel assured that during the coming year the increase will be still greater.

"I have kept in view at all times the propriety of putting the formation of lodges only in the hands of the most skillful and conscientious workmen, and have endeavored to impress upon the minds of Masters of lodges the necessity of accepting only the best material offered."

Deadwood Lodge had lost its hall, charter, records and all its furniture in the fire which destroyed that "thriving and bustling city": but the members, with characteristic energy, soon secured new quarters, and before the Grand Lodge met were again in a flourishing condition.

The Grand Master, just before the session, had received a fraternal letter from Grand Master WELLS, of Minnesota, in relation to the unhappy difficulty between the two Grand Lodges, which led the former to hope for good results, though nothing had then been effected. But on the second day of the session, a communication was received from Bismarck Lodge, returning its charter for endorsement, asking to be entered on the roll of lodges, and promising a faithful allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Dakota. Their request was joyfully granted, and a warm and fraternal welcome given to them. Thus terminated another unhappy controversy: we very strongly suspect that the fraternal spirit of Grand Master WELLS, as shown in his letter to Grand Master HAND, had much to do with this settlement. We trust the two Grand Lodges will now imitate the example of their Grand Masters, and that hereafter peace will reign on our northwestern border.

The Report on Correspondence (122 pp.) was submitted by Bro. W. H. H. BEADLE. It was prepared before the session of the Grand Lodge, and, of course, is largely devoted to the discussion of the question involved in the dispute with Minnesota. The exposition of the rights of his Grand Lodge is exceedingly able, and we would gladly copy it entire, but its length precludes our doing so. Upon one point, in reply to the doctrine promulgated within ten years for the first time, he says:

"The Minnesota doctrine is that it requires the voluntary consent and adherence of every existent lodge to give the Grand Lodge exclusive jurisdiction within the political limits; and that lodges within Dakota, created by Minnesota, while they so wish, can not only be maintained by Minnesota, but have, retain and hold their proper territorial jurisdiction, within which the Grand Lodge of Dakota can organize no lodges. That is the claim, clearly and briefly told. In other words, logically, the new Grand Lodge, when constituted, derives its territorial jurisdiction from the lodges which form it, and gets no more, except as by adding lodges that were in existence when it was

constituted, it acquires from them their original territorial claim. If there were but four lodges, one might hold over half the territory, and the other three forming a Grand Lodge would be excluded from the original territory of the fourth during its pleasure! It does not seem that this principle, as claimed, depends on whether all four lodges were chartered by the same Grand Lodge or not. If by the same, we could thus have the spectacle of a Grand Lodge recognizing a new Grand Lodge formed by three of its creation, and yet in the same political jurisdiction maintaining a rival fourth lodge as its own, with a large part of the territory from which the Grand Lodge is excluded. 'Logic is logic.' But strange as would be the confusion resulting from such logic—such that our whole fabric might fall to ruin, as did the 'One Horse Shay'—it rests upon an assumed principle that a lodge has anywhere any absolute territorial jurisdiction. It has none of its own right. The Grand Lodge fixes this as between lodges within its permanent jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge is *the* jurisdictional Body. As between subordinate lodges, the rule varies greatly in different jurisdictions. So there is no *rule* within the permanent jurisdictions that is uniform; and in territory not occupied by a Grand Lodge, but open alike to all, the rule is that the Grand Lodge establishing a lodge therein, acquires thereby no territorial jurisdiction whatever, and the subordinate lodge none whatever against the Grand Lodge which may be duly organized there. These general statements are the American rule or custom. They are not *law*, except in a broader sense of implying a reasonable obligation to conform to the good custom for the common peace."

In the review of Maine, the printer, by printing "*sixteenth*" for "*sixtieth*," makes us quite a young Grand Lodge.

He quotes Grand Master BURNHAM's remarks in 1879 concerning "Masonic Relief," with the following introduction:

"The Grand Master has been an office bearer in the Grand Lodge since 1856, and gives, in parting, an interesting personal retrospect. This experience entitles the following words to consideration, especially since they are so true, and the truth was never better stated."

Before going to press, he had received our Report on Correspondence for 1880, and copies entire our reply to Bro. PIERSON.

He asks of us, "Was not the great declaration by Massachusetts [of exclusive jurisdiction in that State] in 1783, instead of the year 1782 [as we had written it]?"

There is an *apparent* conflict in the printed reports upon this matter. In the New England Freemason, Vol. I, pp. 469 to 473, an account is given of this declaration, purporting to be taken directly from the record itself. The article was prepared by Past Grand Master SERRINO D. NICKERSON, in the office of the Grand Secretary; and in preparing our report last year, we relied upon this authority as correct, especially as it gives details. That authority purporting to follow the record, says that the committee was appointed June 10, 1782: that the report was read at the next Quarterly Communication, September 30, 1782, and its consideration "referred to next lodge evening"; and that at a meeting Friday, December 6, 1782, the report was read, then read again paragraph by paragraph, "and after mature deliberation thereon, the same was accepted and ordered to be recorded in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge." It was then ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to each

lodge, "that it may be kept in and considered as part of the Book of Constitutions."

In neither edition of HARRIS'S (or THOMAS'S) Constitutions (1792 or 1798) is an allusion made to these proceedings in 1782; but it is stated that a committee was appointed January 3, 1783, whose report was made and accepted June 24, 1783.

The two Reports and sets of Resolutions, while not identical in language, are nearly so. In the 1782 copy, the declaration in question commences: "*Resolved, That no person or persons ought or can, consistently with the rules of Ancient Masonry and the good order of the Craft, use or exercise the powers or prerogatives of an Ancient Grand Master or Grand Lodge,*" etc. But in the 1783 version the words in italics are omitted.

When the Massachusetts Grand Lodge declared itself an Independent and Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1777, some of the Brethren doubted the validity of the proceedings, and the question was earnestly discussed. When these resolutions were adopted in 1782, one member of the committee dissented. The question was still agitated, and, perhaps, after the adoption of these resolutions in 1782, the discussion continued, and the Grand Lodge, deeming that an addition to the Constitutions should be made only at the Grand Feast, again took up the subject and formally adopted the resolutions at the Grand Feast, June 24, 1783.

We may remark further, that this action did not dissolve the doubts of Brethren, for a convention of all the "Ancient" lodges was called (with the permission of the Grand Lodge) in 1785, to discuss the legality of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. St. Andrews and Tyrian lodges declined to send delegates. Twelve lodges were represented: the legality of the Grand Lodge was affirmed, but Unity Lodge dissented. The proceedings of this Convention may also be found in Vol. I of the New England Freemason, page 465.

Since our report was put in the printer's hands, we have received a letter from W. Bro. CHEEVER, in which he says that the account given in the Freemason is the true one from the record, and that no action in 1783 is shown by the record. It is always safe to rely upon the accuracy of the historical statements by Bro. NICKERSON in the Freemason.

Bro. BEADLE says further:

"We had some citations from Chapter Masonry, but preferred to collate our proofs wholly from the records of Ancient Craft Masonry, as those precedents are best and are ample. You go back to 1782 (or 1783), and we beg to refer you to the 'feature in a charter providing for its action as to change of allegiance' by New York in Connecticut in 1765. We think this principle of exclusive jurisdiction springs naturally and logically from the very Constitution of a Grand Lodge, and so in its nature coeval with and a part of the original Grand Lodge, as it has been of all since. It is the very breath of life to it, and is essential to its continued life. The negative of this will overturn all Grand Lodges. If it claims to be a Grand Lodge, and does not claim exclusive sovereign jurisdiction in its territory, its principal claim is false. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Exclusive sovereignty was and is necessarily implied in the Constitution of every Grand Lodge, and whether

mentioned or not, it was unavoidably and conclusively involved in its creation. Philosophically, practically and historically, the reasoning leads to the same conclusion: as *a priori*, it must be so: historically it has been, is, and logically will be."

It is needless to add that we entirely concur with him. This exact point was made by the Grand Lodge of Maine in 1860, in a letter to the Grand Master of England. (See Proceedings 1860, Appendix II, pages 1-24).

We should be glad to notice other matters and his discussion of other subjects, but we must be content with copying his "Conclusion."

"This report was written prior to the session of the Grand Lodge, except a few brief notices which indicate the difference. During the session the pleasant event occurred, which the proceedings show, whereby the lodge at Bismarck yielded its allegiance to, and was received upon the register of Dakota Grand Lodge. This removes the last of the differences between Minnesota and Dakota which have been the principal subject of discussion in these pages. We still, however, insist upon all we have said, and stand firmly by the principles which must become universal in America before peace and comity are assured. We especially insist upon the right application of the American doctrine toward New Mexico, and every small and new Grand Lodge struggling against a powerful and older one. We have felt the sneer of assumed experience and the contempt of an established power too keenly to forget others in like travail of a just defence. If Masonry cannot do the right and work justice and spread the cement of Brotherly love by advances toward the weak and struggling, in place of sharp and cold technical thrusts at their life, it is time it had taken a new lesson in the primer of its morals, and learned again its upright steps in regular principle."

DELAWARE, 1880.

A Special Communication was held to install the officers of a lodge, and another to dedicate a new masonic hall at Newcastle. The ceremonies upon the latter occasion are given in full. An oration, justly styled by the Grand Master as "learned and highly instructive," was delivered by Rev. Bro. J. H. CALDWELL.

The Grand Master (JOHN TAYLOR) says that "there has never been a time when Masonry in this jurisdiction was more prosperous than now." There was only one exception—one lodge had failed for three years to make returns.

He announces one decision that grew out of a curious error of the Grand Lodge. It had adopted a regulation that no petition should be received from a candidate unless it contained the statement that he had never been rejected in any lodge, so that the Grand Master was obliged to decide that a rejected candidate cannot apply at all, although he knew that the Grand Lodge intended to confine the prohibition to any other lodge. The regulation was amended and a further one adopted, that no lodge shall waive jurisdiction over a rejected candidate.

A committee was appointed to revise the Constitution: provision was made for the creation of a "Reserve Fund," and the *per capita* tax was increased to fifty cents for that purpose.

A resolution was adopted, directing the preparation hereafter of a regular Report on Correspondence.

We are very glad to note the evidences of the prosperity of this Grand Lodge.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1880.

The Committee on Library report that the number of volumes is 3,008: that the interest in the Library grows steadily among the Fraternity, but that the demand for books of a masonic character is extremely limited.

The Committee on History reported that the first seven chapters of the work prepared by Bro. SINGLETON relate to Symbolic Masonry, while the remainder relate to other degrees and orders, and recommend the publication of the first seven chapters at the expense of the Grand Lodge, or the publication of the whole as a unit, provided that the Grand Lodge be required to pay only for its proportional part of the work.

The Committee on Reprint of the Early Records recommend the printing of the records from the organization to 1828, inclusive: but that during the current year, only so much of the work be done as \$200 will pay for.

These recommendations were adopted. We find in them two causes for regret; *first*, that the Reprint should stop with 1828, while the Proceedings for 1829 to 1844, inclusive, have never been printed, but those before 1829 have been; *second*, that so few copies (200 of the History and 250 of the Reprint) should be ordered, inasmuch as the cost of 500 copies would be but a mere trifle greater than the cost of 200 or 250, and enable the Grand Lodge to send a copy to the other Grand Lodges, as well as to masonic and public libraries.

The Grand Lodge disposed of one curious case, which for a long time had excited much attention and considerable feeling in the Grand Lodge. In 1875, a member of a lodge, supposing himself to be upon his death bed, and having become a Catholic, sent a letter to the Secretary saying, "Please lay this before the lodge as my *resignation*," and offering to pay any dues upon presentation of the bill: in fact, he was clear of the books. A by-law of the lodge, founded upon a regulation of the Grand Lodge, provided that no dimit should be granted except upon personal application of the member when within the jurisdiction. The Secretary was directed to call his attention to this by-law, which we presume was done. But the Brother did not ask for nor want a dimit: he wished to *resign* his membership, and, evidently, all his connection with Freemasonry. But the lodge considered him a member, and he was summoned to attend a trial: he did not appear, and, thereupon, was summoned to answer for his failure: he again neglected to appear, and upon being inquired of by a committee of the lodge as to his reasons, he explained that having sent in his resignation, he considered himself no longer a mem-

ber of the lodge, and, therefore, not amenable to its summons. This not being satisfactory, charges were filed against him for refusing to respond to the two summonses, and he was *summoned* to appear and answer. He declined to do so, was tried in his absence, and *acquitted*.

Charges were then filed against him for refusing to attend his own trial: these were postponed from time to time, and finally *indefinitely postponed*, and the name of the Brother dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues: four months afterwards, on motion, the charges were taken up, a time assigned for trial, and the lodge summoned for that purpose.

Right here, we desire to enter our most emphatic protest to two acts of the lodge. The idea that the notice to a member to appear and answer to charges against him is a summons, which he can be punished for disobeying, is an entirely new one to us. So far as we have ever known, it is entirely optional with him whether he appears or not: if he does not appear, he waives the right of being heard in his own defence, any further than the lodge may direct by appointing some one to represent him. The law may be different in the District of Columbia; but if it is so, we deny its wisdom and its justice. The other point is that when the charges were *indefinitely postponed*, they were finally disposed of, and the lodge was just as competent to "take up" the charges upon which he was acquitted as those which had been "indefinitely postponed."

However, the charges were taken up and the opinion of the Grand Master obtained: he held that the member *did* sever his connection with the lodge by his resignation, and, therefore, that he could not be tried for disobeying the summons. Thereupon the Master suspended proceedings and entertained a motion to grant the Brother a dimit, which was carried.

Then five members of the lodge filed charges against the Master for his action, and the matter came before the Grand Lodge: the committee, to which it was referred, reported sustaining the views of the Grand Master and recommending that the charges against the Master be dismissed. The report was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and a resolution dismissing the charges was adopted.

The decision of the Grand Master in the premises had also been referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. The majority of the committee (Past Grand Masters STANSBURY and DONALDSON) reported that the member had terminated his membership by resignation, and, of course, support the decision of the Grand Master. The minority (P. G. Master DAVIS) submitted a report wholly ignoring the question whether the resignation of membership was effected, and assuming that it was an application for a dimit, and, of course, comes to the opposite conclusion. The Grand Lodge accepted the minority report. The decision is of less value from the fact that there crops out an intense anxiety to sustain the lodge, which went so far as to take the form of "whitewashing," by a resolution that the lodge "acted in strict con-

formity to the laws of the Grand Lodge, in requiring all applications for dimit to be made in the manner provided in the resolution" of the Grand Lodge. In reading the proceedings, one is struck with the struggle on the part of the lodge to escape an implied censure in the reversal of its action, forgetting that in the decision of a question of masonic law no censure is implied.

The majority of the committee say:

"We believe that the whole difficulty in this case has arisen from confounding two things which are totally distinct from one another in their very essence, viz: a resignation of lodge membership and an application for a dimit.

"Resignation of membership is an act; a dimit is merely a certificate that that act has been performed. It is the act of resignation that severs the membership, not the certificate that the resignation has been performed. The purpose of the dimit is to give the Brother who has resigned the means of proving that at the time he resigned he was not indebted to his lodge, and was in all respects free from masonic censure, so that when, if ever, he applies to another lodge for membership, he can show that he is in a proper position to present his petition for affiliation. That is the entire significance and value of a dimit; it adds no validity to the act of resignation. The right to resign lodge membership is a necessary incident of the voluntary character of our Institution. It was distinctly recognized by this Grand Lodge, in its adopted Code, approved May, 1858, in which it is declared that 'any member in good standing, whose dues are paid, may withdraw at pleasure on giving notice, either in person or in writing, of such desire;' and in the resolution of May 1, 1860, wherein it is declared that 'a mason is as free to go as he is to come,' and that the duty of being an active member of a lodge 'must be left to the conscience of each individual member of the fraternity.'"

The minority, after quoting the letter of resignation, say:

"This was construed to be an application for a dimit, and has been so construed and treated through this entire case. As a by-law of the lodge prohibited the granting of a dimit unless upon *personal* application of the member when within the jurisdiction, no dimit was granted, but the Secretary was directed to inform the applicant of this requirement of the by-laws; and although his attention was several times called to said by-law, he has never taken any further action towards severing his connection with the lodge, except by treating it, its by-laws, and its summonses with contumacy."

But the member did not treat this as an application for a dimit; he treated it as a *resignation*, and from first to last insisted that it was an absolute and complete severance of his membership, and the Grand Master so decided. This was, in fact, the question presented: for if it was effective to sever the membership, the minority must admit that the subsequent action of the lodge was erroneous; while the majority must admit that, if it was only an application for a dimit, it was not in form, and he still remains a member of the lodge.

We regret that the minority failed to meet this question, or to answer the argument of the majority, and that the Grand Lodge decided the *case*, rather than the *question*.

The question of the right of a mason to resign all his masonic rights, and practically cease to be a mason, is an important one, which undoubtedly will arise in the future. A Body, comprising in its membership some of the ablest

masons of the time, has given us a precedent by accepting such a resignation. In former times, it was the frequent custom to resign lodge membership. SIMON GREENLEAF, the distinguished jurist, resigned his membership in the lodge, and the fact was noted on the record as terminating it as a matter of course.

The following tribute to the memory of our Brother EZRA B. FRENCH was adopted:

"This Grand Lodge desires to place on record a testimonial of the profound regret with which it received the intelligence of the death of Hon. Ezra Bartlett French, Second Auditor of the U. S. Treasury, which occurred in this city April 24, 1880.

"Brother French had been for several years before his death Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and although his public duties in the laborious position of Auditor of all the military accounts of the Government did not permit him to participate actively in masonic affairs, yet he always acknowledged with pride his allegiance to the fraternity and attracted the respect and affection of its members.

"We honor his memory as that of a long-trying, able, just and faithful public officer; and as a man endowed with all the virtues that form the character of the citizen and the Christian.

We direct that this minute be entered upon our Journal, and communicated to our sister Grand Lodge of Maine, with the assurance of our sincere and fraternal sympathy in the loss she has sustained by the death of our distinguished and revered Brother.

"We also direct that a copy of this minute be handsomely and suitably engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the family of the deceased."

The Report on Correspondence (60 pp.) was presented by Bro. W. R. SINGLETON. In a note to us to correct a few typographical errors in an advance copy of the Proceedings, which he kindly forwarded to us, he says, "correct the errors in the Appendix to your satisfaction."

Well, we will correct one: referring to our statement that "a New York lodge may discipline one of its members resident in Connecticut," he adds, "Bro. DRUMMOND comes over to our always maintained position": not "comes over," for we have *always* been there; the point at discussion between us is our other proposition, that a New York lodge may discipline a Connecticut mason for an offence committed in its jurisdiction.

He quotes the Constitution of his own Grand Lodge, that members are amenable to their own lodges, as proof against our proposition; but as the proposition is *affirmative*, it does not follow that under no circumstances can a member be amenable to any other lodge.

Replying to the statement of Bro. ROBBINS, that the proposition that "as he came into his lodge by its vote only, so he should only go out of it by the same," is no more logical than the proposition that a criminal can be removed from society only by consent of parents, by whose act he was brought into it," he says that it is puerile, and proceeds to argue seriously that it is illogical and not analogous. Of course it is: but no more so than the original proposition of Bro. SINGLETON.

Referring to the proposition that a lodge may try a sojourner or resident in its jurisdiction for an offence committed therein, he says :

"Long before Bro. Robbins or Bro. Drummond entered the Institution, the rule set down by us was almost universal, and still prevails to a great extent, as in Illinois."

* * * * *

"We do not consent to Bro. Drummond's dictum. All writers on jurisprudence do not agree on these three points; and many years since nearly every Grand Lodge in the West, Tennessee included, held to the doctrine set up by Bro. Pettit. And the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is clear on that point—that the members of lodges are amenable to their own lodges, while any lodge can try an 'unaffiliated mason who resides within its jurisdiction.'"

Now, our reading compels us to deny the first proposition in the first extract, as a matter of fact: and to re-affirm our statement of last year, that almost all writers on masonic jurisprudence agree with us: and, so far as we can find, Bro. SINGLETON's theory has (with a single exception) been first promulgated within thirty years, and since we became a mason. So we must call on him for his proofs. We have with us ALBERT G. MACKAY, JOHN W. SIMONS, LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, HENRY M. LOOK and GEORGE W. CHASE, who give in their works on jurisprudence the law as we state it: to these we add CHARLES W. MOORE, the masonic jurist of his day: in no work on Masonic Jurisprudence that we have, do we find Bro SINGLETON's doctrine. The location of those we have enumerated, representing as they do Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Michigan and South Carolina, shows that our doctrine was pretty well scattered over the country.

In 1852, the Grand Lodge of Mississippi sustained the suspension of a member of one of its lodges by a lodge in Alabama within whose jurisdiction he had resided. WILLIAM P. MELLETT afterwards, in the "Acacia," doubted the correctness of the decision, on the ground that the member had left Alabama before the charges were filed, expressly admitting that the presence of the member in the jurisdiction gave the lodge jurisdiction as long as he was there. At the time of this action by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, the accused was its Grand Chaplain. GEORGE H. GRAY, SR., was present, and undoubtedly concurred in this action: we are very certain we have seen an article of Bro. GRAY'S, in which he announces our doctrine as law, but we have not been able to find it.

We have traced the practice of disciplining members of other lodges residing within the jurisdiction of the disciplining lodge back forty years, in Maine and Massachusetts; and the assertion of the power by the Grand Lodge of New York as far back as 1827: the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ohio has in it, and has had, at least since 1843, the following provision:

"Subordinate lodges not only possess the power, BUT IT SHALL BE THEIR EXPRESS DUTY to take cognizance of Brethren within their vicinities, whether subordinate to the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, or otherwise, and to suspend or expel from the privileges of the Order any Brother who shall be found guilty of unmasonic conduct—subject, however, to an appeal to the Grand Lodge."

On December 11, 1799, the Grand Lodge of Virginia adopted the following "General Regulation":

"Resolved, That should any Brother, resident in Virginia, who may not belong to any lodge under the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge, deport himself so immorally as to merit the reprobation of his Brethren, the subordinate lodge nearest to the place of his residence shall have power to take cognizance of such reprehensible conduct in the same manner as if the Brother were a member of that lodge."

We have not had time, since the receipt of Bro. SINGLETON's report, to go over the Constitutions and Proceedings of all the older Grand Lodges, but we think we have gone far enough to justify us in the statement that our original proposition is correct, and that his is erroneous.

We object more earnestly to the *principle* involved in his discussion, than to his *law*. The fundamental principle involved in his proposition is, that the *primary* obligation of a mason is to his *lodge*, rather than to the *whole fraternity*: or if it is to the fraternity, it is only *through the lodge*. We hold that lodge membership is a mere incident, and that the difference between the obligations of a mason to a member of the same lodge, and those to a member of another lodge, is infinitesimal, if there is any at all. This idea that a mason is accountable only to his lodge, is a deduction from the same principle that teaches that a mason's claim upon the Fraternity is only through his lodge: it has led to the pernicious doctrine that is now making headway, that a lodge is under no obligation to bury a mason who is not one of its members, unless it is done at the request and *at the expense* of his lodge: and that a lodge relieving the distress of a member of another lodge, has a masonically legal claim upon it for re-imbusement, and grants the relief not on account of any obligation to the distressed mason, but as a courtesy to his lodge! If ever it becomes the law of Freemasonry that a mason's accountability, obligations and claims are to and upon his *lodge*, and not to and upon his *Brethren*, the *old Institution* will have ceased to exist.

Bro. SINGLETON does not carry his doctrine to its logical result: referring to and dissenting from the Florida decision, that in the absence of an organized lodge, a mason cannot be buried with masonic honors, he says:

"Certainly the prescriptive right of masons is precedent enough for the Brethren anywhere to obey the Divine injunction to 'visit the sick and bury the dead.'"

He says further:

"No jurisdiction has suffered more in proportion than the District of Columbia in the demand from abroad for 'compensation,' and yet, seldom has the charity extended to transient Brethren by our Fraternity been returned from abroad. In four years the expenditures of our lodges in such charity, amounted to over twelve thousand dollars, none of which was ever returned. In that time, one of our Lodges and a Chapter were made nearly if not quite bankrupt by a demand from California for the expenses of a sick Brother for support, attendance and final burial. Neither of those Bodies have fully recovered from the drain upon their treasuries."

Commend us to Bro. SINGLETON's *practical deeds*, rather than to his *theoretical abstractions!*

In another place, he expresses the opinion that, like Bro. ROBBINS, we have been educated in the belief that "the Grand Lodge can override every possible right of lodges and individuals." Not quite: we believe that the Grand Lodge can protect the individual against the injustice of the lodge, while his theory is that the individual mason is at the mercy of his lodge, except that in a limited number of cases he may appeal to the Grand Lodge. It does not seem to have occurred to him that the Grand Lodge legislation, of which he complains, is merely to protect the rights of individuals and the Fraternity against the encroachments of the lodge.

He says:

"One assumption is made to which we do not agree: that no one but a member of a Grand Lodge is eligible to office in it. We understand that this is assumed to be general masonic law; but it is not in a large majority of the jurisdictions, and we do not think ought to be in any. Anciently, all the Craft assembled and elected their Grand Officers *from among themselves*, and when the change to a representative system was made, there is nothing to show that eligibility to office was then limited to representatives. The Grand Master is in almost all jurisdictions the 'Grand Master of Masons,' and not 'Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.' The usage from 1717 down has been in accordance with these views."

We concur with him in his view of the law: the assumption of which he speaks is another modern idea, and prevails only in the younger Grand Lodges.

Noticing the vote of our Grand Lodge, that the Finance Committee were ordered to have the records, *trunks*, clothing, &c., of the District Deputies put in order, he inquires if those officers are *elephants*, that their *trunks* have to be put in order. Not in *Maine*; but in some jurisdictions, we have observed that a District Deputy is an *elephant* that they do not know how to manage successfully!

He quotes the proposed amendments of our Constitution, limiting the time within which charges may be filed, and adds:

"Now, we say to Bro. Drummond and the Grand Lodge of Maine, '*Festina lente*.' Are you not terribly mixing up the moral and effectual authorities, so clearly distinct in the doctrine of ethics? Is the Masonic Institution—governed solely by moral authority, the conscience of the individual acknowledging his obedience to God, his neighbor, and himself—to be placed in the same category with a criminal offender against statutory laws, which his lawyer may evade by a technicality and clear him from a just punishment, but to become an outcast from society; while the same rule applied to a mason, gives him the right, all reeking with moral pollution, to sit side by side with you in the lodge room, march with you in public with his emblem of innocence and purity, the lamb-skin apron, and make the Institution a by-word to the world? Would that not be the result of such application of legal technicalities in our code of trials?"

"In our reply to Bro. Robbins, of Illinois, we touched upon the radical difference between a criminal or accused Brother in the lodge, and the same individual in the State. And here in *Maine*, we find one of our greatest legal minds carrying out our logical deductions, which we subsequently find in the proceedings in *Maine*. We say again, HASTEN SLOWLY."

We propose to act with due consideration. But we doubt greatly the soundness of Bro. SINGLETON's argument. We find that in all civilized countries a limit is fixed within which prosecutions for crime must be com-

menced. These statutes of limitations are not enacted to create a technical defence, and thus defeat the merits of the case. Now, why have such limitations been established in the civil law? Must there not have been good reasons for it? Especially when it has been adopted by every enlightened nation? Those reasons are that it has been found that, with the lapse of time, witnesses die, disappear, facts are forgotten and even misremembered, so that as a rule, *injustice* is much more likely to be the result than *justice*. In the case of masonic trials, the same reasons exist, and we are unable to perceive wherein we can be wiser in our capacity as masons than we are as men. The very case which suggested the proposed amendment, was one in which an accusation was made of an offence alleged to have been committed long ago, and never mentioned until malice the most bitter prompted it, and when it could be met only by the testimony of the accused; while, if it had been made at or near the time when it was alleged that the offence was committed, other testimony would have existed. We should be sorry to have a guilty mason escape punishment on account of lapse of time, but even that would be a smaller evil than the conviction of an innocent one.

Upon another matter he says:

"If the Grand Master's prerogative and his *individual* autocratic notions can find no other reasons to bear them out, we rejoice to think that our task is an easy one to oust that idea very soon from our American Grand Lodges, where *alone* it ever existed. And we now throw down the gauntlet to all comers to point to book, page, or section in any masonic work beyond 1770, that any such doctrine can be substantiated. We have searched diligently for such authority for more than forty years, and have not found it in England, Scotland or Ireland. Whatever any Grand Constitution may provide for a Grand Master to do, it is his guarantee. In England there are thirteen sections in their Constitution. In Scotland every feature is provided for, and the same in Ireland.

"Recently in this jurisdiction a Grand Master, by his ruling, indicated to a lodge that they should do a certain thing which was in contravention of a by-law of the lodge. This Grand Lodge, after full discussion, decided that a Grand Master could not direct a lodge to violate its own by-law, which had received the sanction of the Grand Lodge, and this Grand Lodge was correct. The Constitution provides just what 'dispensations of law' may be granted by the Grand Master, and what are not provided for by a maxim of law he cannot dispense with; nor did any Grand Master in England since 1723 ever attempt to dispense with any constitutional provision except those especially provided for. The doctrine set up by Lawrence Dermott, however, did permit a Grand Master thus to act, and from him and his teachings alone have all these ideas arisen. They do not obtain in Europe, and when the union took place in 1813, the thirteen sections were adopted to control the privileges of the Grand Master."

Previous to the revolution of 1689, the monarchs of Great Britain claimed and often exercised the power of "dispensing" with the laws of Parliament. The word "dispensation" had a meaning well understood, viz: the act of dispensing with the law in particular cases. This power was claimed to be inherent in the Crown. The word was not masonic in its origin; it was adopted from the civil law.

In the General Regulations of 1721, the word is used six times with refer-

ence to the Grand Master. The manner of its use is not to *confer the power* upon the Grand Master, but assumes that *he has it already*. In the fourth regulation, lodges are prohibited from making more than five new Brethren at one time, &c., "unless by a dispensation from the Grand Master, or his Deputy." In the fifth is a similar provision: also in the eighth, twelfth and thirteenth. In the sixth, we find it declared that the "inherent privilege" of requiring unanimity in the election of a member" is not "subject to a dispensation." The very use of the word "dispensation," with the meaning it then had, substantiates the doctrine which Bro. SINGLETON denies. And especially the *denial* of the power in one case shows clearly that the power *existed*, and was not *conferred* by the regulations.

Starting with this, and the exercise and assertion of the power over one hundred years ago, and its exercise from that time forward, to say nothing of the teachings of DERMOTT, it would seem that the burden of proof is on Bro. SINGLETON to establish his doctrine. Accordingly, we would like to have him show where and when it was denied that the Grand Master possesses this power, prior to the revival of Masonry after the anti-masonic storm, or even till within thirty years.

FLORIDA, 1880.

Sixty-three lodges represented: the work exemplified, discussed and approved: two charters granted: a committee appointed to prepare a Code of Procedure in masonic trials: an amendment of the Constitution, providing for biennial sessions, entertained, in order that the views of the lodges might be ascertained.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM A. McLEAN), after giving an account of his official acts, proceeded in a very forcible manner, as he said to his Brethren, "to stir up your pure minds, by way of remembrance of the many important duties and responsibilities devolving upon you in your individual as well as collective character as masons." This, as well as the oration by Bro. F. Pasco, is worth reading by every Brother.

He was obliged to announce that the appropriations of the year before exceeded the revenue by several hundred dollars, and the consequence was that the Grand Lodge had to borrow money to print the Proceedings. For this reason, an abstract only of the reports of Deputies and a nominal Report on Correspondence was printed. The mileage and per diem were reduced and other expenses cut off. Still, after paying the money borrowed, there would be a deficiency of some \$200. It was believed, however, the receipts of the coming year would be sufficient to pay the expenses and restore full mileage at the next session.

We make the following extract from the Proceedings:

"M. W. Brother E. Wasgate, P. G. M., presented a document, which reads as follows:

"Copy of a resolution taken from the manuscript record of the Grand Lodge of Florida, under date of January 17, 5867—

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to procure a Past Grand Master's Jewel and present the same to our Most Worshipful Past Grand Master, DeWitt C. Dawkins, in testimony of the high opinion entertained by this Grand Lodge of his masonic ability, industry and faithful discharge of his duties as Grand Master, and that the committee be authorized to draw on the Grand Treasurer for the amount necessary to procure the same. Which resolution was adopted, and Brothers Slager, Gary and Taylor were appointed a committee in accordance therewith.

"To the foregoing presentation of extract from the Records, the Grand Secretary said: 'Being the individual alluded to in the subject-matter under consideration, and appreciating most highly the motive which prompted the making of said record in years gone by, as also its reproduction now, with a view to practical action; it is due to explain that the Chairman of the Committee of 1867 addressed me a letter, saying that he had made arrangements to procure the jewel at a cost of \$250, and requesting me to furnish him with such an inscription as I would be pleased to have engraved thereon. To this I replied that the financial condition of the Craft, constituting an integral part of a whole community, reduced so recently from affluence to the verge of glaring poverty, did not, in the exercise of wise discretion, justify the outlay, and that I could not feel comfortable under the then existing circumstances, with so costly a personal ornament, even on grand occasions. I therefore refused to furnish the desired inscription, and urgently requested the committee to withdraw their proposition for its manufacture, and desist from further action. They did so, and thus the matter ended. Since that time, in 1868, I was called to preside over your deliberations, and for the fifth time wore your highest insignia of official honor; and since January, 1869, I have continuously worn in your assemblies, the jewel which distinguishes me from the rest of your officials. This emblem of official trust, honor and confidence, is now and ever ready to be transferred to a successor; and whenever I lay it down, either at your request or upon my own arbitrary volition, and perchance still survive and still live in the cherishing hearts of this great Brotherhood, it will be time enough to be decorated with another; and to defer action, at least for the present, will be in keeping with the retrenchment policy of the present Grand Communication. For these reasons, it is my request that the proposition be withdrawn.'

"On motion of Brother Wasgate, the matter was referred to the Committee on Unfinished Business."

That committee reported as follows:

"The Committee on Unfinished Business, to whom was referred the resolution offered by M. W. P. G. M. Wasgate, relative to the action taken by the special committee appointed by this Grand Lodge on the 17th of January, A. L. 5867, with instructions to procure a Past Grand Master's Jewel, to be presented to P. G. M. DeWitt C. Dawkins, beg leave to report that they have learned that said special committee took no action in the matter at the earnest request of Brother Dawkins himself, and for reasons that were commendable in him and satisfactory to your committee, and as the reasons which influenced his action then, still exist, as stated by him in open Grand Lodge on the introduction of the resolution by Brother Wasgate, your committee therefore, while entertaining the greatest respect for Brother Dawkins, would respectfully recommend that this Grand Lodge take no further action in the matter at this time, leaving it to be called up, if so desired, by resolution or on motion, at some future communication of this Grand Lodge."

Bro. DAWKINS' position in the premises is just what we should expect from him, and it is certainly exceedingly creditable to him.

In relation to the Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Colon, Bro. DAYKINS, for the Committee on Correspondence, reports as follows:

"In Australia we find about half as many lodges as there are in Florida, chartered by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, and so far as we have observed, the European Grand Lodges are not inclined to encourage the organization of a new Grand Lodge there. We would be glad to see a different disposition manifested, and this is said in no other than a spirit of brotherly kindness.

"The attempt to organize an independent Grand Lodge in Australia seems to be begun, carried on and completed in harmony with the plan of organizing Grand Lodges in our own country, and their only apparent difficulty is, that a majority of all the lodges on that immense island did not participate therein. They are, however, earnest, persistent and remarkably intelligent, and we believe that the acquiescence of a majority of all the regular lodges there, is a question merely of short time, and when that event shall have taken place, general recognition will doubtless be properly extended.

"Sympathizing with the movement, we append a resolution for your consideration.

"In relation to Masonry on the Island of Cuba, your committee, in a former report, was apparently misled into the erroneous idea that the three original lodges constituting the Grand Lodge of Colon, all hailed from South Carolina, but upon further investigation it appears that one of them was chartered by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina and the other two by the Grand Orient of Spain. This, however, by the most general concession, does not change our conclusion as to their regularity, nor as to the regularity of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Colon by them. And we are further satisfied, upon extended investigation, that the said Grand Lodge of Colon has continued to exist in practical operation from the date of its organization to the present time, and that it now exists as a sovereign and independent Grand Lodge. It therefore follows, as a matter of course, that any organization claiming to be a masonic Grand Lodge in that Island, originating since the organization of said Grand Lodge of Colon, and in violation of its exclusive sovereignty and supremacy, cannot properly be recognized as regular, and in that light we view the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba, and it is claimed by the Grand Lodge of Colon that the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba was organized by officers of lodges assuming to act in their official capacity without direct authority of their respective lodges; and it appears that a majority of lodges on the Island has never acquiesced in the movement, but, on the other hand, that by far the larger portion of the Brethren there are steadfastly adhering to the established Grand Lodge of Colon, which claims to rightfully exercise all the rights and powers common to sovereign Grand Lodges, and which appears to be gaining strength among those who have been induced to sympathize with the new organization, from which we predict that peace and harmony may ere long be restored in the preservation of the Grand Lodge of Colon, or perhaps a consolidation upon terms of fraternal union. Such result we, at least, hope for."

The following are the resolutions appended:

"Whereas, A laudable attempt has been made to organize a Grand Lodge in Australia,

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, sympathizing with every laudable undertaking to organize a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in any proper locality where no Grand Lodge properly exists, and being impressed with the correctness of design, this Grand Lodge will recognize the organization known as the Grand Lodge of Australia, whenever it is satisfied that a majority of the regularly chartered lodges in Australia took part in or shall have acquiesced in its formation.

"Resolved, That the right hand of fraternal recognition be extended by this Grand Lodge to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colon, in Cuba, which meets in Havana, and that exchange of Grand Representatives is hereby solicited."

The report was accepted and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The hope expressed by Bro. DAWKINS has been fulfilled by the consolidation of the two Grand Lodges "upon terms of fraternal union."

We trust that the past year has proved so prosperous, that the next Proceedings will contain one of Bro. DAWKINS' able and instructive reports.

FLORIDA, 1881.

Fifty-one lodges represented, and sixty-one made returns: five charters surrendered and four forfeited.

The address of the Grand Master (W. A. McLEAN) is very brief and confined to matters of local interest only, with one exception: he presented the petition of a lodge to make gambling a masonic offence, and supported it ably. The Grand Lodge decided that no new legislation is required, as the laws already existing, if executed—as they should be—are sufficient to check the evil.

Bro. S. PASCO read a fine oration prepared by Bro. F. PASCO, the Grand Orator, who was obliged to be absent.

Bro. DAWKINS proposes a general review, to be submitted to all the Grand Lodges, to take the place of Reports on Correspondence. We think it is impracticable, owing, among other things, to the fact that the Grand Lodges meet at different times: and undesirable, as we should fail to have a discussion, *on both sides*, of the various questions that are constantly arising.

It was formerly understood that the first regularly chartered lodge in America was in Massachusetts: then Pennsylvania (and perhaps others) claimed that honor: and now comes Florida: the Committee on History say:

"We have traced, beyond cavil or dispute, a Regular Lodge as far back as 1783, at Pensacola, St. Andrews Lodge, No. 1, which was afterwards located and re-chartered at Charleston, South Carolina, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as its No. 40, in 1783, and that distinguished mason, Dr. A. G. Mackey, was initiated in that lodge, at Charleston.

"We have written several letters to prominent masons, including officials, in several localities in the United States and Great Britain, in seeking the origin of said lodge, and that correspondence is not yet concluded.

"Our investigations, so far, seem to indicate that it was chartered by or under the authority of the Grand Lodge, Ancients,* of England, and that it was probably the first lodge planted on American soil, especially in the United States. If this be not correct as a conclusion, we think it devolves on the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to refute such claim by showing its origin, and this we require, because, first, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania declared it a Regular Lodge in 1783. Second, the published history of Masonry in Pennsylvania does not clearly give the origin of said lodge. Third, in said history, the origin, locality, name and authority of Pennsylvania's original lodge No. 1, is mysteriously beclouded, while its Nos. 2 and 3 are clearly established, one of which was chartered in 1733, both by the Ancients.

*Or, perhaps, Moderns.

"For these and other good reasons, perhaps not necessary now to mention, your committee feel that we have a plausible and just right for the claim above stated, unless Pennsylvania can show us differently, or unless we, otherwise, after this notice to our Brethren of the Key-Stone State, ascertain definitely the origin of said lodge."

Perhaps this is the lodge referred to in that mysterious letter: who knows?

GEORGIA, 1880.

This Grand Lodge held no session in 1879, and is to hold none in 1881. Years ago, with a courage equal to her convictions, but exceeding her ability, as the event proved, she undertook to establish masonic schools and build a splendid temple. The consequence was that she became burdened with debt. Rather than increase the tax on the Craft, it was determined to omit the sessions of the Grand Lodge. The session of 1880 was after a recess of two years, and the gratifying report was made that the debt had been reduced ten thousand dollars, and it would soon be extinguished and the Grand Lodge return to Annual Sessions.

The address of the Grand Master (JAMES M. MOBLEY) is chiefly confined to local matters. He reports the condition of the Craft as stronger than heretofore.

The Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory was recognized: the report on the "Southern Masonic Female College" showed that the appropriations for its benefit had been carefully expended, and that the Institution is doing a great work; but the Grand Lodge felt compelled to withhold further aid, and to vote to sell its interest in the buildings and transfer its trust.

The Constitution provides that lodges shall be represented by their Master: the Grand Master decided that, in case of the death of the Master, the Warden succeeding to his duties could represent his lodge: a majority of the committee reported adversely to the decision, but Bro. SAMUEL LAWRENCE submitted a minority report, sustaining the decision, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge. The point was that the Warden, in such case, becomes the Master: in which we fully concur.

IDAHO, 1880.

Ten lodges represented: "Orphan Fund" increased to \$6,555, including interest liable to be expended in charity: no charters granted: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master (CHARLES HIMROD), after giving an account of his official acts, makes some suggestions for future guidance, "looking to the continued usefulness and prosperity of Masonry in Idaho." He devotes eight pages to these suggestions, but the thoughts are so connected that selections

for extracts cannot well be made. If the Brethren of Idaho act upon them, they will give examples of the performance of masonic work, of relieving the distressed, of guarding faithfully the outer door, of zealously attending to official duty, and of practicing the masonic virtues.

ILLINOIS, 1880.

Six hundred and twenty-three lodges represented: \$18,000 paid in mileage and *per diem*: no charters granted: one dispensation continued: three charters surrendered.

The address of the Grand Master (T. T. GURNEY) takes up thirty-three pages, and in ability sustains his worthily won reputation.

Of the condition of the Craft, he says:

"I am glad to announce a marked renewal of hopeful feeling throughout the jurisdiction. Years of financial depression have been succeeded by a business activity which is being shared by lodges that are of any considerable importance to the Craft. It is a great pleasure to report that our lodges are more guarded in accepting applications for membership, and also entertain a higher regard for kindred responsibilities. It would be a gratification to be able to assure you that there had been an entire absence of difficulties among Brethren. Although these have not been frequent, yet enough has transpired to make customary exhibitions of human imperfection. Except in rare instances contentions have arisen in lodges that have been without other incentives to activity; and, as a rule, emanate with Brethren who have never made extensive contributions to the dignity or elevated character of the fraternity.

"Good men frequently err from a mistaken sense of duty, but the vicious are never-ending sources of trouble. When lodges learn that numbers are not to be relied upon for strength, and that to insure both strength and usefulness, every imperfect ashlar should be rejected, disciplinary proceedings will be of rare necessity."

One case called from him the following sound observations:

"One of the charges sustained against the Master was, that he was haughty and arbitrary in his administration of the affairs of the lodge. The testimony was conclusive that he had determined to govern the Body over which he had been called to preside, in many respects as his fancy might dictate and without regard to the conclusions of the Brethren. This assumption on the part of a Master is wholly unauthorized, and should never be tolerated. Members have rights which a presiding officer cannot legitimately ignore. The very existence of the arbitrary powers with which he is invested should admonish him that official prerogatives are conferred upon him in the real interests of the Craft, and cannot be employed to stifle lawful inquiry or to thwart Brethren in the pursuit of any laudable undertaking."

So far as our observation has extended, the fault in this jurisdiction has been a tendency to the opposite extreme.

The following is good reading for the masons of any jurisdiction:

"The primary cause of the difficulty grew out of a determination on the part of a few Brethren to insist upon the affiliation of a Brother in opposition to the wishes of a Brother or Brethren, members of the lodge. Whatever may have been the worth of the petitioner in his social or other relations of

life, the fact of such standing could not justify a determination to urge him into membership in the presence of objections."

* * * * *

"Masons must respect law, if we are to expect a full fruition from our organization. Every act of direct disobedience, or any attempt to over-ride the rights of members upon any pretext whatever, strikes a blow at the foundation of the edifice. Our principles recognize nothing that will not promote each other's welfare. Differences of opinion as to the merits or demerits of men or Brethren who apply for membership will always exist, and for this reason our laws are positive regarding individual rights in this connection."

He had found that there is still a tendency to use the lodge as a means of collecting debts. He reminded the Brethren that *fraud* must be alleged and clearly proved before charges can be sustained. But he says:

"We are of the opinion, then, that the neglect or refusal to liquidate a financial obligation contracted upon the *faith of a mason* should be held as *prima facie* evidence of fraud, leaving it with a defendant to prove that intentional wrong was not contemplated. It is of too frequent occurrence that Brethren of charitable dispositions are thus imposed upon. When one Brother induces another, upon the strength alone of fraternal relations, to enter into financial engagements and obligations that could *not otherwise have been secured*, we cannot understand why a delinquent, under such circumstances, should not be required to answer for an offence so clearly defined by fundamental law. It is a breach of trust, a species of larceny that is without a semblance of justification, in or out of Masonry. The law of our State permits a criminal prosecution when one citizen imposes upon another by misrepresenting his ability, when contracting indebtedness, to meet his engagements. Such transactions between Brethren should not be looked upon with indifference, but when they do occur the Fraternity should vindicate its integrity by prompt disciplinary proceedings."

We cannot quite agree with our distinguished Brother. We think that there should be some evidence of *ability to perform* and a *refusal to do so*. In the first place, no mason should receive such a pledge, save in extraordinary cases, and really only in cases of a *necessity*. If that should be done, and there be any misrepresentation at the time of making the pledge, or the party should be able to perform, and should refuse or unreasonably neglect to do so, he should be amenable to discipline. If a mason in good faith makes a pledge, and fails to perform through unforeseen inability to do it, he should not be punished. We think, therefore, that failure to perform without any proof of *actual fraud*, or of ability to perform, is not sufficient. In civil cases in our courts, *constructive fraud* is often as fatal as *actual fraud*, but we do not believe that in Masonry a Brother should be convicted of a *constructive crime* when he is not guilty of an *actual offence*.

He decided (and the Grand Lodge sustained him) that a by-law of a lodge providing for a Board of Trustees to hold in trust the invested funds of the lodge, is not authorized by *masonic usage*, or the law of the Grand Lodge. It certainly is authorized by very general and ancient masonic usage in this State and in Massachusetts, and, we think, in other Grand Jurisdictions.

He argues, at some length, that it is one of the inherent rights of lodges to refuse a dimit, and that a law of the Grand Lodge requiring lodges to grant a

dimit in the absence of charges and upon the payment of dues, is an infringement upon the rights of the lodge. The Grand Lodge, however, held to the opposite view. With due deference, it seems to us that he argues the question from erroneous premises. The "inherent rights" of lodges which are created by the Grand Lodge, and exist only by its authority, would not seem to amount to much. But he hints at a view, which we have heretofore discussed, which is a very powerful argument in favor of his position. A lodge, desiring a hall, erects a building. In so doing, it incurs a debt. The property diminishes in value, until the debt is larger than the property can pay. Shall the very men, by whose votes the debt was contracted, be allowed to dimit, and leave the debt to be paid by their associates? Of course, all the members who were concerned in contracting the debt are liable to third parties for its payment, or to one of their number who has been compelled to pay it. The liability to third persons continues in spite of the termination of the membership: but a dimit terminates his liability to the lodge, as well as his liability to contribute to reimburse his associates.

But yet the law of almost all Grand Lodges allows members to dimit when the lodge is really insolvent, and thus throw their share of the liability upon others. We believe lodges should have the power to require a dimitting member to pay his share of the net debt before he should be released. We believe so, because it would be *just*, and the opposite course is clearly unjust. This is a case that was not foreseen when our law, regulating dimitts was made, but it is a case which has occurred more than once, and the *question must be met*. We should say that each member should be required, as a condition precedent to his having a dimit, to pay his proportion of the net debt contracted during his membership.

He very ably argues the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty against the pernicious doctrine first enunciated by the late lamented Brother GOULLEY, and more recently formally insisted upon by the Grand Lodges of Minnesota and Missouri, that when a Grand Lodge is formed in a new jurisdiction, a Grand Lodge which has chartered a lodge therein may continue to exercise jurisdiction over it, if it does not choose to join the new Grand Lodge. The points he makes have been discussed by us in former reports, except that in the following he carries out the necessary consequences of the Missouri doctrine to an extent which had not occurred to us:

"We cannot conceive of any justification for the position that a Grand Lodge can of right continue its supervision of a lodge located in the territory of a newly organized Grand Lodge, that will not also justify the invasion of its territory after its organization. If Missouri has any rights in New Mexico, they embrace control over the territory which by its law is assigned to the jurisdiction of constituent lodges. If this be not true, the lodge which is now the subject of controversy between Missouri and New Mexico, does not have any jurisdictional rights, and consequently cannot confer degrees. If it be the fact, however, that this lodge retains jurisdiction over specific territory, she *must* hold it by virtue of either the law of New Mexico or Missouri; if by the latter, then Missouri is as much warranted in chartering lodges within

that boundary as in retaining jurisdiction over the one she planted. One is just as much of an invasion of 'exclusive jurisdiction' as the other."

There is no escaping this conclusion, which we think will startle even the advocates of the other doctrine.

Among the decisions approved, as made by him or as modified by the Grand Lodge, are the following, in substance :

1. Action upon a petition cannot be arrested by objection before ballot: it must go to a ballot, and if that is favorable, then, and not till then, can an objection become operative.

2. The Grand Lodge reversed the action of a lodge and ordered a new trial in a case in which members, who had not heard the evidence, voted upon the question of conviction. As the Constitution (as does ours) requires all the members present to vote, the proper course is to have the minutes of the evidence read to the lodge, that all may hear it and vote understandingly.

3. A member not present cannot exclude a visitor by objection filed with the Master or Secretary. The Grand Master ruled that a visitor cannot be excluded upon the objection of a member coming in after the visitor was admitted; but the Grand Lodge reversed the decision.

We concur in the conclusions reached by the Grand Lodge in these decisions.

The Constitution of this Grand Lodge contains nearly the same provisions as our own in reference to a rejected candidate who afterwards removes into the jurisdiction of another lodge. Grand Master ROBBINS decided that neither lodge can receive such a candidate without the consent of the other, precisely as our Grand Lodge decided. The question had been laid over from year to year, and after discussion (in which Bros. ROBBINS and GURNEY took opposite grounds), the decision was sustained by a vote taken by lodges of 820 to 578. We confess we cannot see upon what grounds the 578 based their action.

The Report on Correspondence (252 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS. It is the most complete report we ever read. Its author read carefully *all* of the Proceedings reviewed, and noticed everything of interest. When he had not the space to discuss everything at length, he gave a condensed summary like those given by us in former reports, *when we had time to do it*. The amount of time and labor expended in the preparation of this report, must have been immense. Though long, its interest never flags, and in ability it has not been exceeded. A full review of it is simply impossible.

Referring to the mistake of the binder, noticed by us two years ago, who injected a form from the Report on Correspondence into the address of the Grand Master (himself), he says :

"If our Brother will excuse us, we would prefer not to say anything about it. We shudder whenever we think of the awful fate which befell that binder when Bro. Gurney found that he had run his dog-story and our address through the same sausage-machine."

Referring to the case in Arkansas, in which an Entered Apprentice could not learn the lecture so as to secure advancement, he says, with much truth :

"Inability to commit and retain a set form of words does not necessarily indicate a lack of brains, nor is it necessarily associated with a lack of power to comprehend, appreciate and remember the points of responsibility which the catechism enforces. We have known men with this particular infirmity, who in a broad sense might justly be called more intelligent masons than many who could rehearse the lectures with parrot-like facility. How many there are, too, who, after having attained to the giddy height of the third step, particularly if they are burdened with many cares, soon forget all matters of detail, and are practically debarred from visiting where they cannot secure avouchment, and yet they are as safe masons as any, and are frequently thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of Masonry."

As a specimen of his condensed summary, we give the following:

"Bro. Wheeler comments more sparingly this year than usual, which we regret; thinks Minnesota cannot be justified in her course towards Dakota, if he rightly understands the matter, and we think he does; says he never goes back on crackers and cheese as one of the landmarks, there being nothing like those edibles and hot coffee to stimulate attendance at lodge meetings, not so much for the edibles as for the social feeling which exists among the members, a view in which there is much of wisdom; thinks, as of yore, that for exercising his right to remain unaffiliated, a mason should be divested of several other masonic rights, a view in which we think there is still more of unwisdom; afflicted with a blindness which we share, has never seen the least propriety or common sense in legislation acknowledging the sufficiency of the Past Master's degree as conferred in the Capitular system, for a Master elect, 'for a lodge of Master Masons, as such, has no knowledge of any such degree as conferred by some other authority, and if it is possessed of any such knowledge individually, it certainly has no right to express or acknowledge it;' has never known of any specific duty for Grand Representatives to perform, except, perhaps, to bear the honors which are thrust upon them with dignity and resignation, and this we think is their true function, for except as reminders of the good will expressed in their appointment, they are superfluous; believes lodge membership purely voluntary, and that a member in good standing and who has paid all charges against him, is, upon his request, entitled to a dimit without any condition or qualification, which leads us to hope that he will ultimately outgrow the desire to punish masons for exercising this voluntary choice; and of the effect of Grand Lodge action as in the case of Connecticut touching the members of Webotuck Lodge, says with great force, as it seem to us, that while it may or may not sever lodge membership [elsewhere], yet membership is *lawfully acquired* in the new lodge, when constituted by lawful authority."

Referring to the remark of the Grand Master of Kansas, that many lodges had found that the heaviest drain upon their charity funds was caused by non-affiliates, he says:

"Within our experience, which has not been a narrow one, the heaviest drain upon charity funds—whether of lodges or relief committees—has not been caused by this class. We accept, however, the statement of the Grand Master that it is so with many lodges under his care, and we note with mingled feelings of regret and satisfaction his remark that individual members have been 'sorely tried' by them; regret that there should be so many masons in distress; satisfaction that unaffiliated masons have demonstrated that they are of some tangible use to the institution. We hear much of the evil of non-affiliation—albeit we don't hear any clear exposition of what the evil really is, nor do we see it ourselves, except in the fact that it stirs our evil passions within us because in the exercise of their own clear right the unaffiliated fail to see their duty in the same light that we do—but it certainly involves no evil comparable to the benefit of having individual members, even through sore trial, frequently reminded that their charitable obligations are not discharged by the payment of lodge dues."

He expresses the following sound views in relation to the question between Kentucky and Tennessee :

"The claim of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, that the jurisdiction of its lodges over their members is inalienable and exclusive, is well founded only as it relates to a member who remains, within the territory of his lodge. While he so remains, no other lodge can put him on trial for a masonic offence; but the moment he enters the territory of another lodge, the exclusive jurisdiction of his own lodge is liable to be alienated, because he becomes amenable to another masonic power, one possessing plenary jurisdiction over masonic offences committed within its limits. We hold that the power of a lodge under the common law of Masonry—and the common law of Masonry is the only law that can be appealed to when the statute law of two jurisdictions differs—to try a sojourner for an offence committed within its territorial limits, is no more open to question than the power of a State to try, and punish, the citizens of other States sojourning within its boundaries, for a breach of its criminal laws.

"Bro. Pettit says: 'Grant it [this power] and you but give a lodge power to suspend or expel the membership of a rival lodge, and blot it forever from existence.' With equal propriety and more force it can be said: Deny it, and you but give a lodge the power to scatter its unworthy members everywhere, to corrupt the Craft until it were better that Masonry itself should be blotted forever from existence.

"Bro. Pettit cites Mitchell in support of his views, but this will not much strengthen his cause. We know of no writer on masonic law who is less regarded as an authority."

We concur fully in the following remarks in relation to the Kentucky "Widows' and Orphans' Home," and the manner in which this great charity has been created and sustained:

"We do not like to dwell on the misfortunes of our neighbors, but when they involve lessons of the most serious import for ourselves, we have no right to pass over them in silence. It may seem ungracious, while referring to the magnificent institution erected by the Kentucky craftsmen, and to the noble work it is doing for the widow and the orphan, to dwell also upon the mischief which the plan pursued has wrought; but to show only one side of the picture would be something worse than ungracious—it would be a practical untruth, misleading to all who may be called upon to decide as to the propriety of embarking in similar enterprises. There is that within us all which responds to generous enthusiasm for a good end, and which constrains to silence lest criticism of even manifestly faulty methods might discourage those who are already struggling under all that they can bear, and who, whatever may have been their mistakes, are too much involved to retrace their steps. For such reasons we have refrained from criticism in the past, but they no longer exist. The Kentucky craftsmen are going to succeed with their Home, but in the future that success will come mainly through private and voluntary, not corporate and enforced giving. The tension caused by a system of taxation for eleemosynary purposes which does not take into account the relative ability of individuals to pay, opposed as it is to the fundamental idea of masonic charity, has evidently become alarming to a large and increasing number of the Brethren, and we doubt not that soon the recommendation of Grand Master Pettit will be heeded in the adoption of such constitutional restrictions that in the future the Craft may avoid the rock that came well nigh dividing, if not stranding it forever."

Of the "One Ballot" rule in force in our jurisdiction, he says:

"One ballot only for the three degrees has been the unvarying practice of the Mother Grand Lodge (England) from its formation down to the present day, and the same is true of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the oldest jurisdictions in this country, where Masonry was introduced less than two

decades after the first Grand Lodge was formed. We do not cite here other jurisdictions in this country where the original practice of one ballot prevails, because in them Masonry was planted later, and they do not therefore prove the antiquity of the rule."

Under Missouri, he says:

"The Grand Master argues at length the right of his Grand Lodge to maintain lodges within the territory of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, which it has recognized, and quotes in support of it the action of the Grand Lodge in extending a qualified recognition to Quebec, and also the views of Bro. Gouley, who, he says, was good masonic authority everywhere. Now the fact is, that while Bro. Gouley was everywhere beloved for his courage, candor, generosity and other manly qualities, and admired for his ability as a writer, he was not generally regarded as an authority on jurisdictional questions, as is abundantly shown by the fact that he and his Grand Lodge stood almost alone in the advocacy and application of this anomalous theory of an exclusiveness that does not exclude, a supremacy that is not supreme, to the cases of West Virginia, Quebec and the Indian Territory. The Grand Master cites also, in support of his claim, the declaration of Kansas in 1878, before it receded from its unfortunate dilemma in the Indian Territory, that Quebec could not compel Elgin Lodge to sever its connection with the mother Grand Lodge, but fails to notice the subsequent declaration by that Grand Lodge, that it holds the 'erection or continuance' of lodges by any other Grand Lodge within the territory so occupied, to be 'an invasion of jurisdictional rights, and is alike subversive of good government and disloyal to masonic constitutional authority.'"

We earnestly endorse and commend to the serious consideration of all masons, the following from his review of Mississippi:

"Later, we find that a plan of 'Masonic Insurance' was adopted. The details of the plan are not given, but the election of a part (six) of the directors by the Grand Lodge, indicates something of the gravity of the step taken.

"In view of the avowed purpose of the Finance Committee in calling attention to the matter, viz: that some plan might be adopted to counteract the influence of those societies whose 'benefits' draw from Masonry so many who are too poor to indulge in the luxury of doing good without the hope of fee or reward, we have carefully looked through the subsequent Proceedings for instructions to the lodges to omit, in future practice, the immemorial requirement of a declaration by the candidate that he is uninfluenced by mercenary motives, but is prompted by a sincere desire of being serviceable to his fellow-creatures. We do not find them, however, but of course they will come in good time.

"We have no words to adequately express our regrets at this action by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, a Body which has always been distinguished for the large number of able and conservative masons in its membership. It seems to us that nothing can be plainer than that the adoption of a system of fixed benefits by Masonry would be such a change as would destroy the identity of the Institution; the removal of its chief landmark; the loss of its chief glory. If it be true that the atmosphere of the age is too mercenary to support life in a society whose charitable principle is a recognition of man's duty to do good for its own sake, without the hope of fee or reward, then by all means let the Institution go down to an honored grave, its memory untarnished by the apostasy of recreant sons. This is strong language, and to some may seem harsh, but it is not stronger than the occasion warrants. It is not intended for our Brethren of Mississippi alone, for we recognize the same tendencies in every jurisdiction. Years ago we raised our voice against them in our own, and we have a right to cry out against them elsewhere. If masons prefer benefit societies to Masonry, we cheerfully concede their right to their preference, and say by all means go into them; but we deny

their right to lay hands upon the unchangeable law of Masonry, which makes present distress the sole condition on which its members may ask aid in its name, and the ability of those who respond the sole measure of charitable duty."

We perceive that he shares the suspicions we expressed last year, that the settlement of the difficulties in Manitoba involved violations of masonic law. We had marked his remarks for quotation, but omit them, hoping that the next Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba will give a satisfactory explanation.

We must pass the remainder of this report, except so much as relates to Maine.

He says that the address of Grand Master COLLAMORE is excellent, pointed and practical: that upon the subject of granting dispensations for new lodges he "talks wisely and well," and quotes that portion of the address. He is of opinion that our Grand Master's remark, that "those lodges whose membership is most widely separated have the largest and most constant attendance," is also true of the lodges in Illinois,

He says further:

"The Grand Master referred to the Portland celebration of St. John's Day, on the preceding 24th of June, when the Grand Lodge was escorted by 3,500 Brethren, and all indulged in a sail in steamboats about the beautiful harbor, and in a mammoth clam-bake. [The bare mention means homesickness to an exiled Yankee.] 'There was no oration or speech-making,' says the Grand Master, adding with caustic, but perhaps unconscious humor, 'the day being devoted to social enjoyment.' Whether the Brethren did not clamor for speeches, or whether speeches could not be made for the clamor, does not appear in the chronicle, nor is it material. It does appear that the Grand Lodge was opened in special session, and hence that august and heretofore reputed conservative Body was officially responsible for the startling innovation. Could there be a wider departure from 'ancient usage' than the congregating of three or four thousand English-speaking citizens with speech-making barred? Could the 'American doctrine' be more completely ignored? Where was the—but of course this thing couldn't last; and so we find that ten days later—July 4th—when the Grand Master dedicated the new temple at Belfast, after the procession (which consisted of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, escorted by 2,500 Brethren, led by seven commanderies of Knights Templar) had been seated in an immense pavilion and served with a hot dinner, 'with all the delicacies of the season,' then the Ajax of usage got in his work with 'an eloquent oration.'"

The fact is that we are not so much given to talk here as in some other jurisdictions. For this reason, that is possible in *Maine*, which would not be possible in *Illinois*.

Of the two last paragraphs in the address, he says:

"In closing his address the Grand Master, in two brief paragraphs, states and exhausts a subject which may become either of the most trifling or the gravest importance, according as his advice is heeded or disregarded."

