

Grand Lodge of Maine.

1882.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
Tuesday, May 2, A. L. 5882. }

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. MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Master;
R. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Deputy Grand Master;
" JOHN B. REDMAN,	Senior Grand Warden;
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Junior Grand Warden;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	Rec. Grand Secretary;
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	D. D. G. M. 3d District;
" ALBERT W. CUSHMAN,	" 4th "
" GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	" 7th "
" ROBERT W. PERRY,	" 8th "
" NATHAN WIGGIN,	" 9th "
" T. CARLTON DOLE,	" 10th "
" JAMES J. JONES,	" 11th "
" H. OWEN NICKERSON,	" 12th "
" BEN MOORE,	" 13th "
" EDWARD F. STEVENS,	" 16th "
" ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" 17th "
" GEORGE H. WAKEFIELD,	" 19th "

W. & Rev. CHARLES C. VINAL,	Grand Chaplain;
“ W. J. MURPHY,	“ “
“ JOHN GIBSON,	“ “
W. GEORGE R. SHAW,	Grand Marshal;
“ ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Senior Grand Deacon;
“ HORACE H. BURBANK,	Junior Grand Deacon;
“ RÖTHEUS E. PAINE,	Grand Steward;
“ CHARLES W. HANEY,	“ “
“ WM. H. SMITH,	Grand Standard Bearer;
“ HOWARD D. SMITH.	Grand Pursuivant;
“ TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Lecturer;
“ GEORGE M. HOWE,	Grand Organist.
Bro. WARREN O. CARNEY,	Grand Tyler, <i>pro tem.</i>

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. W. J. MURPHY, Grand Chaplain.

R. W. GEORGE H. WAKEFIELD, tendered his resignation as District Deputy Grand Master for the Nineteenth District, in order that he might be allowed to act as Representative of his lodge; and the resignation was accepted.

BRO. WILLIAM A. BARKER, 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 Robert B. Swift, WM; Albro E. Chase, SW; Charles L. Drummond, JW; Convers O. Leach, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by George D. Cosseboom, WM.
- 3 ——— *Lincoln*, not represented.
- 4 *Hancock*, by John F. Rea, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Hadley O. Hawes, WM.
- 6 *Amity*, by Frederic M. Richards, WM; John G. Trim, SW; Leander M. Kenniston, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Walter F. Bradish, WM; Edward B. Davis, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by Charles H. Ricker, WM.
- 9 *Saco*, by Warren W. Ford, JW; Winfield S. Dennett, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Frank E. Sparks, WM; Daniel W. Maxfield, SW.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Benjamin Walker McKeen, WM; Wallace R. Tarbox, SW; Frank E. Howe, JW; Edward Weston, Proxy.

- 12 *Cumberland*, by Daniel Field, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by George Peirce, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by John O. Shaw, JW ; Joseph M. Hayes, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by William A. Metcalf, WM.
- 16 *St. George*, by 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 Lewis B. Weeks, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by S. Clifford Belcher, WM ; Wm. E. Dresser, SW.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Everett L. Philoon, WM ; John Larrabee, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by Benjamin N. Bourne, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by John L. Taylor, WM ; Joseph E. Davis, JW.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Jedediah D. Cates, Proxy.
- 25 *Temple*, by George C. Towns, Proxy.
- 26 *Village*, by Franklin K. Jack, SW.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Charles E. Chick, SW.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Augustine Simmons, WM.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by Albert R. Savage, WM ; Elbridge G. Heath, SW ; Benj.
F. Metcalf, Proxy.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Eliphalet H. Hutchins, SW ; Waldo Pettengill, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Warren Hills, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by David Landers, SW.
- 33 *Waterville*, by Andrew L. McFadden, WM.
- 34 *Somerset*, by Charles F. Jones, SW ; Francis A. Seveno, Proxy.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Henry F. Blanchard, WM ; Charles H. Brick, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by Thomas M. Ward, SW.
- 37 *Washington*, by James McGregor, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by John A. Hinkley, WM ; Henry R. Millett, Proxy.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Edwin G. Libby, WM ; Albert H. Bradbury, Proxy.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by James E. Parsons, WM.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by Cyrus Kendrick, WM.
- 42* *Freedom*, by Ebenezer Cobb, SW.
- 43 *Alna*, by John W. David, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Hannibal Hamlin, WM.
- 45 *Central*, by William S. Hunnewell, WM.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by Edward C. Goodenow, WM ; Lyman C. Bailey, Proxy.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by George H. Munroe, WM ; John Garside, SW ; Edward S.
Morris, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by Phineas Morrill, SW ; Samuel H. Morrill, Proxy.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by John D. Robinson, WM.
- 50 *Aurora*, by Erastus P. Rollins, WM ; William H. Flanders, SW ;
Lorenzo S. Robinson, JW ; William A. Barker, Proxy.
- 51 *St. John's*, by George H. Wakefield, Proxy.

- 52 *Mosaic*, by Thomas P. Elliott, WM; Asa S. Davis, Proxy.
- 53 *Rural*, by Charles T. Hamlin, WM.
- 54 *Vassalboro'*, by Henry A. Ewer, WM; Charles E. Crowell, Proxy.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by Asa L. Ricker, WM.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Samuel G. Davis, WM.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by William M. Kidder, WM; Charles L. Dillingham, SW.
- 58 *Unity*, by Joseph H. Brown, WM; Benjamin Ames, Proxy.
- 59 ———*Mount Hope*, charter surrendered.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Charles F. McCulloch, SW.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by W. E. Clark, SW.
- 62 *King David's*, by Edward P. Hahn, SW.
- 63 ———*Richmond*, not represented.
- 64 *Pacific*, by George M. Bond, WM.
- 65 *Mystic*, by Alonzo M. Taylor, WM.
- 66 *Mechanics'*, by Albert J. Durgin, Proxy.
- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan W. Hinkley, WM.
- 68 *Mariners'*, by George L. Merrill, WM.
- 69 *Howard*, by Daniel McG. Spencer, WM; Benjamin F. Rowe, Proxy.
- 70 *Standish*, by Tobias Lord, Jr., WM.
- 71 *Rising Sun*, by Aaron G. Page, WM; Frederic A. Saunders, SW.
- 72 *Pioneer*, by Henry Jones, Proxy.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by Herman L. Whittle, WM; Hollis C. Bray, JW; George W. Shoales, Proxy.
- 74 ———*Bristol*, not represented.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by William H. Conant, WM.
- 76 ———*Arundel*, not represented.
- 77 *Tremont*, William Stanley, Proxy.
- 78 *Crescent*, by John C. Campbell, Proxy.
- 79 *Rockland*, by John P. Scott, WM; Oliver Starrett, Proxy.
- 80 *Keystone*, by Charles B. McIntire, WM; Isaac Holway, Proxy.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by George E. Raymond, WM; Charles C. Bedlow, SW; Wooding G. Norris, JW; Richard K. Gatley, Proxy.
- 82 *St. Paul's*, by Robert H. Corey, Proxy.
- 83 *St. Andrew's*, by J. Fred. Leavitt, WM; Manly G. Trask, Proxy.
- 84 *Eureka*, by Charles G. Coffin, SW.
- 85 *Star in the West*, by Aaron P. Perkins, WM.
- 86 *Temple*, by Stephen E. Root, WM; C. S. Walker, SW; R. A. Foss, JW; David W. Babb, Proxy.
- 87 *Benevolent*, by Daniel W. Sylvester, WM.
- 88 *Narraguagus*, by Benjamin Wakefield, SW.
- 89 ———*Island*, not represented.
- 90 ———*Hiram Abiff*, charter revoked.
- 91 *Harwood*, by Leander H. Crane, WM.
- 92 *Siloam*, by Arthur H. Totman, WM.

- 93 *Horeb*, by William S. Sawyer, Proxy.
- 94 *Paris*, by J. Ferdinand King, WM; A. C. Thomas King, Proxy.
- 95 *Corinthian*, by Gustavus A. Towle, WM.
- 96 *Monument*, by Henry F. Collins, WM; Henry B. Black, Proxy.
- 97 *Bethel*, by Marcus W. Chandler, WM; Joshua G. Rich, JW.
- 98 *Katahdin*, by Charles D. Fish, Proxy.
- 99 *Vernon Valley*, by Levi D. French, Proxy.
- 100 *Jefferson*, by A. Montrose Chase, SW.
- 101 *Nezinscot*, by Levi B. Perry, WM; William L. Loring, SW; Henry A. Hildreth, Proxy.
- 102 *Marsh River*, by David Brackett, WM.
- 103 ————*Dresden*, not represented.
- 104 *Dirigo*, by Joseph A. Banks, SW; Hiram S. Gray, Proxy.
- 105 *Ashlar*, by Fred. I. Morrill, SW; William W. Sauborn, Proxy.
- 106 *Tuscan*, by Christopher Curtis, WM.
- 107 ————*Day Spring*, not represented.
- 108 *Relief*, by Rufus K. Stuart, JW.
- 109 *Mount Kineo*, by Charles N. Rand, WM.
- 110 ————*Monmouth*, not represented.
- 111 *Liberty*, by Alonzo A. Brown, WM; Albert D. Mathews, Proxy.
- 112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Henry O. Perry, WM.
- 113 *Messalonskee*, by Albert S. Young, SW; J. Wesley Gilman, Proxy.
- 114 *Polar Star*, by Walter S. Russell, JW; John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 *Buxton*, by Abel G. Smith, WM.
- 116 *Lebanon*, by Frederic G. Danforth, WM; Charles Farrand, SW.
- 117 *Greenleaf*, by Howard Brackett, WM; James C. Ayer, SW; Joseph B. Watson, Proxy.
- 118 *Drummond*, by Charles O. Nute, SW.
- 119 *Pownal*, by William D. Colcord, WM.
- 120 ————*Meduncook*, not represented.
- 121 *Acacia*, by Augustus H. Parker, WM; Charles S. Pendleton, SW.
- 122 ————*Marine*, not represented.
- 123 *Franklin*, by Nathaniel Harding, Proxy.
- 124 *Olive Branch*, by Cassius B. Brann, WM.
- 125 *Meridian*, by William S. Howe, Proxy.
- 126 *Timothy Chase*, by Fred. T. Chase, JW.
- 127 *Presumpscot*, by Isaac L. Elder, Proxy.
- 128 *Eggemoggin*, by Benjamin Morrill, Proxy.
- 129 *Quantabacook*, by William S. Cox, SW.
- 130 *Trinity*, by Fred. G. Parker, WM.
- 131 *Lookout*, by Mariner W. Ackley, WM.
- 132 *Mount Tir'em*, by Alfred S. Kimball, Proxy.
- 133 *Asylum*, by Joseph P. Stevens, JW.
- 134 *Trojan*, by Milton Carlton, WM.

- 135 *Riverside*, by Joseph J. Bond, WM.
 136 ————*Ionic*, charter surrendered.
 137 *Kenduskeag*, by William K. Nason, Proxy.
 138 *Lewy's Island*, by Horace L. Buck, Proxy.
 139 *Archon*, by Amos W. Knowlton, WM.
 140 *Mount Desert*, by Thaddeus S. Somes, WM.
 141 *Augusta*, by Charles H. Dudley, JW; John H. Parsons, Proxy.
 142 *Ocean*, by Lamont A. Stevens, WM; Charles H. West, Proxy.
 143 *Preble*, by George E. Allen, WM; Horace D. Carpenter, Proxy.
 144 *Seaside*, by George W. Reed, SW; George E. Vanhorn, JW.
 145 *Moses Webster*, by Charles F. Thompson, SW; Claes E. Boman, Proxy.
 146 *Sebasticook*, by David S. Wardwell, WM.
 147 *Evening Star*, by Albert M. Austin, Proxy.
 148 *Forest*, by John A. Larrabee, Proxy.
 149 *Doric*, by Alvin Gray, WM; John F. Sprague, Proxy.
 150 *Rabboni*, by Frank L. Hoyt, JW.
 151 *Excelsior*, by Albert W. Hasson, WM.
 152 *Crooked River*, by Oscar V. Edwards, WM; William Chute, Proxy.
 153 *Delta*, by Isaac Davis, WM; Edward L. Bell, SW.
 154 *Mystic Tie*, by Lyman L. Jones, WM; Dearborn C. Sanborn, Proxy.
 155 *Ancient York*, by Alonzo Purinton, WM.
 156 *Wilton*, by Austin S. Bump, WM.
 157 *Cambridge*, by John W. Cole, SW.
 158 ————*Anchor*, not represented.
 159 *Esoteric*, by Thomas E. Hale, WM.
 160 *Parian*, by Albion K. Currier, WM.
 161 *Carrabassett*, by George W. Johnson, Proxy.
 162 *Arion*, by Cyrus W. Murphy, WM.
 163 *Pleasant River*, by Edwin M. Johnston, WM; Edward F. Lamson, SW.
 164 *Webster*, by Frank E. Sleeper, WM; Retiah D. Jones, SW; George H. Ringham, Proxy.
 165 *Molunkus*, by Cyrus Daggett, WM.
 166 *Neguemkeag*, by Charles A. Stilson, WM.
 167 *Whitney*, by Joseph S. Mendall, WM; Charles O. Holt, Proxy.
 168 *Composite*, by Daniel Hanscom, Proxy.
 169 *Shepherd's River*, by Samuel N. Adams, SW.
 170 *Caribou*, by Calvin B. Roberts, Proxy.
 171 *Naskeag*, by Samuel Flye, Proxy.
 172 *Pine Tree*, by James H. Hamilton, Proxy.
 173 *Pleiades*, by Lincoln H. Leighton, Proxy.
 174 *Lynde*, by Charles E. Phillips, WM.
 175 *Baskahegan*, by Loring H. Floyd, WM; Joel Foss, SW.
 176 *Palestine*, by Melville Woodman, WM.
 177 *Rising Star*, by Elisha R. Bowden, WM.

- 178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Nathaniel M. Neal, WM.
 179 *Yorkshire*, by Haven A. Butler, Proxy.
 180 *Hiram*, by Francis M. Garden, WM; Stephen Scammon, SW; William R. Anthoine, JW; Thomas B. Haskell, Proxy.
 181 *Reuel Washburn*, by Frank Garcelon, WM; Roswell C. Boothby, SW.
 182 *Granite*, by Leonard B. Swan, WM; Charles W. Chase, SW; Samuel B. Locke, Proxy.
 183 *Deering*, by Hubbard H. Nevens, WM; John E. Sawyer, SW; Henry B. Webb, JW; Augustus G. Schlotterbeck, Proxy.
 184 ————*Naval*, not represented.

Total number of chartered lodges, 181; represented, 169.

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,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	"
R. W.	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	P. S. G. W.
"	OLIVER GERRISH,	P. J. G. W.
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	"
"	HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W.	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Rec. Grand Secretary.</i>
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>D. D. G. M. 3d District.</i>
"	ALBERT W. CUSHMAN,	" 4th "
"	THOMAS W. BURR,	" 6th "
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	" 7th "
"	ROBERT W. PERRY,	" 8th "
"	NATHAN WIGGIN,	" 9th "
"	T. CARLTON DOLE,	" 10th "
"	JAMES J. JONES,	" 11th "

R. W.	H. OWEN NICKERSON,	D. D. G. M. 12th District.
"	BEN MOORE,	" 13th "
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" 14th "
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" 15th "
"	EDWARD F. STEVENS,	" 16th "
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" 17th "
"	GEORGE H. WAKEFIELD,	" 19th "
W. & Rev.	CHARLES C. VINAL,	Grand Chaplain.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "
"	W. J. MURPHY,	" "
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	Grand Marshal.
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Senior Grand Deacon.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	Grand Steward.
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	" "
"	WM. H. SMITH,	Grand Standard Bearer.
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	Grand Pursuivant.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Lecturer.
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	Grand Organist.

The committee also report that they find present Representatives of the following Grand Lodges, viz :

ALABAMA,	KENTUCKY,	NOVA SCOTIA,
ARKANSAS,	LOUISIANA,	OREGON,
CALIFORNIA,	MANITOBA,	QUEBEC,
CANADA,	MARYLAND,	RHODE ISLAND,
COLORADO,	MICHIGAN,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLON AND CUBA,	MISSISSIPPI,	TENNESSEE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,	MISSOURI,	TEXAS,
FLORIDA,	MONTANA,	VERMONT,
GEORGIA,	NEBRASKA,	WASHINGTON TER.,
INDIAN TERRITORY,	NEW HAMPSHIRE,	WEST VIRGINIA,
IOWA,	NEW JERSEY,	WISCONSIN.
KANSAS,	NEW YORK,	

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. SMITH,	} Committee.
CLAYTON J. FARRINGTON,	
WM. A. BARKER,	

Which report was accepted.

On motion of R. W. JOHN B. REDMAN,

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.

On motion of Bro. ROTHEUS E. PAINE,

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. WILLARD C. G. CARNEY Assistant Grand Tyler.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees :

On Doings of Grand Officers.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, E. HOWARD VOSE, A. M. WETHERBEE.

On Pay Roll.

ALBERT W. LARRABEE, W. S. DENNETT, J. FERD. KING.

On Unfinished Business

STEPHEN BERRY, S. J. CHADBOURNE, GEORGE H. MUNROE.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

It becomes my very agreeable duty to welcome you to our Sixty-third Annual Communication; to welcome you to

“the beautiful town

That is seated by the sea,”

which has the peculiar honor of having been the birthplace and early home of America's great poet, whose voice has been so recently stilled in death.

“But the poet's memory here

Of the landscape makes a part;

Like the river, swift and clear,

Flows his song through many a heart.”

I welcome you to the glad renewal of old and cherished friendships, and to the formation of new ones which will strengthen and add new charms to life as the years go by; and I especially welcome you to the calm and earnest consideration of the practical questions pertaining to the present condition and future welfare of our ancient brotherhood.

We meet at a season of the year when nature, after an apparent rest, is springing into new life, manifesting everywhere a fresh activity, and taking to itself new forms of loveliness and beauty. We are thus reminded of the fresh life and higher beauty which we should ever seek to give to the labors which are demanded of us as fellow craftsmen here, not forgetting to humbly acknowledge our dependence upon the God of nature and of life, and with faith, offering the prayer of the psalmist of old, "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea the work of our hands establish thou it."

Let us make to-day our humble and grateful acknowledgments to the great Giver of all bounty and blessing, for the unnumbered tokens of his favor during another year. Our Nation and State have continued to enjoy, without interruption, the prosperity which has distinguished recent years. Honest industry in every department of labor has not gone unrewarded. The misfortunes and ills to which all human life is exposed, have, in many instances, been lightened, and their bitterness has been assuaged by the presence and aid of a watchful sympathy and a divine charity. The feelings of sectional strife and partizan hostility, which have so long disturbed and threatened the life of the nation, have been greatly mollified during the past year, if they have not entirely disappeared, and we are permitted to-day to look upon the beneficent exercise of the great principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, more widely diffused and more blessedly active than ever before.

We do not forget that one of the agencies in bringing about this better state of things, was the painful and wicked removal of our distinguished Brother, JAMES A. GARFIELD, from the most honorable and responsible position to which he had been exalted. We cannot condemn too strongly the assassin and his cowardly

act. We cannot denounce too vehemently the blasphemous attempt to ascribe to God the responsibility of the dastardly crime.

But, by the providence of the Almighty who "causes even the wrath of man to praise him," this fountain of sorrow is converted into a fountain of healing. The outpouring of that martyred life has been as the pouring of oil upon the troubled waters. The curative process has been a painful one: but since the days of the rebellion there has not been throughout the country such union, such peace and good will as to-day. God forbid that the memory of this experience should soon be forgotten, or that it should lose its healing virtue in the coming years. May the hearts that have touched each other by the sick-bed and the coffin of the dead President never again be separated by unwarranted prejudice or bitter hostility. But more than this—

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

The sympathy was not confined between the two oceans: across the sea heart answered to heart, and eye to eye, and from the mother country and the old monarchies of continental Europe came expressions of profound interest and grief, such as the world has never seen before. The sub-ocean wires must have trembled with unwonted joy, as they bore to the bereaved family and mourning nation such messages of fraternal condolence as were never before transmitted between human governments. May this be the dawning of the universal brotherhood of men and of nations.

We have occasion to congratulate ourselves at this time that the condition of our fraternity is so generally prosperous, that no dissensions have arisen to disturb our peace and hinder the successful prosecution of the purposes of our institution.

The respect and obedience due your Grand Master have been most cheerfully rendered, and I have found everywhere not only a desire to know the law, but a willingness to abide by it. There has been, to my knowledge, no lack of zeal on the part of those who have been associated with me in official work, and the reports of my Deputies show an increased interest in most parts of our jurisdiction.

Thrice has the angel of death crossed our threshold, and our

dearly beloved Brethren WILLIAM O. POOR, CHARLES C. MASON and WARREN PHILLIPS have been called hence.

“Angels of Life and Death alike are his;
Without his leave they pass no threshold o'er;
Who, then, would wish or dare, believing this,
Against his messengers to shut the door?”

Let us therefore rejoice that so few have been taken from our ranks, and that so many of us are permitted to come together to-day, with one mind and one heart, for the transaction of the business of our annual meeting.

Since writing the above, I have information of the death of P. J. G. W. THOMAS B. JOHNSTON; also that Rev. Bro. ASAHEL MOORE, for many years one of our Grand Chaplains, a constant attendant on our annual sessions during his residence in this State, is dead.

On the twenty-seventh day of December, I assembled the Grand Lodge in special session at Hallowell, for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Kennebec Lodge. This venerable lodge is to be commended for the fine taste and liberality displayed in arranging and furnishing its apartments, and congratulated on its future prospects. I desire especially to thank those Brethren who, at considerable trouble and expense to themselves, were present and assisted in the service.

By request, I again assembled the Grand Lodge at Hallowell on the twenty-fifth day of March, to perform our last sad rites for our Senior Grand Chaplain, Rev. CHARLES C. MASON. The funeral was in the Methodist Church, and eulogies were spoken by many of his ministerial brethren. The Grand Lodge was accompanied by Kennebec and Hermon Lodges, under the escort of Maine Commandery. The attendance of masons and others was large, an indication of the high esteem of his immediate neighbors, and the occasion was one of much solemnity.

For the first time in eighteen years, the faithful Sentinel is not at his post; the Tyler, who has so long effectually guarded us against the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers, is not here; our altars and working tools are draped in the habiliments of woe. Brother WARREN PHILLIPS is dead. “He was mortal, but now

has put on immortality." "May we trust that he hath entered into a higher brotherhood, to engage in nobler duties and in heavenly work, finding rest from earthly labor and refreshment from earthly toil."

By invitation of Ancient Landmark Lodge, you were called together on the eighth day of April to attend his funeral. The service was held in this hall, and assistance was rendered by the various Masonic Bodies with which he had been so long and so intimately connected. These apartments were filled with sincere mourners, many coming a long distance to honor his memory; and, in addition to the regular house service, eulogies were pronounced by Past Grand Masters DRUMMOND and BURNHAM.

Many of our lodges asked my permission to accept invitations to appear in public and join in the memorial service to the murdered President; there being no masonic work to be performed, I could not feel that I was authorized to grant their requests. This was a movement that had my profoundest sympathy, and my want of power filled me with sincere regret. I am aware that the question of public displays long ago received the careful consideration of this Grand Lodge, and that for nearly twenty years the present regulations have been in force; but I am constrained to ask this question: Are masons indifferent to the weal or woe of their country? Most assuredly, no. The true mason loves his country, honors its rulers, and is most loyal to its constitution and laws; he desires, on all proper occasions, that his actions shall testify to the sincerity of his professions.

In this connection I desire to speak further, as perhaps I can more freely do than many of my predecessors. I am a member of no other secret society; I am solely and wholly a Freemason, and have been for nearly a quarter of a century. I have never, from my initiation, felt otherwise than irrevocably devoted to what I believed to be its true interests. Many societies have arisen, patronized largely by Freemasons, and in many instances apparently doing a good work; for all such I have nothing but kindly feeling, and cordial wishes for their prosperity. I do not counsel masons to seek fraternity elsewhere—I believe it to be unnecessary; but I enter into no argument with him who thinks differently. My ma-

sonic affection and esteem is not thereby lessened, nor would I deprive his memory of the honor of the presence of his lodge at his funeral, even if some other society had been invited to perform their rites at his grave—"for though all masons are as Brethren upon the same level, yet Masonry takes no honor from a man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his honor, especially if he has deserved well of the Brotherhood, who must give honor to-whom it is due, and avoid ill manners."

April nineteenth, I caused a dispensation to be issued to twenty-eight Brethren at Bar Harbor to open a lodge at that place, they having the recommendations required by the Constitution. Upon their nomination, I appointed ALBERT L. HIGGINS to be their Master, and JOHN S. LYNAM and FRANK M. CONNERS to be Wardens. The dispensation will be returned at this session, and I understand it to be their wish that a charter should be granted.

Trials for unmasonic conduct have been held in two lodges, and the papers relating thereto have been received and placed in the hands of the proper committee.

I am informed that Ionic Lodge, No. 136, at Gardiner, in the belief that their city is not at present large enough to warrant the maintaining of two lodges, have, after closing up their business affairs in an honorable and satisfactory manner, voted unanimously to surrender their charter, and that the same, together with their books, jewels, &c., have been received by the Grand Treasurer. It is reported that nearly all of the members of this lodge will immediately unite with Hermon Lodge.

I have installed the officers of several lodges during the year, and fortunately have been able to respond to all invitations to visit officially in this jurisdiction, save one.

Invitations have been received from the Grand Master of New Brunswick to assist at the laying of the corner-stone of the St. Croix Mills, at Milltown; from the Grand Master of New York, to be present at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of that Grand Lodge; and from the Grand Master of Virginia, to be present at the Centennial Anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and assist in laying the corner-stone to a monument to be erected by the United States to commemorate that memorable

event. Very much to my regret, my engagements prevented my acceptance of either.

Information is received that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania proposes to celebrate at Philadelphia, on Saint John the Baptist's Day, the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of its organization, and invitations have been received by our Grand Secretary for the principal officers of this Grand Lodge to be present.

There has been an unusually large number of dispensations required the past year for the election of officers, on account of the variance of lunar and calendar time. As this will occur every few years, and as a very slight change in the by-laws will obviate the difficulty, I would recommend lodges to consider this subject.

I have received several invitations to contribute or encourage contribution for the erection of memorial halls, masonic hospitals, &c. I have taken no action beyond acknowledging their receipt. The history of enterprises of this class in this country heretofore, offers little encouragement for the future. The papers will be found on file.

On the tenth day of October, I caused a commission to be forwarded to SAMUEL M. TODD, of New Orleans, to be your Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, the death of WILLIAM ALBION BRAINARD making a vacancy. This appointment was made at the request of our Grand Secretary, who cherishes a lively and grateful remembrance of the ready and generous assistance rendered him by Brother TODD in his endeavors to forward our Grand Lodge Proceedings to our Brethren in the Southern States during the war.

December fifth, I commissioned ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN, of Messina, to be Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

Many questions have been submitted for my decision, but, save the following, none require your consideration.

In answer to the question, "Can a mason, by stating to the Master or his lodge, that he objects to sitting with a Brother not a member, prevent the Brother's visiting the lodge until the objection is withdrawn?" I have answered, no.

Visiting lodges is more than a mere masonic privilege; it is a

right clearly recognized in the Ancient Charges and Regulations, as well as in our own Constitution. This right is, however, made subordinate to the right of a member in his own lodge. "A visitor cannot unseat a member." Objections must be made before the lodge is opened, or prior to the introduction of the visitor; they may be made, privately or otherwise, to the Master, who thereupon must deny the visitor the privilege of a seat whilst the objecting member is present, and no longer. Should a member, by reason of tardiness, become obliged to ask of the Master the privilege of a seat for himself, he cannot disturb his lodge by unseating any who have been made welcome prior to his admittance.

May I not call your attention, at this session, to the question of joint occupancy of halls? Many of our lodges have poor apartments, others have good buildings, nominally their own, but actually suffering under the burden of debt, and very many have their influence seriously impaired by being compelled to devote the greater part of their income to the payment of rent. The amount of time that any hall is actually required for lodge meetings is very small, and I am not aware that it has ever been deemed unmasonic to admit the profane as visitors to our apartments; in fact, this has been made a source of revenue in some instances, and no objections made. It is true that we dedicate our halls in the most solemn manner to Freemasonry; but this does not prevent the building being sold for other purposes, and the lodge moved to other apartments, to be in like manner dedicated. We not only dedicate our halls to Freemasonry, but to Virtue and universal Benevolence; and might we not in many cases promote the interest of the former, by permitting our halls to be used for purposes not inconsistent with the two latter?

The wisdom of § 112 of the Constitution, providing for the registration of non-affiliates, is questioned. We understand the Grand Lodge to be a representative legislative Body. It has, to some extent, the power of judging of the qualification of its members; but that they must be masons and members of some lodge in this jurisdiction, is unquestioned. In this section, we have undertaken to give a *status* to a class who have been, and must of necessity be standing, either with or without their consent, upon debatable ground.

My attention has been called to this by an actual occurrence. We all understand that relief is a personal matter, that true masonic Charity is brotherly love, blessing both giver and receiver: but there is another system of relief, which, although commendable, is, I fear from its convenience, overshadowing the former and blessing only the receiver. I allude to the now almost universal practice of lodges setting aside a portion of their income to form a relief fund: so that now when application is made to a lodge for assistance, it is understood to mean a benefit from that reserve. The case is this: a worthy Brother, whose application for membership was rejected in one of our lodges, registered in the Grand Secretary's office, and was furnished with the proper certificate. During the past year a long and serious illness fell upon him, exhausting all his pecuniary resources. Acting upon what he believed to be his constitutional right, he applied to a lodge for relief, in fact to the very lodge which had denied him membership. He, being a registered mason, was referred to me, under the supposition, I presume, that funds had been placed in my hands for charitable purposes, as has sometimes been the custom; but owing to our reduced income, the Trustees have deemed it best to distribute all the available funds among the applicants at the annual session. The Brother received some assistance from masonic sources, but feels that he has been misled into the belief that he possessed rights, which, upon test, proved to be questionable privileges. Has he?

The subject of jurisdiction, long a troublesome and vexatious question, seems at last to be settled on this continent, upon a reasonably satisfactory basis; but I wish to enter my protest to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. If rejection were proof that a candidate was an unworthy man and could never reform, or that he was still residing within their jurisdiction, it would be well; but as it is, there seem more difficulties in the way of a man who has been rejected in another jurisdiction being made a mason, than there is in an expelled mason's being restored. There should be some correspondence between the punishment and the crime.

There is a feeling quite prevalent in some quarters that territory is assigned for pecuniary benefit only. A case has come to my knowledge where a lodge voted to waive jurisdiction in one case

for twenty dollars. Another lodge, for invasion of jurisdiction, asks the Grand Master to require the offending lodge to pay to them the fees that had been collected. In my opinion, this is all wrong. I believe that it is for the interest of the whole fraternity that good men should join us, and it is of little consequence what particular lodge they join. We never think or care with what lodge our most esteemed Brethren are affiliated; we only know that they belong to us, and that is sufficient. A good mason glorifies our whole fraternity; but a bad one—yes, my Brethren, a bad one—injures every one of us. Let us not be influenced by mercenary motives; let us not be particular who extends the right hand, but let us be very particular that the hand taken is a clean hand, and the heart a pure heart.

“It is declared and pronounced that pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more.” This is an unquestioned Landmark, in the full and complete exercise of which the Grand Lodge of Maine has held undisputed sway from its organization. That there are other degrees of historic interest, possessing legends and symbols of great value to the masonic student, that have received for ages the approval and patronage of our wisest and best masons, is not denied. It is also well known that there is a still larger number of degrees purporting to be masonic, that have not received this approval or encouragement, but have been, in the hands of charlatans, a source of considerable pecuniary profit, and of course a corresponding loss to the unwary. There are in this jurisdiction many societies purporting to be masonic. Would it not be well for this Grand Lodge, to whom all masons have the right to look for instruction, to decide which, if any, of these societies has its approval.

The importance and value of an annual official visit to our lodges should not be underestimated. I am aware that our present District Deputy system is expensive, but it is not so expensive to the Grand Lodge as it is to those faithful and zealous Brethren who have performed that duty. Their presence in Grand Lodge is every way desirable, and often of great importance. I therefore recommend that their names be added to the pay roll, and that they receive the same consideration as representatives of lodges.

We have on our roll a few venerable Brethren honored with our highest dignity, not conferred hastily or on account of social position, but for long, faithful and honest labor. Their wisdom and experience aid us greatly in our work, and their presence in Grand Lodge is not only a pleasure to all, but a sure guarantee that no landmark will be disturbed. Fortunately, I am in position to speak of this matter, for I have no expectation of ever being in situation to receive any pecuniary benefit therefrom. I recommend that the names of our Past Grand Masters be also added to the pay roll.

It would seem that the Grand Lodge ought to have at its disposal the best talent within its jurisdiction. I would therefore suggest that our Constitution be so amended, that the election of a member of any lodge in this jurisdiction to be a Trustee of the Charity Fund, or his election or appointment to a place upon any committee, should constitute him a member of the Grand Lodge for the term for which he is elected or appointed.

Early in October, I received a very urgent and touching appeal from R. W. WM. P. INNES, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, in behalf of the sufferers from a most desolating fire. I was somewhat at a loss to know what action I ought to take in this matter. Believing, however, that the masons of Maine, who have themselves, in times past, been greatly distressed by this devastating element, remembering "when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh," would "be ready to give, and glad to distribute," and knowing that very many of the citizens of Michigan were in truth our Brethren and kin, I concluded to forward the appeal to the lodges, with the request that the plate of benevolence be passed, and the collection be forwarded to our Grand Treasurer, who kindly consented to receive and forward the same. I am gratified that so many lodges complied with my request; for which they have my warmest thanks. The largest contribution was from Portland Lodge, No. 1, one hundred and one dollars and seventy-five cents. Ocean Lodge, No. 142, reporting thirty-five members upon its roll, gave twenty-five dollars.

As an event worthy of notice, the Deputy of the Seventeenth District reports that he installed into the office of Junior Warden

of Cumberland Lodge, Bro. CHARLES MEGQUIER, who, fifty-five years before, was installed into the same office. This is one of our oldest lodges. It has been the home of the silver tongued GREENLEAF, the philanthropic FESSENDEN, the amiable TRUE, and many other distinguished masons; and he, I believe, is now their eldest Brother.

Bro. MEGQUIER was a member of the Masonic State Convention, held in Portland in 1843, and served upon the "committee raised to address all the lodges in this State, upon the subject of Masonry generally, and recommend that all the Masonic Bodies be represented in the Grand Lodge of Maine." Of those who formed that convention, I think that Bros. MEGQUIER, CHARLES FOBES and WILLIAM F. SAFFORD, the two latter members of Ancient Landmark Lodge, are all that are left. Long may they be spared to us in the full "enjoyment of the happy reflections consequent upon a well spent life."

I am gratified to be able to say that Gen. MEGQUIER is here to-day, able and ready to perform his official duties. Take him by the hand, Brothers; it will do you good, and he likes it.

In closing, permit me to call your attention to a recommendation, worthy of consideration, of M. W. CHARLES A. WELCH, to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:

"There are a large number of Past Masters in this State who have been members of the Grand Lodge. Many of them still retain a warm interest in its affairs; others have, perhaps very naturally, lost their interest in a Body in which they are in no way directly represented, and of which they possibly think they have no great chance to be members. I have heretofore recommended, and I now, after reflection, recommend with more confidence, that the W. Past Masters of each Masonic District be authorized to elect one of their number to be a member of this Grand Lodge."

The plan suggested may not be the best; but the necessity of devising some method of utilizing this large amount of skilled labor should not be lost sight of by any true lover of our institution.

MARQUIS F. KING, *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 Treasurer submitted his Annual Report, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 2, 1882.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Total receipts of the Grand Lodge by the Grand Treasurer,	\$8,875.30
Amount of disbursements,	\$4,173.12
Balance to new account,	4,702.18
	—————\$8,875.30

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.