He concurs in the decision of the Grand Master, that an officer, who may not be eligible at the time of the election, but becomes so before installation, is a legal officer; but dissents from the decision of the Grand Lodge, as stated by the Grand Master, that lodge funds cannot properly be used to pay for music on St. John's Day.

Quoting our remarks, dissenting from his views in relation to the motion to lay on the table, he adds :

"What we had in mind was the simple motion to lay on the table, which has become almost exclusively used for the purpose of removing from before an assembly, without further debate, a pending proposition. We called it unmasonic, because it is an interference with the prerogative of the Master or Grand Master to regulate and terminate debate. As to the Grand Master's power in the matter, we find that Bro. Drummond and ourselves do not differ. Nor do we object to the use of the motion when employed as an equivalent of definite postponement—as provided for in our own regulations, wherein it is forbidden 'except for a special limited time, within the probable duration of the current session of the Grand Lodge, or a constituent lodge.' This has none of the qualities, either essentially or in the minds of the Brethren, of a motion designed to suppress a question, or debate thereon. Even this latter class of motions, however, Bro. Drummond claims, are not unmasonic, because if the Grand Master concurs, the question or the debate *should be suppressed*. But suppose the Grand Master *does not* concur, on what ground does he intervene? None other than that the law of Masonry lodges the power of determining that question solely in his hands. If this is true, it does not seem to us that a motion which assumes that power for some other person or Body can be called masonic."

Our difference becomes very narrow: it is the almost universal practice for Grand Masters to allow the Grand Lodge to use its own methods in the dispatch of its business: acting upon this assumption, they have enacted rules, very many of which are in violation of the Grand Master's prerogative, if they should be understood as attempting to control that: but they are not so understood, and they are useful: the motion in question illustrates this; a member moves to lay on the table, or to close the debate on a pending question; if the Grand Master believes that course should not be taken, he declines to entertain the motion; but if he is willing that the Grand Lodge shall take its own course, he does entertain the motion, and we see nothing unmasonic in either making the motion, entertaining it, or declining to entertain it.

He says further:

"Prompted by some remarks of ours on the relations of Masonry and the parasitic Bodies claiming its name, he says that 'Masonry will arrogate a good deal to itself when it undertakes to determine and prescribe what other associations one of its members may or may not connect himself with.' Yet if its members begin by forming organizations for the purpose of teaching and propagating as Masonry something that is not Masonry, and end by bringing their organic strength to bear with the purpose or effect of revolutionizing the very basis of the Institution, it will arrogate to itself nothing that is not nominated in the bond, if the instinct of self preservation shall make it necessary to remind all its members that while they remain of its body, no new compact can absolve them from the paramount duty of loyalty to its fundamental law."

Of course, any attempt to overturn the fundamental law of Masonry is an offence, under whatever name or guise it may be made.

Of the *status* of a Past Master, who has removed to another jurisdiction, he says:

"We will try and re-state our position, or so much of it as will make our meaning plain, viz: That one of the prerogatives, privileges or eligibilities with which service as Master endows a Brother, is that of again being elected

to the chair; that this eligibility attaches to him should he remove into another Grand Jurisdiction, but of course is not available until he has affiliated with some lodge therein, and such affiliation is accomplished in his case just as in the case of any other Master Mason who changes his domicile; that this affiliation does not carry with it the eligibility to office in the Grand Lodge of his new residence which he enjoyed in the old Grand Lodge, in consequence of service as Master of one of its constituents, or, in other words, that it does not make him a member of the Grand Lodge; that as, although a Past Master, he was not eligible to election to the chair of a lodge in his new home until he had affiliated therewith in the regular way, so he is not eligible to such offices in the Grand Lodge of his new allegiance as only members thereof may fill, until he becomes a member, and that the only way of becoming a member of a Grand Lodge is by coming into it in a representative capacity from one of its constituents. This we hold, as we have before intimated, because the theory on which the Grand Lodge is constructed is a purely representative one, and of course representative of the lodges within its own jurisdiction."

Holding that membership in the Grand Lodge is not necessary for eligibility to office therein, unless expressly so provided in the Constitution, we do not agree in his conclusion: and we infer from the extract we have made, that if a Past Master, *eo nomine*, is eligible to office in the Grand Lodge, whether a member of it or not, Bro. ROBBINS concurs with us in holding that it makes no difference in what jurisdiction the party becomes a Past Master.

Referring to our reply to his remarks upon the provision of our Constitution, that "no one is eligible to office in the Grand Lodge, unless he be a permanent member thereof, or a member of a subordinate lodge," he adds:

"When we wrote the paragraph to which the above alludes, we did not have in our mind the question of the viability of a Grand Lodge after the death of its component constituents. We were thinking rather of the disabilities to which such unaffiliated masons in Maine as are not permanent members of the Grand Lodge are liable; and the reflection that it was among the possibilities that the action of the Grand Lodge authorizing such disabilities to be imposed might be due to the votes of those who, like the victims of their action, were themselves unaffiliated, but were entrenched behind this constitutional provision, suggested the further reflection that the old proverb, 'What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander,' does not always apply.

"We are glad to note, by the way, this recent utterance that with them an unaffiliated mason is neither a criminal nor an outcast, because it indicates that the Brethren there are better than their law, which, in declaring that he is not 'entitled to masonic relief for himself and family, to masonic burial, to the right of visiting, and uniting in masonic ceremonies and labors,' seems to leave nothing wanting that may define an outcast."

How our Grand Lodge would construe these provisions, we cannot tell. It may be that it would hold that if a mason is a permanent member of the Grand Lodge, he is not "an unaffiliated mason," and therefore not liable to the disabilities denounced against such. We do not see how any other construction can be adopted, and give effect to both provisions. As matter of fact, it is very rare that a mason in Maine is denied any of the privileges named because he is not affiliated: and we have begun to doubt the wisdom of following, so far as we do, the prevailing inclination to make affiliation a necessary part of the masonic character.

In relation to another matter, he says:

"Perhaps the difference between us as to the creation of new lodges may be largely one of definitions.

"We understand the law to be that no lodge can exist without a warrant; that by this law the Grand Lodge is bound; and that to create lodges by warrant is a function belonging only to that Body. We agree that a Grand Lodge may, if its by-laws permit, issue a charter limited as to time, thus securing the same probationary feature which attaches to lodges established by dispensations; but that the Grand Master alone can create a lodge without a warrant, because he alone can dispense with the law, the dispensing power being a prerogative attaching to his person and office. Hence it is not a question of greater or less degree of the same power, but of two different powers, neither of which is subject, within its own sphere, to be circumscribed by the other; and we would have the misuise of words which tends to obliterate the distinction between these two powers, both of which we believe are essential to the preservation of the Institution, unchanged, abandoned."

Yes, the difference is one wholly of definition. We have already referred to the difference between the meaning the word "dispensation" now has, and that it originally had, and, properly, still has. But we have come to apply the word to the same act, whether done by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge. But are "warrant" and "charter" synonymous in masonic law? Is not "warrant" of broader signification? Does it not include "dispensation" as well as "charter"? See Old Regulation VIII.

Referring to our former discussion of the Grand Orient System, he says:

"We are sorry that in trying to get at an agreement as to what constitutes the genuine Masonry of the world, we did not succeed in making our declaration clear enough to secure an answer instead of a demurrer. In that declaration we asserted that no Body, save a representative Grand Lodge, could, by warrant or charter, create a lodge that had any claim whatever to the name of Masonry, or that could administer its rites; and that no Body which establishes as a condition of eligibility to membership therein, any distinctions save those known to the 'Charges of a Freemason,' viz: Master, Fellow and Apprentice, or which admits that any organization based upon, or by virtue of, distinctions other than these, may supervise, veto, or in any manner restrict its action within the sphere circumscribed by those charges, is a Grand Lodge within the meaning of masonic law.

"We essayed the definition involved in this assertion because Bro. Drummond had avowed his general and decided dissent from our views, contingent upon his having correctly understood them; and we thought it every way desirable that a common ground of principle should be reached, if possible, to which questions of legitimacy which might arise in the progress of tracing the genealogy of Bodies claiming to be masonic, should be referred. There may be that fundamental difference between us which he is satisfied exists, but we are unable to divine from his remarks what it is. If we really hold, as he says we do apparently, that a Grand Lodge cannot exist without three subordinates, and that a lodge cannot exist without a Grand Lodge, it is not conclusive of any fundamental difference touching the continued, traceable existence of Masonry in or its transmission to any country, unless he holds that a Grand Lodge can have *come into* existence without being created by lodges, or that a lodge can begin to exist without a Grand Lodge to create it. Our definition is broad enough to include opposite views upon the two points raised by our Brother: requiring only that the lodge shall have sprung from a Grand Lodge; that the Grand Lodge shall be of representative origin and shall not deny the right of the Craft to representation therein; and shall be, under the landmarks embraced in the 'Charges of a Freemason,' the ultimate and exclusive source of authority in Masonry. With this statement of our own interpretation of the definition, and with the understanding which we

have heretofore avowed, that by Masonry we mean the 'symbolic degrees,' we reiterate our question: Does Brother Drummond dissent?"

Yes, we *do* dissent: we will give our reasons under the head of Spain. Bro. R. may be sure that we shall in no manner modify what he calls the ringing declaration" of our Grand Lodge, that "No man or body of men can make innovations in Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the Institution."

He does not understand our meaning in what we wrote in reference to the proposed reduction in the membership of the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and New York: we did not say that the proposition would render the Grand Lodges non-masonic Bodies, but that it should not be adopted *because* the Grand Lodge of Illinois *would* so hold. We assumed that she would stand by the principles she has recently enunciated.

In his *résumé* of Maine, he says:

"He justly says of the Nevada regulation whereby a mason may be suspended for non-affiliation, without trial or even notice, that such a suspension ought not to be recognized as having any validity whatever, with which we fully agree, as we shall also with Bro. Taylor, if he chances to remark that Maine is another, and cites the '*prima facie* fraud' regulation under which a resident going abroad and being made a mason, is denied masonic rights in that jurisdiction with no more trial, notice or compunction."

Not quite: the resident, going abroad and taking the degrees, gets what was given to him, and no more; and he *keeps* what was given to him, and *no more*: one of the things he does *not* get, is the right to be recognized as a mason in Maine: we take nothing from him, either with trial or without. It is precisely the same principle that has often been enforced by the Grand Lodge of Illinois: precisely the same principle that it is now enforcing against the masons of Scotland.

Among the many things which we marked for notice, and have been obliged to omit, were two which we intended to re-examine, but which we do not now find. One was, if we remember correctly, that under the common law of Masonry, an unaffiliated mason could be an officer in the Grand Lodge: if so, then it follows that others than members of the Grand Lodge are eligible to office therein, unless the common law of Masonry is modified in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

The other was, that in remarking upon the decision that an *unaffiliated* mason, not being a mason in good standing, cannot be a petitioner for a new lodge, he says, in substance, as we do remember, that the crown of the absurdity will be reached when it is decided that "*a dimitted mason, not being a mason in good standing, cannot petition for affiliation.*" It is certain that the principle involved in the *actual* decision would lead to the result he suggests.

INDIANA, 1880.

Lodges represented, 487: four charters granted, six surrendered and four annulled: one dispensation granted, and two continued: the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory recognized.

The Grand Master (BELLAMY S. SUTTON) calls attention to the wonderful advances, not only in the sciences and arts, but also in the spread of liberal ideas among mankind, during the period covered by our lives; and says it is a matter of gratification that the members of our Order have always been in the vanguard of human progress, and that masons have been the heroes, and if needs be, the martyrs of the advanced movements of the world. That his routine duties were enormous, is shown by the fact that during the year he had received and answered nearly two thousand letters.

The debt of the Grand Lodge was, of course, the most important matter for consideration: it had been reduced nearly \$10,000 during the year, but still stands at about \$95,000; this, however, is less than \$4.00 *per capita*, while that of Massachusetts is \$10.00: really, it seems to us that in such a rich State as Indiana, this debt should be paid off without interrupting the ordinary run of affairs: it is true that Massachusetts pays no mileage and *per diem*, while Indiana expends nearly \$8,000 dollars annually in this manner.

We regret to see that Indiana has cut off Reports on Correspondence, and even resorted to biennial sessions, in order to reduce the debt without increasing taxation. In consequence, no session will be held in 1881. By 1882, it is hoped that the decrease in the debt will be between \$30,000 and \$35,000. We trust that these hopes will be more than realized.

Among the decisions are the following:

"Question 1. A member of lodge A commits an offence within the jurisdiction of lodge B. Which lodge has jurisdiction to try the case?"

"Answer. Lodge B; under whose jurisdiction the offence was committed. See Sec. 4, Art. VIII.

"Question 2. Where two lodges are properly consolidated, how is the work left unfinished to be completed?"

"Answer. The lodge into which the two are consolidated takes up and finishes the work just where it was left at the time of the consolidation.

"Question 3. Where there are several lodges possessing concurrent jurisdiction, as in Indianapolis, must consent of all be obtained to give jurisdiction to a lodge located at another place?"

"Answer. The consent of one is sufficient.

"Question 4. When an applicant for the degrees of Masonry sends in the fee with the petition, but subsequently declines to take the degrees, to whom does the fee deposited belong?"

"Answer. To the petitioner.

"Question 5. When has the Worshipful Master a right to vote?"

"Answer. On every question that comes before the lodge, the same as any other Brother."

* * * * *

"Question 14. How long will a certificate of dimit run before it expires?"

"Answer. There is no limit. It remains good until cancelled by due process of law, or until deposited with a lodge on admission to membership.

"*Question 15.* Our lodge buried a deceased member of another lodge, at the request of the family of the deceased, and sent the bill of expenses to the Brother's lodge for re-imbusement, which was refused. What is our remedy?"

"*Answer.* There is none. Every lodge must have the entire control of its own treasury. Otherwise, no lodge could know the state and condition of its finances, or what demands were liable to be brought against it at any time."

Will Bro. SINGLETON make a note of the first? The fourth is different from the law in Maine and most other jurisdictions.

A lodge, preparing to surrender its charter, sold its property, paid its bills, gave most of the balance of the proceeds to four members, and then voted unanimously to surrender the charter.

These proceedings gave rise to the following questions:

"1. Has a lodge, while working under a regular and unforfeited charter, the legal right to dispose of her legitimate property? and

"2. Has the Grand Lodge the right to review the action of said lodge? and

"3. Has a lodge the right to dispose of her cash funds for any other than purely masonic purposes, such as paying her just debts, including Grand Lodge dues and assessments, and for the purposes of charity?"

The first two were answered in the affirmative, and the third in the negative.

The committee say:

"We hold that a lodge has no right to assess or collect from her members any greater revenue than is required to pay her necessary running expenses, the Grand Lodge assessments, and to keep up her charity fund. All funds of the lodge, then, the contrary not appearing, will be presumed to be the proceeds of such assessment, but the record should affirmatively show the disbursements and their objects. This requirement being so plain to your committee, they deem it superfluous to do more than state it. The record being entirely silent as to the purpose of the several sums disbursed, which go to make up the sixty-five dollars, and none of that sum being required for either of the purposes for which said sum was legitimately raised, we would hold that such sum was irregularly and improperly disbursed, and that it was and is the legitimate fund of this Grand Lodge, and as such should have been covered into her treasury."

For which the following, however, was substituted and adopted:

"All funds, then, of a lodge, the contrary not appearing, will be presumed to have been so raised. In this case, however, it appears that a large part of the money in the hands of the lodge was raised by the sale of her property prior to the surrender of the charter. It also appears, or may be legitimately inferred, that the lodge deliberately, without sufficient cause or reason, converted her said property into money for the sole purpose and with a view of surrendering her charter; and having thus converted her property into money with the view aforesaid, we hold and so report to the Grand Lodge, that she had no power or right to use or dispose of the moneys thus raised for any other purpose than to pay her just debts, Grand Lodge dues, and for purposes of charity; and the proceedings in this case show that a large sum was voted to divers persons, so far as the record discloses, as donations solely—and immediately thereupon surrendered her charter. Such proceedings were and are wrong and unmasonic."

Resolutions enforcing these views were adopted, including one requiring the Brethren to whom the money was given to pay it back; and if they refuse, that charges for unmasonic conduct should be preferred against them.

The Grand Lodge, reversing the practice of sixty-three years, changed its rules so that there shall be but one ballot for the degrees. The reasoning of the majority of the committee is as follows :

"Under the regulations prevailing in this jurisdiction, when a petition is presented to a lodge, it sets forth that the petitioner 'is desirous of being admitted a member thereof, if found worthy,' and to qualify him to become a member, he must be in possession of all the degrees conferred in a lodge. Hence, it is the duty of the Committee on Character to inquire not only as to his fitness to be made an Entered Apprentice, but a Master Mason as well. Then, upon the report of that committee, we can see no good reason why a single ballot should not be sufficient to elect the petitioner to all he asks for in his petition; for if an applicant is not worthy to be made a Master Mason, surely he should not be made an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft.

"The question of advancement after initiation then becomes one simply of proficiency, and a majority vote of the lodge is fully competent to decide that point without the necessity of a ballot."

The following are the rules adopted for the government of lodges in this particular :

"SECTION 1. All balloting for initiation or membership must be done at stated meetings. Every member present must vote, and should but one negative vote appear, the Worshipful Master shall cause another ballot to be immediately taken, when, should one or more negative votes appear, he shall declare the applicant rejected.

"SEC. 3. There shall be but one ballot for the three degrees, but every applicant for advancement must pass a creditable examination on the work of the preceding degree in open lodge, or be vouched for by a competent committee appointed for that purpose, before he can be permitted to advance to a higher degree.

"SEC. 4. After a ballot for initiation shall have been declared unanimous, it is competent for the Worshipful Master to arrest the conferring of the degree, should he become satisfied that the candidate is unworthy; and it is his imperative duty to do so while a single member of the lodge objects, which objection must be made privately to the Worshipful Master, and shall then have the effect of a negative vote, and be so recorded.

"SEC. 6. An applicant rejected on his examination for advancement, may renew his application at any subsequent stated meeting of the lodge."

They are much like those in force in our jurisdiction. With us, however, the Master decides the question of proficiency for advancement: and they fail to provide for one case which may occur: if it is discovered, after initiation and before advancement, that the candidate is unworthy, provision should be made for his rejection. It is true this may be done on the vote for advancement; but the effect of such vote is only temporary, and may have to be repeated at each stated meeting for an indefinite time.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1880.

A special meeting was held to lay the corner stone of the hall of Ok-la-ho-ma Lodge in the town of Atoka.

* At the annual session, *nine* lodges were represented: the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba recognized.

The Grand Master (P. J. BYRNE), after giving an account of his official

action and decisions, which are of local interest and application, proceeds in strong terms to denounce the vices of evil speaking and intoxication, which he says have disturbed the harmony of some of the lodges. In this connection, he says:

"My Brethren, 'a prevention is better than a cure.' I therefore caution you to inspect with great care all material presented for the building of your lodges. See that it is free from flaws, and will add to the support of our Institution. Bear in mind, that if you admit materials that will afterwards have to be moved out of it, though it be done ever so carefully, you will impair or endanger its strength, which is harmony."

He thus announces the death of a well known and prominent man in the Territory:

"Death, so far as I am informed, has not knocked at our doors, nor called from labor here any of our Brethren who have labored with us in this Grand Lodge. But I report, with sorrow, that this great leveler of human greatness has summoned from our midst one of our Brethren who was well-known as a public man, who commanded the respect of all who knew him—and they were thousands. He commanded the love and confidence of his countrymen for his never-tiring, patriotic and successful labors in their interests, and for having filled their most important places of public trust to their great benefit and to his own honor. To him were assigned the posts requiring, as essential virtues, true patriotism, wisdom, and generosity of character; and in those virtues he was never found wanting. Amongst his people he was a chief, and in their councils was deemed the sagest. In his death Masonry has lost an honorable member, and the cause of humanity an able advocate. We who are assembled here, men of many tribes and nationalities, and who, as masons, are taught to honor virtue in any form, may turn to the life of our Cherokee Brother, Wm. Penn Adair, and say, 'His virtues were many; let us imitate them.'"

The Committee on Work had procured the services of Bro. GEORGE A. DANNELLY, the Grand Lecturer of Arkansas, who taught them the Arkansas work. The committee exemplified it, but under very great disadvantages, as they had not fully learned it, and would occasionally use the old work to which they had been accustomed. Several distinguished Brethren from Kansas were present, including Grand Master McCLEVERTY, Grand Secretary BROWN and Grand Lecturer MASON. They were met at the depot, and escorted to the hall, where they were received with the usual honors, and in the usual manner, each of the visiting Brethren addressing the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lecturer exemplified the Kansas work and rehearsed the lectures, which so pleased the Grand Lodge that they were adopted as its standard. Bro. MASON remained to instruct the Grand Lecturer.

Rev. Bro. H. F. BUCKNER delivered a very interesting address upon "The Bible," in which he replies to some criticisms which had been made upon a former address of his, in which he had for his subject, "The Authenticity and Divine Inspiration of the Bible."

We quote the following, as showing the growth of that Territory in civilization and enlightenment:

"I came to this Indian Territory more than thirty years ago, as a wayfaring mason, from Kentucky, whose Grand Lodge I have the honor of representing before your Grand Body. The sound of the gavel had never been heard

on the highest hills nor in the lowest valleys of this Indian country. Coats, pants, hats and boots were not the fashion with these Indians at that time. Moral darkness and the gloom of sin settled like the mantle of night over all this land. It is true there were, even then, a few rays of light shining here and there amid the gloom. Before then, a few prophets of the Lord had been sent forth by the piety of Christians, who were prophesying to the dry bones, like those seen in Ezekiel's vision; only in a few places could be found living Christians, the fruits of the earliest missionary labors, and only within a small compass was the sound of the Gospel heard. In that day, there was no place representing even the ground floor of King Solomon's temple.

"Other missionaries came, and Christianity rolled a noble stream of truth through all the five tribes, and the Lord's prophets stood upon its banks and cried, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'

"Afterwards came Freemasonry, bringing with her the Christian's Bible—not claiming to be Christianity, but only her handmaid; and she taught her followers to take the Christian's Bible for their great light, to keep the moral law, to be good men and true, to be loyal citizens, to divide their time into three equal parts, giving one part to the worship of God; and, whenever they met in convocation, she read to them some passages from the Living Oracles. I affiliated with the lodge I now have the honor to represent—the mother of the lodges in this Indian Territory.

"Now look at the great change that has come over this people in so short a time. It is so wonderful, that language would fail us in describing it. The five tribes are so civilized and Christianized that they compare favorably with any contiguous State. In education, the Cherokees, perhaps, lead all other tribes, as they give more money, *per capita*, for that purpose than any State in the Union, save one. All denominations that have missions here are flourishing, and the proportion of professed Christians to the population is almost, if not quite, as great as in the States. Religion and agriculture are united as erst they were when Eden was a paradise. Paint, and feathers, and moccasins, have disappeared from the whole face of the land, while those who once dwelt in booths and wigwams are now living in ceiled houses. In bringing about this great change, there have been many agencies employed, many laborers in the Lord's vineyard, among whom I claim to be the least and the most unworthy; but we are more indebted to the Bible than to all other influences. Christianity has never outrun the Bible. Masonry has never outrun the Bible. Civilization of the highest type has never outrun the Bible; and neither Christianity, Masonry, nor civilization of the highest type, can possibly have any existence without that BLESSED BOOK."

IOWA, 1880.

Lodges represented, 277: six charters granted, two restored and two surrendered, and one dispensation continued: the resolution of last year, limiting the number of copies of Proceedings furnished to lodges to one, repealed, and two copies ordered to be furnished: no Report on Correspondence, although the Committee on Library, in their report, strongly favor a return to the system.

The address of the Grand Master (A. C. ABBOTT) is a concise, business-like document.

Referring to a claim by one lodge for re-imbursement for money expended in the relief of a member of another, he says:

"I have also received several communications concerning claims of like character between subordinate lodges in our own jurisdiction.

"It hardly seems necessary to reiterate that which has heretofore been so plainly expressed by this Grand Lodge upon this subject. It seems to me strange that fraters can be found who, losing sight of the vital principle of our Order in its *universality*, cannot divest themselves of that *mutual stock benefit idea*, which has no affinity in the domain of Masonry. In the cases referred to I have followed the position as heretofore taken by this Grand Lodge, that there is *no masonic law*, either local or general, giving either a lodge or individual Brother a claim *per se* upon another for such services or expenses."

Of Reports on Correspondence, he says:

"In common with quite a large number of prominent Iowa masons with whom I have conversed upon this subject, this very interesting part of our annual Proceedings has been sadly missed in the volume of 1879. I would most respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration the adoption of some plan which shall again incorporate in our annual Proceedings these interesting reports of general masonic interest throughout the land. Out of fifty-four Grand Bodies with whom we carry on our system of exchange, but fourteen of them are without Reports on Foreign Correspondence. Of these fourteen, the average total number of pages in the yearly annals of five of them are but forty-three.

"Permit me, in dismissing this subject, to quote the language of M. W. Brother Sterling M. Wood, Past Grand Master of Alabama, now deceased, who says:

"I cannot debar myself from expressing the great gratification we ought, as masons, to feel when we look at the effect this correspondence between Grand Lodges has produced in the masonic world. It has brought together in feeling and brotherly love those who will never meet in the flesh; and has woven a cord of friendship around the world which can never be broken, save when time shall be no more. It is founding for us the ground-work of a masonic history more perfect and lasting than could have been attained by any other means; and, withal, has exhibited intellectual excellences in masonic literature that we may, as masons, be all proud to refer to and admire."

And the following report of the committee in relation thereto was adopted:

"That, as to Reports on Correspondence, your committee are of opinion that their publication was discontinued by this Grand Lodge, on account of a mistaken idea of their utility as compared with their expense. But observation has taught us that, although these reports are not generally read by the Brethren, yet in every lodge there is, at least, one Brother who masters their contents, and whose advice is sought on all occasions when masonic light is especially needed, and that thereby this accumulated masonic wisdom becomes of much service to the Craft. We are certain that a long-continued deprivation of these reports would be followed by a season of masonic darkness; hence, we recommend the resumption of our former practice of publishing Reports on Foreign Correspondence, but that the writers of such reports reasonably condense the same, with a view of economical expenditure."

The Grand Secretary thus details the result of the experiment to "retrench and reform," inaugurated the previous year:

"The Grand Lodge, at the last communication, ordered 'that only one copy be sent to each lodge, and that the surplus be kept for sale at one dollar per copy.' The fond anticipations of the friends of 'retrenchment and reform' have not been realized. The lodges have complained bitterly that they were cut off in their supply, and refused to purchase, and the large edition printed for generous distribution under the liberal policy of former years, in which this Grand Lodge had ever been noted, has laid upon our shelves, 'cumberers of the ground,' and only seven copies sold, and seven dollars

added to the treasury, in return for the harsh criticism at home and abroad so liberally heaped upon our heads, while darkness has prevailed in regions where heretofore we had sent light and knowledge.

"In view of the greatly reduced edition ordered by the Grand Lodge this year, we must, of necessity, limit the distribution, and adhere, for the present year, to the policy unfortunately inaugurated, and demand a price for 'the surplus copies,' unless the Grand Lodge shall order an extra number printed; otherwise the edition will be at once exhausted. We recommend, in view of the history and experience of the past year, that the Grand Lodge 'return to its first love,' and order in *advance* a larger edition for 1881 and succeeding years, that the Grand Secretary may contract knowingly for the number requisite for the demands upon the office. We further recommend that the price fixed for 1879 be rescinded, as there is not only a large number on hand, but a number of Part III greatly in excess of the other parts of the volume (VII), with no prospect of a demand at a price. No price was established or asked for the years previous to 1879, and a large demand has been made for those years, and we have as freely given, rejoicing in the hope that in so doing we were fulfilling the mission of our Fraternity, 'to disseminate masonic light and knowledge to the uninformed,' in this respect, for we should not be ashamed of our doings, nor to have them 'known and read of all men.'"

The report of the Librarian shows a continued increase in the Library: we find in this report the following suggestive paragraph:

"The members (twenty, all told) of a country lodge have, for the past year, taken and read more masonic works from the library than any other hundred and twenty lodges in the State; and in *that* lodge we hear of no 'dimits,' no lukewarmness; but many of the members ride from five to ten miles each lodge night to attend the meetings; while in our cities, half of those within sight of the hall seldom darken the doors. It is only by seeking the light that we may hope to find it."

The Report of the Committee on the Library is very interesting. They recommend to lodges to keep a catalogue on the Secretary's desk, and send for books, which will be sent to them by express: they say the lodges are suffering for that kind of food. They also recommend a new catalogue, but no appropriation was made for it. The Grand Lodge of California issued one in 1879, and another in 1881.

The Grand Officers were installed in public, with music and four brief addresses, three of which are published in the Proceedings. The fourth was a volunteer by Bro. PARVIN, and only a partial extract is given, he evidently having been unexpectedly called out. Besides the three regular addresses, there was also a speech of welcome in behalf of the local committee, and a happy reply by the installing officer, our old friend P. G. Master LUSE, the Representative of our Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge allows an appeal only by the accused when charges are filed. A case occurred, in which it was alleged that the accused was improperly acquitted, and the failure to apply discipline was without justification. The committee report that the only remedy is by memorial to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, but they do not say what either could do in the premises. We do not see on what ground the Grand Lodge denies to one of the parties the right of appeal given in the "old charges," as the limiting to the accused of the right of appeal is a denial of it to all others.

This is an innovation growing out of the practice in our criminal courts in some States.

A case, that we have been expecting would arise, came before the Grand Lodge. A charter was revoked, and subsequently restored to a portion of the old members. Twelve other old members petitioned the Grand Lodge to be included among those to whom the petition was restored. The Grand Master says of this:

"While the action taken by me in this case has been in strict conformity with the action of the Grand Lodge, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere conviction that legislation of this character establishes an unfortunate precedent, inasmuch that it deprives a Brother of his right without trial, which is not in conformity with the true principles of Masonry."

The petition was referred to the Committee on Grievances, who submitted the following report:

"The petition of twelve Brethren of the late Nishnabotany Lodge, No. 153, asking that they be restored to membership therein, has, by your direction, been referred to us for action. After due consideration of their claims as set forth in their petition, and from information given us, we are of the opinion that when the charter was restored to certain named Brethren, (see Proceedings of last Grand Lodge, page 434), all those who were members of said lodge at the time of the arrest of the charter, by order of the Grand Master should have been declared members thereof. Believing this to be just,

"We recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the twelve Brethren be restored to their former membership in said lodge."

It was then referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which reported:

"On the petition of twelve late Brethren of Nishnabotany Lodge, No. 153, asking that they be made members of said lodge by vote of this Grand Lodge, your committee report that the selection of members of lodges, as well as material for the temple, is a duty, as well as a right, that devolves upon each individual mason, for the performance of which he is alone responsible to his own conscience. He cannot relieve himself of this responsibility, if he would; much less can the Grand Lodge, or any other power, interfere with his discharge of it. Lodge No. 153 is a perfect and complete lodge, and the members thereof have all the powers and duties of members of such a lodge. The committee believe that the Grand Lodge has no power to grant the prayer of the petitioners."

Pending the consideration of the report, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the whole subject of the rights and position of the petitioners be referred to the Grand Master for consideration and action, and that he report the same at the next Grand Annual Communication."

The logic of the question is with the Committee on Jurisprudence. If the charter was legally arrested and revoked, it was *not* lost "without trial," but after a hearing. When the charter is revoked, the old members are unaffiliated: the restoration of the charter is an act of *grace* or *favor*, and not one of *right*, it being, in effect, the grant of a new charter, and therefore it is a matter of discretion with the Grand Lodge to whom it shall be restored. After the lodge has been organized under the restored charter, it is a regular lodge, and the Grand Lodge cannot inject members into it any more than into any other lodge.

But, in spite of all this, the ugly fact remains that, by the operation, certain members are got rid of without a regular trial: and the uglier fact often exists that such was the design in the beginning. This has often troubled us; and yet we see no remedy, and cannot say that the proceeding is unmasonic. For instance, it sometimes happens that a lodge gets into such a state of dissension and disagreement, that its very existence in such a state is a disgrace to the Institution: nothing can be done by way of disciplining individual members, for the trouble is not an *individual* one, but a *collective* one: the revocation of the charter is an actual necessity: to restore it to all, would often be to renew the trouble: and yet, if restored to a part, the result would be a harmonious and useful lodge.

Sometimes, if taken in season, the suggestion of a revocation of the charter has a harmonizing effect. One instance occurred in our experience: a lodge had got into an unharmonious condition: the suggestion was made that a discordant lodge was worse than no lodge, and the Brethren *must* endeavor to restore harmony: the advice was heeded, harmony restored, and prosperity followed.

KANSAS.

The Grand Lodge of Kansas changed the time of holding its Annual Communications from October to February, and so held none in 1880: if the Proceedings for 1881 are received in season, they will be noticed in an "Addendum" to our Report.

KENTUCKY, 1880.

Lodges represented, 424: four charters granted, one surrendered and one revoked: one dispensation granted, one continued and one refused: in two cases, the Grand Lodge recommended petitioners for a new lodge to unite with one already existing and change its location.

The Grand Master (JAKE RICE) delivered an address of only five pages, two of which are devoted to the "Widows' and Orphans' Home." He had refused to grant any dispensations for new lodges: had made decisions "upon every conceivable question of masonic laws, morals and rituals," but as they were cheerfully acquiesced in by the parties interested, he thinks economy justifies his omission to report them.

Of the "Home," he says, in substance, that it is the grandest and most successful charity of which the Fraternity can boast: that it is too late to discuss the propriety or practicability of such organized benevolence: that concert of action and concentration of means are the most effective instrumentalities for effecting any amelioration of the social state; that by organization, the largest number is relieved at the least expense, and regularity in dispensation is secured; and he adds:

"Many of our subordinate lodges are found unable to meet the past demands which from time to time are made upon their respective treasuries for the proper maintenance and welfare of those thus left in their midst, and have found it much less expensive and far more conducive to their happiness and future usefulness to embrace them in one common home, beneath one protecting roof, and sustained by one common general fund.

"Since the opening of the Home, more than one hundred children who were admitted and kept until sufficiently advanced to render them self-sustaining, have been honorably discharged and are now useful and respected members of society, earning an honorable living for themselves and reflecting the highest credit upon the institution. More than twice that number could have been similarly disposed of if our Endowment Fund had only been commensurate with the necessities of the case, and justified the admission of all the worthy and needy who have applied for its privileges. This is still the one great want of the Home: *An Endowment Fund* sufficient to sustain all whom our magnificent building has the capacity to entertain.

"This fund, however, we are gratified to learn, has now the prospect of being materially augmented by the generous legacies of our craftsmen, and considerate lady friends of the enterprise, who have recently embraced "*our Home*" among the legatees of their last will and testament. If only a score of our worthy Brethren would thus remember this great charity, they would soon put it in such a financial condition as to invite all the worthy beneficiaries of the Fraternity in this Grand Jurisdiction within its walls. Brethren, we stand fully and irrevocably committed to this great work, and it must, under the blessing of God, attain to this grand consummation."

A memorial page in the Proceedings is devoted to a lady and a Brother who had remembered the "Home" with bequests.

Past Grand Masters FRIZZELL and DASHIEL, of Tennessee, appeared as a committee on the part of that Grand Lodge, in relation to the question at issue between the two Grand Lodges: they were courteously received and their memorial spread upon the records. The committee to which the matter had been referred made a report, which is not given, and the following resolution was substituted as an amendment for the one offered by them:

"*Resolved*, That we re-affirm the decision heartily expressed by this Grand Lodge at its last session, in maintaining that there is a connection existing between a lodge and its members which no others have power to annul, and still claim and maintain for our subordinate lodges inalienable and exclusive jurisdiction over our own members."

Pending a motion for its adoption, it was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, a majority of which recommended its adoption as well as the following:

"But in a spirit of masonic comity, and for the purpose of uniformity of proceeding and of conformity to other jurisdictions, as far as possible, that we recommend the following as an amendment to the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, after the word 'committee,' in Article 12, Section 1—(new edition.)

"When a mason, who is affiliated in any lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of this State, shall remove his citizenship or residence from this to another State, or establishes permanent business relations in such other State, the lodge nearest such residence or place of business may, at its option, take and have penal jurisdiction over him, and may reprimand, suspend or expel him, after due trial according to its own by-laws, and the Constitution of the Grand Lodge under which said lodge is holden. But this amendment shall only apply to such jurisdictions as shall accord to us the

same rights and like privileges over such members as shall come from their jurisdictions into our own.' "

The minority reported as follows :

"I concur in the above report, except that part which claims exclusive jurisdiction, believing that where a mason is a resident of another jurisdiction the lodge of which he is a member, and the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, have concurrent jurisdiction, and the lodge first preferring charges has the power to try."

The first resolution was adopted, and the second laid over to the next annual meeting. Thereupon, the following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That the Committee of Conference of this Grand Lodge, with the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, be instructed to inform the latter committee, now in attendance on this Grand Lodge, of its recent action on the subject of the conflict of jurisdiction, and express to them, on behalf of this Grand Lodge, their cordial co-operation in the effort to establish and maintain friendly relations with the Grand Lodge of Tennessee; and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to furnish said committee with a certified copy of said report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence on the subject."

Most certainly the courteous course of these two Grand Lodges, in relation to a question of masonic law, upon which they honestly differ, is highly commendable and worthy of imitation by other Grand Lodges similarly situated.

We have already so fully expressed our views upon this question, that we need not discuss it. We believe that Kentucky will, in the future, recognize the principle, that the Fraternity in any locality has the power to protect itself against the misconduct of a mason residing in their jurisdiction, whatever be his affiliation.

We are inexpressibly pained to learn that Bro. A. G. HODGES, for so many years Grand Treasurer, was in default in a sum from over \$5,000, as he made the account, to nearly \$7,000 as the committee made it, *provided* the Grand Lodge was liable upon a note for \$6,500, which he had given as Grand Treasurer, secured by a pledge of stock owned by the Grand Lodge. The matter was referred to a committee of three, to take such course as they should deem proper "to protect the interests and secure the rights of this Grand Lodge." Since the session, we have received intelligence of the death of Bro. HODGES.

An attempt was made to limit the amount of mileage and *per diem* of the representative of any lodge to the dues paid by it, but it was defeated, wisely as we think. The attempt proceeded upon the assumption that the representation of a lodge in Grand Lodge is for its own benefit and not for the benefit of the Fraternity at large. Its adoption would have led to the non-representation of lodges and consequent injury to the Craft.

It was decided that, although the by-laws of a lodge provide that ministers shall not be chargeable with dues, they may be changed so that ministers shall be liable for dues, if they remain members *after the change is made*, as, if they do not wish to pay dues, they may dimit. On the other hand, it was held that

the pay of the Tyler, as it is fixed when he is installed, cannot be reduced during his term, because, after he is installed, he is bound to serve out the term for which he is elected. Correct.

The claimant of the stock pledged by the late Grand Treasurer was offered a hearing before the Grand Lodge "by such Master Mason in good standing, as he may select to represent him." This is in accordance with the decision made by our Grand Lodge last year.

It was also decided that, while seven masons must be present in a lodge, in order to transact business, only three of them need be members. We cannot see the reason for this, unless it is another way of saying that three make a lodge of Master Masons, and that the law requiring seven to do business is a mere innovation, and void at that.

A proposition to change the purposes for which the Grand Lodge may levy assessments, from such as it deems "proper for the good of the Craft" to such as it deems "necessary to defray the expenses of this Grand Lodge only," was defeated; but it was again proposed, and this, as well as propositions to reduce the *per capita* dues to fifty cents, and to have biennial sessions of the Grand Lodge, will come up at the session of this year.

The Report on Correspondence (160 pp.), by Bro. ROB MORRIS, comes to us in a separate pamphlet. There is one disadvantage in this: we (reviewers) are apt to devote all our space to the regular Proceedings, as they come up for examination first.

Bro. MORRIS starts out with the intention of making a condensed report, not exceeding one hundred pages; but, although he almost puts himself in a "strait jacket," and thereby greatly decreases the value of his report, still he gives us one hundred and sixty pages.

His report is of the same genial, urbane character as his former ones. Deprecating all sharp criticisms and contentions, he loves to look upon the harmonious and fraternal features of the Proceedings which he reviews. His long masonic experience and numerous visits to lodges in all jurisdictions, give him not only a fund of interesting incidents, but broad, fraternal and charitable views. His zeal and love for the Institution increase with his years and increasing acquaintance with the Craft.

His nearest approach to severity is in his notice of the *embroglio* between New York and Connecticut, which seems to stir his righteous indignation.

He agrees with the decision in Colorado, that a person who cannot write is ineligible as a candidate: Maine made the same decision ten years ago, so we vote with Bro. MORRIS. He says that in Kentucky, when a candidate is rejected by only one vote, the party casting it is allowed to withdraw it "by the second regular meeting thereafter."

He did not receive our Proceedings in season for review in their regular order, but they come in a supplement.

He says;

"One hundred and seventy lodges were represented out of a possible one hundred and eighty-one. This is a good proportion, and speaks well for Maine, especially as no *per diem* is paid the delegates. Six Past Grand Masters were present. The Representative of Kentucky, Brother J. H. Drummond, was in his seat, filling it doubtless mentally and physically. (Lest Brother D. think we are twitting on facts we refer him to that ill-used man Ovid, who says:

Leve fit quod bene fertur onus.)

"The Grand Master's opening address speaks feelingly of the death of Rev. Brother Charles Curtis, Grand Chaplain, drowned July 10th, preceding. The death of our long-time friend Moses Dodge occurred October 18th preceding, at the age of sixty-seven. For twenty-five years he was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine."

He commends our Grand Master for declining to *assist* in the laying of a corner-stone, when the principal work was to be done by another; and says of our Grand Secretary, "Long may it be ere the labors of the veteran Brother BERRY cease."

He quotes our remarks on the Kentucky-Tennessee case, and says:

"That may look very easy on paper, but in practice it does not work. Does Brother Drummond know that for three score years and upwards the masonic comity has been so warm on the border-line between Tennessee and Kentucky that this is the first serious difficulty which has occurred between us? Is not this a better basis for Masoory than the question, who first enters the charges? Had Tolliver belonged to Gallatin the Franklin masons would have pursued the long-hallowed course of sending the charges and specifications to his own lodge."

The Tennessee Committee admit that courtesy required the lodge to send the charges to the Kentucky lodge, but excuse its not being done on account of the heinousness of the offence and its publicity. The term "long-hallowed course," however, cannot be predicated of many jurisdictions, as we have shown in a former part of this report.

We leave Bro. MORRIS and his report with regret, even if he does quote Latin and make *light* of us!

MARYLAND, 1880.

This Grand Lodge lost, during the year, two members of national reputation—Past D. G. Masters NICHOLAS BREWER and FRANCIS BURNS, the former in his *ninety-first* and the latter in his *eighty-eighth* year. Bro. BREWER had been a mason sixty-two years, a Past Master almost sixty years and Treasurer of his lodge *fifty-two* consecutive years. Bro. BURNS died a few days before Bro. BREWER. He was Deputy Grand Master thirteen years in succession. But the great event in his masonic history was that when the Masonic Temple was about to be sold by the sheriff, he advanced \$23,000 of his own means and persuaded another to advance a like sum, which he, however, subsequently assumed: and when he died the Grand Lodge owed him \$46,000. The Grand Lodge paid eloquent tributes to the memory of these—the two oldest masons in Maryland.

The addresses of the Grand Master (JOHN M. CARTER) are eminently practical documents. Of course the main subject is finance. We are very glad to note a reduction of the debt during the year and the comparative certainty that the same thing will result in the future.

The Grand Lodge took part in the celebration of the *one hundred and fiftieth* anniversary of the founding of the city.

Much complaint was made that the Grand Inspectors were derelict in their duty, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the workings of the District Deputy system.

At the May session, Bro. F. J. S. GORGAS presented the Report on Correspondence (74 pp.): it is a fine abstract of the Proceedings reviewed. At the November session, he presented a brief general report. He is pleased to learn of the virtual settlement of the Scotland-Quebec controversy: cannot agree with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in its asserted right "to dissolve the membership of New York Masons in New York lodges, without the consent or knowledge of such lodges, provided such masons reside in Connecticut:" believes that perpetual jurisdiction, which may be voluntarily surrendered, is the only safeguard: sides with Kentucky in its controversy with Tennessee, agreeing with MITCHELL, but dissenting from MACKAY, SIMONS, CHARLES W. MOORE, GEORGE H. GRAY, &c., and other jurists, in holding that affiliated masons can be tried only by their lodge: says that Missouri, in her course towards Dakota, repudiates the American system of jurisprudence: and closes as follows:

"As atheism is a denial of the existence of God; of the actuality of all possible ideas of God; of mind, intelligence, Providence, soul, spirit or Being; and as it asserts that death is the end; that we possess a body without a soul; that there is no 'hereafter'; that all heroism, bravery, self-denial come to nothing; that nobleness will do no good; that everything comes and goes by fortuitous concurrence of atoms: the American mason can scarcely realize that anyone who claims to be a Brother can renounce his trust in God, which he is caused, so early in his masonic career, to profess, or to misinterpret the meaning of the ceremony with which he was so forcibly impressed on his entrance into the lodge, and which is symbolical of the faith, repentance and reformation necessary to bring him light."

MASSACHUSETTS, 1880.

Five special, three quarterly, the annual and the installation communications were held during the year.

Applications having been made to the Grand Secretary to sign officially and affix the seal of the Grand Lodge to a so-called Masonic Register, the Grand Master decided that such signing and sealing were not warranted under the Grand Constitution; and his decision was unanimously ratified by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodges of Quebec, and Colon and Cuba were recognized.

A very interesting report, in relation to the Grand Lodge seal, accompanied

by a very learned "Heraldic Statement" by Bro. Wm. R. T. MARVIN, was submitted by Bro. S. D. NICKERSON for a special Committee. In 1857, upon a report of a committee, evidently prepared without great consideration, the old seal was rejected and a new one adopted. One of the arguments in 1857 was, that the motto on the seal, "follow reason," was more appropriate for the French Revolutionists of that day, than for masons. But it is a translation of "*suivez raison*," the motto on the Montague seal, which, moreover, is more properly translated "follow right"—a motto quite masonic in its character. The committee, with Bro. MARVIN'S aid, show that the old seal was the arms of the London Guild of masons, in use as early as 1410; they recommend that the old seal, impaled with the arms of Massachusetts, be again adopted, and the Grand Lodge, after due consideration, so voted. The seal thus established, is the original seal of the old St. John's Grand Lodge, with the arms of the State added.

The charter of Philanthropic Lodge, which had been surrendered in 1876, was restored, and the Grand Lodge held a special session at Marblehead to re-organize the lodge. The event was one of much interest, and was celebrated with much enthusiasm by the Craft in the vicinity. The lodge was chartered in 1760, and is the third on the roll of lodges, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and it is a matter of special importance that the lodge continues its existence.

A member of a lodge, who had absconded to parts unknown, and whose whereabouts could not be ascertained, was tried and expelled for grossly defrauding a member of his lodge; no notice was given to him of the proceedings, as that was not practicable: we refer to this, as a proper precedent in similar cases.

The Grand Master announced the presentation to the Grand Lodge, by Bro. WILLIAM SUTTON, of his valuable masonic library. The gift was accepted by a vote of grateful thanks. The library room was enlarged and rearranged: and it now contains one of the most complete and valuable masonic libraries in the world. We congratulate the Grand Lodge upon its possession.

One interesting case came before the Grand Lodge, at its session in September. In 1871, a Secretary of a lodge was deficient in his accounts: a committee examined the matter and reported, and the accused explained. A preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, that the accused, upon confessing his error, and obligating himself upon the altar to abstain from the vices which had caused him to err, "we do freely and heartily forgive him his offence, and pledge ourselves to help, aid and assist, provided he shall re-imburse the lodge the deficiency reported, and keep the vows he this night may take." The record says the Brother came forward and confessed his errors, and "fully and feelingly complied with the spirit and language of the above vote."

The money, however, was not repaid: he gave his note for the amount: he served as Tyler one year, and the amount of his pay was endorsed on the

note. He then moved away from town and had never paid anything more. Thereupon, charges were filed, and the above facts shown. It did not appear whether he was able to pay, or not, but the evidence, so far as it went, tended to show the reverse.

It was held that the lodge condoned the offence and that it could not be revived. There remained, then, only the pecuniary obligation, and it was held that the power of the lodge, or Fraternity, should not be used to collect a debt.

It was also held that the lapse of time should constitute a bar to any action by the Grand Lodge. More than seven years elapsed before the interposition of the Grand Lodge was invoked. The committee say, "Neither justice nor mercy seem to warrant any such action."

The Proceedings of the Annual Communication contain a splendid portrait of the retiring Grand Master, CHARLES A. WELCH.

The matter of especial interest in the address of the Grand Master was the financial question. We alluded last year to the zeal, ability and effective labor of the Grand Master to reduce the debt. The "capitation tax" was laid, and he made strenuous efforts to have lodges "commute" and make present payment. He was wonderfully successful, achieving a reduction of the debt from about \$290,000 to \$162,000, and the interest from over \$17,000 a year to \$8,000. Great credit is due to him for his efforts, and also great credit is due to the Craft for responding so generously to his call. The Grand Lodge will, in a few years, be out of debt, and the Craft relieved from this burden of taxation.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master JOHN T. HEARD, who was buried by the Grand Lodge on the fourth of December last.

At the March session of this year, a memorial tribute was adopted, and those of two lodges read and entered of record. We should be glad to copy these did space permit. He was one of the few whose masonic life is not limited to the usual average of ten years, but continued more than thirty-five and until he died. He was Grand Master in 1857, 1858 and 1859. Before that, the administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge had been left almost wholly in the hands of the able and accomplished Secretary, and the Grand Master gave them little attention. But Grand Master HEARD took the helm himself. At his second installation, he was able to say that *he had visited every chartered lodge in the State*. He infused new life and vigor throughout the State, and it is not saying too much to state that with his administration, and largely on account of his efforts, commenced the wonderful prosperity of the Craft in Massachusetts. Having a profound sense of the dignity and high importance of his office, he magnified it and inspired the same sentiments in the minds of the Brethren. The effect has not yet vanished: for in no jurisdiction do we believe that there exists so high a

degree of respect, akin to reverence, for the Grand Master as in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

He was a masonic writer of great ability and care. He wrote the History of Columbian Lodge—a very valuable work—and many interesting articles for magazines and reports for his Grand Lodge. He devoted so much of labor and research to them, that they are reliable as well as interesting. In his death, the Craft—not only in his State, but in the world over—have sustained an immense loss.

While we intended to give only a brief summary from the tributes to his memory, without quotation, the following from the tribute of Robert Lash Lodge, from the pen of Grand Secretary CHEEVER, so exactly corresponds with our own ideas of the man from a personal acquaintance, that we cannot forbear copying it:

“At the close of a term of three years R. W. Brother Heard retired from the exalted station to the historical and traditional honors of which he had contributed the additional lustre of his own high character and service. Brave and manly in action, wise and prudent in counsel, rigorous and unselfish in devotion, he had demonstrated how much an honorable office may be indebted to its incumbent. No stately Grand Master ever sat in the chair of King Solomon. The dignity of his presence, and the grace and courtesy of his manners, lent an absolute charm to the performance of his high duties. His comprehensive appreciation of the needs and requirements of our Institution, and his executive control of its affairs, were so just in their equipoise as to win for him, as he gracefully descended from the Grand East, the laurel wreath of his contemporaries, which succeeding generations of his Brethren will not suffer to fade.

“But our R. W. Brother, as might well have been expected, did not permit his masonic zeal to grow cold, or his enthusiasm to subside, upon his departure from the chair of authority. On the contrary, when he stepped down from the throne to sit in the East as a permanent member of the Grand Lodge, he seemed to redouble his exertions to promote its interest. His Brethren, who had sat for three years under his majestic but gentle sway, with joy now hailed his entrance into the Grand Assembly of masons at every Quarterly Communication. His presence was as welcome to them as the morning sunlight to the earth. He continued to serve the Grand Lodge upon its most important committees, giving to every subject entrusted to him the benefit of his indefatigable research, ripe judgment, and long experience.”

The Committee of the Grand Lodge, in closing their report, well say of him:

“In these days of *ante-mortem* eulogies, when our masonic periodicals are filled with the portraits of youth who have gone with lightning rapidity from the lowest to the highest round of the masonic ladder, and who have ministered simply to their own pride and vanity by the journey, it is refreshing to contemplate a long life, now closed, of hard work and useful service upon the ground floor of the Temple. Some of your committee have wrought side by side with him during his whole masonic life, and can bear testimony to his untiring zeal and devotion to the interest of our Fraternity. The Craft in Massachusetts have reason to cherish his memory with profound and lasting gratitude.”

A proposition was submitted, empowering the Past Masters in each Masonic District to elect one of their number to represent them in the Grand Lodge of which he would be a member, during the time for which he was elected

such representative. After a full discussion, however, it was defeated, only one vote being given in the affirmative. The proposition was offered to remedy an evil, which has been often brought to our notice in our own Grand Lodge. A Brother enters the Grand Lodge as Junior Warden, and in the natural course of things, within six years at the outside, he has become a Past Master and ceased to be a member of the Grand Lodge. The experience, the knowledge of masonic law and acquaintance with the business of the Grand Lodge, which he has acquired, all cease to be of any benefit to it, unless his membership happens to be prolonged by an election or appointment to a Grand Lodge office.

The best material for Grand Lodge Officers, and especially for Committees of the Grand Lodge, is often lost to it by the dropping out of our Past Masters. The idea of remedying this evil was a wise one: but we think the plan proposed an unwise one. We trust the matter will not be lost sight of until some practicable plan is devised. In some jurisdictions, Past Masters are permanent members of the Grand Lodge; in others, they have a seat and voice in the Grand Lodge, but no vote; in one (New Hampshire), Past District Deputies are permanent members; these plans are scarcely practicable in so large a Grand Lodge as ours now is. We have sometimes thought that it would be best to require proxies to be Past Masters, but that would probably often deprive lodges of representation in the Grand Lodge, and therefore is not wise. The great difficulty in this jurisdiction is the fact that, with representatives, proxies, Grand Officers and Permanent Members, our Grand Lodge may possibly be composed of almost *eight hundred* persons entitled to seats. Even if but one person from each lodge is present, we have over *two hundred* on the floor. The fact remains that now many of our most zealous and able Past Masters, finding no particular duties to perform, lose their interest and gradually drop out, so that it is found that about ten years is the average for *active* masonic life. If duties were imposed upon them, their interest would necessarily continue, and we should have the benefit of the education which years of experience have given them.

Such is the evil: what is the remedy?

We are much gratified to notice the election of Bro. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE as Grand Master by a vote of *four hundred and sixty-nine* out of *four hundred and seventy*—the odd vote undoubtedly being his own. In accepting, he said that he "prized the fraternal kindness thus exhibited by the Brethren, even more than the possession of the honorable station to which he had been called"—a remark that all, who know the distinguished Brother, will endorse as true. His predecessor was a difficult one to follow: but even the brilliancy of the administration of Bro. WELCH will not hide that of Bro. LAWRENCE.

During the session, Past Grand Master BURNHAM was introduced and welcomed to a seat in the Grand East: and at the Installation Communica-

tion, the chairman of your committee received a cordial welcome, and at "the Grand Feast" had the honor to respond for the Grand Lodge of Maine. This leads us to say that it would be *very* pleasant to the Craft in Maine to welcome in Grand Lodge, some Representative of "the Mother Grand Lodge."

The Lodge of Eleusis presented the retiring Grand Master, CHARLES A. WELCH, with a magnificent Past Grand Master's Jewel, Apron and Gauntlets. Our appreciation of the labors of Bro. WELCH has been shown in our reports, and we are glad to know that his Brethren in his own jurisdiction entertain the same opinion.

Of the report of the Committee on Library and of the "Grand Feast," we would be glad to speak fully, but space will not allow.

MICHIGAN, 1881.

Michigan sends us a volume of nearly 400 pages: 335 of the 341 lodges represented: two charters revoked and three granted: an immense amount of routine business transacted.

One question arose, upon the report of the Committee on Credentials, and was decided contrary to the law in Maine. The Master elect of a lodge having failed to be installed, the old Master appeared, with a certificate of the facts from the lodge, to represent it. The Grand Lodge ruled that the Senior Warden was the legal representative. Under our law, the old Master holds over until the Master elect is installed, and while so holding has *all* the powers of Masters: this point, however, was not noticed by the committee.

We find, subsequently, that the Grand Master decided (with the approval of the Grand Lodge) that "the old officers retain their offices until the new ones are installed." We cannot reconcile the two decisions.

The Grand Master (JOHN W. MCGRATH) delivered an address of *forty-five* pages, nearly *thirty* of which are devoted to some *sixty* decisions, most of which are constructions of local law.

In relation to the sending of circulars by lodges, asking for assistance, the Grand Master well says:

"Each lodge should, so far as possible, bear its own burdens. Some lodges collect one dollar per year dues, others exact two dollars. Some are careful of their revenues, others less careful. Those lodges which impose light dues and are least careful of their revenues, cannot expect those that impose heavier dues and husband their resources, to help the former in their extremities. In the case to which the circular refers, it may be true that the Brother for whom relief is asked is in need. But it may also be true that the lodge asking for relief, or its membership, are amply able to afford the needed relief. No lodge is warranted in paying out its funds simply because some Brother or lodge asks them to do so. The distribution of relief should be systematic. Each case should be investigated, but each lodge cannot for itself make the investigation. I have in mind a resolution or edict of the Grand Lodge, prohibiting the circulation of appeals for aid without the approval of the Grand Master, but I have not been able to find it. If there is not such a resolution, there should be; and the Grand Lodge should further provide that subscriptions in such cases should be transmitted through

the Grand Secretary, so that the lodges could ascertain the aggregate subscription and the Grand Lodge regulate the amount."

And the Grand Lodge adopted the following Standing Regulation :

"Resolved, That the circulating of appeals for aid, or the personal solicitation of aid by or among the lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, unless first approved and permitted by the Grand Master, is absolutely forbidden. And in case the Grand Master shall approve and permit aid to be solicited in this Grand Jurisdiction, he is hereby requested to make such prudent regulations in regard to the amount to be collected and the paying over of the same, as in his judgment may seem prudent and necessary in the premises."

He decided that a lodge should open on the highest degree which it expects to work, and close upon the same degree. From this it appears that Bro. VIXER's ideas that an E. A. Lodge can be opened only by *climbing down* into it, and closed only by climbing up to the Master's lodge, do not prevail in Michigan.

The Grand Master says that non-affiliation is on the increase, and thereupon the following resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge :

"Resolved, That a voluntary non-affiliated mason, of one year or more standing, shall be denied the right of masonic burial, and also the right to claim charity at the hands of the Brethren, as a mason."

Bro. ROB MORRIS visited the Grand Lodge, and was received with the grand honors. He composed and "dedicated to the veterans of the Grand Lodge of Michigan," a beautiful little poem, entitled "Very Soon," which is published in the Proceedings.

Charges were brought against a Past Master for official misconduct, in one case three years before, and in the other five years before : and the committee say :

"Your committee do not feel willing to recommend that Grand Lodge enter upon the trial of the first two charges, for the reason that the offences described are hardly of sufficient importance to demand investigation after so great a lapse of time."

The District Deputy Grand Master system was abolished, the committee saying :

"Your committee think that the system of District Deputies has received a patient, fair and impartial trial in this Grand Jurisdiction, and has not accomplished the object which its friends hoped it would attain. It has proved expensive and of little utility, affording but slight relief to the Grand Master."

A Masonic Funeral Service was adopted, and is published in the Proceedings.

The Grand Lodge had adopted a regulation that any mason, continuing in the business of selling intoxicating liquor as a beverage, after admonition by the lodge, should be suspended or expelled. A case came before the Grand Lodge, under this regulation, in which the accused pleaded guilty, and was expelled.

The committee say :

"Simpson appeals on the ground (among others) that the sentence was too severe.

"Grand Lodge, by its edict creating this offence, expressly prescribed the punishment of suspension or expulsion 'in the discretion of the lodge.'

"Upon a general plea of guilty, and without any showing of facts, your committee do not see how it can reasonably modify the sentence, and it may be doubted whether Grand Lodge has not (in advance) committed itself to an approval of the action of the lodge where its discretion is not abused.

"The appeal should be dismissed, and the action of the lodge sustained.

"This is the first case of a conviction for this offence which has been sustained by Grand Lodge, and is only the second case of any attempted enforcement of the edict of 1878. Your committee are bound to enforce the law as they find it. We may be pardoned, perhaps, if we remind Grand Lodge that the *status* of liquor sellers in this State has been changed by the civil law since this subject first engaged the attention of Grand Lodge.

"Then such persons were the daily violators of the civil law; now their business is licensed and recognized as legal. It may be true that the originators of this movement desired and intended to commit Grand Lodge to a policy of prohibiting this traffic among its membership.

"But we are certain that the measure received many votes, on the ground that masons ought to obey the civil law. Prohibiting liquor laws here, in general, proved to be inefficient for want of public sentiment demanding their enforcement. This edict found many masons engaged in this business. They could not abandon it without material injury. Lodges see this fact and are slow to prosecute. We suggest that it is better to repeal a law than to insist upon retaining one sure to be treated with disrespect. It may be safely made a rule that no dealer in ardent spirits shall hereafter be made a mason, for Grand Lodge can itself enforce that law by disciplining the lodges who violate it, and it will thus set the seal of its own condemnation upon a business which it is to be hoped may soon disappear from among the Fraternity.

"Your committee therefore recommend that said edict be repealed, which will of course operate to restore this Brother."

The matter was fully debated: amendments were proposed, and the final action is thus stated:

"On motion, action on that part of the report recommending the repeal of the edict under which the conviction was had, was indefinitely postponed; that part relating to the dismissal of the appeal was amended by modifying the sentence from expulsion to indefinite suspension, and that part of the report relating to the enforcement of the edict as to further applications for initiation and membership was adopted."

A constitutional provision was adopted for the consolidation of adjoining lodges, and the mode of proceeding established.

The Report on Correspondence (94 pp.) was presented by Bro. W. P. INNES: it is an exceedingly condensed abstract of the Proceedings, without comments. He adds a digest of the decisions of the various Grand Masters.

MISSISSIPPI, 1881.

The *Sixty-third* Annual Communication was attended by the representatives of 225 lodges out of the 297 in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM FRENCH) delivered a very full and business-like address, taking up over thirty pages in the Proceedings.

He says:

"I am pleased to state that the past year has been one of quietness, and, so far as I have been able to learn, of unusual harmony among the Craft. During the earlier portion of the season, Mother Earth promised a bounteous harvest to repay the labors of the husbandman, and our whole people rejoiced at the bright prospect for a return of prosperity; but, alas for human expectations, the crops, when near to maturity, were almost destroyed in some portions of the State, thereby blighting the hopes of the producer, and leaving many impoverished and discouraged.

"But notwithstanding the disastrous result of the year's labor to the great majority of our people, Masonry in this State will show an increase as gratifying as it was unlooked for."

He announces the death of Past Grand Masters THOMAS S. GATHRIGHT (more recently a resident of Texas) and WILLIAM COTHRAN, also of G. C. N. ROBERTSON, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, but residing in Mississippi.

He had arrested six charters and restored three; the Grand Lodge restored two others, and granted two, and continued one dispensation; two lodges were consolidated: so that the number of chartered lodges remains the same.

He announces that the Reprint of the Proceedings, from 1818 to 1852, will be completed in a short time, in which the first return of each lodge is published; a valuable addition to masonic books.

He reported a question of etiquette that had arisen between himself and the Grand Master of Pennsylvania. The Grand Secretary, by his direction, had written to the Grand Secretary of Pennsylvania, proposing an exchange of Representatives. The Deputy Grand Secretary of Pennsylvania replied that, under repeated decisions of their Grand Masters, the Grand Master could not answer the letter, but any letter from the *Grand Master* of Mississippi would "meet with all the Brotherly respect and courtesy it demands." The latter rather ridicules the position taken by Pennsylvania, without proceeding further in the matter. We are not sure that the method pursued by the Grand Master of Mississippi was not accurately correct, and the exceptions of Pennsylvania thereto not well taken. In 1857, Grand Master DUNLAP addressed a letter to the Grand Master of England: two replies thereto were received, both from the Grand Secretary, "by command of the Grand Master." Grand Master CHASE continued the correspondence, and the reply came from the Grand Secretary, by the same "command." Grand Master DRUMMOND, in his turn, took up the correspondence, and a letter to the Grand Master was answered by the Grand Secretary, "by command" of the Grand Master, while the action of the Grand Lodge was communicated by the Grand Secretary, without any such "command." While, in this country, the strict rule has generally been waived, and correspondence usually takes place *directly* between Grand Masters, still we believe that the strictness of official etiquette requires all correspondence between these officers to be made through the medium of their respective Grand Secretaries.

The question of physical qualifications was again before the Grand Lodge. It was discussed by the Grand Master and Committee on Jurisprudence, which divided upon the question. The law in Mississippi is the same, we

gather, as the law in Maine. The *real* question submitted, was whether the candidate came within the law: but the discussion took a wide range, involving the landmarks and ancient usages. The Grand Lodge decided that the candidate must come, *literally*, within the law—that is, be able *literally* to do all masonic work.

The "Revised Statutes" had been published, as compiled by Bro. SPEED, and had been offered for sale, and in relation to this Grand Secretary POWER very wisely says:

"Publications of that character are excellent things to give away, but they go off slowly at a fixed price. Some of the Brethren, too, have the idea, that if a code of Revised Statutes is worth compiling and printing, it is worth distributing, and that thousands of copies should not be packed away in boxes until the work is so thoroughly amended as to be valueless. I recommend that the entire edition, save a few hundred copies for new lodges, and for use of Grand Lodge when in session, be at once distributed through Representatives now in attendance. It is one of the most complete codes ever compiled, and cannot be too freely distributed to the Craft. Amendments thereto should be declared out of order, during the period of at least ten years; for we may not have another Speed to compile, codify and index the confused and conflicting legislation of another decade of Grand Lodge experience."

His suggestion as to their distribution was substantially adopted. We do not believe that hereafter the Committee on Jurisprudence and Grand Master will have so many questions to answer.

As a token of appreciation of his services in this regard, the Grand Lodge presented to Bro. SPEED an elegant Past Master's Jewel.

The subject of non-affiliation was again before the Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary had endeavored to ascertain the number in the State, and from the returns made he estimates the number at over 2,500.

In this connection the Grand Master says:

"The report of the Grand Secretary will show that our ranks have been largely recruited by re-instatements and affiliations during the year. This is the direct result of the Mutual Benefit Association, organized during the last Annual Communication; and while the semi-official connection of this Grand Lodge with that Association has been sharply commented upon by some of the Foreign Correspondence reviewers, such substantial, practical results are of more value than reams of theorizing on so-called 'innovations.' The systematic distribution of more than twenty thousand dollars of relief to the families of our deceased Brethren during the past year, is a record which all must be proud of who contributed to this grand aggregate of help in time of need."

The Grand Secretary says that the Grand Master has indicated the main cause of the accessions during the year. No one appreciates more than we do the good done by these associations, and we admit that they do bring "accessions" to our lodges. But of what value are these "accessions" to real Masonry? To meet these cases, ought not the Grand Lodge of Mississippi to change the form of petitions, so that those intended for this class of "accessions" shall read, "influenced by mercenary motives only, I offer myself as a candidate," &c.? Such motives are evidently the ones which bring in these "accessions," and all the teachings of the past are erroneous, if

they are really valuable. We used to hear much about not regarding the number of the "accessions," so much as their quality. Men who come into the Institution only when they become satisfied that thereby they will "get their money's worth," are not the kind that we have heretofore been accustomed to find among Mississippi Masons.

A case arose in which a Master decided that a member could not appeal to the Grand Lodge from his decision, and that only the lodge could do so: the majority of the committee sustained the decision: when the Grand Lodge considered the report section by section, this was passed: but the report, as a whole, was finally adopted. If the views of the majority were thereby sanctioned by the Grand Lodge, we not only dissent, but are of opinion that the Grand Lodge has sanctioned most dangerous doctrine: the rights of a minority can be utterly over-ridden by an erroneous decision of the Master on a question of masonic law: we hope the case is not as we understand it.

The Representatives of other Grand Lodges made reports, which are published: Bro. McCORMICK, our representative, commended to the Grand Lodge our plan for obtaining dimits without losing affiliation.

The Report on Correspondence (114 pp.) was presented by Comp. JAMES M. HOWRY. While his comments are briefer than heretofore, they are marked by his usual ability and urbane courtesy.

He characterizes as "Modern Masonry," the idea that an E. A. lodge cannot be opened until a lodge of Master Masons has been; so say we—but let him look out for Bro. VINCEL.

Quoting our criticisms upon the action of his Grand Lodge in relation to the Masonic Benefit Association, he says:

"We are glad that Bro. Drummond's apprehensions are not well founded on the Masonic Insurance question. Our Proceedings are very meagre, and are well calculated to mislead any one who was not present in our Grand Lodge when the question was finally disposed of.

"We assure our Brother that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi has not gone into the 'business of selling life insurance.' It adopted and recommended a plan for the organization of a Masonic Mutual Aid Association, which was afterwards formed by individual masons. The Grand Lodge did name six Brethren chosen as Directors on the part of the Grand Lodge, and others, making fifteen in all, voluntarily associated themselves together, and organized the Association. The nomination of the six Directors was simply to give moral support to the enterprise, and not to assume any responsibility whatever, except that the Brethren named were reliable men.

"The greatest threatening danger to Masonry, we believe, is, and has been, the organization of secret societies, embracing the life insurance principle. Masons were going into them by the thousand, and having to meet once, twice—nay, three times a week, would of necessity neglect their monthly and semi-monthly lodge meetings. We know some lodges that were undermined and almost literally destroyed, that have been revived since the 'Mutual Aid' has gone into operation.

"The organization was perfected soon after the Grand Lodge closed. The members composing it were among our first men. The plan adopted is to pay a fee of three dollars for membership, and at the death of a member each one pays the amount fixed by the Association, according to age, one dollar being the minimum, and two dollars the maximum. The Secretary

receives the assessments, and pays to the beneficiaries the amount due them. There is not much money in his hands at any one time, and this is regarded as a safeguard and protection to the members. The success of the enterprise seems to be an assured fact. The amount now drawn by beneficiaries is about \$1,800—on a death. It is growing in favor among the Craft in this jurisdiction, and a few more members added will insure the amount to which it is limited—\$2,000. If any embezzlement should occur, ample bonds are filed for the protection of the Association."

And under Illinois, he says :

"We do not expect to be able to convince Bro. Robbins and Bro. Drummond on this insurance business, but we can but rejoice that while we differ, time will demonstrate who is right; and we see in the views and apprehensions of these two distinguished Brethren, evidences of true loyalty to the genuine principles of our time-honored Institution, and a watchful vigilance in their preservation, which is worthy of all praise."

We are glad to learn that the connection of the Grand Lodge with it is so remote. But we regret that the Grand Lodge has *any* connection with it. The appointment of six of the Trustees by the Grand Lodge, even to give it moral support, connects the Grand Lodge with it in such manner as to share in the responsibility morally, if no more. Now, the objection is, that it is a purely *business* enterprise, and has no element of *charity* in it. Each member *buys and pays* for his right in it, taking his chances as to whether he will be one of those who will *gain* or those who will *lose* by it. Whatever one member gains, others lose: each member's representatives get what they are entitled to, whether they are needy or rich. We repeat, it is a purely *business* enterprise, and it is beyond the scope of the rightful powers of Grand Lodges to engage in or "give moral support" to any such thing. But the more serious objection is, that it tends to destroy the old idea of masonic obligation to relieve the distressed, and substitute for Masonry the *business* idea of *quid pro quo*, which is the fundamental idea of the modern Institutions of which our good Brother speaks. Long may it be before Masonry sinks to that level!



MISSOURI, 1880.

One hundred and seventy-nine lodges represented: four charters and three dispensations granted: a Digest of Masonic Law, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and a new Burial Service, ordered to be printed.

The Grand Master (JOSEPH S. BROWNE), delivered a very brief address in which he gives a succinct account of his official action and statement of his decisions.

He announces the death of JAMES E. CARTER, Senior Grand Warden, who took cold on his way home from the session of the Grand Lodge, and died within a week.

The Grand Secretary in his report says :

"A larger number of lodges have made their annual returns than in any former year since my acquaintance with the affairs of the Grand Lodge, and

the payment of Grand Lodge dues has been more prompt and general than usual."

* * * * *

"The returns show a gratifying degree of prosperity among the lodges of the jurisdiction. While the law, adopted one year ago, has resulted in the suspension of a larger number of members, for non-payment of dues, than ever known in this State, yet the depreciation of membership will not be so great as might be expected, owing to the fact that more work has been done than in any year for the last decade. It must be, from the pruning process, that the membership in our Grand Jurisdiction will be more real, vital and sound than when our numbers were greater. A merchant could not long continue to do business successfully whose customers were valuable only for having their names on his books. The lodges have generally concluded to give up the credit business and not carry, at an annual expense, so many members, just for the honor of having their names on the ledger. The result of this policy is seen in the vitalized conditions of lodges and their ability to meet Grand Lodge obligations."

In a note to the Statistics, he also says:

"An approximate estimate shows a *loss* of 702 members. If all returns from lodges were in, it is believed the actual affiliated membership would aggregate twenty-three thousand. Four hundred lodges have paid Grand Lodge dues up to closing this report: forty-seven have made no returns: forty three of those making returns have not paid Grand Lodge dues, showing a total *delinquency* of ninety lodges. More than half of this number utterly *disregard*, and therefore *violate* the law which says returns SHALL be made *twenty days before* each *Annual Session*. So long as this delinquency on the part of lodges continues, no accurate statement can ever be furnished as to the *real status* of the Craft in Missouri."

From another report we take the following:

"It is with regret we report the fact that eighteen District Deputies have made no report. It is important to have District Deputies, but when they utterly fail to perform their duties they become a hindrance rather than assistants to the Grand Officers."

And the following from another:

"The decision that a lodge can suspend a member for non-payment of dues, while he holds a commission as District Deputy Grand Master, is correct."

Putting all these together, it occurs to us to inquire if the District Deputies were made officers of the Grand Lodge, and amenable only to it, and some of the thunders of suspension and expulsion now directed against those delinquent in dues, were fulminated against officers neglecting their duties, there might not be less delinquents in payment of dues and more promptness in returns. Our experience in Maine suggests an affirmative answer.

In 1879, the Grand Lodge adopted a regulation that a member of a lodge should be tried for non-payment of dues only after he was "twelve months in arrears of dues." It had previously held that the dues for any year are payable at the end of that year. So that Grand Master BROWN decided, very properly, as it seems to us, that a member could be tried in 1880 only for delinquency before January 1, 1879: but the Committee on Jurisprudence held that when a member owes twelve months' dues, he is "twelve months in arrears of dues!" That is, if the dues for a year are payable on the thirty-first of December, and are not paid that day, on the next he is "twelve

months in arrears of dues," and may be suspended for the delinquency. And the Grand Lodge adopted the report!

The same committee made the following report :

" We cannot, however, indorse the principle of granting dispensations to lodges to hold special elections of officers, solely because the Brother elected to an office at the regular time, refuses to be installed. It is not according to our law and usage, and the effect of such proceedings is pernicious in fostering a captious spirit, and in many other ways. A Brother may be disappointed in his aspirations for one office, and refuse to take another to which he may be elected. If the rule is encouraged, or even tolerated, the Grand Master will soon have his hands full of granting dispensations to humor the whims and caprices of disaffected Brothers. There would be no end to the refusals to be installed, and just here the disintegration of our lodges would commence. But our law provides for such emergencies, and is a bulwark of safety. An officer cannot resign his position, and is the officer ' until his successor shall have been duly elected and installed.' There is no doubt about that, and a lodge can never be left without organization under the proper officers, unless the Master and both Wardens die, or move out of the jurisdiction, in which case alone, it might become necessary to save the life of the lodge by dispensation. Such an extremity very rarely occurs. The last Master is Master of the lodge until his successor becomes duly qualified to succeed him, and in his absence, the Wardens, by seniority, rule and govern the lodge. Neither can an installation be set aside until the end of the year, and by the installation of a successor. As an installed officer cannot resign, he cannot be permitted, in any event, to be elected to, and installed in, any other office before his term expires by law."

The law he thinks would be so dangerous, has been in force in Maine and Massachusetts always, and in no instance has a bad result followed—and we are surprised at this report. Does it mean that an officer, elected to a masonic office, *must* be installed, whether he will or no? Or that, if an officer elect declines, the old officer must hold over the whole year? Cases have often arisen in which a Brother, elected to office in his absence, has declined to accept, and the universal usage, so far as we know, is for the Grand Master to issue a dispensation to hold a new election; this has been done hundreds of times in Maine, and as every lodge ever chartered in the State, except two, is still in existence, the "disintegration of our lodges" has not been great.

We dissent from the last proposition in the above quotation; and while the Grand Lodge *theoretically* approved, it *practically* reversed it. Because an installed officer cannot resign, it does not follow that he cannot be elected and installed into another office until his term expires by law. Deputy Grand Master STUBBLEFIELD was elected and installed Grand Master before his successor was elected and installed. The same was true of several of the other Grand Officers. We doubt if Bro. GARRETT ever knew a case in which a Senior Warden was elected Master and the Junior Warden elected Senior Warden, that the Senior Warden was not installed as Master *before* the Junior Warden was installed as Senior Warden. Upon his theory, we should be obliged to commence the installation at the lower end of the line. We have often installed the old Senior Warden as Master when the Senior Warden elect was not present, and was not installed until a month afterwards, and

have seen it done by many others. We have known a Master of a lodge to be appointed and installed District Deputy, and his first office thereby vacated.

The following from the Grand Secretary and *ex officio* Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, speaks for itself:

"In our report last year, we were led into an error as to a decision of Grand Master Ready, rendered in 1878. While reviewing the Wisconsin journal for 1879, we found a criticism by Bro. John W. Woodhull, on decision number ten of Bro. Ready. Bro. Woodhull said he 'should seriously object to any such law' in his jurisdiction. He understood the decision to be that a *majority of all the members of a lodge must be present at the election of officers in order to constitute a legal election*. Not having noticed Bro. Ready's decision, we turned to and read it in the light of Bro. Woodhull's remarks. We were impressed with the belief that the decision was intended to require the attendance and presence of a *majority of the members of a lodge at an election to make it legal*. We turned at once to the report of our Committee on Jurisprudence, and found that said committee had not noticed the decision. We then wrote our comment defending the law and our Grand Lodge from what we honestly thought was the decision of M. W. Bro. Ready. Our purpose was also to correct a wrong impression made upon the mind of Bro. Woodhull, of Wisconsin. We were not aware of our misapprehension of the decision until Bro. Ready called attention to it after the Proceedings were published. We then saw our error, which was unintentional. It is not in us to purposely *misrepresent* any man living. We regret our misapprehension of the import of the aforesaid ruling. Upon its discovery, our purpose was formed to make the correction as extended and wide-spread as the error had gone. Hence this explanation. We would no more withhold the *amende honorable* than we would refrain from criticising such a ruling if it were *actually* before us now. And we would attack such a decision by whomsoever rendered, believing, as we did of the one in question, that it was wrong. Its emanation from our own jurisdiction would afford no reason for overlooking it. The misapprehension as to the rule was as far from our thought as our purpose would be to do its author injustice. We make this correction in justice to a Past Grand Officer, as well as to ourself."

The matter was referred to a special committee, which reported as follows:

"Your special committee, to whom was referred the explanation of Right Worshipful Bro. Vincil, in reference to his Report on Foreign Correspondence for 1879, under the head of Wisconsin, wherein he refers to a decision of Past Grand Master Ready, and also the grievance of Past Grand Master Ready, as verbally stated in the session of the Grand Lodge, in reference to said report, under the heads of Wisconsin and Georgia, beg leave to report:

"That, in our opinion, Bro. Vincil has overstepped the duties of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence when he undertakes to criticise the acts and rulings of a Grand Master which have already been reported to and acted upon by the Grand Lodge. We are clearly of the opinion that the prerogative of criticising or reversing the rulings of the Grand Master belongs only to the Grand Lodge. On the other hand, we hold it to be the duty of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to defend the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge which constitute the supreme masonic power within his jurisdiction, whether such action accords with his individual opinions or not. Actuated by this spirit, Bro. Vincil should have referred to the record when he found his Grand Master attacked, and should not have contented himself with the statement and criticisms of a foreign correspondent.

"And whilst his explanation is good enough as far as it goes, still he should not have allowed himself to be drawn into such an error in the first instance. Our views above expressed have equal application to the statements complained of under the head of Georgia. We fraternally admonish Committees on Correspondence, in the future to steer clear of those rocks that lie ahead."

The report certainly gives a new view of the duties of a Committee on Correspondence, and one that will not be generally adopted without vigorous protests. That the committee speak only their own views, and in no manner bind their Grand Lodge (unless express action is taken by it), is well settled, and properly. Accordingly, the rule has been for these committees to express their own views freely, although not in accord with the views of their Grand Lodge. Indeed, we have known Grand Lodges to admit the unsoundness of views put forward by them, in consequence of a change brought about by the discussion of their committee. If these committees are to be merely the attorneys of their Grand Lodges, to defend their views, right or wrong, the value of their reports will soon be gone.

If Bro. VINCL must come to that, we apprehend that he will have his hands full in sustaining the reports of the Committee on Jurisprudence of his own Grand Lodge this year.

We regret to perceive that Missouri still maintains her position against New Mexico.

The Committee on Correspondence, in their special report, say :

"We fraternally submit that the unqualified recognition of any Grand Lodge as sovereign, within given territory, while there are non-adhering lodges there, owing allegiance to, and receiving protection from, *other* Grand Lodges, is impracticable if not dangerous. From this unwise and unguarded action on the part of Grand Lodges, has sprung up questions and issues that are now disturbing the peace of the great masonic family."

Oh, no! those "questions and issues" arose from the new doctrine recently put forth by the Grand Lodge of Missouri—that only the lodges which take part in forming a Grand Lodge are bound by its authority. This doctrine was enunciated by Bro. GOULEY when the Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized: up to that time there had been no difficulty on account of non-participating lodges: before that the doctrine prevailed, that when a Grand Lodge was formed it had *exclusive* jurisdiction in its territory, unless of its own accord, it allowed a different state of things. The denial of this doctrine has led to these new questions and issues.

The committee further say :

"The questions of difference between our Grand Lodge and that of New Mexico remain unsettled. All the non-adhering lodges in that jurisdiction having ceased to exist, except one, Silver City, it is for this Grand Lodge to determine what course it will pursue in reference thereto. The Grand Lodge of New Mexico has proclaimed that the charter of Silver City Lodge, No. 465, is under arrest. That lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, October 17, 1873, before the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was formed. As the *life* of Silver City Lodge was derived from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, so its *allegiance* must be rendered to this Grand Lodge. By no act has Silver City Lodge forfeited the *life* given it by the Missouri Grand Lodge. Its allegiance to the creating power—Missouri—must continue until transferred to another by its own act, or by the Mother Grand Lodge. Neither has been done, therefore it cannot be in obedience to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and that Grand Lodge has no right to arrest its charter. The fact that New Mexico accepted the recognition offered by Missouri, with lodges in its territory belonging to this jurisdiction, and owing allegiance thereto, determines

the question as to its rights to, and authority over, the non-adhering lodges. This Grand Lodge must define the method by which its subordinates shall terminate their existence. Therefore the Grand Lodge of Missouri cannot admit the right of any power on earth to arrest the charters and destroy the existence of lodges chartered by it."

This exhibits another phase of the new doctrine. In our report last year, we cited precedents from 1782 down: we will cite another (and we have more left of the same sort).

In 1818, the Grand Master of Tennessee, WILKINS TANNEHILL (*Clarum et venerabile nomen*) reported that Overton and Newport Lodges had never surrendered the charters received from North Carolina, although required to do so, nor had they been represented in Grand Lodge. He advised that an energetic course be taken, and that the Grand Lodge should require these lodges to take a charter from itself or *dissolve them*. Thereupon it was ordered "That the Grand Secretary issue a special summons to Overton Lodge, No. 5, and Newport Lodge, No. 4, requiring said lodges to surrender their charters, forthwith, derived from North Carolina, and take others under the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, or *cease working*." This was in July: at the session in October following, nothing having been heard from these lodges, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, to the effect that if they did not obey the requirements, on or before the next quarterly communication, or show cause to the contrary, "they, and each of their members, be suspended from the benefits of Masonry." Overton Lodge showed that their delinquency had been through ignorance, and a charter was issued to them at the next session: the other lodge was suspended, but the Grand Officers were empowered to issue a charter, if it should appear that the conduct of the officers and members of the lodge "had not been from any intention to act contrary to the Constitution of this Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (122 pages) was submitted by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL. We are sorry to find that he had not received our Proceedings.

He argues the *quorum* question, at considerable length. But as his fundamental argument is a *non sequitur* from his premises, it scarcely holds water. He says "the Grand Lodge will not issue a charter to less than seven: therefore there must be seven present to form a lodge." That does not follow: the ritual teaches that the lodges in the several degrees have a minimum number, differing in each degree. Now a Grand Lodge could not consistently grant a charter to a number less than would be required to open and work the lodge in the degree in which the largest number is required. As matter of fact, for very many years in these Eastern States, business and work was done in the *ritual* lodge. Then it was provided in Maine, that no ballot should be taken unless there were seven members present, and yet lodges continued to open and do other business with a less number: then it was decided that seven members ought to be present to do any business: and finally, within six years, the law has been declared that seven Master Masons must be present to do work.

The history of the question shows conclusively, that under the common law of Masonry, the *ritual* quorum may do work and business: and that no greater number is necessary, except when so expressly provided by the laws of the Grand Lodge. In most jurisdictions, the Grand Lodge has changed the common law by express enactments upon the subject.

In the Tennessee-Kentucky controversy, he holds that Tennessee has the right: and such is the law in Missouri, and has been, at least, since 1850. He brings out one view, which we stated in replying to Bro. SINGLETON, with much force:

"Besides, *lodge membership* is a mere incident. The party, being a *mason*, is a *member of a great family*. As one of a vast *Brotherhood* or *family*, when he violates 'the moral and masonic law,' his sin is not merely against the *lodge*, but against MASONRY. And as the *Brotherhood* suffers, that same *Brotherhood* has the right to *vindicate* its character wherever it is injured by a recreant member. His *punishment* is demanded, and becomes a moral necessity, without any reference to the membership of the offending party."

Concurring in an opinion that an officer of the Grand Lodge does not vacate his office by dimitting from his lodge, he thus comments upon a contrary decision of his Grand Lodge in his own case:

"With this opinion we agree fully. The most singular part of this case is, that the Grand Lodge denied us the privilege of removing our lodge membership to St. Louis (where we reside), yet said nothing against the change of lodge membership of our Grand Treasurer, who took his dimit from one lodge and joined another, right here in the city. His change was to enjoy a preference for lodge association. Our desire was to have *residence* and *membership* both together. While District Deputy Grand Master, a few years since, we dimitted and joined a lodge near our residence, still holding the commission as Deputy. Grand Master Ryland decided the act legitimate, and the Grand Lodge affirmed his ruling. But the Grand Lodge would not allow us to change lodge membership to our *present* place of residence, while holding office. Grand Lodges do some amusing things."

Under New Mexico, he discusses the question referred to in the special report. He claims that the arrest of the charter of the Missouri lodge in New Mexico, by that Grand Lodge, is a farce. But he may learn that it is a very serious one: for the overwhelming majority of American Grand Lodges will respect and uphold the arrest. No mason from that lodge would be allowed to visit a lodge in Maine.

He says:

"There are only two methods by which Silver City Lodge can cease to exist: 1st. By voluntary surrender of charter. 2d. By *arrest* of its charter. The first would be an *act* of the *lodge*. The second would be an *act* of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, the parent or governing body. A *transfer of intact being* to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, on the part of Silver City, would not take it out of *existence*, but only change its *relations* as a *living* body.

If he had left out of the *second* the words "Grand Lodge of Missouri," he would have been all right. The *parent* of the lodge is Missouri: the *governing* Body was New Mexico, as soon as the Grand Lodge came into existence. He makes considerable talk about the relations growing out of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Missouri created this lodge: but he admits they may be severed: and the law is, that they may be severed without the consent of the

Grand Lodge, by the lodges uniting in the formation of a Grand Lodge, or without the consent of either, by the formation of a Grand Lodge in New Mexico by the other lodges therein. When Missouri created this lodge outside of her own jurisdiction, she did it *subject to the general masonic law, instead of her own law.*

It was for a while debated whether it required a majority of the lodges in a new State to form a Grand Lodge entitled to exclusive jurisdiction therein: the position of our Brother drives him to the following:

"That Missouri made a mistake in giving an *unqualified recognition* to New Mexico, with three of her lodges still existing in that jurisdiction, we unhesitatingly affirm. *We now proclaim our unyielding opposition to the recognition of any Grand Lodge, as a SOVEREIGN jurisdiction, while there remains a lodge therein owing allegiance to any other Grand Lodge.* Here is where all our recent troubles originated as to the *sovereignty* of Grand Lodges. We point to Quebec, Dakota and New Mexico, in illustration of this statement; and we do not believe *any* Grand Lodge should *ask recognition*, while there remains such a possibility of trouble. Had proper caution been used in this direction, no war, as to the jurisdiction issue, would now be disturbing the peace and harmony of the masonic world."

It would have been more to the credit of Missouri had she proclaimed this doctrine *before* she recognized New Mexico, and also in some other case than the one in which she is interested. The law which would submit the interests of twenty lodges to the caprice of one, is bad enough any how; but to enunciate it to sustain one's own case is worse.

In his review of New York, he says Connecticut is in danger of being "generally outlawed by her sister Grand Lodges," unless she abandons the ground now occupied by her. In our judgment, the same thing may be more truly said of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The Grand Lodge of New Mexico has already suspended masonic intercourse with her; and the American Grand Lodges, almost without exception, declare that New Mexico is right and Missouri is wrong. Such a result would be lamentable, but better than the surrender of Grand Lodge exclusive sovereignty, against which Missouri is contending.

We had marked many other parts of this report for notice, but we have room for only one more. In his review of Quebec, he says:

"'M. W. Bro. Melbourne M. Tait, G. M., on the throne.'

"'THRONE' is good. It is *new*. Wonder if Solomon, our first Most Excellent Grand Master, had his 'throne' in the Holy Place, where he presided in that lodge at Jerusalem."

It may be *new* to the reviewer, but this shows that *old* things may be new to *him*, and to us all, for that matter. This expression has been used by the Grand Lodge of Canada since 1855, was used in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada in 1853, is generally used by the British Grand Lodges, and, moreover, has been used in the Grand Lodge of England for a time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."

MONTANA, 1880.

Fourteen of the eighteen chartered lodges represented: the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba recognized: three charters granted: and the usual routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (HIRAM KNOWLES), whose portrait is given in the Proceedings, was unable to be present, but sent in an excellent address.

Several lodges failed to elect their officers on the day fixed in their by-laws. To one, the Grand Master granted a dispensation to elect on a subsequent day. Another elected their officers at a subsequent meeting, and installed them: the Grand Master held that they were officers *de facto*, and their work legal. However, upon the authority of MACKAY, that such an action is void, he granted a dispensation for another election, and the officers were again elected and installed. Two other lodges elected and installed their officers at a subsequent meeting, and they continued to act and were present as representatives in the Grand Lodge: their election was legalized and confirmed.

This is the first time, within our knowledge, in which the well-known rule of the civil law, that the acts of officers *de facto* are valid, has been applied to masonic officers. It is true that the Grand Lodge did not pass upon the question. We have long thought that this rule should be applied in masonic as well as in the civil law. Under the civil law, a marriage solemnized by an officer *de facto* is held to be valid, and we do not see why the work of a lodge, with officers elected by the lodge and installed by the proper officer, should not be held equally valid. However, we hold that when an officer of a lodge has been duly installed by the proper officer, all questions relating to the regularity of his election are absolutely foreclosed. They should all be raised before the installation: if not, they are then conclusively and forever settled by a competent tribunal.

He discusses the question of the incorporation of lodges, and, while deprecating it, favors it as necessary to secure to lodges the title to their real estate. He suggests that, if any expelled or suspended mason undertakes to carry his case into court, the *corporation* at once readmit him, but practically deny him "all the rights which make our Order of any value to any one." We do not exactly comprehend his meaning: for, unless he was admitted to *all* his rights, the court would go on with the case, and the denial of which Grand Master KNOWLES speaks would not keep him out of his lodge, or processions, or any of the general rights of a mason; and we judge that he does not so hold, but that he would introduce into Masonry the system now so well known as "Boycotting" towards such "court-made masons."

He deprecates the difficulty between New York and Connecticut, and urges that such cases ought to be submitted to arbitration. He argues that when nations avoid war in that way, it certainly is time for masons to follow their example.

There are other matters in his address of much interest in his jurisdiction in regard to points which in this State are well settled.

We regret to learn that the Grand Secretary, on account of limited means, has not been able to bind the pamphlets in the Grand Lodge Library. He lacks their Proceedings of 1872.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Grand Master, a Committee was appointed to prepare a digest of the decisions of the Grand Lodge.

The committee appointed last year, to consider the advisability of the District Deputy System, reported adversely, and their report was adopted. Perhaps this conclusion was reached in consequence of the failure of the system in some jurisdictions in which it has been tried. In his review of Maine, Bro. HEDGES says :

"The details of masonic government in Maine are looked after by a very efficient corps of District Deputies, who neither neglect their official trust nor fail to report, as is too often the case."

In Maine, the Grand Lodge pays the expenses of the Deputies, and the Districts are intended to be made small enough so that Brethren, who are fitted for the place, can spend the necessary time for visitation without charge for their services. As a rule, these officers are faithful in the performance of their duty, not only in making visitations, but also in reporting thereon. The result is, and under such conditions always will be, a decided success.

The Report on Correspondence (73 pp.) was submitted by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES. There is scarcely a quotation in it, but it is an admirable synopsis of the contents of the Proceedings. He regrets that he is precluded from making extracts, as, by not doing so, he cannot do justice to the Proceedings reviewed, to his readers, or to himself.

He speaks hopefully of the future of Montana, and points to the establishment of three lodges during the year as evidence of growth. The first railroad rail was laid during last season, and it was expected that before the close of it two hundred miles would be built. We smiled at two sentences in this connection. He had no fears that railroads would prove a curse to Montana. "We have," he says, "two great navigable rivers to curb their tendency to monopoly and extortion."

We rejoice to hear of the prosperity of Montana, and that she is now literally connected with Maine by bonds of iron, if not by "hooks of steel." We can now indulge the hope of some time having ocular proof of the wonders of the "National Park": we can stand the risk of "extortion," better than the risk of the stage coach.

He thinks Connecticut wrong in her original position; but he cannot defend the means resorted to by New York. He, too, suggests arbitration, since nations are not above it in settling their disputes.

He is opposed, on general principles, to such sharp controversies as the Dakota-Minnesota one, but confesses that they often seem to produce much

good fruit in training masonic jurists, in reviving faded history and awakening a keen study of the spirit of our Institution. And will he not add, "and in settling grave questions of masonic law, involving important rights of individuals, lodges or Grand Lodges"? The famous Past Master controversy, in New York—the most bitter one that ever distracted the Craft in this country—settled that while a Grand Lodge has the *power* to deprive one of its life members of his membership therein, yet that it is such an outrage upon right that it will never be repeated until the history of that contest is forgotten. We have in mind another case in which a schism occurred, in relation to the powers of a presiding officer: although, when reconciliation came, not a word was said concerning the original cause of the differences, the question was so effectually settled that everybody assumed, as a matter of course, that the officer had no such powers as he claimed.

In his review of Maine, he notices our two criticisms of last year, acknowledges their force, and remedies the fault of which we complained in his own department, but leaves the other for the Grand Lodge, which alone can act in the premises.

He holds that a lodge has penal jurisdiction over offences committed in its own territory, whatever be the membership of the offender; and that objection to advancement, without reason given, has the effect of a black-ball, and no more: calls our Grand Master needlessly conservative in the matter of establishing new lodges, and yet, as a result of a similar conservatism, our roll of 184 lodges has but two vacant numbers in it: is of opinion that "this bunching or pooling charity in grand joint stock enterprise has not met with such conspicuous success as to deserve the prize": and says that the Manitoba malcontents were so hastily forgiven that they never knew what a disgraceful crime they committed.

We would be glad to copy the whole of his "Conclusion," but we started out to write a review of *these* Proceedings: we conclude to compromise between our intentions and our desires and quote the following, every word of which we earnestly commend to the attention of the Craft:

"We may be a masonic heretic, but must frankly confess that we cannot master a sober face to read or listen to the judgments rendered upon the momentous issue of a defective eye or lost finger-joint, and think that these are seriously regarded as crucial tests in the selection of workmen to whom we have little or no physical work to assign, but meet them on the threshold with the information that the preparation is in the heart, that the temples we have to build are only moral edifices. Was there ever greater incongruity of practice and profession? We are not urging to seek out the maimed, halt and blind to bring them into the fold. As we understand Masonry, it seeks no one by other means than the display of manly virtues in an unobtrusive way, and when thus invited an applicant appears at the door of a lodge, we should consider, first and foremost, his moral qualifications, next his intellectual qualifications, and last of all, his physical fitness. We know the divine judgment as to who were the true seed of Abraham, and who was the true neighbor, and we would do well to be instructed by it in searching for proper masonic material. Are we not sticking in the bark, and cloosing whitened sepulchres, filling up with moral and intellectual cripples, the worst

kind of maimed, halt, blind, tiling effectually only against physical defects discernable to the grosser senses? The ever-increasing horde of non-affiliates bears unmistakable witness that the bars are down in the wrong place. We let in candidates because of physical qualities, and keep them if they pay dues promptly. If one is poor and in need of aid and sympathy, he is too often cut adrift by suspension, without an inquiry into his condition. This is as heartless as the test of admission is foolish and absurd. Those who are able to pay and unwilling, who want the benefits but are unwilling to work or pay, cannot too soon be got rid of. We are stronger every way without them. But we do very greatly need better guards at both doors, to see that none but the worthy enter, and none but the unworthy go out.

"We hear many notes of alarm, on account of so many rival societies and organizations. Are they *rival* societies? If so, isn't the reason because we are trying to do their work, rather than their intrenching into our proper domain? If we exist only to have convivial gatherings, or for the self-interest of mutual health and life insurance, the intrusion has been on our part. In the work of uprooting prejudices, healing divisions, widening sympathies, speaking a cheering word, lending a helping hand, encouraging merit, and waging eternal warfare against the powers of evil, greed, selfishness, pride and ignorance, there is still plenty of unoccupied and uncultivated ground. In all these directions stretches an open field, in which we need have little fear and less regret over rivalry. For a time we know that the mushroom outgrows the acorn, but the acorn endures with tranquillity the test of time. We have often thought these other organizations were doing Masonry a good service, by driving it back to its own proper fields, and affording a suitable outlet to those tendencies of human nature that would otherwise disease or disorder the Body of Masonry."

MINNESOTA, 1881.

While our report is going through the press, we receive these Proceedings, just in time for putting them among the "M's," after a hasty review.

The Grand Master (HENRY R. WELLS) announces the death of Bro. ABNER C. SMITH, formerly of Michigan, who took a very prominent part in the re-organization of the Grand Lodge of Michigan in 1841, of which he was also Grand Secretary. He was better known as the publisher, at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, of the *Ancient Landmark*, which is now earnestly sought for by masonic collectors. We are pleased to find that he was held in high esteem by his Brethren of Minnesota, whither he moved in 1855.

The large immigration into the State, and its rapid growth, caused, the Grand Master says, a large call for new lodges, and he had granted dispensations for *seven*, and had recently received applications for two more, which he referred to the Grand Lodge. Five charters were granted, one surrendered, one arrested, and one dispensation continued.

We find that our belief, as expressed in our review of Dakota, that the action of Bismarck Lodge was influenced by the counsel of Grand Master WELLS, was well founded. It seems that he and Grand Master HAND had a personal interview: that was followed by a fraternal correspondence, which resulted in the settlement of the whole matter. Grand Master HAND withdrew all he had said reflecting upon the course of Grand Master BRADEN. We are pleased to find that Grand Master WELLS has become satisfied that

the position of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was untenable. He says he had investigated the question, and adds: "After such research, I am convinced that the great weight of authority is against our position and in favor of establishing, as the governing law in such cases, the American rule of absolute, exclusive territorial jurisdiction." The thanks of all the supporters of the "American doctrine" are due to Grand Master WELLS for this frank and manly avowal.

We regret to find that in Minnesota the barbarous doctrine still continues to prevail, that an innocent man may be deprived of his membership in his lodge, if that so votes, and that the Grand Lodge is utterly powerless to protect his rights. The Grand Master suggested a change in the law, but no action was taken.

Minnesota has not been in the habit of formally recognizing new Grand Lodges, but this year, on account of peculiar circumstances, it departed from its custom and formally recognized the Grand Lodges of Manitoba, Dakota and Cuba. The practical advantage of formal recognition is to give Brethren and lodges of the obedience, authoritative information as to lodges which may be visited, and from which visitors may be received. Lodges hailing under a Grand Lodge, not entitled to recognition, do not come within this category: the Grand Lodge, and not the Subordinate, is the proper tribunal to decide that question.

The Grand Master says:

"My attention has been called to a circular issued by certain Brethren, members of Red Wing Lodge, No. 8, and Arcturus Lodge, No. 130, at Red Wing, addressed 'to the Masonic Fraternity of the United States,' and stating, among other things, that they have been excommunicated from their church because of their refusal to renounce masonry; that they have organized a new church and now solicit aid, as masons, in their organization and in the erection of a church edifice. My first impression was that this appeal did not fall strictly within the range of masonic charity entitling to relief, but ought rather to be addressed to the liberally disposed lovers of religious freedom everywhere. Upon further consideration I am clear that this appeal is from worthy Brothers in distress, and, as such, entitled to our heartiest sympathy and support.

"Masonry does not step aside to accept assault, nor to antagonize assailants, but it ought ever to assist a falling Brother, whether he is stricken by sect or satan. It is the conservator of good, its mission to make men wiser, better, and consequently happier. And as along its pathway through the ages, religious sects, based upon masonic incidents, have sprung up, it has accepted and does accept them as auxiliaries in the great work. It can have no controversy with any, but asks co-operation in its holy mission. I ask for our Brothers earnest consideration of their petition."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following report in relation thereto:

"They utterly disclaim any disposition to place this Grand Lodge in antagonism to any other institution or society, secular or religious. They recognize the truth that all societies must judge for themselves of the qualifications of their own members. Masonry claims this right for herself, and as freely accords it to others. At the same time she has ever been, and we trust will ever continue to be, the enemy of fanaticism, bigotry and oppression, wherever exercised, in church or State.

"They recognize the duty incumbent upon masons to relieve the distressed. This duty would seem to be specially binding where such distress is the result of persecution, caused by fidelity to masonic principles. The committee do not feel justified in recommending any appropriation for the relief of these Brethren from the Grand Lodge funds, nor do they understand that this is expected or desired.

"They, however, recommend that the fraternal sympathy and regard of the members of this Grand Body be extended to our Brethren in distress, and that their cause be commended to the charitable consideration of the Craft."

As the question of enacting a law of limitation in relation to prosecutions for masonic offences is before us, we quote the following, to show that the same question is before other Grand Lodges:

"The acts complained of having transpired from four to five years prior to the making of this charge, and the evidence showing that the facts were known to the members of the lodge during all that period of time:

"Such charges should be considered within a more reasonable time or disregarded."

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was again presented by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON.

He says:

"Minnesota recognizes the American dogma of Grand Lodge Sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction. That each Grand Lodge is independent and has the right to exercise sovereign powers, as prescribed by its Constitution, over its subordinates, and has *exclusive* jurisdiction within the political boundaries where located, when it has *obtained* it, by the voluntary surrender, by all others having rights therein."

Strike out "American" and insert "Pierson" and the above is accurately correct: we say "Pierson," for *that* dogma was never announced in form or substance, until *this* announcement by him.

In reply to Bro. GURNEY, of Illinois, who so ably maintained the true American doctrine, he inquires, "When, where, and by whom, was such a law enacted?" He says further, he had made the inquiry time and again, and the only answer vouchsafed, has been, "Oh, it is the law." He has read our reports to little purpose, or *not at all*. Reversing the order of his inquiry, we will again say it was enacted by the uninterrupted usage of the Craft all over this country for nearly a century. Bro. PIERSON *used* to know that the greater part of our masonic law comes from the usages of the Craft, and the inquiry "by whom an *international* law was enacted," shows that either he desires to avoid the question, or is in a very forgetful mood.

He announces another "PIERSON dogma." He says: "A Grand Lodge is sovereign *over its constituents* and has exclusive jurisdiction over the *territory* of its constituents." As, so far as we have any knowledge, he is the only one who holds to this doctrine, as the definition of Grand Lodge sovereignty, we need not waste time in discussing it.

He says we gave "qualified answers" to the questions he proposed last year. We answered every one (except the last, which did not admit of such

an answer) by "yes" or "no," and our "qualification" of the answer was a remark intensifying the force of the "yes" or "no."

He says :

"1st. If there is no permanency in lodge organization, and a Grand Lodge may withdraw a charter at pleasure, what becomes of vested rights ?

"3d. Looks to us like begging the question. All its masonic duties and powers are contained in the charter.

"6th. 'Legal formation of a Grand Lodge' is a very convenient term, like Ancient Landmarks, or well-settled law, etc., etc. To determine legality, there must have been some enactment by competent authority, some standard prescribed. There is no such standard, and practice has not been uniform.

"9th. What then becomes of the dogma of lodge territorial jurisdiction ?"

* * * * *

"Bro. Drummond claims 'was announced in 1782.' We have not yet been able to find the documents, but if we admit that the Massachusetts Grand Lodge did make such claim at the date named, it was revolutionary, a violation of the usages then known, an attempt to take possession—to use no harsher terms—of the territory of another Grand Lodge of equal legality. What right had one of the joint occupants by legal authority, to say, it is all mine, and you must get ?"

* * * * *

"Bro. Drummond says 'well-settled law,' but does not tell us when, where, or by whom the law was made, when the fact is there never has been an instance in the history of Masonry in this country where all the lodges in a given territory did not unite in the formation of a Grand Lodge, but that the 'well-settled law' has not been questioned—claims do not give possession until acceded to."

As to the first, he might ask with equal pertinency, "What is to become of the Constitution of the United States ?" The Grand Lodge of Minnesota has the power to revoke a charter at pleasure: what folly to talk about the "vested rights" of a lodge in a charter which it holds at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge, which, as he says, is *sovereign* over its constituents.

The second, that "All its masonic duties and powers are contained in the charter." This may be true in Minnesota, but it is not true of any other jurisdiction in the world. We have seen the form of a vast number of charters, and we never saw one yet which gave a lodge the power to expel or suspend a member, or discipline him in any manner whatever: we never saw a Constitution and code of By-Laws, or Regulations of a Grand Lodge, which did not give to lodges powers, and impose upon them duties not named in their charter: if Bro. PIERSON has ever seen either (and we are free to say we don't believe he ever did), will he kindly refer us to such charter, or Grand Lodge Constitution ?

As we stated last year, there is no dogma of lodge territorial jurisdiction: it is fixed by the Grand Lodge and varies in the several Grand Jurisdictions, although it is true that the majority have adopted the "nearest lodge" rule.

"Bro. DRUMMOND claims was announced in 1872." Well, we hope he'll speedily "find the documents," as it is quite sure that if he does, he will not rely again on his memory. The Grand Lodge not only made the claim, but enforced it, and all the other Grand Lodges concurred: the claim has

been sustained ever since, and, in the few instances in which Grand Lodges have undertaken to deny the doctrine, they have been compelled, by the general voice of the Craft, to abandon their position and abide by the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction in the territory for which it was created.

In the last quotation, Bro. PIERSON is again in error. We have looked into the history of the formation of about two-thirds of our Grand Lodges, and in not quite one-third of the cases did all the lodges in the jurisdiction unite in the formation of the Grand Lodge. Yet they all asserted their exclusive jurisdiction in their territory. In almost every instance, the lodges not uniting did at once give in their adhesion without question. In a few instances, question was made, but the Grand Lodge enforced its rights, in several instances arresting the charter and wiping out the recalcitrant lodge. In two cases, lodges induced their parent Grand Lodge to secure a treaty, exempting them from the general law.

But there: Minnesota herself has seen the error of the position into which she has been led, and has abandoned it. As to Bro. PIERSON, he says:

"We are reminded of a story: a preacher and one of his deacons got into a controversy which threatened the harmony of the church, seeing which, the preacher said to the deacon, this matter must be stopped, I have made it the subject of special prayer, and deacon *you* must back down, for *I cannot.*"

Undoubtedly, he is in the same position as the preacher, and the story is precisely in point, as illustrating his position: and we'll take the hint and let him have peace.

NEBRASKA, 1880.

We have the usual splendidly gotten up pamphlet, adorned this year with a magnificent portrait of their deceased Grand Master, FRANK WELCH.

Sixty-two lodges represented: four charters granted, and three dispensations continued: amendments to the Constitution presented proposing to abolish mileage and *per diem*, and to reduce the *per capita* dues from seventy-five to fifty cents, and laid over for consideration at the next session.

The Grand Master (ROLLAND H. OAKLEY) had visited almost all the lodges in the jurisdiction, and had in all respects been an able and indefatigable officer. Much of his address is given to local matters. He reports four decisions, one a new one: A mason, owing dues, was expelled and then restored: the Grand Master decided that expulsion, being masonic death, cancelled his dues. The Grand Lodge reversed the decision, holding that the dues were a legal debt, in spite of his expulsion, and he was all the more bound to pay them upon restoration.

He issued an edict to the lodges, directing the Master to take such steps as would secure the speedy payment or remission of all dues; and sent out blanks, to be returned at a given time, showing what had been done in this

direction. The result was a large collection of dues and a diminution of lodge debts. The amount of debts returned was about \$10,000; dues outstanding, nearly the same amount; cash on hand, over \$7,000; and real estate owned by the lodges, nearly \$44,000.

Learning that a member of one of the lodges had been intoxicated at a funeral, and that the lodge had not noticed it, he ordered charges to be filed and tried. This was done: the Brother pleaded guilty, but the lodge refused to impose any punishment: thereupon he suspended its charter. He says there are some good men in the lodge, but the majority were habitual drunkards: he recommended the revocation of the charter: the Grand Lodge continued the suspension during the pleasure of the Grand Master. Another lodge pursued a similar course, but finally applied to him to order a new trial: this was done, and harmony was restored.

He had received a circular from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba announcing the settlement of the difficulties there. Regarding the circular as rather vague, he wrote to ascertain the basis of the settlement, but received no reply. Perhaps the reason was that the Grand Lodge of Manitoba held that his inquiry exceeded the limits of his authority. We are of opinion that when a Grand Lodge settles such a difficulty, while other Grand Lodges may criticise the manner of settlement, they have no power or right to endeavor to go behind it and inquire if the terms were reasonable: that is a matter for the Grand Lodge interested alone to determine.

He recommended that the provision of the by-laws, requiring the signature to the by-laws by new members, be repealed: but the Grand Lodge adopted a regulation, *requiring* Secretaries to procure the signature of every member to the Constitution and By-Laws of the lodge.

BRO. EDWIN F. WARREN submitted a brief Report on Correspondence, devoted chiefly to the Dakota-Minnesota matter, and, to our surprise—at first—he sustains Minnesota. But when we read his definition of exclusive sovereignty, our surprise vanished. He says:

"As we understand it, the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, as applied in this country, is this: 1. That upon the due formation of a Grand Lodge in any State or Territory, no Grand Lodge of any State or country can lawfully issue a charter for a subordinate lodge within the geographical limits of such State or country. 2. That any Grand Lodge can lawfully organize lodges in any State or Territory in which no Grand Lodge has been organized."

Our Brother has omitted a most material part of the doctrine, *the very part which gave occasion for promulgating the doctrine*. For the words "issue a charter," in his definition, he should read "create or *maintain* a lodge." The doctrine was announced in 1782, in direct reference to St. Andrews' Lodge, in Boston, which claimed to continue its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, instead of submitting to the authority of Massachusetts Grand Lodge. The declaration was, that no other Grand Lodge had the power to "*do anything* which belongs to the powers or prerogatives of an ancient Grand Lodge within any part of the Commonwealth of Massa-

chusetts," &c. In 1786, it forbade masonic intercourse with any lodges in the State which "do not, by their representatives, communicate with and pay dues to this Grand Lodge." The Grand Lodges of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and others passed similar resolutions: and St. Andrews' Lodge, being thus isolated, gave in its adhesion to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

"From these admitted principles the conclusion is attempted to be drawn that upon the formation of a Grand Lodge in any theretofore unoccupied territory, all lodges within the geographical limits of such territory must perforce surrender their charters, and acknowledge allegiance to such newly organized Grand Lodge. To such a conclusion we cannot give our assent. A charter is granted to a lodge in perpetuity. It can be deprived thereof only for cause, which is always understood to mean *malfeasance*. So long as a constitutional number resists it, a charter cannot be surrendered. There is no power anywhere in Masonry—unless it be despotic, and such would not be masonic—to compel a lodge, guilty of no violation of the provisions of its charter or of masonic law, to surrender its charter or change its allegiance, and we believe the action of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota in sustaining her subordinate is strictly legal and proper."

From the same doctrine it would result that a corporation, created in Maine by Massachusetts before the separation, would not, *after* the the separation, be subject to the laws of Maine! If Bro. WARREN should announce such doctrine in *any* Court, even the gravity of the bench would not prevent a guffaw at his expense. When the Grand Lodge of Maine was formed, the Maine lodges came under her authority, as much as corporations in Maine came under the laws of Maine when she separated from Massachusetts and became an independent State.

Again, in all the older Grand Lodges, charters are held at their pleasure: and if a lodge should refuse to obey the direction of its parent Grand Lodge, to adhere to the new Grand Lodge of its jurisdiction, it would be bound to revoke its charter for such an act of disobedience.

Nor is his second definition correct. If usage has established such a proposition, it has added to it, "*Provided however*, that when a Grand Lodge is lawfully formed in such State or territory, it has at once exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges existing therein."

Bro. WARREN says that he was appointed on the committee only a few days before the session, and of course his report was hastily prepared: and we believe that upon further examination he will come to the opposite conclusion.

Recognition was accorded to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and denied to the united Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba.

NEVADA, 1880.

Nineteen of the twenty lodges represented: one dispensation continued, and one charter surrendered: the Grand Lodge of New Mexico recognized as the "Supreme Masonic Authority in that Territory," from which we infer that

Nevada does not admit the right of Missouri to maintain a lodge in New Mexico.

The Grand Master (DEWITT C. MCKENNEY) laments the prevalence, among the Craft, of drunkenness, gambling and profanity—vices which are “Masonic offences and offences against the laws of the Supreme Grand Master, but, unfortunately, not against the laws of the State in which we live.”

It was decided that when a member pleads inability to pay dues, the lodge is the sole judge of the truth of the plea: and

That while a lodge is obliged to give a dimit to a member in technical good standing and clear of the books, the giving of a recommendation, also, is a matter within its own discretion.

Under their law, dues run against a mason under suspension for any cause whatever: he argued against the justice of this, and advised that the law be changed so that dues shall be payable only up to the time of suspension, but the Grand Lodge voted to leave it to the discretion of the lodges.

The question of “physical qualifications” was before the Grand Lodge, and the following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, That men, to be made masons, must be free born, of mature age, of good report, hale and sound, perfect in their members, so far as to be able to perform all masonic labor.”

A claim having been made by a California lodge upon a Nevada lodge, for the re-imbursment of money expended for relief of a member of the latter, the Grand Lodge determined that it could do nothing in the premises, but must leave the matter wholly to the lodge, and exceedingly well expressed the true doctrine in the following resolution:

“Resolved, That while we recognize the fact that all masonic lodges must assist, to the fullest extent of their ability, all distressed worthy Brothers, and while we believe that no subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction of this Grand Body will shirk any responsibility or obligation to so aid and assist its members, we believe that each lodge must be the sole judge of its own condition to aid, of its own responsibilities, and of its duty in any case that may arise, calling for such assistance.”

All the Grand Representatives present were formally received, and welcomed in a speech by Bro. WILLIAM C. GRAY, Grand Chaplain: to which Bro. ROBERT H. TAYLOR eloquently responded in behalf of the Representatives. Bro. GEORGE ROBINSON, our Representative, was among the number.

Bro. ROBERT H. TAYLOR again submitted the Report on Correspondence, with a Digest of the Decisions reported (120 pp.). While to the masons of his jurisdiction it may be as interesting as his former reports, it is not so to outsiders, for he has gone down, or up, to the plane of the *abstract-er*, the *extract-or*, and the *digest-er*. He adopted our Maine plan of printing the Report, and thus saved printing it twice.

We find a few of his own ideas in it: he holds that there should be but one ballot for the degrees, and then, if any one objects to the advancement of a candidate, he should file charges and give the accused a right to be heard;

he agrees with Bro. BEERS, that these reports are semi-historic records, and, therefore, prefers to illustrate the spirit of Masonry by quoting the views of others, rather than giving his own opinions [If all followed this plan, how long would there be any "views" to present? And why are not the views of Bros. BEERS and TAYLOR as important to be presented in Maine as those of the Brethren in Maine are in Alabama and Nevada? The point of these questions lies in the fact that he quotes *five pages* from our last year's Report, but makes it impossible for us to quote *one* from his]: there is one exception, however: he claims that blank ballots should be counted, and says:

"The quotation from Cushing admits that 'in some sections of the country' blanks are counted. But he says 'the right of suffrage is a right on the part of the electors to elect some one to an office, and not a right to prevent an election from being made.' If this reasoning is sound, then 'some one' should be declared elected when a count of the votes shows a tie! Suppose that there are just one hundred votes in a body whose rules require a majority vote to elect, and that of these Smith receives 50, Jones 25, and Brown 25. No one is elected. Is not suffrage free? Have not the 50 who voted for Smith, the 25 who voted for Jones, and the 25 who voted for Brown, the *right* to vote the same way again and again, and thus 'prevent an election from being made'? And, one hundred qualified voters having deposited 'pieces of paper' representing ballots, should it in *reason* make any difference that but 24 instead of 25 ballots have the name of Brown upon them, and that one have no name upon it? Because, in neither case has Smith, for whom 50 votes were cast, received a majority vote of the persons who have gone through the form of voting.

"As to the application of the reasoning of the authors quoted, to masonic elections, we have to say that we can perceive no reason why blanks should be excluded, any more readily than in municipal elections. On the contrary, we do not believe that declaring a person elected to a masonic office, who has not received the suffrages of a clear majority of his Brethren, would add anything to the 'peace and harmony' of the Craft. We are therefore still in favor of counting blanks, in determining a majority vote."

It seems to us that his reasoning, in reply to Cushing, is not sound, or else he misapprehends his meaning. The right of suffrage is "not a right to prevent an election from being made," and, therefore, a blank ballot should not be counted. If blanks are counted, and a majority throw blanks, it prevents an election from being made. The one who throws a blank says, "I don't want anybody elected: I vote against the election of anybody." But the law does not submit *that* question to the elector, but says anybody *shall* be elected: the blank ballot, as a *ballot*, is therefore illegal and should be thrown out. In the cases supposed by Bro. TAYLOR, if any one of the candidates gets a majority, there is an election, but if a majority are blanks, there is no election. The same rule is applied to votes for impossible or ineligible candidates: if votes are thrown for one not a member of the lodge, they should be *thrown* again, that is, *thrown out*.

As we come to the end of Bro. TAYLOR's report, we are obliged to forgive him, for we find in his conclusion the following beautiful "greeting," which will atone for all his sins of omission:

" My brother of the Mystic Tie,
Wherever you abide,
Or on Nevada's mountains high,
Or by the ocean's tide;
Whate'er your station, rank or fame,
Where'er your native land,—
Because you bear a Mason's name,
Here is a Mason's HAND!

" As you and I our journey take
Along life's rugged way,
No adverse fate our Faith may shake,
Or turn our Love astray;
The bond between us, triple-strong,
No power on earth may part;
To you this tribute of my song
Goes with a Mason's HEART!

" While in the quarries of the Craft
We work with one accord,
A Mason's blessing let me waft
To all who keep the Word;
With Charity to all mankind,
And Faith in God above;
And these with gentle Hope entwined,—
Accept a Mason's LOVE!"

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1880.

The Proceedings contain a cut and description of the Masonic Temple at St. John, costing, when completed fully, some \$80,000. We trust and believe that our New Brunswick Brethren will escape the troubles which so many of our sister Grand Lodges have been obliged to endure in consequence of the erection of Masonic Temples.

Sixteen lodges represented: the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba and the Grand Lodge of New South Wales recognized: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master (ROBERT MARSHALL) delivered a brief but well-written address. Peace and harmony had prevailed, and Masonry had prospered. Two lodges had surrendered their warrants and united in the formation of another lodge—a practical consolidation of the two. He gives an account of the Masonic Fair held in aid of the Temple: it netted nearly \$6,000.

The Grand Secretary reports that a very large number had been suspended for non-payment of dues, one lodge reducing its membership in this manner from 48 to 28, and four of *them* dimitted. He says "a mania seems to have taken possession of the Craft in this wholesale work of depleting our ranks." We fear that this mania had its origin in the Temple, and fears of heavy Grand Lodge dues sharpened "the pruning knife" for "this great slaughter."

We are much pleased to note a handsome increase in the Grand Lodge Library during the year, especially in rare old books of great intrinsic value.

The fee payable to Grand Lodge for each initiate was, by unanimous vote, increased from two to five dollars; and at the same time, the minimum fees for the degrees were increased to \$25.00 for city lodges, and to \$20.00 for the lodges outside of St. John and Portland.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1880.

The Semi-Annual Communication was held in December, 1879, at which three different lodges exemplified the work, each conferring one degree upon an actual candidate of its own election.

At the Annual Communication, fifty-two of the seventy-eight lodges were represented: the Grand Lodges of the Indian Territory, Dakota, Idaho, New Mexico and Manitoba recognized: the recognition of Colon and Cuba referred to the Grand Master: two charters granted: two lodges, summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge and show cause why their charters should not be arrested for failure to be represented in Grand Lodge for two successive years, *did* appear, and rendered excuses sufficiently satisfactory to the Grand Lodge to induce it to excuse them.

The Grand Master (SOLOMON A. CARTER) delivered an interesting and able address.

Among his decisions are the following:

1. A candidate, after receiving the first degree, removed to Minnesota, and, with the consent of the lodge which conferred the first degree upon him, applied to and received the degrees in a Minnesota lodge: upon applying for membership therein, he was told he must have a dimit from the New Hampshire lodge: the Grand Master properly decided that, as he was never a member of the lodge, it could not give him a dimit.

2. The collection of dues, by course of law in court, is not in accordance with masonic law.

In this connection, he argues very forcibly against the incorporation of lodges, holding that the title to the property of lodges may be vested in Trustees.

The Grand Lodge held a special session to consecrate a soldier's monument, in Manchester. Every Commandery in the State, except one, joined in the escort, the whole comprising a pageant, the equal of which had probably never before been witnessed in the State.

The Grand Lodge had, at its previous session, imposed upon him a singular duty—the *arrest of the charter of his own lodge!* He was directed to arrest the charter at once, and then appoint a commission to investigate the complaints against the lodge. He performed this duty, arrested the charter, appointed the commission, and, upon its favorable report, restored the charter. Luckily, the law in New Hampshire is not the same as in Maine; for here, when a charter is arrested, all the members implicated are suspended, and in this case the Grand Master would have suspended himself! He suggests that some regulation should be made, so that the Grand Master should not be compelled to officiate as his own executioner, if, unfortunately, a similar case should occur in the future.

The Deputies all made full reports, showing that they had faithfully discharged their duties. The system is a success in New Hampshire. One of

them mentions a rare, if not unique event: the Master of a lodge conferred two of the degrees on his own father.

A large number of able reports were made by the different committees.

On the re-imbursment of money expended in charity, the views of the committee are expressed in the following resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge:

“Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that masonic charities are free gifts for the relief of such as are in distress; and when bestowed in aid of a sojourning Brother of the Order, no claim arises thereupon for reimbursement which can be enforced against the Brother, or against the lodge of which he is a member; and that although, where moneys have been expended for the relief of such a Brother, notice to his lodge and a request for re-imbursment will not be deemed improper, no lodge or Brother within this jurisdiction will be compelled to make such re-imbursment; nor will any lodge receive aid from this Grand Body in the enforcement of such a claim against any lodge or Brother within the jurisdiction of any sister Grand Lodge.”

The Committee on Trials and Appeals, of which Bro. JOHN J. BELL is chairman, make full and detailed reports in every case. By the way, we learn that Bro. BELL will be absent from the approaching communication of our Grand Lodge for a *Scriptural reason*. While we are generally sorry to miss him at our meetings, the Craft will be glad this time in consideration of the cause of his absence! In behalf of the Craft in Maine, and especially of his old associates, we tender congratulations. Better late than *not at all*, Bro. BELL! We'll save the rest for next year.

The Grand Lodge reversed a decision of Grand Master BELL, that a member suspended from membership for non-payment of dues, by paying the amount due at the time of his suspension, and an amount equal to the dues accruing afterwards, was restored. We do not believe that dues accrue during suspension, and it would seem Bro. BELL was of the same opinion, for he says “a sum equal to the dues.” The Grand Lodge, however, reversed the decision, on the ground that he can be restored only by unanimous ballot. In this State, payment of dues up to the time of suspension re-instates of itself a *suspended* member: but a member *deprived* of his membership must have a unanimous ballot. On the point at issue between the Grand Lodge and Bro. BELL, we believe Bro. BELL is clearly right. The Constitution of that Grand Lodge makes the penalty for non-payment of dues *suspension* or forfeiture of membership. The committee treat these terms as precisely equivalent, and base their decision upon that assumption. But if so, why are both terms used, and lodges given the choice of the penalties? In all other jurisdictions, suspension from membership means suspension *till he pays his dues*, and upon payment he is restored by operation of law: but if his membership is declared *forfeited*, by the decision of the lodge, there must be the usual action to restore him. Besides, suspension from membership, in itself, imports that the membership is not *utterly gone*, as the committee assume, but remains in abeyance. Their argument applies solely to cases in which a member is *de-*

prived of membership : and that was not the class of cases which Bro. BELL decided.