The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

in account with WILLIAM O. FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1881.	Dr.		
May 5,	Paid M. W. Grand Master Collamore,		\$ 11.00
	“ D. D. Dyer, 1st District,		26.99
	“ “ Morrell, 2d “		18.12
	“ “ Taylor, 3d “		29.32
	“ “ Sands, 5th “		34.20
	“ “ Haney, 8th “		19.83
	“ “ Cargill, 7th “		29.25
	“ “ Shorey, 14th “		14.10
	“ “ Shaw, 17th “		21.10
	“ “ Wiley, 18th “		19.25
	“ “ Dakin, 6th “		38.50
	“ “ Roberts, 9th “		34.65
	“ “ Webster, 11th “		7.66
	“ “ Smith, 12th “		17.22
	“ “ Wiley, 16th “		18.50

May 5,	Paid D. D. Emery, 19th District,.....	17.70
	" " Whitten, 15th "	45.20
	" " Redman, 4th "	26.00
	" Grand Lecturer,.....	25.00
	" " Tyler,	30.00
	" J. H. Drummond, Foreign Correspondence,.....	80.00
	" Stephen Berry, Assistant Grand Secretary,.....	20.00
	" W. O. Carney, " " Tyler,	15.00
	" G. M. Howe, Grand Organist,.....	10.00
7,	" Pay Roll,.....	1,690.30
	" Box pens,.....	1.00
	" Check stamps,.....	1.02
	" S. Berry, Printing,	154.88
	" Grand Treasurer,.....	50.00
26,	" Ira Berry, on account salary,.....	100.00
June 27,	" S. Berry, on account printing,.....	100.00
July 1,	" Rent of Grand Secretary's office to date,.....	50.00
22,	" Grand Secretary's sundry accounts,.....	23.09
Aug. 3,	" S. Berry, in full,	408.28
	" Am. Bank Note Co., diplomas,.....	100.00
Oct. 19,	" Grand Secretary, sundry accounts,....	29.86
	" " " on account salary,....	100.00
	" Express on diplomas,.....	.25
	" Rent of Grand Secretary's office, to Oct. 1,	50.00
	" Am. Bank Note Co., diplomas,....	20.00
Nov. 11,	" Board of Trustees, hall rent,.....	200.00
	" Express,.....	.40
12,	" P. O. Stamps,.....	.99
30,	" Ira Berry, on account salary,.....	100.00
Dec. 31,	" S. Berry, printing,.....	21.00
1882.		
Jan. 5,	" Insurance Grand Secretary's office,.....	10.00
	" Rent of Grand Secretary's office to Jan. 1,.....	50.00
Feb. 28,	" Ira Berry, salary in full,.....	200.00
April 1,	" Stamped envelopes,.....	.84
	" Postage, &c., R. E. Paine, 1879-80,.....	.89
	" Rent of Grand Secretary's office to date,.....	50.00
4,	" Repairs on trunk,.....	.30
5,	" Stamps,.....	.60
	" Express on returns,....	.50
8,	" J. L. Shaw, music at Bro. Phillips' funeral,.....	25.00
11,	" Express on returns,.....	.40
12,	" " " .....	.25
15,	" Grand Secretary's office expenses,.....	19.43

April 15,	Paid Advertising Bro. Phillips' funeral,.....	5.25
	Balance to new account,.....	4,702.18
		<u>\$8,875.30</u>

1881.		<i>Cr.</i>	
May 2,	By balance from old account, ..		\$5,216.12
	" Grand dues Tenth District,.....		171.40
	" " " Cambridge Lodge,.....		13.40
June 15,	" Received from Grand Secretary,....		4.00
Oct. 4,	" Dispensation Kennebunk,.....		3.00
	19, " Sundries received from Grand Secretary,.....		15.25
	" " " " " Chapter,.....		3.17
	" " " " " Commandery,.....		1.51
Nov. 10,	" Grand Chapter rent,.....		60.00
	" Dispensation Pleiades Lodge,.....		3.00
1882.			
Jan. 10,	" " Casco "		3.00
March 18,	" " Aurora "		3.00
	25, " 2d District, Grand dues,.....		200.20
April 5,	" 8th " " "		223.00
	" 17th " " "		478.80
	6, " 5th " " "		204.60
	7, " 13th " " "		252.60
	10, " 6th " " "		397.40
	11, " 3d " " "		163.20
	12, " 15th " " "		395.00
	13, " 4th " " "		294.00
	" 19th " " "		284.20
	14, " 16th " " "		249.80
	" 18th " " "		216.40
	15, " Amount received from Grand Secretary for diplomas,		18.25
	" Registration of H. W. Blake,.....		1.00
			<u>\$8,875.30</u>

THE CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 Shares Canal National Bank,.....	\$2,500.00
37 " Casco National Bank,.....	3,700.00
5 " Freeman National Bank,.....	500.00
5 " First National Bank,.....	500.00
Real Estate, No. 16 Elm St., Portland,.....	6,000.00
\$1,000 City of Portland Bond,.....	1,000.00
Deposit in Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
Deposit in Maine Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
\$800 U. S. 4 per cent. bonds,.....	800.00
	<u>\$18,800.00</u>

RESERVED FUND OF THE CHARITY FUND—

Deposited in Maine Savings Bank,.....\$827.14

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Secretary made his Annual Report, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 2, 1882.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Secretary again submits the Records of the Grand Lodge and Charity Fund for examination, and reports the performance of the ordinary duties devolving upon him.

Ten additional charters have been recorded during the past year.

But one application has been made for registration, and it may be of some interest to know how many have availed themselves of this privilege.

Twenty-nine in all have been registered. Of these, twelve have paid for one year, three for two years, two for three years, one for four years, one for five, and two for seven years, and no notice has been received as to why they stopped.

Two have been affiliated, one has died, and one removed from the State.

Four remain who probably consider themselves as registered. One of these has paid to March last, one to May, one to July next, and one to next February.

I have reason to think that in several instances the object in applying has been to gain admission into the Masonic Relief Associations.

As the Proceedings of the last annual session completed a volume, the preparation of an Index for it was added to the ordinary work of the Secretary.

A list of the principal officers of the Grand Lodge from its organization, and the years of their service, was also prepared and published, and will be found very convenient for reference.

I have had some requests and inquiries as to furnishing blank bonds for Treasurers and Secretaries of lodges. No provision has been made for this purpose; but if the Grand Lodge requires that lodges shall take bonds of their officers, there seems no good reason why they should not be furnished with blanks of a suitable form.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

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

The Report of the Committee on Returns was presented by the Grand Secretary, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1882.

Your Committee on Returns present the following Report:

There are 181 chartered lodges in the jurisdiction, from 177 of which returns have been received. The returns, with but few exceptions, have been forwarded with commendable promptness; and the care with which they have been prepared speaks well for the intelligence and fidelity of the Secretaries, and has lightened the labor of making an abstract of them—not a slight labor at the best. The footings show the following exhibit*:

	1881.	1882.
Initiated,.....	594	682
Admitted—raised,.... 606 }	711	659 }
affiliated,.... 105 }		148 }
Re-instated,.....	70	75
Dimitted,.....	231	250
Died,.....	230	223
Suspended,.....	1	0
Expelled,.....	3	3
Suspended from membership,.....	216	260
Deprived of membership,.....	83	88
Number of members,.....	19,003	18,991
Rejected,	165	235
Non-affiliates reported,.....	210	205

There is a slight falling off in number of members, but an increase in work, indicating that the tide has turned, the ebb of which we have felt for a few years past. It should also be noticed that we have no return from Monmouth Lodge, which last year reported 54 members; nor from Ionic Lodge, which returned 93, but which has surrendered its charter. Reckoning these the same as last year would give a slight increase of membership. The slight decrease we may fairly regard as apparent, rather than real.

Whenever it shall become necessary to print more blanks for returns of lodges, I would suggest that the heading for return of non-affiliates be omitted. The returns do not, and cannot, give any accurate or even approximate showing of the number of non-affiliates in the jurisdiction; but by retaining the heading, some useless labor is imposed on such Secretaries as pay any heed to it.

From Meduncook Lodge we have nothing; but the District Deputy Grand Master writes that Marine Lodge is taking measures to resume work, and will probably appear before the Grand Lodge by a committee, at this session.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *for the Committee.*

*In a few of the returns, slight discrepancies were found between the recapitulation and the detail of work or membership. As they could not be corrected by writing to the Lodges without delaying the publication, they have been reconciled so far as could be done, and so printed.

G. SECRETARY.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Nos.	LODGERS.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	6	2	3	1	1	10	..	..	7	1	314	3
2	Warren,.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	18	..	81	..
3	Lincoln,.....	5	5	..	1	3	1	..	..	7	..	69	..
4	Hancock,.....	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	72	..
5	Kennebec,.....	11	9	3	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	165	3
6	Amity,.....	3	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	140	1
7	Eastern,.....	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	161	5
8	United,.....	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	112	..
9	Saco,.....	5	6	6	1	1	5	..	..	5	..	142	4
10	Rising Virtue,....	1	2	..	..	2	7	..	..	6	..	201	1
11	Pythagorean,.....	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	75	1
12	Cumberland,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	79	..
13	Oriental,.....	7	7	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	137	3
14	Solar,.....	19	21	1	..	5	1	..	..	6	..	235	..
15	Orient,.....	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	153	..
16	St. George,.....	4	2	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	88	..
17	Ancient Landmark,	6	6	2	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	347	2
18	Oxford,.....	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	136	..
19	Felicity,.....	10	9	1	..	..	2	..	..	11	1	145	..
20	Maine,.....	5	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	77	1
21	Oriental Star,.....	1	1	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	105	2
22	York,.....	1	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	83	..
23	Freeport,.....	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..
24	Phoenix,.....	11	4	2	2	..	5	..	..	13	..	165	3
25	Temple,.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	80	..
26	Village,.....	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	104	..
27	Adoniram,.....	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	48	..
28	Northern Star,....	10	9	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	137	4
29	Tranquil,.....	6	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	200	2
30	Blazing Star,.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
31	Union,.....	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	124	..
32	Hermon,.....	3	5	20	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	197	6
33	Waterville,.....	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	166	1
34	Somerset,.....	5	6	2	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	186	6
35	Bethlehem,.....	5	5	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	237	2
36	Casco,.....	3	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	155	..
37	Washington,.....	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	77	..
38	Harmony,.....	6	6	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	146	..
39	Penobscot,.....	4	3	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	129	2
40	Lygonia,.....	10	8	3	..	1	1	..	..	23	..	254	6
41	Morning Star,....	4	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	78	..
42	Freedom,.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	..	34	..
43	Alna,.....	6	6	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	153	1
44	Piscataquis,.....	5	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	90	..
45	Central,.....	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	138	1
46	St. Croix,.....	15	12	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	194	2
47	Dunlap,.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	162	..
48	Lafayette,.....	4	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	88	2
49	Meridian Splendor,	2	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	74	..
50	Aurora,.....	6	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	39	..	389	2
51	St. John's,.....	4	4	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	6	124	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues.		Mem.	R.
										S.	D.		
109	Mount Kineo,.....	4	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	136	1
110	Monmouth,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Liberty,.....	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	93	2
112	Eastern Frontier,..	2	3	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	81	1
113	Messalonskee,....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..
114	Polar Star,.....	21	24	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	201	4
115	Buxton,.....	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	103	1
116	Lebanon,.....	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	74	..
117	Greenleaf,.....	13	14	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	159	2
118	Drummond,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..
119	Pownal,.....	4	4	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	80	..
120	Meduncook,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Acacia,.....	4	4	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	72	1
122	Marine,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Franklin,.....	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..
124	Olive Branch,.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	..	75	1
125	Meridian,.....	10	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	106	2
126	Timothy Chase,...	5	9	1	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	139	2
127	Presumpscot,....	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	92	..
128	Eggenoggin,.....	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	110	2
129	Quantabcook,....	4	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	85	2
130	Trinity,.....	5	3	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	98	2
131	Lookout,.....	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	44	..
132	Mount Tire'm,....	4	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	87	1
133	Asylum,.....	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	41	..
134	Trojan,.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	53	..
135	Riverside,.....	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	16	87	3
136	Ionic,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Kenduskeag,....	5	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	97	2
138	Lewy's Island,....	11	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	99	5
139	Archon,.....	4	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	87	..
140	Mount Desert,....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..
141	Augusta,.....	4	4	1	..	3	2	..	..	4	..	144	4
142	Ocean,.....	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
143	Preble,.....	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	49	..
144	Seaside,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..
145	Moses Webster,...	7	9	1	..	1	1	..	..	10	..	174	1
146	Seabasticook,....	15	13	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	99	3
147	Evening Star,....	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	73	..
148	Forest,.....	6	9	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	81	1
149	Doric,.....	8	10	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	89	3
150	Rabboni,.....	3	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	120	2
151	Excelsior,.....	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	35	..
152	Crooked River,...	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1
153	Delta,.....	4	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	69	4
154	Mystic Tie,.....	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	45	3
155	Ancient York,....	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	69	..
156	Wilton,.....	5	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	103	3
157	Cambridge,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
158	Anchor,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
159	Esoteric,.....	5	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	92	1
160	Parian,.....	1	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	72	..
161	Carrabassett,....	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	76	1
162	Arion,.....	3	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	45	1
163	Pleasant River,...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
164	Webster,.....	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	37	..
165	Molunkus,.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues.		Mem.	R.
										S.	D.		
166	Neguemkeag, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	56	..
167	Whitney,	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	70	..
168	Composite, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
169	Shepherd's River, ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
170	Caribou,	13	12	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	86	3
171	Naskeag,	3	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	64	..
172	Pine Tree,	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	72	7
173	Pleiades,	3	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	84	3
174	Lynde,	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	40	1
175	Baskahagan,	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	92	14
176	Palestine, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	85	..
177	Rising Star,	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
178	Ancient Brothers', ..	9	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
179	Yorkshire, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
180	Hiram,	3	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	90	..
181	Reuel Washburn, ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	6
182	Granite,	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	46	1
183	Deering,	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	76	..
184	Naval,	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
		682	659	148	75	250	223	0	3	269	88	18,991	235

Which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. DAVID CARGILL, CYRUS KENDRICK and AUGUSTUS BAILEY.

The Grand Master presented a complaint of Eastern Lodge, at Eastport, against Pleiades Lodge, at Mill-bridge, for invasion of jurisdiction—which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

BRO. WILLIAM H. SMITH presented the petition of JAMES W. BUCK for restoration to the rights and benefits of Freemasonry; which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

A petition for restoration of JOHN H. SARGENT was presented, and referred to the same committee.

BRO. WILLIAM H. SMITH presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and Nevada, and was duly received and welcomed.

Bro. OLIVER GERRISH presented the Report of the Committee on Finance, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1882.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

The Committee on Finance respectfully present their report.

We have examined the Secretary's accounts and found them neatly and correctly kept. The records of the office are in his usual elegant style of penmanship.

We have examined the books of the Treasurer, and find them correctly kept, and find that the entire receipts of the office have been.....\$3,650.18

Balance on hand at date of last report,..... 5,216.12

Total amount of funds in hands of Treasurer during the year,.... 8,875.30

Total amount of approved bills paid out during the year,..... 4,173.62

Leaving balance on hand, deposited in First National Bank,..... 4,702.18

The reserved fund of Charity Fund, deposited in the Maine Savings Bank, amounts to \$827.14

We recommend that the following sums be paid :

To the Grand Treasurer,.....\$50.00

To the Grand Lecturer,..... 25.00

To the Grand Tyler,..... 25.00

To the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, 80.00

To the Assistant Grand Secretary,..... 20.00

To the Grand Organist,..... 10.00

And that the amount paid to the Grand Tyler be in full payment for his services and that of his assistants.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, }
WILLIAM H. SMITH, } Committee.
ALBRO E. CHASE, }

Which report was accepted, and appropriations were made as therein recommended.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition for a new lodge at Springvale, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

A remonstrance against granting said petition was presented, which was referred to the same committee.

BRO. HENRY L. PAINE presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was duly received and welcomed.

The petition of Bar Harbor Lodge for a charter was presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

R. W. JOHN B. REDMAN submitted a communication, setting forth the condition of Marine Lodge, at Deer Isle, the circumstances which led to suspension of work by said lodge, and the prospect for resumption of work; and bespeaking from the Grand Lodge favorable consideration for the application to be presented by the delegation which the lodge propose to send to lay their case before the Grand Lodge at this communication.

The matter was referred to the Special Committee on Returns.

The Grand Master announced that Temple Lodge, No. 86, would exemplify the work of the first degree, at half past two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

At half past eleven, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock P. M.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Tuesday, May 2, 1882. }

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

BRO. S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, for the Special Committee on Accounts of the late Grand Treasurer, submitted a report, which was accepted, and their recommendations adopted.

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, submitted the following report:

PORTLAND, May 2, 1882.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, having considered the subjects referred, ask leave to make a partial report, viz:

We recommend that the portion of the Grand Master's Address relative to the deaths of P. G. Chaplains MASON and MOORE, be referred to a Special Committee.

That so much as relates to the deaths of Past Grand Wardens POOR and JOHNSON, and Grand Tyler PHILLIPS, be referred to Special Committees.

That the decision of the Grand Master, as to the right of visitation, and his query relative to the *status* of a registered unaffiliated mason, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

We recommend that lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and in writing approve the occupation.

Respectfully and fraternally,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
 ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, } *Committee.*
 E. HOWARD VOSE, }

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

The Grand Master appointed special committees in accordance therewith, as follows:

In relation to Bros. Mason and Moore.

W. J. MURPHY, CHARLES C. VINAL and JOHN GIBSON.

In relation to Bro. William O. Poor.

HIRAM CHASE, CHARLES W. HANEY and J. C. CATES.

In relation to Bro. Warren Phillips.

EMERY S. RIDLON, ROBERT B. SWIFT and GEORGE E. RAYMOND.

In relation to Thomas B. Johnston.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, W. G. WEBBER and FESSENDEN I. DAY.

On motion,

Voted, That the recommendation in regard to joint occupancy of halls be adopted as a Standing Regulation.

The hour for election of officers having arrived, M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE was called to the East.

Bros. GEORGE R. SHAW, A. M. WETHERBEE and JOSEPH M. HAYES were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes, and Bros. J. FRED. LEAVITT, GEORGE H. WAKEFIELD and FRANK E. SLEEPER 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;
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Bangor;
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Belfast;
" 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. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, of Saco, and ARCHIE L. TALBOT, of Lewiston, were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

BRO. HORACE H. BURBANK, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, reported as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1882.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters have considered the matters referred to them, and report as follows :

In the matter of the petition of ALBERT L. HIGGINS and others, now working under dispensation by the name of Bar Harbor Lodge, in the town of Eden, for a charter, we recommend that the same be granted, and that the dispensation be continued until the lodge shall be duly constituted.

In the matter of the petition of HOWARD FROST and others, for a dispensation for a lodge at Springvale, we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, the preliminary constitutional requirements not being fulfilled.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. BURBANK,	} Committee.
A. R. SAVAGE,	
S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	

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

At half-past five o'clock the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Wednesday, May 3, 1882. }

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

Bro. ALBERT W. LARRABEE submitted the report of the Committee on the Pay Roll; which report was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer was authorized to make payments to the Representatives, in accordance therewith.

Bro. W. J. MURPHY submitted the following report :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1882.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the memoirs of Brothers MASON and MOORE, beg leave to report :

Whereas, in the Providence of God, Bro. C. C. MASON, who was Grand Chaplain of this Grand Lodge for many years, has been removed by death to the Grand Lodge above :

Resolved, That we honor and cherish the memory of Bro. MASON for his loyalty to all the degrees which he received. He was raised the 20th of December, 1858, at Winthrop, Maine; also exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason, 1864, at Hallowell, Maine; was made Knight Templar, at Gardiner, 1866. The degrees of Select and Royal Master were conferred upon him at Hallowell, 1871. Bro. MASON was honored with the remaining degrees, except the 33d.

Resolved, That we remember, with great satisfaction, the admirable qualities of character which Bro. MASON exhibited, both as a mason and Christian minister. He was esteemed by the masonic fraternity for the same zeal, interest in and devotion for our principles, as characterized him in his long and useful ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. We miss his presence from our annual communications, which he loved to attend, and from which he was seldom absent. He has left a record as a man, a Christian Minister, and a mason, worthy in every way of our respect and admiration.

Resolved, That a page of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge be given to his memory.

Whereas, Bro. ASAHEL MOORE has been removed from this Grand Lodge by death :

Resolved, That we bear our cordial testimony to the many virtues of his Christian character. Bro. MOORE never forgot that he was a mason, but on every occasion that offered, in public and in private, he was the earnest advocate of the principles of our Order. In the loss of this Brother, Masonry will miss one who honored it by his Christian example and faith.

Resolved, That a page of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge be assigned to his memory.

W. J. MURPHY,
CHAS. C. VINAL, } *Committee.*
JOHN GIBSON, }

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

BRO. DAVID CARGILL, for the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, made the following report :

PORTLAND, May 3, 1882.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution make the following report and recommendation on the amendment re-committed to them last year :

The question is one of much difficulty. On the one hand, it seems scarcely in keeping with masonic principles to allow the mere lapse of time to be an absolute bar to a prosecution for a masonic offence. On the other hand, after the lapse of years, the witnesses may be dead or scattered, and the recollections of those who may testify must necessarily be impaired ; so that the danger of not getting at the truth is very great.

Your committee have concluded to recommend that the proposed amendment be not adopted.

But they recommend further, that lodges be directed not to receive and entertain charges presented after a prosecution under the civil law would be barred, unless the reasons for delay in prosecuting them grow out of the absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the concealment of the offence, or shall be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID CARGILL,
EDWARD P. BUENHAM, } *Committee.*

Which was laid on the table until Thursday morning.

BRO. CARGILL also presented the following report, viz :

PORTLAND, May 3, 1882.

The special committee to whom was referred the Report on Returns, make the following report :

Being assured by a delegation from Marine Lodge, No. 122, located at Deer Isle, that they are in a condition to resume work, having redeemed pledges made in former years, we recommend that a dispensation be granted them to elect officers, and that the Grand Lodge exact no dues from them for the past years in which they have failed to report—they making returns to the Grand Secretary of their present standing, for publication in the Proceedings of this year.

Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, located at North Monmouth, have had no election of officers for some years, and have had no initiations. This year they have failed to report. Yet we think, with special efforts on the part of some one knowing the peculiar condition of their affairs, and with the sanction of the Grand Lodge, this lodge may be induced to resume work and become again one of our prosperous lodges.

We recommend that the Grand Master appoint a special committee to look after the affairs of this lodge, and, if they can be induced to resume work, make returns to the Grand Secretary, to be published with the Proceedings of this year, and pay the Grand Treasurer the proper dues, that a dispensation be granted to them to elect officers for the present year.

Meduncook Lodge, No. 120, located at Friendship, has made no report to this Grand Lodge for three years last past. The D. D. G. Master, in his report last year, expressed the hope and belief that they would soon be at work again.

The D. D. Grand Master, in his report for this year, says he failed to get any response from them to letters which he sent them in regard to meetings, returns and dues; but learned from one of their members, on February 3d, last, that they were to have a meeting on that evening, the first for one year and a half, to confer the third degree on a Brother who had received his other degrees more than two years before. They were also to consider the question of surrendering their charter. This is the last tidings from them.

We recommend that the Grand Master take such measures with this lodge as he thinks best.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID CARGILL, }
CYRUS KINDRICK, } Committee.

Which report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

Bro. EMERY S. RIDLON submitted the following report :

PORTLAND, May 3, 1882.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee appointed to report on the death of our late Brother WARREN PHILLIPS, having attended to their duty, beg leave to submit the following as their report :

Our late Brother WARREN PHILLIPS died at his residence in North Yarmouth, Me., Wednesday night, April 5, 1882, at about twelve o'clock, at the age of sixty-eight years. For many years he had been Tyler of all the subordinate lodges in Portland, and, since 1864, Grand Tyler of all the Grand Masonic Bodies of the State. He was also a Past Master of Ancient Landmark Lodge, and Past High Priest of Mt. Vernon Chapter. At the time of his decease, he was a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Mt. Vernon R. A. Chapter, Portland Council, St. Alban Commandery of Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite Bodies and the Council of High Priesthood.

The funeral took place in Masonic Hall, in Portland, Saturday, April 8th. A large number of friends and masons from various parts of the State were in attendance. By invitation of Ancient Landmark Lodge, of which he had been a member since 1852, the services were conducted by the Grand Lodge, under the direction of Most Worshipful Grand Master MARQUIS F. KING, Bros. J. B. COYLE, CHARLES FOBES, GEORGE L. SWETT, CLAYTON J. FARRINGTON, JOSEPH Y. HODSDON, ROBERT B. SWIFT, GEORGE E. RAYMOND and LEANDER W. FOBES acting as pall bearers.

The services consisted of selections of scripture read by the Grand Officers, and the Grand Chaplain offered prayer. After chanting of the Lord's Prayer by the choir, Past Grand Masters EDWARD P. BURNHAM and JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND made short addresses appropriate to the occasion. The Grand Lodge then performed the house funeral services. The officers of Ancient Landmark Lodge and the mourning friends accompanied the body to Evergreen Cemetery, where it was deposited in the family lot.

By the death of Bro. PHILLIPS, the fraternity has met with what seems now an irreparable loss, and he will be constantly missed from among us for many years to come. Probably no one in the Masonic Fraternity was better known in the State. In the position he held, he met with thousands of men from all parts of the country. His memory of faces was remarkable. But few were the instances when he did not recognize a face he had before seen while at his post. After he once knew a man he seldom forgot him, and was always ready to vouch for everybody whom he had ever seen in attendance at Masonic Hall. This peculiarity, and his uniform courtesy to all, made every one with whom he came in contact his personal friend; and the news of his death caused sadness to hosts of masons, not only in Maine, but in other States.

In the discharge of his duties he was always prompt and faithful. With

him, promptness was considered a sacred obligation. Many times have we heard him relate, with evident pride and satisfaction, that when Master of the lodge it was his invariable custom to proceed to open his lodge at the precise hour and minute appointed. It was never found necessary to delay proceedings in consequence of *his* tardiness.

That he was faithful in the discharge of each and every duty devolving upon him, we all know. It would seem almost superfluous to speak of the rare fidelity and care with which he so long guarded the outer door. The sanctum sanctorum was never invaded by cowans, eavesdroppers or impostors while it was guarded by Bro. PHILLIPS. With him prudence was indeed a cardinal virtue. In all strange and mixed companies his outward demeanor was always characterized by silence and circumspection. Having the good of Masonry at heart, cherishing a fond regard for its precepts, it was his constant aim and care to preserve the reputation of the fraternity unsullied.

We mourn his loss. Glad would we have been could he have been spared to us longer. But it was not permitted to him to pass the boundary of years allotted to man. After a few hours of painful illness, he was called to that land from whose bourne no traveler returns. *

Just one week prior to the night of his decease, he was at his post, apparently in good health, faithfully guarding the outer door of the lodge of which he had so long been an esteemed and honored member. In one short week, and on the very night when the Brethren of Ancient Landmark Lodge had assembled at their stated meeting for work in the third degree, and at almost the very hour of closing, his spirit took its flight to the lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides.

Peace be to his ashes. Truly can we say, in the language of the Master, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Your committee would respectfully recommend that a copy of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, relating to the decease of our late Bro. PHILLIPS, be sent to the family of the deceased, and that a page in the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge be appropriated to his memory.

EMERY S. RIDLON,	} Committee.
GEO. E. RAYMOND,	
ROBERT B. SWIFT,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

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. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submit the following report.

As usual, we commenced printing with our review of Arkansas and went through the list of Proceedings in alphabetical order, leaving such as should be received after passing their alphabetical place to be printed at the beginning or end of the report. At this writing we have received the Proceedings of Alabama and District of Columbia, the review of the latter of which must come between our review of Alabama and that of Arkansas.

We have changed the method of our report this year by omitting much of the statistical matter, and noticing only such points in the Proceedings as seemed to us of particular interest. We have changed our plan in order that we may submit a shorter report.

Finding that almost every Grand Lodge, which met after the death of President GARFIELD, took appropriate notice thereof, we have concluded to copy nearly all of the tributes paid to his memory, not only to show that masons, as such, honor the Chief Magistrate, but more especially, because there seemed to grow out of this direful tragedy a feeling of union and Brotherly love throughout our whole country, closely akin to that which Masonry teaches and in which Masonry especially delights, and because we fully believe that could that great man and zealous mason have foreseen that his death would produce such a result, he would have freely given his life therefor, and felt that he was conferring the greatest possible blessing on his country.

We give, at the end of this report, a list of the Proceedings reviewed, with the date and duration of the Annual Communication of each Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary will also give his usual Table, containing the name and address of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence in each jurisdiction. We shall also give a Table of Statistics. For these reasons, we omit these items from the body of our report.

ALABAMA, 1881.

The Grand Master (HENRY CLAY TOMPKINS) delivered an able address of much interest to the Brethren of that jurisdiction. He announced some

twenty-five decisions, most of them based on local law: among them are the following:

"12. The Secretary of a lodge should not receive from a member who is indebted to the lodge for two years dues, without the consent of the lodge, a portion of his dues; and a lodge should seldom if ever consent to such a payment; to do so would be to encourage members in suffering their dues to be in arrears; but there may be exceptional cases, in which the lodge would be justified in consenting to such payments.

"17. A member applying for a dimit is entitled to receive it if he has paid all dues and is in good standing. Where application is made for a dimit, and a Brother objects upon the ground that the applicant has been guilty of unmasonic conduct, and thereupon a committee is appointed, who examine into the accusation, and report that they can ascertain no grounds that would sustain charges against him, and the objecting Brother refuses to prefer charges, the lodge should grant the dimit, notwithstanding he may persist in his objections.

"21. Where a special communication is called to confer any of the degrees, the lodge may be opened in the degree in which the work is to be done."

* * * * *

"I was, during the year, requested to pass upon the rulings of a Master of a lodge on questions of order. Under my construction of the Constitution, I have no authority to do that, and therefore declined to decide the points presented."

We understand that the one first quoted depends upon the provision of law, that a member in arrears for two years' dues may be suspended therefor, and that when he has become liable to the penalty, the Secretary should not relieve him therefrom by receiving a part of the dues. It is difficult, in the absence of express provision of law, to perceive the difference in principle between taking a part and taking the whole of the overdue indebtedness.

Bro. BEERS submitted a report recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and it was adopted: he says:

"This organization in its incipency elicited our sympathy, as we deemed it suggestive of good to Masonry in the far off isles of the Pacific; but we awaited that evidence of unanimity and determination on the part of our Australian Brethren, entitling them to recognition, which has now been furnished by the interesting reports recently submitted to us; and here we take occasion to remark, that we deem the establishment of a Grand Lodge, in any territory of this description, a matter of supreme importance, requiring, in our opinion, the consent and approval of at least a majority of the Lodges and Brethren interested, to give reasonable assurance of its propriety and necessity."

We are at a loss how to reconcile this with his recommendation, for there were *forty-five* lodges in Australia, of which only *thirteen* took part in forming the Grand Lodge, and though their number has now increased to *twenty-five*, yet we understand that most of the additions are newly created lodges, leaving some *thirty* which do not adhere to the new Grand Lodge. If we are in error in reference to this, we are anxious to be corrected; for the sole reason why we do not also recommend recognition is, that our information is that a majority of the lodges did not unite in forming the Grand Lodge, and have not since given in their adhesion.

The Report on Correspondence (235 pp.) was again submitted by Bro.

OLIVER S. BEERS. It is impossible to go through this magnificent report and notice all the matters that challenge notice, and we must be content with referring to comparatively a few of them.

We think he takes an erroneous view of the question of the payment of mileage by the Grand Lodge to the representatives of lodges. He correctly holds that the Grand Lodge has the right to *command* the attendance of representatives from the subordinates, but thinks it should be left to the lodge "to solve the question of ways and means involved." On this last proposition we take issue. The representation of the lodges is for the *general benefit of the craft*, and the burden of it should be borne equally. The Grand Lodge cannot "board round," and hold its meeting with a different lodge each year until all the lodges are visited, but it generally meets in some place central, either in location or means of access. Necessarily, the expenses of attendance increase and diminish in proportion to the distance of the lodge from the place where the Grand Lodge meets. By the assessment of a *per capita* tax, and paying a reasonable mileage, each member of the craft pays his *equal* portion towards a full representation from all the lodges. We pay only one representative, because that is sufficient to answer the purpose; and if any lodge wishes to have more of its representatives present, or if the other representatives desire to attend, the lodge or the representatives may well be allowed to pay the additional expense.

It is also true that the more distant lodges are the smaller lodges, and, therefore, the less able to pay a given amount of money. In this connection we quote his remarks anent Grand Master COLLAMORE's recommendation to establish lodges in "business centres:"

"It seems to us that such restriction to 'business centers' ignores the laboring *circumference* where, alike with those of the centre, men are equally entitled to the benefits of Masonry, and where, too, our fraternal bonds and privileges are as highly prized, and as constantly lived up to as elsewhere. If any thing, we prefer the Masonry of the rural districts (the *circumference*) to that of the cities and towns, and always delight to see a lodge in the wilderness, with its pleasant assurance that the light, tho' scattered among widely separated individual residents, is yet on occasion easily concentrated upon the altar of this, supposed, isolated but consecrated building. Let us not neglect the country lodges, but plan alike for the improvement of those in the *busy marts* and in the *quiet groves*, where the primitive virtues tend peculiarly to foster the growth of masonic graces. Prudence, fortitude and virtue are required to sustain all lodge enterprises, and all can equally learn the lessons requisite to the organization and establishment of a strong and useful lodge. Then let us have lodges wherever and whenever the requisite number of good and true craftsmen can be found. It is to the poor that *this* gospel of good-will is also preached, and it should sound along the by-paths as well as in the thoroughfares."

The way the practice works in Maine is this: in two of the five years (1878 to 1882) there were 179 lodges, and 169 were represented both years; in two other years there were 181 lodges, and one year 169, and the other 170 lodges were represented; and the other year of the five, 170 of 182 lodges were represented; now, considering the large extent of our territory, and the

sparseness of our population, can any other Grand Lodge show a much better record?

We think he "hits the nail on the head" in relation to the necessity of the installation of re-elected officers. He says every civil officer, upon being re-elected, is "sworn in;" and installation is our "swearing in."

In relation to the case of a Catholic, who, supposing death to be imminent, promised, in order to receive the benefit of the ordinances of his church, to renounce Masonry, but recovering desired to return to the lodge, Bro. BEERS says:

"We do not see how a man can renounce Masonry (and intend in a similar emergency, under Priestly dictation, to again renounce it) and be considered worthy of affiliation with *true* masons. There is no question of 'bigotry' here, but only one of crime and weakness, unfitness in fact. He wants to *live* a mason and *die* a catholic! does he? Well, his own statement of his wishes proves him to be either a knave or a fool, and in either case he should remain where his renunciation placed him, a disgraced repudiator of his masonic duties and privileges. It is no uncharitableness, but rather an imperative duty, to denounce such vacillation, as well as exclude from the fraternity all material so deficient in *fortitude* and other masonic virtues, as this deserter has proved himself to be. The Grand Master's remarks about 'proscription' and 'bigotry,' are not relevant to this case; he had as well talk of Government protection and favor where *treason* is avowed and persisted in!"

We partly agree with Bro. B., and partly do not. There is no "proscription" in refusing to receive such a man. If a mason ever comes to the conclusion that being a mason interferes with his religious faith, it is no *crime*, but his *duty* to renounce Masonry. For some years, we have held that no candidate should be accepted who belongs to a church whose creed denounces Masonry: and there is no proscription in this.

Of our plan to collect the Histories of our lodges, he says:

"Maine, as we have heretofore noticed, has in progress a very useful and elaborate historical work, being rather a compilation of histories, wherein each lodge contributes its separate historical incidents, to swell the volume of jurisdictional experiences. The following report shows the progress of the enterprise; in quoting which, we remark upon one rather singular coincidence of *name* and *number* combined. Maine has a Howard, numbered 69, and so has Alabama (the writer was 'born and brought up in,' and is still a member of Alabama's Howard, No. 69)."

The coincidence is certainly a curious one.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1881.

One of the most interesting meetings held by the Grand Lodge during the year was to attend the funeral of Bro. ALBERT G. MACKAY. The following beautiful ode, composed expressly for the occasion, was sung:

"Brother! we surround thy bier,
Each with warm fraternal tear!
Faith redeems our sad refrain:
'Brother! we shall meet again!'

"Companion! at thy side we bow,
Mindful of our solemn vow!
Hope beguiles our mournful march,
'Enter thou God's Royal Arch.'

"Knight! our swords to heaven we raise,
Our knightly sign, as sad we gaze!
With Charity our bosoms swell;
'Brother! Companion! Knight! farewell!'"

It was written by Rev. Bro. CHARLES WHEELER DENISON, and before the Proceedings were published he too had died, and the same ode was sung at his obsequies.

BRO. P. G. M. CHARLES F. STANSBURY was appointed a committee to report to the Grand Lodge suitable resolutions in memory of Bro. MACKY; and since then, the same mournful duty has been performed for Bro. STANSBURY.

The following is his tribute to Bro. MACKY:

"Our illustrious Brother, Albert Gallatin Macky, is no more! He died at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on the 20th day of June, 1881, at the venerable age of 74, and was buried at Washington on Sunday, June 26, 1881, with the highest honors of the craft, all Rites and Orders of Masonry uniting in the last sad services over his remains.

"The announcement of his death has caused a genuine sentiment of sorrow wherever Freemasonry is known. His ripe scholarship, his profound knowledge of masonic law and usage, his broad views of masonic philosophy, his ceaseless and invaluable literary labors in the service of the Order, his noble ideal of its character and mission, as well as his genial personal qualities and his lofty character had united to make him universally known, and as widely respected and beloved by the masonic world.

"While this Grand Lodge shares in the common sorrow of the craft everywhere at this irreparable loss, she can properly lay claim to a more intimate and peculiar sense of bereavement, inasmuch as our illustrious Brother had been for many years an active member of this Body, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and an adviser ever ready to assist our deliberations with his knowledge and counsel.

"In testimony of our affectionate respect for his memory, the Grand Lodge jewels and insignia will be appropriately draped and its members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. A memorial page of our Proceedings will also be dedicated to the honor of his name.

"We extend to his family the assurance of our sincere and respectful sympathy, and direct that an attested copy of this Minute be transmitted to them."

The Grand Master (NOBLE D. LARNER) thus announces the death of the President:

"The circumstances attending the assassination, sufferings and death of our lamented Brother James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, and a member of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, of our jurisdiction, are familiar to you all, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to undertake the task of pronouncing an eulogy upon him, or dwelling upon the horrible details connected with the sad event which has cast so much gloom over our beloved land, and deprived the fraternity of our jurisdiction of a devoted Brother and the country of an honored Chief Magistrate. Brother Garfield, although not a member of this Grand Lodge, was well and favorably known to the Brethren of this District, being connected in all branches of Masonry with Bodies in our own jurisdiction. He was one whom we honored not merely on account of his high position in civil life, but more especially on account of the great interest he always manifested in our Brotherhood and the great

anxiety he always displayed to become thoroughly acquainted with the sublime principles taught in our ceremonies. Brethren, he is gone! The ruthless hand of the assassin, at a moment when all was bright in our Brother's life, when he was about to seek rest and refreshment from the vexations and labors of high position, and when he was buoyant with the hopes of a peaceful and happy recreation by the side of the convalescent and loving partner of his life at the sea shore, fired the fatal shot, and the spirit of our respected and lamented Brother has taken its flight, and is now at peace with our Supreme Grand Master in the celestial lodge above, where all good masons hope at last to arrive."

And the Grand Lodge adopted the following, presented by Bro. STANSBURY:

"James Abram Garfield, late President of the United States, fell under the stroke of an assassin in this city, July 2, 1881, and died at Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881.

"He was a Freemason of long standing, affiliated with the Masonic Bodies of all rites in this jurisdiction, and a member of a lodge under our obedience.

"Though not a member of this Grand Lodge, the exalted office which he filled, the profound and sincere respect and affection in which he was held by the American people, the wide space which he occupied in the eyes of the world, his splendid talents, elegant scholarship, broad statesmanship, long public service and lofty character, justify a departure from our established usage and call for an appropriate notice of his death in the Proceedings of this Body. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge desires to give expression to her deep abhorrence of the dastardly crime by which the precious life of our beloved Chief Magistrate was struck down, and her sense of the bereavement which we, in common with our fellow-citizens, have suffered by his death.

Resolved, That as masons, we deplore the loss of a Brother who was greatly endeared to us by the ties of fraternal intercourse, and one who was an ornament to our brotherhood, a devoted friend to its principles, and a noble exemplar of its practical teachings and virtues.

Resolved, That in respect for his memory, the hall and insignia of the Grand Lodge be appropriately draped; that these resolutions be entered on our journal, and a memorial page of our published Proceedings be devoted to the honor of his name.

Resolved, That an attested copy of this minute be transmitted to the family of our illustrious and lamented Brother, with the tender of our profound and respectful sympathy."