One case, in which no appeal was taken, was sent back for a new trial, because the main evidence upon which the decision was rendered was "hearsay," in the legal sense of that term, and, therefore, inadmissible. We are not prepared to say that the admission of such evidence, without objection, or in the willful absence of the accused, makes it necessary to reverse the decision.

The Commission appointed to try the lodge whose charter was arrested, as we have stated, made their report : the lodge tried one of its members for a gross offence and found him guilty, but refused to suspend or expel him, and thereupon he was reprimanded. The Grand Lodge, deeming the punishment grossly inadequate, at once ordered the arrest of the charter : but the commission reported that the punishment inflicted was one of the punishments provided in the laws of the Grand Lodge for that class of offences, and the error of the lodge was one of judgment, for which it should not be held liable, criminally, especially as there were good reasons for a light sentence. The Grand Lodge, when the case came before it, expelled the offender. We agree with the committee, that it must be a very extreme case to justify the Grand Lodge in punishing a lodge for an error in judgment : the error should be so great that it must be presumed to be occasioned by depravity, or ignorance so gross, as to unfit the members for administering the affairs of a lodge.

One case came up, in which, if we understand it, our Maine practice was followed, although Bro. WAIR, in his Reports on Correspondence, has argued strenuously against it. A resident of Manchester petitioned, in 1867, to the lodge there, and was rejected : soon after he removed to Fitchburg, and in 1875, petitioned the lodge there, stating the fact of his previous rejection : a member of the latter lodge undertook to obtain the consent of the Manchester lodge, and some sort of a letter, now lost, was received from somebody, upon the strength of which the lodge went ahead and gave him the degrees. The required consent was never given, but the candidate was not at fault. Now the Grand Master of Massachusetts (where it is held that a rejected candidate made in another lodge, without the proper consent, is not a lawful mason) asks the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire to heal the Brother, or cause him to be healed.

The committee say :

"It is a fundamental law in Freemasonry, as unchanging and as unchangeable as the law of the Medes and Persians, that one Master shall not supplant another in his work. This principle is universal. State lines and Grand Lodge jurisdictions have no effect upon it."

* * * * *

"The criminal conduct of that lodge cannot effect the *status* of Brother Cleworth. The innocent are not to be punished for the sins of the guilty. Under the long established rule in this jurisdiction, there is no occasion for

'healing,' for the *status* of Brother Cleworth is that of every other mason in good and regular standing. 'Healing' could add nothing to this."

"Much as we desire to do so, we cannot give Brother Cleworth the relief which he most desires."

What that relief was, does not appear, but we understand that it was the right of visiting lodges in New Hampshire, and that the Grand Lodge, by accepting the report, denied him the right. If so, it is precisely according to our law in Maine.

It will be perceived, also, that the Grand Lodge holds that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is a landmark. While we have no doubt that it is the common law of Masonry, we have always supposed that a Grand Lodge might waive it and change the law, in its own jurisdiction, or rather, as to rejections in its jurisdiction. Moreover, we are inclined to the opinion, that in the present condition of the Fraternity, it very often works injustice. There is much force in the argument, that when a man moves away into another jurisdiction and lives there for years, the lodge there is much better capable of judging of his fitness to be made a mason than the lodge which rejected him years before, and has known nothing of him since.

The Grand Lodge has finally repealed that barbarous feature, formerly quite general but now comparatively obsolete, that if a lodge expels a member, he loses his membership, even although the Grand Lodge reverses the proceedings and pronounces him innocent.

Bro. A. S. WAIT presented a very able Report on Correspondence (106 pp.).

He says that the decision, that as a charter cannot issue to less than seven Master Masons, no less a number can open a lodge and transact business, is not law in New Hampshire.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for a committee, submitted a learned and able report, which was concurred in by the Grand Body, upon the question of the power of a Past Master, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, to open a lodge, in which, upon a very exhaustive historical examination of the subject, he reaches the conclusion, confessedly 'the reverse of the statements of the law in most of the text-books,' that :

"* * * * * According to the ancient law and usage, when a Warden is present, a Past Master can act only under his authority; but that when neither a Master or Warden is present, a Past Master can open a lodge and preside therein."

"In our early studies of masonic law, we gained the impression that it was a well settled doctrine, that in the absence of the Master and both Wardens, a lodge could not be opened. This impression was derived, however, from the later text writers who have treated the subject; and we have become satisfied on a further examination, that the doctrine was not supported by the ancient regulations, and that it could not be maintained by authority. We are fully satisfied of the correctness of the conclusion reached by the committee, and we trust it will go far to correct a practice, which has lately to considerable extent obtained, of not allowing a lodge to be opened in the absence of the Master and Wardens, although there may be a Past Master present. We regret that our space will not allow of our transcribing this report *in extenso*."

He devotes considerable space to a discussion of our law, that a resident, who goes abroad and gets the degrees and returns, cannot be recognized here as a mason, until it is authorized by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

He says :

"We believe that a person applying with honest motives to a legitimate and regular lodge for the degrees, and having them conferred upon him by such lodge, he acting sincerely and uprightly throughout, thereby becomes a regular and legitimate mason, and entitled to recognition as such throughout the masonic world. But from this we do not think it follows that a person obtaining the degrees by means of deception cannot be proceeded against and expelled as for a masonic crime. In the latter case, not only the application for the degrees, but the very breath with which the person becomes a mason, is tainted with falsehood. The candidate is not only conceived in the sin, but he is brought forth in the corruption of his own heart; and is this like a case where a person with pure and upright motives seeks admission into our Order through one of its recognized Bodies, and every step of his through all the degrees is equally upright and sincere, the fault, if such there be, being in the lodge alone? We think not."

It seems that we misunderstood him upon one point: others in the discussion of this question held that our law punishes a man without giving him a hearing. Bro. ROBBINS, of Illinois, and Bro. PARVIN, of Iowa, so argue: and when we found him quoting the latter, we supposed he understood Bro. PARVIN to mean what we knew he meant. We are glad to find Bro. WATT does not agree with them.

He says further :

"Now, Brethren of Maine, let us reason together. Suppose a gentleman from Maine were to go to England (we will not say Scotland: we are all justly offended with her on other grounds) and were there innocently to receive the degrees in Masonry. Suppose, soon after, you were to visit London, where you would be received into its lodges with distinguished honor, in one of them you should meet with your townsman, and with surprise that he had just been there made a mason. What would be your course in the case supposed? Would you at once denounce him as not a mason, and refuse to recognize him as such? It could not be expected for a moment that the lodges, or the Grand Lodge, of England, would for one moment tolerate such a course. It would be equivalent to denouncing not only the particular lodge as illegitimate, but as denying the legitimacy of the Grand Lodge itself and of all its subordinates. The result would be that you would yourselves be refused recognition, and excluded from every Masonic Body in the realm. I think you would shrink from such a course. But, would you consent to sit there in his lodge with that Brother? And if so, would you do it from mere motives of expediency, saying nothing about it? You have then sat with him in a lodge which you recognize as regular and legitimate, and you have taken him by the hand as a Brother. Suppose, now, you both return, perhaps upon the same steamer, to Portland. Your lodge is in session, perhaps holding a communication in special honor of your safe return. In the Tyler's room you are addressed by this Brother, who asks you to vouch for him as a mason. Will you turn your back upon him with the declaration, I never knew you? What a commentary this would be upon Masonry and upon masons! And is the law of the masonic jurisdiction of Maine such as to require either of the above supposed alternatives? If it is, we think it should speedily be changed, and that our Brethren there should neither lose time nor spare efforts in bringing about the desired reform.

"There is another view of this matter which seems to us of considerable importance. If persons receiving the degrees while sojourning in foreign jurisdictions are not to be recognized as masons, it follows of course that

they cannot be tried for masonic offences committed in the jurisdiction of their domicils. The interests of Masonry require that they should be recognized in order that, if guilty of crime or immorality, they may be expelled. It is no answer to this to say that they are not held to be masons. They are masons, in spite of any such declaration; they will regard and proclaim themselves as such, and truthfully too; and the world will know and regard them as masons, and will hold the Order responsible for their conduct. They ought, for the safety and credit of the Institution, to be held amenable to its power, wherever they may be.

"But since what the Grand Master of Iowa has himself said of the very case which has given rise to this discussion, and particularly, since the very able and justly distinguished Grand Secretary of Iowa has declared his opinion upon the case to be identical with our own, and against the claim originally set up by his own Grand Lodge, we think we hardly need to feel it necessary to pursue the discussion further, except to say, that the doctrine of our Brethren of Maine at once strikes down the universality of Freemasonry, and reduces the Institution to a number of close corporations having no dependence upon, or responsibility to each other. Mount your globes, terrestrial and celestial, as high as you will, and talk of their symbolism as loud as you may, it will be but sounding brass, and there will, in life and in spirit, exist no longer a Freemasonry universal."

We give his full argument, for we desire to have our Grand Lodge set right if it is wrong. But we do not think so. Before proceeding with any reply, let us state the exact point in issue. We do not deny that the man is a mason, and if masons anywhere else than in Maine choose to recognize him as such, they can do so, but in Maine he *cannot* be recognized until he has secured the action above named.

Now we propose to answer his questions in the Yankee fashion. Suppose that, instead of receiving the degrees "innocently," he goes there for the express purpose of receiving the degrees, knowing that no question of jurisdiction will be raised, and receives them strictly in accordance with the law of the Grand Lodge of England: what then? Nay more: suppose that a candidate rejected by your own lodge, knowing that by the laws of the Grand Lodge of England he can there lawfully be made a mason, goes there for the express purpose and *is* made in spite of your rejection of him: what then? Please ask yourself the same questions you have asked us, and give us your answer. Can you discipline either of them? For what? They have been guilty of no deception or fraud: they have only got into the Fraternity in a lawful manner, in a legitimate lodge under the authority of a Grand Lodge. If you can try them, you might your "innocent" candidate. We judge from the "CLEWORTH case," that while you would *theoretically* admit him to be a lawfully made mason, you would *practically* adopt the Maine doctrine.

Our law is such, that if a man has acted innocently, upon the proper application he can be recognized. But until that appears, he cannot be: and if it turns out that he knowingly attempted to evade our laws, he finds out that he has "rolled in the dust for nothing." There is one fact quite significant in the history of these cases: before our present rule was adopted, they were quite numerous, but since that rule became generally known, we have scarcely had a case.

We had marked numerous other parts of this able report for quotation and discussion, but we are exceeding our extremest limit and must stop.

NEW JERSEY, 1881.

One hundred and forty of the one hundred and forty-seven lodges represented: all but two had made returns, and those two made them before the Proceedings were published: the work exemplified: one charter granted, and one (that of a French lodge) surrendered: a P. G. Master's Jewel voted to the retiring Grand Master.

A capital portrait of WM. SILAS WHITEHEAD, the tallest Grand Master of the country, adorns the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (HAMILTON WALLIS) announces the death of P. G. Master DAVID BUREN, the Nestor of New Jersey Masonry, having served the Craft faithfully and constantly for nearly sixty-three years: also the death of the veteran DAVID NAAR.

He advised that the Grand Lodge tender its services as mediator between New York and Connecticut, but it declined to interfere.

He decided that a person, blind in one eye, when the organ is in other respects substantially perfect, may be made a mason: the committee reported against it, but the Grand Lodge approved it. Alas, that Bro. NORTON's doctrine should be repudiated by his own Grand Lodge.

He decided that when a Brother is convicted by his lodge of a masonic offence, but the lodge refuses to inflict any penalty, the Brother is in good standing. The committee again disagreed, but the Grand Lodge approved. We have nothing to say against the decision, but desire to inquire in what kind of "standing" the lodge is left by its proceedings?

He calls attention to the fact that the law in relation to the territorial jurisdiction of lodges is very uncertain, and measures were taken to amend it.

The Report on Correspondence (203 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES A. NORTON. It is largely made up of *tracts*—that is, *abs-tracts* and *ex-tracts*.

He holds that the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction," leaving out of account the landmark question, is the only safe one for the Fraternity: ably argues in favor of the law that a lodge has the right to try a mason, without regard to his affiliation, for an offence committed within its jurisdiction: says that the claim of Minnesota to jurisdiction over a lodge in Dakota, is a flat denial of the American doctrine: and thinks that if New Jersey was right in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Cuba, she cannot recognize the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba.

He devotes nearly a dozen pages to Maine, quoting in full, Grand Master COLLAMORE's remarks in relation to creating new lodges.

He devotes considerable space to the defence of his "perfect youth" theory.

He is a little in the fog, however, for he says he don't mean quite that: in response to one inquiry he says he don't mean "stomach, liver, lungs and sich": and in another place he says he don't think it necessary to go into refinement of criticism touching the question, whether a perfect man, physically, is rare or not: and in another place, he says he never intended to be understood as standing for "absolute" perfection. Now, in another place, he says "the word *imperfect* may be substituted, and must be if we undertake to tamper with the word *perfect*: and referring to us he says, with all the force that "small caps" can give, "MODIFY WE CANNOT." But we cannot understand the logic which denies the power to *modify* the word *perfect*, and yet makes an essential difference between "perfection" and "absolute perfection." We may be dull of comprehension, but it really seems to us that if "perfection" is something less than "absolute perfection," the expression "perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a Brother" may be something different in its meaning from the word "perfect," taken in the literal, absolute sense that admits of no modification whatever. To us it seems, that the very distinction Bro. NORRON makes between the *perfection* that he *would* require, and the *absolute perfection* that he *would not* require, upsets his whole theory.

In our former review, we said that his construction leaves out all after the word "youth" in the old charge, and added that in a former report he expressly so stated. He says he never so intended, and never so stated: yet he afterwards says that he did state that, with his construction, all after the word "youth" "could be left off *without affecting the sense*," and therefore that it must be explanatory. The distinction he makes is *so fine*, that we cannot apologize for any misstatement, for it really seems to us that our statement was correct.

We still hold that the Maine rule, that a candidate must be a "perfect youth, having no maim * * that may render him incapable of learning the art * * and of being made a Brother," is correct: that the words following the words "perfect youth" modify the absolute meaning of the word "perfect" in the same manner as Bro. NORRON modifies the meaning of the word "perfection," when he distinguishes it from "absolute perfection."

We would be glad to give more space to these Proceedings, but the necessarily late hour of their reception does not leave us time.

NEW-YORK, 1880.

We have already given, under the head of Connecticut, the action of this Grand Lodge in relation to the controversy between the two. We omitted to state, however, that some new facts had been discovered, viz: that originally six members of Webotuck Lodge joined in the petition for the new

lodge, only one of whom was resident in Connecticut: four of them, however, adhered to the old lodge, and no question arose as to them. The new facts do not, in our view, change the aspect of the case, so far as the question of masonic law is concerned. We propose to submit to the Grand Lodge resolutions declaring our views of the law, and suggesting such action as the two Grand Lodges interested ought to take to put an end to a controversy so unfortunate in its effect upon the Institution.

Lodges represented, 664 out of 715 : two charters granted, and four suspended: the statute providing for mileage and *per diem* to past elective Grand Officers repealed.

The Grand Master (CHARLES ROOME) delivered a comparatively brief, able address, expressed in that terse, business-like style which bespeaks the man of affairs and experience.

He says that during the year the state of the Craft had been harmonious to an unusual degree. In this connection, we take from the report of the Grand Secretary and his statistical recapitulation, some figures, which struck us very forcibly: in his report he gives the figures for the year ending April 30, 1879, and in a recapitulation he gives them for the succeeding year, and we find them to be as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Number initiated,	2,570	2,694
“ passed,	2,605	2,655
“ raised,	2,686	2,577
“ affiliated,	774	640
“ dimitted,	1,071	1,042
“ expelled,	52	36
“ suspended,	11	10
“ unaffiliated for non-payment of dues,	5,051	4,029
“ restored,	859	859
“ of deaths,	865	866
“ of members,	73,113	70,732

Except the item of “unaffiliated for non-payment of dues,” these figures are wonderfully alike in the two years. But while the number of the expected item has fallen off more than one thousand, its proportions are yet quite startling. The membership reached its highest point, nearly 82,000, in 1874, since which nearly 30,000 members have been “unaffiliated for non-payment of dues,” very few of whom, in comparison, have been restored, while the total membership has fallen off in the same time, over 11,000. One deduction is inevitable: either too many were *made* before 1874, or too many have been *unmade* since.

The Grand Master wisely cautions the Grand Lodge against amending particular clauses in the Constitution without considering the effect of the amendment upon other clauses. For this reason, he advises that the whole principle involved be referred to a discreet committee, and the Grand Lodge, after deliberation, act upon its report. Our system involves precisely the method he recommends: and one instance has occurred in which a proposed

amendment was reported against because it did not reach all the clauses of the Constitution which would really be affected by it.

He argues most earnestly against the amendment repealing the allowance of mileage and *per diem* to permanent members of the Grand Lodge. It was, however, adopted by a majority vote, but an amendment to restore it was at once proposed. We have often thought that if the same mileage should be allowed the permanent members of our own Grand Lodge as is allowed to Representatives of lodges, it would be productive of much good. Your committee can properly make the suggestion, as it would not affect either of them. Many of our permanent members can ill afford to defray the expenses of an annual journey to the Grand Lodge: and yet we always rejoice at their presence, because we know that their counsel is valuable. Grand Master ROOME well says:

"During the last twenty years, the average attendance of Past Grand Officers has been about twelve annually; among these have been Brethren whose services while in office and since have been recognized as for the best interest of the Craft. To shut them out is to save, perhaps, a few dollars; but to lose the benefit of their long experience and the wisdom of their counsels in future meetings of the Grand Lodge is simply suicidal. It cannot be expected that the Brethren recently introduced into the Fraternity should know what has come to these venerable Brethren as the result of many years' experience, and, therefore, to deprive ourselves of their presence is simply to assert that we know more than they do, or else that their knowledge and experience avails us nothing. I venture to hope, Brethren, that you have not yet reached any such conclusion, and that you are not yet prepared to set aside our masonic fathers and their fraternal counsel."

To this we may add an argument of another character. Under the present system, those residing in the immediate vicinity of the Grand Lodge will all be in attendance, and thus that locality will have an opportunity for exerting an undue influence in the Grand Lodge. "In the multitude of counsellors, there is safety."

He announces several deaths, among them those of Bro. JOHN T. CONOVER, "the Builder of the Temple," and Bro. GREGORY SATTERLEE, Past Grand Treasurer: the former is described as "a noble, whole-souled and loving Brother," and the latter was well known to us as an upright man, and a conscientious and zealous mason. Peace to their ashes.

We regret that the Grand Librarian, Bro. ROBERT H. THOMAS, was too ill to make his report, and continued so ill that he could not furnish it afterwards for publication. Bro. THOMAS has made masonic bibliography a study, and his knowledge of the wants of the Grand Lodge Library is only surpassed by his zeal and labor in supplying them. We are greatly grieved to learn that his illness still continues and prevents him from writing. The corps of masonic collectors greatly miss his valuable letters, as he was ever ready to communicate to his fellows the knowledge he had acquired. We trust he will speedily recover and resume the discharge of his duties.

A splendid portrait of the Grand Master was presented to the Grand Lodge by some of the Brethren, to whom its thanks were tendered.

The proposition to reduce the membership of the Grand Lodge by creating district representation was reported upon by the committee: they say that the proposed amendments would not be sufficient, and recommend that if the Grand Lodge desire the change, they be empowered to draft the necessary amendments in season to be sent out to the lodges three months before the next annual session: thereupon, the question of the desirability of the change was submitted to the Grand Lodge and negatived by a large majority.

Of the power of the Grand Lodge to make this change, Bro. SIMONS says:

"Touching which we may remark that Grand Lodges *per se* must come in this side of the landmarks, since the first of which we have any record was established in 1717, and that by a concession of the body of Craftsmen. This Body had no precedents to fall back on, and could establish no landmarks, but it was bound, as all its successors have been, by a written Constitution, and further, in that first Constitution it is expressly set out that new regulations may be made for the benefit of the Craft. Now, the concluding portion of Sec. 4, Constitution Grand Lodge of New York, is in these words: 'But it may at its pleasure, and by duly altering its Constitution, enlarge or diminish the numbers and qualifications of its members, *provided* no one can be a member of this Grand Lodge unless he be a member of some lodge within this jurisdiction.'

"Under this law our lodges have with great unanimity consented to the disfranchisement of the Wardens, as, in due time, they will to further reduction, when it shall appear to be for the benefit of the Craft."

A lodge petitioned for a duplicate charter, "the original charter, signed by DEWITT CLIXTON as Grand Master, having become so worn by time and use, that they desire to deposit it in a safe and secure place." The Grand Lodge did not grant a *duplicate*, but a *certified copy* of their old charter. This leads us to remark that our attention was lately called to the same thing, and we are clear that in all cases in which it is practicable, a *certified copy* of the old charter and not a *duplicate* or a *new charter*, ought to be issued. If a certified copy cannot be procured, a *charter of recognition* only should be issued. A new charter necessarily implies a new lodge, and a constitution of the lodge under the charter to make it effective.

One decision was made by the Grand Lodge, which seems to us so erroneous that we notice it, in the hope of bringing out more clearly the grounds upon which it was made, or, if the case occurs again, as is quite likely, of having the question reconsidered. Charges were filed against a Brother, notice thereof served, an answer filed, and thereupon a commission was appointed (according to the law of that Grand Lodge) for their trial. The case was heard and the commissioners made up their report. So far the proceedings were regular. The law requires the commissioners to serve upon the accused a notice of the time when their report will be made to the lodge, and stating what their decision is, which notice must be served upon the accused a given number of days before the meeting at which the report is presented. The notice in question was defective, in not stating what the decision was, and was served on the day before the meeting. The accused appeared, without objecting to the form or service of the notice, and the lodge proceeded to

consider the report, and finally sustained it and expelled the accused. He thereupon appealed to the Grand Master, who reversed the decision of the lodge, with leave to proceed to a new trial: the lodge appealed to the Grand Lodge, which sustained the Grand Master. In their report the committee say:

"The lodge, in its appeal from the decision of the Grand Master, avers that the accused appeared at the communication at which action was taken in his case, and as he did not object to the informality of the notice of the decision of the trial commission, nor to the irregularity in its service, he thereby waived his right to raise the question on the appeal, and to demand a compliance on the part of the lodge, with the requirements of the sections of the Code above referred to.

"This position cannot be held to be tenable, for in this case, so far as it can be considered here, the question of jurisdiction is an important and vital one. It is too well settled to be questioned in this or in any judicial tribunal, that its jurisdiction may be challenged, and that question raised at any stage of the proceedings; and that the effort of an accused person to protect and defend himself from an unwarranted conviction and sentence cannot operate as an estoppel to his questioning the jurisdiction of the court which is proceeding to his condemnation."

The proposition of the committee, that "It is too well settled to be questioned in this, or in any judicial tribunal, that its jurisdiction may be challenged, and that question raised at any stage of the proceedings," is utterly erroneous, so far as it applies to any judicial tribunal of which we have any knowledge. On the contrary, it is universally held that any defect in the form or service of the notice to appear is waived by an appearance, unless the question is then raised. If the accused had raised the question when he appeared, the point would have been well taken and not been waived, if we follow the law in judicial tribunals. That this principle of law is a just one and ought to be followed, is apparent, when we consider that if the accused had raised the question the defect might have been remedied by a new notice, and thus all, that had been done, been saved; but he was permitted to take his chance of an acquittal on the merits, and, failing in that, he is allowed to have all the proceedings quashed on account of a formal defect, which did him no injury and which he failed to object to at the proper time. There is a broad distinction between a want of jurisdiction over the person or the offence, and a want of jurisdiction arising from not using the proper means to bring the accused into court: in the first case, the defect is fatal at any stage of the proceedings, but in the latter, if the person accused comes into court, although not legally summoned there, *he is in court* "all the same," and the court may proceed with the case, unless he specially objects thereto on the ground that he is not properly before the court. We believe the position of the lodge, in its reasons of appeal, sound and correct. We are the more surprised at the decision, because in another case we find that the accused waived the prescribed notice and the trial proceeded, and no suggestion is made that the proceedings were not regular.

The following carefully worded resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

The proposition to reduce the membership of the Grand Lodge by creating district representation was reported upon by the committee: they say that the proposed amendments would not be sufficient, and recommend that if the Grand Lodge desire the change, they be empowered to draft the necessary amendments in season to be sent out to the lodges three months before the next annual session: thereupon, the question of the desirability of the change was submitted to the Grand Lodge and negatived by a large majority.

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"This position cannot be held to be tenable, for in this case, so far as it can be considered here, the question of jurisdiction is an important and vital one. It is too well settled to be questioned in this or in any judicial tribunal, that its jurisdiction may be challenged, and that question raised at any stage of the proceedings; and that the effort of an accused person to protect and defend himself from an unwarranted conviction and sentence cannot operate as an estoppel to his questioning the jurisdiction of the court which is proceeding to his condemnation."

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The following carefully worded resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"Resolved, That a privileged member, under a by-law, relative to payment of dues for a period of years and to be thereafter exempt, acquired thereby no vested right, the contract, if such it be between him and his lodge, being executory only, and subject to the amendatory clause of the by-laws to be amended, changed or repealed; the whole period not having elapsed so as to make it an executed contract, and the members having been only required to pay the amount of dues prescribed by the by-laws and no more, and hence only having performed their duty."

We do not see how any such provision can be a contract under the laws of New York, even if the whole term be completed. The member pays only the usual dues and cannot dimit at pleasure: it seems to us that unless a member *pays* for a privilege, he is neither legally nor equitably entitled thereto any more than his associates. Payment of a sum in advance, or payment of a larger sum than the annual dues, would give vested rights which could not be taken away.

The Report on Correspondence (86 pp.) was again submitted by Bro. SIMONS. The fact that it was prepared by the Dean of the *corps* is a sufficient guarantee of its ability and excellence.

In reference to a question we have heretofore discussed, in his review of Alabama, he says:

"While we fully agree with the general principles enunciated in the foregoing, there are two points anent which we deem it well to have a care. First, to shut out all but English-speaking bodies from recognition would be in one sense to assume that there is no genuine Masonry except that imparted in the Anglo Saxon tongue, to which we cannot agree. Secondly, that as uniformity, or even conformity, of ritual throughout the world is simply hopeless, it should not be allowed to enter into the question of recognition.

"The true rule according to our idea is, that American Grand Lodges, being sovereign and independent organizations, should not, and of right cannot, enter into official relations except with Bodies similarly placed; hence when it shall appear that a Grand Lodge has been regularly established in a given territory, with full and supreme power as a governing Body or legislature of symbolic Masonry, and no entangling alliances with other so-called higher Bodies, then we should recognize and encourage such Grand Lodge without regard to its idiom or special form of ritual. It is a peculiarity of our ritual, which we cannot alter, that it accommodates itself to the average sentiment of the particular country in which it may be practiced, and hence, as long as the acknowledged principles of the Craft are obeyed, we must allow the particular manner in which information is conveyed to the initiate to be within the discretion of the local authorities, because we cannot help or control it.

"While, therefore, we would recognize none but independent Grand Lodges of Symbolic Masonry, we would not refuse such recognition because of a difference of language or ritual."

He discusses an Illinois decision in relation to a case in which a rejected candidate moved into the territory of another lodge. We have not been able to understand why so much difference of opinion has existed as to this decision. We understand the law to be in Illinois as in Maine: 1. That a rejected candidate can only apply to the lodge which rejected him, or to another with its unanimous consent; 2. That any candidate can apply only to the nearest lodge or to another, by its unanimous consent. Now, if a rejected candidate lives nearer another lodge than he does to the lodge which rejected him, it

seems to be clear that he can apply to either with the consent of the other, and only with that consent. Our Grand Lodge years ago so decided, and we have never supposed a doubt concerning the correctness of the decision could be raised.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"A very interesting report from the Committee on Jurisprudence treats at considerable length the question of opening a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, arriving at the conclusion that it may be done by the immediate Past Master, or, in his absence, by some other Brother of similar rank.

"We desire to say that while admitting such to have been the general practice in former times, still it is one of those questions which the regulations of 1721 admit may be made the subject of a new regulation : while the almost universal practice in this country seems to demonstrate the wisdom of making the actual officers responsible for the conduct of lodge business, and further, that the rule of succession from the Master to the Junior Warden furnishes all reasonable latitude, and therefore, finally, when a Brother passes out of office his powers as well as his responsibilities should cease."

This is all for which we have contended : we were merely vindicating the regulation of our Grand Lodge, which had been attacked as unconstitutional and contrary to the landmarks.

Instead of attempting to answer the questions we propounded, in relation to the proceedings of his Grand Lodge, anent the Grand Lodge of Cuba, he says :

"This committee is taken to task for not saying anything more about the Grand Lodge of Cuba. We have only to say that our Grand Lodge, having recognized the Cuban Body, the question, so far as we are concerned, has passed out of the domain of argument, nor, to be candid, have we seen anything advanced since that recognition to change our views. We are patiently waiting for the time when universal recognition will be extended, and in view of what has already been done, we see no need of splitting any more hairs."

His *discretion* is admirable.

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

However, we trust the difficulties in Cuba are settled : but we are waiting to learn whether the Grand Lodges which recognized Cuba, will now recognize the United Grand Lodge, or will follow Bro. NORRIS, of New Jersey, in the logical consequence of their former action, and refuse recognition.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1880.

Fifty-two of the sixty-four lodges were represented : one charter granted : and a large amount of routine business transacted.

The erection of a Masonic Temple, at Halifax, had the effect usual in such cases and caused a drain upon the pecuniary resources of the Grand Lodge. In consequence, an attempt was made to abolish the payment of mileage to representatives and the expenses of District Deputies, and to increase the *per capita* tax. The first and third were defeated, but the second was adopted, in spite of the following wise advice of the Grand Master (JOHN W. LAURIE) :

"In regard to dispensing with the services of the District Deputy Grand Masters, I fully believe that the good standing of Masonry in this jurisdiction, and the accurate way in which our lodges work, is largely due to the zeal and energy displayed by the District Deputy Grand Masters; and it would be somewhat unreasonable to expect that they will both give time and bear all expenses in traveling over large districts; whilst it is very certain that the lodges which take such interest in their work as to propose to bear the expenses of visitation, will not be those that most require their books and their work inspected."

A committee of one of the lodges sent out a circular, proposing to hold a convention of some of the lodges (those outside of Halifax, we presume), to concert measures to be presented in Grand Lodge to throw the burden of the Temple upon the Halifax lodges, as we judge. The Grand Master reprehended the movement severely, and the Grand Lodge sustained him. He required the lodge which originated the movement to produce its records, but the Master refused to do so: instead of suspending the charter, it was so near the session of the Grand Lodge, he concluded to refer the matter to that. The representative of the lodge appeared, produced the record book and apologized for the lodge, and the apology was accepted.

The following is the report of the committee, in regard to issuing the circular:

"Your committee unhesitatingly express their views that the issue of a document of this character by any subordinate lodge, in order to obtain redress for supposed grievances, is highly reprehensible and subversive of masonic discipline, assuming as they do functions which belong exclusively to this M. W. Grand Lodge, which has provided a constitutional mode of doing so."

"The committee agree with the clause of the address, in reference to the assembly of representatives to concert action in anticipation of the business of Grand Lodge: that 'it is thoroughly unmasonic and deserving of the censure of this Grand Body, if it desires to maintain its dignity.'

The Report on Correspondence (68 pp.) was presented by Bro. ALLEN H. CROWE, who was elected Grand Master, on the retirement of R. W. Bro. LAURIE after six years of service.

The report is an admirable abstract of matters of interest to the Brethren in his jurisdiction, in the Proceedings, with a very few brief comments.

OHIO, 1880.

The Proceedings contain a portrait of Bro. DAVID PUTNAM, the first Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (REUBEN C. LEMMON) gives an exceedingly terse account of his official action and a statement of numerous decisions made by him. He doubts the legality, and denies the justice, of the by-law of the Grand Lodge, which declares that all the property of a lodge vests in the Grand Lodge, upon a surrender or forfeiture of its charter. We are very sure that

the courts in some of the States have upheld the doctrine, in consequence of the relation of the lodges to the Grand Lodge.

He decided that, under the laws of that Grand Lodge, when it reverses the action of a lodge on a trial for error in the proceedings, the accused does not lose his membership: but that when it reverses for insufficiency of evidence, he does lose it. The decision was a construction of the law which recognizes this distinction, but upon what grounds the law is based we are utterly at a loss to determine.

Also, that the pendency of charges does not disqualify the accused from election to office: but, if we understand the decision, the charges must be disposed of before the installation. In the case that occurred, the officer was installed pending the charges, but, upon the advice of the Grand Master, he requested to be relieved, and another elected and installed in his stead. The charges were finally withdrawn. It looks somewhat as if the charges were filed to prevent his election, although the whole matter was finally harmoniously settled. The malicious filing of charges under such circumstances, is an offence that ought not to be "settled" without the severe punishment of the perpetrator.

We find that he gave a decision precisely covering our views expressed in our review of New York, in relation to "privileged membership." He held that a by-law providing that the payment of dues for twenty years, or an advancement of what was equivalent to twenty years' dues, should free the party from subsequent dues, may be repealed: that upon its repeal those who had paid dues for twenty years, as they accrued, became liable for dues, but those who advanced their dues would not be liable.

He made the following decision, in accordance with the law of our Grand Lodge, upon a question which has heretofore been considerably discussed, New York holding the contrary doctrine: he found, after he made it, that one of his predecessors had decided the other way, but the Grand Lodge sustained his decision:

"Held that when a lodge had received the petition of a candidate for degrees in good faith, all parties believing that the lodge had rightful jurisdiction, and such petition was referred in the usual manner, and upon report and ballot the candidate was rejected, another lodge should not subsequently receive the petition of the same person for degrees without consent of the lodge first named; although the lodge last petitioned could show that the candidate, when he petitioned the other lodge, resided within the jurisdiction of the latter: to hold otherwise would lead to differences and contentions between the subordinate jurisdictions. Nor would it be unjust to the candidate. He has voluntarily invoked the jurisdiction of a lodge, his claims to preferment have been considered, and he has been rejected, presumably for cause. After this, it would appear to be trifling with the dignity of the Order to allow this person, because he might perchance show that his residence was a few feet nearer another lodge, to try his luck there."

We are glad to see the following, approved by the Grand Lodge, put on record, although we have noticed an opposite decision in some other jurisdiction:

"Also held that when charges are preferred against a suspended Brother he can not be kept out of the lodge, notwithstanding such suspension, while the trial is proceeding. The party on trial has a right to be present at every step in the cause, either before the lodge or the committee. The suspended Brother is summoned to appear and answer charges before the lodge. Until the summons has been issued and served the lodge has not jurisdiction to try the case; and yet, if the defendant is not allowed within the lodge, why summon him to appear? He is summoned to appear, and when he endeavors to obey the summons he is prevented. I am informed, Brethren, that a different opinion has been held in one of the lodges under your jurisdiction, and that the case will be before you on appeal."

We commend the following to the attention of Bro. VINCELL, of Missouri:

"A by-law which said any member who shall be in arrears for dues for one year shall be suspended, would not authorize suspension until one year after the time fixed for the payment of the dues.

"This decision distinguishes between a by-law which says 'in arrears for dues for one year' and the language of Article VIII of the Uniform Code of By-Laws, which says 'In arrears for one year's dues.'"

The following decision is upon the precise question involved in the Kentucky-Tennessee matter, and an accurate statement of the law:

"A mason may be tried for unmasonic conduct by a lodge within whose jurisdiction he committed the offence, though he is then a member of another lodge. In such case, under Rule 65 of Masonic Code, the jurisdiction to try the Brother is concurrent between the lodge to which he belongs and the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, until charges are made in and entertained by one of them. From that time such lodge necessarily has exclusive jurisdiction; for the Brother can not be tried twice for one offence."

We select the foregoing from over seventy decisions made by him, all of which were approved by the Grand Lodge. The experience and training of Bro. LEMMON entitle his decisions to great consideration: we find only a very few among them which are not in accord with the law in Maine, except those founded on local regulations differing from those in Maine. He decided that a Chapter Past Master may be installed Master without a convocation of Past Masters: to which we do not agree.

The following suggests a question that has often occurred to us:

"I received a letter from the Secretary of Goodale Lodge, No. 372, saying that the Master elect of said lodge was to be installed December 27th, and that a convocation of Past Masters is called to meet before the lodge; that he (the Secretary) was not a Past Master. The letter asked whether the Secretary was required to make a record of the proceedings of the convocation of Past Masters, and he innocently added the inquiry, 'Am I supposed to know anything about the convocation of Past Masters?' I answered, saying that no responsibility would attach to him as Secretary of Goodale Lodge, because of the convocation of Past Masters, and that, should he be charged with suspicion of knowledge of the proceedings of the convocation of Past Masters, the Grand Lodge would take pleasure in shielding his innocence."

The question is, "What is the evidence that a Master elect has received the Past Master's degree?"

Formerly, when we acted as installing officer and held a convocation of Past Masters, we used to send a communication to that effect to the Secretary

of the lodge, and have it entered on his records. But we subsequently came to the conclusion that the installation by the proper officer, or one having lawful authority, is conclusive evidence that all the necessary parts of the installation ceremony have been performed. But there is one difficulty: Masters are installed without receiving the instructions of the convocation of Past Masters, and the ritual in use here assumes that these instructions may be afterwards received: so that the mere act of installation as Master is not sufficient evidence to a convocation of Past Masters that such Master is entitled to admission therein as a Past Master. In view of this, we are not sure that our former course was not the correct one.

There was no Report on Correspondence, in consequence of sickness in the family of the Chairman of the Committee. But the indefatigable Grand Secretary, Bro. JOHN D. CALDWELL, gives us some interesting statistics: he gives a brief sketch of his predecessors; and also the names of the Grand Secretaries in office when he was first elected—in 1852. Bro. HOUGH, of New Jersey, is the oldest Grand Secretary. Bro. PARVIN, of Iowa, the next (though his continuity of service was broken by serving one year, 1851, as Grand Master) and Bro. CALDWELL the next. We believe Bro. AUSTIN, of New York, comes next, Bro. ABELL, of California, next, and our own Grand Secretary next. Six only have seen twenty-five years of continuous service.

OREGON, 1880.

The *Thirteenth Annual Communication* opened with representatives from sixty chartered lodges and delegates from three lodges *v. d.*, leaving but two unrepresented: the Grand Lodge dues were fixed at one dollar for each degree conferred, and one dollar and fifty cents *per capita*: the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba recognized: four charters granted.

The Grand Master (ROCKEY P. EARHART) says:

"At no time in the history of our State has Masonry stood higher in the minds of masons than at the present. From one end of the jurisdiction to the other, we hear of one entire voice in condemnation of the vices of gambling and drunkenness. No longer are these evils winked at. If a mason has made a vow, let him stand by that vow, and the true and faithful will stand by him. This disposition to adhere strictly to the moral requirements of our Order has benefited our Brethren in another direction. Our lodges are more circumspect as to membership and material than ever before. Never were there so many rejections as now, and this principle of purer life among our Brethren spreads over the Fraternity in every part of our land. We can see and feel it in our daily intercourse with Brethren, and realize it in the happy and entertaining countenances within the lodge room. No other than sound timber can be used in our buildings, and that which is used as sound, is now discarded the moment its defects are known and found incurable."

He also makes the pleasing announcement that no "grievances" had been reported.

The large amount paid for mileage and *per diem* had exhausted the Treasury and caused a deficit of nearly \$1,800, which the increased revenue to be

derived from the increased dues would not make up; so the Grand Lodge determined to reduce the amount allowed to representatives.

One interesting incident occurred: two of the oldest Past Grand Masters attended the Grand Lodge, and introduced a Past Grand Chaplain who had not been present for twenty-five years. They were welcomed by the Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge voted to procure their photograph in a group.

The Report on Correspondence (128 pp.) was again presented by Bro. SAMUEL F. CHADWICK. It well sustains the reputation of his former reports.

Of the reports of our District Deputies, he says:

"The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters we have read with much interest. Nothing can be of any more interest to Brethren in Maine than to read these reports. Many details are even interesting to an outsider. Oregon has a prejudice against this system, why, we cannot tell. It would be a pleasure if Oregon masons could have a record of every subordinate lodge in its jurisdiction to read at their leisure. Such, for instance, as D. D. G. M.s present in Maine and other jurisdictions."

In his review of Iowa, he says:

"We dislike to report that this jurisdiction has discontinued the office of Foreign Correspondence. To sister jurisdictions it is almost all there is in the report that is valuable. And we may say, if what Iowa does cannot reach our Brethren through our reports, nothing will be known of Iowa by us. Foreign correspondence is the life of our masonic connection. It gives us such a knowledge of what is going on, and so thorough an acquaintance with the progress of the Order that we feel that every example for good shall be followed and every superior act should be rivaled if possible. The chain of masonic Grand Lodges will get rusty. What will the Brethren here care for Iowa? They will know nothing of her. They may build temples, found libraries, establish a sound system of masonic jurisprudence, and do many other things beneficial to the Craft at large; but if there is no way of making these things known out of the State, of what avail are they as examples? It will never do to butt off this—more than an appendage. Our Iowa friends seem to think that these reports on correspondence are not read; in this they are mistaken. They are read and looked for with great interest in all parts of the masonic field. In Oregon we have a 'right smart sprinkling' of Iowa Brethren and they read the reports, or the review of it, with great satisfaction. So with those from other States."

We are glad to say that Iowa has taken the second thought, returned to the old ways, and we are to have a report this year.

The following discusses a point we touched on last year:

"A Brother desiring to sever his connection with the lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, it was proposed to issue a dispensation authorizing a subordinate lodge to heal the Brother and receive him into membership. This is based on the ground that it is not right to deprive a Brother of his standing in consequence of the fault of his own Grand Lodge. The Grand Orient of France is not recognized. There is no fraternal intercourse between its members and Brethren of other jurisdictions in the United States. We have never before found a case like the present. But to heal a Brother under the circumstances implies something more than a want of fraternal recognition. Where all masonic intercourse is severed with the Grand Orient of France how do the individual members stand with reference to these jurisdictions that have severed this connection. They are masons, made in regular lodges. If the Grand Orient of France violates the jurisdictional rights of others, it does not make its members irregular. All intercourse is simply at an end between lodges and their members. Now here is a member who is cut off by this edict, who wants to become the member of another lodge in

another jurisdiction, and that is not on fraternal relation. How is it to be done? Our Brethren of Florida say heal him. It looks to us as if there was nothing to heal. We should regard the Brother applying for membership as a non-affiliate under an objection. When he asks for membership he does so as a mason free and voluntary. The troubles of his Grand Lodge do not enter into the case. He does not apply as the member of any lodge. The fact that he makes application for membership implies that he is a member of no lodge; otherwise we invade a jurisdiction, take one of its members, heal him to suit us and make him a member of our own lodge. This is a new point to us; but notwithstanding we can not look at it in any other light than that we have advanced. He should be regarded as a non-affiliate when he applies for membership, and treated accordingly. There is a difference between denying masonic intercourse in the case at point, and denying a Brother's masonry."

The question is a new one, and we are inclined to think that *under the old order of things* Bro. CHADWICK'S views are correct, and a mason formerly made in France, upon renouncing his allegiance to the Grand Orient, may be received as a non-affiliate. But as to those made since the test of belief in God was struck from their Constitution and ritual, the case is different. We have solemnly declared that the Grand Orient, from its adoption of that change, ceased to be a Masonic Body; it follows that those who go through her ceremonies are not thereby made masons. Such can be received in this country only upon petition, like any other profane.

Unless the printer (who, by the way, ought to be ashamed of his work) has misled us, in one place Bro. S. says:

"It is good Masonry to say when one Brother asks aid from another Brother there is no return due. But if a lodge, as such, furnishes the assistance, that lodge should be re-imbursed. A lodge is not an individual. The reason is given for the former relief. The Brother aiding or assisting is the judge of the extent to which he can assist. But a lodge assists to the extent required and should be re-imbursed. In the individual case it rests as to ability, on purely masonic grounds, in the other it is a loan by one lodge to another. The object of lodges is to dispense lodge benefits, and they should be equal to the demand."

And in another, he says:

"We believe, however, all charities should be voluntary. It is a contradiction to say that we must assess for charitable purposes. In other words, we do not think the Grand Lodge has any constitutional right to lay a tax to build a Home or to support one. Inasmuch as the Brethren may be divided in opinion as to the right of the Grand Lodge to build a Home, the Grand Lodge cannot disregard this objection without a clear constitutional authority to do so. It cannot entertain a subject not warranted by the Constitution, however meritorious the object may be. It is the duty of masons to support the widow and orphan. How, and in what manner, is left to their judgment. But that support is voluntary; and if a mason is able to contribute, but refuses, he should be reminded of his vows. An offering is always gratifying. A tax goes from the pocket like a tooth from the jaw. When a home is sustained by offerings, it is a home both to him who gives and receives. And it is on this principle that all masonic structures of this kind should be reared. While we look upon arbitrary assessments as unmasonic, we cannot forego the opportunity to contrast the illiberal offering with the liberal indulgence in habits which are not only very expensive, but injurious to health."

We cannot reconcile the two. It seems to us that the doctrine in the last

extract is as applicable to the lodge as to the Grand Lodge. But, further, we do not believe any lodge undertakes to supply the necessities of its members, but that the undertaking of the lodge is the same as that of the individual mason; it will *give* relief according to its judgment of the Brother's needs and its own ability.

With one more extract from this report, we must pass on:

"If the Brethren of Spain are legitimate masons, what difference does it make about the rite that made them, even if there is a Supreme Council? Do we not accord to the Scottish Rite Mason the right to work the degrees of Masonry in his own peculiar manner? Why, we may as well look to the A. and A. Rite members to exclude all York Masons from fraternal intercourse, because their Grand Lodges have no General Grand Lodge. The attempt has been made to establish a General Grand Lodge of Masons in the United States. And it is not given up yet. There are, no doubt, insane masons enough to bring it about with a whoop some of these days. If they should, masons would be no less so because of one Supreme Grand Lodge, instead of many, as before the change, if made. We think we should recognize the A. and A. Rite Representatives. The masonic standing of the Brother is admitted, and the peculiar manner in which he received the degrees should be also. If this cannot be done, then it is the duty of the Grand Lodges to take steps by which he may be recognized. Every effort should be made to extend masonic intercourse. We claim that the only universal Masonry we have is confined to the A. and A. Rite and the York Rite. Cut off the Orientals, and the 'universality' of Masonry is confined to English-speaking people. Is this a help to the Master Mason who desires to travel even in foreign States? The very singular fact that the means of living may be found in another and a different country from that where the Brother was made a mason, presumes that the *mode* of making masons may be different and the laws governing lodges, and lodges themselves may be singularly constructed, all peculiar to a foreign country. These things follow in form or aim to patten after those governments under which they exist. For instance, in the United States originally, each Colony was supreme; in other words, they were equal in supremacy. All masonic jurisdictions are equal in supremacy. When States were formed a general government was created by them. Since which time there have been masons who claim that we should have a General Grand Lodge."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1880.

The very handsome pamphlet from this ancient Grand Lodge has for a frontispiece a fine cut of the Masonic Temple.

The usual four quarterly and annual communications were held during the year. A large number of reports were submitted by the Committee on Appeals, of which Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX was Chairman. The action of the lodge was sustained in every case; and the general rule was laid down that the Grand Lodge would not override the action of a lodge, unless that action, in itself, is subversive of the principles of Freemasonry.

Several curious cases came before the Grand Lodge in the first instance, and properly, as we hold, though we suppose our good Bro. SINGLETON would dissent. A charge was filed against a Brother for having installed the Master of a lodge in a manner contrary to the usages of Freemasonry; a Committee

of the Grand Lodge was appointed to investigate the case, and upon a hearing they found the accused guilty and recommended his suspension: and their recommendation was adopted. At the next quarterly meeting the accused petitioned for restoration, averring that "it was an error of the head and not of the heart," and citing his active and faithful masonic life of thirty-six years, in proof of his averment. We are glad to find that the Grand Lodge granted his petition. The nature of the violation of usage is not stated.

In another case, the Junior Warden of a lodge advertised in a public newspaper, requesting any one who desired to join a masonic lodge to address "L." Letters were written to him and he replied, over his own name, advising his correspondents to join his lodge, because there was less danger of a black ball, and the initiation would be cheaper and more pleasant. The matter was brought before the Grand Lodge, and a committee appointed to investigate. At the hearing the Brother admitted all the allegations, but pleaded want of knowledge of the law, and a desire to show, by increased zeal, his appreciation of the position he held, and threw himself upon the charity of the Brethren. He had done it thoughtlessly, and ceased as soon as his attention was called to its illegality. The Grand Lodge was willing to be merciful, but the offence was of so grave a character that it felt obliged to inflict the punishment of suspension for a year.

The Grand Lodge was called to mourn the death, during the year, of two Past Grand Masters, ROBERT CLARK and JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, the latter a mason of almost *sixty-seven* years' standing, having been initiated in 1813 in Columbian Lodge, in Boston. We copy the following from a memorial by R. W. Bro. VAUX:

"In the fullness of years, after a life of exceptional usefulness, of high character and a stainless reputation, distinguished as a statesman, and a true philanthropist, our Past Grand Master, Joseph R. Chandler, died in this city on the 10th day of July last."

* * * * *

"His adherence to Masonry continued steadfast during the anti-masonic period, though his prominence marked him out as an object of personal attacks. He met his assailants nobly, and triumphantly vindicated and sustained that Institution, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments.

"His addresses to the Craft during his administration as Grand Master, are among the most cultured and interesting of the masonic literature of this jurisdiction. His labors for the Craft were distinguished for their value and influence. He gave to it a large portion of his ripened manhood.

"He was an earnest, devoted, thorough man in all the work he was called to perform in the various positions of honor and trust he filled. His masonic record is a lesson and an example."

R. W. Bro. JOHN THOMSON, after fourteen years of service, retired, declining further service as Grand Secretary, and a committee was appointed to present him a testimonial as a token of the appreciation by the Grand Lodge of the faithful and efficient manner in which he had discharged *all* his masonic duties. He was succeeded by R. W. Bro. MICHAEL NISBET, the retiring Grand Master, to whom, on his declining a re-election, the Grand Lodge presented a Past Grand Master's Jewel.

We should be pleased to quote very largely from the address of the Grand Master, MICHAEL NISBET, but we must content ourselves with the following, which every Grand Master has experienced, even if he has not spoken of it :

"In endeavoring to repress errors, we have had in many lodges to overcome the belief that they had the correct work. It is the exception where a lodge does not enjoy the possession of an oracle—generally self-constituted—who fosters this belief, and who by his assurance and pertinacity, forces his instruction on each successive set of officers. An imperfect recollection of what he did when Worshipful Master, with a few of what he considers improvements on the prosaic work of this jurisdiction thrown in to make it more palatable, he lays down as the true work. If the Grand Master declares any portion of it erroneous, the oracle's pride is wounded, his veracity is considered impeached. He subsequently disarms criticism of his work by his Brethren, by declaring that each Grand Master has a work of his own, which accounts for the difference, and in a positive way re-affirms his former statements that his work is precisely the same as was done in the lodge when he was made a mason. His positiveness has its effect upon his officers. They believe in him, and become so wedded to his teachings, that the admonitions and instructions of the Grand Master fall unheeded, because they think his successor will change them."

In Pennsylvania, the ancient prerogatives of Grand Masters are insisted upon, as will be seen by the following from his address :

"It is made his duty to give instruction, correct error, and repress all attempts at innovation. He, and he alone, is the fountain head or source of all masonic information and instruction. His word is the law, which all Brethren, who have a due regard for their obligations, are bound to respect and obey. He would be derelict to the trust confided to him, if he for one moment permitted any new isms or theoretical ideas of progression to supplant a landmark, or even the usages or customs which wisdom and experience have established."

* * * * *

"In two instances, we have exercised our prerogative of having masons made by virtue of our presence. In the first, we authorized a lodge, in which we were present, to enter, pass and raise an applicant under age; and in the second, we opened a lodge for the express purpose of conferring the three degrees upon an applicant, we being satisfied in each instance that the exigencies of the case warranted us in so doing, and that the applicant possessed the necessary qualifications."

The Report on Correspondence (106 pp.) was again presented by R. W. Bro. RICHARD VAUX. It is characterized by the ability which has given so high a reputation to his former reports, and is written in his usually courteous and fraternal style: indeed, we think our Brother has infused into this report more than his usual geniality. We find we have marked for extract much more than we have room for, and the selection of the fittest is a serious problem.

We must pass over his most excellent remarks upon the duties and responsibilities of Committees on Correspondence, and his able exposition of the proposition that a Grand Lodge has inherent right to exclusive jurisdiction in its own territory, to seek a clearer statement of his views in relation to the formation of a Grand Lodge, and to state some difficulties that prevent us from acceding to his position. He states the case that has frequently happened: a majority of lodges in a jurisdiction form a Grand Lodge, but a

minority of the lodges refuse to join in the movement, or give in their adhesion to the new Grand Lodge, and insist upon remaining under the authority of their parent Grand Lodges. He then says:

"Therefore, it is a fact that several Grand Lodges of the Craft hold and exercise authority over lodges within the limits of the newly-established Grand Lodge, which, if it is a Grand Lodge *de facto* and *de jure* of Free and Accepted Masons, must be the sovereign and supreme masonic authority, or else it is nothing. It is not subordinate. It is not supreme. What is it? A body of Freemasons without name, or authority, or jurisdiction, or power. It cannot make masons, for it is not a lodge. It cannot charter lodges, for it is not sovereign."

* * * * *

"To ask Grand Lodges to recognize such a body of masons, called a Grand Lodge, as a masonic authority holding unchallenged jurisdiction over the lodges and the Craft within the territory it claims as its boundaries, is asking the establishment of masonic chaos in that country."

We say that such a Body is a lawful Grand Lodge, and as fully entitled to exclusive and supreme jurisdiction in its territory as his own Grand Lodge is in Pennsylvania. But it does not "hold unchallenged jurisdiction over the lodges and the Craft." True: but the same thing happens to Grand Lodges which are recognized. In New York, for example, a lodge exists which was chartered by a regular Grand Lodge, and its charter members were unquestionably regular masons: does that destroy the Grand Lodge of New York? If not, why not? The answer is that the lodge is illegal, because the Grand Lodge which chartered it had no right to create or maintain a lodge in New York. Very well: under the same principle, no other Grand Lodge has the right to *maintain* a lodge within the territory of the new Grand Lodge. The voice of the Grand Lodges ought to be as unanimous in the latter case as it is in defence of the Grand Lodge of New York against the attempted encroachments of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. The same thing has occurred in New Jersey, in Louisiana, and, unless our memory is at fault, in Pennsylvania. Yet those Grand Lodges exist, although another Grand Lodge challenged their right to exclusive supremacy in their own territory. Such, too, was the case in the olden time. In 1706, St. Andrew's Lodge, in Boston, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and always adhering to her, refused allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and took the precise position that the Missouri lodge in New Mexico does to-day. Massachusetts then appealed to Pennsylvania, as New Mexico does now. Did Pennsylvania respond, "You are 'a Body of Freemasons without name, or authority, or jurisdiction, or power'?" Not at all, but she echoed the ringing declaration of Massachusetts, that she would not "hold communication nor correspondence with, nor admit as visitors, any masons resident in this State who hold authority under or acknowledge the supremacy of *any other Grand Lodge within the same, and do not, by their representatives, communicate and pay their dues to that Grand Lodge.*" Other Grand Lodges followed their example, and St. Andrew's Lodge gave in her adhesion to her lawful supreme authority.

If this new doctrine should prevail, there scarcely ever could be a new

Grand Lodge. We hold that the majority should govern under the *masonic* law of nationality, as well as under the *civil* law. What should be done in such a case? All the lodges, save one, meet and form a Grand Lodge; that one dissents: does the new Body fade away, or does Bro. VAUX hold that it should struggle on until it secures that "unchallenged jurisdiction" of which he speaks? If, after ten years of discord, it succeeds in gaining the adhesion of all its lodges, does it thereby pass from "a body without name or authority, or jurisdiction or power" to the "Sovereign and Supreme Masonic Authority"? We judge so, from the fact that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, upon Bro. VAUX's recommendation, has been in the habit of recognizing these new Grand Lodges the moment they have fought their way, with the assistance of the Grand Lodges holding the *old* Pennsylvania doctrine, to the point of unchallenged supremacy. And more, while Bro. VAUX holds that they cannot charter lodges, yet he *then* recognizes the very lodges which the new Grand Lodge was powerless to charter. This is what troubles us: how a Body, which for years has been "nothing," can be made a Supreme Body, and all its acts in chartering lodges, while it was nothing, become at once valid. Will Bro. VAUX kindly explain?

One more observation, and we leave the subject. The great objection of Bro. VAUX is, that the old doctrine causes discord and "masonic chaos." Now, history shows that when all the Grand Lodges, save the one interested, unite in sustaining the new Grand Lodge, the one interested yields, and harmony is secured: while if the new Grand Lodge receives the cold shoulder, in the *recent* Pennsylvania fashion, the contest is prolonged, and becomes the more bitter as it grows older. When the voice of her sister Grand Lodges was found to be overwhelmingly against her, Canada recognized Quebec; Kansas, the Indian Territory; and Minnesota, Dakota. Grand Lodges, as well as individuals, have regard for public sentiment.

In discussing the question at issue between Connecticut and New York, he holds that one Grand Lodge cannot terminate the membership of a member of a lodge in *another* jurisdiction, except by discipline for an offence committed within *its* jurisdiction: the infliction of expulsion severs the allegiance, *because* it destroys the rights and privileges of the Brother in the Fraternity of Masonry.

We conclude to extract his full notice of our report of last year:

"We read with lively interest the masonic writing of our Right Worshipful Brother Drummond, and to this report we have given our usual careful attention. It is an exhaustive, full and most able report. It is replete with extracts from the Proceedings of sister Grand Lodges. Under 'Colon and Cuba' there is only a page of quotations from official documents from these once separated Grand Bodies—we think *distinct* is the better adjective—and a paragraph of rejoicing, which comes, we think, reluctantly from the pen, however otherwise from the heart of our Brother, over the settlement of the questions which separated those organizations. We think this only from the fact that our respected Brother says, 'we had prepared quite an elaborate review of the Bulletins of the so-called Grand Lodge of Colon, and the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Cuba.' Our distinguished Brother, we

fear, felt some regret at the loss of the opportunity to discuss the questions over which much has been said on the rights of either Body to be recognized as a Grand Lodge. Now, however, this issue is decided. We have no desire to withdraw a word we have written, and we feel sure our distinguished Brother would not obliterate a sentence from his able reports, in which he has explained his views on the masonic principles which governed this controversy.

"In regard to the controversy between the Grand Lodges of Connecticut and New York, known as the 'Webotuck Case,' Brother Drummond decides against the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. We have already given our views on this question under the title of 'Connecticut' in this report. We have the honor, the pleasure and the singular satisfaction to agree with our Brother Drummond in most of his reasoning in his review of Connecticut's action in this case.

"We desire to say a word as to the jurisdiction over masons resident or sojourning within the territorial limits of a Grand Lodge to which they do not owe allegiance, because they are members of lodges owing allegiance to another Grand Lodge. For example: if a Brother, a member of a lodge in Pennsylvania, goes to Maine, to reside or remain for a limited period, or sojourn for a limited time, that Brother is subject to the jurisdiction of the lodge in Maine that takes cognizance of his violation, while there, of the principles of the Craft, and can be tried for a masonic offence, and if it is proved, he can be expelled from the Fraternity, if such expulsion is the proper punishment. Such a person so expelled by the lodge in Maine is no longer a member of the Fraternity, and ceases to be so in Pennsylvania. Such expulsion is recognized elsewhere.

"We are gratified to see in Brother Drummond's notice of Pennsylvania, that he pays a just tribute to Past Grand Master Lamberton's special report from the Committee on Landmarks, as to the legality of ten or more members of a lodge requiring the Worshipful Master to convene a special meeting of his lodge. Such a proceeding would subvert the landmark.

"We have been delighted with our most highly esteemed Brother's notice of us, personally—and Brother MacCalla, who as usual sits with us as we write, is equally gratified—he smiles all over—at Brother Drummond's successful escape from the mistake as to styles. Brother MacCalla rather thinks it was not an 'unlucky report'—not by any means—why, he says, 'Brother Vaux, Brother Drummond has made it appear that you can write as eloquently and beautifully and as convincingly as I can—think of that—unlucky, oh, no.' 'Well,' I reply, 'having exorcised "the savage ferocity" from you, dear Brother, you have gained an eternity of fame in the fact that we have been glorified by the pen of so distinguished a scholar and mason, and critic, as our dear Brother Drummond—that is worth something in these days, when merit is so modest that it has to be gained by this process. So be it, we are friends again, Brothers in harmony. Go on with the review.'

"We thank Brother Drummond for his kind remarks as to our report for 1879. We do not intend here to re-assert any opinion on the matters to which our attention has been called. We do not wish ever again to join in controversy with our Brother. We hope we will hereafter agree in opinions; but should it be that by any cause this may in any case not be our good fortune, we will continue to be, and willingly so, a pigmy still, though perched on the Alps of Brother Drummond's errors, if so we find any such to be.

"We beg our Right Worshipful Brother Drummond to accept our most fraternal salutations of regard and esteem."

In his review of Kentucky, he also says:

"His notice of Pennsylvania is very kind, but we advise him, hereafter, when he reads the Proceedings from this jurisdiction, to adopt the Hebrew plan, of reading backwards. We say this because we feel a little mortified—we admit it, honestly—that he, like Brother Drummond, of Maine, has made us feel our utter unworthiness, as compared with that of our Worshipful Brother MacCalla, who, sitting at the table as we read Brother Morris's

remarks, expresses in his face that sincere and secret joy which the remarks of Brother Morris—so just and true in themselves—have caused in him. There is a sort of cynical smile about the lip of our Brother MacCalla. We notice it, and ask him to explain it; and he says, frankly, too—'Why, yes, Brother Vaux, certainly. There's our distinguished Brother Drummond and our distinguished Brother Morris; neither of them for a moment believed that you could have written what they attribute to the pen of one of "large attainments in architectutive study," "author of a volume of descriptions of famous cathedrals," "of a report of ninety pages, reviewing forty-seven Grand Lodges." No, dear Brother Vaux, no. But don't be distressed. When you are as old as we are, and accustomed to just criticisms on our style and literary character, possibly, Brothers Drummond and Morris will do you justice.' Well, in the language of the poet, we will 'learn to labor and to wait.'

And in his review of Mississippi :

"It is a shame, because of these excuses, that Brother Howry should thus write 'we turn him [Brother Vincil] over to the tender mercies of Judge Drummond, Dr. Morris and Past Grand Master Robbins, who sometimes have slight spells of *cacathes scribendi!*' Brother MacCalla looks up, as we write, and with a marked twinkle in his eye, points us to that part of the Litany of his Church, which says, 'Good Lord, deliver us'—which we take up and send to Brother Vincil, with our salutations. We hope these three distinguished Brethren will not all jump on us at once."

Its of no use for Bro. VAUX to introduce Bro. MACCALLA in the character of the unseen and terrible partner: the veil is *too thin*, and does not hide the features of Bro. VAUX himself. When Bro. VAUX saw that "twinkle in the eye," that "cynical smile" and that "savage ferocity," he must have been seated opposite a mirror.

As to the paragraph of rejoicings "coming reluctantly from the pen," we can only say that we have been more accustomed to rejoice at attaining the end for which we labor, than at the opportunity for laboring.