A member of one of the lodges, while in Washington Territory, was expelled there for unmasonic conduct there committed: upon notice of this action, the lodge dropped his name from the roll: he was afterwards restored by the Grand Lodge of Washington, and upon notice thereof, his lodge, by vote, restored him to membership: afterwards this vote was re-considered: the Committee on Jurisprudence reported that the re-consideration was void, and that he was still a member of the lodge.

The facts are not fully stated, but as they are stated, we do not agree with the conclusion of the committee. When he was expelled, his membership in his lodge was completely severed: when he was restored by the Grand Lodge of Washington, it was only to his masonic rights, and not to membership in his lodge: he could regain that only by petition and unanimous ballot, in precisely the same manner as if he had never been a member: the lodge (as we understand it) undertook to restore him by adopting a resolu-

tion to that effect: this did not make him a member, and being wholly void, it was not only competent, but proper, for the lodge to re-consider it.

The committee hold, also, that a member of a lodge in one jurisdiction cannot be tried by a lodge in another jurisdiction for an offence committed there, unless requested so to do by his lodge, or upon notice, it refuses or neglects to act. It is needless to say that we do not agree to this, and that the law is almost universally held to be the other way. The committee, in fact, concede the power, by the exception they make to the rule they lay down. If the lodge has the *power* to try him when his own lodge neglects or refuses to do so, it has the *power* to do it in any event, and the giving of notice to the other lodge is only an act of *courtesy*, which, however, ought always to be performed.

The record does not state what disposition was made of the report, and so we are uncertain whether the Grand Lodge endorsed the views of the committee or not: we presume, however, that the report was adopted, and the omission of the vote from the record was accidental.

The Report on Correspondence (64 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON. Referring to the Kentucky doctrine, that a man can be tried only by the lodge of which he is a member, he says:

"The question in our mind is this: Inasmuch as some Grand Lodges hold, as Kentucky does, to the old way, not having seen the necessity of changing so easily as others have done, is it right that the modern idea, we will not say innovation for fear we might be misunderstood, yet it is, to our mind, clearly an *outrage* against the *rights* belonging inherently to the member, to his lodge, and to his Grand Lodge, that he should be tried, without their consent, or, as is sometimes done, without their knowledge of the fact?"

"The change made in this particular was not known to Brothers Robbins and Drummond and others. They have assumed it to be the general law, whereas we know personally that it is a great change made upon wrong principles, and should meet their condemnation, as it does our own."

Hold there a moment, Brother, about "the old way"? The doctrine which "Bros. ROBBINS and DRUMMOND and others" sustain has prevailed in New England ever since the close of the last century, if not longer; and the first case in which your doctrine was asserted, so far as we can find, arose in Missouri in 1852.

As to the "others," there are some among them whose views are entitled to weight. Bro. MACKAY (*clarum et venerabile nomen*) promulgated our doctrine in his work on Jurisprudence in 1859, without exception or modification. CHARLES W. MOORE, the masonic jurist of his day, recognized it as settled law as early as 1841.

He undertakes to compare masonic discipline with that of the church, and argue from that. We see no basis for comparison at all. A Grand Lodge in a given jurisdiction enacts a law: a mason residing there, but a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction, violates that law, and all the while claims to exercise his masonic rights: and the lodges in that jurisdiction and the Grand Lodge itself is powerless to enforce its law! The idea is too absurd for dis-

cussion. If the argument of Bro. S. has *any* force in it, it is that the churches ought to adopt our system, rather than we adopt theirs.

Referring to a case in which our Grand Lodge reversed the sentence of a lodge and inflicted a severer one, he says :

"It is a fundamental principle common to our humanity, and well settled, that no person shall be tried twice for any offence. The lodge in this case tried the issue and assessed the penalty. Now a second trial takes place by another judicatory and a higher punishment is inflicted. We ask our legal Brethren if *this* is the application of legal principles to our masonic fraternity? Now we positively object to making fish of one, flesh of another and smoked red herring of the third in our Masonic Code of Trials."

The first sentence is not correct; it is a matter of every day occurrence that a person "is tried twice for the same offence." It almost always happens, when the trial by an inferior court is set aside by a higher court, that the accused is tried twice for the same offence. The general phrase in the Constitutions is that a person "shall not be put in jeopardy twice for the same offence," and it is good law as well as good sense, that if the jury do not agree, or the proceedings are set aside for error, the accused has not been "put in jeopardy," in the sense of the term as used in the Constitutions. In the case in question, the judgment of the lodge was no judgment at all until examined and approved by the Grand Lodge. The question, therefore, of being tried twice for the same offence does not arise at all.

He says further :

"In our view of the inherent rights of members of lodges, the accused is the only party who has the right of appeal in a case of trial. The lodge, as the unit, is the prosecutor, and if the lodge fail to convict, the accused must go free. The accuser, if he be a private member or the public prosecutor, takes his risk. This is justice according to all legal principles, provided that we apply the rules which our legal Brethren wish to prevail. But, however, this has not been the custom in Masonry. If any member prefers charges against a Brother, and he is acquitted, the aggrieved Brother has the right to appeal to the Grand Lodge. This is not so in criminal suits at law. There is no appeal against a verdict of acquittal. Now upon what principle are we to settle this difference? Certainly if legal principles are to be the standard, we should carry them out from A to Z in every possible case. For the Grand Lodge in any instance to overrule the penalty assessed by a lodge upon trial, we have always characterized as a 'Star chamber' process and utterly at variance with 'human rights.' The law which demands the presence of the accused upon his trial is violated by the procedure."

Here again he makes another mistake. He assumes as universal law that there is no appeal against a verdict of acquittal, but while such is the usual rule, it is not universal. The States and the United States regulate that as they see fit. But we deny that in any sense "the lodge is the prosecutor": to be prosecutor, judge and jury combined, no civilized nation allows in these times. The lodge is the tribunal; the prosecutor, though a member, cannot vote on the guilt or innocence of the accused, nor even be present when the vote is taken.

He says further :

"We are greatly surprised that the committee have so far forgotten the true history of Grand Masters as to presume that there were any prerogatives of Grand Masters before there were Grand Masters themselves. Now, we assert that prior to 1717 there never was a Grand Master ever known similar to him who was elected in London that year. All those who have been so called prior to that time were superintending Architects, who on the festival of St. John, when the craft in general assembled, elected him to preside on that occasion, and when the assembly dispersed he was no other than the Chief Architect again. There was then no representative Grand Body and but few regular lodges, *and not a single one with a charter*; hence, we deny any prerogatives of a Grand Master prior to 1717, and all that a Grand Master had assigned to him in the regulations of 1723. Now, in these sections we concur in the power granted to dispense with the requirements of those sections whenever, in his judgment, the Grand Master saw proper so to do. Some of these, when we were first made a mason, our lodges themselves undertook to dispense with. Since that time the Grand Lodges have forbidden the lodges to exercise those powers.

"If the committee will give a detailed statement of each and every prerogative, and what are the ultimate powers of a Grand Master, then we will undertake to answer the last paragraph of the report, but we could never undertake to answer so uncertain 'phantasmagoria' as the present understanding among writers as to a Grand Master's 'powers,' 'privileges' and 'prerogatives.'"

Well, we are surprised too. The idea that a difference *in the mode of electing* an officer makes him a different officer, is a little too fine for us.

Before 1717, the craft used to meet in General Assembly and elect their Grand Master: in 1717, it was determined to form the craft into permanent lodges, and that the Masters and Wardens of those lodges should be the representatives of the craft, and act for them in the General Assembly. A similar thing often happens now: in our New England towns, all the voters assemble in "town meeting," and transact the business of the town. But it often happens that the number of voters in a town becomes so large that it is impracticable for them thus to meet and transact the business: so the town is divided into divisions, in which the voters come together and elect men as their representatives to act for them, and these representatives come together and transact the business. It has never occurred to anybody that this was anything more than a change *in the mode of* doing business. Such being the origin of Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the oldest on the continent, declares in its Constitution: "As the Grand Lodge, when congregated, *is a representation of every individual member of the fraternity*, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority, and the power of finally deciding on every case which concerns the interest of the craft." Such is the idea of the powers of a Grand Lodge which the oldest American Grand Lodge has ever held, and we believe that it was quite likely to follow correctly the ideas prevalent before that time.

As to his last paragraph, we can only say that these powers and prerogatives can no more be stated in detail than the usages of Masonry can be. He might have given us the date when the particular powers which he has been denying to Grand Masters were denied, or at any rate told us where, if anywhere, they were denied before the revival of Masonry after "Morgan times."

ARKANSAS, 1881.

The Grand Master (J. H. VAN HOOSE) delivered an interesting address, covering a large variety of subjects and indicating great care, labor and ability in the discharge of his official duties.

He says the year will long be remembered for the unusual severity of the winter and extreme heat and drought of the summer, cutting off the crops of corn and cotton, and destroying very many of the fruit-bearing trees. However, he draws a vivid picture of the rapid strides, in the right direction, his State has recently made, and predicts for it a glorious future. So mote it be. We are bound to say that we find in these Proceedings evidences of the prosperity and growth of the material as well as masonic interests, which we have been expecting and hoping. "The good time coming is ALMOST here: it was long, long, long on the way."

From his thirty-four decisions, we select the following:

"1. A lodge may investigate a charge made against a Brother by a woman, if not frivolous.

"3. Where a lodge under dispensation has no suitable hall to meet in, they may thankfully accept temporarily the use of a good hall tendered them by the Knights of Pythias, though when they have procured a suitable hall, and it has been dedicated, they cannot reciprocate the courtesy.

"4. A Brother suspended for non-payment of dues, is cut off from lodge privileges, and in the attitude of a non-affiliate, and not subject to be summoned to attend lodge meetings.

"17. Some ten years ago, a citizen of Indiana applied to a lodge there to be made a mason, and was rejected. Having moved to this State, he cannot be made a mason in an Arkansas lodge without the consent of the Indiana lodge which rejected him.

"22. The Worshipful Master should not hurriedly permit a vote on an application for restoration, in the absence of a member called away on business, whom he knows would oppose restoration if present.

"28. A mason cannot affiliate on a diploma; he must have a dimit.

One member of the committee dissented from No. 3, and gives his views, which, to put it mildly, deserve consideration:

"As one of the Committee on Masonic Law, I desire to say that I concur with the other members of the committee in their report on the decisions of the Grand Master, with a statement of my views as to Decision No. 3, which says, in substance, that 'a lodge may accept the tender of a hall from another benevolent association, but shall not reciprocate the courtesy.' I am aware that our Grand Lodge has decided that our lodge rooms, when dedicated, cannot be used by any other body or order of men. While this is the law, I think no lodge should accept the tender of a lodge room from any other society. If we are too selfish to divide our halls with them, we should have pride and self respect enough to refuse to accept a courtesy we cannot reciprocate. I cannot subscribe to a doctrine that is, to my mind, contrary to the Golden Rule, and to all rules of fraternity and courtesy."

Are we not running this matter of joint occupancy of halls to an extreme? The burden of supporting a hall was formerly lightened by division. In many places, it imposes a heavy tax upon a lodge, to maintain for its exclusive use a proper hall to be occupied only *once a month*, or at the outside, not more than one evening in a week.

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized. There was no discussion of the question whether a Grand Lodge ought to be recognized in a given jurisdiction, before it is supported by a majority of the lodges there situate.

The Grand Master announced the death of the President :

"The year 1881 will go down on the pages of history to the latest day as chronicling two great political events, both of which caused the inhabitants of the entire civilized world to stand aghast with horror, and loudly to condemn the assassins, who without warning, assaulted and murdered the representative head of two great nations. The glittering crown upon his head, nor the solid phalanx of bayonets that guarded the Czar of Russia, nor the wall of loving hearts which surrounded James A. Garfield, were able to protect these great, wise and good men and rulers from the murderous assault of the cowardly assassins."

And the committee say :

"In approaching that portion of the address which refers to the death of the late President, James A. Garfield, we feel the force of that admonition which was given to Moses in Horeb : 'Put now thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.' That he, the chosen head of fifty millions of freemen, loving him as their leader and honoring him for his grand character, should, in an instant, have been stricken down by the hand of a vile assassin, is of itself sufficient to draw him to our hearts as men ; but the further fact that he was a brother with us, bound by the same sacred ties and familiar with the same mysteries, endears him yet the more to us as masons and members of one universal brotherhood."

A memorial page is devoted to his memory, inscribed as follows :

"In Memoriam :

"JAMES A. GARFIELD,

"Twentieth President of the United States.

"Died at Elberon, N. J., September 19, 1881 ;

"Aged 50 Years.

"He knew the seasons, when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet."

BRO. GEORGE E. DODGE submitted a very well *written*, but badly *printed*, Report on Correspondence (87 pp.) : it is printed in very fine type, and no distinction is made between "extracts" and "original," either in size of type or by "leads" ; in fact, the type of almost all the book is very trying to the eyes on account of its fineness and dimness : the "Digest of Decisions" is a notable exception. We find he would appreciate the printing of the Report in such manner that one can tell at a glance the original matter from the extracts, for he says : "We, ourselves, do not *always* read *all* of the reports *through*." We *never* read extracts unless we find by the context that there is a special reason therefor, or find that we have not noticed them in the original ; and it very rarely happens that we have not. So, BRO. DODGE, interview the printer, or Grand Secretary, for the relief of your associates.

Referring to us as "Father Josiah," he says he looks "in vain for his usual fraternal (or rather paternal) greeting to this writer," and declares that henceforward he shall regard us as no more than a distant *uncle*. Well, that

(save the "distant") will be more appropriate, for while a *father* must be older than the *son*, an *uncle* is often younger than his *nephew*!

He earnestly defends the law of his Grand Lodge, that one suspended for non-payment of dues cannot be restored without payment of the dues accruing during the time he is suspended. As he presents the matter in a new light, we quote him :

"No mason has a right to claim anything on the score of being the owner and holder of so many shares of stock in Masonry. None has a right to demand a benefit from Masonry, the granting of which would be an injury to the body of the craft. Leave the standpoint of the individual Brother for a moment, Bro. W., and glance at the question from that of the lodge. How could organized Masonry preserve its integrity—its dignity—nay! its very existence—if it had not the power to impose conditions upon which a suspended Brother could come back again into the fold? In the case of non payment of dues, the suspension lasts only just so long as the delinquent Brother desires. Re-instatement follows as a matter of course, and of lawful right, immediately and *ipso facto*, upon the payment of all back dues. What an ineffectual law it would be to say that the Brother could 'take a recess' from all of the obligations and duties of Masonry—could remain a drone for such time as suited his convenience or whim—and then, upon 'calling for his bill,' when he chose to resume the benefits of Masonry, claim a credit for the period of time during which he had neglected the sworn duties of a mason and lodge member. If the illustration is not strong enough, we have only to multiply the act of one Brother until enough members have concluded to adopt the same course as to cripple and finally kill the best lodge that was ever chartered. The price of re-instatement is not onerous nor excessive. If it should be regarded as a penalty, surely it is not a severe one. The question of financial ability to pay can not come into the controversy. If the Brother is too poor to pay, he will get a clear quittance of dues, either before or after the disability of suspension has been incurred, simply for the asking."

* * * * *

"Now, if a masonic lodge were a corner grocery (or a granger store on the co-operative plan), and members of the lodge were customers who had received a pledge that they should have their full money's worth—if the 'privileges of Masonry' were a commodity which the grocer's freckled-faced boy behind the counter could weigh upon the scales, put up in a brown paper package and tie up with a string—if all this were so—then there would be some force in the misnamed argument that to charge a suspended mason a sum equal to the amount of his dues in the meantime, as a condition of full lodge membership, is like making a man 'pay for something he didn't get.' More masonic, perhaps, to present him with a beautiful chromo, in the presence of the very ordinary and uninteresting Brethren who 'never went astray.' Although, perhaps, measured by the grocer's scales, they had not got the worth of their money, yet had paid and labored while the drone 'went into a far country.'"

* * * * *

"We do not look at it, Brother Brown, as 'paying dues' during the period of suspension—an amount equal to what would have been the dues, we fix as a penalty to be paid by a mason who has elected to withdraw from the duties of lodge membership. We think we have the right to affix some condition, inasmuch as the suspended member, by such payment, acquires the right to resume his membership without asking the consent of the lodge. As we have said in another place, inability to pay never works suspension with us, and consequently the Brother has not that excuse for becoming a drone in the hive."

Of course, when a member has lost his membership, he must submit to

such terms as may be imposed, if he would regain it; the question becomes one of mere policy. But we are inclined to think that there is a tendency to make the full and strict payment of dues too prominent a feature in Masonry for the good of the Institution.

Quoting our remarks in relation to a law adopted in Arkansas (since repealed) that provided that a non-affiliate, after a given time, should be declared suspended by the *Master* of the nearest lodge, without trial or notice, he says:

"Our private opinion of the effect of action under the new law is, that there is no more occasion for notice and trial than there would be in case of a simple proclamation of non-intercourse with a masonic body. It is merely a public statement that the wilfully non-affiliated mason is regarded by us henceforth as a stranger; and that, as far as our relations with him are concerned, he is considered by us as a profane. We open the door for him and invite him to come in; he wilfully refuses. We simply announce that the door is shut, and that he must stay out. What he may thereafter consider his masonic *status* to be, or what masons and masonic bodies outside of this jurisdiction may consider it, is for him or them to determine."

We do not so see it: a law, providing that no unaffiliate shall be allowed to visit a lodge, is entirely within the province of a Grand Lodge to enact; but a law that *the Master of a lodge* may suspend a mason from the rights and benefits of masonry, and that, too, without notice or hearing, is in direct violation of the landmarks and fundamental principles of the Institution.

We fully concur in the following:

"It seems to us that there cannot be such a thing as a masonic ballot cast anywhere else than within the tiled recesses of a lodge, and in the presence of the Worshipful Master, and in the hearing of his announcement from the East. We even go so far as to say that a ballot cast otherwise ought to vitiate a masonic election. We contend, further, that each ballot should be cast in front of the altar, and with all the formality which masons are required to observe upon entering or retiring from a lodge. We consider it utterly unmasonic, and not merely irregular, for the Tyler to cast a vote outside of the lodge room, or to be informed by anyone else than the Worshipful Master as to the object of the ballot."

We are greatly rejoiced to find in the increase of new lodges, the greater proportion of the old lodges making returns and paying dues, the increase in work, and the *gain in the total membership*, undoubted evidence of the prosperity of Masonry in Arkansas.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1881.

This Grand Lodge pursues the even tenor of its way, without furnishing much of special interest. It is in a fine financial condition, although there has been a loss in the membership: this the Grand Master (ELI HARRISON, Sr.) attributes in part to the fact that many Brethren have left the Province to seek homes elsewhere.

The Grand Secretary makes a very full and detailed report, giving to the Brethren of his jurisdiction all the information necessary, in order that they may have a full knowledge of the condition of the Grand Lodge and the various lodges, and the craft in general.

A charter for a new lodge (the tenth) was granted. Twenty-five dollars had been forwarded to "The Anatolia Famine Relief Committee," but no acknowledgment of it had been received, although nearly a year had elapsed: we have had serious doubts as to the genuineness of that call, and they have never been dispelled.

The Grand Lodge held a session on Sunday to attend Divine Service, at which Grand Chaplain R. H. SMITH preached a very appropriate and excellent sermon. This reminds us, that in the olden time we used to have, on St. John's Day, and at other times, masonic sermons: would not a return to this custom be beneficial to the craft in these days?

The fund of the Grand Lodge is invested in stock of the Masonic Temple, which paid a dividend of nearly four per cent., there being no debt on it.

CALIFORNIA, 1881.

A volume of 428 pages gives the proceedings of this Grand Body at its session of five days, and yet the Report on Correspondence is much shorter than usual. We find here material enough for a whole report of respectable length.

The address of the Grand Master (SAMUEL C. DENSON) is briefer than usual. He congratulates his Brethren upon the general prevalence of prosperity, harmony and happiness, unmolested by pestilence, fire or flood.

We have space to notice but a few things in this able and interesting address.

The following case came before him:

"In conferring the third degree upon a candidate, and just as he was being instructed in the guard and sign, he was seized with sudden illness and had to be removed from the lodge room and carried to his home, where he continued for some time to be so sick that his life was in great peril. The lodge thereupon desired to know the *status* of the afflicted Brother, his rights and privileges, and the duties of the craft and lodge toward him. My decision was that, since the Brother had taken the * * * *, which made him a * * * * *, he was entitled, for all purposes of charity and relief, to be so considered and treated, and in case of his death was entitled to masonic burial; and that, when his health was sufficiently restored, it was the duty of the lodge to begin where its proceedings were interrupted and impart to him that to which he was already entitled. But it being feared that, even if he survived his severe illness, he might not sufficiently recover all his faculties to conform to the ritual in the remaining portions of the degree, the lodge desired to know what then would be his *status*; and to this I answered—'He is a Master Mason, and entitled to be so considered for certain purposes; but, not having been fully instructed, he is not a member of the lodge, and cannot sit in a Master Mason's Lodge.'"

We await with much interest, the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and the action of the Grand Lodge thereon. We are not prepared to admit that he is not entitled to sit in a Master's Lodge, nor, in fact, to deny it: we question whether all that remained does not *legally* come under *instruction*.

We give the following, as bearing upon the operation of their policy in relation to non-affiliates:

"Touching the rights of contributing non-affiliates, the following decision was made: 1st. A non-affiliated mason has the right to tender a contribution equal to the monthly dues to any lodge in the jurisdiction of which he resides, and the lodge has the right either to accept or reject the same. 2d. When a non-affiliated mason contributes or tenders to some lodge an amount equivalent to the monthly dues, he thereby merely preserves his standing in the craft, and is entitled to all the charities and fraternal courtesies due a mason at large. He does not, by contributing to any lodge, become in any sense a member thereof, and has not, necessarily, any greater claim upon such lodge than any other non-affiliate in good standing. Where a non-affiliate resides within the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of one lodge and contributes thereto, it is clearly the duty of that lodge to see that he is not 'made a burden to others.' This duty, however, arises from the fact of his residing within the jurisdiction of the lodge, and not as a reciprocal duty resulting from his contribution—the contribution merely having the effect of preserving his standing. But when the contributing non-affiliate lives within a city under the concurrent jurisdiction of several lodges, the fact that one of such lodges has received his contribution does not increase the measure of duty of that lodge, nor relieve any other lodge, of concurrent jurisdiction, of its obligations. In case of the death of a Brother under such circumstances, he should be buried by the Board of Relief, while, if he has contributed for any considerable length of time exclusively to one lodge, a very strong moral obligation would rest upon such lodge to extend relief to him or his family out of its own treasury."

In this connection the following will be of interest:

"It has more than once occurred during the year, that the arrearages of a mason under suspension for non-payment of dues, and when such mason was about to die, have been tendered to the Secretary by interested relatives, and under such circumstances as to convince the officers of the lodge that the tender was made for the mercenary purposes of others and not at the instance of the suspended Brother.

"My views upon this question are expressed in the following extract from a letter to Bro. Gideon Wing, of Columbia Lodge, No. 28: 'In my judgment when a Brother is so indifferent to Masonry as to refuse to pay the small amount required for dues, having the ability to pay, and is suspended, and while under suspension, is about to die, it looks like fraud and deception for any interested person—particularly one not a mason—to volunteer the payment of the small amount requisite to restore the suspended Brother, for the manifest purpose of imposing upon the lodge the burden of burying him and taking care of his family. Masonry is not an insurance society, and every mason renounces selfish motives prior to entering our portals; but there seems to be some tendency toward a degeneracy of motive, and many appear to think entirely too much of what can be gained out of Masonry. No man is bound to submit to what he knows to be a fraud; why then should a lodge? I would not lightly impugn the motives of any one, but if I knew that the relative of a suspended mason, in volunteering to pay up his dues, had only selfish and pecuniary purposes in view, I should certainly decline to receive the payment; for the knowledge of the unworthy motive would rebut all presumptions of acquiescence on the part of the suspended Brother.'"

Is not this "degeneracy of motive" the natural result of attaching so much importance to the payment of dues? If our action indicates that we deem the payment of dues the first and highest duty of a mason, without performing which he cannot continue to be a mason, we inevitably give so much prominence to the pecuniary element, that profanes, and even masons, will naturally conclude that the main object of the Institution is the *quid pro quo*. In other words, we cannot insist so tenaciously upon the payment of dues, without creating the corresponding idea of benefits.

He announces, in touching terms, the death of President GARFIELD, to whose memory the committee pay an eloquent tribute, in a report filed after the close of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master says:

"When the solemn clang of the weeping bells tolled out the mournful intelligence of his death, the nations of the earth put on the habiliments of woe, and the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1881, when his body was consigned to earth, was entered upon the calendar as the gloomiest day of time. This Grand Lodge was specially convened, and joined the sorrowing throng which, all over the land, celebrated the last sad rites to the nation's dead, and our departed Brother."

We note this especially, because it is a return to the old custom, which at one time quite generally *was*, and even now, in many jurisdictions *is*, held not to be in accordance with correct masonic principles. While we formerly held to the contrary, we are satisfied beyond doubt, that both ancient usage and fundamental masonic principle teach that the honoring of the Chief Magistrate is *masonic work*, which a lodge may properly do, in its hall, or in public in connection with our fellow citizens; and that, too, whether it is the reception of such magistrate alive, or honoring his memory when dead; and that the fact of his being a mason has nothing to do with the propriety of the work, though it may add to our joy to greet him, or add to our sorrow as we lament his death.

A mourning page, suitably inscribed, was devoted to his memory.

The closing words of Grand Master DENSON are so appropriate at the present time, that we must quote them at the expense of the omission of other matter: and *we earnestly beg every Master in this jurisdiction to read them to his lodge:*

"Brethren of the mystic tie, the term of my stewardship is drawing to a close, and this emblem of authority, entrusted by your confiding affection one year ago into my hands, will soon be returned to you, and upon my part, with conflicting emotions of joy and sorrow—sorrow when I reflect that the many imperative calls to other duties have rendered it impossible for me to administer the high and distinguished office better—and joy, when anticipating an early emancipation from the grave responsibilities clustering around this jewel. Perhaps, in taking leave of you, it would sound well to expatiate somewhat upon the beauties and excellence of masonry, and congratulate you upon the increasing number of the craft, and the cheerful prospect of a good crop of candidates in the future; but while the highest encomiums do not exaggerate the excellence of our tenets, in my humble judgment, they are pronounced with injudicious frequency, and lead directly to the popularization of Masonry, and the too rapid increase of masons. This organization

is a grand old growth of the illimitable past, nourished and supported by its eternal springs of immortal principles, and hardened by the wintry storm of adversity, and has no place in the race of modern societies for popular favor and rapid accumulation of members. As well might the sturdy oak, gnarled and scarred by the contending hurricanes of untold centuries, envy and seek to emulate the cereals that flourish and rapidly grow beneath its protecting boughs. We have too many lodges and too many members, and the tendency of to-day to make masonry more of a popular institution is the darkest cloud within the masonic horizon. While the great moral lessons we inculcate can make no man worse, it is useless to expect them to miraculously transform the man whose inherent nature is not fitted to receive and appreciate the Heaven-born principles of Faith, Hope and Charity, into one who will, in his life's conduct, exemplify those excellent principles. Man's views, belief, and conduct may be greatly modified and improved by correct moral teachings and associations, but his nature is seldom radically changed; and while the lodge and its associations elevates every man coming within its influences to a superior moral plane, still, it cannot be expected to work miracles in reformation. The man whose heart, though uncultured, and in the rough ashlar state, does not pulsate in harmony with the fundamental principles of morality and manly character taught in our symbolic lessons, is not a fit pupil for our instruction, has no place in the lodge, and if there, is a burden and a non-assimilating element that must eventually produce discord and a sort of moral dyspepsia. It is a familiar principle in mechanics that nothing is stronger than its weakest part; and a society or association of men may well be judged by the similar principle that no exclusive body can be ranked higher in the moral scale than the lowest character received, recognized as entitled to fellowship, and held out to the world as a member.

"Greater care should be taken in the selection and admission of material into our social structure. No man who is not of such character and standing that his name means honesty, integrity and broad-minded benevolence toward his race, should ever be encouraged to send his petition to a lodge; and when the petition is presented, the candidate should receive the most searching investigation, and be promptly rejected if any doubt exists as to his fitness for membership. To be a mason signifies much, it is true, but it should signify much more. The fact that a man is a mason ought to be a guarantee, not alone to the fraternity, but to all the world, that he is a man of honesty, integrity, liberality and moral character. In fact, it may be assumed, that as a general rule, such is the fact; but, unfortunately, there are too many exceptions. Every member of the craft who falls short of what a mason should be, detracts in the same degree from the average estimation in which we are held by the world and by each other. Masonry has never been, and was never calculated to be, a popular society. The very first declaration made by every candidate for the fraternity, with us, clearly admonishes him of this fact. All selfishness and mercenary motives must be renounced before even our outer door can be entered, and these are the life-giving principles of most of the modern popular societies.

"Far be it from me to utter one word in disparagement of any other society. They are, so far as I know, all organized upon good principles, and charged with important missions, and are the promoters of much good. Those societies are not in the way of ours, are not our rivals or our enemies, and will aid rather than injure us. Let them increase and prosper, and enjoy their popularity and strength of numbers; but let us sail according to our ancient chart, and maintain our exclusiveness, our high code of morals, assumed when time was young, and our traditional practice of disinterested and voluntary charity. Let us be distinguished by the average high moral character and intelligence of our members, rather than by our numerical strength. Let us see to it that every mason is a man of good natural sense, of good, clean, everyday character, honest, truthful and sober, and not addicted to any habits or vices unbecoming a gentleman. We cannot hope to elevate practical or real Freemasonry to the standard of the ideal, but by

constant watchfulness we may be able to maintain in the practical a strong resemblance to the ideal."

As usual, Grand Secretary ABELL submits a report calling attention to all pending business and giving a full and clear statement of all matters coming within the range of his official duties. He had issued a Catalogue of the Library, which has 1271 bound volumes, aggregating 632,344 pages, besides many pamphlets.

During the session, under a resolution of the year previous, a full length portrait of Bro. ABELL was placed in Grand Lodge Hall, and a "service of seven large and eighteen smaller pieces (the whole number representing his years of service) of massive silver" was presented to him, Past Grand Master PRATT, making the presentation speech. We would gladly copy it, but space will not allow. Bro. PRATT says that the Masonic Board of Relief was designed, organized and perfected by Bro. ABELL; that the Grand Lodge Library is his child; that the Masonic Temple is the fruit of his sagacity, zeal and perseverance, and if his counsels had been followed, it would now be a paying institution; that the Constitution and General Regulations are the exclusive product of his pen and brain; that the Forms were his handiwork, and the Funeral Service almost entirely his composition: all this, besides an administration of his office, with unprecedented success.

The record gives Bro. PRATT's remarks in full, and proceeds thus:

"What the Grand Secretary said in response to the concluding portion of the foregoing address it is not necessary, nor would it probably be edifying, to record, even if he had any recollection of it himself. Let it suffice that he was sensible enough not to attempt a speech after the Grand Lodge had listened to the most eloquent of its members, while he did endeavor, in a few words, to express his appreciation not only of the beautiful gift and of the kindly and generous feeling which had prompted the Grand Lodge in its bestowal, but of the affectionate and affecting manner in which its goodness had been interpreted by one of his dearest friends."

The Grand Lecturer's report shows a very good condition of the lodges as to work: the reports of the *thirty-three* Inspectors, corresponding to our District Deputies, are not published in full: the Grand Master and Grand Lecturer notice a portion of them briefly.

One thousand dollars were appropriated to the sufferers in Michigan, and the amount was at once forwarded by telegraph.

The expulsion, by a California Lodge, of a member of a Nevada Lodge was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

For the support of Master WALTER WILCOX (the lad forwarded from New Orleans, as heretofore noted), the Grand Lodge appropriated \$240.

The celebrated case of GORDON, whose petition for restoration had been supported by every member of the Committee on Grievances for a long series of years, except one brother, was disposed of by indefinite postponement. The committee say that GORDON committed no offence for which he could have been justly expelled: but the members of the lodge which expelled him

were able to induce the Grand Lodge to override the judgment of its committees, and prevent his restoration.

The resolution of 1880 in relation to masonic funerals, and of 1877 forbidding public installations, upon which we commented in our last report, were both repealed. If our California Brethren, through hasty legislation, commit errors, they have no such false pride as prevents their promptly retracing their steps.

A plan for the establishment of an institution for the relief and support of widows and orphans was presented, and submitted to the lodges for their consideration, with a view of final action thereon next year. The plan contemplates revenue from donations, bequests, life memberships, a tax upon the craft, and the surplus of the Grand Lodge funds.

BRO. WILLIAM H. HILL again presented the Report on Correspondence (105 pp.)

He devotes four pages to Maine, quoting approvingly several extracts from the address of Grand Master COLLAMORE.

He thinks our Committee on Grievances beat the world in the way of condensing, as they dispose of *eight* cases in less than *one page* of the Proceedings. The California Committee are this year a little ahead, as they dispose of *eleven* cases in *fifteen lines*.

He says he shall hold us to the clam contract, as he is afraid neither of the clams nor the Maine "sauce" used thereon: the moral of this is, that we assured him that we never knew clams to be charged with producing intoxication but once, and then it was really done by the "sauce," and not by the clams: now we shall be at a loss, when Bro. HILL comes, to know whether the clams or the "sauce" is the greater inducement with him. But come, and we will run the risk of satisfactorily performing the contract.

He refers in complimentary terms to us in connection with our remarks concerning Bro. SIMONS last year, in which we spoke of Bro. S. as Dean of the Corps—meaning the oldest in continuous service. But, upon examination, we find that we were in error: Bro. S. was on the committee in 1864, but he first prepared the report in 1868, and there have been at least two years since that date when he was not on the committee. In our list in 1881 are found the names of PARVIN, of Iowa, HOUGH, of New Jersey, and MORRIS, of Kentucky. Bro. PARVIN presented his first report in 1846 (we think), Bro. HOUGH his in 1849, and Bro. MORRIS his in 1854: but neither of them have served continuously since, nor, in fact, more than comparatively a small portion of the time. We confess we were much surprised, and almost startled, to find that no one of our associates in 1865, when we presented our first report, has served continuously since: our predecessor, Bro. CYRIL PEARL, prepared *seventeen* reports in as many years.

¶ If we go outside of the Grand Lodge, we find that Bro. SIMONS commenced in the Grand Commandery of New York in 1863, and has served ever since.

CANADA, 1881.

We have had no Report on Correspondence from this Grand Lodge for several years: what has become of Bro. ROBERTSON?

Special Communications were held in the recess, to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple at London, of a church at Rockwood, at Clark's Mills, at Meaford, at Carleton Place, and at Dundela: two of the churches were Episcopal, two Methodist and one Presbyterian.

The address of the Grand Master (JAMES A. HENDERSON) is a concise business document, chiefly devoted to routine matters. He refers to the attempt on the life of our President, and trusts "that God in his mercy will vouchsafe to the President of the United States a speedy restoration to health, and that what now appears a sad affliction may be the means of further increasing towards him the respect and affection of the nation over which he presides."

The reports of the Deputies show the general prevalence of harmony and prosperity, except in some cases an increase of suspensions for non-payment of dues. Charters for ten new lodges were granted. The receipts, including interest on invested funds, were almost \$21,500: nearly \$12,500 was disbursed in benevolence, and \$7,000 was added to the "Benevolent Fund." The death of Past Grand Master WELLER was announced, and the amount appropriated for a testimonial to him was given to his sister, who resided with him at the time of his death.

We notice that several Brethren were expelled for being concerned in the formation of a clandestine lodge. We presume this refers to the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario: we had hoped that the Brethren concerned in this illegal and foolish movement had ere this seen the error of their ways.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to our Grand Lodge for a History of Portland Lodge.

COLORADO, 1881.

Special Communications were held to lay the corner stones of a public school building and of two court houses. At one, Grand Master GREENLEAF delivered an interesting address.

At the Annual Communication, Past Grand Masters PARVIN of Iowa, and HILLYER of Kansas, were received with appropriate honors. We wish there could be more of such visiting of Grand Lodges.

The Grand Master (LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF) says that the year had been of unusual prosperity to the people, as well as to the masons of his State. The population had rapidly increased, the lodges multiplied and large and healthy additions had been made to the membership.

He announces the death of Bro. MACKAY, who, during a residence of two years at Denver, had endeared himself to the craft of Colorado.

The death of the President, *the night before*, was fittingly announced by him and appropriately noticed by the Grand Lodge. A memorial page was devoted to him and another to Bro. MACKAY.

The remainder of his address was devoted to a very concise statement of his official acts and decisions. He came near having a New York vs. Connecticut case with the Grand Master of Missouri. The law of Colorado did not formerly require petitioners for a new lodge to file their dimit; a resident joined in a petition for a new lodge and became a charter member thereof. Afterwards he was suspended for non-payment of dues by the Missouri lodge, of which he was a member. The Grand Master of Colorado suggested that there was a dual membership, but the Grand Master of Missouri would not accept that: the matter was finally arranged by the member paying up his dues and taking a dimit from the Missouri lodge. This really carried out Bro. GREENLEAF's idea, and yet complied with the law of Missouri. Grand Master GREENLEAF squarely decided that the Grand Lodge of Colorado had no power to sever his membership in the Missouri lodge, by making him a charter member of one of its own lodges. The Grand Lodge agreed in this, but declared that no law of the Grand Lodge of Colorado had been violated: we presume, then, that the law of that Grand Lodge then allowed a mason to be a member of two lodges, provided one of them was in another jurisdiction.

Bro. BYRON L. CARR presented the Report on Correspondence (90 pp.). He confines himself chiefly to an abstract of the more important matters: but when he does express his own views, he makes us wish he would do it more frequently.

Referring to the case of Silver City Lodge, concerning which Missouri and New Mexico are at loggerheads, he says:

“Charity begins at home,” however, and if one of your children wants to remain under your paternal protection, would it be manly, ‘for harmony’s sake,’ to bind him out so long as you were able to take care of him? It would be ‘straining a point’ indeed.”

That is all very well, if the child remains in our family; but if he is not on the “home farm,” but in another house, where another family has the right of government, he should submit to the laws of that family, or else *come home* to the “paternal protection.” He should not cry for the paternal protection to come where it has no right to be, even for his sake.

We concur most heartily in the following:

“When flagrant offences committed by masons in the midst of the community in which they reside, bring the institution into disrepute, and cause the finger of scorn to be pointed at masonic professions and masonic teachings, it is eminently fit and proper that no time should be lost in bringing the offenders to justice and relieving worthy Brethren from odious imputations. Masons are amenable to the laws of Masonry, wheresoever they may be located. The sub-divisions of this vast fraternity we call lodges are designed to place his rights and privileges within the easy reach of every Brother, but

not to shield him in the least from the consequences of his crimes, or to throw a straw in the path of a just and righteous Nemesis."

He calls our attention to the fact that in our 1880 report we credited to Bro. VAN DEREN extracts from Grand Master WOODBURY'S address: but he gets even by electing us *Grand Secretary*.

Referring to our discussion of the question, whether a Past Master may open the lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, he thinks it has not ripened into a landmark and therefore that a Grand Lodge may properly forbid the opening of the lodge, unless the Master or a Warden is present: we agree; and all the aim of our argument was, that the provision of our Constitution, recognizing the power of the Past Master in such cases, is not contrary to fundamental law, as some Brethren had asserted, in criticising a decision of our Grand Master.

Further discussing our report, he says:

"In the case of New Mexico vs. Missouri, Bro. Drummond argues in favor of the former. While we have the highest regard for the opinions of the eminent Brother, yet we don't know of any law by which a lodge can be compelled to surrender its charter, except to the Grand Lodge that issued it. We don't know any law that will compel a Grand Lodge to recall a charter, and it should not do so, except for some fault of the lodge holding it. We don't know any good reason why a Grand Lodge should abandon the children of its creation so long as they demand its protection. We don't know of any masonic law or usage whereby a Grand Lodge can arrest the charter of a duly constituted lodge, unless it be a charter issued by itself. In our humble opinion, whenever a number of lodges existing in unoccupied territory, assemble in convention and organize a Grand Lodge, that Grand Lodge acquires jurisdiction over the territory occupied by the lodges *so forming it*, and not over another acre. The lodge at Silver City is no less a 'duly constituted' lodge to-day than it was before the pronouncement of the Grand Master of New Mexico went forth against it, and that pronouncement is about on a par with the Pope's bull against the comet. The course adopted by the Grand Master of Nova Scotia toward the English lodges in his jurisdiction is certainly more dignified and more masonic than that taken by the Grand Lodge and Grand Master of New Mexico."

The question involved lies at the very foundation of Grand Lodge *territorial* jurisdiction. The old law was based on *personal* jurisdiction: that is, that Grand Lodges have jurisdiction over their subordinates wherever situate, and no idea of *territory* was involved in it. The American idea, on the contrary, pertained to *territory*: that is, that a Grand Lodge is a Grand Lodge for certain *territory*, with jurisdiction over the lodges on it, no matter by whom created. Our Brother says that when a new Grand Lodge is formed, it acquires jurisdiction over the territory of the lodges forming it. But the *territorial* jurisdiction of lodges is an American idea more modern than the idea of the territorial jurisdiction of *Grand Lodges*: moreover, the territorial jurisdiction of lodges is fixed by Grand Lodges at their pleasure, and no universal rule upon that subject prevails: hence, there is no law fixing the territorial jurisdiction of lodges in "unoccupied territory," until a Grand Lodge is established there.

The law upon this subject has been so long and fully settled, that we are surprised that any question should be raised. When a settler goes into a new country where there is no government, he understands fully that others have equal right to go there, and that when they do come, a government must be established, and he must obey the will of the majority, or leave. So when a lodge is formed in new territory, it is equally well known that other lodges may be formed there, and when numerous enough, the majority may set up a Grand Lodge, not for their government merely, but for the territory: the minority must submit to the majority, or leave. There is no more hardship in the one case than in the other. That there is no need of surrendering or recalling charters, is shown by the fact that the lodges, which formed the Grand Lodge of Maine, are working to-day *under their original charters*, not even endorsed by the Grand Lodge. The corporations chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts did not surrender their charters and take new ones from the Legislature of Maine, but have kept along about their business save when they have been taken away under the laws of Maine. The American doctrine is that when a Grand Lodge charters a lodge, it creates an *artificial being*, so to speak, which exists and acts for itself, subject to the government of the Grand Lodge on whose territory it is situate. We shall have something further to say upon this subject before we conclude this report.

CONNECTICUT, 1882.

Of course the matter of interest, overshadowing all others, is the New York controversy. Of this the Grand Master (JAMES McCORMICK) says:

"On the sixteenth day of July, M. W. Horace S. Taylor, Grand Master of Masons in New York, officially notified me of the removal of the edict of non-intercourse, which was issued by the Grand Lodge of New York in June, 1880, and requested that the differences between the Grand Lodges of New York and Connecticut be submitted to the Grand Lodges of the United States, or as many of them as we should agree upon, for arbitration, and invited me to join with him in making up a statement of facts to be submitted.

"I expressed, on behalf of this Grand Lodge, its earnest desire to maintain fraternal relations with sister Grand Lodges, and a willingness to submit the questions at issue to the arbitration of our peers, and requested that, as the Grand Lodge of New York claimed to be the aggrieved party, it should present a statement of grievance. Owing to the absence of M. W. Brother Taylor, his statement of the claims of the Grand Lodge of New York did not reach me until the 11th of October. On my return from Yorktown, I called on M. W. Brother Taylor, and at my request, the further consideration of this matter was postponed until after the annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

"One year ago, with the edict of non-intercourse in force, this Grand Lodge believed that the whole subject was 'taken out of the range of argument and discussion.' The edict has since been removed, and I recommend that this matter be referred to a special committee. If this Grand Lodge has erred, it has been under a misapprehension of the facts, and the construction the Grand Lodge of New York has placed upon its own laws. I trust and believe

that the committee may be able to report resolutions which may be satisfactory to the Grand Lodge of New York, and honorable to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

"The correspondence is herewith submitted."

The matter was referred to a committee, who submitted the following report, which was accepted and the resolutions adopted :

"The special committee, to whom was referred so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as relates to the differences existing between the Grand Lodge of New York and the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, respectfully report :

"The action of the Grand Lodge of New York, at its last annual communication, in unanimously withdrawing its edict of non-intercourse with this Grand Lodge, is a matter of profound congratulation, inasmuch as it removes all obstacles to the full and fair consideration of the matter in controversy between the two Grand Lodges, and evinces a confidence in the fairness and justice of this Grand Lodge which should be met in a spirit of conciliation and fraternal kindness.

"It is not necessary to again rehearse the story of this unfortunate complication. Admitting the truth of the statement of facts presented in the complaint of the Grand Lodge of New York, though some of them were not known to either Grand Lodge at the time of the alleged grievance, and though the record is incomplete, in that it omits many facts which had an important bearing upon the action of this Grand Lodge, we find it made the basis of three claims, viz :

"1st. 'That the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, in deciding "that the two Brethren, Knight and Woodward, who, while members of Webotuck Lodge, became petitioners for the charter of Hamilton Lodge, No. 54, and legally members of said Hamilton Lodge, and that the membership of said Brethren in Webotuck Lodge was severed when said charter was granted," usurped the powers and prerogatives of the Grand Lodge of New York; for by no other authority than the Grand Lodge of New York could it be decided whether the membership of said Brethren had or had not been severed from Webotuck Lodge.'

"2d. 'That the assumption of exclusive sovereignty over members of lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, but who reside in Connecticut, which has been exercised in the case in controversy, and which in the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut the present (last) year it claims the right to exercise, cannot be maintained without a subversion of all the principles which govern lodge membership.'

"3d. 'That William W. Knight and Ralph K. Woodward are now and have been since the granting of the renewal of the charter to Hamilton Lodge, No. 54, by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, members of Webotuck Lodge, No. 480, under this jurisdiction, notwithstanding any act or decision of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.'

"And the Grand Lodge of New York asks that these claims be submitted to the arbitration of sister Grand Lodges.

"The first and last of these claims are substantially the same, and in them lies the gist of the complaint against this Grand Lodge. And on this, the vital point of the controversy between us, the position of this Grand Lodge, taken under a misunderstanding of the law of the Grand Lodge of New York, has been misconstrued by our New York brethren. It seems to be the belief of the Grand Lodge of New York, that the intent and purpose of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut is to extend the operation of its own laws into the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York. But the Grand Lodge of Connecticut has never assumed, but has, in fact, distinctly disclaimed that its laws are operative beyond its own territory; nor has it been claimed that any act of this Grand Lodge (except in matters of discipline) could affect the membership of New York lodges, except so far as such act was provided for by, and gave effect to a law of the Grand Lodge of New

York, or in the absence of such law, to some principle generally recognized by Grand Lodges. The law of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut provides that the granting of a charter severs the former lodge relations of the petitioners, and it believed that the law of the Grand Lodge of New York, properly construed, was to the same effect; and that both were in consonance with the general practice of Grand Lodges. Acting under this belief, which was strengthened and confirmed by the fact that the Grand Lodge of New York had repeatedly applied the same principle to the cases of members of Connecticut lodges petitioning for charters in its jurisdiction, and by the further fact that the committee of the Grand Lodge of New York had, in 1877, reported that 'the case was not within the letter of the law,' the Grand Lodge of Connecticut assumed that the membership of Woodward and Knight with Webotuck Lodge, was severed when the charter of Hamilton Lodge was granted. While this assumption was perhaps unnecessary, it was not, in the opinion of your committee, in view of these facts, entirely without grounds. But the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, as it clearly stated last year, most fully recognizes the right of the Grand Lodge of New York, to interpret its own laws, and neither claims for itself or any other Grand Lodge, the right to question that interpretation. It also concedes the claim made by the Grand Lodge of New York, that membership in a New York lodge can only be acquired, or, except in case of discipline, terminated by the operation of a law of the Grand Lodge of New York, but holds that the same principle applies as well to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

"Conceding these principles, it of course follows that, as the Grand Lodge of New York insists that the act of granting a charter to members of its lodges residing in other jurisdictions, does not, under its law, sever the former relations of the parties, and that it has never consented, and does not now consent, that Woodward and Knight shall terminate their membership with Webotuck Lodge, except in the manner provided by its own laws, the said Brethren are now, and have been since the granting of the charter to Hamilton Lodge, members of Webotuck Lodge, and will so continue to be until such membership is terminated in accordance with the law of the Grand Lodge of New York.

"In respect to the claim of the Grand Lodge of New York, that the assumption of 'exclusive sovereignty' by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, as expressed in the resolution adopted at the last Annual Communication, cannot be maintained, it may be said that a broader interpretation has been placed upon this assertion by the New York Brethren than was intended. It should be interpreted and limited by the context, and is not to be construed as asserting the right of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut to interfere with the lodge relations of members of New York Lodges. The same significance should be given to it as to the similar declaration of the Grand Lodge of New York, made in 1880, in these words: '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*.' Both Grand Lodges doubtless meant to assert the same principle.

"Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Connecticut hereby expresses its great gratification at the withdrawal by the Grand Lodge of New York of its edict of non-intercourse with this Grand Lodge, and cordially reciprocates the desire of the Grand Lodge of New York for the restoration of harmonious relations between the two Grand Lodges.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge disclaims any desire or intent of subverting or interfering with the operation of any of the laws of the Grand Lodge of New York in the matter complained of, or of giving to its own laws any extra territorial force or effect.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, in assuming that the granting of a charter to Hamilton Lodge, No. 54, severed the membership with Webotuck Lodge of such of the petitioners as were members of said lodge, acted under a misconstruction of the laws of the Grand Lodge of New York, and does

hereby withdraw such assumption, and concedes that it was without force or effect to disturb the relations of such members of Webotuck Lodge.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approves and endorses the claim of the Grand Lodge of New York, that membership in any lodge can only be acquired or terminated by the operation of the law of the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction such lodge is situated, except in case of discipline for masonic offences.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby expresses its earnest hope that the Grand Lodge of New York will accept this action of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut as a full and final settlement of the vexed question which has so long disturbed the peace of the brethren of neighboring jurisdictions, and that fraternal relations may be fully restored between them."

We congratulate the Brethren of Connecticut and the craft universal upon this manly, noble and masonic action. We believe that New York will follow in the same path.

The Connecticut lodges forwarded \$1,229.17 to the Michigan sufferers; and during the year, \$571 was contributed to the Masonic Foundation Fund, which is now about \$5,200.

Of the death of the President, the committee say :

"Hardly would it be possible for language adequately to express the feelings of sympathy, of grief, and of indignation with which in common with our fellow citizens of every name, and in common, it might be said, with the civilized world, we think of the terrible crime which left a loving household without its head, and took from one of the mightiest nations on earth, the ruler of its choice. We stand aghast at the crime, we stand tearful in sympathy as we think of the sorrow involved. We stand as brothers by a brother's grave. We love to speak of our *Brother James A. Garfield*, and because he was that we would tenderly convey to his family the assurance of fraternal sympathy, and we recommend that our R. W. Grand Secretary be directed to convey to them the expression of our condolence with them."

A mourning page was inscribed to his memory, bearing as a motto the words of Grand Master DENSON, of California: "He was one with whom a nation was satisfied and of whom a nation was proud."

BRO. JOSEPH K. WHEELER presented another of his excellent Reports on Correspondence (85 pp.). We cannot notice many of the things we had marked, for want of space.

He quotes the resolutions adopted by our Grand Lodge last year, in relation to the New York controversy, and heartily commends them.

In relation thereto, he says further:

"Under the head of New York, however, he gives expression to his views, and from his standpoint, he is clearly of the opinion that we are entirely in the wrong, and that the jurisdiction of New York has been invaded by us. He also holds that dual membership is not recognized by American Grand Lodges. In this particular he is greatly mistaken, for we can mention several Grand Lodges which recognize it, and have done so for years. He says the plea put forward that signing the petition severed membership, is not a valid one. We agree with this, though the principle has been accepted as common law by many bright lights in the past, among whom are numbered our distinguished Brother Drummond, of Maine. But if that was not a valid plea, we ask—*How was the Grand Lodge of New York invaded?* The opinion of a Grand Master or Grand Lodge on the subject cannot be interpreted as an invasion of jurisdiction, and has no force outside of its territorial

limits. What we claim is that regular Master Masons, constituted into a lodge, *by our authority*, become members of that lodge, whether their membership is severed or not in their former lodge."

* * * * *

"Bro. Drummond has finally got at the true inwardness of this vexed subject, and reiterates the opinions as expressed in a nut shell by our Grand Master Rowe, at the very beginning of the controversy; who declared that New York was assuming to dictate *our* legislation; and your committee in his report of the year following, held that the New York Lodge had jurisdiction over the Brethren in question, and could discipline them under the statutes of the Grand Lodge, made and provided for such cases.

"There is one thing, however, in reference to the decision of Grand Master Lockwood, declaring that the membership was severed, &c., which has not been brought out, and that is the fact, that many of our best writers in the past have held, that the act of being constituted into a new lodge severed the membership in the old; and among that number is classed our honored and distinguished Brother Drummond; who, in commenting upon the *status* of the petitioners of Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, located at Jerusalem, a few years since, took most emphatically that ground; and once since that, in noticing a decision of Brother Lockwood, which declared the membership of a petitioner to whom the Grand Lodge had granted a charter, was severed from the old lodge; which Brother Drummond modified by recommending 'when the lodge was constituted,' instead of 'when a charter was granted.' The latter may be construed to apply only to the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge; but the first instance quoted certainly cannot, and must pass as common law."

The only point wherein we hold, or have held, that Connecticut was in error, was the decision of the Grand Master, approved by the Grand Lodge, upon the application of the two Brethren, that their membership in the New York lodge had been severed and they were not bound to pay dues to the New York lodge. Bro. WHEELER, at an early day, abandoned this position, even if he ever held it, but the Grand Lodge did not, so far as we are advised, till it took the action we have quoted. While that decision stood, it sustained two masons, resident in its jurisdiction, in their disobedience to the law of New York, which they were bound to obey by virtue of their membership in a New York lodge.

As to the personal matters referred to by Bro. WHEELER, we have to say:

1. That when Grand Master, we decided that the membership of a member of a Maine lodge is severed by the constitution of a new Maine lodge, with him as one of the charter members. The decision was based expressly upon the ground that the Grand Lodge has supreme power over both lodges, and by making the Brother a member of the new lodge, it took him out of the other.

2. That we ever "most emphatically took the ground" that the same result follows, when the lodges are in different jurisdictions, is not true. Bro. WHEELER has been imposed upon. We have noticed this assertion floating around in some of the masonic publications, and have not deemed them of importance enough to notice it: but now that it is put out by a responsible Brother, we can make the correction. The names of certain Brethren had been inserted in a warrant for a lodge at *Jerusalem*, where most of them

never had been and never expected to be. This seemed to us a ridiculous performance, and we were quietly "sticking pins" into them therefor. We asked if the Brethren "named in the warrant are now members of this 'Royal Solomon Mother Lodge' or of their lodge in their own jurisdiction?" And we added, "It has been held as law, that by the constitution of a lodge, those named in the charter thereby become members of the new lodge, and are dimitted from the lodge of which they previously were members."

DAKOTA, 1881.

This young Grand Lodge is making rapid strides in growth. In five years, its lodges increased from *six* to *twenty-three*, with nearly a corresponding increase of members.

The Grand Master (GEORGE H. HAND), after announcing the recognition of his Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, adds:

"After the close of our last Annual Communication, I renewed the correspondence which Grand Master Wells had so kindly opened, and later in the year, while traveling in Wisconsin, met him by appointment. During this conference the whole subject was thoroughly discussed. I found Grand Master Wells to be fully in accord with the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Dakota on the question of jurisdiction. He, however, seemed to feel that I had cast aspersions upon the character and motives of late Grand Master Braden which I ought to disclaim. As I never intended in my criticisms of his action any personal or official disrespect, I readily consented to make such disclaimer, and upon my return home, addressed an official communication to Grand Master Wells to that effect. This letter, together with one subsequently written upon the same subject, were laid before the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and apparently formed the basis of its action.

"I congratulate you, my brethren, upon the termination of this unpleasant controversy, the adjustment of which is honorable to all concerned. Ever since the organization of this Grand Lodge, it has stood as a barrier to our progress and prosperity, creating bitterness and ill feeling among those who should be brothers in sympathy as well as in name.

"I cannot too highly commend the course pursued by Grand Master Wells. To him belongs the credit of bringing about the present satisfactory state of affairs. It was he who kindly re-opened the correspondence which has led to this reconciliation and the honorable adjustment of these troubles. It was he, who, when he became satisfied it was his duty so to do, voluntarily advised Bismarck Lodge to give its adhesion and obedience to the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

"I have done in this matter at all times what seemed right and proper to be done from our standpoint. If I have sometimes appeared to be zealous in the advocacy of our cause, and sharp in my criticisms, it was because I had at heart the honor and integrity of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and felt that we were contending for a principle, upon the recognition of which, as a positive law of Masonry in America, the perpetuity of the institution must to a great degree depend. I trust that nothing may happen in the future between the Grand Lodges of Minnesota and Dakota to disturb that peace and harmony which now so happily prevails. For the purpose of cementing the two jurisdictions more closely in the bonds of amity, and strengthening the ties of friendship and fraternal affection, I recommend the exchange of representatives."

We endorse fully his remarks in relation to Grand Master WELLS, and we

equally commend the spirit Grand Master HAND exhibited. We felt sure, when Bro. WELLS took the matter in hand, that he and Bro. HAND would soon bring the matter to an amicable conclusion.

One dispensation and seven charters were granted, but the Grand Master was authorized to withhold one if he saw fit.

No Report on Correspondence.

DELAWARE, 1881.

We almost literally "stop the press" to get our notice of these Proceedings in their alphabetical order.

The Grand Lodge was chiefly occupied in the consideration and adoption of a new Constitution, which is published with the Proceedings.

The Grand Lodge requested the Grand Master to represent the Grand Lodge, in person or by proxy, at the Yorktown celebration: and it appropriated fifty dollars for the Michigan sufferers: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master (JOSEPH W. H. WATSON), pays the following tribute to our murdered President:

"As we assemble to-day around our sacred altar to transact the business of the Grand Lodge, we find our land in mourning; on every side we see the sable draped banners; on every countenance we see the evidence of true grief. Our chosen President, who assumed the reins of office amid the plaudits and well wishes of the whole country, and commenced an administration which promised to be most acceptable to all, has fallen; a life on which the hopes of a nation were founded has been taken by the bullet of an assassin, and the whole world looks on in sorrow and honors him as no ruler has ever been honored before; even in the Courts of Monarchical Europe may be seen the emblems of mourning for the dead President of the American Republic; the electric cords which bind the world together thrill with words of sympathy and condolence for the Nation and for the widow and orphans of our beloved dead.

"Why all this sorrow? Other rulers have died, have fallen by the hand of the assassin, but never before has there been such heartfelt mourning throughout the world. It is that one of the truly great men of the world is dead; a life has passed away which commands the respect of all for its true nobleness. Rising from humble origin, a poor boy without wealth or influence, a driver on the tow-path, he by his unaided efforts has ascended step by step the ladder of fame, dying in the prime of life, after having attained the highest honor his nation could confer upon him, and throughout his whole life there is no spot or stain upon his pure name; he passed through the fiery ordeal of a Presidential canvass, the shafts of calumny were hurled upon him from every side, but he was clothed in the armor of honesty and purity, and they fell harmless at his feet, for he had ever endeavored 'with firmness in the right as God gave him to see that right,' to accomplish the work that he undertook.

"But while the nation mourns its President, Masonry mourns a Brother beloved and knows that one of its brightest lights has been extinguished, that another broken column is now within its temple, that another master workman has fallen with his work unfinished, and like that great architect of old whom we are taught to revere and emulate, he was true to the last, and gave up his life because of his firmness in the discharge of his duty; and Masonry who claims a Washington, a Franklin and a Lafayette, now claims and points with equal pride to the name of Brother James A. Garfield."

He says that Masonry in that jurisdiction is in a very flourishing condition: he had refused to grant a dispensation to confer the other degrees out of time, on an E. A. about to remove from the jurisdiction: and announced the following decision, in which we fully concur:

"A member of the lodge in 1843 presented his petition for dimit, and having complied with the provisions of the by-laws, he was dimitted in regular form, as appears from the minutes. By this action he became a non-affiliated mason, and the only way in which he can again become a member of the lodge is by petition and unanimous ballot, as any other 'non-affiliate.' The delivery or non-delivery of a certificate of dimission does not affect his standing in any way, if he did not receive such certificate, or if he did receive it and lost or mislaid it, he is entitled to one, on paying the necessary fee (if any is required by the by-laws.) A committee may be appointed to inquire into his actions since his dimission, as he might have joined another lodge and been expelled or suspended therefrom, or may have been guilty of gross unmasonic conduct which would render him unworthy of membership. He is subject to trial for unmasonic conduct by any lodge under whose jurisdiction he may come either by residence or otherwise, and although not a member of Lafayette Lodge he still hails from there, it being the last lodge to which he belonged.

"On the report of the committee it becomes the duty of the lodge to grant him the certificate unless there are reasons against it which would be sufficient to warrant his suspension, and in that case their duty to him as a mason demands that he have an opportunity, by a fair trial, to disprove the charges, and their duty to the fraternity, that if the charges are well-founded he may not be permitted to go free and impose upon the Order at his pleasure."

GEORGIA, 1881.

This Grand Lodge meets biennially, and this is not the year of its meeting. We have received the Report of the "Grand Committee" for 1881. As we understand it, about \$17,000 has been collected up to October, 1881, to be applied on the debt of the Grand Lodge, but we are not sure, as no statement of the debt is made. Quite a number of lodges had not then paid their dues, and on March 1, 1882, *sixty-five* lodges were more or less in default; but in quite a number of cases the deficiency was a small balance growing out of corrections of the returns.

IDAHO, 1881.

A Special Communication was held, to act upon two appeals from one of the lodges. The lodge had acquitted the party in each case, but the Grand Lodge, by a unanimous vote, reversed the decision and expelled both. Resolutions, severely condemning the manner in which the lodge had proceeded, were adopted. The character of the charges is not given, but the cases were deemed of sufficient importance for calling a special session of the Grand Lodge to act thereon. It seems that the Master and Secretary were both guilty of neglect in notifying the members to be present at the trial:

and they narrowly escaped discipline and the lodge the revocation of its charter.

The Grand Master (H. E. PRICKETT) says that, while the membership may not have increased during the year, the Institution is in as healthy condition, to say the least, as at any former period of their masonic history.

He decided that when an appeal from the decision of a lodge has been taken and perfected, all jurisdiction in the matter is transferred to the Grand Lodge, and there is nothing to predicate another appeal upon. This seems to us correct in all cases in which an appeal carries the whole case to the Grand Lodge for revision: but in those jurisdictions in which the appeal is in the nature of a writ of error, and the Grand Lodge can pass only upon the objections specifically taken, there would sometimes arise serious complications; and yet, if more than one appeal is allowed, these complications may be even more serious.

He fittingly noticed the attempted assassination of the President, who was then alive, and the Grand Lodge expressed its profound sorrow at the attempt on his life and its earnest hope that the prayers of the people might be granted, and that "our Chief Magistrate may live on to execute the great trust confided to his care, by the Nation's choice, and to bestow upon our people the treasures of his wisdom and statesmanship."

Provision was made for the consolidation of two lodges, *by the surrender of both charters*, and the issue of a new one. The usual course is to consolidate under one of the old charters. We do not like the idea of issuing a charter *to a lodge as such*: charters are issued *to individuals* and they are constituted into a lodge under it; the charter does not make the lodge, and cannot properly issue to a lodge. We would like to know if the charter was issued to all the members of both lodges; and if the new lodge was then constituted. We know that lodges frequently surrender their charter and take a new one: but do not believe in its propriety, unless the new lodge is also duly constituted.

ILLINOIS, 1881.

Illinois signalizes the year by sending out a volume of 672 pages, the largest ever issued, with one exception: in 1871, Massachusetts issued one of 758, but this included the Constitution, and the Proceedings proper were only 668 pages; and, when we consider the size of the type used, we find the volume before us to be the most voluminous Proceedings ever published.

The address of the Grand Master is largely devoted to routine matters.

Of the death of the President, he says:

"No event in the history of our race has cast a shadow of more intense gloom over the civilized world; because it is rare that a man so firmly fixed in the affections of his countrymen, so faultless in his relations to public and private life, with malice for none, the friend of the needy, and consolation to the dying, the hope of a nation, and in deepest sympathy with the unfortu-

nate and oppressed, is made the target of personal resentment and disappointed ambition. Our Brother was the victim of brutal, cowardly assassination; and in the absence of a shadow of motive that stimulates men in the discharge of duty or of laudable obligation. In all the range of crime, nothing can be found that so fearfully demonstrates the depths of depravity to which man can sink, as this blow—not only at the life of an eminent Brother and citizen, but at the justifiable expectations of the fifty millions of free people, who had declared, less than a twelve-month ago, that the national scepter should be confided to his keeping. From bright anticipations for the future, our citizens, without distinction of party, sect or creed—the six hundred thousand craftsmen of our continent have been plunged into a sorrow that is without a parallel. From ocean to ocean bitter tears have flowed. The strong man and the weak, the merchant and the counselor, the mechanic at his bench, and the farmer at his plow, the man of wealth, and the poor in their poverty, the victim of suffering and the home of rejoicing, have alike wept, and with this conviction, that the loss of our illustrious Brother is a calamity that baffles human comprehension.

“I desire, in this brief notice of our loss, to ask you, my brethren, to grasp with a firmer purpose your determination to press forward to the prize of your high masonic calling. Our deceased Brother was a type of spiritual manhood to which all should aspire. It is not his exalted political prominence around which is being gathered the fragrant evidences of love and admiration, but rather around a life of devotion to God, humanity and fraternity. Our Brother was a man of large attainments, and with an intellect the peer of the best product of the nations, graced, withal, by a genial, grateful, truthful, loving disposition, that made his home the symbol of that rest which he has attained in the presence of the Father.”

* * * * *

“Being desirous that the craft might participate in the funeral obsequies of our late Brother, I accordingly issued my proclamation, recommending to the lodges to take part in the funeral services upon the day of his burial, which, I believe, was very generally observed throughout this jurisdiction. I also convened an occasional Grand Lodge, which joined and took part with the citizens of Chicago in giving expression to their depth of grief in the loss we had all sustained.”

BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS, for the committee appointed by the Grand Master to prepare a memorial, submitted the following—a just and eloquent tribute to our Brother's memory:

“Among the great conservative forces of society, Masonry has stood foremost in inculcating respect for the civil magistrates and obedience to constituted authority. For this reason, if for no other, it is fitting that as we gather here so close under the shadow of the great calamity which has robbed our country of its Chief Magistrate, we should pause to place upon the records of our Grand Lodge some recognition of the event. But it is especially fitting that we should do this, because while we share in the common loss of a great and good and wise ruler, we mourn also the sundering of those endearing ties which bound him to us as a member of this great fraternity. At such an hour we will not, because of this special relation, claim that our loss is greater than that of others, nor our grief deeper, for who shall measure either the loss or the grief of a great people, bereft of the chosen one whose career in the high station to which they had called him had but just opened with the promise of a noble future? We will come only as equal mourners with them, and, standing reverently by the grave of James A. Garfield, with sorrowing, yet proud and grateful hearts, thank God for a life filled with that spirit of fraternity which is the ideal of Masonry, but which Masonry is swift to confess it cannot kindle, though striving ever to fan into more vigorous life the spark already existing in the heart.

“No higher privilege comes to any of us than to watch through the waning

hours of lingering illness by the bedside of a great spirit, in close companionship, until death seals it for his own, to be seen thereafter only where memory has lifted it, up in the shining mist on her mountain of transfiguration. This great privilege has come to us in common with all our countrymen. Through the instrumentality of the press and the telegraph, the sick bed of our distinguished Brother lay in view of the whole world, as if under a dome of glass, and we have been permitted to stand beside it, and to see through weary weeks of pain and hope deferred—down into the very darkness of the Valley of the Shadow—an exhibition of simple dignity, of patient, cheerful courage, of that trust which is more than faith, of uncomplaining fortitude and self-forgetful tenderness of others, of all these noble qualities which come only from ingrained moral heroism, dignifying human nature, and giving us larger views of the possibilities of manhood.

"We are first citizens, then masons. Neither as citizens nor as masons can we to whom this great privilege has come escape the responsibilities which have come with it. Neither as citizens nor as masons can we go back to the low ideals of the past. If we believe that in Masonry our dead Brother found something that helped to make up the rounded completeness of his character, duty to ourselves bids us seek in like manner to perfect ours. If through toil in other directions he gained somewhat of the manhood which reflects honor upon Masonry, duty to the institution bids us neglect not the opportunities of improvement which lie all about us.

"Be it ours to emulate not only those great public virtues which shone so brilliantly in his devotion to the truth, to his country and his race, but those humbler private virtues which glowed in the quiet retreats of home, and which, when seen of the world touched its heart, revealed to it the qualities that could command the loving devotion of the noble woman so worthy to be his wife, and brought two hemispheres in sorrowing tears about his bier.

"Thus, and thus only, may we truly honor his name whose memory we cherish in our heart of hearts, where, too, we would shelter those who were bound to him by ties of love and kindred, and through him to us by ties scarcely less tender."

The Committee on Obituaries also submitted a report of rare beauty of expression, and resolutions, which were adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master decided that a "Standing Resolution" of a lodge, that each member must in turn watch with a sick Brother, furnish a substitute, or forfeit a sum equal to the amount required to hire a substitute, is void. The reason of the decision would apply equally well to a by-law. But we believe the decision is correct. The Grand Master well says, "Freemasonry does not in any way claim to be a *beneficial* Order or an *insurance* society." The principle, upon which the decision is based, is that masonic charity is *voluntary*, and each mason is his own judge as to what he will *give*, or what he will *do* to relieve the distress of others. He cannot be compelled to do more. Beyond the payment of his dues, no power, but his own will, can determine what his duty requires him to do.

The question at issue between New Mexico and Missouri, was before the Grand Lodge. Bro. BROWN, the Committee on Correspondence, espoused the side of Missouri, going to the length of holding that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico is not a legal Grand Lodge! The Grand Master, in his address, seemed to agree with Bro. BROWN, but the Grand Lodge adopted the following ringing exposition of the law, presented by Bro. ROBBINS:

"By precedent, practice and profession, the so-called 'American doctrine'

of Grand Lodge sovereignty and jurisdiction is entitled to be considered, so far as this country is concerned, fully recognized and well settled law. That law is that every lawful Grand Lodge is sovereign, with jurisdiction coterminous with the political boundaries of the territory wherein it exists, and that such jurisdiction is supreme, absolute and exclusive.

"One year ago this Grand Lodge thus defined its understanding of it by formally concurring in the following from the address of Grand Master Gurney:

"*Exclusive jurisdiction has but one meaning. It does not admit of any qualification; but on the contrary unequivocally asserts the right of a Grand Lodge to assume entire control of Masonry within its prescribed limits—the political division in which it is located.*"

"The necessity for the law grows out of the very nature of things, and the law is found in the Constitution of every Grand Lodge. In our own Constitution it takes the following form:

"This Grand Lodge is the only source of authority, and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry in the State of Illinois."

"Any organization, association, parties or persons professing to have any authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this Grand Lodge, within the State of Illinois, are declared to be clandestine, and all intercourse with, or recognition of them, or any of them, is prohibited."

"The right which the Grand Lodge of Illinois claims for itself, it recognizes as existing in its peers, declaring in the preamble to its Constitution that every Grand Lodge is an absolute, independent Body, possessing, within the landmarks, supreme legislative, executive and judicial authority, and that it holds this principle to be indisputable.

"Not only is the assertion of this right found in the Constitution of every Grand Lodge in this country, but every Grand Lodge in this country has formally re-asserted it in other ways when current events have made a declaration on the subject necessary, from 1782, when the principle was laid down by the first independent Grand Lodge formed in America, down to the present hour. When the Grand Lodge of Hamburg planted lodges in New York, and when the Grand Orient of France so much as recognized a Body that presumed to plant lodges in Louisiana that did not derive their powers from the Grand Lodge of that State, the Craft of America rose as one man against these infractions of a principle which necessity and usage had given the sanctity of law, and almost every American Grand Lodge at once severed all communication with the offending governing Bodies.

"Within a few years three or four Grand Lodges have been prompted by supposed self-interest, to do acts which were a practical denial of the law, but there is not one of them that has not, at the very moment when it was doing so, loudly proclaimed its devotion to the law itself.

"The Grand Lodge of New Mexico, recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1878, as being lawfully formed, found, upon its formation, within its rightful domain an organization, or association, professing to have authority, powers, and privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from that Grand Lodge. This organization, known as Silver City Lodge, at Silver City, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri while New Mexico was still open territory; that is, before the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was formed. For nearly three years the Grand Lodge of New Mexico endeavored by persuasion, to induce the members of this lodge to submit to the supreme authority of the jurisdiction wherein they resided, but finding all its efforts vain in the exercise of its just discretion, it ordered the charter of the lodge to be arrested and annulled.

"In spite of the annulling of the charter by the supreme authority of the jurisdiction, an act abundantly supported by precedent, a portion of the members of Silver Lodge continue to hold meetings of their pretended lodge; and we are sorry to be compelled to report that in their defiance of law they have had the countenance of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, notwithstanding

that Grand Lodge had, without qualification or reservation, recognized the Grand Lodge of New Mexico as a sovereign Body, entitled to plenary and exclusive jurisdiction within its territorial limits.

"The recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, forecloses for us all question of the source to which we must look for information as to what persons resident in that territory and claiming to be masons, can be recognized as such in this jurisdiction. No authority but that of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico can be recognized on that question. That Grand Lodge having declared any communication, or pretended communication, held, or pretended to be held, under the annulled charter, unauthorized, illegal and clandestine, we are bound, on the information received through R. W. Henry E. Hamilton, Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico near this Grand Lodge, to take notice of the fact that a clandestine lodge exists in that territory; and we are of the opinion that without further delay this Grand Lodge should take such steps as the Grand Master was authorized, one year ago, to take to protect the lodges in Illinois from the intrusion of visitors not in good standing. We therefore offer the following:

"*Resolved*, That the lodges are forbidden to admit as a visitor any member of a lodge, or pretended lodge, in the Territory of New Mexico, which does not derive its powers from the Grand Lodge of New Mexico."

One thousand dollars were appropriated and at once forwarded to the Michigan sufferers.

BRO. JOHN W. BROWN presented the Report on Correspondence (493 pp.)—the most voluminous ever published. It is made up very largely of extracts, selected as only one of large experience can select. Bro. BROWN is the Editor of the "*Voice of Masonry*," and either his natural genius or his training enables him, apparently, at a glance into the Proceedings, to select the most interesting portions for quotation.

He does not believe that the main duty of a mason is to pay dues:

"Dropping from the roll and suspension are very unlike. The first leaves the Brother in good standing in the fraternity—that is, simply non-affiliates him, while suspension deprives him of all rights and privileges. Thus viewing the matter, we hold that the burial of the Brother mentioned, at private expense, was an eminently masonic act. A little thought as to what makes a man a mason will convince any reasonable Brother that the dispensation was proper, and that the act may well be considered a precedent. Not affiliation, but the solemn and irrevocable ties entered into at the altar of Freemasonry are what unite us into one society of friends and Brethren, whose faith, hope and charity are a unity. Right here it may be asked, What would be thought of the Church if it would accord Christian burial solely to those who were in full communion with it, and constant contributors to its funds? Would it not be condemned as wanting in charity? On the same principle, is it not the height of selfishness in Freemasonry to deny masonic burial to a Brother simply because he is non-affiliated? It may be truly said, He ought to belong to a lodge, but is that the whole duty of a mason? Are his faith in God, his mystic tie, his moral life and his masonic work, nothing, that they must be subordinated to mere lodge membership? If so, then paying dues is everything, and all heart and soul relations and work are but sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. Less grasping after filthy lucre, and greater practice of real Freemasonry, would be like an oasis in a desert, when compared with the present state of masonic affairs. It would win back the army of non-affiliates, and make the Institution flourish like the Green Bay tree."

He has started a new, and, viewed in the light of history and principle, an

absurd idea in relation to the formation of a Grand Lodge. We should not deem it worth attention, did he not make it the main subject of his report, returning to it and repeating it time and again. He thus states his principle in one place :

"2. Because we believe that a legal Grand Lodge can be organized only by the assent of all of the lodges and Grand Lodges interested, by which we mean that their consent to the holding of the convention is a pre-requisite, and that if it is not obtained, the proceedings are null and void. This, we hold, must be so, because the jurisdiction is *concurrent*, and admits of *no disjoint or unequal* proceeding, so far as any change of government is concerned."