As to Bro. VAUX having the "*singular* satisfaction" of agreeing with us in our reasoning in the Connecticut matter, we think he is in error: the inference is that this is the only matter in which we have ever agreed. So far from such being the fact, we have almost always agreed, the chief exception being in consequence of his aberration on the Cuba question, into which he was undoubtedly led by the visit to him of the genial and magnetic Bro. SIMONS, of New York, and the very natural consequences of such a visit!

The terms in which he speaks of us recall the lines of BURNS:

"Wi' gratefu' heart I thank you brawlie ;
 Tho' I maun say't, I wad be silly
 An' unco vain,
 Should I believe, my coaxin' billie,
 Your flatterin' strain.
 But I se believe ye kindly meant it,
 I sud be laith to think ye hinted
 Ironie satire, sidelin's skinted,
 * * * * *
 Tho' in sic' phraisin' terms ye've penned it,
 I scarce excuse ye."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1880.

The proceedings at the Semi-Annual and Annual Communications were chiefly of a routine character, and not of general interest. The Grand Lodge of New Mexico and the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba were recognized. Much of the business is done by the Board of General Purposes.

The Grand Master (JOHN YEO) expressed his regret that the number of suspensions for non-payment of dues had not decreased, and his fears that suspension had been inflicted too indiscriminately: the committee, to which his address was referred, say the same thing in substance, and that in many cases, Brethren unable to pay had been suspended.

There was no Report on Correspondence, but the Representatives of Manitoba and Utah made quite full reports. The latter referred to the case in which one who had joined the Mormons was disciplined, as related by us last year; and said that, inasmuch as the practices of the Mormon Church are in direct violation of the laws of the United States, "Our Brethren in Utah have taken a step in the right direction."

QUEBEC, 1880.

Forty-seven lodges represented: the warrant of Albion Lodge, issued in 1787, in renewal of the one granted in 1752, presented to the Grand Lodge: and the usual routine business transacted.

Immediately after the opening of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chaplain delivered an excellent address, taking for his subject, "The Volume of the Sacred Law."

The Grand Master (JOHN H. GRAHAM) says that during the year there had been a manifest increase of zeal and interest among the Craft: that harmony had generally prevailed: that harmonious relations continue with other Grand Lodges: and that others had granted recognition and exchange of Representatives.

He commends the zeal and efficiency of the District Deputies, whose full reports fully sustain his remarks.

Of Masonic Life Insurance, he says:

"Brethren in different parts of the Province have frequently inquired of me as to the desirability of establishing within our jurisdiction a Masonic Life Insurance Association. Anent which, I beg to say that it seems to me, if a sufficient number of leading Brethren, of whom we have not a few, could be induced to form themselves into such an association, mutual or otherwise, and would give the necessary time and attention to the important and responsible affairs of such an organization, free or almost wholly free of charge, and if a thoroughly informed and efficient one of their number would act as the executive officer of the society, at a comparatively low salary; and that if the affairs of the association were conducted on strictly business principles, and in accordance with the now tolerably well-known laws of risk and liabil-

ity governing other like well-conducted associations, the rates of life insurance might possibly be made very considerably lower than usual, and that a Masonic Life Insurance Association might be made a permanent success within our jurisdiction, as has, I believe, been the case elsewhere.

"Grand Lodge itself can have no financial or other like connection with such an organization, and can neither have nor incur any responsibility therefor."

Under the head of "Grand Lodge Honors," the Grand Master says :

"In view of the many favors hitherto bestowed on this Grand Lodge, and of the many valuable services rendered to Quebec by eminent Brethren, both at home and abroad; and in order to show, in some slight degree at least, a due appreciation of our many obligations, and seeking in a becoming way to honor ourselves, according to goodly custom, by having, with their consent, the names of illustrious Brethren on our roll of members—I beg to propose that Grand Lodge constitute M. W. Brother T. D. Harrington, of Prescott, Ontario; M. W. Brother the Hon. J. H. Drummond, of Portland, Me.; and R. W. Brother Col. J. W. B. McLeod-Moore, of Laprairie, P. Q., Honorary Members of this Grand Lodge; and that it confer the honorary rank of Grand Senior Warden of Quebec on R. W. Brother J. H. Neilson, of Dublin, Ireland; and on R. W. Brother W. J. Hughan, of Truro, England; and I beg also to request that Grand Lodge confer the honorary rank of Grand Junior Warden on V. W. Brother Col. William Brinsmaid, of Burlington, Vt. I am sure that it will give Grand Lodge as much satisfaction to confirm these proposals as it gives me to make them."

And upon the favorable report of the Board of General Purposes, his recommendations were adopted.

While there are various other matters of much interest in his address, the most important subject of all is the relations of the Grand Lodge of Quebec with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. But as we have later intelligence of a most gratifying character, we omit further notice of his address and proceed at once to give an account of the present situation.

Grand Master GRAHAM opened a correspondence with leading masons in Scotland, presenting the American doctrine with great force; and at the same time, influences in the interests of harmony were brought to bear on the Scottish lodges in Quebec. The result was that a conference was held by a joint committee of the lodges, with a committee of the Grand Lodge. It was then agreed that the lodges should resign their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland and have their charters endorsed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec: but should retain their mode of work, and their officers their rank. The Grand Lodge of Scotland cancelled the commission of their District Grand Master, and suspended the District Grand Lodge, because he was "negotiating for the transference" of the Scottish lodges to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as we shall state more particularly in our review of Scotland. It also required the lodges to return their charters to it, and thereupon their connection with the Mother Grand Lodge would be severed. By a recent letter from Grand Secretary ISAACSON, we learn that in January last the lodges voted, two of them (Elgin and King Solomon's) unanimously, and the other (Argyle) with only two or three dissenting votes, to surrender their warrants and join the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at the same time requesting

the Mother Grand Lodge to return the warrants, to be kept as mementoes. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, meeting the request of the two lodges first named, returned their warrants, wishing them God-speed in the future. Up to the time of the session of our Grand Lodge, no reply has been received by Argyle Lodge, and it is not known whether her charter will be returned or not. But the three lodges are all working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. We trust that this matter has been disposed of forever, and that harmony will henceforth prevail.

RHODE ISLAND, 1880.

At the Semi-Annual Communication, the work was exemplified: a Special Communication was held to constitute a lodge.

The Proceedings are embellished with a steel-plate engraving of THOMAS SMITH WEBB.

The Grand Master (EDWARD L. FREEMAN) gives a detailed account of his official acts and numerous visitations of lodges. He devotes much space to the subject of dues. For many years, it had been the boast and pride of Rhode Island masons, that dues were unknown in their lodges: but when the depression of business came, their receipts for initiations were cut off, and many lodges were without means to pay current expenses. Various expedients were resorted to, but finally it became settled that some lodges must resort to a system of dues or die dishonored. There was great opposition to it: some said dues were unmasonic: others said they were an innovation: others claimed that the requirement of dues would violate the contract made at the time of initiation: others held that it would change the character of our Institution to that of a beneficial society: others, that such a thing had never been known in Rhode Island. The changes were rung upon these themes, the Grand Master says, until many good masons began to think it was a violation of their masonic obligation to advocate a system of dues to pay the necessary expenses of the lodge. The Grand Master well says: "It appears strange that so much opposition should have existed to the adoption of the plain, simple and eminently just rule of requiring every member to pay his proportion of the expenses of the lodge to which he belonged." In spite, however, of the opposition to the system, nearly every lodge adopted it, and it worked well. It was found, moreover, that the system did prevail very early in the history of Masonry in that State. In 1754, St. John's Lodge (Newport) had a by-law almost the exact counterpart of the first by-law of Portland Lodge: in 1757, St. John's Lodge (Providence) had a similar by-law: and in 1805, Harmony Lodge had a by-law providing for dues. The penalty for non-payment, in all three cases, was exclusion from membership. Undoubtedly, the same state of circumstances existed in Rhode Island as in

Maine, or in many lodges, at least. At first, dues were demanded and paid: but the revenue from initiations became so great that no dues were required, and their collection ceased: afterwards the revenue fell off and the expenses increased, and a return to the system became absolutely necessary.

But the adoption of the system caused an immense amount of lopping off of "deadwood," as in one-third of the lodges 200 were dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, 111 of them in one lodge, and being almost one-quarter of its whole membership; and in another thirty-three, nearly one-third of its membership: in very many cases the members had not been heard from for years.

The Grand Master says, however, that he believes the lodges are stronger than in the so-called "palmy days."

The Committee on Library report a large increase in the number of volumes, one item of which is forty-seven volumes of Templar Proceedings.

The *per capita* tax was increased to forty cents: and a penalty of a ten per cent. increase each month, if it is not promptly paid.

The Report on Correspondence is a brief report upon the communications from foreign Grand Lodges. They congratulate the Brethren of Cuba and Manitoba upon the amicable settlement of their difficulties, and trust that those in Quebec are in a fair way to be adjusted.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1880.

Four Special Communications were held: one to lay the corner-stone of the monument to commemorate the battle of King's Mountain: one to dedicate a masonic hall: one to lay the corner-stone of the hall of the State Agricultural Society: and one to lay the corner-stone of the monument erected in Spartanburg to commemorate the battle of Cowpens. At the former, Grand Masters JAMES M. MOBLEY, of Georgia, and PEYTON S. COLES, of Virginia, and Prof. H. I. J. LUDWIG, as the Representative of the Grand Master of North Carolina, were present: Bros. MOBLEY and LUDWIG addressed the multitude assembled on the occasion. At the latter, Bro. MOBLEY, Grand Master JOHN H. BARLOW, of Connecticut, and P. G. MASTER VANCE, were present by special invitation. The Chairman of your committee received an invitation to attend, which he was unable to accept, much to his regret. The reasons for these invitations are thus stated:

"That in recognition of the fact, that although achieved on South Carolina soil, the victory was of no one section; that men from the North and the South mingled their blood freely in defence of a common country. It had been the desire of the committee to impart a national character to the celebration, and to this end, they had requested him to extend an invitation to the Grand Masters of the original thirteen States and of Tennessee, to be present and take part in the ceremonies."

The Grand Master further announced:

"That pursuant to this invitation, we were honored with the presence of M. W. Bro. James M. Mobley, Grand Master of Georgia, M. W. Bro. John H. Barlow, Grand Master of Connecticut, M. W. Bro. Gen. Robert B. Vance, P. G. Master of North Carolina, and the representatives of the other thirteen States and of Tennessee, who had been specially deputized for the occasion."

Among the relics deposited in the copper box under the stone, was a lock of the hair of JOHN KENNEDY, who participated in the battle.

We copy the following account of the services:

"The stone was then lowered into position by three regular motions, when, after an earnest and fervent prayer by Rev. Bro. J. M. Carlisle, Acting Grand Chaplain, the Architect presented to the Grand Master the implements, consisting of the square, level and plumb. The Grand Master severally handed the implements to M. W. Bros. Mobley, of Georgia, Barlow, of Connecticut, Vance, of North Carolina, and P. G. M. W. K. Blake, representing the Grand Lodge of New York, and R. W. Bro. Charles Inglesby, representing the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, requesting each of them to try the stone. This having been severally done, and each having pronounced the stone to be 'well formed, true and trusty,' the Grand Master himself tested the stone and announced as follows: 'I have tried and proved this stone by plumb, square and level, and pronounce it to be well formed true and trusty.' The corn, wine and oil were respectively poured upon the stone by the Acting Deputy Grand Master, Acting Senior Grand Warden and by the Junior Grand Warden, after which the Grand Master and other Grand Officers re-ascended the platform.

"The acting Grand Marshal having made due proclamation, the public Grand Honors of Masonry were given by three times three.

"The Grand Master having returned the implements to the Architect and placed him in charge of the work, the choir sang the ode 'Let There Be Light.'

"The Grand Master then pronounced the usual exhortation to the Craft, after which appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered by the visiting Grand Masters James M. Mobley, of Georgia, John H. Barlow, of Connecticut, and P. G. Master Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina.

"The Grand Master called to the attention of the assembly that there was present a most interesting relic of the Battle of Cowpens and of the Revolution, viz: The Eutaw flag in charge of Capt. George D. Bryan, Lieut. Edwards and a color guard from the W. L. I. of Charleston. He requested Private C. Y. Richardson, of the color guard, to bring forward the historic banner and place it at the front of the stand. The Eutaw flag was brought forward amid deafening applause and the strains of 'Dixie' by the band."

It should be stated that the services took place in the evening of the same day on which those at King's Mountain were held. The square in which the stone was laid was brilliantly illuminated; and fire works, Chinese lanterns, &c., were displayed in profusion. It was one of the most memorable occasions of the kind that ever transpired.

At the Annual Communication, 159 lodges were represented: the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba and the Grand Lodges of Dakota and New Mexico recognized: one charter surrendered and one revoked.

The Grand Master (AUGUSTINE T. SMITH) delivered a remarkably concise address, dealing, however, with many subjects. We referred last year to his action in relation to the Representative near the Grand Lodge of Manitoba: he gives his action and his reasons (very conclusively) as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to inform you that the difficulties referred to in my last Annual Address have been pleasantly adjusted. The schism existing in this jurisdiction has been healed, and the erring Brethren have been relieved from the sentence of expulsion and re-instated. I received with the

notice of this happy termination of those difficulties a further notice that Brother George Black, whose commission as Grand Representative for South Carolina I had revoked, had been re-instated, and also a recommendation for his re-appointment. This I declined to do. If the Grand Lodge of Manitoba deemed proper to remove the sentence of expulsion and re-instate the Brother, it was not for us to object. We could only rejoice that reparation had been made, and the offender pardoned. But I did not feel that one who had so far forgotten his obligations as a mason as to rebel openly against his Grand Lodge, and who for such offence had been expelled, was a proper mason to hold the commission of South Carolina, even though his sentence had been remitted and he had been re-instated. Hence, I refused to issue a commission again to Brother Black, and, instead, commissioned Brother G. McMicken, as I have already stated."

Of the condition of the Craft, he says:

"It gives me pleasure to report perfect peace and harmony throughout the jurisdiction. No contentions and no difficulties have been brought to my attention. The past year has been one of prosperity to the State. In this the Craft has shared, and while there has been no unusual increase, still so far as I have been able to observe, we have enjoyed a quiet but steady progress in all that goes to constitute material prosperity."

He refers to the position of Minnesota towards Dakota, and of Missouri towards New Mexico, as seeming to be claims in contravention of the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty. He adds:

"We can only hope that the public opinion of the masonic world, recognizing this principle in the interests of peace and harmony, will be so distinctly expressed, that no further difficulties of this kind may hereafter occur."

He rendered the following decisions, among others:

"3. Where a petition for initiation has been refused, and the lodge to whom it was addressed has become extinct, the Grand Master can by special dispensation empower the lodge nearest the applicant to receive and act upon his application, should he desire to renew it.

"4. Where a lodge having been opened on the day for the regular communication and having transacted business or done work, is closed in due form, whether such closing be on the Master, Fellow Craft or Entered Apprentice degree, that communication is ended. If it be opened again, it is an extra communication at which no business can be done.

"8. A Brother must as well on leaving as on entering a lodge, salute the Worshipful Master, the Senior Warden and the Junior Warden."

The last is new to us: we never visited a lodge in which any officer, save the Master, was saluted.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, apparently having got into their heads the new-fangled crotchet of "opening up" or "opening down," reported against the second decision we have copied, but the Grand Lodge rejected their report and endorsed the decision.

The Grand Lodge decided, at first, that an expelled mason could be restored by it only by a unanimous vote; but re-considered that action, and finally decided that a two-thirds vote was necessary and sufficient. The rule is, that, in the absence of an express provision of law, to control it, a majority vote is sufficient to carry any question, and we do not see why the rule does not hold good in the case of restoration.

Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY presented another of his able and interesting Reports on Correspondence (80 pp).

We regret to find him defending the law in force in some States, which practically gives two-thirds of a lodge the power to vote a Brother member out of the lodge at their pleasure: he says:

"The established law in our jurisdiction coincides on this point with the law in Alabama, and we differ from Grand Master Armstrong's opinion that it should be revised or amended, because it preserves the harmony of the lodge, while at the same time it corrects the wrong that was done, and restores the Brother to his general masonic rights. When the Grand Lodge dictates to the subordinate lodges in the matter of membership, it is treading on delicate and dangerous ground. The lodge should be a loving and harmonious family, and if a member of it should be so unfortunate as to become obnoxious, even innocently, to a majority of that family, it is better for him and for the lodge, that he should take his membership elsewhere, or at least, that he should not re-enter the lodge without its consent. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, there would be hard feelings between the restored member and those through whom he had suffered—it *ought* not to be so, but it *would* be so—and the harmony and good feeling of that lodge would be broken up, and when that is done, its usefulness is at an end. We extract, as extremely apropos, from the address of M. W. John Mills Brown, Grand Master of California, who gives the following as the words of a Persian philosopher—"By the means of one disorderly person in a company, the hearts of many wise men become afflicted. If you fill a cistern with rose water and a dog should fall into it, it would thereby become impure."

"As we have elsewhere said in this report, this is treading on very dangerous ground. Lodge membership is a delicate thing for Grand Lodge to legislate upon. If two-thirds of a lodge vote to expel a member, even unjustly, its peace and harmony will scarcely be promoted by forcing upon them this member. It is better that he should seek his masonic home in a more congenial circle, as he would be perfectly at liberty to do, and in every case *his* comfort and the welfare of Masonry would be thereby promoted."

A lodge votes to suspend or expel a member for an alleged masonic offence, no matter how unjustly or illegally, and upon appeal, the Grand Lodge sets aside the proceedings as utterly void, and yet the accused loses his membership in the lodge. We do not believe that harmony can long be preserved at the expense of such injustice. If the by-laws provide that any member may be excluded from the lodge and deprived of his membership at the pleasure of a majority or two-thirds of his lodge, it would be all right. But as it is, the contract is that he can be ousted only upon legal conviction for a masonic offence, and we should stand by this. *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*

He dissents from the Illinois doctrine in relation to masons under the jurisdictions of Grand Orients, and expresses the following sound views:

"With deference, we suggest that this is carrying the doctrine to the extreme. Deny the recognition to the Grand Orient—in that we concur, because we cannot endorse that of which we know nothing—but recognize one who *proves* himself to be a worthy mason, whether he hails from a jurisdiction governed by a Grand Orient or not. In nearly every non-English speaking country, where masonry exists, the supreme governing so-called Masonic Body is a Grand Orient, Grand Council or something of that kind, and therefore the consequence of Bro. Gurney's position would practically result in confining masonry to English-speaking countries. The recognition of the individual M. M. is consistent with our obligations, and does not involve the recognition of anything outside of Blue Masonry."

Referring to the claim of the Grand Master of Kentucky, that an affiliated mason can be tried only by his own lodge, he says:

"This is a new law to us. We have always held with Brother Mackey, that the penal jurisdiction of a lodge is two-fold—*geographical* and *personal*. The former extends over all masons, affiliated or unaffiliated, members or not, who live within the territory of the lodge. The latter extends over its own members, wherever they may be. The jurisdiction, therefore, which the Tennessee lodge had over the Kentucky mason resident within her territory, was concurrent with that of his own lodge, and could not be avoided by his fleeing from justice and from the community whose laws he had outraged. The charges against him were therefore preferred lawfully, and the jurisdiction having rightfully attached, could not be defeated by new proceedings instituted in the lodge having concurrent jurisdiction. This would be the law certainly in our State—and until now we would have said, the world over."

He entirely fails to agree with the argument or conclusion of Bro. Lockwood in the Connecticut-New York matter: says that a report holding that a lodge, which voluntarily assists a member of another lodge, has no claim for remuneration, is "a very proper report": protests that the Grand Lodge of Manitoba had no right to set aside lawfully elected and installed Grand Officers, and give their places to those in rebellion: holds that Minnesota places herself outside the circle of American Grand Lodges by her views [now abandoned, however] on the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty: recommends that when a dimitted member becomes again a member of a lodge, the fact shall be written across the face of the dimit, to prevent an improper use of it.

We would be glad to copy his reply to Bro. VINCEL upon the Missouri-New Mexico matter, but our space will not allow it.

We must quote the following, in which he covers two important points:

"We have for several years been preaching the doctrine that the social features of Masonry should be cultivated and cherished, and we do not look for a revival of interest and masonic progress until this necessity is realized and acted upon by the Craft. Let the Fraternity be drawn together in social converse and cordial re-union, and let the lodges in promotion of this end discontinue the futile effort to act as Mutual Benefit or Life Insurance Societies, and use their small lodge funds as they were originally intended to be used. Then Masonry will not only be useful and attractive, but individual masons will remember their obligations, and be much more ready to respond for the relief of worthy distressed Brothers, their widows and orphans, and not endeavor to shift their responsibility by referring the worthy applicant to the empty treasury of a bankrupt lodge."

He reviews Maine (1880) with general approval, quoting from Grand Master COLLAMORE'S address, and wishes he could have been with us on our excursion on St. John's Day: *many* here join in that wish, for we should have rejoiced to have had him among us. He replies to some points that we made last year by saying, "thus it is written" in our law.

In relation to our objection to their plan of issuing a dispensation to the Master and Wardens only, he says:

"To which it is a sufficient answer to say, '*ita lex scripta est.*' We will add, however, that we think our law on this subject eminently wise. The lodge

u. d. is solely a creature of the Grand Master, and not only may never receive a charter, but at any moment may have its dispensation withdrawn and its existence terminated. It is in view of this, that our law says, that so weak and unstable a body cannot have membership, and that the petitioners for the dispensation retain their membership in their original lodges until a charter is granted the new lodge. Bro. Drummond's objection is practically removed, because as a *courtesy*, the Master and Wardens of a lodge u. d. do accord to their associates a voice in the admission of candidates and in the general business of the lodge."

Our objection was to the law itself. As to his reasons in support of the law, we have this to say: when the writer was Grand Master, he ruled that it was proper to allow the masons receiving the third degree in a lodge u. d. to vote upon petitions for initiation, but the Grand Lodge reversed the decision, holding that only those to whom the dispensation was issued, had the right or could be allowed to vote; they are strangers, and can no more vote than strangers in a chartered lodge. The members *do* retain their membership in their original lodge, as we presume the Master and Wardens do in South Carolina. There is no reason why a mason may not be a member of a chartered lodge and yet be one of the associates in a lodge u. d. We do not see by what right a Grand Master can authorize less than the ritual number to hold a lodge on the first degree. We do not believe in using masons, not members of the lodge, to make up a quorum. So far as we know, South Carolina is alone in this practice.

TENNESSEE, 1880.

Lodges represented, 336 out of 411: four dispensations for new lodges granted: one charter surrendered, one revoked and one declared forfeited: the work exemplified in all the degrees, on actual candidates.

The Grand Master (WILBUR F. FOSTER) announces the death of P. G. MASTER J. C. N. ROBERTSON, in Mississippi, a mason of fifty-five years' standing. The Tennessee lodge buried him with masonic honors, having obtained, through the Grand Master, the permission of the Grand Master of Mississippi, to enter that State for that purpose. A Lodge of Sorrow was held in honor of his memory, during the session of the Grand Lodge, at which an eloquent eulogy was pronounced.

We also greatly regret to learn of the death of Bro. JOHN B. MORRIS, whom the writer met at Nashville, in 1874.

Grand Master FOSTER was an able and most faithful and efficient officer. He visited during the year *sixty-two* lodges, some of them twice; and we have no doubt that to his efforts is due the prosperity of the Craft during the year. He says:

"I am rejoiced that I can congratulate you upon a year more favorable in its results, as indicated by the returns, than any since 1876. Since that time the membership has been steadily decreasing, the net loss in 1879 being re-

ported as 522. This year, I am informed by the Grand Secretary, it will not be so many by more than 200, and that the degrees conferred will exceed by more than 30 per cent. the number conferred in 1879. I feel confident that the tide has turned, and if the system of visitation be adopted, we will again spring forward with new life and energy. Non-affiliates will return to the performance of their duties; and those Brethren who for a time have devoted themselves to other associations, will no longer allow such organizations, however worthy they may be, to deprive them of the greater delights and loftier pleasures of a thorough knowledge and practice of the venerable ritual and precepts of the noblest of all earthly Orders."

The views of so able a mason as Bro. FOSTER, after the opportunity which he had for observation, are entitled to great weight, and we give them at length:

"It will be seen that I have had the opportunity to learn by personal observation the difficulties in the way of the prosperity of very many of our lodges. I have given the subject the most earnest and careful study, and am convinced that two measures are essentially necessary for our future welfare. The one is within the province of the Grand Lodge, the other rests with each subordinate lodge for its own action. I respectfully submit them both for your consideration.

"I am firmly convinced of the absolute necessity of a thoroughly organized, continuous, persistent system of official visitation. It is not sufficient to rely upon such visits as the Grand Master and his associates may be able to make in time snatched from the pressing cares of their own business engagements. There must be one or more Brethren who shall devote their *entire time* to this duty. They must be thoroughly qualified in ritual, masonic law and usage; must be sufficiently well known to command the respect and confidence of the Brethren, and must devote themselves earnestly and exclusively to the work before them. These men must be paid for their services by the Grand Lodge. It will not be sufficient to rely upon the power which the Grand Master now possesses under the Constitution of appointing skillful Brethren as Grand Visitors. The present law makes no provision for their payment, and if paid at all, it must be by the lodges which they visit; and this is precisely the feature which destroys their usefulness. A visitor must not go to a lodge loaded with the opprobrium of a prospective demand for a fee. The very lodges which need him most would never ask his visit, and would possibly receive him coldly if he came uninvited. To be of service, the coming of such an officer must be eagerly sought—looked forward to with pleasure, not merely by the officers, but by all the Brethren, so that *all* will come to meet him. Such will rarely be the case if they feel that they will be required to *pay* for his coming; and it is essentially necessary that he be cordially received and heartily welcomed, and the Brethren made to know that his coming will cost them absolutely nothing, except such courteous hospitality as they may tender of their own free will and accord. I speak earnestly because I believe that this matter cannot with safety be longer delayed; and if the system of visitation be adopted upon the erroneous theory that lodges which need such service must pay for it, it will assuredly fail of the proper results. The most effectual method of reviving interest in Masonry, securing good attendance at lodge meetings, and arousing the Brethren to a more earnest devotion to the Fraternity will, in my opinion, be accomplished by this method of re-awakening the Brethren to a study and discussion of ritual, and instilling into the lodges a spirit of pride and emulation as to who can 'best work and best agree.' I therefore suggest and recommend that the Grand Master, with the advice and concurrence of the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, be authorized and instructed to appoint a Visiting Officer, who shall devote his entire time to visiting the various lodges of the State, selecting first those which, by their annual returns, seem to be least prosperous; advising with them in their troubles, harmonizing difficulties, and giving lectures and instruction in ritual; and that for his

services the Grand Treasurer shall be authorized to pay him the sum of ——— dollars per annum in quarterly installments.

"The other measure to which I alluded as being a question for each subordinate lodge to settle for itself, is the subject of lodge dues, or the dues collected from members by subordinate lodges. The custom as it now exists is the fruitful source of all our woes. It occasions nine-tenths of all our lodge trials. It is the cause of loss of interest, irregular attendance, and ultimate total lethargy and death of some of the oldest lodges. It is modern in its inception, obnoxious in its nature, and not in accordance with the ancient spirit and custom of Masonry. In all my visits and inquiries nine-tenths—I believe I might truthfully say ninety-nine hundredths—of all the trouble reported to me originated in the everlasting sore—non-payment of dues. Not a session of the Grand Lodge is held but more or less legislation is demanded upon this subject. I respectfully suggest to subordinate lodges if it would not be better to strike it from their by-laws; wipe out the question at once and forever—get rid of it, and never again let the word *dues* be heard in the land. But some Brother will say, How shall we raise our assessments for the Grand Lodge? and, what shall we do for a charity fund, and to meet current expenses? Do as one among the older and most prosperous of our own lodges has always done: if the revenue from conferring degrees is insufficient for these purposes, let the Secretary notify all the Brethren two months in advance, what sum is required. Each Brother comes forward with the amount he is able to pay, and the sum is raised.

"This is a matter which must be settled by each subordinate lodge for itself, in view of the character of its membership and the circumstances surrounding it; but it is my belief that lodges, composed of worthy members of the Order, will have far less trouble with their finances than by the present system, and will at once rid themselves of the prime cause of more trouble, bitterness, apathy and desertion than all others combined."

Upon the last point, his views differ from those of the Grand Master of Rhode Island, after observing the workings of the voluntary system in that jurisdiction. Beyond question, if Bro. FOSTER's plan is a success *financially*, it will greatly lessen non-affiliation.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge was amended, so that the Annual Communication shall be held in January, the next to be in 1882, so that none is held in 1881.

The Report on Correspondence (74 pp.) was again presented by Bro. GEO. S. BLACKIE. It is a condensed abstract of the Proceedings reviewed, with scarcely any comments.

TEXAS, 1880.

One hundred and eight lodges responded to the call of the roll, and afterwards many others were reported as represented: "Colon and Cuba" recognized: ten charters were granted, four restored, one surrendered and four revoked: three dispensations were continued and two petitions for new lodges denied. The Grand Master (E. G. BOWER) reports an immense amount of local and routine business.

He announced the receipt of the sad intelligence that Bro. NORTON MOSES, P. G. M., during an absence in Arkansas, had received a severe and dangerous injury by an accident, and was then confined to his bed and suffering

intensely. The Grand Lodge caused a resolution of sympathy, and of thanks to the masons of Arkansas for attentions to him, to be telegraphed to him.

The Regulations were amended so as to prohibit the issuing of a charter or dispensation to less than *twenty* petitioners, who must be Master Masons. We commend this to the attention of those Brethren who hold, as a matter of masonic law, that because a charter cannot be issued to less than *seven*, it requires *seven* to open and hold a lodge. By their reasoning, no less than *twenty* can open and hold a lodge in Texas! We venture to assert that such is neither the law nor the practice in that State. We note it as an illustration of the fallacy of that mode of reasoning.

Measures were taken to investigate the condition of Masonry in Mexico.

A by-law of a lodge, providing that any member, absent from or about to leave the jurisdiction, might become a life-member by the payment of a certain sum, was approved. We earnestly commend this to the attention of our lodges. Members often go away, but desire to retain their membership. It often happens that they get in arrears simply by carelessness, and their address not being known, they are dropped without their knowledge.

One appellant for the decision of a lodge had his appeal sustained in a manner that must have astonished him. Upon his plea of guilty to charges, the lodge *suspended him for one year*: he appealed, and the Grand Lodge sustained his appeal and *expelled him!*

One lodge expelled a member for non-payment of dues while the lodge owed him more than twice the amount: the Grand Lodge promptly reversed the decision, thus setting at rest the prevalent idea that debts from the lodge cannot be offset against dues.

A *per capita* tax of twenty-five cents was laid for a "Grand Lodge Orphans' Fund," to be used in defraying one-half the cost (not exceeding \$30, in each case) of supporting the orphan children of Master Masons.

During the session a Lodge of Sorrow, in memory of the dead of the past year, was held.

The incoming Grand Master (J. H. McLEARY) delivered an Installation Address, suggesting plans for the ensuing year.

He urges that measures be taken to reduce the Grand Lodge debt of \$26,500, upon most of which the Grand Lodge is paying ten per cent. interest. He states that if all the lodges pay their dues promptly, it may be reduced to \$20,000.

Also that a Grand Lodge Charity Fund shall be established on a permanent basis. Theoretically, a portion of the General Fund is now set apart for that purpose, to be added to \$1,000 given by Bro. BENJ. A. BOTTS, some years since: practically, however, the Grand Lodge has borrowed the money and used it in reducing the Temple debt.

He advises the cultivation of the social aspect of our institution, and to

that end that the lodge, at each meeting, call from labor to refreshment, and partake of a banquet, which might be ever so frugal: the very fact of breaking bread and eating salt together creates a feeling of sociability and good-fellowship, which no amount of work, lectures or discussion can ever produce. The truth of this and the appreciation of the wisdom of this plan have been growing upon us for years. As our lodges are now conducted, there is very little opportunity for sociability or becoming acquainted with each other. The Master is prompt and opens his lodge at the time: the Brethren see each other, and perhaps exchange nods of recognition in the lodge: the work and business are done, and the lodge closed and the Brethren separate. Only the few, who are early, have any opportunity for conversation with each other, save in the few minutes in which they are preparing for home, after the lodge is closed. Now, if the lodge was called off for refreshment during the session, the Brethren would have the needed opportunity for social conversation. This is especially true in larger places, where most of the new members are comparative strangers to most of the older ones. We were much struck with the remark of a pretty regular attendant upon masonic meetings in the city of his residence, to the effect that he was much better acquainted with the members of one of the bodies, than with those of the others, because the collations, it was in the habit of having, gave him an opportunity of a social chat with them. It is a common saying that some members are never seen in a lodge except when there is to be "a set-down"; and it has been as commonly said that these have no interest in Masonry, except when it affects their stomachs: but isn't this a little uncharitable? May it not be, after all, that the social enjoyment is largely what calls them out? We believe so; and, moreover, we believe if their interest was kept alive in this manner it would soon become an interest in Masonry. Those who are interested in Masonry do not agree in the source of their interest. One takes interest in the work; another in lectures; another in the business of the lodge, and others in meeting the Brethren. We wish some lodges would try the experiment advocated by Grand Master McLEARY; we believe its members would be astonished at the increased attendance, increased interest, increased acquaintance and increased brotherly feeling among them.

The Report on Correspondence (133 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM H. NICHOLS. He has adopted an entirely new plan. After an introduction, he gives a hundred pages or so of "Excerpts" from the Proceedings of Grand Lodges. So strictly did he adhere to this that he began to make extracts from the Proceedings of his own Grand Lodge, but finally used them as a text for remarks: after the "Excerpts" come his own "Recommendations" and discussion of various subjects.

He recommends that the regulations of 1721 be published in the Proceedings [they are in our Text Book]: that each lodge have its history written out: that Digests be exchanged with other Grand Lodges: that representatives be

required to report the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to which they are accredited: that Proceedings of the Grand Lodge be sent to the representatives from other Grand Lodges as well as those to them: and that the rank, jewel and term of service of representatives be settled upon them.

Upon another question, he says:

"The large and increasing number of the great army of non-affiliates and suspensions for non-payment of lodge dues evidence the fact that the laws made by the several Grand Lodges to put a stop to these evils, have not had the desired effect. In the way of persuasion we have warmly recommended the cultivation of the social feature by the officers of lodges. In the way of discipline, we recommend that the charters of lodges be revoked where the majority of members continue in willful arrearages for lodge dues for three consecutive years, as being unworthy of so great a trust.

"The investiture of the candidate with all the rights, privileges and benefits of Ancient Craft Masonry, by the conferring of the E. A., F. C. and M. M. degrees we understand to be one act, complete in itself, and the act of conferring particular lodge membership on the mason as a separate and distinct covenant. This distinction does not clearly appear to have been in the minds of those who projected the present laws on suspension for non-payment of dues, as there is little or no gradation in the penalties imposed, being substantially the same in effect as in expulsion, and without a trial. We recommend that the laws of this M. W. Grand Lodge be so modified as to make the penalty for non-payment of dues a forfeiture of all rights in lodge membership, and that the extreme penalties known to the masonic code be left to discipline the grosser masonic crimes."

Such is the law in Maine, and we believe that we have as few resident non-affiliates in proportion to our numbers as in any other jurisdiction, and vastly less than in those jurisdictions in which the severer measures are adopted.

We had not noticed the following when we wrote our comments on Grand Master McLEARY'S address: it is needless to say that we endorse them *in toto*:

"We are led to believe that the greatest prosperity and masonic charity work is accomplished in those jurisdictions where the social feature is made to predominate in the meetings of subordinate lodges."

* * * * *

"No doubt, at the table of boisterous intemperance, Masonry, if she were admitted as a guest, would wear a very dull countenance. In a revel of debauchery and gambling, amidst the brisk interchange of profanity and folly, Masonry might indeed appear a dumb, unsocial intruder, ignorant of the rhetoric of oaths and the ornament of obscenity. These are scenes, it must be acknowledged, of what is falsely called pleasure, in which Masonry, if embodied and introduced, would be as unwelcome a guest as the emblematical coffin which the Egyptians used to introduce in the midst of their entertainments. From such instances, however, to accuse Masonry of being unfriendly to the enjoyment of life, is as absurd as to interpret unfavorably the silence of a foreigner, who understands not a word of our language.

"But as long as intemperance is not pleasure, as long as profaneness, impurity or scandal is not wit, as long as excess is not the perfection of mirth, as long as selfishness is not the surest enjoyment, and as long as gratitude, love, reverence and resignation are not superstitious affections, so long Masonry lays not an icy hand on the true joys of life. Without virtue, all so-called pleasures become tasteless, and at last painful. To explain to you, indeed, how much she exalts, purifies and prolongs the pleasures of sense

and imagination, and what peculiar sources of consolation, cheerfulness and contentment she opens to herself, would lead us in too wide a range.

"Deeply impressed with the conviction that the social feature in Masonry is vital to its prosperity, and has been too much overlooked of late years, we feel it to be our duty to reflect to you the importance and attention paid to it elsewhere.

"Our own experience, confirmed by the Grand Lodge Proceedings under review, convince us of the necessity of this recommendation to our Brethren of Texas, by Grand Lodge.

"A more zealous and discreet attention to the social feature of our lodge meetings will prove, in our opinion, an antidote against non-attendance and reduce the list of non-affiliates.

"Time at each meeting should be given for the warm interchange of friendly greetings and kindly tokens, while the Worshipful Master should make each meeting an intellectual, moral and physical feast, by the happy introduction of brief readings, recitations, music, and last, some few substantial refreshments."

* * * * *

"As regards refreshments, these things must on no account be neglected. No matter how frugal the bill of fare, be it well garnished with true masonic hospitality and the warmth of good fellowship (especially on the part of the officers), its influences will be found only second to music in developing the social man and mason. If the officers of lodges will only give this suggestion a fair trial, they will soon impress their members with the conviction that a meeting of the lodge surely means

"That the night shall be filled with music
And the cares that infest the day,
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs
And as silently steal away."

Our space will not allow further notice of this report, nor even to copy his adieu.

UTAH, 1880.

The Proceedings of the *Ninth* Annual Communication, in November, 1880, and those of the *Tenth*, in January, 1881, are both in the same pamphlet.

A special session was held May 3, 1880, to lay the corner stone of St. Paul's Chapel, upon the invitation of the clergy and vestry of the Episcopal parish. Utah Commandery of Knights Templar formed the escort. Grand Master TILFORD delivered an interesting address.

At the Annual Communication, the six chartered lodges and one U. D. were represented: one charter was granted: the work in the third degree was exemplified.

The Grand Master (FRANK TILFORD) just before the session, removed out of the jurisdiction and was not present, but sent in his address.

He represents that the Craft are prospering, increasing in numbers and in a sound financial condition.

He gives the following historical statement :

"Twenty-one years ago, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Rocky Mountain Lodge was organized at Camp Floyd, in this Territory. It was composed of officers and soldiers of the United States Army, stationed at that place. Two years afterwards, this division of the army was ordered to New Mexico, and the charter of the young lodge was surrendered. Five

years elapsed before another effort was made to erect a masonic altar in Utah. On the 5th day of February, 1836, Mount Moriah Lodge was opened, under a dispensation from the Jurisdiction of Nevada, and the corner-stone of Masonry in Utah was permanently laid. Amid institutions alien from the spirit of Republican Freedom, surrounded by a people who viewed with distrust or hostility every movement, not under the direction of their leaders; isolated from the States of the American Union by vast deserts, and mountains impassable during the storms of winter, our Brethren dedicated their temple to the worship of the Supreme Being and the service of humanity. Several years later, the completion of the continental railway marked a new era in the history of Utah. From that time until now, the arts, sciences and aggressive intellect of American civilization have been at work to develop the material resources of this Territory, and aid its intellectual progress. Masonry was encouraged and strengthened within these borders by the same influences. It was enriched by accessions from other jurisdictions in America and Europe. The withdrawals from the masonic ranks, occasioned by Brethren departing from the country, have been almost equal to the additions which they have received. Thus, numerically, Utah Masonry has made very limited progress in the past ten years, nor can you expect any decided increase in its roll of members until the condition of affairs in the Territory has radically changed."

He rendered the following decisions, all of which are in accordance with our law :

"*First.* If a member of a lodge, in good standing, object to the admission or presence of a visiting Brother, the Master must deny admission to the Brother to whom the objection is thus made, or if present, request him to retire. In such case the Master has no discretion and cannot demand that the reason of the objection be stated.

"*Second.* The rules of evidence in masonic trials are substantially the same as in the Courts of Law.

"*Third.* The accused, in masonic trials, has the right to testify, as a witness, in his own behalf. He cannot, however, be examined as a witness by the prosecution, without his consent. In any case, where the defendant testifies, he is subject to cross-examination, like any other witness, and if on such examination he refuses to answer a question, ruled by the Worshipful Master to be admissible, the whole of his evidence shall be stricken from the record and disregarded.

"*Fourth.* The officers of a lodge, under dispensation, cannot be installed; an election must always precede installation."

The Grand Lodge reversed the first on the following grounds :

"One of the sustained decisions of this Grand Lodge reads as follows: 'The Master rules and governs the lodge and may refuse any motion deemed by him frivolous or impolitic.' With equal propriety he should be permitted to exercise his best judgment to preserve harmony and prevent discord between sister lodges: objections to sit in the lodge with a Brother are too often the result of a petty and vindictive spirit. No true mason will feel either his dignity or his manhood injured by sitting in the same lodge-room a few hours with a Brother against whom he may have some real or fancied grievance; if the Brother has committed a masonic offence, it is his duty to prefer charges against him that he may be dealt with as the offence may warrant, or otherwise hold his peace. We regard it as dangerous to the best interests of the Fraternity and subversive of the good order of the lodge to permit a member of a lodge to override the impartial judgment of the Master."

Can the Master set aside a rejection for initiation or membership, when there is but one negative? Why not? The law of Masonry, binding on the

Master, is otherwise. So in this case: the right of objection to a visitor is an inherent right of a mason. On the score of policy, it would be better to risk the danger of a sister lodge taking offence without reason, than the danger of breaking up the harmony of one's own lodge.

Grand Secretary DIEHL presented another of his admirable reports: it means something to be a mason in Utah; the amounts expended in charity by Wasatach Lodge equals \$7.38 per member: Weber Lodge, \$4.08: Mt. Moriah, \$2.00: and Argenta almost \$1.00.

His report as Librarian shows a splendid increase in the Library, both in the masonic and miscellaneous departments, the former now numbering 527 bound volumes, and the latter 3,400. Two of the lodges in Salt Lake City pay \$10 a month each, the other lodge and the Chapter each \$7.50, and the Commandery \$2.50: total, \$37.50 a month, which the masonic bodies in that city pay towards the Library. The three lodges aggregate less than 300 members. Who wonders that Masonry prospers in spite of opposition, when its members do so much for charity and education.

The Report on Correspondence (58 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHRIS. DIEHL. He gives a brief abstract and few comments. His printer makes him say that we had thirty-five thousand masons to escort the Grand Lodge at our celebration of St. John's Day in 1879. He heartily endorses the remarks of Grand Master COLLAMORE, that the too great increase of lodges tends to make lodges so anxious to get "work" that they receive unfit candidates.

UTAH, 1881.

In changing the time of the Annual Communication from November to January, the amendment took effect at once, and of course called for a meeting of the Grand Lodge in about two months.

The session was held, though but little business was done.

The Salt Lake Masonic Board of Relief presented a memorial, which the Grand Lodge ordered printed with the Proceedings.

It relates to the reimbursement of money expended in the relief of members of other lodges. We deem it due to the Utah Brethren to copy it:

"It is a well-known fact that considerable diversity of opinion exists among the Fraternity, both here and elsewhere, on the subject, many contending that we are not bound to extend relief unless the lodge to which the applicant may belong shall agree to refund the same, if able to do so, while others as strenuously insist that it is the duty of masons in their organized capacity, as well as in their individual characters, to relieve all who may need their assistance, without regard to any possibility of return, provided only the applicant be in good standing in his lodge.

"This committee, having given the matter careful consideration, are free to say that they most emphatically endorse the latter proposition. There is no obligation in Masonry which admits of any other view. There is no condition permitted other than that the applicant for relief shall be worthy and in distress. When such facts are brought to our knowledge we are in duty bound to relieve him or his widow and orphans to the extent of our ability.

But here comes the difficulty, and it is to this point that we desire, through the sanction of the Grand Lodge, to call the attention of our Brethren in sister jurisdictions.

"Admitting the soundness of the doctrine that all worthy masons in distress should be relieved without hesitation by the Brethren among whom they may be thrown, we at the same time deem it not uncharitable to say to our Brethren in other jurisdictions that the rule works unevenly. While it may not be difficult for the Brethren in isolated towns or in old settled communities to take care of the indigent Brethren who may by the accidents of life be stranded upon their shores and thrown upon their charity, yet along the great highways of the Nation the problem becomes much more difficult of solution, and it is not unnatural that the Brethren so situated should cry out to those in less exposed localities: 'Help us, Brethren, lest we fail of our duty.' And to whom can they appeal with greater show of reason than to the immediate family to which the distressed Brother may belong?

"In the city of Salt Lake we have three lodges, having a total aggregate membership of less than 300. These three lodges have organized a Board of relief, which has been in existence several years. Its sole duty is to attend to the needs of distressed masons, their widows and orphans, from other jurisdictions, and to bury those who may die among us. For this purpose the lodges have voluntarily assessed themselves \$3 *per capita* annually for every member borne upon their rolls—a sum greater than the annual dues of many lodges in the Eastern States—and yet, in consequence of the geographical position of our city, in the heart of the Great West, making it as it were a sort of resting place for weary pilgrims over the great continental highway from New York to San Francisco, we find ourselves taxed beyond our capabilities, and too often are our hearts made to bleed because of our inability to do what our masonic teachings and inclinations dictate.

"While, therefore, we are ready and willing to subscribe to the broad doctrine of Universal Masonic Charity and claim no return, as a *right*, for any relief we may be able to extend to the distressed from other lands, yet we at the same time appeal to our sister lodges throughout the United States and the world, to say whether they will not aid us to the extent of their ability when we call their attention to the necessities of one of their own immediate family, and by so doing enable us more effectually to promote the great virtue of our noble Craft, assuring them that we shall ever be found ready to reciprocate in all cases of relief extended to any of our own members when brought to our notice.

"In making this appeal, we do not wish to be understood as casting any reflections upon any particular lodge or jurisdiction. In our efforts to relieve the distressed who have come among us, we have met with kindly sympathy and prompt assistance from many of the lodges to which the relieved Brethren belonged, and we take this occasion to tender them our sincere thanks. Others have been forced to decline because of inability, and still others have declined upon the principle that all masonic charity should be untrammelled with any expectation of return.

"It is to these last named Brethren that our remarks are more particularly directed, and while reiterating the statement that we claim nothing as a right in this respect, we earnestly request them to ponder well the facts we have set forth, and to ask them seriously whether, in view of our anomalous situation, they would not be doing a proper, a charitable and a praiseworthy act, should they from their accumulated stores extend to us a helping hand in the relief of such of their own members as may find themselves helpless in our midst."

They have announced the correct doctrine, and their appeal should not go unheeded by those able to respond.

VERMONT, 1880.

Ninety-eight of the one hundred lodges represented.

The Grand Master (LAVANT M. READ) had found that many lodges had failed to pay their assessments, and their accounts were in confusion: he undertook to investigate the matter, but owing to the neglect of the lodges to answer letters, he had been to a great amount of labor, but had finally succeeded quite well.

Much of his address is devoted to local matters. He makes an able argument in the Scotland-Quebec matter, but as the matter is settled we forbear quotation.

We regret to learn of the feeble health and impoverished condition of the veteran JOHN B. HOLLENBECK in his extreme old age.

M. W. Bro. JOHN H. GRAHAM, Grand Master of Quebec, visited the Grand Lodge. He was received with due honors, and, by invitation, addressed the Grand Lodge upon the Scotland question. Resolutions of the most stalwart character were adopted.

Bro. HENRY CLARK, the Grand Secretary, declined a re-election, retiring after eighteen years' service. In his report, he gives a brief memoir of Bros. Rev. CALEB S. IVES and EDWARD H. CUSHING, both of Texas and both natives of Vermont: and also of Rev. RUSSELL STREETER, so long a resident of Portland, who died at Woodstock, Vermont, February 15, 1880, almost eighty-nine years old. Of the latter, Bro. CLARK says:

"He joined the Masonic Institution in his early manhood, and ever cherished and loved it. Wherever Providence called him to labor, he was known among all men as a Free and Accepted Mason, and in the times that tried men's souls—from 1826 to 1834—he stood like a very Achilles, a wall of adamant in the path of the assailants of the Institution he loved and served so well. He delivered a large number of public addresses on festival occasions, many of which were published. By nature a controversialist, in the days of anti-Masonry he was in the thickest of the fight, with his armor on and pen in hand, as the journals and magazines of that period fully attest. He was a member of Woodstock Lodge, No. 31, at the time of his death."

The Report on Correspondence (151 pp.) was again presented by Bro. HENRY CLARK, whom we greatly regret to lose from this department of masonic labor. Whether it is a natural gift, or has been acquired in his profession, he seems to have the power to grasp the gist of the Proceedings reviewed, and give it in a condensed, but at the same time, very readable form.

He reviews our Proceedings for 1879 and 1880, including in them a notice of the salient features in the reports of the District Deputies. He speaks highly of the addresses of Grand Masters BURNHAM and COLLAMORE.

Referring to our query if there is any law forbidding the reading of the burial service at the grave of a deceased Brother, whether a lodge is present or not, he says:

"We know an instance in Vermont, in a town where, before the days of anti-Masonry, a flourishing lodge existed, but which had ceased work for more

than thirty years, an aged Brother on his death bed requested the last Master of the lodge to read the burial service at his grave. That Master, although non-affiliated at the time, observed the dying request of the Brother, and assembled fifteen members of his lodge—all that were living and resident—and rendered the beautiful service just as the sun was declining beyond the horizon, and all dropped the sprig of Acacia, and said 'Alas! Farewell my Brother.' The tears coursed down the cheeks of these aged veterans, as they once more listened to the solemn words of the ritual. Was there anything wrong in this? It was a beautiful sight to look upon these masonic veterans, with whitened locks, as they once more paid their fraternal tribute to the dead. These veterans have now all crossed the river save the officiating Master, but they went to their graves with fond recollections of their last masonic service. The Institution of Masonry was honored, not injured, before the eyes of men by this act."

He quotes our remarks in relation to permanent membership in the Grand Lodge, and adds:

"Bro. Drummond, the Grand Lodge of Vermont met for twelve years without a representative from a subordinate lodge. They had all ceased to work, but the Grand Lodge was kept alive by its permanent members, Nathan B. Haswell, Phillip C. Tucker, Barzillai Davenport, Ebenezer T. Englesby, John B. Hollenbeck, Joshua Doane, Malachi Corning, William Hidden, Joel Green, and several others whose names we do not now recall."

We should be glad to copy his "Conclusion," but it is too long to quote entire and we cannot divide it.

VIRGINIA, 1880.

One hundred and twenty lodges represented: three charters granted and three dispensations continued.

The Grand Master (PEYTON S. COLES) announced the death of two Past Grand Masters, SIDNEY S. BAXTER and LEWIS B. WILLIAMS. Both were born in 1802 and both served the Grand Lodge long and ably.

The venerable Grand Lecturer (JAMES EVANS) submitted his report, in which he states that it has been his aim during the time (since 1852) that he has held his office, to allow no change in the ritual, and the result is that they have the same work that was submitted to the Baltimore Convention in 1843.

A lodge presented its history, and the Grand Lodge voted to publish extracts from it to the amount of twenty-five pages in the Proceedings, and that a similar space be reserved each year for the purpose of publishing such similar sketches as may be approved by the Grand Lodge. The extracts published are quite interesting, and we trust that the intimation, that the whole is to be published, will prove true. Many Grand Lodges have warmly commended our system in Maine, but we still stand at the head in this respect, both in obtaining the history of our lodges and in their publication.

The following resolution was adopted: we have not learned that the publication has been commenced:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, a well-conducted Masonic Magazine will be a great benefit to the Craft, and that this Grand

Lodge commends to the favorable consideration of the masons of Virginia, the proposition of Brother Wm. H. Prout, to publish such a magazine, and will give to such magazine its moral support in so far as it shall prove itself to be a worthy Masonic Magazine."

The Grand Master arranged with each District Deputy to assemble as many of the officers and Brethren of the District, as practicable, to receive a visit from him. He visited *twenty* of the forty Districts, and would have visited more but for sickness in his family. Of course immense good resulted from these visitations. The reports of the Deputies show increased interest and prosperity, owing largely, as we believe, to the efforts of their able and active Grand Master.

The Report on Correspondence (75 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD.

In his review of Arkansas, he says:

"The Grand Lodge, however, was that day called from labor to refreshment until November 25th. Was ever anything more absurd done? What say our brother reporters? Wouldn't it be better both to close and to open every day, as in New Hampshire and Virginia? November 25th the Grand Master's address was delivered to a Craft just called to labor after a refreshment of six weeks."

The Constitution of his Grand Lodge provides:

"First. The Grand Lodge thus formed shall meet in the city of Richmond by six o'clock in the evening of the second Monday in every December, and may close from day to day until its business is finished."

To us the *closing* of the Grand Lodge before the business is completed, seems absurd. The Grand Lodge of Virginia, however, may safely do so, because its Constitution so expressly provides. But when the Constitution does not so provide, it seems to us that when the Grand Lodge has *closed*, it has passed beyond the power of the Grand Master or itself to open legally again, except in *special* communication. We call from labor to refreshment to take our dinner: then why not to sleep? Or why not close for dinner, as well as for sleep?

Dual membership is allowed in Virginia, and Bro. D. claims it is the best system.

In his discussion, he says:

"We desire once more to call the attention of our Brethren in other jurisdictions to the fact that Virginia claims no jurisdiction over *rejected* profanes outside of this State, and allows any Master Mason to belong to as many lodges as choose to accept him as a member."

* * * * *

"In Virginia, we require a rejected profane to apply to the lodge that rejected him, so long as he resides within the jurisdiction of that lodge; and no longer. The object and effect of this law is to prevent a rejected profane from applying (we say by way of illustration) to each of the ten lodges in Richmond successively. As soon as he acquires a masonic residence out of the jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge, he is free to apply to any lodge for initiation."

* * * * *

"It will be seen that the whole burden of the complaint of New York against Connecticut is that the latter State has undertaken to terminate the membership of masons belonging to lodges in New York. But in what manner did Connecticut engage in this undertaking? Only by permitting several members of lodges in New York to become members of a lodge in Connecticut. This is the entire offence. To us in Virginia it seems to be no offence at all. It is a universal masonic law, we think, that a Master Mason can hold his membership wherever he will, if the lodge agree. A Master Mason residing in Virginia can apply for membership in Maine or California, or *vice versa*. We also believe that it is a law universal among masons that there being no charge against him, and his dues having all been paid, a Master Mason has the right to withdraw from his lodge at pleasure. In the case under consideration, New York and Connecticut are at loggerheads because Connecticut permitted a Master Mason to exercise his undoubted privilege of joining a lodge in Connecticut without having first exercised his undoubted right to withdraw from a New York lodge. If the mason in question had withdrawn first, and petitioned afterwards for a new lodge and had become a member of said new lodge, there would have been no difficulty between New York and Connecticut! Isn't that the whole trouble, Brethren? And isn't it rather discreditably to Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for them to be making such a pother about so small an offence—a proceeding which would not even have been accounted an offence at all, if Connecticut had allowed a Virginia mason to become a member of one of her newly-chartered lodges."

* * * * *

"We in Virginia hold that a man may be a member of lodges in different States at the same time; and, consequently, we see that the action of Connecticut ought *not* to have severed any Brother's connection with his lodge in New York."

* * * * *

"In this State we claim the right to 'unseat' a mason residing here for un-masonic conduct, no matter where he holds his membership; and we hold that when a lodge in Virginia expels a New York mason residing in Virginia the action of that lodge is binding upon every masonic lodge in the world. We think it likely that Brother Simons will admit this to be sound law and good Masonry, and will claim that he stated his proposition too broadly."

* * * * *

"Here, also, the word 'dimit' is used as synonymous with the word 'withdraw.' In this State, a Brother may withdraw from membership at will, and is entitled to a certificate stating that being in good standing, and there being no charges against him, and having paid up all his dues, he has withdrawn from membership; but he is not recommended to other lodges unless the lodge by vote so order. We regard this as a proper, justifiable and significant exception, and one which the Craft everywhere might well make."

We heartily concur in the most of this; but we think he overlooks the *real* question at issue between Connecticut and New York. The Grand Master of Connecticut decided that the action of Connecticut severed the membership in the New York Lodge, and the Grand Lodge sustained the decision.

In this connection, we desire to notice a case that arose in Virginia. A member of a lodge in North Carolina came to Virginia to reside, and joined a lodge there: an officer in North Carolina complained, and the Grand Master of Virginia apologized, and the matter was adjusted by the member's withdrawing from the Virginia Lodge. While we admire the splendid courtesy and fraternal spirit evinced by our Virginia Brethren, we enter our decided protest against the claim of North Carolina. Her laws are limited by the

State line, and she has no more right to object to one of her member's joining a lodge in another State, which allows him to do so, than she has to his joining a church there. A Brother cannot be a member of two of her subordinate lodges, nor can one of her lodges receive a Brother as a member who is a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction. This is the utmost extent of her law.

He endorses our views upon the Kentucky-Tennessee question, and adds:

"In Virginia, our law expressly provides for trying 'sojourners'; and we expect our judgment of expulsion or suspension to be respected the world over. Nevertheless, as a matter of courtesy, we think that the lodge to which a Brother belongs ought to be allowed to try him if it desires to do so. That is all the condemnation we have for Tennessee in this matter."

The reason Tennessee gives for not doing so is, that the offence was so outrageous and public that a speedy trial was absolutely necessary to save the fair name of the Institution.

Referring to our law, that all present when the vote is taken in masonic trials must vote, unless excused, whether they have heard the evidence or not, he says:

"Our law requires every Brother present to vote. It also requires the defendant, his counsel and others interested, to retire from the lodge before the vote is taken. We, therefore, would, and once did as District Deputy Grand Master, advise that persons who had not heard the evidence should retire also.

Appropos of voting: A Virginia Grand Master a few years ago decided that a Brother could not be excused from voting on a petition for initiation even by a vote of the lodge. Recently this Past Grand Master was in a lodge over which we were temporarily presiding, and being a member, asked to be excused from voting upon the masonic proficiency of a petitioner for advancement. We reminded him of his decision. He argued that the two cases were not the same nor alike; and we excused him from voting. Were we right? If so, ought not every Brother to be allowed the same privilege as to petitioners for initiation of whom he knows nothing? And we ask our Virginia Brethren if our law ought not to allow a Brother to be excused from voting in masonic trials when he has not heard the evidence?"

Upon another matter he says:

"Brother Drummond makes an exceedingly able and interesting argument in behalf of the teaching that when a new Grand Lodge is lawfully formed and recognized with jurisdiction over a certain territory, all the lodges within that territory are bound to surrender their old charters and take charters from the new Body. That doctrine is confined to this country. It is local, not universal. It is Americanism, not Masonry. And we really think that it would be a compromise which the American Grand Lodges ought to be glad to make with the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, if these would agree, that in the event stated, all the lodges having charters should hold them from either their mother Grand Lodge or the new Grand Lodge, as they may elect, whilst no new lodge should be chartered within that jurisdiction by any other body than the new Grand Lodge. It seems to us that this is a reasonable basis of compromise. It certainly operated admirably as between Virginia and West Virginia. By the way, Brother Drummond is mistaken in one of his statements as to this last matter."

* * * * *

"It was not finally arranged according to the claim of West Virginia, but according to the claim of Virginia. The Grand Lodge of Virginia advised

all lodges in West Virginia to accept charters from West Virginia, but assured them of her protection as long as they might choose not to follow her advice. Year after year, such lodges as decided to remain under our protection met with us in Grand Lodge, but gradually they detached themselves from us until now there is not a lodge in West Virginia which does not hold its charter from the Grand Lodge of that State. All this time we of Virginia had the most friendly relations with West Virginia's Grand Lodge, as well as with her masons as individuals; and this writer was appointed to represent the Grand Lodge of West Virginia near the Grand Lodge of Virginia, whilst yet he sat in Grand Lodge with West Virginia masons who were members of our Grand Lodge. Oh, Brethren, there is nothing that can compare with a masonic spirit as a means of settling masonic differences. Perhaps we are misled by our prejudices or by having had a part in settling a basis of agreement between Virginia and West Virginia. If not, allow us to recommend to Dakota and all other Grand Lodges the admirable precedent set by West Virginia. Doubtless her filial love for Virginia had something to do with her admirable conduct; but she is none the less entitled to the credit of having furnished an example worthy of being imitated by any other Grand Lodge which may find itself circumstanced as she was. We quote again from Brother Drummond:

"Brother Pierson claims that the Minnesota lodges may not only be maintained in Dakota, but are entitled to hold their Territorial Jurisdiction, within which the Grand Lodge of Dakota can organize no lodges; thus excluding that Grand Lodge from a large part of the Territory."

"This touches the only point that has caused us any doubt. After reflection, we hold that whilst the old lodges cannot be compelled to take charters from a new Grand Lodge, yet the latter has territorial jurisdiction everywhere within its own State or Territory, and possesses, therefore, the right to charter a new lodge in the same place where exists an old lodge acknowledging allegiance to another Grand Lodge. We would not circumscribe the rights of a Grand Lodge. We would not take away by law the subordinate lodges of an old Grand Lodge, nor prevent by law the establishment of new subordinate lodges by a new Grand Lodge."

We meant to say that the "final arrangement" was that all the West Virginia lodges became subordinate to that Grand Lodge, in accordance with her claims. At the time, we expressed our unbounded admiration of the fraternal spirit displayed by the Brethren of the two jurisdictions. We have only to add, that where the state of things Bro. D. advocates has existed longer than merely temporarily, it has caused discord and strife to an extent that makes almost any other alternative desirable. The existence of two Sovereigns in the same territory is as incompatible with harmony as the service of two Masters is with honesty.

He "goes for" Brother VINCL, of Missouri, as follows:

"Brother Vincil's general report is interesting reading. 'As good as the best,' our memorandum says. But he is too belligerent, or rather litigious. *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, is his motto. He is bigoted, if we may be allowed to use such an expression. We mean that he has too little respect for other people's opinions, even if we admit that what we call 'opinions' he calls 'prejudices.' Though a Past Grand Master—perhaps because a Past Grand Master—he speaks flippantly of a Grand Master's prerogatives, and repeatedly ridicules the ideas entertained in Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and, we suppose, in two-thirds of the Grand Lodges on this Continent, and all the Grand Lodges in Great Britain. The Virginia custom is true Masonry as it has always existed. Your Masonry may be better, yet it is new and untried. We are satisfied to stand *super antiquas vias*. Please do not ridicule even our masonic weak-

nesses. We inherited them from John Marshall, Edmund Randolph, George Washington, and a long line of such worthies. Your 'home is in the setting sun,' Mr. Jefferson Brick, and you have a right to your opinions; and we in Virginia have a right to remind you that our Grand Masters have always exercised the prerogatives you ridicule, and done it in such a manner that nobody here sees anything wrong, absurd, or unmasonic in those prerogatives. The 'effete monarchists' of the Old Dominion cry your mercy."