If this is true, the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Virginia and Pennsylvania, and all the old Grand Lodges formed by lodges chartered by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, were never legally formed, because none of them ever had the consent of the Grand Lodges interested, but were formed by lodges, which declared that they had the right, inherent in themselves, to form a Grand Lodge without the consent of any Body. Those Grand Lodges having been formed almost a century ago, having existed ever since, and having been recognized by the masonic world, it is too late now to deny them their legality. Moreover, the precedent they set has been followed continually since, and the legality of Grand Lodges formed in the same manner can no more be questioned than their own. If Bro. BROWN's theory is correct, there are not a dozen regular lodges on this continent, and Bro. BROWN himself is a clandestine mason made in an irregular and illegal lodge.

But if the previous (or even subsequent) assent of all the lodges in the territory of the new Grand Lodge is necessary for its validity, very few of the existing Grand Lodges are legal: for an examination of the proceedings at the organization of the several Grand Lodges discloses that not in *one-fifth* of the cases was Bro. BROWN's requirement complied with.

He declares that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico is not a legal Grand Lodge, for the reason given in the extract above quoted.

The lodges forming the Grand Lodge of Illinois had no consent of the Grand Lodges which chartered them to form a Grand Lodge, but they did so, as they "considered it a matter of right," and they asked nobody's consent for *exercising their right*.

Again, the Grand Lodge of Illinois was formed by the representatives of five lodges and the proxy of another; and there were then in Illinois at least *eight* lodges; so that at least two took no part in the formation of the Grand Lodge, and their records show that they took no action in relation thereto.

Unless, therefore, a different law prevails in Illinois from that in New Mexico, if the Grand Lodge of the latter is not legal, the Grand Lodge of Illinois is in the same category!

One hundred years ago this very year, the Massachusetts Grand Lodge declared that the masons of an independent State have an inherent right to form a Grand Lodge for such State, with exclusive jurisdiction over all the

lodges and masons in that State. She also declared again that she had been legally organized, although not all the lodges in the Commonwealth united in so doing, but a majority did. The example of Massachusetts was speedily followed in the other States, and independent Grand Lodges were formed. They followed her example in claiming jurisdiction over all masons and lodges in their respective States, although such lodges took no part in the formation of the Grand Lodge. In fact, as early as 1778, Virginia had declared, "It is the opinion of this Convention that it is agreeable to the Constitution of Masonry that all the regular chartered lodges within this State should be subject to the Grand Master of the said State."

At the same time, the Massachusetts Grand Lodge declared that she had the right of creating and governing lodges in territory where no Grand Lodge existed, until a Grand Lodge should be formed therein, and no longer, conceding that when a new Grand Lodge should be formed, it would have exclusive jurisdiction in its territory.

This law was universally accepted, although a few cases arose in which it was tested. One lodge in Massachusetts stood out for a time, but it finally yielded; also in Ohio, one lodge undertook to adhere to its mother Grand Lodge, but it was compelled to yield: in 1818, two lodges in Tennessee had not yielded to the authority of the Grand Lodge; one of them, when called upon, at once did so, excusing themselves on account of ignorance of the law; and the Grand Lodge suspended the charter of the other. From that time forward, while occasionally a lodge, through want of information, delayed giving in its adhesion to a new Grand Lodge, its duty to do so was, so far as a careful examination shows, never questioned until 1870, fifty years after, when Bro. GOULEY, in his zeal as representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, broached the doctrine, but it was at once universally denied.

Such was the well settled law when Silver City Lodge was chartered. She was chartered with the full knowledge that the American Grand Lodges held it to be law that when a majority of the lodges in a new Territory meet and form a Grand Lodge, it at once has exclusive jurisdiction over all the lodges in that Territory. This law was as much binding on her as if it was in her charter.

But Bro. Brown^s says that no Grand Lodge should be formed without the assent of all the lodges; because, 1. All the lodges have equal rights; 2. Because "Blessed is unity." If all have equal rights, the minority should submit to the will of the majority, for the good of the whole. When all have equal rights, it follows, necessarily, that if all cannot agree, the will of the majority must rule in all matters relating to the common weal. He says Freemasons are men and cannot be coerced! Isn't this a little on the buncombe order? Is it not the fundamental principle of our government that we must submit to, and obey the laws enacted by the majority. Masons *are*

men, and are bound to obey masonic law as men are bound to obey the civil law, whether they like the law or not. In order to have "unity," all that is necessary is for all to obey the law. But, says he, this majority doctrine causes dissension and makes a fuss generally. "Wife," (a Quaker is reported to have said, when his better half caught him kissing the pretty kitchen girl) "if thee don't quit peeking, *thee'll disturb the peace of this family!*" Of course, when a man, mason, or lodge, refuses to *obey the law*, it is very apt to create dissension and "disturb the peace of the family!" We believe an old humorist said that a certain class always has "a mean opinion of the law." This is very apt to be worse when the friends of the party sustain and encourage him in his disobedience.

Bro. Brown's theory really proceeds on the assumption that majorities have no rights which minorities are bound to respect.

Where several Grand Lodges have jurisdiction in the same territory, it has been the universal experience that dissensions are continually arising, and this is given as a reason, in many of the declarations, for forming a Grand Lodge. Yet Bro. Brown would have all the other lodges compelled to remain in this situation at the whim of one. If his theory had been law, there would now be no independent Grand Lodge in the whole Dominion of Canada; and the formation of Grand Lodges would almost always be an impossibility.

Under the old law, Masonry has moved on harmoniously for nearly a century, and its harmony has been disturbed by the action of some three or four of our Grand Lodges, in sustaining a lodge in disobedience to the law. But one after another has seen the right and adopted it. Canada, Kansas and Minnesota have squarely recognized the law and sustained it, leaving Missouri alone in her glory (?).

In view of the terrible manner in which his Grand Lodge "sat down on" Bro. Brown's views, this discussion may be deemed uncalled for; but, as we have before said, it is the great idea of Bro. Brown's report, and also is put forward by him continually in his Magazine, and we deemed it advisable to discuss it.

Evidently Bro. B. has not read at all, or has read to little purpose, the proceedings in the organization of the various Grand Lodges: or else he must deny that "ancient masonic usages" have ceased to have the effect of law.

INDIANA, 1881.

The Grand Lodge did not meet. The Grand Secretary, Treasurer and Trustees made reports, which have been published. These refer wholly to financial matters, and are very encouraging: almost all the floating debt had been paid, and \$1,000 on the bonded debt: nearly \$20,000 had been paid, reducing the debt to \$75,000: arrangements had also been made to pay off

onds of the Grand Lodge not yet matured : the prospect is that a further reduction of \$25,000 will be made in the debt during the current year, and that in a few years the Grand Lodge will be entirely free from the debt that has been such a burden : then we trust annual sessions will be renewed.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1881.

We have in one pamphlet the Proceedings of 1881, and a reprint of those of 1874, 1875 and 1877 : those for each year are paged separately and separated by a blank cover, so that those for each of the years may be separated from the others.

The Grand Master (P. J. BYRNE) reports that the craft have been growing steadily in prosperity and numbers.

He recommends that a memorial page be devoted to "commemorate the name of Bro. JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, in testimony of our sorrow at his tragic and untimely death. His life was a grand example of the noble in purpose, wise in counsel. Brave, prompt and generous in upholding the cause of justice, liberty and oppressed humanity, he died, like another remembered by our fraternity, before his work was done, by the hand of a dastard assassin, for maintaining his integrity."

His recommendation was adopted, and the Grand Lodge sent \$15.00 (one dollar for each lodge) to the Garfield Monument Committee, of Cleveland, Ohio. This last is a happy idea, which we hope will be acted upon by every Grand Lodge in the country, so that when that monument shall be completed *every lodge in the country will be represented in it.*

The Grand Orator, Rev. Dr. H. F. BUCKNER, delivered one of the best addresses we have read, which he prepared for publication only in compliance with the positive order of the Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary, J. S. MURROW, prepared a Report on Correspondence, but the publication of the reprint so absorbed the funds of the Grand Lodge (although the dues for the year were nearly double what they had ever been) that he was compelled to choose between running the Grand Lodge in debt, or omit the printing of his report, and he wisely chose the latter. We are very sorry to lose the report, but Bro. MURROW has given the best of reasons for it; we hope it will be made up in the future.

IOWA, 1881.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, with the addresses and reports of the Grand Officers, biographical sketches by the Grand Secretary, oration by the Grand Orator and the reports of the various committees, afford material for much thought, study and discussion. We can only glance at some of the matters which more particularly interest us.

We have had our little laugh. The Grand Master states that he had issued dispensations to new lodges, "giving them such *masonic* names as they had selected, or as I could find suitable and appropriate." The Grand Secretary devotes nearly two pages to "Names of Lodges," in which he praises the "happy thought" of Grand Master GUILBERT of giving to new lodges only *masonic names*, and congratulates his Grand Lodge that since this policy was adopted, with few exceptions, none but *masonic names* had been permitted to enter into the Temple. The Committee on the Grand Secretary's report "heartily approved" what he said in regard to names of lodges. But the Grand Master granted a dispensation to VENUS Lodge; and the Grand Lodge, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Charters, ordered a charter to issue to VENUS Lodge. Of *all* the names—but there, we cannot do justice to the subject. But it did strike us as very funny, that in the *very* Proceedings in which the Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Committee took pains to make such sensible and commendable remarks, in relation to the names of lodges, we should find the record of the creation of one with *that* name.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN N. McCLANAHAN) shows that he had been an able, industrious and faithful officer. In relation to the restoration of revoked charters, it seems to us that he and his Grand Lodge lose sight of a distinction which should be made. A resolution was adopted prohibiting the restoration of a charter to less than the whole former membership. Of course, this cannot be taken literally, as many of the old members may have become members of other lodges; and, again, some of them may not wish to join in a petition for its restoration, and yet be entirely willing that it be restored to those who do wish it. The resolution grew out of a case in which a charter was revoked for the purpose of restoring it to a part of the old members, thus getting rid of others obnoxious to those to whom it was restored. Such a proceeding is entirely wrong, and yet it is scarcely sufficient to cause the tying up of the hands of the Grand Lodge in all cases of restoration of charters. The true course is to leave each case to stand upon its own merits and to be decided by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, as the particular facts may require, being careful that the rights of no one are invaded. If there was cause for revoking the charter, the members have lost all right in it, and its restoration to all, or a part, is a mere act of grace. The wrong lies in the wrongful revocation for an un-masonic and unjust purpose.

The Grand Master made some pretty radical recommendations—among them, biennial sessions of the Grand Lodge, limiting membership therein to Masters, and abolishing the ballot on petitions for membership in a lodge. None of these were adopted, but a by-law was referred, giving any mason, rejected on an application for membership, all the rights and privileges of Masonry, except lodge membership, for twelve months after such rejection, so that by applying annually, he may retain his privileges, including the

right to masonic burial. The idea is, that the lodge ought to admit him to membership, or file charges against him and discipline; and if they cannot do the former, they ought to do the latter. This action may have grown out of the fact that, in several cases, masons took dimitts to form a new lodge, and that not being done, on application for membership again were rejected. But we find that, while the proposed amendment had the approval of two committees, it failed to receive, on a call of lodges, the required two-thirds vote necessary for its adoption. How it leaves unaffiliated masons in that jurisdiction we cannot tell; but it looks as if the masons of Iowa ought to add a proviso to their declaration of duties to a brother mason, something like this: "*provided*, he shall be able to obtain a unanimous vote for admission into one of our lodges." Every Master should change the instructions to candidates by adding, "but in these times it is only membership in a lodge that makes a mason." Every time a mason votes to make lodge membership a condition of masonic relations, he strikes a blow at the fundamental principles of the Institution.

Grand Secretary PARVIN submitted a report of eighteen pages, full of interest, especially to his Grand Lodge and the masons of Iowa. He discusses various matters, and points out several cases of hasty legislation—among them, one provision of the by-laws that no amendment thereto can be adopted until *approved* by the Committee on Jurisprudence: this, however, was promptly amended. He compares masonic statistics with population, and concludes that no new lodge should be created unless it has a voting population of at least *six hundred* to sustain it. In this State, about one-seventh of our voters are masons, affiliate or non-affiliate, and we have one lodge for about every *eight hundred* voters.

He, as well as the Grand Master, discusses the question of mileage, holding that no lodge should receive more than it pays dues. The committee, however, adopt the view held in this State, that the payment of mileage is not a *lodge* matter, but is made in the common interest of the fraternity, to secure representation from *all* the lodges, the distant and the weak as well as the near and the strong. It seems to us that there can be no doubt of the correctness of these views, which were sustained by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Librarian's Report shows a large increase in valuable works during the year. A new catalogue is necessary, and the Grand Lodge ordered one to be published, but the Finance Committee omitted to report an appropriation, and thus vetoed the action of the Grand Lodge—and that, too, for the third time in this very particular. This leads us to inquire whether the Grand Lodge of Iowa, or its Finance Committee, controls its funds? It is all very well to refer proposed appropriations to that committee, but to allow it to defeat an appropriation for an object voted by the Grand Lodge, is consistent, neither with the dignity of the Grand Lodge nor the constitutional duties of the committee.

One interesting case was before the Grand Lodge. A Brother was tried by his lodge, and expelled. He took an appeal to the Grand Lodge, but before the transcript was made, the records of the lodge and all the papers pertaining to the case were burned. The Grand Lodge confirmed the action of the lodge, after obtaining all the light possible in the curious condition of the case: we have no doubt of the correctness of its manner of proceeding.

A resolution was adopted providing that the commission of Grand Representatives should expire in three years from the date of that Annual Communion, and that all further commissions should be for the definite term of three years.

BRO. PARVIN announced his resignation as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, giving his reasons therefor. They were that he had found that the Grand Lodge of Missouri, upon a report of a committee of three Past Grand Masters, had held that it is the duty of a Committee on Correspondence to defend and sustain the action of his Grand Lodge and Grand Master, whether in accordance with his own views or not. On the same principle, BRO. PARVIN held that their Representative near another Grand Lodge must do the same; and as he was on the Committee of Correspondence in Iowa, the duties of the two positions were conflicting, and in choosing whom he would serve, he had little hesitation in deciding upon his course. He holds that the Committee on Correspondence, *like every other committee*, have the right and duty to express their own views, leaving it to the Grand Lodge to endorse or reject them, the Grand Lodge being bound by the report of no committee until it accepts them by express action. The Grand Lodge adopted the same views by express resolution, and ordered BRO. PARVIN'S statement of them to be published in the Proceedings. The adoption of the Missouri practice would utterly destroy the usefulness of these reports; worse than that, it would make them the means of defending and maintaining erroneous principles of masonic law and practice.

The practice of appointing a Grand Orator was discontinued, as it involves a public installation of Grand Officers and the consumption of one day's time of the session of the Grand Lodge.

BRO. PARVIN submitted a special Report on Correspondence, with quite a number of resolutions, among which (adopted by the Grand Lodge) were those re-affirming the doctrine of exclusive *territorial* Grand Lodge jurisdiction, recognizing the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and New South Wales; against perpetual jurisdiction and dual membership, and one regretting the extreme course taken by the Grand Lodge of New York towards Connecticut, and of New Mexico towards Missouri, at the same time sustaining the correctness of the position of New York and of New Mexico.

Among them, also, was the following resolution, which, taken in connection with the other action of the Grand Lodge, illustrates the facility with which correct principles are approved *in theory*, and at the same time denied in practice:

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Iowa regards the recent legislation of some three or four of the Grand Lodges, denying the inherent right of members to voluntarily withdraw from the lodges, and the imposing of unusual and unmasonic penalties upon those who have thus withdrawn, in forcing affiliation and inflicting penalties upon all who do not affiliate, as a removal of one of the landmarks of Masonry, destructive of the voluntary principle upon which it is founded, and productive of the most pernicious results, and demanding the protest of all those who would preserve the institution of Masonry from a policy productive only of ruin or injury.”

It may be that, in our remarks upon this subject, we are doing our Iowa Brethren injustice, in consequence of drawing incorrect inferences from their action: this we should be very sorry to do; but from the fact that two committees deemed it necessary, in order to give masons, unaffiliated involuntarily, “all the rights and privileges of Masonry, except lodge membership,” that an amendment of the by-laws must be adopted, we infer that such masons do not now have those rights, and from the further fact that the Grand Lodge voted down the amendment, that it was not willing to give them those rights. If we are in error, we shall be *very glad* to be corrected, and to make the *amende honorable*; but it really seems to us that the Grand Lodge, in adopting the resolution we have copied, condemned itself.

The Report on Correspondence (192 pp.) was presented by Bro. T. S. PARVIN, in which he notices all the American Grand Lodges. A few years ago his Grand Lodge discontinued these reports, but has since resumed them, and here we have the result. Bro. PARVIN, who commenced labor in this department in 1845, and is consequently the senior of us all “in commission,” has given us this year the crowning effort of his past life, in a report that comes nearer our ideal than any other we have ever read. There is scarcely an extract in it, but he has taken the time and spent the labor to give in his own language the action of other Grand Lodges upon the most important matters, with such comments thereon as make his report a continual source of interest and instruction. We have often remarked, that it is a very easy matter to prepare a report consisting of extracts, with only enough of original matter to string them on; in fact, we could prepare a long one faster than it could be printed; and when we read such a report as this, it makes us sigh that we cannot command time to do likewise.

He gives some interesting statistics in relation to the volumes of Proceedings he had reviewed: 52 volumes have 9,380 pages, or an average of 184: 30 of the Grand Lodges publish Reports on Correspondence, aggregating 3,455 pages, an average of 115 (which he, by an evident error in copying, prints 184).

In a former report, he had given as a reason for discontinuing them, that all important questions had been decided, or *never would be*. To this we replied, that if that was true, yet these reports are needed to bring the knowledge of these decisions to those who are required to act upon them. The fact is that, thanks to the miserable system of rotation now so general, Brethren are placed in position who have never had the opportunity to read

the Proceedings and decisions of former years, even in their own jurisdiction, much less become acquainted with those of other Grand Lodges. In fact, from the nature of things, very few Grand Masters can have access to a masonic library, and must rely for knowledge of what is being done in other jurisdictions almost wholly upon the Reports on Correspondence in the Proceedings of their own Grand Lodge. Beyond this, there is a tendency to ignore the past and assimilate Masonry to modern methods; but it has always happened that there have been found many among the writers of these reports who stand firmly by the ancient ways, and by showing up the errors of the modernizers, avert the evil; for we have found that the body of the craft will almost always stand by old law and usage, when they know what it is. For these reasons, we believe that these reports are still of great usefulness; and they would be of more value if their writers had more experience: the yearly changing of the committee in some jurisdictions is a matter of regret.

Bro. P. gives a list of thirty-eight old questions still undecided: but many of them are properly matters of local legislation, and it is of little consequence which way they are decided, as they do not affect the craft at large, and are not fundamental in their character or dependent on the landmarks. For instance, his first question is, "Can an installed officer resign?" Now, except the Master and Wardens, no officer acquires any rank or privilege which extends beyond the time for which he actually holds the office. If the law provides that an installed officer may resign, that law is a part of the installation ceremony, or at any rate, the ceremony is modified thereby. We can see no reason whatever for basing the decision upon the installation. When the holding of an office gives rank, or is a necessary qualification for another office, the incumbent should not be permitted to resign without serving the term necessary to give him the rank or qualification. For this reason, our law in Maine allows any officer, except Masters and Wardens, to resign.

But many of his list are of general application, and ought to be decided everywhere in the same way: but we may as well expect our courts in different States to agree in their decisions, as the different Grand Lodges: in both cases, however, free and full discussion tends to bring about uniformity.

He gives a list of a dozen new questions, some of which are not dependent upon masonic law. Among these are the following:

"2. Are Grand Lodges responsible for the debts contracted by their subordinates?"

"3. Are the lodges responsible for (that is, can they be made to pay) the debts of the Grand Lodge by the latter Body, and by the civil courts?"

"4. Should (ought) Grand Lodges organize, or even permit their lodges, as such, to organize 'masonic insurance associations,' or give official sanction to those organized by the Brethren?"

"8. Is masonic burial a personal right, or optional with the lodge?"

"10. What number of the members of a lodge is necessary to be present to authorize it to transact business—three or seven?"

"11. What vote is necessary to the consolidation of two or more lodges

—unanimity, two-thirds, or if seven object, does their objection estop all further proceedings?"

The first two depend on the civil law; and that may be different in the different States: in Maine, the Grand Lodge is not responsible for the debts of its lodges, nor the lodges for the debts of the Grand Lodge; but under the masonic law, the latter may collect dues of the former for such purposes as it sees fit, including, of course, the payment of its debts.

No. 8 is not a *new* question here; it has always been held that masonic burial is optional with the lodge.

No. 10 is a matter of regulation by each Grand Lodge, as under the ritual and very ancient usage, three Master Masons make a lodge.

The same remark applies to No. 11: if it involved a *surrender* of a charter under one law, it could not be done as long as seven object: but inasmuch as it is theoretically a *consolidation* of charters, we think it should be done when two-thirds of both lodges so vote and the Grand Lodge examines and confirms their action: we hold that the Grand Lodge should act specifically in each case.

He thinks that the burden of attending the Annual Communications should be borne by the Grand Lodge, the lodge and the delegate. In Maine, it is borne by the Grand Lodge and the delegate: we pay moderate mileage, and no *per diem*, and our system works exceedingly well; it does not require a heavy tax (about ten cents *per capita*), and it secures a very full representation from the lodges.

He insists that landmarks are becoming myths, because no two masons can make the same list or number of them. It seems to us that the very definition of a landmark shows that no list *can* be made; we might as well attempt to enumerate all the ancient usages of Masonry: the ancient charges are landmarks, not because they are published as "Ancient Charges," but because they are usages which, when published, had existed from time immemorial: it is quite easy to determine whether a given proposition embodies a landmark, but when we undertake to enumerate all the *unwritten laws* of the fraternity, we are utterly at sea. For all that, we believe in the existence of landmarks and their binding force.

He objects to speaking of the Past Master's degree in connection with the lodge, saying we have taken it from the Chapter. We do not exactly so understand it: we understand that the Chapter has taken a portion of the instruction that should be given to a Master at his installation, and call it a *degree*. We do not consider that a Master cannot be installed into office without receiving this instruction, but he ought to receive it, and his instruction is not complete until he does receive it. If this instruction could be given by the installing officer alone, we should insist that it must be given as a part of the installation, so that the fact of installation should be as conclusive evidence of his having received it, as the reception of a degree is

conclusive evidence that the postulant has received the instruction pertaining to that degree.

He believes in the doctrine that it does not require a majority of the lodges in a territory to form a Grand Lodge, but that three may do it. When we couple the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction with it, we hold that a majority of the lodges in that territory should unite. At the same time, we are not prepared to deny that, outside of America, and where the doctrine of *territorial* jurisdiction is not known, three lodges in an unoccupied country may form a Grand Lodge for their own government, without *territorial* jurisdiction. We propose to discuss this further when we review New South Wales. In this connection, Bro. PARVIN will excuse us for saying that his allusion to the formation of the General Grand Council is neither just, in good taste, or apposite to his discussion. The parties forming that Body formed it for their own government, without undertaking in the least to govern Grand Councils which should not give in their adhesion to it; and it was entirely competent for them to agree that its formation should be contingent upon nine Grand Councils uniting in the movement. Certainly nine Grand Councils had the right to enter into such an arrangement, although they did not compose a majority of the Grand Councils, as long as they did not propose to interfere in any manner with those who would not unite with them.

He devotes seven pages to Maine, in which he commends our practice of issuing a duplicate charter when the original is destroyed [our Constitution requires the presence of the charter or warrant], our plan of obtaining the history of our lodges, and Grand Master COLLAMORE's caution in the creation of new lodges.

Referring to Bro. VINCL's ideas of opening a lodge, he says that forty years ago, when he was a member of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Past Grand Master JOSEPH FOSTER, "the best ritualist of his day in Missouri and the West," taught the opposite; and he agrees with us that a lodge may be opened on *any* degree without first opening it on any other.

He says that our doctrine that a Grand Lodge may exist, although every subordinate ceases to exist, is to his mind "grossly absurd." But he gives no reasons. Let us see. The Constitution of his Grand Lodge says, "That the Grand Lodge shall consist of a Grand Master (and other Grand Officers named), and the Master and Wardens for the time being of the several lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and all past elective Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge who continue members of any particular lodge." We find no provision in Constitution or By-Laws in relation to a quorum. The Grand Lodge is a lodge, and is opened as a lodge. Under even Bro. PARVIN's rule, seven members may open a lodge and transact its business at the stated meetings thereof. Hence, there may be a quorum in the Grand Lodge of Iowa without the presence of a single Master or Warden. Now, where in the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, or in any law superior to that

Constitution, does Bro. PARVIN find any warrant for attributing to the membership of one member a *higher quality* than that of every other member? Are not the rights and powers of all the members *equal*, with the single exception made, not by the common law of Masonry, but by the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, that the Master or Warden of a lodge may cast the vote of their absent associate? But it is said that it requires three lodges to *create* a Grand Lodge, and therefore it requires three to *compose* a Grand Lodge after it is *created*: this is a palpable *non sequitur*. The *creative* power and the *composing* powers are essentially different. It requires the presence of a Grand Master, or his special Deputy, to create and constitute a lodge under its charter: does it therefore follow, that the lodge can never meet as a lodge, unless the Grand Master or his Deputy is present? From the necessity of the case, the original members of a Grand Lodge are only Masters and Wardens, and it may be that the usage of requiring at least three lodges to unite in order to form a Grand Lodge arose because that is the least number that can furnish *seven* members to start with: but the moment the Grand Lodge is organized, it has other members possessing the same powers as any of the Masters or Wardens of whom it is composed: it then also becomes a *created Body*, with a life inherent in itself, subject to the same laws as other created Bodies. We have the more confidence in these views, because Bro. PARVIN's doctrine was attempted to be established in the Grand Encampment; but the attempt failed, and it is the law of Templar Masonry that a Grand Commandery exists as long as it has nine members, whether it has a subordinate or not. We invite Bro. PARVIN to show wherein there is any absurdity or error in our reasoning.

We have not touched the mass of interesting matter in this report, but we must save our remaining space for a notice of other Grand Lodges.

KENTUCKY, 1881,

Comes after our "copy" has gone to the printer, but before it has been "set up," so that we are able to put her in her place in our alphabetical arrangement.

Upon the question, how many are necessary to open a lodge, the Grand Master (WILLIAM LA RUE THOMAS) says:

"Is it necessary that there should be seven Master Masons present, before a lodge of Master Masons can be opened? Of course I was compelled to decide this question in the affirmative, and only refer to it now for the purpose of saying to the Grand Lodge that the law requiring seven Master Masons present, before a lodge can be opened, is working a very great hardship on many of the country lodges. The old law, only requiring three to be present, seemed to meet the views of many lodges much better than the present regulation. A lodge with a small membership, in the country where the membership is scattered over a large territory, cannot always secure the attendance of seven. Business of importance may have to be neglected;

the lodge may have to go by several stated meetings without a quorum to open and transact the business. The Master, with four or five of the leading spirits of the lodge, may assemble time and again, and have to go away without being able to transact any business, and thus the interests of the craft suffer. It does seem that the old idea of 'three or more' would meet all exigencies, and produce less dissatisfaction. As long as the law stands on the books as at present, of course it must be enforced."

The following resolution was offered upon this subject, but rejected by the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master's decision approved :

"It is the sense of this Grand Lodge that three Master Masons, members of a lodge, including the Master or one of the Wardens, may open a lodge and transact business; and that all former decisions of this Grand Lodge conflicting with this view are hereby overruled."

Subsequently, however, the following was adopted :

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that seven, five and three shall be the minimum number to transact business in the first, second and third degrees of Ancient York Masonry, and that all laws, digests and decisions in conflict herewith are hereby annulled."

He assumes that, in the consolidation of lodges, one of them must surrender its charter, and its members must be elected members of the other by a unanimous ballot. We have already suggested that the consolidation of two lodges does not necessarily involve a surrender of either charter; it is theoretically a *consolidation* of the charters, and is theoretically and practically a consolidation of the two memberships into a new Body, and not the admission of the members of one into the other. We, therefore, hold that it may be done by such vote as the Grand Lodge prescribes, that Body examining the proceedings and approving them before they take effect.

He gives a very interesting history of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, which we should be pleased to copy entire, but must content ourselves with a condensed statement. The preliminary meeting was held and an organization effected November 23, 1866: an Act of Incorporation was obtained January 15, 1867, and immediately after the corporation was organized under it, and its promoters at once set themselves at work to procure funds. Ladies organized in a "Ladies' Masonic Aid Society," which has added some \$12,000 to the funds: Bro. THOMAS T. SHREVE gave the lot, and the corner stone was laid by the Grand Lodge, October 19, 1869: on April 1, 1870, the contract for the excavation was closed, and on April 12th and May 5th following, contracts for the masonry and for the completion of the North Wing were respectively entered into; these involved an outlay of about \$32,750.

The work of construction was vigorously prosecuted, and on April 7, 1871, the Home was opened for beneficiaries, the first of whom was received May 23d following; during the balance of the year twenty-seven were admitted, and in 1872, thirty more. In 1874 and 1875, the central building was partially completed, but on the second of June, 1875, it was destroyed by a terrific hurricane; in the North wing there were 120 inmates, mostly children, none of whom were injured. This calamity involved a loss of \$25,000, and of course a delay in the construction was caused. But the Brethren set

themselves at work more diligently, and by the next summer the central building and South wing were finished in the most substantial manner, and the Home was dedicated by the Grand Lodge at its session in October, 1876.

At the same session, the Grand Lodge determined to lay a tax of one dollar a year, for five years, *per capita*. This caused considerable feeling, and at one time it seemed to threaten serious consequences. But the opposition was overcome, and in 1877, \$17,417 was paid; in 1878, \$17,861; in 1879, \$15,896; in 1880, \$16,493; and in 1881, \$15,861: of these sums some \$27,000 was paid to the "Endowment Fund," to replace money borrowed to rebuild the house destroyed by the hurricane. We find that the Endowment Fund is \$117,804.40, of which \$77,500 was received from the Grand Lodge, \$7,000 from the Grand Chapter and \$32,304.40 from lodges and other sources. The average number of inmates for the year was 138; but the funds, even with the closest management, are insufficient for its support, and the Grand Lodge submitted to the lodges a proposition to lay an annual tax of fifty cents *per capita*, to provide the means of paying the running expenses of the Home; as the resolution was adopted in Grand Lodge by a vote of 221 lodges to 91, it will probably be adopted. This is a splendid charity, doing an immense amount of good. It has laid a very heavy burden upon our Kentucky Brethren, but they have borne it manfully, and deserve not only great credit but the hearty thanks of every friend of suffering humanity. It has probably been the chief cause of a loss from 3,000 to 4,000 members within five years. In this connection the Grand Master made the following decision:

"Is a Brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, liable for dues during his suspension, or do his dues stop at date of suspension? This question was put to your Grand Master by a lodge which had suspended several Brethren who refused to pay their dues and assessments for the benefit of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home. Now, when the assessment is about to expire, they come around and want to pay up the amount they owed at the time of suspension, and thus be re-instated. Of course they were only liable for the amount they owed at the time of suspension, and by a payment of that amount they stood re-instated in their lodges. Your Grand Master took occasion to remark in regard to their cases that he was exceedingly sorry the law was as it is; that it did not require a passage of the ballot-box in all such cases, in which event he would recommend a free use of black balls; and that he had hoped, when the Fraternity five years ago had succeeded in getting rid of, either by dimission or suspension, such drones in the great masonic hive, that was the last of them—that they had taken their departure forever and eternally, and that their like would never be seen again. But alas for human hopes—now, when the heat and burden of the day is passed, when the great work is accomplished, when the Home is completed and stands forth in all its grandeur and glory, back come these miserable sloths, ready to grasp the Lambskin, and stand forth as the embodiment of all that is charitable and lovable, and, as the Publican, stand on the street corners and point to the noble structure and exclaim—'Our Home.' Away with all such! Beware, my Brethren, of such Masonry, such charity, such love."

If the resolution is adopted, the Directors can increase the number of beneficiaries up to over 200.

The Report on Correspondence (90 pp.) was again presented by our veteran Brother ROB. MORRIS. We are very sorry that he limited himself to so short a report. Commencing this kind of work over thirty years ago, he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the old charges, regulations, constitutions and proceedings of Grand Lodges, has closely studied the ancient usages, and in consequence stands by the old ways; however much we may differ from his views of masonic law and polity, we cannot help being instructed by reading whatever he writes: we must depend upon him, and such as he, to repress the tendency to modernize and thus destroy Masonry. We had written this before we read the following in his review of Maine:

"Brother Drummond's personal allusions to your Chairman, coming, too, from a man who is not prone to fulsome praise, do us a power of good. We hope he will keep it up. We old fellows haven't long to enjoy this sort of thing, and we can bear a heap of it. As your Chairman looks over the gallery of portraits of old Maine Masons, presented him some twenty years since by Brother Preble, dead like the rest, and remarks that Moses Dodge was the last of them, save Ira Berry (and Dodge too is dead), he wonders where all this thing is to end, and concludes that *he, too*, before long must join the majority. Well, *dum vivimus vivamus*, while he *does* live he purposes to *work*, and only asks in compensation the kindly word and encouragement which the old need even more than the young."

Well, we did not write what we have said above for the purpose of praising Bro. MORRIS: we intended it as a *hint to others*: it is true, as he says in another place, that "hard study, application to precedents, long experience and the exercise of common sense" are required in order to produce reports worthy of being printed and read, much less *praised*. But, Bro. MORRIS, we are happy to inform you that you are in error in one statement: Bro. PREBLE "still lives," and while the "rheumatics" prevent his exercising his former activity, he would give you a hearty grip of welcome, if you would visit his *sanctum*.

MARYLAND, 1881.

We have two pamphlets containing the proceedings at the Semi-annual and Annual Communications. The business at both was of a routine character, presenting little of interest to those of other jurisdictions.

We are very glad to note one fact; the floating debt has been entirely paid, and \$46,000 of the funded debt had been re-invested at 4½ per cent. interest. The holders of the remainder (\$100,000) had agreed to receive partial payments of not less than \$1,000 at any time, and when the debt shall be reduced to \$75,000 they would reduce the rate of interest from *six* to *five* per cent. The prospect of a constant and material reduction of the debt is very encouraging.

A special committee submitted an able report in favor of adopting the District Deputy system, and submitted amendments of the Constitution

necessary to carry their recommendations into effect. At the next session, however, upon their motion the name was changed from "District Deputy Grand Master" to "Grand Inspector," and the whole matter goes over to the communication in May, 1882, for final action.

The Grand Master (John S. Tyson) forwarded to the Michigan sufferers \$636, contributed by the Brethren and lodges.

A memorial page to President GARFIELD was ordered to be published in the Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (106 pp.) was presented by Bro. FERDINAND J. S. GORGAS. He exceeded his limit of seventy-five pages, but had no apology to offer, "being unaware that anything superfluous appears in the report." So are we. It is a fine but necessarily meagre abstract of the Proceedings, with brief comments. He quotes and warmly approves Grand Master COLLAMORE's remarks concerning new lodges and Anti-Masonry. We much regret that the financial condition of his Grand Lodge compels it to prescribe a limit to our Brother, as his report shows that if he was not in a jacket it would be much more interesting and instructive.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1881.

Four pamphlets give the proceedings of seven specials, three quarterly, the annual and stated (December 27th) communications.

A special communication was held November 26, 1881, to attend the funeral of TRACY P. CHEEVER, the Grand Secretary.

In the formal announcement of his death, the Grand Master (SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE) says:

"It is only three weeks since our masonic family met with another severe blow, in the death of our recording Grand Secretary, Tracy Patch Cheever. The summons which called him hence fell upon our ears with an awful suddenness. He visited North Easton with the officers of the Grand Lodge, on the evening of Tuesday, November 22, to assist in the dedication of the new masonic hall of Paul Dean Lodge. At the close of the ceremony, while sitting in an ante-room, he was stricken with apoplexy; an hour after he became unconscious, and continued in that condition until his death, at three o'clock the next afternoon. On closing his minutes of the evening's proceedings, he said to me these words, which have an extraordinary significance in connection with what happened so shortly after: 'My record is finished; it will read right a hundred years hence.' These were the last words I heard from his lips. Immediately after his seizure I dispatched a messenger to his wife, and she arrived early the next morning. I remained at his bedside till the close, in the discharge of such offices as I could render. No kindness or attention was lacking on the part of the family of Dr. George B. Cogswell, to whose house Brother Cheever had been promptly conveyed."

* * * * *

"In your presence, Brethren, who have been brought into close personal and official relations with Brother Cheever during his years of service as our Recording Grand Secretary, I need not enlarge upon the many admirable

qualities of character which have endeared him to us as a mason and a man. He practiced no arts to gain the regard of his fellow men, but, pursuing the straight line of duty, their esteem came to him as a voluntary tribute to his moral excellence. He brought to the performance of the duties of his important office systematic habits of work, superior literary culture, and a mind thoroughly imbued with all knowledge touching the traditions, history, and especially the jurisprudence of our Order. His death creates a vacancy which it will be very difficult to fill. We may well draw closely together at this time to express our sense of a real bereavement; for he is gone from us—the useful servant, the devoted mason, the high-minded citizen, the pure-hearted and good man.

—“The actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.”

Past Grand Master WELCH, for the Committee on Obituaries, says:

“At the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, held three years ago, it was my duty to announce to you the death of the amiable and beloved Brother, who had filled for some eight years the position of Recording Grand Secretary. To-day has formally been announced to us the death of the true-hearted gentleman, the cultured scholar, the learned and accomplished mason, who was elected on that day by a unanimous vote to the vacant place, and who has continued to fill it, with the full approval of his Brethren, till the Grand Master of the Universe called him a few weeks since, suddenly but not unprepared, from his family and friends, to another sphere of existence. Many of us have been present on occasions when, listening to his masonic addresses, we not only as individuals enjoyed, but as members of the masonic fraternity felt a pride in, that happy faculty of expression which gave a charm to everything which he spoke or penned. All of us who had occasion to consult him on masonic matters, were satisfied that there were few or none of the fraternity who more thoroughly understood the laws which should govern its members and their communications. To this knowledge, acquired by study and experience, he united sterling qualities of the heart which endeared him to all those to whom he became fully known in the discharge of his official duties. I use the expression ‘fully known,’ because one of the characteristics of our departed friend, partly arising from his inborn nature, and partly the effect of his early education, was a reserve—a tendency to reticence upon all matters relating to himself or his affections—which prevented his exhibiting the full excellence of his character to those who saw him but little. How much of this was owing to natural characteristics, and how much to early education, it is impossible now to determine. But for this reason there were many, perhaps, who recognized and esteemed his ability, to whom the excellences of his heart were comparatively unknown.”