* * * * *

"In a word, every question that Brother Vincil asks shows that he was writing upon a subject as to which he was in total ignorance. (Don't be uneasy Brother Wellford. We are writing in Brother Vincil's own style. He will not be offended.)"

We would like to quote further, but must forbear.

He gives a construction to the "Ancient Charge" in reference to physical qualification, as to the meaning of the term "perfect youth," which never occurred to us, but which strikes us with much force, and we await Bro. NORRON'S comments upon it with much interest.

WASHINGTON, 1880.

A lodge of Master Masons opened and then "transmogrified" into the Grand Lodge: twenty-three lodges represented: five charters granted and one dispensation continued; one of the lodges chartered is in Alaska, and the property of the lodge, formerly chartered there, but now defunct, was turned over to it.

The Grand Master (OLIVER P. LACY) was prevented from attending the Grand Lodge by sickness in his family. His address is confined to matters of local interest and business.

Grand Secretary REED reports that the Proceedings of the current session will complete Vol. IV: that the year has been one of unusual prosperity, as shown by the formation of five new lodges, and a net increase in the membership of 136: he concurs with the Grand Master, that the *per capita* tax may be reduced from *two dollars* to *one dollar*, especially in view of the fact that the railroad and navigation companies give free return tickets, thus abolishing in fact the special tax of one dollar a member for a Representative Fund; this recommendation was adopted.

One interesting case was before the Grand Lodge. A Brother was suspended by his lodge for six months, but, upon appeal by the prosecutor, he was expelled by the Grand Lodge. Afterwards he was restored by the Grand Lodge, and thereupon assumed to be a member of the lodge and was recognized as such by the lodge, was elected Senior Warden, and appeared in Grand Lodge as the Representative of the lodge. The matter was fully considered and discussed in the Grand Lodge, which finally decided that he was not a member of the lodge, and therefore not entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge. We think the decision was right, and yet it would seem that he had

become a member by the unanimous consent of the members of the lodge, though not expressed in the usual method. Of course, the restoration by the Grand Lodge did not restore him to membership.

A revised Installation Ceremonial was presented by Bro. THOMAS M. REED and adopted by the Grand Lodge, and ordered to be printed.

The report of a committee, recommending a voluntary Masonic Life Insurance Society, of which the Grand Master shall, *ex officio*, be President, was very wisely rejected by the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence made two reports on the question of perpetual jurisdiction, the majority sustaining the doctrine and the minority (Bro. REED) opposing it. After discussion, the report was recommitted to the committee with instructions to report at the next Annual Communication. Bro. REED, in his argument, makes, we think, two material errors—that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is comparatively modern, and that it never has been the prevailing doctrine. On the contrary, we understand that the law which he proposes to establish is the new one adopted by many Grand Lodges, on the ground of the hardship of the old rule, its inapplicability to our changing population, and the superseding of its necessities by the adoption of the law of territorial jurisdiction over candidates, which it antedates. The recent adoption, also, of a law forbidding the renewal of his petition by a regular candidate, leads in the same direction: Bro. REED speaks of this law as an "unusual law governing the action of all American Grand Lodges"; this may be true *now*, but if it is, it has been so only for a few years, as it was not the Grand Lodge law until within our *masonic* recollection in very many jurisdictions, including Maine and Massachusetts; in fact, it was adopted in Maine upon our motion, and has been in force in Massachusetts less than ten years. All these safeguards tend to take away the necessity of the old law, and we are ready to admit that upon the score of justice and sound policy, Bro. REED, and those who think as he does, have the best of the argument. If, however, the law is a part of the "Ancient Charges," or necessarily results from them, the question of repealing it is not an open one.

Bro. THOMAS M. REED presented a General Report on Correspondence, (18 pp.) devoted to the various jurisdictional questions pending. In his opening, however, he discusses the value of these Reports, and while *respecting* the objection made in his own Grand Lodge, that these reports give no adequate return for the expense of printing them, he holds that as to the *other* Grand Lodges, the policy would be "penny wise and pound foolish." He says: "The standard of intelligence of every Grand Lodge is measured, in a large degree, by the matter contained in its published reports." We trust that his Grand Lodge will soon come to the same conclusion, as its reputation, made by its reports, has been of a high character.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1880.

These Proceedings complete a volume, paged continuously: and Grand Secretary LONG has wisely added an Appendix containing the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. It is exceedingly convenient to have a copy of the current Constitution bound with each volume of the Proceedings.

Seventy-six of the eighty-one lodges represented: one charter granted, one surrendered, and one lodge, heretofore working under its Virginia charter, recognized: no Report on Correspondence: the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba recognized.

The Grand Master (JOHN W. ARBUCKLE) delivered a brief, business-like address, devoted to matters of local interest.

The Grand Secretary announces the publication and distribution of the Text Book. By the way, some Grand Lodges send a copy of such works to the other Grand Lodges and some do not; we wish all would; it would tend, we believe, to assimilate the polity of the different jurisdictions.

Seven of the District Deputies made reports: four did not: those made indicate a fair degree of interest and prosperity.

The Grand Lodge decided that a lodge may suspend its Senior Warden. Of course the decision cannot apply if he is acting as Master.

It also decided that belief in a "great first cause" is not such a belief in a Supreme Being as will justify a lodge in receiving the petition of a candidate entertaining such a belief.

Also, that the loss of belief in a Supreme Being is sufficient cause for suspending or expelling a Master Mason.

We cannot accede to this: a mere change of opinion, with no overt act, cannot be punished as a crime: the decision ought to be limited to acts done, or declarations made in consequence of such change of belief.

We join with Bro. LONG in his regrets that he was unable to prepare a Report on Correspondence.

WISCONSIN, 1880.

A special communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the new Hospital of the Soldiers' Home. Past Grand Master JEDD P. C. COTTRILL delivered a brief but very pertinent address.

Another special communication was held to lay the corner-stone of the Chamber of Commerce in Milwaukee. A large procession escorted the Grand Lodge. Past Grand Master HENRY L. PALMER delivered an address of much interest, in which he briefly shows the almost incredible growth of the city and its business.

The Grand Lodge was obliged to call from labor to refreshment from the eighth to the fifteenth of June, in consequence of the Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors at Milwaukee on the former date.

One hundred and sixty of the one hundred and ninety lodges represented: two charters granted: a revised Constitution adopted: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master (C. F. G. COLLINS) delivered a brief address, confined to a statement of his official acts and decisions.

He decided that a lodge has no right to levy an assessment upon its members for the purpose of building a hall.

Also, that when, upon trial of charges, the evidence is all in, the case submitted and the accused and the accuser have retired, voting upon the question of guilt and penalty is alone in order, and no discussion can be had. We do not agree to this: juries are always presumed to consult together and discuss the questions submitted to them. We believe the same course should be allowed in the lodge, when any member desires it.

He decided that an objection after ballot, made maliciously, should be disregarded, and the one making it disciplined therefor. We think safety requires that the objection should not be overruled until *after* the member making it, has been tried and convicted of making it maliciously.

During the session, a Lodge of Sorrow was held in memory of deceased Brethren. After the ceremonies, Bros. JEDD P. C. COTTRILL and ELIAS A. CALKINS delivered eulogies. Many of the relatives of the deceased were present at the ceremonies, which were public.

WYOMING, 1880.

Five lodges represented: the Grand Master (JAMES H. HAYFORD) delivered an *ex tempore* address, not having been able, on account of illness, to reduce it to writing.

The Report of the Grand Secretary gives a clear statement of the business of his office and the financial condition of the Grand Lodge. As Grand Librarian, he makes a strong appeal to the Brethren to assist him in the formation of a masonic and miscellaneous library.

The ordinary routine business was transacted: no Report on Correspondence.

We are extremely pained to learn of the death, since the session of the Grand Lodge, of the able Grand Secretary, WILLIAM G. TONN. He was a native of Prussia: came to this country poor and friendless; but by his energy, zeal, kindly spirit and integrity, he soon won a high position in the community in which he resided. His devotion to Masonry gave him a large influence among his Brethren, and in his death his Grand Lodge sustains an immense loss.

He was taken sick suddenly in Washington, in October last: he soon returned home, and in January started for the Hot Springs of Arkansas, but

died on the train, on the night of January 23, 1881, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

He was the proxy of the officers of his lodge in the Grand Lodge in 1876, and was elected Grand Secretary. He was re-elected annually, and held the office when he died. The able manner in which he discharged the duties of that office, which include the preparation of the Report on Correspondence, gave him a national reputation.

As he said of another in his last official report: "Though his body is returning to the earth from whence it came, the history of this Territory will never permit his name to be effaced from its pages, and his memory will live in the hearts of friends and Brothers, till they join him in the Paradise above."

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

While our report has been passing through the press, we have received, but not in season for review in their regular order, the following Proceedings:

COLON AND CUBA,
MANITOBA,
NEW MEXICO and
NORTH CAROLINA,

which complete the entire list of American Grand Lodges.

COLON AND CUBA, 1880-1881.

We are not sufficiently familiar with Spanish to be able to review these Proceedings, in the brief time we have had since they were received, as fully as we desire.

We have extracts from the records since October, 1878, giving an account of the manner in which the union of the two Grand Lodges was effected.

The Grand Lodge of Cuba, on the sixth of October, 1878, appointed a committee to present a plan of union with the other masqnic bodies: they were to proceed according to their own judgment, but under the express condition that the independence and sovereignty of Symbolic Masonry in Cuba, and the principles and practices maintained by the Grand Lodges, which are the founders of true Masonry, should be maintained.

On January 30, 1879, the Committee invited the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Colon and the lodges holding under the Grand Orient of Spain to meet them for the purpose of forming a union. They proceeded to give their understanding of the two conditions imposed upon them, somewhat

at length: but it may be briefly stated; they were to conform to the Grand Lodge system as prevailing in the United States.

The joint Committee met on the sixth of February, 1879, when the representatives of the Spanish group declared that they could not accept the proposed basis of union, because they believed that the Symbolic degrees should be connected with the higher degrees.

Four days afterwards the joint committee of the two Grand Lodges met and agreed to the proposed basis of union, save that the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colon desired that the rule as to Grand Orients should be so far modified as to allow Brethren to visit them. The matter was submitted to the lodges and approved by them (with the exception of one lodge, which afterwards gave in its adhesion) and thereupon the committee formulated the definite articles of union.

In accordance therewith, the representatives of the Subordinate Grand Lodges met January 25, 1880: twenty-eight under the obedience of Colon and eighteen under that of Cuba were represented: the Grand Master of Colon, as the oldest Grand Master, presided, with the Grand Master of Cuba on his right: they then proceeded to determine, by lot, the Grand Officers of the United Grand Lodge (except that the two Grand Secretaries were continued in office) till the next annual session. That was held on March 28, 1880, when forty-eight lodges were represented by 136 members: the Grand Officers were elected and installed: a new Constitution was proposed, and considered at several adjourned sessions during the spring and summer, and finally adopted. Quarterly communications were held and much routine business was transacted, including the granting of three charters.

The Annual Session for 1881 was held on March 27th: forty-one of the forty-seven lodges were represented. The Grand Master (ANTONIO GOVIA) delivered an address, and the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer made reports: were not the Proceedings published in a foreign language, one would believe he was reading those of an American Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary reports that thirty-four Grand Lodges had recognized the United Grand Lodge, which has 47 lodges and 2,793 Brethren of its obedience.

The Grand Master announces the withdrawal of one of the constituent lodges, on pretexts which he deems frivolous, and the giving in of its adhesion to the Supreme Council of Colon. We regret that we were not aware of this before the session of our Grand Lodge, as we should have offered a resolution prohibiting any masonic intercourse with any lodge or any mason of any lodge in the Island of Cuba, not under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge: as it is, our Grand Lodge, having recognized the United Grand Lodge as the *exclusive* supreme masonic authority over symbolic lodges in that jurisdiction, no others can be lawfully recognized.

On the other hand, he announces that nineteen Brethren forming a lodge under that Supreme Council had been received members of a constituent

lodge, by his dispensation: he had granted dispensations for six new lodges: authorized the consolidation of two lodges in two instances: and rendered various decisions.

The Grand Lodge transacted a large amount of routine business, besides adopting many amendments to the Constitution.

A Report on Correspondence (106 pp.) was presented by Bro. ENRIQUE A. LESCERFF, Chairman of the Committee. We regret that time does not allow us to give it the notice which it deserves.

We congratulated, last year, our Cuban Brethren upon the true masonic spirit shown by them in the arrangement of their difficulties: and now we have the great satisfaction of congratulating them upon the intelligence and ability with which the affairs of the Grand Lodge are administered and the prosperity of Masonry growing out of the union, by means of which the time and labor expended in a contest between Brethren are now given to the advancement of the interests of the Institution.

We perceive that some lodges exist in that jurisdiction which have not given in their adhesion to the rightful Grand Lodge, which has *exclusive* sovereignty over Symbolic Masonry in the two Islands. Those who sustain the American doctrine in its entirety will, of course, sustain the Grand Lodge in its claims to exclusive jurisdiction, and will allow no recognition of any lodge not holding under it. We trust that the supporters of the newly invented doctrine, that a lodge in a territory in which a new Grand Lodge is formed may rightfully continue its adhesion to its other Grand Lodge, will also invent some exception to their rule which will enable them to give support to this new Grand Lodge.

We can assure our Cuban Brethren that the Grand Lodge of Maine will recognize no lodge in Cuba or Porto Rico, which does not hail under the United Grand Lodge, whether such lodge claims to exist by the authority of the Supreme Council of Colon, the Grand Lodge of Spain, or any other masonic power whatever.

We have used the term "American doctrine," as applied to this law; but we hold that the doctrine is the necessary consequence of the *English* law and practice when Masonry was first introduced into this country.

The original idea of masonic government was authority over masons of the obedience, and then over lodges: the only test was, "Is the lodge or the mason one of the obedience of the Grand Lodge?" In that case, of course, there could be no divided allegiance. But when Masonry was introduced into America, the element of *territory* was added. To the idea that a Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over its members, without regard to where they may be, was added the idea that a Grand Lodge should have *territorial* jurisdiction. It follows, as necessarily as in the first case, that in such territory the jurisdiction must be exclusive. Two sovereigns over the same territory can no more exist than two sovereigns over the same man. In the civil law, many rules now obtain that formerly were unknown. The invention of the steam

engine, railroads, telegraphs, &c., brings with it rules of law applicable to them. But these rules are not new principles: *they are merely the application of the old principles of the common law to the new facts and the new circumstances.* In the same manner, the rule of *exclusive* sovereignty is only the *necessary* result of the application of the old principles to the doctrine of *territorial* jurisdiction. It would be no more absurd to hold that, when a civil government is formed in a new territory by a majority of its inhabitants, any citizen of another power could continue to reside there, and withhold his allegiance to the new government and his obedience to the local laws, than it is to hold that a lodge may continue to exist in the territory of a Grand Lodge (new or old) and withhold allegiance from it and obedience to its laws. There is no half-way; our masonic government must be either *absolutely personal*, without any element of *territory* in it, or else it must be *exclusive in its territory.* Those advocating this half-way doctrine are, therefore, assaulting the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction.

One argument they make in favor of it smacks of "brass." They say the exclusive rule produces discord, as is shown in the instances of Minnesota, Missouri, &c. They keep out of sight the fact that there would be no such discord if it were not for their own act in encouraging the recusant lodges in resisting the old law. If Minnesota, Missouri, &c., had said to their lodges at once, "A Grand Lodge having been lawfully formed in your territory, it is *your* ruler, and we can no longer govern you," not a lisp of discord would have been heard. On the other hand, experience has proved that when a lodge has, by treaty, been allowed to continue its adhesion to a foreign Grand Lodge, friction, discord and complaints are constantly arising, growing more frequent as the lodges grow older.

MANITOBA, 1881.

A special communication was held to present a Past Grand Master's Apron to M. W. SAMUEL P. MATHESON, Past Grand Master. Grand Master BELL made an appropriate address and Bro. MATHESON a fitting reply. The chief cause of this presentation was to recognize his efforts and services in restoring the union of the masons in that Province two years ago, when the *soi-disant* Grand Lodges existed there. That the original terms of union were unconstitutional, is generally conceded: but it is also as generally conceded that Bro. MATHESON's intentions were honest, that he was actuated by the purest motives, and that his "errors were those of the head and not of the heart." The Grand Lodge has evidently very quietly removed the unconstitutional features; for we perceive that the spurious Grand Lodge is ignored in its historical table; that the Brethren, who were elected and installed Grand Officers, but were "retired," are now recognized as having held the offices to which they had been elected, and that those who were put in their places are

not now recognized. We are glad to know this, as we confess we have had very many doubts as to whether recognition of this Grand Lodge could properly be continued. We fully believe, too, that the experience the craft in Manitoba have had, will prevent any future schisms among them.

At the Annual Communication, the Committee on Credentials reported that the representatives of eleven lodges were entitled to seats in the Grand Lodge, but they give no list of the members present.

The Grand Master (JOHN H. BELL) delivered a long and interesting address, in which he gives a detailed account of his official acts.

He says that the Province is gaining rapidly in population, that many masons are seeking homes among them, and that during the spring and summer months their lodges are filled with visitors.

He had granted dispensations for four new lodges, two of which are located in the "North-West Territory." He had visited, officially, *ten* of the *eleven* chartered lodges and one lodge *u. d.*, instructing the Brethren in the work, examining the records and pointing out irregularities. These visits must have produced immense benefit. His account of these visitations called out a reference to one event of great sadness to him: a visit to one lodge was prevented by the accidental death of one of his sons the afternoon previous: but he had one comfort in those sad hours; masons and masons' wives, daughters and sisters crowded in sympathy around the sorrowing father and mother.

He caused the lodge not visited by him, to be visited by a Special Deputy: it was in bad condition, and he contemplated recommending the revocation of its charter; but later, he learned that energetic Brethren had taken hold and it was doing sufficiently well to justify giving it another year's trial.

He traveled one hundred miles with a team, to visit and constitute one lodge: the mud was deep and tenacious, and the water plentiful and cold, but the guide assured him, repeatedly, that the roads were "not bad," and he went on, wondering what the word "bad" could mean, in that part of Manitoba: but beyond wet feet, muddy clothes, walking and helping the horses pull the wagon through the mud, wading creeks and such little matters, he met no mishaps! However, on his arrival, he found the Brethren waiting to give him a hearty welcome. He dedicated the hall, constituted the lodge, installed the officers and witnessed the work: he speaks in high terms of the lodge, and assures the Brethren that he does so because he thinks they deserve it, and *not because of the capital supper they gave him*. Query: Is there any fixed relation between good suppers and complimentary reports of visiting officers?

At his suggestion, the Province was divided into Districts, and Special Deputies appointed to visit the lodges.

Upon the favorable report of the Board of General Purposes, three charters were granted, one dispensation continued, with authority to the Board to issue a charter in vacation, and one dispensation granted for a lodge at

Gibraltar, but ultimately to be removed to some city in Morocco: the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized: and the routine business transacted.

We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Manitoba upon its wisdom in re-electing a Grand Master who has shown such unusual zeal, fidelity and ability in the discharge of the duties of his office.

NEW MEXICO, 1881.

Grand Secretary MILLER sends us a splendidly made up and printed pamphlet of 200 pages.

The four lodges were represented: the Grand Lodge of New South Wales recognized: two charters granted, one to White Mountain Lodge, in Arizona: and the work exemplified.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM L. RYNERSON) is chiefly devoted to Silver City Lodge, and the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in relation thereto.

He details the measures he took before arresting the charter of Silver City Lodge: he wrote a personal letter to the Master of the lodge, making a personal appeal, and, as the lodge had paid dues to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, offering to pay the dues to his Grand Lodge out of his own pocket, but no attention was paid to his letter. Then he made a journey by stage, over one hundred miles, and visited Silver City in person, only to become satisfied that there was no alternative left but to arrest the charter of the lodge. He did so, and sent a copy to all the members known to him, and to an elected candidate, and had a copy published in a newspaper. The Master replied through the newspaper, in terms unbecoming a gentleman, much more a mason. Many of the members, however, dissented from the action of the lodge and took limits from the Grand Secretary of New Mexico, as provided for in the proclamation arresting the charter.

He rather turns the tables on Bro. VINCIL, of Missouri, who, in a report to his Grand Lodge says: "The fact that New Mexico accepted the recognition offered by Missouri, with lodges in its Territory belonging to this jurisdiction, and owing allegiance thereto, determines the question as to its rights to, and authority over, the non-adhering lodges:" now Bro. RYNERSON shows that the letter asking recognition, contained an extract from the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, declaring its jurisdiction to be the same as the political jurisdiction of the government of New Mexico, and a resolution by which the Grand Secretary was directed to notify the several lodges in New Mexico that upon the receipt by the Grand Master of their old charters, new charters from his Grand Lodge would be furnished them: and in response thereto, the Grand Lodge of Missouri recognized the Grand Lodge of New Mexico "as the supreme masonic authority within its territorial limits!" Of course, Bro.

VINCIL must have overlooked the terms of the recognition by his Grand Lodge when he wrote the report from which we have copied: otherwise he would not have put his Grand Lodge in the position of acting in such an equivocal manner.

The Grand Lodge of New Mexico, upon full consideration, felt compelled to suspend masonic communication with the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and its Grand Master, since its session, has carried out its order by issuing a proclamation of which the following is the substance:

"WHEREAS, The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons of New Mexico did, at the Annual Communication held at Las Vegas on the 17th, 18th and 19th of January instant, unanimously adopt the following preamble and resolutions, and did thereby declare at an end and determine all masonic relations and intercourse between this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Missouri, and did interdict and forbid all masonic intercourse between masons of this jurisdiction and masons of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, to wit:

"WHEREAS, The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Missouri has, during the past three years, persistently invaded this Grand Jurisdiction by attempting to exercise jurisdiction and control over subordinate lodges owing allegiance to this Grand Lodge, and

"WHEREAS, While this Grand Lodge has in the most fraternal manner remonstrated against such an invasion of her rights, she has not only been met by a repetition of the offence, but that Grand Lodge has upheld and encouraged a subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge to disobey our laws, and has even gone further and pronounced an Edict of our Grand Master, issued under the order of this Grand Lodge, to be void and without force, and actually encourages those against whom it was issued to disregard it and set it at naught: therefore, be it by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Mexico,

"Resolved, That all masonic relations and intercourse have ceased and are hereby determined between this Grand Lodge and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Missouri.

"Resolved, That all masonic intercourse between masons of this jurisdiction and that of the Grand Lodge of Missouri is hereby interdicted and forbidden; and all Masters of lodges in this jurisdiction are hereby required to read these resolutions in open lodge at a stated communication, and cause a copy thereof to be posted in some conspicuous place in the ante-rooms of their several lodges: and to that end the Grand Secretary is hereby directed to furnish to the Masters of the respective lodges in this jurisdiction as soon as practicable a copy of this resolution.

"Now, therefore, be it known unto you all that we, Simon B. Newcomb, Grand Master of Masons of New Mexico, in virtue and by authority of the said resolutions and in behalf of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Mexico, do hereby declare and proclaim that *all masonic relations and intercourse* between the said Grand Lodge of New Mexico and the said Grand Lodge of Missouri have ceased and determined, and do hereby interdict and forbid all masonic intercourse by and between all masons allegiant to this Grand Lodge and all masons in any manner allegiant to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, under penalty of infraction of an Edict of the Grand Lodge.

"And to the end that the Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge and the Lodges and the Craft of this Grand Jurisdiction may be duly informed and advised in the premises, we do hereby direct that this our

PROCLAMATION,

"Duly attested, be forwarded by the Grand Secretary to each of the said Grand Lodges and to our representatives therein and to the respective lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge; and further, that the Worshipful Masters of the respective subordinate lodges read the same *in open lodge* at the first

stated communication after its receipt, and that they cause a copy to be posted in a conspicuous and convenient place in the lodge ante-rooms."

We greatly regret that it has come to this: but we trust that all regular lodges in the country will give a cold shoulder to all members of Silver City Lodge in New Mexico, until it shall yield to the laws of its Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge had before it a question as to the proper opening of a lodge, and referred it to a committee consisting of the Masters of the several lodges in the jurisdiction: also, it correctly decided that the officers of a warranted lodge are not members of the Grand Lodge until the lodge is constituted and they installed, but may be admitted to seats in the Grand Lodge, with the privilege of speaking but not of voting.

The Report on Correspondence (117 pp.) was submitted by Bro. A. Z. HUGGINS.

He objects to a ballot for each degree, holding that if an objection is made to advancement, it ought to be made to and considered by the lodge: holds that masonic work is not *secular* work, and therefore may properly be done on Sunday: believes (sensibly) that taking the charter into the ante-room while the lodge is in session does not destroy the lodge or interfere with its work.

In his review of Maine, he notices the death of Bro. E. B. FRENCH, and "begs to unite his sympathies with his Brethren of Maine over the grave of such a good man, and such a light in our Fraternity."

He devotes considerable space to the review of Missouri, putting the utterances of Bro. VINCIL in 1879, in parallel columns with his utterances in 1880. As an old judge used to say, "There is a slight *discrepancy* between them." We have already given our views upon the questions at issue, and we need only add that we fully concur with Bro. HUGGINS.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1880.

One hundred and four lodges represented: the work exemplified: three charters granted: the Grand Secretary, with the Committee on Jurisprudence as advisers, directed to prepare and publish a digest of the decisions of the Grand Master, and all changes in the Code since its adoption.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM R. COX), in his address, thus states in terse terms the duties of masons to each other in connection with their duties to the public:

"It is greatly to be feared that a serious misconception of the duties which masons owe to each other sometimes exists among some members of the Fraternity, and this gives rise among the outside world to an idea of Masonry which is at variance with its tenets and its principles. It may be broadly stated that no one can be a good mason who fails in his duty as a citizen. Masonry acknowledges the supremacy of the law, and inculcates an earnest loyalty to the established government. It enjoins upon its votaries the paramount duty of conducting themselves as peaceable citizens. At an early

period in the initiation, the candidate is truthfully assured that any obligation he may be called upon to take will not conflict with his duty to his country, and he is enjoined to live soberly, act discreetly and strictly to conform to the moral law. In the administration of justice, true Masonry can never conflict with law. A Brother is not called upon to shield any criminal, even though the offender may have worn the white apron of innocence; but, on the contrary, Masonry inculcates a strict recognition of the duties he owes as a man to the society in which he lives. As a judge, a juror, a witness, he can recognize no distinctions between a Brother and a profane."

Under the head of Jurisdiction, he says:

"With us a mason can be a member of only one lodge, in Virginia of two or more. During the year a mason in this State, while in Virginia, united himself with a lodge in that State. I directed that charges be preferred against him, which was done. The Grand Master of Virginia very courteously wrote and inquired what could be done in the matter, manifesting a fraternal disposition to avoid all clash between the two jurisdictions. I informed him that by the Brother withdrawing from the lodge in Virginia, and appearing before his lodge in this State, he would doubtless be allowed, upon complying with our law, to secure a dimit. As he was then living in Virginia, he desired to pursue this course. His lodge, upon investigation, being satisfied that he was not guilty of any willful violation of our law, permitted him to dimit, and thus all trouble was avoided."

As stated in our review of Virginia, we protest against this doctrine. The laws of North Carolina as to membership are local: when a mason resides in Virginia he may conform to the laws of that jurisdiction without offending against the local laws of North Carolina.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master PHINEAS W. FANNING, a mason of more than sixty years' standing. The Grand Lodge paid a tribute to his memory, and ordered to be published in the Proceedings a memorial sketch prepared by a committee of his lodge.

The committee appointed at the last Annual Communication, to consider the advisability of establishing an insurance feature in connection with the Grand Lodge, reported "that they decline to recommend that the Grand Lodge have any official connection with any insurance organization," and the Grand Lodge adopted the report. Good.

The Orphan Asylum is in a prosperous condition, and the Grand Lodge appropriated two thousand dollars towards its support. This institution is doing an incalculable amount of good, and we are proud of the energy of our North Carolina Brethren in sustaining it as they do.

The introduction to a Report on Correspondence, by Bro. R. T. GRAY, is published, but we much regret to find that the Committee on Publication, on account of delay in getting out the Proceedings, felt compelled to omit the review of the other Grand Lodges.

We have been obliged to go through these Proceedings hastily, and have undoubtedly omitted to notice many matters of interest. We now remember one: the Grand Secretary reports a gratifying increase in the Grand Lodge Library; success to his zealous efforts in this direction.

SCOTLAND, 1880.

At the Quarterly Communication in November, a resolution was adopted congratulating the Grand Master upon the marriage of one of his daughters. It is the custom to give a brief sketch of the debate upon any resolution in the Grand Lodge. In this instance the speeches in support of the resolution, as well as the response of the Grand Master upon its adoption, were quite felicitous.

We find the following, in relation to the Quebec question:

"Grand Secretary submitted the following letter, which he had written in intimating the resolution of Grand Lodge in connection with the Montreal business:

"FREEMASONS' HALL, EDINBURGH, 4th November, 1880.

"DR. GEORGE A. BAYNES, Montreal.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—I have to inform you that Grand Lodge in Quarterly Communication assembled, this 4th day of November, 1880, unanimously adopted the recommendation of Grand Committee that your Commission as District Grand Master of Montreal be forthwith withdrawn and cancelled, and that the operations of the District Grand Lodge be suspended. You are no longer District Grand Master of Montreal, and I have to request that you will have the goodness to return to Grand Lodge your said commission. When you consider the circumstances under which, at your own earnest request and repeated solicitation, you were constituted District Grand Master of Montreal, you cannot wonder that Grand Lodge should cancel your commission on learning that as far back as September last, you were negotiating for the transference by the Scottish-holding lodges of their allegiance to a Body which had by edict commanded all Brethren within its jurisdiction 'to hold no masonic intercourse with any Brother in obedience to the Grand Lodge of Scotland.' It was beyond your province to represent or act for the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in any such matter. I may here mention that your request to be relieved of payment of your annual dues to Grand Lodge met with the pointed refusal of the Grand Committee. With an expression of regret that your official masonic connection with Scotland should have terminated under unhappy circumstances, I am, yours fraternally,

"D. MURRAY LYON, *Grand Secretary*.

"Approved. Minutes of meetings of the Montreal lodges were read. Grand Secretary was instructed to communicate with the said lodges as to their resolution to resign allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and to say that should they have determined to adhere to and act upon that resolution, they were required to return their charters, which would be held as severing their connection with their mother Grand Lodge."

A lodge having issued a "begging circular," the matter was fully examined and the following resolution adopted by the Grand Committee:

"Resolved, That a vote of censure be recorded, expressive of Grand Committee's reprehension of the course which had been adopted by the office-bearers and members of the lodge The Gael, in issuing, and of the conduct of those Brethren who had attached their signatures as recommending, the before-mentioned petition, not only to Scotch-holding lodges, but to lodges outside the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and to Grand Lodges of other constitutions."

The Grand Lodge seems to be in a prosperous condition: a few years ago it was in debt to the amount of nearly \$60,000 to the lodges, but it has been reduced to about \$20,000, and will be further reduced the current year: much of the credit for this improvement is given to the Grand Secretary, Bro. D. MURRAY LYON.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual table :

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Suspend for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama,.....	8,459	370	507	387	11	9	320	113	77
Arkansas,.....	8,863	617	582	373	13	16	142	157	.....
British Columbia,..	306	25	30	13	.....	.....	*14	7	6
California,.....	12,313	501	596	424	14	9	394	165	113
Canada,.....	17,474	937	474	699	.....	13	735	162	.....
Colorado,.....	1,857	149	168	60	2	.....	*56	15	68
Connecticut,.....	14,600	450	147	112	5	4	129	197	164
Dakota,.....	541	54	49	13	0	0	0	5	.....
Delaware,.....	1,290	44	8	17	0	0	*17	10	0
Dist. of Columbia,.	2,752	121	97	43	0	1	101	47	.....
Florida,.....	2,151	82	129	116	7	.....	*86	48	24
Georgia,†,.....	12,174	370	364	532	0	0	*605	171	.....
Idaho,.....	386	12	15	10	0	0	0	5	10
Illinois,.....	36,570	1,692	1,005	1,273	30	.....	*1,057	366	426
Indiana,.....	24,066	811	684	1,079	142	19	793	307	.....
Indian Territory,..	362	35	22	25	3	.....	*19	7	.....
Iowa,.....	18,207	845	609	854	17	10	.....	175	.....
Kansas,.....	8,425	669	819	540	14	10	160	110	.....
Kentucky,.....	15,737	759	729	752	31	.....	*903	219	.....
Louisiana,.....	4,852	127	134	120	2	.....	*198	94	.....
Maine,.....	19,321	606	175	231	3	1	299	230	210
Manitoba,.....	488	40	46	19	0	0	3	1	.....
Maryland,.....	4,735	164	88	107	2	.....	*168	59	.....
Massachusetts,.....	25,301	944	1,444	590	0	0	652	285	302
Michigan,.....	26,855	914	498	659	20	.....	*608	249	320
Minnesota,.....	7,136	395	269	235	6	1	173	46	.....
Mississippi,.....	9,411	360	548	394	9	15	255	145	.....
Missouri,.....	22,985	824	990	880	43	25	942	296	365
Montana,.....	762	44	40	46	0	2	10	6	23
Nebraska,.....	3,469	171	324	138	5	.....	*95	24	.....
Nevada,.....	1,426	43	65	69	4	1	82	24	.....
New Brunswick,..	2,176	95	34	89	13	.....	*131	20	.....
New Hampshire,..	7,758	278	358	138	1	0	83	109	82
New Jersey,.....	11,734	384	190	228	2	3	476	150	.....
New Mexico,.....	184	7	5	8	0	.....	13	5	3
New York,.....	70,732	2,557	1,499	1,042	36	10	4,029	866	588
North Carolina,...	11,554	230	175	145	8	28	202	84	.....
Nova Scotia,.....	3,046	174	83	153	0	1	208	30	23
Ohio,.....	28,387	1,341	1,459	861	234	19	1,407	341	.....
Oregon,.....	2,656	131	98	90	2	6	57	27	55
Pennsylvania,.....	34,978	912	396	432	.....	.....	†1,271	422	.....
P. E. Island,.....	530	27	6	24	0	2	15	12	1
Quebec,.....	2,343	128	64	174	.....	.....	*126	21	.....
Rhode Island,.....	3,980	97	110	29	1	.....	261	52	34
South Carolina,...	5,946	240	.....	153	.....	.....	268	79	1
Tennessee,.....	16,217	444	634	707	28	25	314	238	.....
Texas,.....	17,055	687	1,234	1,221	73	.....	*659	297	308
Utah,.....	392	28	30	27	1	0	27	4	7
Vermont,.....	8,006	259	113	157	4	0	206	86	66

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.	R.
Virginia,.....	9,901	.....	84	315	8	9	154	141	.....
Washington,.....	1,089	78	59	41	7	0	4	9	27
West Virginia,...	3,415	189	146	108	4	5	155	42	68
Wisconsin,.....	11,493	405	301	340	3	13	152	113	50
Wyoming,.....	342	19	13	70	0	.....	*16	6	13
Total,.....	567,128	21,885	18,746	17,362	808	257	10,250	6,899	3,434

* Including suspensions for all causes. † Same as last year. ‡ Including suspensions and expulsions.

No recapitulation of the statistics is given by Bro. BLACKSHEAR, of Georgia, and we have not had time to count the names: with this exception, our table is entirely new.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges. 1881.	Totals. 1881.	Gr. Lodges. 1880.	Totals. 1880.	Gr. Lodges. 1879.	Totals. 1879.
Members,	54	567,128	54	573,317	54	582,556
Raised,	53	21,885	52	19,685	53	21,788
Admissions, &c.,	53	18,746	53	17,523	53	16,880
Dimissions,	54	17,362	54	17,102	53	16,747
Expulsions,	49	808	51	929	51	874
Suspensions,	36	257	42	474	36	716
“ npt. dues,	53	19,250	54	23,210	52	22,054
Deaths,	54	6,899	54	7,113	54	7,108
Rejections,	29	3,434	30	3,615	28	3,838

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

We give a list of the Grand Lodges, the date and length of the Annual Communication, and the page upon which the review commences.

Grand Lodge.	Date and length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 6 to 8, 1880.	619
Arkansas,	November 25 to 27, 1879.	629
Arkansas,	November 23 to 25, 1880.	633
British Columbia,	June 19, 1880.	636
California,	October 12 to 16, 1880.	637
Canada,	July 14 and 15, 1880.	644
Colon and Cuba,		791
Colorado,	September 21 and 22, 1880.	646
Connecticut,	January 19 and 20, 1881.	649
Dakota,	June 8, 1880.	661
Delaware,	October 6 and 7, 1880.	665
District of Columbia,	November 10, 1880.	666
Florida,	January 20 to 22, 1880.	674
Florida,	January 18 to 20, 1881.	677
Georgia,	October 26 to 28, 1880.	678

Idaho,	September 14 to 16, 1880.	678
Illinois,	October 5 to 7, 1880.	679
Indiana,	May 25 and 26, 1880.	691
Indian Territory,	November 2 and 3, 1880.	693
Iowa,	June 1 to 3, 1880.	695
Kansas,	[Memorandum].	699
Kansas,	February 16 to 18, 1881.	
Kentucky,	October 19 to 21, 1880.	699
Louisiana,	February 15 to 18, 1881.	626
Manitoba,	February 9 and 10, 1881.	794
Maryland,	November 16 to 18, 1880.	703
Massachusetts,	December 8, 1880.	704
Michigan,	January 25 and 26, 1881.	709
Minnesota,	January 11 and 12, 1881.	726
Mississippi,	February 9 to 11, 1881.	711
Missouri,	October 12 to 14, 1880.	715
Montana,	September 16 and 17, 1880.	723
Nebraska,	June 22 and 23, 1880.	730
Nevada,	June 8 to 10, 1880.	732
New Brunswick,	April 27, 1880.	735
New Hampshire,	May 19, 1880.	736
New Jersey,	January 19 and 20, 1881.	742
New Mexico,	January 17 to 19, 1881.	796
New York,	June 1 to 3, 1880.	743
North Carolina,	December 7 to 9, 1880.	798
Nova Scotia,	June 2 and 3, 1880.	749
Ohio,	October 19 to 21, 1880.	750
Oregon,	June 14 to 16, 1880.	753
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1880.	756
Prince Edward Island,	June 24, 1880.	763
Quebec,	September 22 and 23, 1880.	763
Rhode Island,	May 17, 1880.	765
Scotland,		800
South Carolina,	December 14 and 15, 1880.	766
Tennessee,	November 8 to 10, 1880.	771
Texas,	December 9 to 13, 1880.	773
Utah,	November 9 to 10, 1880.	777
Utah,	January 18, 1881.	779
Vermont,	June 9 and 10, 1880.	781
Virginia,	December 13 to 15, 1880.	782
Washington Territory,	June 2 to 4, 1880.	787
West Virginia,	November 9 and 10, 1880.	789
Wisconsin,	June 15 to 17, 1880.	789
Wyoming,	October 12 and 13, 1880.	790

CONCLUSION.

We reach our "Conclusion" in the leafy month of June and we had expected, in view of the really prosperous condition of the Fraternity, and under the influence of the glorious beauties of nature, to close in words of rejoicing exultation. But death has thrown a dark shadow across our path. In this month of June, three Brethren, personal friends as well as distinguished masons, have "gone before" leaving us to mourn their loss.

On the sixth, ROBERT H. THOMAS, Past Grand Librarian of the Grand Lodge of New York, died of a lingering and painful disease. BRO. THOMAS had made masonic bibliography a study, and entering most zealously upon the duties of his office, not only made himself familiar with the contents of the library of his Grand Lodge, but re-arranged them, and with great labor and patience filled many gaps in the files of Proceedings and magazines until he placed it at the head of Grand Lodge Libraries in the world. From a frequent correspondence and occasional personal intercourse, we learned to appreciate his zeal, perseverance and devotion to his work, as well as his kindly and generous disposition. His death will be an immense loss to the guild of collectors and to all interested in masonic literature.

Two weeks had scarcely elapsed after the death of Bro. THOMAS when there came the sad tidings that Bro. ALBERT G. MACKREY, the distinguished masonic author, had succumbed to the grim monster: and then followed the announcement of the death of Bro. GEORGE STODDART BLACKIE, of Nashville, Tennessee, by birth a son of "Auld Scotia," but by adoption "one of us." We shall not attempt, at this time, to do more than announce the death of these dearly beloved Brethren, leaving to the future the offering of a fitting tribute to their memory.

Oppressed by the sorrow their loss lays upon us, but consoled by the thought that Masonry rests upon a surer foundation than the lives of men, we fraternally submit our report.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
 TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, } *Committee.*
 STEPHEN BERRY, }

The M. W. Grand Master appointed, as the special committee on the accounts of the late Grand Treasurer, MOSES DODGE, and matters connected therewith, the following Brethren:

S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	Farmington;
JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth; and
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath.

BRO. HORACE H. BURBANK presented the report of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, which was accepted, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 5, 1881.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters are pleased to report that no business whatever has been presented to us during this communication.

Such a report is very rarely made : but we believe—in view of the fact as reported by our M. W. Grand Master, that we have during the year increased our membership and strengthened our weaker lodges, while casting aside our dead wood—that it is a matter of congratulation.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK, }
WILFORD J. FISHER, } *Committee.*

BRO. FESSENDEN I. DAY submitted the following report :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1881.

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address relating to the death and burial of a Brother from this State, at Lima, Peru, recommend the following :

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of this Grand Lodge are extended, through R. W. Brother F. L. CROSBY, Deputy Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland, at Peru, to the Brethren at Lima, Peru, for the kind and fraternal offices rendered to the Brother from this State, during his sickness, death and burial.

We would also acknowledge the receipt of the deceased Brother's Grand Lodge Certificate, and the same has been returned to the lodge of which he was a member.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. G. ESTES, }
FESSENDEN I. DAY, } *Committee.*
C. W. HANEY, }

Which report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the following resolutions, which were considered and adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine deeply deplores the unfortunate alienation existing between their Brethren in Connecticut and New York.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine holds that any Grand Lodge has the right, under the general masonic law, to provide for the admission into its lodges of any mason in good standing, whether he be a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction or not: and, therefore, may make such a mason a charter member of a new lodge.

But it also holds that such admission to membership does not sever membership in a lodge in another jurisdiction, which can be severed only in accordance with the law of such jurisdiction, except as the result of conviction for a masonic offence.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Connecticut be fraternally requested to rescind all such action as has given countenance to the two Brethren from Webotuck Lodge, in their claim that their membership therein was terminated by the action of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut in creating Hamilton Lodge and constituting them members thereof.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of New York be fraternally requested, in view of the solemn assurances of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut that it has not intended to encroach upon the rights of the Grand Lodge of New York, to rescind its edict of non-intercourse.

Bro. PREBLE presented the following report and resolutions, which were adopted:

The committee to which was referred so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as relates to the deaths of Bros. PELEG SPRAGUE and F. LORING TALBOT, ask leave to submit the following report:

We refer to and adopt the account of the lives of these Brethren given by the M. W. Grand Master in his address.

So long as Bro. SPRAGUE resided in Maine, he was deeply interested in Masonry; but during the last ten years of his residence in Maine he was absent from the State, as Representative and Senator in Congress, so much of the time, that he was unable to participate in the active labors of the Institution. Before that, he was active, both in Lodge and Chapter, then the only

Bodies existing in the State. The tradition is, that he was a fine presiding officer and a very impressive ritualist.

After his removal from the State, the nature of his public duties was such as to demand all his time and prevent his giving attention to Masonry: but, to the close of his life, he never failed to speak in high terms of its principles and its beneficial effect upon mankind.

While we can well regret that we did not have the benefit of his active labors in the later part of his life, we have the consolation of pointing to him as an example of a good mason in all his relations, private and public. Throughout the whole of his congressional career, during a time when political warfare was as bitter as ever known in this country, not even the rancor of reckless and unscrupulous partisanship ever assailed his purity of character or his strict integrity. During his long career as a judge, his ability and uprightness commanded the respect and admiration of all, even of those who were disappointed by his decisions.

Compelled to abandon his duties by the failure of his sight, and afterwards becoming blind, he murmured not at his lot, but displayed that resignation under misfortune which is indicative of a great mind and noble heart.

While Bro. SPRAGUE was personally known to scarcely a member of the Grand Lodge, Bro. TALBOT was well known to all of us who have been in the habit of attending our Grand Communications. His unassuming modesty, sound judgment, sterling integrity and high appreciation of Masonry rendered him a favorite with all his Brethren, to whom it was a great disappointment that he should absolutely decline the promotion that they were anxious to give him. They were desirous of bestowing upon him the highest honors of the Craft, not merely as a token of their good will towards him, but because they believed that the interests of the Institution would be advanced thereby. That his declination was not caused by want of interest in Freemasonry, his life at home and his almost constant attendance upon the communications of the Grand Lodge sufficiently attest. He also declined public office, which was frequently tendered to him by his fellow citizens, by whom he was held in as high estimation as by his masonic Brethren.

For several years, but for how many we are not informed, he was aware that there lurked in his system the disease which so suddenly caused his death. On that account he was obliged to avoid excitement and the strain of severe mental or bodily exertion. We are not certain that it was *this* cause which led him, as early as 1867, to decline office in the Grand Lodge, when his declination meant, and he knew it meant, the declination of the Grand Mastership: but we have reason to believe that, as early as that time, his physician had advised him of the serious consequences that were liable to result from undertaking to perform the duties of so responsible an office, and that he deemed that the duty he owed to his family forbade his yielding to the urgent solicitations of his Brethren.

For many years, he went to his daily avocation with the knowledge that, in

spite of his apparent robust health, his summons would come suddenly, and was as liable to come one day as another: but to the looker-on, this knowledge seemed not to affect him at all; he met life's duties with the cheerfulness of youth, and his pleasant smile was dimmed by no anxious look. The summons *did* come suddenly, but not unexpected, for his work had been well done.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	}	Committee.
OLIVER GERRISH,		
IRA BERRY,		

Resolved, That R. W. Bro. PELEG SPRAGUE, through his long life, gave us an example worthy of imitation by his Brethren; for in all his relations, public and private, in severe affliction as well as in abundant prosperity, he demeaned himself as a just and upright mason.

Resolved, That by the death of R. W. Bro. F. LORING TALBOT, we lament the loss of a Brother beloved for his amiable disposition, honored for his manly virtues and respected for his incorruptible integrity; a mason useful to the Institution, and a citizen devoted to the public welfare.

Resolved, That a page of our published Proceedings, suitably inscribed, be devoted to the memory of each of these Brothers.

Bro. JOSEPH M. HAYES offered the following resolution, which was adopted as a Standing Regulation, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee on Grievances and Appeals be required to report upon all cases submitted to them, thirty days or more prior to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, on the first day of said Annual Communication, except cases of appeal.

Bro. ARCHIE L. TALBOT offered the following resolution, as a Standing Regulation:

Resolved, That a Brother, receiving a unanimous *ballot* upon his application for membership in any lodge, shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the Secretary shall record his name upon the roll, and notify him of the fact.

Which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to report next year.

BRO. RUFUS H. HINKLEY submitted an addition to the Report of the Committee on the Accounts of the late Grand Treasurer, which was accepted.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the following report and resolution; the report was accepted and the resolution adopted, viz:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, having examined the documents submitted to them in relation to Spain, ask leave to submit the following report:

They find that the Grand Lodge, of which JUAN ANTONIO PEREZ is Grand Master, is organized according to the system prevailing in this country. Although it was formerly connected with the Supreme Council of Spain in the Grand Orient System, it has, by the consent of the Supreme Council, become independent. The Supreme Council has surrendered all claims to control in any manner symbolic lodges, or to issue charters therefor: and the Grand Lodge has become the unchallenged supreme masonic authority over symbolic Masonry, unembarrassed by any entangling alliances whatever.

We are indebted to Bro. EDOUARD DE LA GRANJA, of Boston, for much valuable information in relation to the condition of Masonry in Spain. A native of Spain, he has long been a resident in this country and has become familiar with our masonic system: in 1879, he made a visit to Spain, and his Brethren hastened to avail themselves of his knowledge of American Masonry, and undoubtedly it is largely owing to him that the separation between Symbolic Masonry and "the higher degrees" has been made; at any rate, it followed his visit and was in accordance with his views.

Grand Master PEREZ became satisfied that the Grand Lodge ought to be independent of all other powers, and gave his large influence in that direction, although he was at the same time the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council.

There is only one serious question in relation to the recognition of this Grand Lodge. Nearly all the lodges of its obedience were chartered under the Grand Orient System, and according to views recently promulgated are, therefore, not regular lodges. Your committee cannot assent to these views. We had intended to enter into the discussion of the question involved, at some length: but various circumstances have combined to cause us to change our intentions. One is that Bro. ROBBINS, of Illinois, who is the prominent supporter of the opposite doctrine, and to whose arguments we were intending to reply, has (to our great regret and to the great loss of Masonry) retired

from the Committee on Correspondence in his Grand Lodge: we overlooked this fact in our review of Illinois, or we should have mentioned it with remarks that would be out of place here.

In brief, we had proposed to show that the Grand Orient system of government was adopted by regular masons, who had as much right to do so as those had who adopted our system: that the essence of Masonry does not rest in forms of government, but in fundamental principles, the methods of teaching those principles, the obligations its members are under to each other and to the Fraternity, and the modes of recognition and other esoteric matters; of course, to be *legitimate* Masonry it must have had a legal origin.

We hold, further, that the question is no longer an open one. For over a century the masonic world has recognized the masons of the Grand Orient system as regular masons, and their lodges as lawful lodges. Lodges of this origin have been created in this country and are in existence to-day, and their regularity has never been questioned. Polar Star Lodge, in New Orleans, was organized in 1794, under the Grand Orient system, and was reorganized in 1804, under a charter direct from the Grand Orient of France. Another was organized by the same power in 1807, in the same city. At the same time, for several years afterwards, there existed in New Orleans lodges chartered by the Grand Lodges of South Carolina and Pennsylvania. The fraternal relations between these and the French lodges were of the most harmonious character. In consequence, however, of the war between England and France, trouble arose which caused the extinction of one of these lodges, and the substantial consolidation of the other with another chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Between 1800 and 1812, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania granted five or six charters to petitioners, who, in some cases, were *all* masons made in lodges created by Grand Orient, and in other cases were in part such masons and in part masons of the York Rite. The lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, all or nearly all, had members who were masons of the Grand Orient system. At that time many such masons came to this country to reside, and formed lodges, or affiliated with lodges already formed, and the legality and genuineness of their Masonry was never questioned. Hundreds of them became members of lodges in New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans. In Philadelphia and New Orleans, some lodges had so many of them that the proceedings were all conducted in French. In fact, no one of the lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was an English-speaking lodge. In 1818, a resolution was adopted, forbidding intercourse with lodges not created by a Grand Lodge, probably in consequence of the formation of a lodge by the Grand Orient of France in New Orleans. In 1819, this resolution was modified by the adoption of a constitutional provision, prohibiting any number of masons from meeting as such or forming a lodge, without a charter from that Grand Lodge. About this time, the downfall of Napoleon caused a steady stream

of emigration from France, and the lodges received large accessions of masons who "received their masonic education under the Grand Orient of France." Without going further into detail, we will add that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, on November 16, 1821, adopted resolutions recognizing the regularity of the three rites, and authorizing its lodges to receive as visitors, or as candidates for affiliation, members of the French and Scotch lodges: there were three of these holding charters from the Grand Orient of France. Ten years afterwards, the Grand Lodge, by express resolution, recognized as regular three French lodges and three Scotch lodges, none of them holding charters from it. A new Constitution was then adopted, in which certain powers were delegated to three "Chambers," one for each rite, which had the power of granting charters for that rite. Thereupon, the French and Scotch lodges gave in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge, some taking new charters and some retaining their Grand Orient charters. In 1844, the "Chamber" system was changed to a "Council of Rites in the bosom of the Grand Lodge."

In January, 1845, Mississippi masons, resident in New Orleans, recognizing as genuine only the York Rite as taught in their State, succeeded in inducing their mother Grand Lodge to appoint a committee to investigate the condition of Masonry in Louisiana. The committee went to New Orleans, visited the lodges of the several Rites, and were received in the Grand Lodge, in which they stated that they should deny the absurd reports which had been circulated in their State against the masons and lodges of the different Rites in Louisiana. 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. Thereupon the Grand Lodge of New York recognized the Grand Lodge of Louisiana as the sole authority in that State, requested the Grand Lodge of Mississippi to revoke the charters and dispensations granted by it: declared the lodges thus created irregular, and prohibited all intercourse with them. "The lodges issued a circular charging that clandestine masons were admitted to the lodges and to the Grand Lodge itself—but the signers of the circular had for years sat with them without objection. The Grand Lodge of Mississippi sustained its lodges, and in 1848 they formed a Grand Lodge, which existed two years, but failed to procure recognition from a single Grand Lodge, except Mississippi. At least six other Grand Lodges followed the example of New York. A union was effected in 1850; the new Grand Lodge, in their proposition, stated that they had no objection to the Scotch and French Rites "under a distinct jurisdiction," and made it a condition that these Rites should be separated from "Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry": the old Grand Lodge refused, holding that the term "Ancient Free and Accepted Masons" comprised the masons of the first three degrees of the Scotch and French Rites, as well as those of the York Rite: the new Grand Lodge yielded, and the union was the result. A Convention was held

to frame a Constitution, and of the *fifty-six* lodges represented *six* worked in the French and Scotch Rites. Some of these are still in existence: in 1874, the writer visited one of them and witnessed their work, *performed in English for the first time in their history* in honor of their visitors.

If this "New Departure" of our Illinois Brethren is sustained, the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and South Carolina must be held to have issued charters to clandestine masons,—the Grand Lodge of New York, and those who acted with her in 1848, must be deemed to have recognized clandestine masons as against regular masons,—and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana must be declared to be clandestine from its origin. Your committee believe that our Grand Lodge should not enter a path which leads to such an end.

We recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Spain (JUAN ANTONIO PEREZ, M. W. Grand Master) is hereby acknowledged as the Supreme Authority over Symbolic Masonry in Spain; and we tender our most fraternal salutations and request our M. W. Grand Master to take the necessary measures to secure an exchange of Grand Representatives.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

The Grand Secretary reported, verbally, that he had obtained from the Grand Secretary of Massachusetts an attested copy of the charter of Kennebec Lodge: which report was accepted, and it was voted that said charter be recognized as valid by this Grand Lodge; that it be properly endorsed by the Grand Secretary, authenticated by the seal of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and issued to Kennebec Lodge with full authority to work under the same.

Past Grand Master DRUMMOND was called to the East.

R. W. MARQUIS F. KING was presented for installation by Grand Master COLLAMORE, and installed in ample form as Grand Master of Masons for the State of Maine.

He announced the following appointments, viz:

R. W.	GEORGE W. DEERING,*	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	JOHN F. DYER,*	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Presque Isle.
"	STEPHEN D. MORRELL,*	" 2d	Calais.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d	Machias.
"	ALBERT W. CUSHMAN,*	" 4th	Ellsworth.
"	LAMBERT SANDS,	" 5th	Sebec.
"	THOMAS W. BURR,*	" 6th	Bangor.
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	" 7th	Liberty.
"	ROBERT W. PERRY,*	" 8th	Lincolntonville.
"	NATHAN WIGGIN,	" 9th	Rockland.
"	T. CARLTON DOLE,*	" 10th	Alna.
"	JAMES J. JONES,	" 11th	Hallowell.
"	H. OWEN NICKERSON,*	" 12th	Readfield.
"	BEN MOORE,*	" 13th	North Anson.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" 14th	Bath.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,*	" 15th	Auburn.
"	EDWARD F. STEVENS,	" 16th	Mechanic Falls.*
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" 17th	New Gloucester.
"	CHARLES C. O'BRIEN,*	" 18th	Cornish.
"	GEORGE H. WAKEFIELD,	" 19th	South Berwick.
W. & Rev.	CHARLES C. MASON,*	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Hallowell.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,*	" "	Kennebunk.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,*	" "	Saco.
"	JULIAN K. SMYTH,*	" "	Portland.
"	W. J. MURPHY,*	" "	Cape Elizabeth.
"	W. G. HASKELL,*	" "	Lewiston.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,*	" "	Rockland.
"	WEBSTER WOODBURY,*	" "	Skowhegan.
"	SIMON GOODENOUGH,*	" "	Belfast.
"	WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
"	JOHN GIBSON,*	" "	North Auburn.
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	A. B. MARSTON,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Junior " "</i>	Saco.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Camden.
"	EDWARD M. FULLER,*	" "	Bath.
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	" "	Belfast.
"	ARTHUR W. GREELEY,*	" "	Ellsworth.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,*	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Solon.
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	<i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	THOMAS W. PORTER,	<i>Pursuivant,</i>	Burlington.
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,*	" "	Norway.

* Absent.

M.W. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
Bro. GEORGE M. HOWE,	" <i>Organist,</i>	"
" WARREN PHILLIPS,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	"

Such of the Grand Officers as were present, with the exception of the Grand Tyler, were then presented for installation by M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, and installed in ample form by Past Grand Master COLLAMORE.

W. WARREN PHILLIPS was presented and installed as Grand Tyler by Grand Master KING, who alluded to having been initiated by Bro. PHILLIPS, as follows :

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have reserved to myself the pleasing duty of installing you into an office, the duties of which you have for so many years performed with fidelity. I have not done this for the purpose of instructing you in your duty, but to acknowledge, in the presence of the Brethren who have invested me with the highest honor in the gift of masons, my sense of indebtedness to you.

Twenty-two years ago I was placed at your right hand, as the youngest Entered Apprentice of Ancient Landmark Lodge, to receive my first masonic instruction. The lessons you then gave me have indeed made a deep and lasting impression. It was no unmeaning tale or idle story, when, taking my right hand in yours, you assured me of your Brotherly love and friendship, for most faithfully, my Abiff, have you redeemed that pledge; and if that venerable and very dear Brother who now sits at my left hand, as he at that time sat at yours, ready to place our transactions upon record, shall be able to make as favorable report of my official acts as he has done of yours, my ambition will be more than satisfied.

I invest you with the insignia of your office and you will return to its duties; whilst *you* thus stand between us and the world, they will have reason to believe that a mason is indeed "one whose hand is guided by justice and whose heart is expanded by benevolence."

BRO. DRUMMOND, as Grand Marshal, made proclamation that the Grand Officers were duly installed.

The Grand Master reported that the Trustees of the Charity Fund had examined the securities for the invested Fund, and found them correct; that they had approved the Bond submitted by the Grand Treasurer; and had appropriated the sum of five hundred and eighty-five dollars for relief, distributed among seventy-six applicants, in sums proportional to the urgency of the several cases.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following resolution, which was adopted as a Standing Regulation :

Resolved, That a tax equal to five cents per member be assessed annually upon the several lodges in this jurisdiction, to be due and payable with the annual dues to this Grand Lodge.

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

On Credentials.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, CLAYTON J. FARRINGTON, WILLIAM A. BARKER.

On Returns.

IRA BERRY, ALGERNON D. PEARSON, ALFRED S. KIMBALL.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, E. HOWARD VOSE.

On Publication.

IRA BERRY, EMERY S. RIDLON, JOHN EVANS.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

ROTHEUS E. PAINE, HENRY F. BLANCHARD, GEORGE E. ALLEN.

On Dispensations and Charters.

HORACE H. BURBANK, ALBERT R. SAVAGE, S. CLIFFORD BELCHER.

On Amendments to Constitution.

ALBERT MOORE, DAVID CARGILL, EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

*On Masonic Jurisprudence.**

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, HENRY H. DICKEY, GEORGE W. DEERING.

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, STEPHEN BERRY.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

BROS. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and IRA BERRY were continued with the Grand Master, as the Committee on the Grand Lodge Library.

BRO. IRA BERRY moved a resolution of thanks to the retiring Grand Master, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the vigilance and fidelity which have marked the administration of Brother CHARLES I. COLLAMORE as Grand Master, merit the grateful thanks of this Grand Lodge,—and they are hereby tendered to him, in the hope and confidence that the Craft may long enjoy the benefit of his ability, zeal and experience.

On motion,

Voted, That the Proceedings of this communication be printed, under direction of the Grand Master, and distributed as customary.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that they found nothing requiring further action of the Grand Lodge at this time: which report was accepted.

The minutes of this Communication were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

Prayer was offered by W. and Rev. WILLIAM E. GIBBS, and the Grand Lodge of Maine was closed in ample form, at 12:20 P. M.



Attest,

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

[The following Circular, having been received when the printing of our Proceedings was nearly completed, is of so much interest, and so important for guidance of our lodges in regard to visitors, that it is here inserted. G. SEC'Y.]

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A. F. & A. M.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,

MONTREAL, P. Q., June 24, 1881.

*To the R. W. the Grand Secretary of the M. W. the Grand Lodge,
A. F. & A. M., of Maine.*

FRATERNAL SALUTATIONS.

R. W. Sir and Dear Brother:

I have the pleasure, by command of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., to communicate through you, to the M. W. the G. M. and to the other officers and members of your Grand Lodge, and through them, to all the lodges of obedience to your said Grand Lodge, that the three lodges late Scottish Registry in the City and District of Montreal, namely, the Elgin, late No. 348, S. R., the Argyle, late No. 625, S. R. and the King Solomon, late No. 622, S. R., have happily become of obedience to,

and have been duly enrolled on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, under warrants regularly granted thereto by our said Grand Lodge of Quebec: that the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Scotland has recalled and cancelled the Patent of the District Grand Master of Montreal, S. R.; and that the said Grand Lodge of Scotland has, by the request of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and of the three aforesaid lodges, returned the three original warrants duly endorsed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by the said lodges, and by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in order that the said warrants may be preserved as mementoes in the archives of the three aforesaid lodges.

I am also further commanded by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, respectfully and fraternally to request that all the officers and members of the lodges aforesaid, viz., the Elgin, the Argyle, and the King Solomon, be fraternally and cordially acknowledged, received and recognized by your Grand Lodge and by all lodges and Brethren of its obedience, and by all regular and beloved Brethren of our Fraternity throughout the world, as of due and faithful obedience to the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and as being fully entitled to all the rights, privileges and prerogatives appertaining thereto.

I have the honor to be, R. W. Sir,

Yours truly and fraternally,

[L. s.]

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Sec. G. L. of Q.

REPORTS
OF
District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report for the past masonic year.

December 21st, I visited Pioneer Lodge, at Ashland; found but few of the members at home, as many are engaged in lumbering, but we had a very pleasant communication; witnessed no work, but parts of the lectures in the first and second degrees were very correctly passed.

January 6th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield, by invitation, and publicly installed her officers.

January 27th, visited Caribou Lodge, Caribou; witnessed work in the second and third degrees; found the Brethren very much interested, and anxious to adopt any suggestions or recommendations for their improvement, and quite inquisitive in ascertaining the proper language of the ritual and correct method of working.

March 16th, visited Monument Lodge, at Houlton. They had no work, but a part of the lecture in the third degree was passed, and the newly elected officers were installed by retiring Master Bro. H. B. BLACK.

March 27th, visited Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth. Many of the officers and members were absent, but W. Bro. DINGEE interested us with a recitation in the M. M. degree.

March 26th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield; witnessed the examination of a candidate in the F. C. degree, previous to his being raised to the degree of M. M. The examination of this candidate was very entertaining, and showed an unusual proficiency for one so young in Masonry.