* * * * *

“Brethren, if our late Recording Grand Secretary was called from us in a sudden and unexpected manner, while in the immediate discharge of his official duties, away from his family and home, we must remember that, as during the latter part of his life he suffered severely at times from the injury received in the war, the Father of all mercies, without whose knowledge not a sparrow falleth to the ground, and whose kind and protecting care is always over us, spared him the sufferings of a long illness, and took him suddenly, but peacefully, and not unprepared, from the midst of loving friends to his final home.

“Such is a brief and imperfect summary of some features in the life and character of our deceased Brother. Those of us most intimately associated with him thus bear witness to his companionable qualities, his moral virtues, and his mental abilities. All of you know how high he stood in the masonic community throughout the United States for his thorough acquaintance with the precepts and rules which govern our Fraternity. The printed Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, which contain so many of his reports as Chairman of the Commissioners of Trials, are a sufficient proof of this. I

will only add that the Digest of Masonic Law, which he prepared and which was adopted by you 'as an authoritative declaration of the law of this jurisdiction,' is the most useful contribution to masonic learning which has ever appeared in this Commonwealth. To your Grand Masters it is an indispensable aid in the discharge of their various duties; and, although in the course of time, no doubt, other digests may be prepared and adopted, I hazard nothing in saying that this will last for ages as the foundation upon which all future works of the kind will be erected, and will preserve the memory of our deceased Brother as one of the ablest exponents of masonic principles which our State has produced.

"But it is not for his ability as a man and as a mason that we chiefly mourn the loss of our Brother at this moment. We esteemed and honored him for these excellences; but he was endeared to us by the integrity of his character and the sincerity of his friendship. The more intimately we knew him, the more we became convinced that under a quiet and somewhat reserved exterior, he entertained the warmest affection for those united to him by the ties of friendship,—an affection which, though it might not abound in outward manifestations, burned with full force in his heart, and was sure to show its effective power whenever occasion required.

"Brethren, it is no waste of time to dwell upon the memory of departed friends, and to mourn for their loss.

" 'Tis an ill cure
For life's worst ills, to have no time to feel them,
Where sorrow's held intrusive and turned out,
True wisdom will not enter, nor true power,
Nor aught that dignifies humanity.' "

From a personal acquaintance with Bro. CHEEVER, we can testify to the justice of these tributes to his memory. In behalf of the Craft in Maine, we tender to our Brethren in Massachusetts our hearty sympathy with them in their loss: for in the death of Bro. CHEEVER not merely the Brethren of his own jurisdiction have lost an able, faithful and zealous officer, but the craft universal have lost a sound exponent of masonic principles and an eloquent advocate of strict adherence to masonic teachings.

The Proceedings are adorned with excellent portraits of Past Grand Master JOHN T. HEARD (whose death we noticed in our last report), TRACY P. CHEEVER and President GARFIELD.

We copy the Grand Master's tribute to the latter:

"Occurring under circumstances which have touched all hearts with a peculiar sorrow, we have been called upon to mourn the death of our illustrious Brother James Abram Garfield, President of the United States. The great statesman had long been a member of our Order. His affiliations in the various masonic degrees were full and active, though with Bodies not in our special jurisdiction. But while we mourn him as masons, our grief takes a wider range. He was removed from us at the very outset of a new career, just when his extraordinary powers had found their broadest field of exercise, and were promising the greatest benefits to the country. His tragic death closed an almost ideal American life. In his humble origin, his early training to poverty and self-denial, and his education, gained under circumstances of unusual difficulty and discouragement, we recognize the conditions most favorable to the development of republican virtue and robust character. In him the moral, intellectual and physical elements which go to make up the perfect man were magnificently blended. The transparent purity of purpose, which shone through every act of his life; the genial temper and kindness of nature, which made him the idol of his associates; the almost matchless intellect, with its intuitive grasp of principles and powers of ex-

haustive application; the heroic will, that had been faithful to every duty in the home, the battle-field, the halls of legislation, and in the long-protracted struggle with disease and death; and above all, the chaste and holy graces which adorned and exemplified the humble Christian life, and the manly dignity which guided all the lowlier tasks of personal and domestic duty,—these were the qualities which singled him out from all the men of his time as worthy of admiration, respect and love.

"In the noonday of his earthly fame, it pleased God that he should take his place with the immortals. Perhaps we cannot justly call that life cut off prematurely, whose possessor lived long enough to perform brave deeds in a successful cause, and to speak noble and effective words in behalf of truth:—

"If we drop our tears,
Who loved him as few men were ever loved,
We mourn no blighted hope nor broken plan
With him whose life stood rounded and approved
In the full growth and stature of a man."

Also his order to the craft:

"GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED
MASONS.

"OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

"BOSTON, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

"To the Worshipful Masters, Officers and Brethren of the Lodges in Massachusetts:

"The death of our illustrious Brother,

"JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD,

President of the United States, occurred on the 19th of September, 1881.

"This event has overwhelmed our own nation in grief, and has touched profoundly the sensibilities of the world. Few men have been more beloved, and few statesmen have brought to the discharge of great public trusts a more conciliating temper, a broader intelligence, a loftier patriotism, or a deeper sense of public duty. He laid these great gifts upon the altar of his country, and every citizen of the Republic feels his death to be a personal loss.

"It is hardly necessary to enjoin the lodges to take part in the observance of this season of national sorrow. They will put themselves in accord with the universal public sentiment, by adopting the usual symbols of mourning. While we enshrine his memory in our hearts, let us give outward expression to our grief, and bear our testimony to the beauty of his life and the priceless worth of his example.

"Love and honor to the good great man!

"SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,

Grand Master.

"Attest:

"TRACY P. CHEEVER,

"Recording Grand Secretary."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the members of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, assembled in their first communication since the death of their Illustrious Brother James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, desire to place upon record an expression, however inadequate, of their sense of this great national bereavement.

"Resolved, That we recognize, in the character of our lamented Brother, a combination of qualities rarely possessed even by men most favored by nature; and that, apart from the eminent usefulness of his life, his kindness of heart, his sweetness of temper, the simplicity and openness of his manners, and, above all, his tender regard for the domestic virtues, have won for him an abiding hold upon the affection of the American people.

"Resolved, That few statesmen have brought to the discharge of the highest public duties, larger mental endowments, or a preparation more conscientious and thorough. His exhaustive studies of great public questions, his wide acquaintance with legislation, and mastery of the principles

which should govern it, together with his extraordinary power of eloquent and lucid statement, give to his utterances a permanent value, and they will remain a treasure-house to the student of financial and economic science. We remember, also, with admiration and gratitude, that he never prostituted his parliamentary gifts to mean purposes; but, rising above selfish and partisan considerations, and meeting the great issues of the day upon their merits, his fairness of method and candor of spirit were as conspicuous as his intellectual ability.

"Resolved, That a grateful country will cherish the remembrance of a life so free from stain, so elevated in purpose, and so beneficent in its activities; and though the untimely close of a career from which so much was hoped will be a cause of lasting regret, we find comfort in the reflection that, under the direction of Providence, in awakening the hearts of the nations to a common sympathy, it has brought mankind to realize more deeply than ever before the great fact of their common brotherhood.

"Resolved, That while, as masons, we take a just pride in the long line of distinguished Americans, from Washington to Garfield, whose lives shed lustre on the annals of our Order, we feel it to be an incentive to us, and those who follow us, to maintain that standard of masonic faith and practice to which they lent their support and the priceless influence of their example.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Garfield and her children, with the assurance of our profound sympathy with them in their irreparable loss."

Grand Master LAWRENCE took up the matter of the Grand Lodge debt where his predecessor left it, with the same determination to rid the Grand Lodge of the burden. It is rare that two Grand Masters could be found so well qualified for this task as Bros. WELCH and LAWRENCE. During the year, the latter was enabled to reduce it nearly \$80,000, leaving the net debt about \$102,000; and we believe that the movement will go on until it shall entirely disappear and the Brethren be relieved. To secure the result he had reached, the Grand Master had made nearly *fifty* visitations for the express purpose of urging the lodges to commute their capitation tax; often there would be delegations present from other lodges, so that sometimes, on a visit to one lodge, he reached the members of three or four.

The Installation Communication fell upon the fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of the "Great Declaration," and arrangements were made for its celebration at the "Grand Feast." "After the cloth was removed," the Grand Master referred to the occasion with appropriate remarks:

"He announced that this was the fiftieth anniversary of the issue of the famous 'Declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and vicinity.' In that memorable document some fifteen hundred Brethren of Boston and its neighborhood, and afterwards about five thousand more from other parts of New England, manfully proclaimed the principles of their masonic faith, their unwavering allegiance to their country and its laws, their uniform support of all the virtuous institutions of society, and for confirmation of their creed confidently adduced their own blameless lives and honorable reputation among their fellow-men. He alluded in eloquent words to the character and standing of those noble men, who, in the midst of the storm of bitter and ruthless persecution, had thus manifested the proud consciousness of personal honor and virtue, and who had dared to challenge the calm, deliberate judgment of their fellow-citizens to a consideration, in the light of Christian charity and simple justice, of the wild and reckless charges that were made against them. It was gratifying to see even a few of those masonic veterans present on this occasion, and he requested them to rise as their names were

called, that their countenances might be daguerreotypied upon all our memories.

"The following named Brethren responded to the call:

"R. W. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston; R. W. Bradford L. Wales, M. D., of Randolph, Mass.; W. Charles Breck, of Milton, Mass.; Bro. Clement Willis, of Boston; Bro. Thomas Adams, of Boston; Bro. William N. Spinney, of Lynn, Mass.; Samuel Sawyer, of Lawrence, Mass.

"An enthusiastic ovation was given to each of these venerable Brethren as he responded to the Grand Master's call, and their moistened eye and quivering lips attested their pride and pleasure in the honors paid them. In fitting and pertinent language the Grand Master expressed the gratification of the company in their presence, and closed by proposing as a sentiment:—

"Prolonged Life, Health and Happiness to the Surviving Signers of the Declaration of 1831.

"Hearty cheers greeted the proposition, and when they had subsided the Grand Master called upon that 'Masonic Patriarch,' R. W. Marshall P. Wilder, to respond."

Bro. WILDER responded in a most eloquent manner and was followed by Bros. BRECK, WALES, WILLIS and SPINNEY.

The writer had the good fortune to be present, and was called on to speak for our Grand Lodge, which the Grand Master said "was bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and always welcome at the family table."

The occasion was one of great interest, and as we listened to those veterans, we could not fail to appreciate, more highly than ever before, what it cost in those times to be an outspoken mason.

A list of the known survivors is given, numbering fifty-eight, one of whom has since died.

Past Grand Master SERENO D. NICKERSON was elected Grand Secretary: we congratulate the Grand Lodge upon being able to secure an officer so well fitted for the duties of the office as Bro. NICKERSON.

Of late, several impostors have been victimizing the Brethren in Boston and vicinity, and plundering them to the extent of thousands of dollars: in consequence, the following amendments to the Constitution have been proposed, and will come up for action in June:

"SEC. 24. Whereas this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various States and Territories of the United States and the Governments throughout the world; and, whereas it admits the following named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic Bodies, namely:

"The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other Bodies under their jurisdiction; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States, the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several States and Territories of the United States and the Councils under their jurisdiction; the Grand Encampment of the United States, the Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories of the United States and the Commanderies under their jurisdiction; the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, of which Henry S. Palmer and Albert Pike are M. P. Sov. Grand Commanders respectively, and the various Bodies under their jurisdiction:—Now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any mason who receives or practices in this jurisdiction any other degrees, as masonic, whether under

the name of the Rite of Memphis or under any other name, is acting un-masonically, and for such conduct shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office in this Grand Lodge.

"**SEC. 25.** Any mason in this jurisdiction, who shall hawk and sell any of the degrees hereinbefore forbidden, calling them degrees in Masonry, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

There was an objection to recognizing the Bodies named as masonic Bodies : but it has no great weight, because these very Bodies are recognized by allowing them to occupy apartments in the Temple, and even to use the Grand Lodge Hall, and by inviting them to join the Grand Lodge in public processions.

MICHIGAN, 1882.

The Grand Master (O. L. SPAULDING) thus describes the terrible calamity that visited that jurisdiction last September :

"On the 5th day of September last, a terrible fire, borne on the wings of a whirlwind, swept over considerable portions of Sanilac, Huron and Tuscola Counties, involving a fearful loss of life and property—whole townships were laid waste.

"It was literally a time of thick darkness and coals of fire. Two lodges lost their halls and all they contained. Seven suffered partial losses. A hundred masons and their families were made homeless and penniless on the afternoon of that awful day, while many others suffered in a less degree. The property loss of masons alone aggregated over three hundred thousand dollars, and that of the entire body of sufferers many times this sum. At night, houses and barns, summer harvests and growing crops, fields and orchards, stock and tools, were all gone where the morning sun broke on a happy and prosperous people. Winter was approaching—no shelter, no food, no medical supplies for the burned, and men, women and little children falling sick all around. It was indeed an appalling, heart-rending outlook.

"At once the great-hearted, generous people, all over the land poured out their charity, but after all the relief was but temporary. Provision must be made for shelter, and in some degree for food, till crops could grow. Teams and tools and seed wheat must be had at once or the time for sowing would be past. This required organized effort. In this emergency I called upon masons at home and abroad to come to the relief of masons. The response was instant, grand, masonic.

"Knowing Masonry, believing in it as I did, and cognizant of its beneficent teachings and works, I after all was not half aware till then how grandly, how nobly masons lived in their Masonry. From other Grand Jurisdictions by successive mails, and even by telegraph, came tens, hundreds and thousands of dollars. These Brethren we cannot thank enough. God grant their time of need may not come, but if it does, the masons of Michigan will have enough to do to repay one-half the debt they owe them.

"At home, on the instant, our masons and lodges sent large sums in cash and needed supplies. Of these we can give you no detailed account. As soon as we could proceed systematically these donations came to me and have, with moneys received from abroad, been fairly and equitably distributed.

"I am unable within the limits of this address, to give you the details of these receipts and expenditures. They will be laid before you in another paper.

"Our R. W. Brother Clark, Grand Visitor and Lecturer, lived upon the

ground, and knew personally nearly every mason in the entire burnt district. I called him to my aid, and sent to him all moneys and supplies. He willingly took upon himself the task of investigation and distribution, and has given weeks of gratuitous services to this work. I personally owe him thanks for his ready and valuable services, as do the Brethren he has visited and aided. I trust his labors will receive the merited recognition of Grand Lodge. He will present to you a full report of his doings, and to this I refer you for details."

Bro. CLARK in his report says :

"On the fifth day of September last a terrible fire swept over that portion of our State embracing the counties of Sanilac, Huron and Tuscola, and in a few short hours at least fifteen thousand people were left without a home or a shelter, and some three hundred human beings perished by the all-devouring element. By order of the M. W. Grand Master I visited the 'Burnt District' in order to learn to what extent the fraternity had suffered, and there I found distress and suffering among our Brethren that I hope and pray I may never witness again! I found more than one hundred of our Brethren and their families homeless and houseless, and all their worldly goods consumed, and where but a few hours previously they were opulent and in comfortable circumstances, were now reduced to beggary and want."

His statement shows that 128 masons in the "Burnt District" lost nearly \$300,000. He gives a list of the money and supplies received and distributed by him, amounting to nearly \$25,000, of which \$804.51 is credited to Maine. Of his report the Grand Secretary says :

"It was accepted and adopted amidst the cheers of the Brethren. Yes, we mean cheers; and as donation after donation was reported, repeated exclamations of 'God bless them!' were heard on every side. Had our good, generous Brethren from far and near been present, they would have felt very, very forcibly the words, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

We note that Mississippi sent \$840; Louisiana, \$1,860; Tennessee, \$1,090; South Carolina, \$350; Texas, \$1,356; Arkansas, \$869.50; and Georgia, \$295.50: thus we see, that those, who have themselves suffered, are all the more prompt to relieve the sufferings of others.

Returning to the address of the Grand Master, we find that he makes some strong points against the validity of a by-law authorizing the consolidation of lodges by a two-thirds vote of each. He holds that it is in effect putting members into a lodge by a two-thirds vote against the protest of the other third; that it is making masons members of another lodge without their consent; and that it authorizes the surrender of a charter when more than seven wish to retain it. If we view it as continuing the old lodge, and injecting the members of the other lodge into it, these are indeed points so strong that they cannot be overcome; and we are not sure that two masonic Bodies can be consolidated save by unanimous vote of each, without a violation of the fundamental principles of Masonry. We have heretofore regarded it as the formation of a new lodge; but even then the dissenting members are made members of a new lodge without their consent. As Grand Master SPAULDING well says, the interests of Masonry would often be subserved by the union of lodges, but the way to it is beset with difficulties.

He decided that a candidate coming from one jurisdiction into another,

cannot be made a mason in either lodge until he has resided in his new home the length of time fixed by the Constitution to give jurisdiction.

If we understand him, he decided that a lodge cannot remit a part of a member's dues, upon condition that he pay the balance: we are not prepared to admit this: a lodge may find that, while a member is unable to pay the whole dues, he is able to pay a portion of them: and we do not see why a remission of part may not be conditional.

He decides that "a free born negro may be made a mason" in that jurisdiction, adding "Masonry is color blind."

Also that a rejected candidate may apply to the lodge which rejected him, without regard to the time he has resided in its jurisdiction.

He well says:

"I have sought to do this, and to guard against all innovations. If we depart from our time-honored conservatism, we are lost as surely as the Christian who seeks to improve his Bible. We have no place for masonic cranks—no room for theories. The Masonry of the ages is good enough for us. Its principles are as fixed as the foundations of the hills, and as unchangeable as the God who proclaimed them.

"The true mason will let them alone. The nominal mason who wants to improve Masonry and obtain a patent on his device—get rid of. Our institution would not have withstood obloquy and persecution, nor endeared itself to generations had it not been a good one. It commends itself to good men. It condemns bad men. Its past is safe; its present and future is with us, and those we teach. We have something to do beyond going to the lodge and paying our dues."

We are very glad to learn that the manuscript record of the old 1826 Grand Lodge has been recovered, and has been ordered to be printed with the records from 1842 to 1846, inclusive. We were not aware that the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge organized in 1842 (but which was held to be irregular) were ever published, except in a newspaper: but we infer from the report of the committee that they were.

In making up our Tables, we find one thing which we do not understand; Bro. INNES makes a decrease of 1,024 in the membership; yet the additions are 1,720 and the losses 1,670, showing a net gain of 50: in other words, the raisings, affiliations and restorations exceed the dismissions, expulsions, suspensions and deaths by 50.

The tribute to President GARFIELD is one of the most beautiful we have met, and we copy it in spite of its length:

"Brother Garfield's masonic record is one of which his Brethren and fellow-workmen may justly speak with pride. In this field, as in every other department of his life's work, whatever his hand found to do, he did with all his might. The cause of humanity, to which Masonry is devoted, found in him a generous heart, a noble nature and a fraternal sympathy. In losing him our Order lost a pillar of strength, but his memory will remain with us blooming in freshness and beauty as a precious heritage. While for her dead President this Nation mourned, and like Rachel of old, in the solitude of her sacred sorrow, refused to be comforted because he was not, the death of our Brother came home to each member of the fraternity with a singular directness and pathos as a personal bereavement. No lodge could claim him; he

belonged to the common brotherhood, and that brotherhood through its ocean-sundered fibers felt the burden of this great sorrow. That sorrow, who can measure; what pencil portray; what artist paint the deep weight of grief that rested everywhere and upon every one of us in the sacred retreat of our masonic homes? He was a mason, but his broad liberality and sympathy established ties with every man with whom he came in contact. He was a brave soldier, but a braver champion of human rights, of intelligence and progress. His name did not gather its brightness from the conflagration of a hundred cities, nor was it thundered into immortal memory by the roar of a hundred battles. In his moral character alone do we find the secret of his vast success. The story of his life is a glowing portrait of the majesty of virtue, and the magnanimity of a high minded patriot, and a devoted servant to his country's good. It is not the story of an Alexander preying upon the liberties of his fellow men, but that of an honest man raised from poverty's humble cot in the wilderness to the pinnacle of earthly grandeur by his industry, his devotion to the right and the principles of a common brotherhood. He was a statesman, but one who believed that Christian citizenship is the foundation of national greatness; he was a patriot, but his patriotism was not simply devotion to his country's flag; not a blind instinct merely, but a principle, an outgrowth and a part of the faith and honor of the God of nations; he was a representative, but it was of all hearts and lives in this land—he was the President of this great Nation and sat supreme in its councils; but more and better than all this, he sat supreme in the hearts and best affections of his countrymen—fifty millions of devoted freemen. Than Garfield on the throne of moral manhood, no man ever higher sat. He not only represented the very best type of American citizenship, but the highest type of manhood; a man who possessed a keen sensibility of principle combined with a chastity of honor that felt a stain like a wound; a man so plain and honest that in him seemed to rest the age he lived in, as in its very best. Brother Garfield's highest ambition was to make his life a gift of use to his fellowmen, and inspired by such ambition throughout his entire career he was quick to perceive and brave to seize the opportunities constantly afforded for usefulness in American life; and in his life every American youth may find an inspiration to hope for success.

"He is dead, but the memory of his public and private life will live in every true masonic life, and linked with undying associations the pictured past will often rush upon every masonic trestle-board as an inspiration to a higher and a better life. The voices of national eulogy and sorrow which a short time since united to tell us that our Brother was dead, have become hushed; the emblems of national sorrow which everywhere symbolize a people's grief are faded and withered. City and town, village and hamlet, the church and the home, which everywhere wore the sombre hues of sadness, have again assumed the wonted appearance of life and gladness; but that grief that is all within, of which these external forms of lament are merely shadows, whose substance lies in the soul, can never, no never, wither and die. Such grief has no symbol; words are too narrow, too imperfect to express it—here speech is indeed silver, and silence gold. To the memory of our departed Brother we drop the evergreen tribute. His column is broken, but his most enduring monument is built in the universal respect and abiding love of his Brethren of the mystic tie.

"As the writer of this sketch witnessed the final sad scene of our departed Brother's burial on that immortal 26th of September, a scene whose parallel has not been looked upon before in this nation, a scene full of beauty, of sadness and of profound sympathy, and saw the assembled thousands bowed down with grief as one man, and the heavens weep as in a common overwhelming sorrow, the grandeur of a life that could inspire such devotion rose up before him in all its immortality, and the words of *Haby's* immortal bard came vividly to his mind: 'While the shadows traverse the mountain sides, while rivers roll on to the sea; while good men are loved and great deeds are remembered, the world will not cease to remember thy name and fame.' And in response, as an echo to 'Dust to dust, ashes to ashes,' there flashed

upon our memory the lamented dead's own words as a fitting tribute to the closing scene of the sad drama: 'A noble life crowned with heroic death rises above and outlives the pride, pomp and glory of the highest empire on earth.'

The Report on Correspondence (134 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES. It is another of his inimitable abstracts: but has not enough of the salt of discussion to season it: our Brother should remember that while "Wit without wisdom is salt without meat, wisdom without wit is meat without salt."

He takes issue with us upon paying the expenses of representatives of distant and weak lodges, though such expenses exceed the dues of those lodges, saying:

"Your committee think it is not the duty of the Grand Lodge to allow the older lodges to pay all its expenses. If a lodge desires representation, and it costs more than its dues to the Grand Lodge, let them send their representative, 'but pay the shot themselves.'"

This assumes that it is only the lodge which is benefited by representation in the Grand Lodge; but we hold that the welfare of the whole Institution, and not merely that of the particular lodge, requires it to be represented. Charters make it the duty of the proper officers to attend the Grand Lodge, and it is not left to the "desire" of the lodge. "When a burden is imposed for the common welfare, it should be borne in common.

MISSOURI, 1881.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM R. STUBBLEFIELD) is a very concise statement of his official action, covering a large number of subjects. He had received and accepted the resignations of two Grand Representatives: they happened to be on the Committee on Correspondence in their respective Grand Lodges, and could not defend Missouri in her position towards New Mexico, but chose rather to attack it. He came near suspending the charter of a lodge for admitting into its ranks, at a funeral, members of other societies clothed in their distinctive insignia, and performing a *joint* funeral service: some present wore the regalia of one or more other orders in addition to their masonic clothing: the Grand Lodge ordered the District Deputy to reprimand the lodge and warn it not to repeat the offence.

It was decided that when a Committee of Inquiry is discharged and a new committee appointed, the application must lie over another month before ballot: another Grand Lodge decided exactly the reverse: our law in Maine relates to the time when the petition is received by the lodge, and not to the time when it is placed in the hands of a committee.

A standing resolution was adopted, requiring the Secretary of a lodge, when a petition is presented, to notify the Secretary of every lodge, having concurrent jurisdiction, of that fact: another Grand Lodge prohibited the posting of names of candidates in the hall for information of other lodges, on

the ground that the election of the candidate was the business of the lodge alone to which he applied: we think Missouri has the better reason.

The following, in regard to joint occupancy of halls, was adopted by the Grand Lodge, but afterwards its operation was suspended for one year:

"The Grand Master has found it necessary to again bring up the question of joint occupancy of halls. It has been ruled upon over and over again, but if abuses still exist by which masonic lodges suffer, they ought to be corrected. We learn from the Grand Master's mention and quotation from the report of a District Deputy, that there are such abuses. Let us endeavor to remedy the evil. As the law now stands in approved rulings and decisions, none except exclusively moral or benevolent associations can be admitted to joint occupancy of masonic halls, dedicated to 'Freemasonry, virtue and universal benevolence.' The societies bearing the characteristics of morality and benevolence, have not been named in our Proceedings and Reports. So the question has been left open for every lodge to decide for itself. Now, a lodge of Master Masons cannot know, as a lodge, the object, composition, rituals, or other belongings of any other secret society. We do not know what they do, how they do it, or what they do it for. We are in darkness regarding these matters, and there is no known method by which we can be brought to light.

"Therefore, we recommend the adoption of the following: Hereafter no lodge shall occupy a hall jointly with any other than a masonic organization. Provided, this prohibition shall not affect existing contracts with moral and benevolent associations, but when such contracts expire by limitation, they shall not be renewed."

We do not quite agree that the lodge cannot know, as such, whether some of the other secret societies of the day are "moral and benevolent associations" or not. Several publish their proceedings, constitutions, &c., and from those the character of the association may be ascertained: each member of the lodge may know this: and it is spinning rather too fine a metaphysical thread to say that a lodge, as such, does not know what every one of its members knows.

The action of the Grand Lodge in reference to New Mexico is of much interest. The matter was referred to a committee of five, four of whom joined in a report which was substantially adopted by the Grand Lodge. The majority give a succinct history of the matter, in which it is shown that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, in asking recognition, submitted a copy of her Constitution, in which her jurisdiction was defined as coterminous with that of the Territory in which she claimed to be "*the supreme masonic authority,*" and Missouri recognized her without qualification. The committee then give the deliverances of the Grand Lodge upon the question of the *exclusive* territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, and show that, by her resolutions in other cases, Missouri had recognized and earnestly maintained the doctrine in its full vigor. The committee wisely conclude that if, after such a recognition, the Grand Lodge of Missouri maintains a lodge in New Mexico, she robs the latter of her conceded supremacy. Strangely, however, the committee deny the logical result of their powerful reasoning, and hold that New Mexico had no power to arrest the charter of a Missouri lodge situated in that Territory, and advise that the Grand Lodge of Missouri recall the char-

ter of Silver City Lodge, if it fail to give in its adhesion to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

The minority of the committee hold that Missouri has the right to maintain her lodge in New Mexico, chartered before that Grand Lodge was formed. He shows, moreover, that the inevitable result of the argument of the majority of the committee is that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico alone had the power to arrest the charter of Silver City Lodge.

The Grand Lodge apparently adopted the doctrine of the majority report, giving it the effect that the minority report claims: for, instead of the resolutions reported by the committee, it adopted the following:

"Resolved, That Silver City Lodge, No. 465, in the Territory of New Mexico, be requested to unite with the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, or else surrender its charter to this Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Missouri requests the Grand Lodge of New Mexico to modify its action in declaring Silver City Lodge, No. 465, clandestine, in order that said lodge may form an organic union with that Body, and the cause of dissensions between our Grand Lodges may be removed; this Grand Lodge having been assured by the Master and Representative of Silver City Lodge, that it proposes to unite with the Grand Lodge of New Mexico if that is done, and it is permitted."

We would be glad to copy from the report; but it is only a vigorous re-statement of the argument upon the question of exclusive jurisdiction, marred, however, by the illogical conclusion to which we have referred. There is one possible implication in it, that we wish to object to; it seems to favor the idea that a charter cannot be arrested unless possession of it is actually obtained: this may not be the meaning of the committee, but if it is, we deny the correctness of the proposition.

This action of Missouri is highly commendable; and we trust New Mexico, without noticing anything that might be deemed offensive in the report of the committee, will take the resolutions as the action of the Grand Lodge, and act in the same spirit, and thus close this dissension, placing the doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge jurisdiction upon a firmer basis than ever.

The Grand Master had granted dispensations to twelve lodges to hold memorial services in honor of President GARFIELD: and a page in the Proceedings, very happily inscribed, is devoted to his memory.

The Report on Correspondence (112 pp.) is again presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL. To us, its interest is vastly diminished by the fact that the law of his Grand Lodge requires him to defend the action and decisions of his Grand Master and Grand Lodge, although, in his view, they may seem erroneous and wrong. As we read, we are haunted by the query, "Is this Bro. VINCIL's opinion, or is he defending his Grand Master or Grand Lodge?"

We guess, however, the following are his own sentiments, and being a clergyman himself, it has a higher value than if written by a layman:

"We have no right to question the laws that lodges may have enacted, enabling them to give preference to any profession or calling. Our love for

Gospel ministers is above any affection felt for our Brother man. We have labored and suffered with them through the best years of our life. As one of that high calling we prize our Brethren, and our appreciation of them has always been elevated in proportion to their manly independence and true nobility. But we would not have them regarded as *mendicants*, especially among masons. Though the churches have starved out some of the choice spirits from the ministry, and forced them to seek bread from other sources; though we have been so circumstanced in our ministerial experience as not to be able to buy a beefsteak for wife and children, yet we would see no minister of God stand around waiting for some lodge to violate law and usage in order that he might be made a mason. *A ministerial masonic mendicant!* Lodges that we know of, have a way of 'flagellating his satanic majesty around the decayed roots of a member of the forest.' We do not believe in it. Let ministers *pay* for their Masonry. They are not *masons* because they are *ministers*, but because they are *men*. After they have been made *masons*, then, if deserving and needy, let their lodges do what is right."

We copy the following, to show how it happened that Missouri got "mixed" on the jurisdiction question:

"In 1879, Grand Master Givan presented his views in his address on the New Mexico question. The same were *approved* by a Committee of Past Grand Masters, to whom said address was referred, and the Grand Lodge adopted the report. Our name was to the report, we being a Past Grand Master. We were not with the committee, nor of it, and knew nothing of its report until published. During the session, we wrote and presented a special Report on Correspondence, treating certain subjects that had been specially referred to us. The matters treated were 'Jurisdictional Rights of Grand Lodges,' and 'the Recognition of *new* Grand Lodges.' Our report was in *plain* English, read so that every body could hear it in the hall, and was *unanimously adopted* by the same Grand Lodge that had approved the views of Grand Master Givan. Our views and positions, language and arguments, were as strong, clear and pointed as we could make them. We used the most vigorous English at command, and employed just as many 'substantives and adjectives' as would express our convictions and convey our thoughts. We maintained then, as now, the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction. Our Grand Lodge approved our views. We think she will never go back on the *doctrine* of that special report to which she so solemnly committed herself on that 16th day of October, 1879. She dare not do it. As to the inconsistency shown in approving *our* report *after* endorsing Grand Master Givan's views at the same session, we are not responsible. And after approving our report, as well as Grand Master Ready's position in 1878, we think that maintaining or allowing a lodge of *her own* in a jurisdiction acknowledged *by her* as supreme, is not consistent or correct. Grand Master Ready well said in 1878, 'The American Grand Lodges should protest against *qualified independence* as its endorsement, and even silence upon the subject will be disastrous to international comity.' On this point, which was referred to us, we founded our special report, already mentioned, which was approved. Though it applied to Scotland's invasion of the jurisdiction of Quebec, its application cannot be denied elsewhere—New Mexico, for instance."

His review of Maine (1880) is brief, as he had but one copy of the Proceedings. Three were certainly sent to him. In reference to various questions heretofore discussed, he says:

"His views and ours are irreconcilable, and the *wideness of our distance* only exemplifies how doctors may differ upon plain matters. Bro. Drummond *knows he* is right. We *believe ours* is the true theory. So stand the issues. We have had our say. He has replied, and presented opposite views. Further controversy will not benefit either. We could copy his views, had we the book from which to copy excerpts. His treatment of one holding

opposite views is not of the vinegar-and-pepper style that characterizes one reportorial Brother."

Well, we'll forgive, inasmuch as he comes so near the mark on the doctrine of supreme and exclusive territorial jurisdiction: let him only admit, as his Grand Lodge did, the logical result of his own doctrine, and all will be well. He is really nearer in accord with us than he suspects: those who hold that there is "a connection existing between a lodge and its Grand Lodge which no others have power to annul," also generally hold that there is "a connection existing between a lodge and its members which no others have power to annul," and they "maintain for subordinate lodges inalienable and exclusive jurisdiction over their own members."

The principle is precisely the same in both cases: but Bro. VINCEL vehemently denies the latter application, and insists that masons are amenable to the laws of the jurisdiction in which they are, although members of lodges in another. This is undoubtedly correct, and is applicable to lodges equally as to individual masons. The principle is based upon the doctrine of *territorial* jurisdiction in contradistinction to that of *personal* jurisdiction.

MONTANA, 1881.

The Grand Lodge "was opened on the third degree of Masonry in ample form." Good! The old expression was "the third *step*," and we wish that expressive term was still in use.

The Grand Master (GEORGE W. MONROE) thus announces the death of the President:

"The event of national importance for the past masonic year, and one which eminently claims notice in our proceedings, is the assassination of the President of the United States. This fearful calamity came upon us as startling as a thunderbolt from a clear sky. A great man—one who had just reached the summit of human ambition—whose life was a series of dazzling successes, as grand as they were brilliant; a man who was no longer the representative of the political party that elected him to his high office, but without distinction of party, race, class or creed, represented the rights and liberties of all; a man in whose every-day life true manhood was the striking characteristic, the distinguishing element; a man, indeed, who was the embodiment of all that is grand, great or good, was stricken down by the bullet of an assassin, and after eighty days' struggle with the grim tyrant, Death, showing through all those days of anguish the fortitude of a true hero, yielded up his life only when the body was no longer a fit tenement for the great soul it contained, and at a time, too, when to finite minds it seemed most useful to his fellow creatures.

"No pen picture, or word painting, or effort on my part, will add one jot to the fame of this illustrious character, whose loss fifty millions of people now deplore. That the dastardly crime which caused his death should be successful is too sad to contemplate, for it was not the striking down of an individual human life only, but a direct thrust at the will and choice of a great people, and every true American citizen, every lover of constitutional liberty, must feel the humiliation of this staggering blow, and deeply, mournfully deplore the reckless lawlessness that aimed it.

"But, my Brethren, we, as a Grand Lodge, as individual masons, in common with every Grand Lodge jurisdiction and subordinate lodge in this

great country and throughout the civilized world, had a more endearing interest in his life, and greater cause to mourn the death of James A. Garfield. He was our Brother. A thrill of fraternal feeling will vibrate in each heart at the thought, for in him we have the embodiment of all those beautiful symbolic teachings that distinguish our mystic Order. In his life and great successes we have spread out before us the possibilities to be achieved by strictly obeying the sublime precepts of Masonry, and in his death a fitting and glorious illustration of that immortality that crowns the true mason's earthly career. Death does not destroy, but catches, crystalizes and makes permanent the character of the good man, leaving it a priceless bequest to society. Such characters never die; they are immortal, and though our Brother's 'column is broken and his work unfinished,' his deeds are on perpetual record in the heart of every good mason. I need not suggest that suitable resolutions, expressing our sorrow at the loss the Order has sustained by his death, be adopted, for I well know that in this you anticipate me."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following, which is printed on a single page with a mourning border :

"Your select committee to which was referred so much of the address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master as refers to the death of our beloved Brother, James A. Garfield, who died at the post of duty by the hands of an assassin, on the 19th day of September, A. L. 5881, has had the same under consideration, and realizing the utter inadequacy of words to convey the abhorrence of this brotherhood of the deed by which our illustrious Brother lost his life, or the affectionate regard which in life we entertained for him, or the fidelity with which we shall cherish his memory, and deriving consolation that he died shrinking from no responsibility with which his fellow citizens had charged him, begs leave to recommend that this Grand Lodge adopt by a rising vote the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Montana tenders its token of respect for the memory of our illustrious Brother, James A. Garfield; that in his death at the hands of an execrable assassin, his family has lost a loving son, a tender husband and a fond father; the fraternity has lost a Brother whose life was the product and embodiment of the precepts of the craft, and the country has lost a man like him of whom it is written—

"And all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah. * * * * The mighty man, and the man of war, and the prophet and the ancient. The captain of fifty, and the honorable man and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer and the eloquent orator. * * * * And his deeds, first and last; behold! they are written in the book of kings of Israel and Judah."

Resolved, That the name of James A. Garfield will be cherished in the memory of the Order in the proud company of George Washington, and that with the inspiration of their example, we dedicate ourselves anew to our country, whose independence one achieved and whose glory the other grandly exemplified.

Resolved, That while time endures, it will be the mission of the masons of Montana, to remember with fraternal pride the graces of character of our illustrious Brother, and to recall his lofty example of fidelity to the cardinal virtues which it is the mission of Masonry to exemplify and commend.

Resolved, That our sympathy goes out to Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, of which our beloved Brother was a faithful member, and that the craft, where-soever dispersed, shares in their great loss, which has shocked the civilized world.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted wife, mother and children, in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence which has deprived them and us of so noble an example of all that was lofty in aim and heroic in endeavor.

Resolved, That a memorial page in our Proceedings be devoted to a per-

petuation of the name of our beloved Brother, his masonic connection, his visit to Montana, and the lofty position which he occupied at the time of his death, and because of which he was cruelly assassinated.