Trinity Lodge, to which I belong, I have visited officially, only to install her officers.

I have been unable to visit Katahdin Lodge, at Patten, or Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills, but I requested Bro. IRA D. FISH, of Patten, to visit for me.

I have found the records neatly kept in all the lodges, and a general interest manifested in the work.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Number of lodges,	8
“ members,	597
“ initiates,	47
Initiation fees,	\$ 94.00
Grand Lodge dues, 20 cents per member,	119.40
Total,	<u>\$213.40</u>

Respectfully and fraternally,

JOHN FRANK DYER, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Presque Isle, April 1, 1881.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report of the Second Masonic District for the past year.

January 26th, there was a public installation of the officers of Crescent Lodge and Chapter. M. E. Comp. AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY installed the officers of the Chapter. I was present, by invitation, and installed the lodge officers; afterwards we partook of a collation prepared by the ladies, and the evening was passed in a social manner.

February 7th, I installed the officers of St. Croix Lodge, and conferred the P. M. degree upon the new Master. Being a member of this lodge, and a regular attendant, I have witnessed work on the several degrees and can avouch for their proficiency.

February 23d, visited Crescent Lodge, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree, which was well done.

March 2d, visited Lewy's Island Lodge, at their stated meeting. They conferred the M. M. degree in a correct manner. This lodge seems determined to be second to none in the district.

April 5th, visited Eastern Lodge. They worked the E. A. degree, which was well done, notwithstanding the absence of some of their principal officers. The lecture was given by W. Bro. FISHER in a very impressive manner.

On the 6th inst. visited Washington Lodge. It was their stated meeting. They not having work, exhibited the E. A. degree. This lodge is in good working order and endeavoring to maintain the standard.

I had intended visiting the last named lodges at an earlier date, but being informed by the W. Master of Eastern Lodge, that they had no work, and there being some in prospect, I deemed it better to defer until the date mentioned.

The records of the several lodges are well kept, some being by Secretaries who are veterans in the office.

Permission was requested for a lodge to appear in public as masons, to attend a dinner and fair to be held by masons and their families, to raise funds to aid in reducing a debt upon their home. Being unable to view such as masonic work, I declined their request.

The following is a summary of the returns :

Number of members,	656	
" initiates,	20	
Initiation fees,		\$40.00
Annual fees,		98.40
Assessments,		32.80
Total,		<u>\$171.20</u>

Respectfully and fraternally,

STEPHEN D. MORRELL, *D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.*

Calais, April 8, 1881.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit to you my annual report.

July 26, 1880, visited Pleiades Lodge, No. 172, Millbridge; witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which (in the absence of the W. Master) was very creditably conferred by the Senior Warden.

I again visited this lodge in January, by invitation, as they desired a public installation of officers. In the presence of a goodly number of masons, with their "lady friends," this ceremony was performed. Appropriate music, a brief address and well-timed remarks were included among the exercises at the hall, while a "turkey supper" and social pastimes concluded the occasion without encroaching too closely upon "low twelve."

Trinity Lodge, to which I belong, I have visited officially, only to install her officers.

I have been unable to visit Katahdin Lodge, at Patten, or Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills, but I requested Bro. IRA D. FISH, of Patten, to visit for me.

I have found the records neatly kept in all the lodges, and a general interest manifested in the work.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Number of lodges,	8
" members,	597
" initiates,	47
Initiation fees,	\$ 94.00
Grand Lodge dues, 20 cents per member,	119.40
Total,	<u>\$213.40</u>

Respectfully and fraternally,

JOHN FRANK DYER, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Presque Isle, April 1, 1881.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES L. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report of the Second Masonic District for the past year.

January 26th, there was a public installation of the officers of Crescent Lodge and Chapter. M. E. Comp. AUSTIN F. KINGSLEY installed the officers of the Chapter. I was present, by invitation, and installed the lodge officers; afterwards we partook of a collation prepared by the ladies, and the evening was passed in a social manner.

February 7th, I installed the officers of St. Croix Lodge, and conferred the P. M. degree upon the new Master. Being a member of this lodge, and a regular attendant, I have witnessed work on the several degrees and can avouch for their proficiency.

February 23d, visited Crescent Lodge, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree, which was well done.

March 2d, visited Lewy's Island Lodge, at their stated meeting. They conferred the M. M. degree in a correct manner. This lodge seems determined to be second to none in the district.

April 5th, visited Eastern Lodge. They worked the E. A. degree, which was well done, notwithstanding the absence of some of their principal officers. The lecture was given by W. Bro. FISHER in a very impressive manner.

On the 6th inst. visited Washington Lodge. It was their stated meeting. They not having work, exhibited the E. A. degree. This lodge is in good working order and endeavoring to maintain the standard.

I had intended visiting the last named lodges at an earlier date, but being informed by the W. Master of Eastern Lodge, that they had no work, and there being some in prospect, I deemed it better to defer until the date mentioned.

The records of the several lodges are well kept, some being by Secretaries who are veterans in the office.

Permission was requested for a lodge to appear in public as masons, to attend a dinner and fair to be held by masons and their families, to raise funds to aid in reducing a debt upon their home. Being unable to view such a masonic work, I declined their request.

The following is a summary of the returns :

Number of members,	656	
" initiates,	20	
Initiation fees,		\$40.00
Annual fees,		98.40
Assessments,		32.80
Total,		<u>\$171.20</u>

Respectfully and fraternally,

STEPHEN D. MORRELL, *D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.*

Calais, April 8, 1881.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit to you my annual report.

July 26, 1880, visited Pleiades Lodge, No. 172, Millbridge; witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which (in the absence of the W. Master) was very creditably conferred by the Senior Warden.

I again visited this lodge in January, by invitation, as they desired a public installation of officers. In the presence of a goodly number of masons, with their "lady friends," this ceremony was performed. Appropriate music, a brief address and well-timed remarks were included among the exercises at the hall, while a "turkey supper" and social pastimes concluded the occasion without encroaching too closely upon "low twelve."

This lodge exhibits commendable zeal and accuracy of work on the part of its officers,—harmony and brotherly love as the distinguishing “jewels” of its members.

January 25th, visited Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, Cherryfield, and installed officers. Attendance not large, but their meetings appear well sustained, and their records are admirably kept.

February 8th, visited Warren Lodge, No. 2, East Machias, and installed officers.

The situation of their lodge-room—literally, in accordance with the “high hill” rendition of our ritual, may afford perhaps an unfortunate excuse for the non-attendance of many worthy members. Especially is this made obvious when the ice of winter makes, perforce, “an eaves-dropper” of an otherwise “true and lawful Brother,” or compels him, involuntarily, to forfeit his claim to “good standing.”

February 14th, installed officers of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Machias. Have visited this lodge often, and, on several occasions at request of the Worshipful Master, have conferred the first and third degrees upon candidates. Finances and records evince prosperity, faithfulness and good attendance.

February 16th, visited Tuscan Lodge, Addison, and installed officers.

February 19th, visited Lookout Lodge, Cutler, and installed its officers.

In the absence of work, and while in straightened finances, these two lodges have, for several years, struggled hard to sustain themselves. With praiseworthy effort on the part of a few devoted Brethren, the prospects are now more encouraging, and I feel confident that they will in each case eventually redeem their standing and usefulness.

I append an abstract of returns, as follows:

Number of initiates,	18
Total number of members,	668
Grand Lodge fees,	\$ 30.00
“ “ dues,	131.00
Total,	<u>\$167.00</u>

Having visited every lodge in this District one or more times during the year, and, by counsel and encouragement, endeavored (to the extent of my poor abilities) to advance the interests of Masonry, as co-existent with their own, I cannot close without extending my thanks to *each* and to *all*, not alone for the many courtesies received, but for the willingness in every instance manifested by them to profit by whatever admonitions or criticisms I may have thought necessary to bestow, when considering alike *their* welfare and the “good of the craft.”

Respectfully submitted,

Machias, April 16, 1881.

H. R. TAYLOR, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting to you my official report, I regret that I am obliged to say, that Marine Lodge, No. 122, of Deer Isle, is at the present time in no better condition than one year ago.

This year there have been no meetings of the lodge. I have received no dues or returns, and the only information I have been able to obtain concerning the condition of the lodge has been through individual members. From these I learn that arrangements are being made to redeem the mortgage on their Hall, and to pay up their indebtedness, which in a measure has been the cause of all their difficulties. And further, that there is a general feeling of shame and regret among a large majority of the members, that the interests of Masonry and especially of Marine Lodge have been allowed to slumber, when a little more zeal on the part of the officers and members would have saved them from the unpleasant position in which they are now placed.

All the other lodges in this District I am happy to be able to report in a prosperous condition. Some have not had as much work as in previous years, but all have held meetings regularly, for the study of the work and lectures.

The records of each lodge in the District are well kept.

Tremont Lodge has purchased a new Hall, which will be furnished and fitted during the coming year.

The following is an abstract of my returns to the Grand Lodge:

Lodges.	Location.	Members.	Initiates.
Hancock,	Castine,	73	2
Felicity,	Bucksport,	149	
Lygonia,	Ellsworth,	268	4
Rising Sun,	Orland,	89	1
Tremont,	Tremont,	126	5
Eggemoggin,	Sedgwick,	119	4
Mt. Desert,	Mt. Desert,	81	
Esoteric,	Ellsworth,	90	7
Naskeag,	Brooklin,	64	4
Rising Star,	Penobscot,	41	

Total membership,	1100
Initiation fees,	\$ 54.00
Annual Dues,	220.00
Amount due Grand Lodge,	\$274.00

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN B. REDMAN, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. Dist.*

Ellsworth, April 19, 1881.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District for the past masonic year.

There are in this District ten lodges, all of which I have visited.

October 11th, by appointment, I visited Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was done in a satisfactory manner. There was a large attendance. Examined records, and found them correct and neatly kept. This is the largest lodge in this District, and they have a beautiful home; and we may expect good reports from them in the future.

October 15th, by invitation, I met with and publicly installed the officers of Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo, assisted by Bro. O. HAMLIN. A large number of the friends of the members were present, and after the installation the tables were clothed and supper served. I have attended the most of the meetings of this lodge for the past year, and am pleased to report them as doing good work. The records of this lodge are in good hands.

November 10, 1880, by appointment, I visited Pacific Lodge, No. 64, at Exeter, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was very well and impressively rendered. The S. D., Bro. HASKELL, is the best worker I ever saw in that position. The records are correct and neat. After the lodge was closed, the Brethren repaired to the hotel, kept by Mr. LUKIN, where a bountiful collation was served.

November 12, 1880, by appointment, I visited Olive Branch Lodge, No. 124, at Charleston; witnessed exemplification of work in the M. M. degree, which was done in an able manner. Bro. JAMES KNOWLES, W. Master, takes a great interest in Masonry, and is an accomplished presiding officer. Their records are correctly kept. This lodge holds its meetings in the afternoon, and I am of the opinion that the members would exhibit more interest were they to hold their meetings in the evening.

November 13, 1880, I visited, by appointment, Parian Lodge, No. 160, at Corinna. I found this lodge under the superintendence of the Senior Warden, Bro. ANDREW J. KNOWLES (who has since been elected W. Master). The Master, being in trouble financially with his town, had wisely absented himself from the lodge for several months. Witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was quite well done. This lodge has done the most work of any lodge in this District, the past year. There was a very large attendance on the evening of my visit. The records of this lodge I found in a bad condition. But the Brethren assured me, that in future they should receive that care which their importance demands.

November 15, 1880, by appointment, visited Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, at Brownville; witnessed work in M. M. degree. This lodge sustains its

former reputation of being one of the best working lodges in this District. WILLIAM F. JENKS, W. Master, although a young mason, is an accomplished workman, and is ably supported. The records exhibit beautiful penmanship, and are neat and correct.

December 8th, by invitation, I installed their officers publicly, assisted by P. M. S. D. MILLETT, as Grand Marshal. A large number of the members, with ladies and invited guests, were present. After the ceremonies, listened to a very interesting address by Rev. Bro. BENNETT, on the "Antiquity of Masonry," also to very interesting remarks by Worshipful Bro. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Piscataquis Lodge. At the conclusion of the exercises, a bountiful collation was served.

December 16, 1880, by appointment, visited Composite Lodge, No. 108, at La Grange. After the business on the Secretary's table had been disposed of, I was invited to install their officers, which I did with the assistance of Worshipful Bro. FRANK PERKINS, as Marshal. There being no work, the newly installed officers passed lectures in M. M. degree, which were well rendered. The attendance was small, in consequence of many of the Brethren being engaged in the lumbering business. The lodge is in good hands. Records neat and well kept.

January 13, 1881, by invitation, I visited Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, at Foxcroft, and publicly installed the officers elect, in the presence of a large assembly, consisting of the members, their ladies and invited guests, Past D. D. G. Master ELBRIDGE A. THOMPSON acting as Grand Marshal. The officers of Piscataquis Chapter were installed the same evening. The ceremonies were interspersed with excellent music by Dyer's Orchestra, of Foxcroft. The occasion was an enjoyable one.

February 4th, again visited this lodge; witnessed work in E. A. and M. M. degrees. Although this was the first work of the new officers, the degrees were conferred in a very satisfactory manner. The Master and Wardens of this lodge are young men of ability, and are thoroughly posted in Masonry. The prospect of this lodge is flattering. The records are still in the hands of that veteran mason, Bro. E. B. AVERILL, and it is needless to say that they are models of neatness and accuracy.

January 17, 1881, visited Doric Lodge, No. 149, at Monson. After the routine business was disposed of, by invitation, I proceeded to install the officers elect, assisted by Worshipful Bro. CHARLES W. FOLSOM, as Marshal, after which the newly installed officers conferred the M. M. degree; the work was good and very nearly up to the standard. Bro. ALVIN GREY, W. Master, is an excellent presiding officer, although this was his first work in the "East." The records are in good hands. A collation was served in their refreshment room, after which the lodge was closed, and the Brethren separated at a late hour.

March 12, 1881, by appointment, visited Mount Kineo Lodge, No. 109, at Abbot. After driving twenty miles over bad roads, I found but few members

present, but a candidate in waiting to receive the third degree, who had come sixteen miles. The W. Master, who resides at Guilford, was notified by telegram that his presence was desired at the lodge room; and in obedience to the summons, he, with several more Brethren, arrived about eight o'clock, when the lodge was opened; witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The work was excellent, and sustains their former reputation of being one of the best working lodges in this District. By request, I installed the Master elect. In consequence of the lateness of the hour, I did not deem it expedient to install the other officers. The records are neatly and correctly kept. Refreshments were served, after which we separated, having spent a very pleasant evening.

The following is an abstract of my returns to the Grand Lodge :

Whole number of members,	918
“ “ “ initiates,	31
Amount of fees for initiates,	\$ 62.00
“ “ annual fees,	183.60
Total,	<u>\$245.60</u>

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred in appointing me to this responsible position; and through you, to the officers and members of the several lodges, I return my sincere thanks for the courtesy and fraternal kindness which has been extended to me while making my official visits.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Milo, April 15, 1881. LAMBERT SANDS, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District, I herewith respectfully submit the following report for the year just ending.

The District is composed of thirteen lodges, and it has been my pleasure to visit all but one, Benevolent, No. 87, at Carmel. On two occasions I had made appointments with this lodge, but at both times a severe storm prevented my attending. Regretting, somewhat, that the "elements" were not more favorable to this lodge and myself, as it was my purpose to visit *all* of the lodges in this district, I would suggest that my successor avail himself of an early opportunity to visit this one.

In all the lodges visited, I found them pleasantly located, records well kept, and doing a good amount of work, with a fair attendance of the members.

In some I was pleased to notice the accommodations for the *entertainment* of the members, and the custom of giving some attention to the cultivation of the social nature; and it was quite marked, that in those lodges much more interest was manifested, and the prosperity much more apparent, than in the others.

In a few places I learned that the ladies took quite an interest in the welfare of the lodge, and gave entertainments, the proceeds of which they devoted to the use of the brethren, in the embellishment of their lodge room or in other ways, as the brethren advised.

I could not fail to observe that some of the lodges had suffered somewhat in not being visited for the past two years; and to note the importance of an annual visit to them all, in order that the work may be uniform throughout the district, and to answer questions that frequently arise, and, if permitted to remain unsettled, may impair the harmony of the lodge.

In three of the lodges visited, work was exemplified in a very satisfactory manner; in the others I witnessed work mostly in the third degree, which on the whole, I am pleased to say, was done in an admirable manner, showing the officers to be well informed and interested in the work.

In making these visits, I have reviewed the work, making such corrections and suggestions as seemed to me proper, all being most kindly received by the Brethren, who, in all cases, have shown a desire to have the work correct and uniform with that of sister lodges.

It seems unnecessary to make special mention of each visit in detail; one, however, claims more than a passing notice.

December 14, 1880, I visited Rising Virtue Lodge, of this city; the occasion, besides being the official visit of the D. D. G. Master, was made one of special interest. By invitation of W. CHARLES YORK, there was present Bro. MARCUS RICHARDSON, over one hundred years old, and supposed to be the oldest mason then living. Bro. RICHARDSON was born in Hopkinton, Mass., October 30, 1780; was made a mason in Montgomery Lodge, Milford, Mass., October 5, 1803, and consequently has been a mason for seventy-eight years. The work for the evening was on the third degree, and reflected credit upon the officers, that of the W. Master deserving special mention; and the reputation which this lodge has enjoyed in the past was fully sustained on this occasion. Bro. RICHARDSON received the congratulations of the Brethren during the evening, and at the close the very large number present repaired to the banquet hall, where, at the tables bountifully spread, ample justice was done, while an orchestra of several pieces rendered a number of selections in a pleasing manner. Remarks followed by several of the Brethren, and thus closed, undoubtedly, one of the most pleasant meetings of this lodge for many days; and of all those present, *none* seemed to enjoy the occasion more than did our aged Bro. RICHARDSON.*

Another visit of special interest was that of Mystic Lodge, at Hampden,

*Died Jan. 13, 1881, aged 100 years, 2½ months.

February 19, 1881. A large number were present, including many from neighboring lodges; the work for the evening was on the third degree and was given in an excellent manner, followed by a most generous supper and pleasant remarks by a large number present.

The meetings of Lynde Lodge, at Hermon, and Mechanics' Lodge, at Orono, were followed with refreshments and a social half hour at the close.

Past Master's diplomas have been issued to the following: W. Bros. GEO. W. SMITH, STARK WEBSTER, DANVILLE S. CHADBOURN and CHARLES O. LIBBY, Pine Tree Lodge; ORAL DEXTER, W. H. MILES and N. C. SMITH, of Meridian Splendor Lodge; THOMAS W. PORTER, of Horeb Lodge, and JOHN H. KERR, of Rising Virtue Lodge.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Lodges and Location.	Members.	In.	Dues and Fees.
Rising Virtue, Bangor,	214	6	54.80
Meridian Splendor, Newport,	75	1	17.00
Star in the East, Oldtown,	160	7	46.00
Mystic, Hampden,	129	4	33.80
Mechanics', Orono,	96	1	21.20
St. Andrew's, Bangor,	269	5	63.80
Benevolent, Carmel,	58	3	17.60
Horeb, Lincoln,	92	12	42.40
Kenduskeag, Kenduskeag,	95	2	23.00
Archon, East Dixmont,	86	2	21.20
Forest, Springfield,	78	10	35.60
Pine Tree, Mattawamkeag,	70	7	28.00
Lynde, Hermon,	43	1	10.60
	<u>1465</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>\$415.00</u>

In closing, I desire to thank you for the appointment, and also for valuable suggestions. I would also extend my thanks to the officers and members of the different lodges for the courtesy extended me, and the respect shown for such instructions and advice as I was prompted to give.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

CLARENCE L. DAKIN, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

BANGOR, April 28, 1881.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Herewith I submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District.

January 12th, visited Central Lodge, at China. It was right away after a snow storm, and being very bad traveling, a small number of members were present. The Brethren of this lodge are well posted, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition, although they are not doing much work. They own their hall, which is the best one in the District, and have the largest number of members. The records are correctly kept and in a neat condition. I learned since of the W. Master, Wm. S. HUNNEWELL, that the lodge owned the hall and had it insured in the lodge's name. I showed them the rules of the Grand Lodge in regard to the incorporation of lodges, and recommended that they proceed in accordance with the Text Book, and have a Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund incorporated.

January 13th, visited Sebacicook Lodge, at Clinton, D. S. WARDEWELL, W. Master; witnessed work exemplified on M. M. degree, which was done in a satisfactory manner, and showing a good amount of interest among the members; also showing that P. D. D. G. M., JOHN P. BILLINGS, who is a member of this lodge, has done his duty. The records are correctly kept.

January 14th, visited Plymouth Lodge, at Plymouth; work exemplified on F. C. degree, which was well done. This lodge has re-instated seventeen of its members the last year, and I think it in better condition and evincing more interest than for some time past, as near as I can learn. The dues to this lodge are only twenty-five cents a year, which leaves only five cents after paying Grand Lodge dues. I recommended that they be raised to one dollar. Records well kept.

January 15th, visited Trojan Lodge, Troy, MILTON CARLTON, W. Master; work was exemplified on M. M. degree, which was very well done, and showed a good interest among the members. There are several lodges situated in the vicinity of this lodge, only from four to six miles apart, which gives them a jurisdiction under which they cannot make very strong and prosperous lodges.

February 8th, visited Star in the West Lodge, at Unity; witnessed exemplification of work on E. A. degree, and lecture on first and second sections E. A. degree. There seems to be a lack of interest among the members, as a very small number was present, and there is a chance for improvement on work. The records were not present, but I saw them at the home of the Secretary, and found them very neatly and well kept. The dues to this lodge are only twenty-five cents per year.

February 9th, visited Marsh River Lodge, at Brooks; witnessed work on third degree, which was very satisfactory, P. M. DAVID BRACKETT acting as Master, who is an excellent presiding officer, and a great help to the lodge. This lodge seems to be interested and in good circumstances. The records are in the hands of a good Secretary.

February 10th, I intended to visit Unity Lodge, at Thorndike, and was there at the hour of meeting; but it being a rainy day, I was obliged to leave

for home before the lodge was opened. I examined the records, and the method of proceedings for non-payment of dues, and also the by-laws, and found them all right. The lodge has had good management for the last year.

Quantabacook Lodge I have visited several times within the year; installed their officers at a public installation, October 14th; made an official visit March 5th, and witnessed work on third degree, which was quite well done. This lodge has done more work the past year, than any other one in the District. A large number were in attendance, which shows that interest prevails. The records are correctly kept.

Liberty Lodge, at Liberty, is my masonic home, and I have been at every meeting but one for the year. Installed their officers November 10th, at a public installation. Conferred the Past Master's degree on the W. Master, A. A. Brown, Nov. 27th. The lodge is in good hands, and doing well. The history, from 1870 to 1880, has been prepared for printing, and will be handed in at the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge.

I desire to express to you, Most Worshipful, thanks for the honor conferred in appointing me to this responsible office; and to the Brethren of the District with whom I have been brought in contact, for the friendly manner in which I have been received, and for the courtesy shown me while making my official visits.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

Whole number of members in District,	752
" " initiates,	11
Initiation fees,	\$ 22.00
Annual dues and assessment,	150.40
Whole amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$172.40

Respectfully submitted,

GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

Liberty, April 11, 1881.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District.

There are in this District eight lodges, all of which I have visited and caused to be visited once, and most of them twice, and am pleased to report them all in as prosperous condition as when I made my last report.

December 21st, by invitation, I met with and installed the officers of King David's Lodge, at Lincolnville; it was a pleasant evening and a good attendance. After the ceremonies were over a bountiful collation was served by the ladies. The rest of the evening was passed in a social manner, and all voted it a good time. I visited this lodge again February 22d, and witnessed the work on the M. M. degree, which was done in a workman-like manner. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and great interest is being manifested by its officers in the work. I examined their records, and found them neatly and correctly kept.

December 22d, I visited Excelsior Lodge, at Northport, and publicly installed their officers in the presence of their wives and lady friends. At the usual hour refreshments were served, after which we listened to some very interesting remarks from members and visitors, making the occasion one of pleasure and profit. I visited this lodge again March 9th, and witnessed the work on the M. M. degree. Although it was an exemplification of the work, yet it was well done. Their records, under the care of Bro. WM. PENDLETON, are correctly kept, and models of neatness.

January 13th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Pownal Lodge, at Stockton. There was a large number present, and all seemed to move together in harmony. After partaking of a bountiful collation prepared for the occasion, we listened to a ringing speech by our worthy Bro. S. GOODENOUGH, Grand Chaplain. Some very interesting remarks were also made by some of the leading members. In short, it was a fraternal gathering, and long to be remembered.

February 16th, I visited this lodge again, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the M. M. degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner. The balance of the evening was passed in asking and answering questions, which, I trust, resulted in mutual profit to all. This lodge is in a harmonious and prosperous condition. Their records are neatly and correctly kept.

January 24th, I met with and privately installed the officers of Phœnix and Timothy Chase Lodges, conjointly. After the installing ceremonies were over we adjourned to the banquet room, where a splendid oyster supper awaited us. Although it was a private installation, yet there was a goodly number present, and all seemed to pass in peace and harmony. This being my masonic home, I have visited these lodges several times during the year, and witnessed work on all of the degrees; and I can truly say that it has been good work, and in keeping with the standard work of the Grand Lodge. The officers of these two lodges are good men and true, and are deeply interested in the welfare of the Order. Their records are all correct.

March 21st, I attempted to visit Island Lodge, at Islesboro', but the weather being rough, was obliged to give it up; and by request, P. M. C. W. SHERMAN visited the lodge, and reported it in a prosperous condition, and that he had examined the records and found them correct.

March 26th, by request, Bro. E. MANTER visited Howard Lodge, at Winterport, officially, and reported to me as follows: "The Lodge is, as usual, in quite a prosperous condition; the Brethren, as a general thing, are deeply interested in masonic principles, laboring especially to impress upon the minds of the young Brethren, the importance of a thorough understanding of them, and of the strictest adherence to them. Their records show scholarly and correct management."

Mariners' Lodge, at Searsport, I have not visited officially, by reason of their having no work on hand; but P. M. MERRILL reported to me that the lodge was in about the same condition as reported last year; that although Masonry with them was really at a stand-still, yet the lodge was in good hands, with a fair prospect of soon returning to its former activity, and that under the management of their present Secretary the records were neatly and accurately kept.

In making my official visits to the lodges in my District, I have made such corrections as were required by the Grand Lodge, which have ever been kindly received by the Brethren, and as truly appreciated by me.

The following is an abstract of my returns to the Grand Lodge :

No.	Lodges and Location.	Members.	In.	In. Fees.	An. Fees.	Total Dues.
24	Phoenix, Belfast,	175	3	\$6.00	\$35.00	\$41.00
62	King David's, Lincolnton,	93	3	6.00	18.60	24.60
68	Mariners', Searsport,	161	1	2.00	32.20	34.20
89	Island, Hespero',	67	1	2.00	13.40	15.40
69	Howard, Winterport,	93	3	6.00	18.00	24.00
119	Pownal, Stockton,	78	4	8.00	15.60	23.60
126	T. Chase, Belfast,	138	7	14.00	27.60	41.60
151	Excelsior, Northport,	36	3	6.00	7.20	13.20
		841	25	\$50.00	\$168.20	\$218.20

And now, M. W., in closing my masonic labors as D. D. G. M., I desire to thank you for the honor conferred in re-appointing me to this responsible office; and, through you, to the officers and members of the several lodges in this district, I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks for their fraternal kindness to me during my official visits.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

Belfast, April 25, 1881.

C. W. HANEY, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have visited all the lodges in the Ninth District (save one) in person, and I am pleased to report them in good working condition. Entire harmony exists, the aim of each individual lodge being to excel in the work. The several lodges are provided with the Maine Masonic Text Book, and the Reports of the Grand Lodge grace the stations of the Masters and Wardens. The lodges, as a whole, have almost doubled the work of last year in quantity, and the quality, judging from that made at official visits, has been excellent.

Being unable to visit St Paul's, No. 82, at Rockport, I deputed Bro. W. A. BARKER, the efficient Master of Aurora Lodge, to do so, and he makes a very flattering report. "The lodge has just removed into new, more commodious and convenient quarters, and has taken a lease of the same for ten years. The location is excellent, entirely isolated from surrounding buildings. The M. M. degree was effectively and impressively conferred, and in almost literal conformity to the ritual."

I should feel that I was remiss in duty did I not make especial mention of the enterprise of the members of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145. In my last report I stated that the building cost over six thousand dollars, when in fact the building, foundation, &c., cost nearly eleven thousand, and the indebtedness, taking into consideration the present rental, is less than two thousand dollars.

The following is an abstract of the returns:

Number of Lodges,	9
" Members,	1647
" Initiates,	38
Amount of Initiation Fees,	\$ 76.00
" Annual Dues,	329.00
Total,	<u>\$405.00</u>

For which amount I hold the receipt of the Grand Treasurer.

Thanking you for the honor conferred on me by my appointment as your Representative, I remain, M. W. Sir,

Yours Fraternaly,

GEORGE ROBERTS, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Agreeably to the Constitution, I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Tenth Masonic District for the past masonic year.

The lodges in my district are generally in very good condition; and although not gaining in numbers are in healthy action, having upon their rolls, fortunately, gentlemen who will never allow the interest to lag, and officers who are never at a loss for instructive lessons when no work is at hand for the employment of the Craft.

I have not visited, personally, all the lodges, on account of my long absence from the District, and not being in very good health; but I have kept reliably informed as to them, and I am pleased to make the above report of the lodges generally.

Lincoln, No. 3, at Wiscasset, is not in such condition as I wish it was; but with its large, honorable and influential membership, this old lodge is sure to revive and again come to the front, into the position so long and justly held by "Old Lincoln."

Meduncook, No. 120, at Friendship, is also having a dormant spell, and is the only lodge which has not forwarded to me the Grand Lodge dues. This depression of Meduncook, I am confident, is only temporary, for I have the acquaintance of some of its members, which gives me the courage to say that Meduncook will soon take new life and be numbered among the working lodges of the State.

Dresden Lodge, No. 103, Dresden Mills, is not having the success it deserves. The members are very much scattered, and it is very much of an effort for many of those living at a distance to attend. The membership is not large, and the lodge the past year has not held its meetings regularly. My esteemed friend and Brother, Past Master HORATIO G. ALLEN, made a visit to the lodge for me, and reports that "the records are very well kept," but that there is but little interest among the members. He expresses himself, however, with much confidence, that under the new officers the lodge will wake up and take a prominent stand among the lodges of the district. My intimate acquaintance with the new Master leads me to hope fully as much as Dr. ALLEN has above expressed.

I have not been called upon for decision of any questions of importance sufficient to report.

An application was made to me by King Solomon's Lodge, Waldoborough, for dispensation for the conferring of the degrees in less than the constitutional time, which application I answered by referring the lodge to yourself.

I installed the officers of Seaside Lodge, at Boothbay, in December, in which I was assisted by Bro. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, as Grand Marshal. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, a short lecture was delivered by Rev. Bro. CLIFFORD, after which the lodge and ladies, and other invited guests, adjourned to the Boothbay House, where an excellent turkey supper was served. The hall was filled, and the occasion was one of many very enjoyable spreads for which Seaside is famous, and the annual recurrence of which gladdens the hearts and stomachs of the members and friends.

I, the succeeding week, installed, by special invitation, the officers of Alna Lodge, Damariscotta; on this occasion, assisted by W. Bro. E. C. McClinrock, present Master of Seaside, as Grand Marshal of the evening.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a bountiful collation was partaken of in the adjoining banqueting hall, prepared by the ladies of the village; and your representative, with a seat at the head of the table, and assiduously waited upon by the ladies and brethren, did himself and the occasion honor.

Alna Lodge is in the very best condition, and the excellence and technical accuracy of their work in the several degrees is only equalled by the success their ladies have attained in getting up the best of suppers.

I received invitations to install the officers of other lodges, but was unable, from my many duties, to find time to attend those agreeable occasions. The work in the several lodges is done in a creditable manner, and will compare favorably with other parts of the State. The charitable work of the lodges is very apt to be less than it should be, caused in many cases, I fear, by negligence, and more commonly, by a lack of attention to it. Charity is the foundation of our Order, and when that is not attended to, the Institution is useless. The interest of masons should not be all given to work in degrees, but the numerous admonitions should be regarded—"But the greatest of these is charity."

Following is an abstract of returns of the lodges in this District:

No.	Lodges and Location.	Members.	In.	In. Fees.	An. Fees.	Total Dues.
3	Lincoln, Wiscasset,	74	0	0.00	14.80	14.80
43	Alna, Damariscotta,	153	3	6.00	30.60	36.60
61	King Solomon's, Waldoborough,	111	3	6.00	22.20	28.20
74	Bristol, Bristol,	109	1	2.00	21.80	23.80
103	Dresden, Dresden's Mills,	41	0	0.00	8.20	8.20
120	Meduncook, Friendship,—no return.					
135	Riverside, Jefferson,	101	3	6.00	20.20	26.20
144	Seaside, Boothbay,	104	2	4.00	20.80	24.80
158	Anchor, South Bristol,	34	1	2.00	6.80	8.80
Totals,		727	13	\$26.00	\$145.40	\$171.40

I have transmitted the Grand Treasurer the dues as above, one hundred and seventy-one 40-100 dollars.

In one or two of the lodges, in the trial of cases of delinquency in payment of dues, a mistake has been made by voting an excessive sentence, such as suspension or expulsion, where I believe that the only sentence can be "deprived of membership." I have informed such lodges of their mistakes, and I have no doubt but the proceedings have been reviewed and corrected.

I have the honor to be fraternally and sincerely yours,

C. H. FISHER, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

Boothbay, April 27, 1881.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eleventh Masonic District.

October 12, 1880, I visited Morning Star Lodge, at Litchfield Corner, and after installing the officers elect, witnessed work in the third degree, which was performed in a highly creditable manner. The M. W., Bro. KINBROOK, has had many years' experience as Master of a lodge, and has become thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office. The records were correct, and neatly kept.

November 15, 1880, I installed the officers of Bethlehem Lodge, at Augusta.

November 18, 1880, I installed the officers of Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell. The installation was public and was largely attended. A fine banquet was served at the close of the exercises.

In my last report I had occasion to speak of the calamity that had befallen this lodge in the destruction of its hall and all its property by fire. I am happy to say that it has recovered from the effects of the disaster, and is now in occupation of a fine set of rooms in the third story of a new brick building, which has been erected in place of the one destroyed. The hall is nicely furnished. Two pillars, which are the handiwork of one of the oldest members of the lodge and exhibit some remarkably fine carving, are especially worthy of mention. The ante-rooms and closets are arranged so as to be models of convenience, and over them is a spacious banquet hall. It is proposed to have the hall frescoed during the coming year, and in case that is accomplished, dedicatory exercises will probably be held.

December 14, 1880, I visited Hermon Lodge, at Gardiner, and witnessed work in the second degree. The work at that, as well as at other times when I have been present, was well performed.

December 20, 1880, I visited Ionic Lodge, at Gardiner, and witnessed work in the third degree. In the absence of the W. M. his place was well supplied by P. M. WINSLOW.

January 10, 1881, I installed the officers of Hermon and Ionic Lodges.

January 17, 1881, I again visited Bethlehem Lodge and witnessed work in the third degree. Under its new Master, Bro. H. F. BLANCHARD, this lodge fully sustains its former reputation for proficiency and accuracy.

January 19, 1881, I installed the officers of Augusta Lodge. Many visitors were present, and interesting remarks were made.

April 13, 1881, I again visited Kennebec Lodge and witnessed an exemplification of work in the first degree. The work was well done, and the records of the lodge are kept with a fullness of detail which is worthy of imitation.

April 29, 1881, I again visited Augusta Lodge and witnessed work in the third degree. It was admirably performed in all its parts. The W. M., Bro. J. D. MYRICK, is a careful and impressive workman. The records of this lodge are models of neatness and accuracy.

I have not been able to visit the three remaining lodges in the district. At the time fixed for my visit to Temple Lodge, at Winthrop, the roads were impassable by reason of a recent thaw, and I was obliged to give up going in consequence. Dirigo and Monmouth Lodges have had no work, and, although applied to, failed to notify me of any time when I could visit them.

The number of initiates in this district has been considerably less during the past year than during the one preceding. Still, the lodges, with perhaps one exception, appear to be in a healthy condition, and show in the aggregate a slight increase of membership.

The only discouraging report received by me has come from Monmouth Lodge, which has never recovered from a financial calamity that befell it a few years ago. I have not had the opportunity, which I have very much desired, of meeting the members of the lodge and conferring with them as to the adoption of some measures which will relieve them from their present unfortunate condition. I cannot help feeling that if they will take hold of the matter in earnest they can yet restore their lodge to new life, and make it worthy of the pride and praise which it has elicited in years gone by.

The following is an abstract of returns to the Grand Lodge:

Whole number of members,	1,118
" " " initiates,	31
Amount of fees for initiates,	\$ 62.00
" " annual fees,	223.00
	<hr/>
	\$285.00
Fraternally submitted,	

HENRY S. WEBSTER, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Gardiner, April 30, 1881.

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Boothbay, April 27, 1881.

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	\$285.60
Fraternally submitted,	

HENRY S. WEBSTER, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.

Gardiner, April 30, 1881.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report of my official doings, as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twelfth District. I much regret that my business has prevented me from giving the time and attention to the duties of the office that I would have wished. I have, however, done the best I could under the circumstances.

On September 24th, I visited Vassalboro' Lodge, No. 54, and publicly installed its officers—the same ones as last year. I am happy to report this lodge in first class condition, and everything working favorably for the interests of Masonry.

On December 25th, I visited Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, and witnessed work in the third degree. The work was done in a very correct and impressive manner—but few errors, and those of not very much importance. I gave them such instruction as they seemed to need, which was kindly accepted.

On December 29th, I again visited this lodge, and installed its officers. After the ceremony, we were invited to the Cascade House, where a banquet was served by Bro. LOWE, followed by a social gathering at the lodge room.

On January 12th, I visited Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, at Readfield, and installed its officers. I report this lodge as in good hands and doing well.

On February 15th, I visited Vernon Valley Lodge, and witnessed work in the third degree. The work was very well performed. W. Bro. MCGAFFEY is an old Past Master, and not only knows what ought to be done, but sees that it is done. After the work in this degree, refreshments were served in the hall below, followed by work in the first degree. As I had a long drive to make, I was unable to stay and see the work, but judging by what I had seen, I doubt not it was well done.

On February 16th, I visited Asylum Lodge, No. 133, at Wayne, and witnessed work in the third degree. On account of the traveling there were but few of the Brethren present, and they, of course, labored under a great disadvantage. I should say, with all the officers present, they would show very good work.

I have not visited Waterville Lodge officially, although I have been present at nearly every meeting. The W. Master, Bro. SMALL, was unexpectedly called away, and that necessitated a change of officers with but little time for preparation. I hope, after a time, the lodge will be enabled to sustain its reputation for good work.

I had arranged to visit the other lodges, but circumstances beyond my control prevented me from doing so.

The following is a summary from the returns:

Whole number of members,	763
Number of initiates,	28
Amount of annual dues,	\$114.45
Initiation fees,	50.00
Special tax,	38.15
Total,	\$208.60

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. A. SMITH, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth Masonic District, I respectfully submit the following report.

Northern Star, No. 28, at North Anson, is still shining with its usual lustre. Has had its full share of candidates the past year. Non-payment of dues has been a prominent topic at the meetings of this lodge during the past year. Moral suasion had failed to bring members to a paying sense of their duty, and the lodge resolved to try a little legal suasion. Charges were duly filed against the most delinquent and several suspended for non-payment of dues. Part of them have since paid, and the result has been that others in arrears have paid up, and the overhauling of the roll has had a tendency to awaken a better interest in lodge affairs and to increase the attendance of members. The loss of membership from this cause was eight—probably no real loss to the lodge. Harmony prevails among the Brethren and the lodge is in good working condition.

Somerseset, No. 34, at Skowhegan, has been dealing vigorously with its members in arrears for dues, twelve having been deprived of membership and four suspended for that cause during the past year, with good effect upon those remaining members who were inclined to be delinquent. At the annual meeting in January last, the Brethren took a most sensible view of the situation, and resolved to give the lodge and its affairs more personal attention. Result—better attendance, increased interest and brighter prospects. I commend them for it. Active personal interest of its members in the welfare of a lodge is the best guarantee of future prosperity. There is no substitute for it. Let the Brethren continue to manifest their faith in works, and their good intentions will be crowned with success.

Keystone, No. 80, at Solon, has this year changed the time of its annual meeting from January to the third Wednesday of October. The change seems to me a good one, principally because better weather and traveling will increase the attendance of members at the most important meeting of the year. This lodge has an invested fund of about \$5,000.00, the result of a bequest from a former member, Bro. SAMUEL H. FELKER. During the year ending March 1, 1881, it expended for the relief of those having claims on its charity, \$173.00. Having met all claims upon it, the Brethren decided to try the experiment of establishing a lodge library, for the exclusive benefit of its members. One hundred dollars was expended in the purchase of books, which have been placed in the lodge hall, to be loaned to members under proper regulations. It has so far resulted in increased attendance at lodge meetings. I await the result of this experiment with curiosity and hope.

Siloam, No. 92, at Fairfield, has been doing more than the average amount of work this year. It has also been disciplining its members for non-payment of dues, and has this year suspended eleven for that cause. It has an efficient corps of officers, is favorably situated, and with freedom, fervency and zeal on the part of its members, it may, like the pool of olden time, which gave light unto one who was blind, give light and life to all who sit within its walls.

Corinthian, No. 95, at Hartland, is improving in condition and prospects. It has good officers at its head, who take pride and pleasure in masonic work; and its members show a fair degree of interest in the welfare of the lodge. It is a good working lodge and renders the ritual well.

Lebanon, No. 116, at Norridgewock, has also been disciplining its members for non-payment of dues, having suspended eight for that cause during the past year. They have a good corps of officers, including an efficient Secretary, who take heed to their ways and keep everything straight and right, as it ought to be.

Meridian, No. 125, at Pittsfield, has been sorely afflicted by fire. On the night of March 16th last, fire originated in the building adjoining that containing their hall, which spread rapidly, and in a very short time consumed their hall and a portion of its contents. The Brethren were soon aroused, and worked with a will, saving the property of the lodge until they were driven out of the building by the advancing flames. During the short time given them, they succeeded in saving their station chairs, carpet, tables, regalia and some other things, all in a damaged condition. They also saved their charter, records and most of their papers. Their loss amounts to \$400, on which there was no insurance. The Odd Fellows generously tendered our Brethren the use of their hall, and they are now holding meetings there, and will continue to do so until satisfactory arrangements for the future can be made. I sympathize with them in their loss. Yesterday they had a good hall, well fitted and furnished, and were prospering finely; to-day it is gone

and adversity is upon them. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." It binds men closer and closer together. May our Brethren fully realize the sweet, and may the bitter soon pass away in renewed prosperity.

Cambridge, No. 157, at Cambridge, I have been unable to visit. I wrote to the Secretary some time since for information, and early in April I notified him that I had not received his annual return. Up to this time, April 27th, I have received neither reply nor return.

Carrabassett, No. 161, at Canaan, is still under the guidance of Bro. IVORY LOWE. This is the youngest lodge in my District and one of the smallest. It has, however, always been a live lodge. It enjoys good work by good officers, and good attendance at its meetings, and fills its place worthily.

I append to this report the usual abstract of returns.

And now, in closing, with this report, the last year of my labor in the position with which you have honored me, I desire, Most Worshipful, to express to yourself my thanks for the consideration you have shown me; to the officers of the several lodges under my care for the attention they have given me, and the heed they have given to my instructions; and to the Brethren for the kindness and courtesy they have everywhere shown me as your representative.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

No.	Lodges and Location.	Members.	In.	In. Fees.	An. Fees.	Total Dues.
28	Northern Star, North Anson,	129	5	\$10.00	\$25.80	\$35.80
34	Somerset, Skowhegan,	184	2	4.00	36.80	40.80
80	Keystone, Solon,	103	7	14.00	20.60	34.60
92	Siloam, Fairfield,	118	4	8.00	23.60	31.60
95	Corinthian, Hartland,	72	3	6.00	14.40	20.40
116	Lebanon, Norridgewock,	71	..	....	14.20	14.20
125	Meridian, Pittsfield,	98	3	6.00	19.60	25.60
157	Cambridge, Cambridge,	..	..	....	....	....
161	Carrabassett, Canaan,	79	..	....	15.80	15.80
		854	24	\$48.00	\$170.80	\$218.80

All of which is respectfully submitted,

TURNER BUSWELL, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit this, my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

I have visited all of the lodges in the District, with one exception, and find them in a most prosperous condition. The records are neatly and correctly kept, the calls for charity promptly met, and all of the rules and requirements of Grand Lodge faithfully observed.

December 15th, by invitation, visited Village Lodge, at Bowdoinham, and witnessed work upon the third degree. The work and lectures were given in full; and although not perfect in all its parts, the work was very good.

December 21st, by invitation, was present and installed the officers of United Lodge, at Brunswick, in the presence of the wives, daughters and friends of the Brethren; after which, we partook of a bountiful collation provided by the members of the lodge, and spent a very pleasant and profitable evening. On this occasion I was ably assisted by P. M. WING, of Brunswick, as Grand Marshal. I am under obligations to the W. Master of this lodge, Bro. F. C. WHITEHOUSE, for courtesy shown me on this occasion.

January 11th, I again visited United Lodge, and witnessed work upon the third degree, which was exceedingly well rendered. Work and lectures were given in full. On this occasion, I was accompanied by a large delegation from Bath, who were most hospitably entertained by the Brethren of United Lodge.

February 10th, by appointment, visited Webster Lodge, at Webster, and witnessed the conferring of the third degree in a highly impressive and accurate manner. This lodge is fortunate in securing and retaining for so long a time for its Master, a Brother so well skilled in the ritual as P. D. D. G. M., F. G. SLEEPER.

February 24th, by invitation, visited Polar Star Lodge, at Bath, and witnessed work in the third degree, which was strictly in accordance with the ritual. This lodge has for a long time been laboring under the disadvantage of a debt, which, I am happy to report, has been paid. The lodge at the present time is in a very prosperous condition. Their exhibit of work will show the largest amount of any in the district.

March 15th, by appointment, visited Acacia Lodge, at Durham, and witnessed work upon the E. A. degree. Although this was the first work done for the year, it was rendered with commendable accuracy. The work and lectures were given in full.

March 21st, by appointment, I visited Richmond Lodge, at Richmond, and witnessed work upon the third degree. The work and lectures were given in full, and accurately rendered.

March 30th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Polar Star Lodge, at Bath, assisted by P. M. A. J. FULLER as Grand Marshal. After the ceremonies of installation, P. M. FULLER favored the lodge with interesting remarks relative to their duties as masons, and urged upon the Brethren the necessity of practicing *out* of the lodge those duties they have been taught in it.

April 25th, I visited Solar Lodge, at Bath. This being my masonic home, I have been present at nearly all of its meetings for the past year, and have witnessed work in all of the degrees. On the occasion of my official visit, the M. M. degree was worked in a manner not to be surpassed by any lodge in the District. The work and lectures are given in full in all of the degrees in this lodge.

I made an appointment to visit Ancient York Lodge, at Lisbon Falls, and witness an exemplification of work, but important business engagements prevented. This lodge is under the direction of P. D. D. SIMEON STONE, who informs me that the lodge is in a prosperous condition, but doing little work.

In my visits to the various lodges, I have found that my labors have been materially lightened by the efficient manner in which the District Deputies have performed their duties in the past.

In closing this report, permit me to tender my thanks to the officers and members of the several lodges in the district for their cordial reception and kindly treatment on my several visits.

The following is an abstract of the returns made to me:

Number of lodges,	8	
" dimitted,	13	
" died,	11	
" deprived and suspended for non-payment of dues,	13	
" admitted,	40	
" re-instated,	2	
Present number of members,	905	
Amount of Grand Lodge dues,		\$247.00

Respectfully submitted,

W. SCOTT SHOREY, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District, which comprises fourteen chartered lodges, and is therefore the largest in the State.

I have visited every lodge in the district once, at least, during the past year, and am pleased to report them all in good condition, and the most of them enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. With one exception, all the lodges in this district have had work during the year. I am also pleased

to report that peace and harmony prevail throughout this jurisdiction. I have installed the officers in five of the lodges, four of them publicly. The records, in most of the lodges, I have found to be neat and correct, some of them exhibiting fine specimens of penmanship.

August 14, 1880, by invitation of the retiring Master, W. CHARLES BLAKE, I publicly installed the officers of Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, Turner, first conferring the P. M. degree on Bro. CHARLES H. THAYER, Master elect. R. W. ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Junior Grand Warden, assisted me as Grand Marshal. The installation ceremonies were holden in the Congregational Church in the presence of the Brethren, their wives and invited guests. At the conclusion of the exercises, returned to the lodge room, where refreshments were served and a social hour followed.

September 8, 1880, I publicly installed the officers of Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield, in the presence of a large number of Brethren and friends. P. M. HENRY C. RICKER acted as Grand Marshal on this occasion. The exercises were rendered more interesting by the assistance of a fine quartette, under the direction of Bro. O. H. HENSEY. After the installation services, Bro. ALFRED COLE favored us with a very interesting and instructive lecture, entitled "King Solomon's Temple." This was one of the finest lectures I have ever listened to on this subject. At its conclusion, refreshments were served, and we left at a late hour, feeling that we had spent a pleasant and profitable evening.

October 20, 1880, by invitation of W. FRED. KELLEY, I installed the officers of Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, at Lewiston, P. M. HENRY E. MORRISY acting as Grand Marshal. The installation was private, and, owing to entertainments in the city on this evening, the attendance was not large.

November 16, 1880, I installed the officers of Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, at Auburn, the retiring Master, W. M. J. LORING, acting as Grand Marshal. The installation was public and the attendance large. The ceremonies were interspersed with fine instrumental and vocal music. Refreshments were served in the banquet hall, and, taken altogether, this was a very enjoyable occasion. Conferred the P. M. degree on Bro. GEORGE PARKER, Master elect.

January 25, 1881, I visited Franklin Lodge, at New Sharon, and witnessed an exemplification of work in the third degree. Examined the records and made a few suggestions to the Secretary, which were kindly received.

Tuesday Eve, January 25, 1881, by appointment, I visited Maine Lodge, at Farmington, and saw work in the third degree exemplified. The work was well rendered and nearly correct. The Master was not quite as proficient in the lecture as I could wish, but a little more attention to the ritual will remedy that. The records are correct, and very creditable to the Secretary. After closing the lodge, adjourned to Bro. DRESSER's saloon, where oysters and coffee were served.

January 26, 1881, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge at Weld, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree. The work was almost perfect, and impressively rendered. Although this is the smallest lodge in the District, it is one of the best in point of interest and a correct rendering of the ritual. The lodge was called from labor to refreshment, when a fine collation was served in rooms adjoining the hall. Examined the records, and found them correct.

January 27, 1881, visited Wilton Lodge, at Wilton, and witnessed work in the third degree. The W. Master informed me this was his first attempt at conferring this degree, and taking that fact into consideration, the work was fairly rendered. Examined records, and found them creditable to the Secretary. After the lodge was closed, a fine oyster supper was served.

February 8, 1881, visited Oriental Star Lodge, at Livermore, and witnessed work exemplified in the M. M. degree. The work evinced a good degree of proficiency. Am indebted to Bro. JAMES N. ATWOOD, for kindness on this occasion.

February 9, 1881, by appointment, I visited Reuel Washburn Lodge, at Livermore Falls, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. I was expecting to see good work in this lodge, and was not disappointed. The work was finely rendered. This lodge meets every Saturday evening for instruction, and I wish more of the lodges in this District would imitate their example. After closing the lodge, the Brethren, with their ladies, repaired to the hall below, where ample refreshments were served; after which we again returned to the lodge room, where remarks were made by M. W. DAVID CARGILL, P. G. M., the W. Master and others. Am indebted to Bro. R. C. BOOTHBY, for kindness on this occasion. Conferred the P. M. degree on W. FRANK GARCELON at this visit. Examined records, and found them neat and correct.

February 10, 1881, visited Whitney Lodge, at Canton, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The attendance was good, notwithstanding it was a stormy evening. This was the first time the officers had attempted to confer this degree, and the work was fairly performed. Examined records, and found them correct.

February 14, 1881, by invitation of the retiring Master, W. FREDERICK B. SANDS, I visited Ashlar Lodge, at Lewiston, and publicly installed the officers, first conferring the P. M. degree on Bro. JOSEPH H. FISHER, Master elect. I was assisted by R. W. ARCHIE LEE TALBOT, Junior Grand Warden, as Grand Marshal. After the installation a bountiful collation was served, and a very social hour followed. I had the pleasure of meeting R. W. Bros. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM and F. I. DAY, Past D. D. G. Masters of this District. This was a very enjoyable occasion, and one which will long be remembered by me with much pleasure.

February 23, 1881, I visited Tranquil Lodge, at Auburn, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree on two candidates. The work was well

rendered and nearly correct. W. Bro. ROAK is a very prompt worker. Examined the records and found them very neat and correct.

February 26, 1881, I visited Nezinscot Lodge, at Turner, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree. The work was very correctly and impressively rendered. It is only necessary to say this lodge fully sustained the reputation it has borne for so many years, of being one of the best-working lodges in the Fifteenth District. I must give the Secretary the credit of being the first to make his return for the past year. He handed it to me on this occasion, together with the dues to the Grand Lodge. After closing the lodge, an excellent oyster supper was served. Examined the records and found them correct.

March 14, 1881, I visited Ashlar Lodge, at Lewiston, and witnessed an exemplification of the F. C. degree. This was W. Bro. FISHER's first attempt, and it was creditable to him and the lodge. This lodge has had no initiates the past year, but I feel confident the lodge is in good hands and in condition to do good work. Examined records and found them correct, neat and very creditable to the Secretary.

March 15, 1881, I was present at the stated communication of Ancient Brothers' Lodge, at Auburn, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree on two candidates. I was well pleased with the work, and so expressed myself. This is W. Bro. PARKER's first year, and the work was impressively rendered. The attendance was large, and the best of order maintained. I was gratified with the close attention paid by the Brethren during the work, and the absence of all whispering. I would that some of the other lodges would imitate their example in this respect. The records are correct.

March 16, 1881, by appointment, I visited Rabboni Lodge, at Lewiston, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree. There was the largest attendance on this occasion of any lodge I have visited. Among the Brethren present, I was pleased to meet R. W. ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Junior Grand Warden, and R. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY, Past District Deputy Grand Master of this District. The opening of the lodge was perfect, with one slight exception. W. Bro. KELLEY is a Master second to none in the correct and impressive rendering of the work, and one whom it is a pleasure to visit. Taken altogether, I think this was the finest rendering of this degree I have witnessed during my official year. Examined the records of Bro. LEWIS GARNER, and found them neat and correct. Bro. GARNER is a fine penman, and surpassed by no Secretary in the District. After the lodge was closed, adjourned to banquet hall, where refreshments were served.

March 17, 1881, by appointment, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge, at Phillips. This was an unfavorable time for the lodge to receive my visit. The members are considerably scattered, and the traveling was very bad, so the attendance was small. W. Bro. MORRISON exemplified the E. A. degree. I made some suggestions to the lodge, which were kindly received. I would

say, in this connection, I made two appointments in January to visit this lodge, but owing to the impassable state of the roads, I was unable to meet them. Examined the records, and found them substantially correct.

Evening Star Lodge, of Buckfield, is my own lodge, and I have been present at nearly all the meetings during the year. We have had but one initiate, but I think the lodge is in able hands and in condition to do good work. We are in hopes the coming year will be a more prosperous one for us.

The following is an abstract from the returns of all the lodges :

Lodges and Location.	Members.	In.	In. Fees.	An. Fees.	Total Dues.
Ashlar, Lewiston,	177	..	....	\$35.40	\$35.40
Rabboni, Lewiston,	123	3	6.00	24.60	30.60
Tranquil, Auburn,	191	5	10.00	38.20	48.20
Ancient Brothers', Auburn,	53	3	6.00	10.60	16.60
Oriental Star, Livermore,	103	1	2.00	20.60	22.60
Reuel Washburn, Livermore Falls,	56	3	6.00	11.20	17.20
Blue Mountain, Phillips,	52	5	10.00	10.40	20.40
Maine, Farmington,	77	2	4.00	15.40	19.40
Wilton, Wilton,	102	5	10.00	20.40	30.40
Mystic Tie, Weld,	45	2	4.00	9.00	13.00
Nezinscot, Turner,	92	2	4.00	18.40	22.40
Whitney, Canton,	72	6	12.00	14.40	26.40
Evening Star, Buckfield,	71	1	2.00	14.20	16.20
Franklin, New Sharon,	94	1	2.00	18.80	20.80
	1,308	39	\$78.00	\$261.60	\$339.60

In closing my report, I desire to return my sincere thanks to the Brethren for the kindness and courtesy extended to me during my official year. Circumstances render it necessary that I decline a re-appointment to this honorable and responsible position.

Thanking you for the honor conferred by my appointment, I remain,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

CHARLES R. WHITTEN, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Augusta, April 15, 1881.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I respectfully submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth Masonic District, for the past masonic year.

Of the ten chartered lodges in this District, I have visited all but two, Paris, at South Paris, and King Hiram, at Dixfield, and have kept myself well informed in regard to these.

I regret having to report that Paris Lodge has passed another masonic year without doing any work, as the officers of this lodge have the ability to do good work.

King Hiram Lodge has an efficient corps of officers, and their returns show an average amount of work.

I have witnessed work, or an exemplification of the same, in nearly all the lodges that I have visited, and with very few exceptions, the officers of the several lodges have shown a thorough knowledge of the ritual, and a praise-worthy zeal to do all their parts well.

The records of all the lodges are in good hands, and correctly kept.

I have installed in public the officers of the following lodges: Oxford, at Norway, Mount Tire'm, at Waterford, and Bethel, at Bethel; and upon each of these occasions a goodly number of Brethren, with their ladies and friends, were present, and evinced a deep interest in the ceremonies and a thorough enjoyment of the social gatherings after the "call from labor to refreshment."

It gives me pleasure to be able to report a generally prosperous condition of the Fraternity in the Sixteenth District. The number of initiates is the same as last year, and the finances of the lodges have been well attended to.

In retiring from the office with which, for two years past, you have honored me, I desire to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and attention which I have received from the officers and members of the lodges in this District.

The following is a summary from the returns:

Number of lodges,	10
" members,	988
" initiates,	33
Dues to Grand Lodge,	\$263.60

Respectfully and fraternally,

GOODWIN R. WILEY, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Bethel, April 27, 1881.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report for the masonic year just closed.

I have visited the twelve lodges assigned to me. In eleven of them I have witnessed work. I find the work generally well done and the records correctly kept.

No.	Lodges and Location.	Members.	In.	In. Fees.	An. Fees.	Total Dues.
1	Portland, Portland,	327	14	28.00	65.40	93.40
12	Cumberland, New Gloucester,	79	..	.....	15.80	15.80
17	Ancient Landmark, Portland,	344	7	14.00	68.80	82.80
23	Freeport, Freeport,	102	2	4.00	20.40	24.40
36	Casco, Yarmouth,	153	4	8.00	30.60	38.60
38	Harmony, Gorham,	141	1	2.00	28.20	30.20
70	Standish, Standish,	65	..	....	13.00	13.00
81	Atlantic, Portland,	295	9	18.00	59.00	77.00
86	Temple, Saccarappa,	184	3	6.00	36.80	42.80
127	Presumpscot, Windham,	92	1	2.00	18.40	20.40
180	Hiram, Cape Elizabeth,	87	3	6.00	17.40	23.40
183	Deering, Deering,	73	14	28.00	14.60	42.60
		1,942	58	116.00	388.40	504.40

Fraternally yours,

GEO. R. SHAW, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

Portland, April 12, 1881.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

This District comprises ten chartered lodges. During the year I have visited six of them. I intended to visit all of the lodges in the fall, but for good reasons I was unable to do so. The winter has been so rough, that I have not been able to visit them all. I have heard from the lodges that I did not visit, and harmony prevails.

December 9th, I visited Delta Lodge, at Lovell, and installed the officers. Delta Lodge is in good condition. The records are well kept.

February 8th, I visited Adoniram Lodge, at Limington, and installed the officers. Work was exemplified in the E. A. degree, which was well done. Although the traveling was poor, there was a goodly number present. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

February 9th, I visited Freedom Lodge, at Limerick. This being their annual meeting, they called their meeting in the afternoon. They elected their officers and I installed the same. In the evening, work was done in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was well done. There was a goodly number present. There has been great improvement in this lodge the past year.

They meet in the Odd Fellows' Hall now, but talk of getting a hall by themselves, which I advised them to do if they could. The records are well kept.

February 11th, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish; witnessed work in the first and second degrees, which was nearly correctly done. I think Greenleaf Lodge is the best lodge in this District. The records are still in the hands of Bro. HOWARD BRACKETT, upon which it is needless for me to make any remarks.

I have attended the most of the meetings of Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg, it being my masonic home. I think we have a good working lodge. The officers need practice, which they will have now, as we have quite a large amount of work on hand. There has been a better attendance the past year than there has been for some time.

In closing my report, I desire to express to you, Most Worshipful, my thanks for the honor conferred in appointing me to this most responsible office the second time.

The returns show—

Whole number of members,	726
“ “ “ initiates,	19
Amount of initiation fees,	\$ 38.00
Annual fees,	145.20
	<hr/>
	\$183.20

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL O. WILEY, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Fryeburg Center, April 14, 1881.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District.

I have visited most of the lodges once, and some of them twice, during the year; examined the records and witnessed work. I find the records in most of them very neatly and correctly kept, and work fairly done. There seems to be a good degree of interest in the lodges throughout the District, and I am pleased to report them in a prosperous condition.

July 28th, under commission from the M. W. Grand Master, I constituted "Naval Lodge," at Kittery, assisted by Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS, Grand Tyler, Bro. C. C. HAYES, of Portland, Bro. MARK WENTWORTH, of St. John's Lodge, South Berwick, and Brethren of St. John's and St. Andrew's Lodges,

Portsmouth, N. H. They have good quarters, faithful and efficient officers, and without doubt will make a good working lodge.

The following is an abstract of the returns :

Whole number of members,	1,060	
“ “ initiates,	42	
Amount of initiation fees,		\$84.00
“ annual dues,		199.00
		<hr/>
		\$283.00

Fraternally submitted,

C. P. EMERY, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at Masonic Hall, in Portland, on Tuesday, the third day of May, A. D. 1881, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Present—Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

“ MARQUIS F. KING,

“ W. R. G. ESTES,

“ ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

“ DAVID CARGILL,

“ EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

“ A. M. WETHERBEE,

“ JOSEPH M. HAYES,

“ IRA BERRY.

The Board was called to order by M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.

The Secretary laid before the Trustees the applications for relief received by him, and a schedule of the same prepared for the use of the Board; which were referred to Bros. ARCHIE L. TALBOT and A. M. WETHERBEE.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz:

PORTLAND, May 3, 1881.