"Resolved, That these resolutions, but feebly expressing the universal sorrow, shall be spread upon our records, and a copy thereof be furnished to the family of our distinguished Brother and to the lodge with which he was identified."

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized: the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction declared to be "as equally abhorrent to the spirit of justice as it is in violation of all good and sound reason:" a proposition for a single ballot for all the degrees defeated: a motion, fixing the place of the next Annual Communication, was "unanimously adopted without a word from any one;" we think the Brethren must have been pressed for time to forego their annual amusement of a parliamentary skirmish on this question!

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES. His opening words are, "Having spent the summer in the East." Yet he didn't come to Maine. We at first proposed to castigate him severely for the slight: then we thought we would ignore him altogether: but our indignation has finally settled into regret, that as long as he got so near the East he did not persevere and *get there*. Then the poor fellow, because he got as far as Boston, went back to his mountain home and gravely, and we have no doubt sincerely, informed his Brethren that he had been "in the East." We repeat, we greatly regret that he did not come to Maine and give his Brethren here the privilege of taking him by the hand, and of introducing him to some of our down-east institutions. Bro. HILL of California, would have advised him intelligently: would Bro. HILL, turn back after getting to Boston? We trow not. We trust that there is no truth in the suggestion that Bro. HEDGES was *deterred from coming here by "the Maine Law!"*

From October 28 to Christmas Eve, he labored at his report, and as usual, labored not in vain, for his report is a *written* report, and not a bed-quilt arrangement of alternate squares of extracts and comments.

We must snatch a few items:

"Iowa is following our example in giving, each year, a steel engraving of the Grand Master. We give the Past Grand Master, and Iowa gives the present Grand Master. Somehow we think the picture is best associated with the volume that records the acts of the one pictured. Bro. Van Saun makes a good picture, and he looks very like an old friend of our Iowa days."

We vote with Bro. HEDGES:

"Many words were spent over the issue, whether non-payment of dues was a masonic offence deserving a trial. It seems their law is now like ours, but they complain that it is too cumbersome a process by which to drive out the drones. Stand by your time system, keep track of every member, and if you find him poor and in distress, remit his dues and help him otherwise. It is a lazy, shiftless way of disposing of membership. Instead of having spasms of economy, keep it in steady use, and then you will have something for a poor, distressed Brother, instead of aggravating his distress. How would it work to send out notices to Brothers when one year in arrears, that

unless paid within a reasonable time it will be considered that the Brother is unable to pay the same, and that they will be remitted accordingly. We believe more would pay under this charitable treatment than by threatening expulsion.

"From the north-east corner of the Continental ground floor comes another perfect ashler in the printed Proceedings of 1881—62d Annual Communication, Portland, May 3-5.

"There was a good attendance and profitable meeting. Bro. Collamore rounded up his two years of Grand Mastership by a legacy of good advice. He warned against establishing new lodges, and urged those that were in debt to get out as soon as possible."

* * * * *

"The law of Maine was so well settled that very few cases call for a decision from the Grand Master—only one this year.

* * * * *

"All but two of the 184 living lodges made returns, and show upwards of 19,000 masons—a very slight gain for the year.

"Bro. Berry, who has been ripening twenty-five years in the service of his Grand Lodge, says when he began there were 70 lodges and 3,211 members. During that time only one charter had been revoked and one surrendered. Can any other jurisdiction make as good a showing? Next year every lodge has to make a financial exhibit of itself. The Committee on Lodge Histories report rapid progress. Bro. Drummond's history of Portland Lodge, for which we render most hearty thanks for a copy, is really a wonderful performance and may justly serve as a model.

"Deering Lodge exemplified the work on a candidate in the presence of Grand Lodge—an excellent way to disseminate the work.

"The Jurisprudence Committee thought lodge funds might properly be used to celebrate St. John's Day, even to pay for music, if the Brothers would pay for their own dinners. But this was not to be construed as extending any further."

* * * * *

"That work of binding Bro. D. has begun, and the Maine reports were the first taken in hand. Suppose these controversies are for some wise purpose, like earthquakes and hurricanes, still we wish that good that could be reached by more quiet and respectable methods."

* * * * *

"Shall we accuse the masons of Maine of jingoism in raising a King to their throne, and not merely a King, but a Marquis as well, though a King before he was a Marquis?

"It was a graceful act in the newly elected Grand Master to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Grand Tyler, who received installation at his hands. Twenty-two years before Bro. Phillips, as W. M., gave the new Grand Master his first lessons in Masonry.

"Bro. Drummond thinks they succeed in getting good service from their District Deputies by paying them wages. It would be well to try this in other jurisdictions."

What in the world does he want to "bind" us for? On the whole, we guess, however, that the printer is responsible for that. Whichever it is, we intend to have a word to say about it, unless we like the *binding*.

We do not pay our District Deputy Grand Masters "*wages*," but the Grand Lodge pays their expenses. In some jurisdictions, the Deputies have to get their expenses from the lodges visited, and the system don't work well. We do not believe in *paying* Grand Lodge officers for services, except those whose duties pertain to its *business* matters.

Of the new departure of Missouri in relation to these reports, he says:

"Bro. Vincil was reprimanded by a committee of three Past Grand Masters for presuming to differ from the ruling of P. G. M. Ready. The only appeal, of course, lies to Grand Lodge; but then the humblest ought to be allowed to express his opinions, even though they did not coincide with those of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge. But the committee go still further, and hold that the Committee on Correspondence should not only approve but actively defend the opinions of the Grand Master against all comers. With such an understanding of the duties of the position, we fancy any one worthy to fill the part would sturdily decline the terms of service."

In his review of New York, he expresses our regrets as well as his own, and we did what he proposes to do:

"The motion to furnish the Grand Secretary with copies of reprint for exchange with other jurisdictions did not get the sanction of the Finance Committee, much to our regret. We have sent already three copies of our reprint to New York, and fully expected a remembrance. Isn't this pushing economy over the line of its proper domain? But our Grand Lodge cannot afford to be without the work, if it must pay the publishers any price they ask."

We would like to copy more, but must content ourselves with his concluding words:

"Our final words for this time must be sad ones, and not at all those we had thought to utter. The sorrowful tidings have just come to our ears and hearts that two brother Grand Secretaries, Tracy P. Cheever, of Massachusetts, and James M. Austin, of New York, are no longer at their accustomed posts of duty among the living. It was our pleasure to have met Bro. Cheever only a few weeks since in the Masonic Temple in Boston, and exchange salutations, beginning a personal acquaintance that we hoped to cultivate and extend in coming years. With Bro. Austin we had also a slight personal acquaintance. He was Grand High Priest while we were organizing our Chapter at Helena, and we then had frequent correspondence. Our personal loss, which, of course, is felt the keenest, is little by comparison with the heavy blow that falls so suddenly on the Brethren of Massachusetts and New York. It is not an easy thing to find a good Grand Master, but it is much more difficult to find a good Grand Secretary. It takes years of training. They are usually 'the power behind the throne,' the great depository for the history, tradition and archives of Masonry. It was not the death of King Solomon, the first Grand Master and reputed founder of Masonry, that forms the central theme of its mysteries, but the untimely death of one whose services were recognized as more important even than Solomon's.

"The cup of our Christmas festivity is dashed with sorrow. Others will tell the fuller story of their honored and useful lives, and as often as we hear this story our tears will flow afresh. It is a short, sad chapter that closes every life—*dead*—alas, my Brothers!

"To those who have been proved faithful in little, much will be given."

NEBRASKA, 1881.

We have an advance copy of the Proceedings proper, published for distribution, the regular pamphlet being delayed for the Report on Correspondence. More than nine months have elapsed since the session, but the full Proceedings have not been received.

The Grand Master (JAMES A. TULLEYS) says the general visitation by his predecessor among the lodges had manifested the best results.

The business was chiefly of a routine character; the craft seem prosperous

and growing rapidly, but not, we think, out of proportion to the growth of the population: six charters were granted and one dispensation continued.

Grand Secretary BOWEN submitted, as usual, a full report, thereby aiding greatly in the dispatch of business: he thought the dues might be reduced from *seventy-five* cents to *sixty* cents, or even *fifty* cents *per capita*. Such dues as would accrue at fifty cents *per capita* in Maine, would give nearly \$10,000 of annual revenue. He says that the "improved methods" in his office had diminished the expenditures. The Grand Lodge required the Secretary of each lodge to send in a compendium of the record from its organization. One Secretary, in excusing himself for not finishing this, said he "must have *some* time in which to attend to his *own* business."

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in favor of reducing dues to sixty cents, but the proposition was indefinitely postponed. The Orphan School Fund amounts to \$11,586.05. An attempt to abolish affiliation fees was defeated.

The Grand Lodge accepted the invitation of "Electa Chapter No. 8, Order of the Eastern Star," to a banquet.

A lodge had laid an assessment to pay a debt, and the Grand Lodge, at its request, approved the assessment.

In order to induce lodges to make prompt returns, the Grand Lodge ordered that, when received as long as three weeks after they were due, a penalty of ten per cent. should be added to the dues.

The Grand Lodge furnishes each new lodge with a record book, ledger and various blanks: a good idea.

P. S. The regular "Proceedings" have arrived, but the Report on Correspondence is still lacking, and they contain no more (save tables) than the advance sheets.

NEVADA, 1881.

The Grand Master (DEWITT C. MCKENNEY) delivered a brief address. He urged his Brethren to live up to the masonic standard, and he especially reprehended the vices of intemperance and profanity.

The Grand Representatives were received and welcomed, and Bro. ROBERT H. TAYLOR responded for them.

The United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba was recognized: an extra assessment of one dollar *per capita* was laid to meet the expenses of the current year: and one charter was granted.

The following resolution in relation to New Mexico was adopted:

"Resolved, That no mason from the Territory of New Mexico, 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 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New Mexico."

We regret that occasion arose for the following proceedings:

"V. W. John D. Hammond, rising to a question of privilege, said:

"*Most Worshipful Grand Master*: I feel sure that in the hurry of this closing hour, whatever may be forgotten, there is one thing we must not forget. Let us, therefore, pause for a moment to give formal expression to our sadness that one who has been with us from the beginning, who since 1867, as Chairman of our Committee on Correspondence, by his wit and wisdom, has made our Grand Lodge to be known and honored throughout the world, meets with us to-day, probably, for the last time. Feeling assured that in so doing, I express, in some small degree at least, the sense of this Grand Lodge, I respectfully submit the following resolutions, and move their adoption:

"*Resolved*, That in the removal of V. W. Robert H. Taylor from this jurisdiction, we lose an active worker and a valued correspondent.

"*Resolved*, That the heartfelt good wishes of the Brethren who have known him so long and so well go with him to his new home. May he find the gold that shineth, and the purer gold of fraternal regard, which, though it shineth not by earthly light, is far more precious.

"*Resolved*, That we heartily commend our Bro. Taylor to the care and esteem of the fraternity wheresoever his lot may be cast.

"The resolutions were unanimously adopted."

The tribute was well deserved; and we join with our Nevada Brethren in their kind wishes. Bro. TAYLOR commenced in this department of masonic labor in 1867, and we in 1865: for fifteen years we have worked side by side, though separated by almost the width of the continent; and while we have never met, we seem to lose in the withdrawal of Bro. TAYLOR our "next man."

In this connection, we take the following from his Report on Correspondence (p. 222):

"Under Maine, he warns Bro. Drummond against us, and rather intimates that we are 'on the claw.' Oh, no! Brother Drummond simply gave us a Roland for our Oliver, and in these matters of pleasantry we are as willing to take as to give. So Brother Drummond is perfectly safe 'from the clutches of Bro. Taylor, of Nevada.' We would, though, make any reasonable sacrifice if we could get as near to his good right hand as we feel sure we are to his heart."

He makes copious extracts, with few comments: he devotes ten pages to Maine (1880), quoting largely and approvingly from Grand Master COLLAMORE's address. Referring to our reply to his remarks anent the use of the word "Order," he says:

"This is a discussion about *words* not *tunes*. If 'Bro. Taylor were a minister,' and should propose that the congregation sing the *words* of 'Old Dap Tucker' or 'We won't go home till morning,' by way of praising the Lord, what would be thought of his sanity? Yet we think it quite possible to fit to those *tunes* proper *words* for hymns of thanksgiving. Now, once more, briefly, to the real question. While it may be true that

"—That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet,"

—yet if we call it by 'any other name' it will still be a rose. And if we call a lily a rose, the doing so does not *make* it a rose. So, if we call Masonry an 'Order,' that doesn't *make* it one. If it has been shown that the correct definition of the word 'Order' *proves* that it should *not* be applied to the Institution of Masonry, does the fact that Anderson and Webb (whose attention was perhaps never called to the matter) used the word, help the advo-

cates or apologists for the continued use of the word? Can their, or any, names, sanctify error? Was Bryant wrong when he wrote—

“—error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid his worshippers.”

Well, we yield, “*theoretically* yield, *practically* quite the reverse.”

Of an important work of his own, he says :

“We wish to say here that, year after year, from and including 1867, when our first Report on Correspondence was presented to the Grand Lodge of Nevada, we have taken upon ourselves the self-imposed task of preparing a Digest of Decisions, compiled from the proceedings received during each year, and have given to the work a great deal of care. We have had a ‘hope of reward’ in doing so; that of feeling that we have conferred a benefit upon the craft, especially in Nevada. These Digests now form quite a vast store of masonic law, to which Masters of lodges and all Brothers who wish to conduct masonic business with a due regard to masonic law and precedent may resort, with almost a certainty of finding a guide to the solution of any question that may arise. This will probably be our last report to this Grand Lodge; and we, therefore, now and here, direct the attention of our Nevada Brethren to this Digest, a reference to which may occasionally save them and our Grand Masters unnecessary trouble.”

We copy his Conclusion, and bid him “God speed:”

“Having determined, for business reasons, to remove (it may be permanently,) from the city of Virginia and State of Nevada, among whose people I have lived for more than eighteen years, this will most likely be my last Report on Masonic Correspondence. During the years I have been engaged in this work, I have held delightful intercourse with many bright minds: with many gifted Sons of Light who have departed from these terrestrial lodges, and have gone to the ‘shining shore’ of that Better Land where the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe presides. At this moment, what a host of memories, joyous and sad, crowd upon me! To part now, from those who remain to enlighten, instruct and interest their Brethren through the medium of these reports, and whom through this medium I have learned to love, seems like breaking a golden chain whose links are bright with the lustre of affection, and whose bonds are only those of pleasant emotions. To you, my Brother reporters, each and collectively, I wish to say, if anything I have ever written has caused you pain or displeasure, I pray you to regard it as an error of the head, not of the heart, and to forgive me. I beg to assure you that you have, and shall always have, a pleasant place in my memory; and to you, each and collectively, I now regretfully say—*adieu!*”

“To my Brethren in Nevada, with whom so long I have shared the pleasures and sorrows, the triumphs and defeats, the joys and vicissitudes of life, I say, persevere in all good work; preserve in your hearts the tenets of our Institution, and let your daily walk show forth the practice of the Faith you profess; may Hope guide you like a beacon light, and Charity brighten all your works, that when the end comes, you may, with Saint Paul, be able to say: ‘I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.’ Many of you, with whom aforesaid, I have had most agreeable association. I shall, in all human probability, never see again on this side of time; but while I live, you shall live in my heart. Farewell!

“Last, but not least: May God bless and prosper the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and accepted Masons of the State of Nevada.”

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1881.

From the able and interesting address of the Grand Master (ROBERT MARSHALL) we learn that :

"In our own province, the year has been a very quiet one; although I think that more active work was done than in the year preceding. Harmony prevails throughout the jurisdiction, and I have not been called upon to interfere in any very important matter, or to do more than to give counsel and advice. Our laws are generally well observed; although there is at times a tendency observable to stretch them to suit particular cases."

The craft in New Brunswick undertook the erection of a Masonic Temple. A company (incorporated, we believe) owns it, and the Grand Lodge and other masonic Bodies and Brethren took stock in it.

The Grand Master says :

"On behalf of the New Brunswick Masonic Hall Company, and as its President, it affords me great pleasure to reiterate how deeply the members of that company, as well as the members of the craft, who interest themselves in the welfare of this laudable undertaking, appreciate the continued and substantial aid given by this Grand Lodge towards the funds of this company. Grand Lodge now holds stock to the extent of ten thousand dollars. The generous way in which Grand Lodge has anticipated the payment of stock, by the adoption of the recommendation of the committee on the Grand Master's address of last year, has done much to restore the confidence of the Brethren, in the ability of the fraternity of this province, embracing, as it does, over two thousand masons, to own and control the 'New Brunswick Masonic Temple.' So that in the future, sooner or later, the hall and premises may be largely the property of Grand Lodge."

* * * * *

"The progress that we have made since the matter was first mooted, is very great indeed; we have bought and paid for the ground and we have built a substantial and commodious edifice; not furnished, it is true, but yet affording us accommodation; leaving a considerable burden of debt, though not beyond our means, if we strive hard and labor earnestly together for its ultimate ownership."

* * * * *

"Two ideas, as you are aware, underlie the effort to erect this building. First, that the craft in New Brunswick shall own here a hall which shall contain their library and their treasures, which shall be the home of Freemasonry, where there shall be ample accommodation for Grand Lodge meetings, and for the exemplification of our ritual and for the other work of our institution—such as should be seen in a metropolitan city. Next, that the revenues arising from it should largely contribute towards a provincial fund of benevolence, for the widows and orphans of masons throughout the province.

"The great decline in the value of real estate in the city makes the consummation of the latter object at present a distant one; but I believe that even in this respect we have seen our worst days, and that surely, if slowly, the rents will increase, and that ultimately our idea will be fully realized."

The Grand Secretary reports a falling off of 278 in the total membership in two years, but he thinks the falling off will now cease and suspensions for non-payment of dues will be few and far between. But he says some of the lodges are weak and need fostering: that one is making preparations to surrender its warrant and one or two others may "be compelled to pursue the same course, unless an earnest and fostering care can be exercised over them."

We learn from the Report of the Board of General Purposes that the "Benevolence Fund" invested is nearly \$1,250: that the Grand Lodge owns \$3,500 in Temple Stock, paid; and that the income from dues, &c., was about

\$1,100, showing a falling off from the previous year: we also learn that the Grand Lodge is indebted in \$1,500, for bonds issued in payment of its stock in the Hall Company, and \$500 for money borrowed in anticipation of the next year's receipts. The dues are not very heavy, as the receipts are less than fifty cents *per capita*, including registration and dispensation fees. Yet we have no doubt that the incurring of the debt by the Grand Lodge is largely the cause of the decrease in the membership. It has been so in all the other jurisdictions in which the Grand Lodge has undertaken a work that has burdened it with debt or increased its dues. We long ago came to the conclusion that no Grand Lodge should undertake such work unless it had the funds in hand, or should get them in hand by gradual increase in a manner not too burdensome to the craft. We trust our New Brunswick Brethren will be able to complete their hall, and relieve themselves from debt without burdening the craft for a long series of years. Our Massachusetts Brethren found themselves in a situation that seemed to promise no relief from a heavy debt and heavy dues for an indefinite time. But through the efforts of their successive Grand Masters they have been induced to raise the money at once to pay off the debt, or so nearly so, that what remains will be a comparatively light burden, to be borne but a short time.

The Library Committee report large accessions to the library (to replace the one burned). Among the contributions acknowledged, is one from our Grand Secretary of "a large collection of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery of Maine, completing the files of those Grand Bodies from their organization to the present date." Among the Periodicals received, is the Masonic Token.

The work was exemplified by three lodges (each taking one degree), under the direction of the Committee on Rituals.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1881.

We find so much of interest in these Proceedings that we scarcely know what to select for our report.

The Semi-annual Communication for the exemplification of the work was held at Manchester. Each of the two Manchester lodges conferred a degree, and the third was conferred by the lodge at Suncook—the youngest lodge in the jurisdiction.

Of the "Egyptian Rite," or "Rite of Memphis," as it is usually called, the Grand Master (ANDREW BUNTON) says:

"Information having been received by me that application had been made to the lodges in Portsmouth for the use of Masonic Hall for conferring the degrees of the Egyptian Rite, so-called, I wrote the District Deputy Grand Master, calling his attention to the standing rule of this Grand Lodge which prohibits the conferring in any room or rooms dedicated to Freemasonry of any degrees not recognized by the regularly constituted masonic Bodies in New Hampshire. While the Grand Master claims no authority over this

rite, and in no way officially can recognize the existence, or control the management of the organization, I deem it not only his right but duty to warn the craft against any entanglement with it or any so-called rite not recognized by this Grand Body.

"In connection with this case, I have investigated somewhat the *status* of the so-called Egyptian Rite. From all information which I have been able to obtain, much of which came from examination of proceedings of the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Michigan, it is quite evident that it should not receive masonic recognition. Very generally, wherever an attempt has been made to establish this so-called rite, it has met the decided disapproval of the masonic Fraternity. As an independent organization we may have nothing to do with the rite. The objection comes from the attempt to attach it to Masonry and bring it into favor by claiming a *quasi* masonic character, thereby getting the benefit of associating with masons."

This was approved by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge had voted, in 1880, to issue a charter for a new lodge, when the petitioners should file their dimit. Objections to issuing it were made by another lodge, on the ground that it was procured by false representations: the Grand Master appointed a committee to investigate, which recommended that he refer the matter back to the Grand Lodge, which he did. The Grand Lodge approved his action and referred the matter to a committee, which, after a partial hearing, obtained leave to sit during the recess and report at the next Annual Communication. Question has been made, whether the Grand Master can properly decline to issue a charter after it has been granted, but we hold that he has the power to do so, and that it is his duty to do so, if he deems it necessary, subject, however, to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Trials and Appeals made two reports of much interest: and the Committee on Jurisprudence made four reports of great importance: their length alone prevents our copying them entire.

One of the cases considered by the latter committee was one in which a candidate, after receiving the first degree, removed to Minnesota, where a lodge, with the consent of the New Hampshire lodge, conferred the other degrees upon him, but would not admit him to membership without a dimit from the lodge in which he received his first degree!

It occurs to us that there may have been a misapprehension; in the West, a lodge sometimes confers the degrees upon the candidate of another lodge at its request and for it, the candidate all the while remaining the work of the lodge which elected him, and becoming a member thereof by receiving the degree in the other lodge, acting merely as agent or proxy. The Minnesota lodge may have done that: in which case, their requirement of a dimit would have been all right; otherwise, their action is quite absurd.

The Grand Lodge decided that the lodge could not grant a dimit to an Entered Apprentice. We copy the following from the Report of the Committee, for its historic value:

"From the time when the degrees were conferred in Portsmouth Harbor, more than half a century before the existence of this Grand Body, the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason have been con

ferred in this jurisdiction in the order named. For nearly a century, these were commonly termed by the craft respectively the 'First,' 'Second' and 'Third' Steps in Masonry.' It never occurred to any of the skilled craftsmen here—and there were giants in those days—that the proper way to ascend the masonic ladder was to begin at the top and climb downward.

"If a person desired, he could only become a member of a lodge after he had successfully passed the ordeal of four independent ballots, in the following order:—

- "1. Entered Apprentice.
- "2. Fellow Craft.
- "3. Master Mason.
- "4. Membership.

"If a member, he must have been elected by ballot upon his own request. Conferring the three degrees did not make him a member, but only gave the candidate for membership the right to petition for membership. As it took two parties to make the contract, he could not become a member without the consent of the lodge any more than he could receive the degrees in that lodge without its consent.

"With us the degree of Master Mason is the paramount one of the three. It crowns the edifice of the masonic temple."

Another report approves the decision that "Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts cannot join masonic processions and attend masonic funerals." The committee say:

"A man may be a mason; masons alone may care for him in his last hours of suffering; the undertakers may be masons; masons may preside when the last tribute of respect is paid to his remains; masons may offer the last testimonial to his worth and the last prayer; the procession which takes him to his long home may be composed wholly of masons, but neither one nor all of these combined constitute a 'procession' or 'a masonic burial,'—a burial with the honors of the Order.

"For obvious reasons these honors cannot be conferred upon any but Master Masons. To this rule there is no exception.

"Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts can no more confer them than they could try the deceased when living and inflict upon him the dread penalty of masonic death.

"These ceremonies must not only be performed by Master Masons but within the pale of a Masonic Body. It must be by the lodge of which the deceased was a member, or one which acts in its stead, but the solemnity of the occasion does not change the law of visitation.

"Formerly in some jurisdictions, these services were held in the private lodge room duly tiled, and this is sometimes done even now.

"The 'procession' in its masonic sense is but another name for an open Lodge of Master Masons—the great light of Masonry preceding the Master—in full and appropriate regalia, and as a consequence no one can join in the procession who cannot pass the Tyler's door."

This decision is apparently limited to funeral processions; if so, we entirely concur: the decision is a little obscure and may mean all masonic processions, and the last paragraph in our quotation, taken literally, means the same; if it has that meaning we do not concur, both on principle and on the ground of usage from time immemorial.

A very able report of eight pages is devoted to the subject of the incorporation of lodges. Bro. SHIRLEY has collected the decisions of the courts as to the rights and liabilities of lodges, and the jurisdiction of the courts in cases relating to them. It is exceedingly valuable in this respect, and we refer to it as a very able and correct exposition of the law. We copy the

following, as it sustains the principle heretofore adopted by our Grand Lodge in reference to lodge funds, and for the guidance of the craft :

"Our highest court decided: 'Where the funds of a freemason lodge had accumulated under a by-law "that they should be appropriated for the good of the craft, or for the relief of indigent and distressed worthy masons, their widows and orphans," held, that the funds were in the hands of the acting members for a charitable use, and that a dissolution of the lodge and a division of the funds among the acting members for their private use, was a violation of the trust on which said fund was raised. Also, that no suit could be maintained by a member of said society against the Treasurer for his proportion of the funds, under said vote.' The court further said: 'The association may be dissolved, but the trust fund is not, therefore, to be either distributed or abandoned. It is an established maxim in equity, that no trust shall fail for want of a proper trustee. The funds of this and of any other charitable institution may, therefore, be saved to carry out the original purposes or wishes of the donors or contributors.' The court point out that, upon the proper proceedings, they would appoint a trustee to take and hold these funds and apply them for masonic purposes; and there is no doubt in this State, that upon the proper proceeding therefor, the court in such a case would appoint a trustee to take charge of the funds of an unincorporated masonic lodge, so that they might be properly applied for the purposes for which they were contributed."

The committee finally conclude :

"With us, the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and the by-laws of the Blue Lodges, cover the whole ground. No act of incorporation could well give more power. The general rule is, that the members of all voluntary associations are subject to the action of the association for the reason that this is, in general, a part of the contract of membership which was made by consent of all, and can only be unmade by unanimous consent, unless the contract itself otherwise provides."

* * * * *

"The general rule in this country is understood to be more favorable to the unincorporated Body. In either view, we fail to see why unincorporated lodges here have not all the power that is necessary, or why, aside from the expense of incorporation, the lodge is either the better or worse for it.

"The reason generally assigned for prohibiting lodges from obtaining acts of incorporation is, that the courts would thereby be invested with the power to overhaul their proceedings. This result, to a certain extent, must follow, but we are unable to understand why the courts would not have the same power if the lodges should remain unincorporated. In either event, we are unable to see how the jurisdiction of the courts could be ousted, because, in general, incorporated and unincorporated Bodies would stand on the same level."

The committee recommend the passage of a resolution forbidding the incorporating of lodges, and it was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

It may be that the law in Maine is not the same as in New Hampshire; but certainly real estate can be more securely held and conveniently managed by a corporation than by an unincorporated association; and, therefore, while we discourage the incorporation of lodges, we favor the incorporation of Trustees under our general law to hold and manage the funded or invested property of lodges for their benefit.

An able committee was appointed to prepare a digest of the decisions of the Grand Lodge, the publication of which we shall look for with much interest.

The Report on Correspondence (96 pp.) was again submitted by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT.

He says:

"The rule requiring lodges to open up from the lower to the higher degrees does not obtain in our jurisdiction, but this decision is in full accord with the decisions of our Grand Lodge, that three Master Masons may open and work in a Master's lodge."

* * * * *

"Against the protest of an accused Brother, a lodge would hardly be likely to permit such a withdrawal, if there should appear to be anything in the charges that really ought to be investigated; and if wrong should be done in any such case, the Brother has his remedy, as in other cases, by appeal."

Quoting the following decision:

"In my opinion, it is the duty of your lodge to refund to the Board of Relief the amount advanced, *even if it should exhaust the treasury of your lodge*; and, should the lodge be unable to pay, *then to call upon its individual members, and raise by private subscription an amount sufficient to cancel this sacred debt.*"

He adds:

"If this opinion of the Grand Master of California is the law of Masonry, then not only is relief to a sojourning Brother no charity, but the treasury of every lodge and the possessions of every mason are at the mercy of Boards of Relief to whom they are strangers, and who are bound to act with no reference to the ability of either.

"There is no such masonic law, and if there ever comes to be, we may be pretty well assured that there will but a short time thereafter be any Masonry."

This is as correct as it is concise.

Reviewing Bro. SINGLETON'S report, he adds:

"He dissents from the ruling of the Grand Master of Missouri, to the effect that masonic benefits, and the right to appear in public masonic processions, are confined exclusively to Master Masons. We are of the impression that upon this subject the weight of masonic opinion is against Bro. Singleton; but he convinces us that masonic reason is altogether with him."

So also is ancient usage. See PRESTON, WEBB, THOMAS' Constitutions, etc.: always excepting funeral processions.

He devotes ten pages to Maine, 1880.

In reference to the necessity of the presence of the charter in order to open a lodge, he says:

"The argument from the definition of a lodge is one of much apparent force, and if it is to be taken as meaning what the argument assumes, would seem to be conclusive of the whole question; otherwise, it is of no force whatever, and falls to the ground. The language of the definition is unquestionably capable of the interpretation suggested, but it seems to us that it is quite capable of a different interpretation, and so, really settles nothing. As to the usage, that doubtless is to require the presence of the charter; but it is a different question, whether that usage has been based upon a supposed necessity of the presence of the charter to the *legality* of the lodge, or upon convenience in working the lodge. The former proposition must be established before the argument from usage can have any force. As our Brethren of Maine 'can find no reason whatever for the rule,' we should think it ought not to be hard for them to find such an interpretation of the language defining a lodge, and such a reason for the usage as would not compel them to adopt the rule.

"If we are right in our recollection, usages prevail quite inconsistent with the doctrine that the presence of the charter is a pre-requisite to the *legality* of the lodge. In case of the loss or destruction of a charter, it is the usage, as we apprehend, for the Grand Lodge to issue a *copy* to take its place—not to grant a new charter. The copy is not the *charter*, it is only evidence of what were the contents of the charter while in existence."

As to the meaning of the definition, we do not see how it can be construed to allow the absence of the charter any more than the absence of the Bible. While we can now see no *legal* reason for the presence of the charter, it seemed otherwise to our ancient Brethren, and the view taken by them has, by usage, become law. We can scarcely believe our Brother is in earnest in the second paragraph quoted: he is merely playing upon words; the definition is "with a charter or warrant empowering them to work"; it need not be a charter, but must be the *warrant* by which they are empowered to work, whether it be a charter, a copy of a charter granted to them as their warrant to work, or a dispensation.

Referring to our remarks in relation to Bro. POWER'S asking leave of absence, he says:

"It is, then, according to our Brethren of Maine, a law *inherent* in Masonry, and a 'natural law growing out of our relations to our fellows,' that a Grand Secretary is to confine himself to his office, and transact no business of his own, or if he have any he should let it go unattended to, unless he can obtain the dispensation of the Grand Master! We can hardly refrain from marking this with several exclamation points: but we dismiss the subject with the observation, that we think it will be a long time before Grand Masters generally will assert, or Grand Secretaries will recognize, any such prerogative."

Not quite: our Brother's conclusion is a *non sequitur*. If a Grand Secretary, who is paid by his Grand Lodge for all his time, and is required to be in the Secretary's office at all reasonable times, desires to go away for a month, thus making it necessary for the Grand Master to appoint a Grand Secretary, *pro tem.*, we do hold that it is "an inherent law in Masonry," and "a natural law growing out of our relation to our fellows," that he should have the permission (not dispensation) of the Grand Master. This was precisely Bro. POWER'S case as we understand it.

We may not understand him correctly, but he seems to hold that a Grand Master has power to permit a new ballot, when, in his opinion, the former was, for any reason, void, but doubts his power to do so in other cases. It seems to us that both cases must come under the same rule. If a ballot is absolutely void, no permission is required: if permission *is* required and the Grand Master can give it in any case, he must have power to authorize an act to be done, which the lodge cannot do of its own authority: if the power resides in him in such case, whence does he obtain it? And why does he not possess it in the one case as well as in the other? But Bro. W. says he thinks "the Grand Master possessed the power of dispensation in such a case" [in case of a ballot in which an insane man participated]: this means to "dispense with the law"; now how can he have the power to "dispense with the law" in one case and not in the other. It may be that our Brother

means that the Grand Master should have decided that, as matter of law, the ballot was void, and therefore that the lodge could proceed, without dispensation, to take a new ballot: this would be consistent with his position, for he might then hold that if the Grand Master should decide that the ballot was not void, it must stand, denying to the Grand Master the power to dispense with the law in both cases.

In reference to a law of this jurisdiction, and in reply to remarks of ours, he says:

"This seems a somewhat modified view of the doctrine as heretofore held by our Brethren of Maine; making the case only a *prima facie* one against the foreign made Brother. Confined to the case supposed, viz.: to one after being *rejected* going into a foreign jurisdiction '*avowedly to get the degrees in spite of his rejection,*' we are much inclined to think it sound. Indeed the case as supposed is much more than a *prima facie* one. The going away '*avowedly to get the degrees in spite of his rejection,*' makes a case of positive bad faith. Again, by that ancient law which forbids a mason to supplant a Brother in his work, after a rejection no other lodge can lawfully confer the degrees upon the person without the consent of the lodge where the rejection was had. It is a fair presumption, at least, that on the second application inquiry is made as to the fact of any former application. In most jurisdictions, if not all, such an inquiry is made part of the application itself, which the candidate is required to answer. If the candidate is guilty of falsehood in his answer upon this subject, we conceive that it cannot properly be said that he '*has violated no law for which he can be tried,*' but, on the contrary, that he can, and ought to be, tried and expelled. Such a case seems, therefore, very clearly a *prima facie* one against the person so situated.

"But, with deference to our Brethren in Maine, such a case is not the one heretofore under discussion. Neither the case between Iowa and Scotland, nor that of Missouri and Scotland (in which the discussion arose), was of a person receiving the degrees in Scotland after having been rejected in this country. They were both cases of persons sojourning in Scotland for perfectly legitimate purposes, and, so far as is known, first conceived the idea of becoming masons while abroad, knowing nothing of the local usages of the American masonic jurisdictions. Upon such a case we must adhere to the views we have heretofore expressed.

"We cannot forbear the suggestion, that, for the purposes of such a case as is supposed by the above quotation, viz.: of a person who, having been *rejected*, '*should go to Scotland avowedly to get the degrees in spite of his rejection,*' we do not see why our Brethren of Maine should have deemed it necessary to adopt a new '*law,*' as they seem to have done. The case was always one of bad faith, and without any special, local law would, *prima facie*, disentitle to recognition. If our Brethren of Maine, however, think it ought to be made one of special animadversion by the enactment of a special regulation, there seems, surely, no reason why we should dispute with them upon the subject."

We agree that if a candidate falsely states in his petition that he has never been rejected, he may be disciplined therefor; but that statement in petitions is of modern origin. We think it has been adopted within less than twenty-five years: it was never used in Maine until within about twenty years, and when introduced here, we did not know of its existence anywhere. It is not now used in Scotland. A sojourner, rejected in America, is just as legal a candidate as any other sojourner. Such being the fact, a man may *avowedly* go there to get the degrees, even though he had been rejected here, and

according to the inevitable logic of Bro. W.'s reasoning, "he cannot be refused recognition without a breach of masonic principle."

Yes, Maine did have a reason for this "new law." While the lodges in New Brunswick were under the Grand Lodge of England, the same practice prevailed there, and they made masons of sojourners (even if only for one evening), whether they had previously been rejected or not: the consequence was, that many of our rejected candidates went "over the border" at night, and returned masons the next morning. So we prefer to require of our residents, who go abroad and are made masons, to take the burden of getting permission to be recognized, rather than compel lodges to get authority to refuse them recognition.

Bro. WARR, we regret to find, is not in accord with the vast majority of masonic jurists of this country in relation to the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, and we differ from him in relation to the history of the doctrine in several important particulars.

He holds that it first existed as an *enactment* of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge: we do not so understand it: it was not an enactment, but a declaration of a principle of law growing out of the existence of Grand Lodges, in the same manner as courts *declare* (but not *enact*) what the law is. He fails to notice, also, that this action of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge was sent to the other American Grand Lodges, and the most of them endorsed and approved the declaration.

He admits and approves the doctrine, however, so far as it operates prospectively, but denies its application to lodges already existing, and claims that such is the proper construction of the declaration. But its authors construed it the other way, and their construction has been followed to the present time.

He holds that the logic of the law is, "that on the formation of a new Grand Lodge in any territory, every lodge there existing, not assenting to its formation, becomes that instant *ipso facto* dissolved, and if it presumes to continue work, it, and all its members, become thereby spurious and clandestine."

Our Brother must have learned a logic different from that taught by the approved Masters.

We understand that the logic of the law is, that when a new Grand Lodge is formed in any territory, it at once acquires full and complete jurisdiction over all the lodges and masons in that territory: its *formation* no more destroys the non-assenting lodges, than it expels the non-assenting masons; but *for disobedience to its laws*, it may expel masons and revoke charters. If a New Hampshire mason disobeys the laws, he may be expelled: if a New Hampshire lodge revolts against the Grand Lodge, the latter will revoke its charter, and if it continue to make masons in spite of such revocation, the work will be declared spurious and any masons engaged in it will be expelled. We hold that the law is the same in New Mexico, as to all lodges and masons in the Territory. When a civil government is formed in a Territory, it makes

laws for all, those assenting and those not assenting; if one of *either* class violates the law, he is punished. So in masonic law, when a Grand Lodge is formed it prescribes the law to all within its jurisdiction; those who disobey the law are disciplined, not because they dissented from the formation of the Grand Lodge, but because they disobey the laws which it has enacted.