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund :

RECEIPTS.	
Balance of old account,	\$ 456.44
Portland Savings Bank dividend,	\$131.12
Maine Savings Bank dividend,	76.76
Canal National Bank dividend,	250.00
Casco National Bank dividend,	370.00
First National Bank dividend,	50.00
Freeman's National Bank dividend,	45.00
U. S. 4 per cent. bonds interest,	40.00
City of Portland bonds interest,	90.00
	<hr/> 1,052.88
	\$1,500.32
EXPENSES.	
Appropriations as per list,	670.00
One year's rent of Safety Vault Box,	15.00
Balance to new account,	824.32
	<hr/> \$1,500.32

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

The Trustees then adjourned, to meet at half past eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1881.

The Board of Trustees met, agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, MARQUIS F. KING, W. R. G. ESTES, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, A. M. WETHERBEE, JOSEPH M. HAYES and IRA BERRY.

The securities for the invested fund were presented, examined and found correct.

The Grand Treasurer presented a bond for the approval of the Trustees.

The committee to which the applications for relief were referred, reported them back, having examined them and designated their

respective urgency by numbers from one to five, placed against them on the schedule.

The report was accepted, and the several cases having been considered by the Board and some changes made, it was, on motion,

Voted, That the schedule be approved, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to pay the several sums thereby appropriated.

Voted, That No. 1 represent five dollars.

Voted, That the Bond presented by the Grand Treasurer be approved.

Voted, That the Board of Trustees now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly, *sine die*.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

This fund is applicable to the following cases, viz :

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this State, not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf who

is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case; accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing and his need of the relief prayed for.

ARTICLE IV.

If the applicant reside out of the Masonic District in which the Grand Lodge is holden, the application and certificate aforesaid, together with the merits of the case, shall be examined and approved by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the applicant resides, or by one of the permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every Brother entrusted with funds be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by this Board, for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund must state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 2, 1877.

Voted, To establish a Reserved Fund, as a contingent against future depreciations of the funds.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i> |
| 98 Katalidin, <i>Patten.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport.</i> | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke.</i> |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> |
| 10 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i> |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis <i>Milo.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft.</i> | 160 Parian, <i>Corinna.</i> |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter.</i> | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbot.</i> | 168 Composite, <i>La Grange.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln.</i> |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawamkeag.</i> |
| 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor.</i> | 174 Lynde, <i>Hermon.</i> |
| 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China.</i> | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty.</i> |
| 58 Unity, <i>Thorndike.</i> | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Scarsmont.</i> |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth.</i> | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy.</i> |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity.</i> | 146 Seabastcook, <i>Clinton.</i> |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast.</i> | 89 Island, <i>Illesboro'.</i> |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnton.</i> | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton.</i> |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport.</i> | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast.</i> |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport.</i> | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden.</i> | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland.</i> |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston.</i> | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport.</i> |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren.</i> | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George.</i> |
| 31 Union, <i>Union.</i> | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven.</i> |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset.</i> | 120 Meduncook, <i>Friendship.</i> |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta.</i> | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson.</i> |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'.</i> | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay.</i> |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol.</i> | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol.</i> |
| 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden.</i> | |

DISTRICT, NO. 11.

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell.</i> | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China.</i> |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop.</i> | 110 Monmouth, <i>North Monmouth.</i> |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner.</i> | 136 Ionic, <i>Gardiner.</i> |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta.</i> | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta.</i> |
| 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield.</i> | |

DISTRICT, NO. 12.

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|---|---|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville.</i> | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade.</i> |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield.</i> | 113 Messalonskee, <i>West Waterville.</i> |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney.</i> | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne.</i> |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'.</i> | 106 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'.</i> |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson.</i> | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock.</i> |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan.</i> | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield.</i> |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon.</i> | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge.</i> |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield.</i> | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan.</i> |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick.</i> | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath.</i> |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath.</i> | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham.</i> |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham.</i> | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls.</i> |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond.</i> | 164 Webster, <i>Webster.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> | 181 Reuel Washburn, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 67 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | 183 Deering, <i>Deering.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

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|----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Dayspring, <i>Newfield.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 163 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 176 Palestine, <i>Biddeford.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i> |
| 115 Buxton, <i>Buxton.</i> | |

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1881.

M. W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
R. W.	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Skowhegan.
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Ellsworth.
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Lewiston.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Rec. Grand Secretary,</i>	"
"	GEORGE W. DEERING,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	"
"	JOHN F. DYER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Presque Isle.
"	STEPHEN D. MORRELL,	" 2d "	Calais.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	ALBERT W. CUSHMAN,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.
"	LAMBERT SANDS,	" 5th "	Sebec.
"	THOMAS W. BURR,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	" 7th "	Liberty.
"	ROBERT W. PERRY,	" 8th "	Lincolntonville.
"	NATHAN WIGGIN,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	T. CARLTON DOLE,	" 10th "	Alna.
"	JAMES J. JONES,	" 11th "	Hallowell.
"	H. OWEN NICKERSON,	" 12th "	Readfield.
"	BEN MOORE,	" 13th "	North Anson.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" 15th "	Auburn.
"	EDWARD F. STEVENS,	" 16th "	Mechanic Falls.
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" 17th "	New Gloucester.
"	CHARLES C. O'BRIEN,	" 18th "	Cornish.
"	GEORGE H. WAKEFIELD,	" 19th "	South Berwick.
W. & Rev.	CHARLES C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Hallowell.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "	Saco.
"	JULIAN K. SMYTH,	" "	Portland.
"	W. J. MURPHY,	" "	Cape Elizabeth.
"	W. G. HASKELL,	" "	Lewiston.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Rockland.
"	WEBSTER WOODBURY,	" "	Skowhegan.
"	SIMON GOODENOUGH,	" "	Belfast.
"	WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	North Auburn.
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Saco.
"	ROTHUS E. PAINE,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Camden.
"	EDWARD M. FULLER,	" "	Bath.
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	" "	Belfast.
"	ARTHUR W. GREELEY,	" "	Ellsworth.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Solon.
"	WM. H. SMITH,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	THOMAS W. PORTER,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Burlington.
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	" "	Norway.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1881.

-
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Augustus H. Parker, m; Chas. S. Fenlason, sw; True Tuttle, jw; Lora Newell, West Durham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 1, 1863. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. John F. Moulton, m; Leonard Abbott, sw; James B. Tufts, jw; Frank A. Hobson, So. Limington, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 10, 1818. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Charles W. Stetson, m; Granville M. Sykes, sw; Charles Whitehouse, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 21, 1823. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Fred. M. Richards, m; John G. Trim, sw; George H. Cleveland, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January; chartered March 10, 1801. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Stephen H. Farrar, m; Winfield S. Gamage, sw; Freeman H. Davis, jw; Silvanus G. McFarland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1870. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. George Parker, m; John T. Hale, sw; Isaac S. Robinson, jw; Edwin T. Stevens, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October; chartered June 21, 1875. 15
- Ancient Land-Mark, 17, Portland. Emery S. Ridlon, m; George T. Means, sw; Thomas B. Merrill, jw; Geo. L. Swett, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered June 10, 1806. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Simeon Stone, m; Frank H. Amback, sw; Alonzo Purinton, jw; Wm. S. Cotton, Jr., West Bowdoin, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1870. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Amos W. Knowlton, Newburgh, m; Arthur R. Croxford, sw; Alonzo Tasker, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 8, 1867. 6
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Cyrus W. Murphy, m; Albert V. Wakefield, sw; George H. Moore, jw; James W. Smith, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered May 9, 1872. 19

- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Charles Tripp, m; William M. Rounds, sw; Thomas Emery, jw; Seth E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered June 26, 1854. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Joseph H. Fisher, m; John Q. A. Jumper, sw; Fred. I. Morrill, jw; John Winn, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered November 5, 1860. 15
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Love B. Sturtevant, m. Alfred F. Johnson, sw; Albion F. Gile, jw; Hamilton J. Ridley, s. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September; chartered May 9, 1867. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Algernon D. Pearson, m; George E. Raymond, sw; John G. Fitzgerald, jw; Franklin Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1855. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. John D. Myrick, m. Samuel L. Boardman, sw; Charles H. Dudley, jw; Elisha F. Blackman, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered March 21, 1867. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. William A. Barker, m; Erastus P. Rollins, sw; William H. Flanders, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; chartered July 18, 1826. 9
- Baskahagan, 175, Danforth. James H. Dingee, m; Frank L. Putnam, sw; Joel Foss, jw; D. Carroll Parker, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, October; chartered December 3, 1874. 1
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. George E. Dodge, m; John F. Dorr, sw; Wendal O. Sylvester, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th; chartered May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. William E. Skillings, m; Mark W. Chandler, sw; Wilson Hammond, jw; William E. Willard, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1860. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Henry F. Blanchard, m; Samuel W. Lane, sw; Ethel H. Jones, jw; Prentiss M. Fogler, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November; chartered 1821. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Florus H. Bartlett, m; E. Hopkins Hutchins, sw; Henry M. Colby, jw; Freeman E. Small, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 11, 1819. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. James Morrison, Jr., m; Nathan U. Hinkley, sw; Oscar Sweet, jw; Willard M. Chandler, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, November; chartered July 20, 1850. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. John Chamberlain, m; Samuel F. Tarr, sw; Edwin J. Ervine, jw; Wait K. Weston, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1853. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Willis Crockett, m; John Berryman, sw; Edward B. Warren, jw; James Meserve, s. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January; chartered March 18, 1863. 19
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Charles C. Hale, m; S. Almon Buzzell, sw; C. F. Dore, jw; George Mitchell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1870. 13
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Cyrus W. Hendrix, m; Joseph D. Emery, sw; Robert Irvine, jw; Alonzo W. Boynton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December; chartered July 27, 1872. 1

- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Ivory Lowe, m; H. C. Gower, sw; Samuel L. Fowler, jw; Llewellyn Morrill, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October; chartered March 2, 1871. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Aug. H. Humphrey, m; John T. Smith, sw; Thomas M. Ward, jw; Benjamin Loring, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered October 14, 1821. 17
- Central, 45, China. William S. Hunewell, m; Marshall B. Hammond, sw; George B. Pray, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September; chartered April 8, 1824. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Manly G. Brackett, m; Alson L. Ward, sw; Henry B. Dyer, jw; Ronello L. Doble, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1872. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Stuart H. Goodwin, m; Gustavus A. Towle, sw; Aaron Frost, jw; Lewis Fish, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 15, 1859. 13
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. John Minchoc, m; James Little, sw; B. A. Campbell, jw; John C. Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December 27th; chartered July 10, 1856. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Oscar V. Edwards, m; Reuben H. Cobb, sw; Levi C. Maxfield, jw; Alpheus B. Lovewell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered April 15, 1869. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Geo. W. Plummer, m; Albert W. Larabee, sw; John I. Sturgis, jw; George H. Goding, South Auburn, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November; chartered June 13, 1803. 17
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Ai Q. Mitchell, m; John T. Wentworth, sw; George O. Hannaford, jw; John P. Wood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September; chartered May 9, 1861. 18
- Deering, 183, Deering. Edward B. Sargent, m; Hubbard H. Nevens, sw; John E. Sawyer, jw; John S. Harris, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February; chartered April 2, 1879. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Isaac Davis, m; Joseph F. Stearns, sw; Edward L. Bell, jw; George T. Hammons, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December; chartered May 5, 1869. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks's Mills. Chester M. Clark, m; Frank Percival, sw; Frank C. Plummer, jw; Orren F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 12, 1860. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Alvin Gray, m; Bradish B. Jackson, sw; Thomas J. Williams, jw; John F. Sprague, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Orrin McFadden, m; George W. Palmer, sw; Washington F. Lilly, jw; Edward H. Barker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1861. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. Almon O. Smart, m; John W. Parsons, sw; C. O. Nute, jw; George P. Davis, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 7, 1863. 18
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Nahum S. Drown, m; George H. Monroe, sw; John Garside, jw; Tristram Hanson, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered January 13, 1826. 19

- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Wilford J. Fisher, m; Walter F. Bradish, sw; Frank P. Furbush, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th; chartered June 8, 1801. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Ward H. Estabrook, m; Henry O. Perry, sw; John F. Currier, jw; James S. Stevens, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Adrian C. Dodge, m; Austin H. Dority, sw; Jonathan Bridges, jw; Samuel H. Wilson, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January; chartered March 1, 1865. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. William F. Emerson, m; Thomas E. Hale, sw; O. W. Tripp, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December; chartered September 3, 1870. 4
- Eureka, 84, St. George. James M. Smith, m; Charles G. Crocker, sw; Joseph A. Studly, jw; Sewel A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1855. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Jason Farrar, m; Jennet A. Rawson, sw; Richard S. Dorman, jw; Charles R. Whitten, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Oscar Hills, m; Thomas J. Drinkwater, sw; Austin E. Drinkwater, jw; Wm. A. Pendleton, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1869. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. John Douglass, m; Henry D. Troll, sw; James W. Patterson, jw; Edwin P. Hill, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered March 14, 1809. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Charles R. Brown, m; Cha's H. Tuck, sw; Francis M. Johnson, jw; John A. Larrabee, Carroll, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September; chartered April 1, 1869. 6
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. John Fletcher, m; Z. A. Dyer, sw; William C. Page, jw; J. L. Harding, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Asa L. Ricker, m; Otis R. Whicher, sw; Luke H. Roberts, jw; Willis J. Linscott, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered January 10, 1828. 19
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Joshua Holland, Jr., m; Ebenezer Cobb, sw; Charles Holland, jw; Fred W. Libby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered January 11, 1823. 18
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Harrison G. Sleeper, m; Edgar S. Soule, sw; John Taylor, jw; Joseph E. Davis, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1845. 17
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Leonard B. Swan, m; Chas. W. Chase, sw; Llewellyn A. Pratt, jw; Samuel B. Locke, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January; chartered September 16, 1878. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Preston Durgin, m; James C. Ayer, sw; Gilbert Chase, jw; Howard Brackett, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. George L. Weeks, m; John F. Rea, sw; John N. Gardner, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December; chartered June 9, 1794. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. John A. Hinkley, m; William H. Usher, sw; Samuel T. Dole, jw; John G. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 10, 1822. 17

- Harwood, 91, Machias. Leander H. Crane, m; Melville J. Allen, sw; Wm. G. Stone, jw; Eliphalet S. Means, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1858. 3
- Hermion, 32, Gardiner. George L. Towle, m; George W. Dow, sw; Stephen Cobb, jw; LaRoy W. Goodspeed, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered June 23, 1820. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. Thomas B. Haskell, m; Francis M. Garden, sw; Stephen Scammon, jw; William Wilson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered November 1, 1875. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Orrick H. Wakefield, m; James M. Adams, sw; Joseph Burland, jw; William C. Clark, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December; chartered June 5, 1858. 6
- Howard, 69, Winterport. John L. Norton, m; Daniel McG. Spencer, sw; Edwin Flement, jw; Henry T. Sanborn, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May, 1852. 8
- Ionic, 136, Gardiner. Loring C. Ballard, m; Clarence S. Jackson, sw; Ansyl B. Booker, jw; Oliver B. Clason, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, January; chartered May 9, 1867. 11
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. S. R. Williams, m; O. T. Scott, sw; Nelson Kimball, jw; D. A. Warren, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election February; chartered November 5, 1857. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Albion P. Bowker, m; William Day, sw; A. Mont. Chase, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1860. 16
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Charles D. Fish, m; Charles H. Gilman, sw; William B. Mitchell, jw; Rives C. Mitchell, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered August 24, 1859. 1
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Frank W. Clement, m; Greenleaf Harvey, sw; Ora M. Harvey, jw; Selah H. Batchelder, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Hadley O. Hawes, m; George F. Bodwell, sw; Ai C. Harrington, jw; Orlando Currier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 17, 1796. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Charles B. McIntire, m; Oliver B. French, sw; Moses Thompson, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1855. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Joseph S. Crehore, m; Edward P. Hohn, sw; Edward M. Coleman, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 13, 1850. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Frank Stanley, m; Albert S. Austin, sw; George G. Gates, jw; Charles L. Dillingham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October; chartered April 10, 1828. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Samuel L. Miller, m; Walter E. Clark, sw; James F. Marshall, jw; Charles E. Palmer, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered May 4, 1849. 10
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Nelson D. Gordon, m; Phineas Morrill, sw; Suller S. Willard, jw; Charles H. Millett, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February; chartered January 13, 1826. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Charles H. Emmons, m; William Brackett, sw; Charles W. Farrand, jw; Edward C. Hale, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 30, 1863. 13

- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Andrew J. Deuplizia, m; Reuben J. Crafts, sw; Fremont Bates, jw; Charles A. Rolfe, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day; chartered May 8, 1867. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Alonzo A. Brown, m; William H. Marden, sw; Jesse A. Clough, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. J. Albert Dunton, m; Woodbury Parsons, sw; James M. Knight, jw; Reuben M. Brookings, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon: election, December; chartered June 19, 1792. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Mariner W. Ackley, m; Moses B. Stevens, sw; Fred. W. Thurlow, jw; Hiram Jones, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1866. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. William H. Graffam, m; James E. Parsons, sw; George F. Haskell, jw; Levi B. Wyman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered April 11, 1822. 4
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. John C. Pickard, m; Charles E. Phillips, sw; Andrew J. Kimball, jw; Wilmer F. Harding, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December; chartered May 7, 1874. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Hiram C. Barnard, m; S. Clifford Belcher, sw; William E. Dresser, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October; chartered June 13, 1808. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. George H. Howard, m; John W. Green, sw; Charles H. M. Pressey, jw; Martin V. B. Green, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered March 18, 1864. 4
[No return this year—last year as above.]
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Albert B. Ferguson, m; Marlboro' Packard, sw; Enoch W. Robbins, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. William C. Rowe, m; Fitz Henry A. Boody, sw; Alonzo Davis, jw; John W. Lang, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon each month; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Henry C. Powers, m; D. Barney Tenney, sw; Sumner B. Drew, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. Silas A. Morton, m; Henry Geyer, sw; Oliver P. Davis, jw; Nelson Thompson, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1864. 10
[No return—last year as above.]
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. William S. Howe, m; Albion Whitten, sw; Edgar V. Weymouth, jw; Joseph H. Walker, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. John D. Robinson, m; George W. Stuart, sw; B. C. Truworthy, jw; E. W. Devereaux, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 13, 1826. 6
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. J. Wesley Gilman, m; O. E. Crowell, sw; Albert S. Young, jw; Wm. T. Haines, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December; chartered May 16, 1862. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. James M. Emery, m; Geo. R. Blodgett, sw; Boardman W. Curtis, jw; Geo. W. Webber, Jr., s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October; chartered August 26, 1871. 1

- Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. C. H. Foster, m; Nahum Spear, sw; Leonidas Pettengill, jw; J. W. Foss, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, September; chartered May 21, 1861. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Henry B. Black, m; William L. Boyd, sw; William Dobson, jw; John H. Bradford, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Cyrus Kindrick, m; Gardiner Roberts, sw; Henry Bosworth, jw; J. W. Starbird, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 11, 1822. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Thomas P. Elliott, m; Willis E. Parsons, sw; William W. Miller, jw; Elihu B. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 16, 1827. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. D. R. Manson, m; J. W. Littlefield, sw; J. L. Ingerson, jw; W. W. Kittredge, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September; chartered January 13, 1868. 9
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Thaddeus S. Somes, m; John J. Somes, sw; Mark T. Richardson, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday eve on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1867. 4
- Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot. Marcell L. Hussey, m; Charles W. Morrill, sw; Orrin B. Williams, jw; Llewellyn S. Flynt, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 8, 1862. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Joseph Bennett, m; Chauncey R. Berry, sw; Albert W. Walker, jw; Dominicus G. Tarbox, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Alfred S. Kimball, m; Nehemiah D. Faunce, sw; James S. Grout, jw; William Douglass, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 16
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Isaiah C. York, m; George N. Holland, sw; M. Luther Smith, jw; Wm. E. Bogart, s. Meeting third Saturday of every month; election, December; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Lyman L. Jones, m; Abel D. Russell, sw; J. Sumner Houghton, jw; Eugene S. Twaddle, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December; chartered June 8, 1869. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Edward R. Wingate, m; Benjamin Wakefield, sw; George A. Herrick, jw; Arthur R. Willey, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered May 28, 1857. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Edward B. Kane, m; Rodney R. Babson, sw; Roland A. Flye, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; chartered May 8, 1873. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. William W. Locke, m; Theodore Wilcox, sw; Edwin C. Nealley, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, July; chartered May 8, 1879. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Daniel Rollins, m; Charles H. Blanchard, sw; David A. Woodsum, jw; Ezekiel Small, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered December 22, 1871. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Charles H. Thayer, m; William L. Loring, sw; Roscoe Smith, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 3, 1860. 15

- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. William H. Williams, m; Ora M. Hilton, sw; Charles F. Pollard, jw; Ben Moore, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December; chartered December 15, 1818. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. C. H. West, m; L. A. Stevens, sw; A. C. Mildram, jw; C. H. Swasey, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered March 22, 1867. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. James Knowles, m; Cassius B. Brant, sw; John L. Herrick, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1865. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. J. C. Levensuler, m; A. O. Tobie, sw; N. H. Lenfest, jw; Fred. K. Cushing, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January; chartered September 10, 1805. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Micajah Gleason, m; Alonzo L. Richardson, sw; Horatio H. Cole, jw; Millard M. Caswell, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 12, 1804. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Byron C. Waite, m; James N. Atwood, sw; William H. Thompson, jw; John Larrabee, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered June 13, 1811. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Clarence M. Smith, m; Jonas W. Swan, sw; Samuel L. Crockett, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September; chartered September 14, 1807. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. George M. Bond, m; John Q. Adams, sw; Charles H. Carpenter, jw; Charles E. Merriam, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January; chartered May 12, 1851. 5
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. Melville Woodman, m; Leonard C. Harmon, sw; George F. Goodwin, jw; Daniel L. Powers, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1875. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. Andrew J. Knowles, m; A. K. Currier, sw; Warren H. Knowles, jw; Ivory M. Knowles, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 9, 1870. 5
- Paris, 94, South Paris. J. F. King, m; E. F. Stone, sw; C. H. George, jw; S. P. Maxim, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December, St. John's Day; chartered May 5, 1859. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Edwin G. Libby, m; Benjamin F. Silver, sw; Samuel Morrill, jw; Newell H. Bates, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December; chartered January 24, 1822. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Russell G. Dyer, m; Alfred G. Ellis, sw; John M. Fletcher, jw; J. C. Cates, Jr., s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered February 9, 1816. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Wilbur F. Lovejoy, m; Edmund B. Towle, sw; Samuel W. Moore, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December; chartered May 7, 1874. 6
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Leroy C. Dorman, m; Angus Young, sw; A. J. Flint, jw; Jonathan Pollard, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, March; chartered May 5, 1854. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Hannibal Hamlin, m; William H. Freeman, sw; Isaac E. Sherburne, jw; William E. Gould, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September; chartered October 9, 1823. 5

- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. Edward P. Fifield, m; Edwin M. Johnson, sw; Alvin S. Wilkins, jw; William F. Jenks, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November; chartered July 28, 1871. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Nelson C. Wallace, m; C. W. Hopkins, sw; Jasper Wyman, jw; L. H. Leighton, s. Meeting Monday; election, January; chartered May 7, 1874. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. B. G. Ferguson, m; William H. Conant, sw; S. P. Gifford, jw; Clarendon Butman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1854. 7
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Charles W. Arras, m; Charles B. Furber, sw; George H. Clark, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered March 7, 1863. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. John Evans, m; Robert B. Swift, sw; Albro E. Chase, jw; Convers O. Leach, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November; chartered March 20, 1762. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. Jerre M. Grant, m; William D. Colcord, sw; Warren E. Griffin, jw; Frank H. Cousens, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered July 4, 1863. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. George E. Allen, m; Edwin S. Wright, sw; George Breary, jw; S. Estes, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 19
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. William A. Larry, m; William W. Field, sw; Cornelius N. Morrell, jw; Charles Jones, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Tobias L. Eastman, m; Seth W. Fife, sw; B. Walker McKeen, jw; Frank Y. Bradley, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 13, 1803. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Loima C. Poor, m; William S. Cox, sw; John E. Woodcock, jw; Otis D. Wilson, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October; chartered May 3, 1866. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Fred Kelley, m; Frank W. Parker, sw; Albert S. Plummer, jw; Lewis Garner, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September; chartered December 28, 1868. 15
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. Charles A. Yeaton, m; James C. Mosher, sw; Rufus K. Stuart, jw; George E. Minot, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 12
- Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. Frank Garcelon, m; Roswell C. Boothby, sw; Alonzo M. Bumpus, jw; Charles B. Knapp, s. Meeting second Wednesday of month; election, June; chartered May 4, 1876. 15
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. William H. Whitney, m; A. P. Jewett, sw; H. C. Reed, jw; A. S. Alexander, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1850. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. William S. Haney, m; Willard C. Littlefield, sw; W. Monroe Wardwell, jw; Israel P. Grindal, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered June 17, 1875. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Aaron G. Page, m; Fred A. Saunders, sw; John B. Harriman, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December; chartered October 18, 1852. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Charles York, m; Frank E. Sparks, sw; Daniel W. Maxfield, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December; chartered September 13, 1802. 6

- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Aaron B. Noyes, m; Joseph J. Bond, sw; George E. Linscott, jw; S. A. Richardson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1866. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Sumner H. Boynton, m; John P. Scott, sw; Joseph Ham, jw; Edwin T. G. Rawson, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1855. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. C. T. Hamlin, m; A. H. Bailey, sw; J. F. Warren, jw; L. G. Tilley, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 25, 1827. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Chas. T. Reynolds, m; Winfield S. Hasty, sw; Warren W. Ford, jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, June; chartered June 16, 1802. 19
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. William H. Kirkpatrick, m; J. Fred. Leavitt, sw; James W. Woodman, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December; chartered February 6, 1856. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Robert B. Tyler, m; Edward C. Goodnow, sw; Millard D. Lawrence, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's day; chartered May 29, 1845. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Hillard W. Robinson, m; Charles A. Perry, sw; Roland C. Clark, jw; Urban H. Hovey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 10, 1806. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Otis E. Moulton, m; Charles H. Coates, sw; Edward A. Chesley, jw; George H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May; chartered February 13, 1827. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Herbert L. Shepherd, m; Perez B. Cooper, sw; Albion McAlister, jw; Thomas Perry, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1856. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. Edgar C. McClintock, m; James D. Richards, sw; James C. Pool, jw; Freeman Boynton, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December; chartered October 7, 1867. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. David S. Wardwell, m; Benjamin T. Foster, sw; Reuel W. Gerald, jw; Thomas F. Stinchfield, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 3, 1868. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. James D. Ames, m; Samuel N. Adams, sw; Charles H. Fogg, jw; Sylvanus B. Bean, s. Meeting Saturday of each month, on or before full moon; election, July; chartered July 1, 1872. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Flavius E. McFadden, m; Josiah F. Foye, sw; Simeon Merrill, jw; Wm. P. Farnsworth, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered March 8, 1858. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Walter G. Webber, m; Oscar F. Williams, sw; Turner McCarty, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered September 10, 1804. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. George W. Nash, m; Frank H. Wing, sw; Augustus I. Sawyer, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered January 11, 1821. 13
- Standish, 70, Standish. Edwin B. Hopkins, m; John P. Moulton, sw; Willis E. Sanborn, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1858. 17

- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Edward K. Longley, m; Rodney C. Penney, sw; Henry Davis, jw; Charles A. Bailey, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1848. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Daniel Parkhurst, m; Aaron Perkins, sw; Reuel Ward, jw; E. F. Whitehouse, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 24, 1856. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Ronald C. McIlroy, m; Emery A. Wood, sw; Harvey J. Corey, jw; John H. McIlroy, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered October 6, 1817. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Edwin W. Ayer, m; E. M. Walker, sw; Calvin S. Walker, jw; James M. Webb, s. Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election fourth Wednesday in December; chartered May 6, 1856. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Melvin T. Marshall, m; George F. Harriman, sw; Fred. T. Chase, jw; Waldo B. Washburn, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Algernon M. Roak, m; Albert R. Savage, sw; Elbridge G. Heath, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 20, 1847. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. William L. Gilley, m; Byron H. Mayo, sw; John E. Billings, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1856. 4
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Albert Jones, m; Aubrey M. Smith, sw; Thomas H. Lowrey, jw; William R. Piper, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, West Troy. Milton Carleton, m; Winslow Whitaker, sw; F. L. Chase, jw; Augustus C. Myrick, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 19, 1866. 7
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Christopher Curtis, m; Benj. F. Cleaves, sw; Coffin S. Leighton, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Jesse M. Libby, m; Henan N. Whittle, sw; James H. Harper, jw; Edward F. Edgecomb, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1853. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Nahum Thurston, m; Oscar A. Bartlett, sw; Harvey S. Moore, jw; Cyrus R. Morton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1820. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Frank C. Whitehouse, m; Charles H. Ricker, sw; William H. Pierce, jw; Henry Carvill, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December; chartered December 14, 1801. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. J. H. Brown, m; N. M. Ward, sw; J. N. Tilton, jw; Edwin Cornforth, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 15, 1828. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Josiah C. Evans, m; Oscar S. Chaffee, sw; Henry Ewer, jw; Thomas Ballantine, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 31, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. George McGaffey, m; Charles H. Severy, sw; Everett E. Lowell, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered May 3, 1860. 12

- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Silas Adams, m; Martin V. Chapman, sw; William Blanchard, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered June 9, 1817. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. George D. Cosseboom, m; William Rushton, sw; Lewis S. Cary, jw; James F. T. Greenwood, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered September 10, 1778. 3
- Washington, 37, Lubec. James B. Neagle, m; George F. Townsend, sw; John O. Baker, jw; Emilius W. Brown, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December; chartered June 16, 1822. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Edw. F. Small, m; Ansil O. Libbey, sw; F. F. Graves, jw; Levi A. Dow, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered June 27, 1820. 12
- Webster, 164, Webster. Frank E. Sleeper, m; Retiah D. Jones, sw; James G. Jordan, jw; Thaddeus C. Billings, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered July 28, 1871. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Joseph S. Mendall, m; Ira L. DeLano, Jr., sw; Herbert J. Deshon, jw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon each month; election, June; chartered May 9, 1872. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Austin S. Bump, m; Thomas M. Hunt, sw; Fred. W. Allen, jw; Edwin R. Sullivan, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September; chartered May 4, 1870. 15
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Charles H. Ferguson, m; Edwin J. Cram, sw; George L. Little, jw; Francis C. Simonds, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1813. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. F. A. Knight, m; S. A. Nash, sw; S. Pierce, jw; Haven A. Butler, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered September 18, 1875. 19

Brethren Died during the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1880, TO MARCH 1, 1881.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- Portland Lodge, Portland.—Edward M. Day, March 18, aged 29; James W. Gribbin, May 1, aged 72; John B. Hudson, July 24, aged 81; Edward S. Lewis, July 27, aged 44; Joshua Dunn, Aug. 20, aged 87; Samuel B. Waite, Sept. 17, aged 55; William S. Beers, Sept. 17, aged 37; Samuel G. Davis, Nov. 5, aged 61; John Gales, June 18, aged 38.
- Warren, East Machias.—George S. Hall, April 15; F. Loring Talbot, P. M., Nov. 10.
- Lincoln, Wiscasset.—Phineas H. Higgins.
- Hancock, Castine.—William Shepherd, Sept. 10.
- Kennebec, Hallowell.—W. F. Gilman, March 28; John Nelson, April 3; George M. Lord, Dec. 21; D. L. S. Cole, Feb. 14.
- Amity, Camden.—James Stackpole.
- Eastern, Eastport.—Jacob S. Langthorne, April 8; Samuel C. Fountain, July 8; Frank D. Mason, July 25; James Robertson.
- United, Brunswick.—Octavius A. Merrill.
- Saco, Saco.—Charles E. Usher.
- Rising Virtue, Bangor.—Sylvanus Rich, April 18—buried by Mt. Hope Lodge; Wyatt Weed, Dec. 4—buried at Veazie; George W. Gammon, Dec. 10—buried at Glenburn.
- Pythagorean, Fryeburg.—Henry D. Hutchins, June 25; Joseph T. Shirley, July 29.
- Cumberland, New Gloucester.—Frank A. Morgan,* June 27.
- Solar, Bath.—Patrick D. Whitmore, April; Edward T. Rowe, November—lost at sea.
- Orient, Thomaston.—William Hewes, Oct. 5; John McFarland, May 4; Joseph Stetson, July 6.
- St George, Warren.—J. Leeman Studley, Aug. 2.
- Ancient Landmark, Portland.—James H. McFadden, March; Samuel A. Nash, March, 1880; William H. Lothrop, May; Daniel F. Small, August; Samuel H. Tewksbury, August; Silas Bates, December; Henry Coffin,

- December; John J. Liscomb, January, 1881; Edwin H. Hobbs, February; Jonathan Smith, February.
- Oxford, Norway.—William H. Jewett, March 9; Willis F. Work,* March 20; Rodolph Greenwood,* Sept. 23; William Gough, April 13, at South Berwick.
- Felicity, Bucksport.—Alpheus F. Page, M. D., Dec. 28—Past Master.
- Maine, Farmington.—Frank C. Briggs,* May 2.
- York, Kennebunk.—Richard C. Raynes,* Aug. 11.
- Phoenix, Belfast.—Isaac E. Hill, Nov. 1880; Aaron W. Nickerson and William P. Dyer—lost at sea, date unknown.
- Temple, Winthrop.—H. B. Wing, November, 1880.
- Village, Bowdoinham.—William M. Gowell,* June 2, aged 36; Isaac Adams,* Oct. 10.
- Adoniram, Limington.—Joseph Larrobé, May 20.
- Northern Star, North Anson.—Isaac H. Thompson.
- Blazing Star, Rumford.—Cyrus B. Sellev, April 6; Oscar E. Wyman, April 15; David H. Farnum, Sept. 14.
- Union, Union.—Simon M. Thompson, Sept. 12, aged 27; Nathaniel G. Simons, Dec. 13, aged 66.
- Hermon, Gardiner.—William B. Shaw, June 12; Thaddeus Hildreth, 2d, Aug. 18; Fred. W. Dill, Oct. 10.
- Somerset, Skowhegan.—Samuel Bickford, June 19; Charles French, July 16.
- Bethlehem, Augusta.—Stephen P. Plummer, Sept. 5; George W. Jones, Oct. 2; T. A. Chick, Oct. 30.
- Casco, Yarmouth.—C. F. Sargent,* May 22.
- Lygonia, Ellsworth.—William Davis; Isaac N. Bunker, in 1875—not reported to lodge until recently.
- Freedom, Limerick.—Charles Eastman, Nov. 20; Abner Libby, Feb. 16.
- Alna, Damariscotta.—Ezra B. French,* April 24.
- Central, China.—John French; Henry E. Pray,* June 30; John A. Lander,* Dec. 10, at Gardiner—buried by Hermon Lodge; William L. Palmer,* Feb. 13, at North Berwick—buried at Albion.
- St. Croix, Calais.—Levi L. Lowell, Aug. 9; Charles E. Fleming, Aug. 14; Arthur P. Galley, Nov. 8; Alvin F. Smith, Dec. 26.
- Dunlap, Biddeford.—Charles B. Phillips, March 10; James D. Jordan, September.
- Meridian Splendor, Newport.—W. R. Baynum, Dec. 28; Edward Rowe, Feb. 9.
- Aurora, Rockland.—Zolminy Sewall, May 7, aged 56 years, 3 months; Oliver A. Wiggan, Aug. 9, aged 44; Asa Ulmer, Aug. 30, in Lawrence, Kansas, aged 35; James W. Ormsbee, Aug. 28, aged 59 years, 6 months; Caleb G. Moffitt, Jr., Nov. 20, aged 21 years, 6 months, 9 days; James Aldrich, Feb. 13, aged 65. Isaac Hix, John W. Hunt, Bernard Ulmer, *non-affiliated*.
- St. John's, South Berwick.—George Grout, April 12; Charles G. Yeaton, July 18; Alonzo Stackpole, Oct. 6.
- Rural, Sidney.—John F. Bailey, Jan. 21, aged 80; Moses Reynolds, April 11, aged 86.
- Fraternal, Alfred.—Forest Eaton, July 18—born in Alfred in 1812.
- King Hiram, Dixfield.—John M. Eustis, Jan. 16.
- Star in the East, Oldtown.—Henry Clapp—died some years ago; death not

- reported till this year; Thomas Hunt, March 17; Samuel W. Hoskins, May 30; Joseph Moulton, June 15; Solomon Moulton, August.
- King Solomon's, Waldoboro'.—Augustus Kennedy, September; Jacob Heavner, December.
- King David's, Lincolnville.—Percie B. Dean, Aug. 17.
- Richmond, Richmond.—Otis Whitney, Sept. 2; George W. Colby, Feb. 24, in Waldoboro; R. D. Tallman, Feb. 26, in Perkins, Me.
- Mystic, Hampden.—Moncena Miles, June 17.
- Mechanics', Orono.—Charles H. Calef, Jan. 20.
- Mariners', Searsport.—Charles E. Field, Feb. 7—shot at Leadville, Col.
- Howard, Winterport.—Job Lord, July 3—Past Master; James Murch, Aug. 16; Otis C. Couillard, Nov. 18—Past Master.
- Standish, Standish.—Bryan Paine,* Feb. 18—Past Master, Honorary member; 60 years a mason.
- Rising Sun, Orland.—Horace Cotton, April 23—of consumption; Nathaniel Harriman, May 24—of old age; Stilman Cotton, July 16—of old age and general debility; Kimbal Leach, Dec. 29—of consumption.
- Pioneer, Ashland.—Stephen P. Hews, Sept. 8.
- Tyrian, Mechanic Falls.—E. M. Thurston, Sept. 18.
- Bristol, Bristol.—James Meyers; * Joseph A. Yates; Isaac A. Fossett, January—at sea.
- Plymouth, Plymouth.—P. L. Wentworth, October; S. S. Barbour, Feb. 14.
- Arundel, Kennebunkport.—Peter Brown, Nov. 9.
- Tremont, Tremont.—John W. Ober, May 16—of consumption; William H. Bartlett, Oct. 29—lost on Grand Banks; Meltiah J. Stinson, Oct. 10—of Bright's disease.
- Rockland, Rockland.—George Gray, Jan. 1880—in South Boston; Horace Merriam, March 29—in California; Charles R. Mallard, Jan. 8, 1881.
- Keystone, Solon.—Christopher Thompson, July 11.
- Atlantic, Portland.—John Dain, May 31.
- St. Paul's, Rockport.—A. Martin, April 17; Fred. A. Norwood, May 15.
- St. Andrew's, Bangor.—John F. Wellington, April 11; Melville S. Bagley, July 14; Lorenzo T. Bean, Aug. 24; Hermon Bartlett, Oct. 8.
- Star in the West, Unity.—C. H. Webb, May 20; James Fowler, Jr., Nov. 26.
- Temple, Saccarappa.—David B. Graham, October—in Montreal; Sewall Brackett, April 21; Clement F. Brackett, Jan. 6; Albert Verrill, July 22; Joshua Merrill.
- Narraguagus, Cherryfield.—Amaziah Brown; H. D. Combs; George W. Grant.
- Siloam, Fairfield.—Archelaus P. Fuller, Oct. 8.
- Horeb, Lincoln.—Ansel Pickering, Nov. 2, 1874, but has been erroneously carried along on books since.
- Corinthian, Hartland.—Samuel Prescott, Sept. 1—in Colorado.
- Bethel, Bethel.—Otis S. Needham, July 24—of fever.
- Katahdin, Patten.—Henry J. Twitchell, March 6.
- Marsh River, Brooks.—John Maddox, date unknown; George E. Webber, Dec. 31—an invalid for six years.
- Dresden, Dresden.—Cavalier Houdlette, Feb. 4.

- Dirigo, Weeks's Mills.—George S. Watson, August, 1879—in Georgia; Orrin F. Rowe, May, 1880, of consumption—a Past Master.
- Ashlar, Lewiston.—Elbridge L. Flagg,* April 25—at Litchfield—buried by Morning Star Lodge; Augustus Callahan,* Feb. 16, in Auburn—buried by Tranquil and Ashlar Lodges, of the former of which he was a Past Master—a most worthy mason.
- Tuscan, Addison Point.—Warren Wass, August, 1880, in Calcutta; Galan W. Davis, August, in Florida.
- Liberty, Liberty.—Lambert A. Folsom,* June 18.
- Polar Star, Bath.—Corydon L. Hodge, Aug. 9.
- Buxton, West Buxton.—William Butler, Dec. 13—died of old age. He was one of the charter members of Moderation Lodge, and one of the oldest masons in the State.
- Lebanon, Norridgewock.—Abel Wood, Aug. 11—accidentally killed on the Railroad.
- Greenleaf, Cornish.—Albert Cole; Walter F. Watson; William K. Farnham.
- Acacia, Durham.—Albert Day, Sept. 23; Parmenio C. Shaw, Jan. 29.
- Olive Branch, Charleston.—John Whiting, Oct. 15; Tobias T. Snow, Jan. 25; Joseph Ellis, Feb. 10—was Senior Steward at the time of his death; Jacob H. Chadbourne,—died several years ago.
- Meridian, Pittsfield.—Charles Richardson.
- Timothy Chase, Belfast.—Henry S. Parker, June 14—charter member; Samuel R. Chase, Aug. 4; John McDonald, Dec. 11.
- Presumpscot, Windham.—A. J. Morrell, Dec. 26—an initiate.
- Eggemoggin, Sedgwick.—Walter Willins—at Bluehill, Me.
- Quantabacook, Searsmont.—Joseph Glidden, June 15; Charles H. Fogg, Aug. 5.
- Trinity, Presque Isle.—Moses McCubry, July 29.
- Lookout, Cutler.—William D. Rice, September—in Boston, of heart disease; Alexander D. Ross, October 17—of consumption.
- Mount Tire'm, Waterford.—Luther Houghton, May 15; John L. Beckler, July 23.
- Asylum, Wayne.—Jason Woodman, Dec. 1.
- Riverside, Jefferson.—Stephen Winslow; E. J. Reed, June 19; E. G. Webber, July 29; N. W. Davis, Sept. 15; Walter Martin, Sept. 20; James E. Morse, October; Aaron Clark, Dec. 10.
- Ionic, Gardiner.—Elliott Lawrence, June 24.
- Kenduskeag, Kenduskeag.—Richard M. Dolliver, July 15; Moses M. Hodson, Nov. 7.
- Archon, East Dixmont.—Silas W. Philbrick, April 28—Master of the Lodge.
- Moses Webster, Vinalhaven.—George W. Wharff, July 7; A. Buchanan, Dec. 25; Eben Roberts, Feb. 29, 1880.
- Forest, Springfield.—Roderick W. McDonald, April 6; Albert B. Marshall, date not known; John F. Reed,* Feb. 12.
- Delta, Lovell.—E. Wesley Hill, Dec. 14.
- Mystic Tie, Weld.—M. Augustine Phillips, May 29—Charter member and Past Master; Charles B. Hoswell, May 30—a veteran of the Mexican War—was Tyler for several years.
- Wilton, Wilton.—Zenas B. Walker, Sept. 1, of consumption; George B. Russell, Dec. 4, of heart disease.
- Cambridge, Cambridge.—C. M. Burdin.

Parian, Corinna.—J. W. Archer, April 22.

Naskeag, Brooklin.—Charles P. Allen, April.

Pine Tree, Mattawamkeag.—Asa Smith, Dec. 16, aged 82 years, 4 months—a charter member of the lodge, and our first Treasurer.

Palestine, Biddeford.—Thomas Tarbox, Dec. 29—at Buxton, of consumption.

Ancient Brothers', Auburn.—Charles B. Eaton,* Jan. 1—buried by the lodge, Jan. 4, 1881.

Yorkshire, North Berwick.—Reuben R. Baston, Sept. 28—aged 30 years, 7 months, 10 days.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Section 56, p. 21, was amended so as to read :

Provided, That it may be lawful for said Trustees to exchange said fund from one investment to another, at a meeting of the Board, and not otherwise. [1878, p. 306.]

Section 7, to read :

SEC. 7. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Recording Grand Secretary, shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Communication on the first Tuesday of May, the election to commence at three o'clock p. m. A majority of the votes collected shall be necessary to a choice. All Grand Officers not herein designated for election shall be appointed by the Grand Master. [1878, p. 568.]

Section 38,—provision for the appointment of a Committee on By-Laws, stricken out. [1878, p. 568.]

Section 113, providing that "no fee for affiliation shall be required in any lodge," stricken out. [1878, p. 568.]

SEC. 6. No Brother shall be eligible to an office in the Grand Lodge, except he be a Permanent Member thereof, or a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction; and a Brother having been duly elected to either of the stations of Grand Warden, and having served in said station for one year, shall not be re-elected to the office the year following. [1879, p. 33.]

SEC. 53. The Grand Lodge may restore any Brother suspended or expelled, but he shall not thereby be restored to membership in his lodge.

SEC. 54. No restoration by his lodge of an expelled, or indefinitely suspended mason, shall take effect until confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

Rule 8. A concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel. And no mason, whose suspension or expulsion has been confirmed by this Grand Lodge, shall be restored to the privileges of Masonry except by a unanimous vote of the members present, when such restoration may be acted on, of the lodge by which he was so expelled or suspended, except as provided in Section fifty-three. [1879, p. 45.]

SEC. 25—(*third paragraph.*) They [the D. D. G. Masters] shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, make a report of their doings to the Grand Master; they shall attend annually in the Grand Lodge; and they shall pay to the Grand Treasurer all moneys in their hands, or transmit the returns and money to the Grand Treasurer, on or before the fifteenth day of April. They shall be re-imbursed their expenses in visiting the lodges, their accounts being first examined and passed by the Committee of Finance. [1881, p. 611.]

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, ten cents per mile (one way) from the Lodge Hall to the Grand Lodge Hall, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; the distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1865, p. 98.]

2. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing in 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

4. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems, especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative fraternity and endeavoring to receive more wages. [1867, p. 113.]

5. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting, in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. [*Repealed.*]

9. *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

10. *Resolved*, That no Brother charged with unmasonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf. [1876, p. 44.]

11. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of, and is hereby enjoined upon the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several Masonic Districts, to use their best endeavors to impress upon the various lodges in their several jurisdictions, and their Masters and Wardens, the importance of the attendance of said officers upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to make use of their best efforts to have every lodge represented at all such communications by their first three officers. [1877, p. 301.]

12. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for the approval or recommenda-

tion for a new lodge, until the same shall have been before the lodge one month. [1877, p. 453.]

13. *Resolved*, That, with the consent of his lodge, a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws within six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder. [1878, p. 558.]

14. *Resolved*, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the craft. [1878, p. 578.]

15. One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees. [1878, p. 567.]

16. *Resolved*, That no petition for the restoration of a mason, expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge. [1879, p. 46.]

17. It appearing that some questions have arisen as to the manner of proceeding in order to obtain a dimit, it was decided by the Grand Lodge,

1. That upon application at any stated communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.

2. Or that a member may give notice at a stated communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next

stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

3. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of —— lodge (naming it), and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member. [1879, p. 196.]

18. *Voted*, That the Grand Secretary, in issuing notices of each annual communication, notify the lodges that the Committee on Credentials will be in session at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the first day of said annual communication, in Tyrian Hall. [1880, p. 494.]

19. *Voted*, That any Grand Officer, elected or appointed at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and not installed, present himself for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or at a meeting of his lodge, and cause a certificate of his installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary; and that the Grand Secretary notify each of such Grand Officers of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

[1880, p. 496.]

20. *Resolved*, That no lodge shall receive the petition of a candidate unless he has had his dwelling-place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge, at least six months during the year next preceding, without the permission of the M. W. Grand Master:

Provided, however, That this shall not apply to sea-faring men absent only on voyages to sea. [1881, p. 617.]

21. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Grievances and Appeals be required to report upon all cases, submitted to them thirty days or more prior to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, on the first day of said Annual Communication, except cases of appeal. [1881, p. 808.]

22. *Resolved*, That a tax equal to five cents per member be assessed annually upon the several lodges in this jurisdiction, to be due and payable with the annual dues to this Grand Lodge.

[1881, p. 815.]

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

-
- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.
British Columbia—WILLIAM O. POOR, Belfast.
California—HENRY H. DICKEY, Lewiston.
Canada—DAVID CARGILL, East Livermore.
Colorado—TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Portland.
Colon and Island of Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE, Calais.
Connecticut—AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.
Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor.
District of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY, Portland.
Florida—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Georgia—“ “ “ “
Idaho—JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta.
Illinois—GEORGE W. DEERING, Portland.
Indiana—EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor.
Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES, Bath.
Iowa—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Kansas—“ “ “ “
Kentucky—“ “ “ “
Louisiana—“ “ “ “
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE, Warren.
Maryland—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Michigan—CHARLES M. RICE, Portland.
Minnesota—JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Lancaster, Mass.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.
Missouri—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco.
Nevada—_____
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New York—WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland.
North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Oregon—WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland.
Prince Edward Island—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.
Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.
South Carolina—SILAS ALDEN, Bangor.
Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Texas—“ “ “ “
Vermont—“ “ “ “
Washington Territory—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
West Virginia—“ “ “ “
Wisconsin—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

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- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.
British Columbia—JOHN A. COTTRELL, Bernard Inlet.
California—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.
Colon and Island of Cuba—EDUARDO LOREDO, Havana.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Georgetown.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
Florida—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Georgia—G. W. MAXSON, Talbotton.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Idaho City.
Illinois—DANIEL WADSWORTH, Auburn, Sangamon County.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Indian Territory—W. L. MILLS, Vinita.
Iowa—Z. C. LUSE, Iowa City.
Kansas—JOHN H. BROWN, Wyandotte.
Kentucky—H. M. FAIRLEIGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.
Louisiana—W. A. BRAINERD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—GEORGE MUNROE, Winnipeg.
Maryland—LUCIUS A. C. GERRY, Port Deposit, (Cecil County.)
Michigan—D. B. TRACY, Detroit.
Minnesota—A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Paulding.
Missouri—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—GEORGE ROBINSON, Washoe City.
New Brunswick—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.
New Hampshire—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City.
North Carolina—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.
Nova Scotia—LORENZO F. DARLING, Halifax.
Oregon—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.
Prince Edward Island—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.
Tennessee—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.
Vermont—PARK DAVIS, St. Albans.
Washington Territory—T. F. McELROY, Olympia.
West Virginia—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNGS, Milwaukee.

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	Henry Clay Tompkins, Montgomery.
Arkansas,	J. H. Van Hoose, Fayetteville.
British Columbia,	Eli Harrison, Victoria.
California,	Samuel C. Denson, Sacramento.
Canada,	James A. Henderson, Kingston.
Colon and Cuba,	Antonio Govin, Havana.
Colorado,	Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
Connecticut,	James McCormick, Windsor.
Dakota,	George H. Hand, Yankton.
Delaware,	Joseph W. H. Watson, Newport.
District of Columbia,	Noble D. Larner, Washington.
Florida,	Wm. A. McLean, Jacksonville.
Georgia,	Josiah I. Wright, Rome.
Idaho,	H. E. Brickett, Boise City.
Illinois,	William H. Scott, Jelf.
Indiana,	Calvin W. Prather, Jeffersonville.
Indian Territory,	P. J. Byrne, Fort Gibson.
Iowa,	George B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls.
Kansas,	William Cowgill, Fredonia.
Kentucky,	W. LaRue Thomas, Danville.
Louisiana,	William Ritchie Whitaker, New Orleans.
Maine,	Marquis F. King, Portland.
Manitoba,	John Headly Bell, Winnipeg.
Maryland,	John S. Tyson, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Medford.
Michigan,	Oliver L. Spaulding, St. Johns.
Minnesota,	Henry R. Wells, Preston.
Mississippi,	John F. McCormick, Paulding.
Missouri,	Wm. R. Stubblefield, St. Louis.
Montana,	George W. Monroe, Bozeman.
Nebraska,	James A. Tulleys, Red Cloud.
Nevada,	Horatio S. Mason, Carson.
New Brunswick,	Benjamin R. Stevenson, St. Andrews.
New Hampshire,	Frank A. McKean, Nashua.
New Jersey,	Joseph W. Martin, Rahway.
New Mexico,	Simon B. Newcomb, Las Cruces.
New York,	Horace S. Taylor, New York.
North Carolina,	Henry F. Grainger, Goldsboro'.
Nova Scotia,	Allen H. Crowe, Halifax.
Ohio,	Reuben C. Lemmon, Toledo.
Oregon,	George M. D. Strout, Portland.
Pennsylvania,	Samuel B. Dick, Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island,	John Yeo, Port Hill.
Quebec,	John H. Graham, Richmond.
Rhode Island,	Thomas Vincent, Westerly.
South Carolina,	James F. Izlar, Orangeburg.
Tennessee,	John T. Irion, Paris.
Texas,	J. H. McLeary, City of Austin.
Utah,	Philip Henry Emerson, Ogden.
Vermont,	Lavant M. Read, Bellows' Falls.
Virginia,	Peyton S. Coles, Richmond.
Washington,	Ralph Guichard, Walla Walla.
West Virginia,	Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., Martinsburg.
Wisconsin,	Emmons E. Chapin, Columbus.
Wyoming,	Frank M. Foote, Evanston.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMAN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
<p>Daniel Sayre, Montgomery. Luke E. Barber, Little Rock. Edgar C. Baker, Victoria. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco. J. J. Mason, Hamilton. Aurelio Almeida, Havana. Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. Charles T. McCoy, Bon Homme. William S. Hayes, Wilmington. Wm. R. Singleton, Washington. DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon. L. F. Cartee, Boise City. John F. Burrill, Springfield. William H. Smythe, Indianapolis. J. S. Murrow, Atoka. Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Wyandotte. Hiram Bassett, Millersburg. Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans. Ira Berry, Portland. James Henderson, Winnipeg. Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore. Tracy P. Cheever, Boston. William P. Innes, Grand Rapids. A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul. J. L. Power, Jackson. John D. Vincil, St. Louis. Cornelius Hedges, Helena. William R. Bowen, Omaha. John D. Hammond, Carson. William F. Bunting, St. John. George P. Cleaves, Concord. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. David J. Miller, Santa Fé. James M. Austin, New York. D. W. Bain, Raleigh. Benjamin Curren, Halifax. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati. F. J. Babcock, Salem. Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia. George W. Wakeford, Charlottetown. John H. Isaacson, Montreal. Edwin Baker, Providence. Charles Inglesby, Charleston. John Frizzell, Nashville. George H. Bringham, Houston. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City. William H. Root, Burlington. William B. Isaacs, Richmond. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia. Odell S. Long, Wheeling. John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee. Reuben T. Hilliard, Evanston.</p>	<p>Oliver S. Beers, Mobile. George E. Dodge, Little Rock. William H. Hill, Los Angeles. Henry Robertson, Collingwood. Enrique A. Lecerff, Havana. Byron L. Carr, Longmont. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. William H. H. Beadle, Yankton. Joseph W. H. Watson, Newport. W. R. Singleton, Washington. D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. E. A. Stevenson, Idaho City. John W. Brown, Chicago. J. S. Murrow, Atoka. Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Wyandotte. Rob Morris, Louisville. William A. Brainerd, New Orleans. Josiah H. Drummond, Portland. F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore. William P. Innes, Grand Rapids. A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul. James M. Howry, Oxford. John D. Vincil, St. Louis. Cornelius Hedges, Helena. William R. Bowen, Omaha. John D. Hammond, Carson. Albert S. Wait, Newport. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. David J. Miller, Santa Fé. John W. Simons, New York. Robert T. Gray, Raleigh. D. C. Moore, Halifax. R. E. Richards, Toledo. Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem. Richard Vaux, Philadelphia. * Henry W. Rugg, Providence. Chas. Inglesby, Charleston. Geo. S. Blackie, Nashville. [Dec'd.] W. H. Nichols, Galveston. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City. William H. Root, Burlington. William F. Drinkard, Richmond. T. M. Reed, Olympia. Odell S. Long, Wheeling. John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee. W. G. Tonn, Evanston. [Deceased.]</p>

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W.	JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Lancaster, Mass.,	P. G. M.
"	HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	"
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Portland,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	Livermore Falls,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	North Anson,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Saco,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
R.W.	JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	P. D. G. M.
"	ISAAC DOWNING,	Kennebunk,	P. S. G. W.
"	GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	"
"	DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
"	EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	Thomaston,	"
"	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	East Machias,	"
"	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	Belfast,	"
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	East Dixmont,	"
"	WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	P. J. G. W.
"	THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	Wiscasset,	"
"	STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	"
"	OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland,	"
"	FRANCIS J. DAY,	Hallowell,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
"	HENRY H. DICKEY,	Lewiston,	"
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Lewiston,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. DAVID C. MAGOUN,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" JAMES L. CHILD,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBEE,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"		

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,
1881.

MARQUIS F. KING, G. M.	Ex Officio.
WM. R. G. ESTES, D. G. M.	“
JOHN B. REDMAN, S. G. W.	“
FESSENDEN I. DAY, J. G. W.	“
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	“
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	elected May 6, 1879, for three years.
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	“ “ 6, 1880, “ two “
ALBERT MOORE,	“ “ 4, “ “ three “
A. M. WETHERBEE,	“ “ 4, “ “ “ “
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	“ “ 3, 1881, “ “ “
AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	“ “ 3, “ “ “ “

ADDRESSES:

MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Master*,.....PORTLAND, ME.
 IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary*,.....PORTLAND, ME.
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence*,
 PORTLAND, ME.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Peleg Sprague,

PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.

DIED IN BOSTON, OCTOBER 13, 1880, AGED 87.

“Whereas I was blind, now I see.”

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

F. Loring Talbot,

PAST SENIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.

BORN IN EAST MACHIAS, FEBRUARY 29, 1824.

DIED IN EAST MACHIAS, NOVEMBER 10, 1880, AGED 56 YRS. 8 MOS.

“Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of
that man is peace.”

OFFICERS
OF THE
Grand Lodge of Maine,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO 1881.

GRAND MASTERS.

William King, 1820.	Freeman Bradford, 1853.
Simon Greenleaf, 1822, 1823.	Timothy Chase, 1854.
William Swan, 1824, 1825.	John Miller, 1855.
Charles Fox, 1826, 1827.	Jabez True, 1856.
Samuel Fessenden, 1828, 1829.	Robert P. Dunlap, 1857.
Robert P. Dunlap, 1830, 1831.	Hiram Chase, 1858, 1859.
Nathaniel Coffin, 1832-1834.	Josiah H. Drummond, '60-'62.
Reuel Washburn, 1835-1837.	William P. Preble, 1863-'65.
Abner B. Thompson, 1838-'40.	Timothy J. Murray, 1866-'68.
Hezekiah Williams, 1841.	John H. Lynde, 1869-1871.
Thomas W. Smith, 1842-1844.	David Cargill, 1872-1874.
John T. Paine, 1845, 1846.	Albert Moore, 1875, 1876.
Alexander H. Putney, '47, '48.	Edward P. Burnham, '77, '78.
Joseph C. Stevens, 1849, 1850.	Charles I. Collamore, 1879, '80.
John C. Humphreys, 1851, '52.	Marquis F. King, 1881.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Simon Greenleaf, 1820.	Samuel Fessenden, 1826, 1827.
William Swan, 1822, 1823.	Peleg Sprague, 1828-1830.
Charles Fox, 1824, 1825.	Nathaniel Coffin, 1831.

Amos Nourse, 1832.	Hiram Chase, 1856, 1857.
Reuel Washburn, 1833, 1834.	Josiah H. Drummond, '58, '59.
David C. Magoun, 1835-1837.	William P. Preble, 1860-1862.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1838-1843.	John J. Bell, 1863.
James L. Child, 1844.	Timothy J. Murray, 1864, '65.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1845.	John H. Lynde, 1866-1868.
Elisha Harding, 1846.	David Cargill, 1869-1871.
Samuel L. Valentine, 1847, '48.	Albert Moore, 1872-1874.
John C. Humphreys, 1849, '50.	Edward P. Burnham, '75, '76.
Freeman Bradford, 1851, 1852.	Charles I. Collamore, 1877, '78.
Timothy Chase, 1853.	Marquis F. King, 1879, 1880.
Jabez True, 1854, 1855.	William R. G. Estes, 1881.

SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.

William Swan, 1820.	William Allen, 1857.
Charles Fox, 1822, 1823.	Gustavus F. Sargent, 1858, '59.
Samuel Fessenden, 1824, 1825.	John J. Bell, 1860, 1861.
George Thacher, Jr., 1826.	David Bugbee, 1862.
Robert P. Dunlap, 1828, 1829.	Edmund B. Hinkley, 1863.
Amos Nourse, 1830, 1831.	Francis L. Talbot, 1864, 1865.
John L. Megquier, 1832-1834.	David Cargill, 1866-1868.
Joel Miller, 1835-1837.	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '69, '70.
Thomas W. Smith, 1838-1841.	Albert Moore, 1871.
John T. Paine, 1842-1844.	Edward P. Burnham, '72, '74.
Alexander H. Putney, 1845, '46.	William O. Poor, 1875.
John C. Humphreys, 1847, '48.	Charles I. Collamore, 1876.
Freeman Bradford, 1849, 1850.	Marquis F. King, 1877, 1878.
Timothy Chase, 1851, 1852.	Sumner J. Chadbourne, 1879.
Jabez True, 1853.	William R. G. Estes, 1880.
Ezra B. French, 1854, 1855.	John B. Redman, 1881.
Isaac Downing, 1856.	

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.

Nathaniel Coffin, 1820.	George Thacher, Jr., 1824, 1825.
Josiah W. Mitchell, 1822.	Robert P. Dunlap, 1826, 1827.
Samuel Fessenden, 1823.	Amos Nourse, 1828, 1829.

Reuben Nason, 1830, 1831.	Oliver Gerrish, 1859.
David C. Magout, 1832-1834.	Joseph Covell, 1860.
Abner B. Thompson, 1835-'37.	Francis J. Day, 1861.
Stephen Webber, 1838-1840.	T. K. Osgood, 1862.
John T. Paine, 1841.	F. Loring Talbot, 1863.
Alexander H. Putney, 1842-'44.	John H. Lynde, 1864, 1865.
John C. Humphreys, 1845, '46.	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '66-'68.
Frye Hall, 1847.	John W. Ballou, 1869, 1870.
Joseph C. Stevens, 1848.	Henry H. Dickey, 1871.
Stephen Webber, 1849.	William O. Poor, 1872-1874.
Timothy Chase, 1850.	Charles I. Collamore, 1875.
William Somerby, 1851, 1852.	A. M. Wetherbee, 1876.
Thomas B. Johnston, 1853, '54.	Sumner J. Chadbourne, '77, '78.
William Kimball, 1855.	Edwin Howard Vose, 1879.
William Allen, 1856.	Archie L. Talbot, 1880.
John Williams, 1857.	Fessenden I. Day, 1881.
Stephen B. Dockham, 1858.	

GRAND TREASURERS.

Joseph M. Gerrish, 1820-1830.	Henry H. Boody, 1844-1852.
James B. Cahoon, 1831-1833.	Moses Dodge, 1853-1879.
Benjamin Davis, 1834-1843.	William O. Fox, 1880-

GRAND SECRETARIES.

William Lord, 1820-1831.	Charles Fox, 1845.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1832-1835.	Charles B. Smith, 1846-1855.
Philip C. Johnson, 1836-1844.	Ira Berry, 1856-

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