One other point: when the Grand Lodge of a jurisdiction revokes the charter of a lodge, other Grand Lodges are bound by its decision. Our Grand Lodge has not promulgated edicts of non-intercourse with Grand Lodges: but it invariably forbids masonic intercourse with any lodges which are declared to be clandestine by the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction in which they exist, and of course the recognition of the members of such lodges.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have a pamphlet containing the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge from June, 1880, to June, 1881, inclusive.

The Proceedings are of a routine character or relate to the recognition of the Grand Lodge.

It has twenty-seven lodges under its jurisdiction, and has been recognized by the Grand Lodges of British Columbia, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kansas, Manitoba, Nebraska, New Brunswick, New Mexico, Washington and some others.

As a majority of the lodges in the Territory for which it was formed did not unite in its organization and have not given in their adhesion, we do not see how recognition can be accorded to it, as having *exclusive jurisdiction*.

But the British Grand Lodges recognize concurrent jurisdiction in British territory. The American doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction is *nominally* not recognized by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland: but while *nominally* repudiating the doctrine, the Grand Lodge of each of those countries actually insists upon it *in its own case*, while denying it to others! In other words, the Grand Lodge of England is as fully tenacious of its own exclusive jurisdiction in England, as the Grand Lodge of Maine is of *its* jurisdiction in Maine; so the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland claim exclusive jurisdiction respectively in Scotland and Ireland: and if an American Grand Lodge should form a lodge in either of those countries, it would find that it had stirred up a hornet's nest, in comparison with which our little inter-Grand Lodge squabbles in this country would pale into utter insignificance.

But as to the Dependencies of the British Crown, all these Grand Lodges recognize the doctrine of concurrent jurisdiction *among themselves*, but exclusive as to all the rest of the world, thus really maintaining the American doctrine. We recognize the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scot-

land and their concurrent government in the Dependencies of the Crown. It is a question to which we have given much thought, and upon which we have not as yet come to a definite conclusion, whether in such a country a Grand Lodge may not be recognized as legal, but without *exclusive* jurisdiction. We are not sufficiently familiar with the relations of lodges of the different obediences to each other in such countries to be able to solve the problem satisfactorily. Do they have territorial jurisdiction? If so, is a lodge of a particular obedience accorded its territory by the lodges of the two other obediences? Or only by lodges of its own obedience; thus giving practically the three sets of lodges concurrent jurisdiction? We are not prepared to assert that a Grand Lodge in another country cannot be recognized on account of its failing to acquire, or being in a position to demand, exclusive jurisdiction in its territory: nor are we prepared to advise the contrary doctrine; we desire to consider the matter further. We cannot at present advocate the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; but we recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to forward to it copies of our Proceedings as in case of other foreign Grand Lodges, and solicit an exchange.

NEW YORK, 1881.

Of the state of the craft, the Grand Master (JESSE B. ANTHONY) says:

"From the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters of the several masonic districts, I am glad to announce that the craft of the Empire State is in a prosperous condition; harmony prevails, and the craftsmen are at work with the symbolic tools of labor, perfecting the rough ashlar which are to be placed in the mystic temple.

"With the return of prosperity to the country, the lodges are beginning to feel the impulse which is moving forward the wheels of trade, and to reap some of the benefits incident to the reward which has crowned the efforts of the husbandman, manufacturer and merchant."

He advised that the edict of non-intercourse with Connecticut be rescinded, and that the matter in dispute be left to arbitrators, and the Grand Lodge so ordered. But the action of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut has been such since, that we apprehend the two Grand Lodges will fully settle the matter themselves. We are much pleased at this action of New York, and trust that the old brotherly love will revive and ever prevail between these two neighboring jurisdictions.

The Grand Master had suspended the warrant of a lodge for conferring the degrees upon a candidate "who had a false leg from the calf down." In connection with the announcement of this action, he gives a very interesting discussion of the "ancient landmarks." He says:

"The question involved in this case is, whether there has been any violation of the ancient law, governing the physical qualification of candidates for Masonry, and to this end we must, for a few moments, consider the subject of ancient landmarks."

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"The unwritten law or customs of Masonry constitute its landmarks. Blackstone, in his commentary, defines 'unwritten laws' as those 'whose original institution and authority are not set down in writing, as acts of Parliament are, but received their binding power and the force of law by long and universal usage, and by their universal reception throughout the kingdom.'

"The first requisite, therefore, of a custom or rule of action, to constitute it a landmark, is, that it must have existed from the 'time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.' Its antiquity gives it weight and authority, and fortunately for the stability of Masonry, it has for the foundation of its fundamental law, landmarks which cannot be repealed or disturbed. It has ever been held and maintained, that certain qualifications of a candidate for initiation are landmarks of the fraternity. These are universally accepted to include, 'that he that is to be made, be able in all degrees; that is free-born, of a good kindred, true and no bondman, and that he have his right limbs, as a man ought to have.'

"We find the same principle embraced in the charges approved in 1722, 'that men made masons must be free-born (or no bondman), of mature age, and of good report, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at the time of their making, but no woman or eunuch.'"

* * * * *

"There is no question in my mind that it is a well-established principle of the fraternity at large, and embraced in its essence in the old Constitutions, the ancient charges, and, in fact, has come down to us from time immemorial, 'that men to be made masons must be free-born, of lawful age, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered, and no woman, no eunuch.'

"This is also enumerated in its principle in the 'old charges, prefixed to the present Constitution,' that a candidate must 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.' This, it has been said, admits of a qualification, viz: 'Of no defect that would render him incapable of learning the art.'

"These 'old charges' are based upon and have reference to the nature of the institution as in existence before the change into its speculative character, and in that light they are to be construed. Based upon that, I claim that one who has the defect of the loss of an arm or leg, cannot be considered, even under the most favorable construction which can be placed upon the 'old charges,' as capable of learning the art, or of 'serving his master's Lord'; 'he would not then, or now, be considered in any sense a perfect youth, eligible to conform to and perform all the requirements of a craftsman.

"While some jurisdictions are inclined to modify, and in some instances, do away entirely with the requirements thus laid down, yet others are steadfast to the ancient landmarks, and hold to a strict compliance with them. This Grand Lodge has ever been strenuous in upholding the ancient law, and believing that to be the only safe course, I have been governed in my action accordingly."

They have adopted the usage of electing their Grand Master for only one year—not re-electing him: of this Grand Master ANTHONY very wisely says:

"The peace, harmony and prosperity of the craft depend, in a large degree, upon the judgment and ability of the Grand Master, together with the support of those who represent him in the several masonic districts. It is a self-evident truth that the interests of a subordinate lodge are best subserved by the re-election of the Master. The experience gained in the first year will enable him to discharge his duties with much greater advantage to his particular lodge, and this advantage will also be felt in the Grand Lodge.

"That which is true in a subordinate lodge, applies in a certain degree to the Grand Body; in fact, there is to my mind a greater necessity to avail ourselves of the benefit of the experience gained by the practical discharge of the manifold and arduous duties devolving upon the Grand Master. In

this I may be expressing an opinion contrary to many, who have the same regard for the interests of the Grand Body that I claim to entertain; but as a matter embracing the greatest good to the many, I consider the one term principle one which will be detrimental to the Grand Lodge."

The Board of Relief gives a very interesting report. This institution is one of the most important connected with the craft. Its usefulness is very great and it does a noble work. It should be sustained by every lodge in the city, and every Brother should make it a point to see that it has sufficient funds to enable it to do its work. Besides giving systematic relief, it detects impostors who generally succeed in getting more from the Brethren than the really needy do. While we urge our Brethren to read the full report of the Board, we cannot forbear quoting the following:

"The experience of the Board led to the adoption of a plan of relief for such masons as seemed to be unable to properly dispose of *money*. Arrangements were made by which lodgings and meals have been furnished, on order of the Committee on Charity, to persons bearing such order. The plan was perfected, and has been found to work satisfactorily. An instance will explain: A man came to us and asked for pecuniary aid. His appearance indicated his craving for liquors, and he admitted his inability to refrain from the abuse of stimulants. We gave him lodging and meal tickets, and when he found he could not make use of them in obtaining drink, he made up his mind to go home if we would pay his way. A ticket for his home was purchased for him and placed in his hands when the train started. This man, who was well educated, and who had been a prominent figure in society and in the fraternity before his degradation, admitted to us that our course was the proper one in his case, for had he gone to a lodge and received money, as he undoubtedly would have done, he would have spent the entire amount in liquor."

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"During the year we have had but one applicant claiming to hail from Connecticut. Owing to the interdiction of our Grand Lodge we were unable to examine him as to his masonic standing; but we were so well satisfied from his manner and personal appearance that the man was in distress and worthy of help, that he was assisted by a personal contribution from the members present. This action shows that the sentiment of humanity has an abiding place among the masons of New York, even though they are not allowed to be masonically charitable to Connecticut masons."

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"This Board feels it incumbent upon them to make mention of the fact that in some foreign jurisdictions masons are made as if by contract. In our examinations we have found that several masons (so-called) received their three degrees in one evening, and were then immediately thrown from their lodges upon the charities of the world, without instruction or experience. We have been compelled to deny the applications of several seemingly honest men, who stated they had not been in their lodges since they received their degrees, and could not satisfy us they were masons at all. In a few cases appeals have been received from emigrants who had not been in the city two days, and who had not been masons ten days before they sailed from their homes. This seems to be an imposition upon us which calls for loud and prolonged protest. Whether there be a remedy for this evil or not, it is believed that the interests of masonry would be benefited by a temperate discussion of it, through the agency of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge.

"It is a pleasure to report that the sum of \$173.09 has been received in repayment from lodges and individuals immediately interested or relieved. In no case has any part of this sum been demanded by this Board from the

applicant, or from the lodge claiming him as a member. We have been exceedingly careful in bestowing charity, and have informed the various lodges affected, of what we have done, not only because we believed that the lodges should know, but that the good fame of this Board should be vindicated. Last summer we were informed that a mason from another State was in hospital here, and was about to be turned out because he could not pay his board. We visited him, paid one week's board, and communicated with his lodge. We learned that the Brother was in good standing, and were told that all necessary expenditures in his case would be refunded. On his discharge from the hospital this Board was re-imbursed for its outlay. It is gratifying to us that we can testify that this case is not an isolated one. It proves to us that the far-reaching arm of masonic charity has not yet become paralyzed, and that it is only necessary to make known worthy cases to obtain immediate and adequate aid."

The treatment of the case from Connecticut deserves comment. While the edict of the Grand Lodge prevented the examination of the stranger, the members, in relieving his distress, obeyed a law of Masonry paramount to any law a Grand Lodge can enact. We are among those who hold that our obligations, as individual masons, to each other cannot be severed or released by any Grand Lodge, save by absolutely taking away the masonic character as punishment for crime.

The making of candidates, just on the eve of their departure from the jurisdiction, has been deprecated and reprobated for many years by Grand Masters and Committees on Correspondence: and it is believed that the evil has sensibly diminished.

The Board have adopted the true rule as to masons from other jurisdictions. It relieves their distress as charity, and not as an *advance on account of their lodge*: it leaves it to the lodge to determine how much, if any, of the expense it will share.

The Trustees announce a reduction of \$32,000 in the Temple debt during the year.

On the second day of its session the Grand Lodge celebrated its *One Hundredth Anniversary*. Grand Master ANTHONY delivered an historical address, and Bro. FRANK R. LAWRENCE an oration: both are exceedingly interesting, but cannot well be divided for quotation.

We note one item worthy of consideration in connection with the New York law, in reference to non-payment of dues: in 1870, there were 650 lodges, with a membership of 75,262: the number of lodges ran up to 718 in 1877, and the membership to 83,594: the number of lodges has run down to 715, and the membership has decreased annually from 1876 until it reached 72,867, as reported in 1881. Thus, while the population of the State increased largely during the decade, the number of members, after increasing over *eleven* per cent. in six years, has fallen off almost *thirteen* per cent. in four years—a net loss of over *three* per cent. in the decade. Moreover, the falling off commenced just at the time when the stringent laws in relation to the non-payment of dues began to operate. We find, also, that the decrease is still going on, for over 4,000, (more than *five* per cent. of the total membership) were

unaffiliated for non-payment of dues during the year ending April 30, 1880. In the year ending April 30, 1881, there was an improvement; the number of additions increased, while the number of diminutions decreased; still there was not improvement enough to prevent a net decrease in the membership, which is now 69,629.

The Grand Lodge called off, on the afternoon of the second day of the session, to attend the funeral of Bro. ROBERT H. THOMAS, Past Grand Librarian, whose death the day before the Grand Lodge met we noticed in our report of last year.

A special session of the Grand Lodge was held to lay the corner stone of the Egyptian Obelisk: the proceedings, including the address of the Grand Master, are given. There were more than 9,000 masons in the procession, and the occasion was one of much interest. We are pleased to note that the Grand Master does not hold that the discovery of symbols, now used as masonic, is sufficient to justify the extravagant inferences which some have made, that Freemasonry existed when the Obelisk was constructed, and that members of the craft had charge of the work.

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence (99 pp. fine type) was again presented by Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS.

He quotes the decision of the Grand Master of California, that public installations are not permissible, and adds:

"To this we most emphatically object. Our respected Brother does not give any reasons for this opinion, and hence we have only to combat the decision itself.

"We presume that his opinions are based on the idea that the ceremony of installation should be private, otherwise he would not object to it. Starting from this point, we insist that the ceremony of installation has nothing secret about it, save the preparation of the Master elect for installation; all the rest might as well be conferred at noonday on the highway as in the tyled recesses of the lodge-room, and no one would be the wiser, so far as our arcana is concerned.

"The real object of these public ceremonials is not to establish a propaganda of the faith, nor to induct the general public into our mysteries, but rather to demonstrate that by the instruction given our officers at the installation, the general principles of the association are revealed, and further, that they teach nothing unworthy the approval of reasonable people, willing that every means for the improvement of the general moral *status* should have a fair opportunity to labor in its own way to that end. It is precisely on the principle exhibited when a minister of any denomination is installed in orders or in the charge of a congregation, that the tenets he is expected to teach and exemplify are laid before the people. If there is anything done or said at our public installations of which we are either ashamed or afraid the people should know, it were infinitely better we should abolish those things than to persevere in them under veil of secrecy. Having participated in many public installations and noted their effect, we are free to say that Masonry has received untold benefit from them, and that whatever may have been the ultra conservatism of the past, the day has gone by when the craft can hope to obtain any advantage from that which, if it ever was a secret, is so no longer. From the revival of 1717, these ceremonies have been printed by millions of copies, and the attempt now to cover them up in secrecy will not avail us nor deceive any one."

He expresses our own views, and we quote this in place of discussing the question. It will be seen that the Grand Lodge of California, at its session in 1881, reversed its former decision and now is in accord with Bro. SIMONS.

Some one having asked why they have a "Reading Clerk" in the Grand Lodge, he says :

"We take occasion to explain, that at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New York there are from twelve to fifteen hundred Brethren present, and that it takes a large room to hold so many persons. It frequently happens that the chairman of a committee in reading his report is unable to make himself heard, and hence there is a doubt as to what the conclusions of his committee are. The object of the resolution is, that the Grand Master shall employ some Brother with sufficient lung-power to make himself heard over a space in which so large a number of listeners are present. We admit right here, that many sessions go by in which we do not say a word simply because we despair in advance of being heard, and hence we cheerfully concur in the project of having some one with stentorian lungs who, if he cannot speak for us, can at least make the important papers to be presented to the Grand Lodge, distinctly heard. Quoth the raven, 'Nothing more.'"

We have heard another reason given also: the "Reading Clerk" is selected with reference to his ability to decipher "bad writing" as well as to make himself heard!

On a question recently raised, he says, and we agree with him :

"In regard to the objection of an actual sitting member to the admission of a visitor, he claims—and we fully agree—that the objection must be made at the time of the application, and cannot avail after a visitor has lawfully gained admission."

In his review of Indiana, he says :

"In New York we have a constitutional provision in regard to such cases, in which the Grand Lodge forbids the division of funds among the membership; still there remains a question upon which we confess our mind is not clear, whether a lodge having paid all its debts, including Grand Lodge dues, has not an inherent right to dispose of its remaining funds without let or hindrance. We shall be glad to hear from the Guild on this point."

We say, no: the funds are trust funds, held by the lodge in trust for charitable purposes, and neither under the masonic law or civil law can the lodge legally divert them from destined use; see our review of New Hampshire and the report from which we quoted.

We quote his remarks on "perpetual jurisdiction" for the purpose of saying that the Iowa law prevails generally among the western Grand Lodges and that the tendency seems to be very strong towards abolishing the old doctrine; and we frankly admit that we find, *under our law of territorial jurisdiction*, no reason for its existence, except that it is an old doctrine; when candidates could apply to any lodge they pleased to select, there was a valid reason for it, but with the introduction, almost universally, of territorial jurisdiction, the reason ceases, and, according to the old maxim, the law should change also :

"Regarding the first proposition, we desire to say that it strikes us with considerable surprise, inasmuch as all the recognized authorities on masonic law, and so far as our knowledge extends, all the Grand Lodges in the United States, save Iowa, declare that the rejection of a petition for initiation gives

the rejecting lodge jurisdiction over the candidate until it thinks proper to waive or release it. We are aware that considerable argument has been published on the proposition to abolish the present law, the late Bro. Gouley, of Missouri, having been a prominent advocate in the affirmative; but we learn now for the first time of an actual adoption of a regulation in direct opposition to what may be termed the general practice.

"We admit, of course, that the regulation now prevailing has no foundation other than that of comity between the several Grand Lodges, and that any one of them choosing to set it aside may be said to be simply exercising a reserved right; but the same is equally true of various other laws to which we all pay allegiance, not because of the inherent right of any Body to make such laws, for no such right exists, but only in the interests of good neighborhood and the preservation of the peace between contiguous jurisdictions; as for instance, the generally accepted law in the American jurisdictions, that 'a candidate for initiation must apply to the lodge nearest his place of residence,' is very modern and purely local, the Grand Lodges in Europe refusing to recognize its validity. The old rule, as adhered to by them was, that a candidate should select the lodge in which he could best work and best agree, and it is only within a comparatively recent period that a different system has prevailed in this country.

"Our rule is the best for us, but at the same time we must admit that it is a law of tacit consent rather than of masonic precedent.

"So of the Iowa rule under consideration. While cheerfully admitting the right of that Grand Lodge to make the regulation, it seems to us that its first and most to be regretted effect will be to make trouble and alienation between it and the large majority of Grand Lodges holding the other way, and that the better course would have been to have awaited more general consent than now obtains, before setting up and enforcing a law likely to cause so much trouble with the other Grand Lodges.

"If we are not mistaken, both Iowa and Missouri had trouble with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, anent the initiation in Scotland of persons actually residents within the jurisdiction of the other two. But, inasmuch as the Grand Lodge of Scotland had always acted on the old regulation, and had never acknowledged the American law as binding upon itself, the complaints fell to the ground of their own specific gravity.

"Among ourselves the case is different, and it is respectfully submitted that in the interest of general harmony we should, rather than offend in one point, observe the whole law until, as has been already said, there is a general disposition to effect a change binding upon all alike."

We did not suppose that the following sound views prevail in New York:

"We take it to be the general sense of the Brethren at the present time that harsh measures for the collection of dues have not produced any more salutary effect than about quadrupling the number of unaffiliates in proportion to what they were about ten years ago, and taking into consideration that men are prone to do evil, and that continually, it seems about time to try something more sensible, than first knocking a man down and then stamping on him as a means of grace. When a man's score has reached as high a figure as the lodge is willing to allow, notify him, and if he is found unable to pay, wipe it out and begin again; on the contrary, if he is a bird who can sing but won't, drop his name from the roll, and hold him for the amount due at the time. He can neither resume membership in his own lodge nor gain it in any other until he has paid that amount, and if he will not do that, then the craft is better off without than with him; nor would the chances be improved by adding the annual dues during the interval. The old saw about molasses and vinegar will be found to apply here as elsewhere."

He devotes considerable space to Maine (1880): he says Grand Master COLLAMORE'S views on the establishing of new lodges are especially sound,

and will receive general approbation in his jurisdiction; and that the decisions "accord with the New York idea." He says further:

"May we be pardoned for suggesting that a weak point in Maine is the requirement that money from the lodges shall pass through the hands of the District Deputies. Our record for many years, in these reports, will show that we have ever been ready to say a good word for them, and always to commend their sometimes illy appreciated services, but the experience of our own jurisdiction teaches that the best way is to have all money sent direct to the accounting officer—the Grand Secretary, and thus avoid red tape and needless delay. It is a maxim among book-keepers that the greater the number of entries of the same item, the greater the liability to error, and so, many years ago, we discharged the intermediaries, and have only one place for the deposit of moneys, which, up to this time, has worked to a charm.

"Finally, the Grand Master deprecates futile and useless argument with the little band of anti-masonic frogs who would, if they could, puff themselves into the proportions of oxen. Correct.

"The report of the venerable Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, is infinitely creditable, and demonstrates that with his steps turned toward the setting sun, he is yet faithful and earnest in the discharge of every duty. Long be it ere for him comes the fatal mandate."

* * * * *

"Speaking of a resolution offered to disapprove the policy of not re-electing a Grand Master, he says: 'We are sorry to see such a practice become fixed.' We take occasion to say, for the information of our distinguished Brother, and many other reporters who have referred to the subject, that we have no law in relation to the subject; it is now, as it has always been, entirely within the province of the representatives to re-elect a Grand Master as often as they choose, while, at the same time it must be admitted that they have the right to refuse. It may be well to further remark that in our large jurisdiction, with its great responsibilities, Brethren elected to the Grand Mastership, however much they may have appreciated the honor of the selection, are only too glad, at the end of a single term, to lay down the gavel with its never ending labors, only to be undertaken with equanimity by a person of elegant leisure which, as a general thing, the masons of this jurisdiction are not."

We so understand it; but after a time usage practically becomes law; and a Grand Master who could serve a second time, and with great advantage to the craft, is debarred from doing so.

He thus replies to our remarks in 1880, upon the proposition that the three symbolic degrees are not, and never have been, embraced in the A. and A. Rite system:

"Although not essential to our purpose, we say that the Supreme Council of Charleston was founded in 1801, but not the A. and A. Rite. Why? All declaratory acts and Constitutions of the Supreme Councils state to the contrary; thus, the Supreme Council of the 33d degree, etc., founded upon the Constitution of 1762, of 1786, and the secret Constitutions of the Order, and every member of the Order is sworn to obey them. They are fundamental and imperative. Were they fabulous? they are none the less in their entirety and are a part and parcel of the organization and Constitution of the rite as much as if they were rehearsed at length in the body of the instrument. If even the rite was founded in 1801, those Constitutions of 1762 were made a part of the system, and Bro. D. is under obligation to respect and obey them, and in those Constitutions the symbolic degrees are included as a part of the system, and they are thus solemnly acknowledged. Moreover, it is not in the power of a Supreme Council to repudiate those

degrees. The Scottish Rite is divided into seven classes, the first one of which is the Symbolic Lodge, then the Ineffable Lodge, the Council, etc. All old patents, Constitutions, etc., speak of the symbolic degrees as of the others.

"Art. 2 of the Constitution of 1762, says: 'The Royal art or association of Free and Accepted Masons is regularly divided into twenty-five known degrees;' and Art. 30 states the subjection of Symbolic Lodges, and the duties of their officers in case of superior visitation.

"The Constitutions of 1786 and the '*Nova Instituta Secreta*,' which are but a part of the Constitution of to-day, say: 'The first degree shall be subject to the second, that to the third, and so on, ascending to the sublime degree (the thirty-third and last) which watches over *all* the others, corrects their errors and governs them.'

"Bro. Drummond seems to ignore Stephen Morin, his patent and all acts done thereunder as to the Scottish Rite, by the assertion that the rite was founded in 1801, but when it is convenient to use Morin's acts to strengthen his argument, then he recites that 'Francken (who had powers direct from Morin) did not grant the Albany Lodge of Perfection power over the symbolic degrees.' Authority granted to a body, to do some one thing, does not, of course, empower it to do some other unnecessary thing.

"As to Cerneau, he had no special system of his own; his method was that of the rite; he had no essential occasion to establish symbolic lodges. Then why say, 'His system did not embrace the lodge'? Again: 'No declaration of any body of the rite to legally charter lodges has been seen by us' (Drummond). This is no argument, for the power certainly exists, and in other countries is continually exercised.

"Now as to the 1802 *Circular*. Bro. Drummond must certainly know the peculiar circumstances which gave rise to, and the purpose of, that circular, as the reason peeps out in the last paragraph of his argument, for he imperiously dismisses the difficulty which was growing around the Charleston Supreme Council in its antagonism with the Grand Lodge of South Carolina on the subject of Blue Lodge authority, by asserting that no such thing existed.

"The difficulty between the Supreme Council and the Grand Lodge of South Carolina on this subject in 1801-2, is notorious and of record; it was bitter, and the Supreme Council hastened to make a declaration in the words used by Bro. Drummond: 'The sublime masons *never* initiate any into the blue degrees without a legal warrant obtained for that purpose from a symbolic Grand Lodge.' But did they strike the power from their constitutions? No! Their circular commences with the words: 'This is explanatory of the origin and nature of the sublime degrees of Masonry and their establishment in South Carolina.' Their fight was for their life and the language was subtle.*

"The so-called secret Constitutions made no secret of their retention of authority over the three degrees of symbolic Masonry.

"The Supreme Council, instituted in France in 1804, through Count De Grasse, from the Charleston Supreme Council, contained authority over the first three degrees, and that Council attempted to form a Grand Lodge in its own rite.

"To this day whenever the Southern Supreme Council finds it convenient, it opens on the first degree of Masonry, and it has its perfect formulæ and ritual of the symbolic degrees. Cerneau's Council possessed the ritual of those degrees, and from appearances he often used them, for we know where to put our hand on his copy, which is well worn. All the old rite masons in this vicinity know well the controversies in favor of requiring York Rite Master Masons to take the Scottish Rite Blue Degrees before they could be allowed to take those known as 'Ineffable.' For the symbolism of the York Rite is not that of the Scottish system, nor the modern the same as the ancient. It is neither just nor true to say that the Scottish Rite has no symbolic degrees, and that its authority affects only the advanced grades. Each

*" 'Never initiate' does not mean that they had not the power.

rite rests upon its own primitive degrees, which while differing in form, have the main point in common.

"Thory, in his *Acta Latoniorum* mentions eighteen different degrees of Apprentice, nineteen of Fellow Craft and sixty-four of Master Mason.

"When Charles Samory, 33°, February 15, 1857, delivered his celebrated address upon the propriety of disclaiming and waiving all authority over the symbolic degrees, before the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, that Body was opened in the *first degree of Masonry*. Dr. A. Albert G. Mackey, 33°, was acting Grand Commander, and the assembly was occupying the hall of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, in New Orleans. The General Grand Communication closed in the first degree and returned in procession to the Grand Council chamber.

"Le Blanc De Marcounay, Orator, in his report to the Grand Orient of France (1852), says: 'Although the sublime masons have not, in this country, *initiated* any one to the blue degrees, their Councils possess the *irrevocable right* of granting patents for that purpose. It is the custom on the Continent, and could be here the case, *if circumstances rendered necessary the use of that power.*'

"Is it necessary to cite the Supreme Councils of South America and elsewhere, which hold authority and control over the symbolic degrees, conferring said degrees and granting warrants?"

"The Scottish system would not be perfect without its ritualistic three degrees, specially noting the important differences in the Master's degree, where the symbolism must be in sympathy with the Ineffable myth.

"Will our good Brother revise his study and ascertain whether our reading or himself is upset?"

In reply, we have to say that we admit that the Constitutions of 1786, whenever and by whomsoever made, are the fundamental law of the Rite. But by those, the Constitutions of 1762 were very materially modified: they were the law of the Rite of Perfection alone. But the Constitutions of 1786 unite under one system no less than eight Rites, viz: "the *Ancient*, that of *Heredom*, that of the *Orient of Kilwinning*, that of *St. Andrew*, that of the *Emperors of the East and West*, that of the *Princes of the Royal Secret*, or *Perfection*, the *Philosophic Rite*, and that most recent Rite of all, known as the *Primaval*": all of these were "aggregated into one single ORDER," "under the title of the *Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite*." Now this new Rite—the aggregation of all the others—was first organized in South Carolina, in 1801. No one of the Rites, of which it was composed, was preserved in its entirety; but while the *degrees* were preserved, the *system* was a new one. In fact, the first arrangement of the degrees was afterwards changed. In this arrangement, the symbolic degrees were part of the system in no other sense than they are part of the Royal Arch system: they were pre-requisites to the degrees of the A. and A. Rite as they are to the Chapter degrees: they were counted to make up the thirty-three degrees, precisely as they are to make the Royal Arch degree the seventh degree: but in both cases, it was conceded that they should be conferred in the symbolic lodges chartered by a Grand Lodge. All the other Supreme Councils sprung from the one at Charleston, and neither that Supreme Council, nor any Supreme Council in an English-speaking country, *has ever chartered a lodge or conferred one of the first three degrees*. In the Latin nations, where the French Rite is worked, they have attached it to the A. A. Rite and confer the degrees under

the authority of the Supreme Council: but this is an innovation not justified by the first organization under the Constitutions of 1786, from which organization, as we have already stated, all the others in the world have sprung.

Having shown the history of the organization of the rite, and by its official declarations, that it claimed no authority over the blue degrees, and the fact that it has never exercised any authority over these degrees, except that in continental Europe the French Rite was added to it and disseminated with it, the declarations of a few individuals amount to nothing.

But our Brother says that the official declaration of which "the language was subtle," was put forth in consequence of a quarrel with the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, growing out of the claim of the Supreme Council to charter lodges. Upon this we joined issue before: though we did not understand that Bro. SIMONS endorsed the statement of the single irresponsible writer who had asserted it. We denied the existence of any evidence of such a controversy, in brief but decided terms. We now call upon Bro. S. to give us his authority, as we utterly disbelieve that any such controversy took place. There were then two Grand Lodges in South Carolina, and no Body existed of which we can properly speak as "*The Grand Lodge of South Carolina.*" The "Ancient" Grand Lodge had much the larger membership, and at the time of the alleged quarrel, the leading men in the A. and A. Rite were officers and members of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Commander was Deputy Grand Master in 1800-1801, and the head of one of the subordinate Bodies was Senior Grand Warden: and the next year the latter was Deputy Grand Master, and soon after Grand Master. The idea of a quarrel or controversy under such circumstances is absurd. We find no mention of any such thing in DALCHO'S Orations, or his Ahiman Rezon, or in Dr. MACKAY'S History of Masonry in South Carolina: nor do we find any hint of it in any of the early documents from South Carolina now extant.

If there was such a controversy, and the circular of 1802 was issued to quiet it, there should be some evidence of it: indeed, Bro. S. says it is "of record": if he will refer us to the record we will "revise our study," and if we find it as he states, will acknowledge that we are "upset": but if there was no such controversy, it equally follows that his "reading is upset." Let him cite his authority.

There was a controversy in the Grand Lodge some *fifteen years later*: the Cerneau faction went to South Carolina and established bodies there, and the strife became so bitter that it got into the Grand Lodge: this was a controversy, however, between two rival Bodies and not between the Grand Lodge and Supreme Council. We have no doubt that the author Bro. S. relies upon, with his usual facility for blundering, had this controversy in mind, when he wrote what Bro. S. now seems to endorse.

The reference of Bro. S. to the "so-called secret Constitutions" surprises as well as amuses us. We supposed everybody understood that they are utterly repudiated everywhere: we do not know how or when they originated:

but as they claim to have been adopted in 1761 by members of the *thirty-third* degree, this is enough to condemn them, as that was *twenty-five* years before the date of the Constitutions of 1786, which first mentions that degree, and *forty* years before the degree actually existed.

Scarcely had the tolling of the bells for the funeral of Bro. TRACY P. CHEEVER died away in silence, when we were startled by the news of the sudden death of JAMES M. AUSTIN, the veteran Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York.

Bro. AUSTIN had been Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of New York; he discharged the duties of the office with such signal ability, that he was elected General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and so ably administered its affairs as to give him ever after a position of commanding influence in that Body, whose membership includes the ablest and most influential masons throughout the country.

But while he so deservedly gained a great reputation in these high offices, it was not in them that he won the brightest laurels, or most beneficially served the craft. His life work was his service for more than twenty-eight years, as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York. He most successfully managed the affairs of that Body with its over seven hundred lodges and their immense membership. But his great work, though perhaps the least appreciated, was his management of the Temple debt. At a time when it seemed that the Grand Lodge would be dismembered, if not crushed, by this immense burden, Bro. AUSTIN took it in charge, and to the day of his death sustained the credit of his Grand Lodge; his efforts were successful in inaugurating measures, which, without an over-burdensome tax, are gradually lessening and must finally extinguish the debt.

We hope hereafter to have spread upon our records a history of his life and a tribute to his memory, but we could not refrain from calling the attention of the Brethren briefly to some of his important services, although in advance of the action of his own Grand Lodge.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1881.

A special communication was held to lay the corner-stone of a monument to RICHARD CASWELL, the first Governor of the State, and the second Grand Master, dying while he held the latter office.

Another was held to lay the corner-stone of a building for the male department of the Orphan Asylum: P. G. Master E. G. READE delivered an exceedingly appropriate address.

The Grand Master (HENRY F. GRANGER), in his annual address, reports the gratifying fact that many non-affiliates, excluded for non-payment of

dues, are returning to their lodges. He recommended that the code be amended so as to provide a uniform method of proceeding in such cases, and the proper committee were directed to present such amendment at the next session.

He recommended the adoption of the District Deputy system: the committee reported favorably, but their report was wisely rejected, because the proposed law required the Deputy to visit each lodge in his district once a year, but left it to each lodge visited to pay his expenses if it saw fit. The system, as we have elsewhere said, works well only when the Grand Lodge makes provision for the payment of the expenses of the Deputy. The Deputies should not be required to pay them out of their own pocket, and it is invariably the case that the lodges, which most need his visits, are least willing to pay his bills. The effect of his visit is not half so beneficial when it is made at the expense of the lodge, and not upon its invitation.

The Orphan Asylum seems to be in a more prosperous condition. The State gives it \$5,000 a year, and the Grand Lodge \$2,000. By a sale of land, it was able to erect a building ninety feet long and three stories high, for the male department: this was expected to be completed by February 1, 1882.

The Grand Secretary says that new lodges have been formed in many cases in consequence of incongruous elements in the old lodge. Members seek to form an association with those more congenial, and the result is, that while new lodges are formed, old ones decay and die, and the number of working lodges is not augmented.

The Proceedings are issued without the Report on Correspondence, which is to be issued in a separate pamphlet, but it has not yet come to hand.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.

The Grand Lodge was opened by LEWIS JOHNSTONE, Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Master, ALLEN HILL CROWE, having died on the tenth of November preceding. In the death of Bro. CROWE, the craft in Nova Scotia have sustained a very severe loss. He is represented as an honest man and upright mason, earnest and zealous for the welfare of the Brotherhood. By his reports on Jurisprudence and Correspondence, he had gained a national reputation as a masonic jurist, and a clear, forcible and able writer.

The Grand Lodge was also called to mourn the death of its Grand Chaplain, HENRY P. ALMON, and one of its Grand Stewards, JAMES WILLIAM FRASER, who was one of the victims of the terrible calamity at the Albion mines in October, 1880.

The main feature of interest to the Grand Lodge was its financial condition. The revenues had been less than the expenses: but the Grand Secretary, Bro. BENJAMIN CURREN, relinquished (for the second time) \$100 of his salary; six lodges contributed nearly \$350; the representatives of several

lodges gave their mileage, and back dues, and rents were collected, so that the floating debt was reduced to a nominal amount; and we trust the regular receipts will be sufficient to keep the Grand Lodge from being placed in so humiliating a position a second time. It requires over \$2,225 a year to pay the interest on the funded debts incurred in building the masonic Temple, while the amount (gross) received for rents is \$1,750, only about half of which was net income.

Bro. DAVID C. MOORE submitted the Report on Correspondence (48 pp.), a brief abstract of the Proceedings.

The executive officers have taken hold of the financial problem in earnest, and from a circular issued in December, we are justified in the hope that at the next Annual Communication the balance will be on the right side.

OHIO, 1881.

The Grand Master (REUBEN C. LEMMON) delivered a very compact, business-like address, the chief interest of which, to those out of his own jurisdiction, lies in his decisions which he very fully reported.

He decided that a lodge might receive the petition of an E. A. before he had resided in the jurisdiction one year, with the consent of the lodge in which he received the first degree, or might confer the degrees for the other lodge: in the former case, he would be a member of the Ohio lodge, and in the latter case, a member of the lodge in which he received the first degree.

The first part of the decision is in conflict with the *letter* of the law, but we think it is correct. The lodge does not take *original* jurisdiction, but receives it by the *waiver* of the other lodge, which is equivalent to a *grant*. The latter part of the decision is in conflict with a decision of our Grand Lodge; but the two decisions were made in view of the practice in the different jurisdictions. In the West, it is very common for one lodge to confer the degrees for another: while in Maine, it was almost a new thing when the question came up, and the Grand Lodge decided against it, as not contemplated by our Constitution.

Three Brothers presented their dimitts to a lodge, which received them as petitions for membership, and at once proceeded to ballot on them, and elected the parties to membership: one was elected, and served as Senior Warden, and the other two held offices in the lodge to which they had been regularly elected, and into which they had been installed: now, after one had acted as a member some four or five years, and the other two more than one year, it was claimed by a member of the lodge that they were not members. The Grand Master—

“Held that the action of Patriot Lodge in admitting these Brethren was irregular, and that, had the question been made at the time, the action of Patriot Lodge should have been declared void, but the error should have been corrected then; and that, after so long a lapse of time—these Brethren

participating in the work of the lodge, contributing toward its support by their money and their labors—the lodge and every member thereof must now be held to have waived all right to raise a question as to their membership, and should be held estopped from so doing.

“In this fraternity traps and surprises will ever be discouraged. This involves no question as to the existence of statutes or rules of the Grand Lodge upon the subject of limitations, but is a simple application of the familiar principle that the enforcement of a stale right may operate to effect the enforcement of a wrong, and in such case justice would require that a waiver of the right should be declared.”

We are very glad to see this principle stated and applied, as the general tendency has been the other way; but the principle is sound, and while it is not applicable in the case of masonic offences, justice and common sense require that it should be applied to prevent the doing of injustice by declaring action void on account of a mere technical irregularity not insisted upon when the action takes place.

A Secretary, who had been summoned to come into court as a witness and bring the books of the lodge, inquired what was his duty in the premises, and the Grand Master says:

“I wrote him that Masonry teaches its votaries to obey the law, that it would be his duty to obey the subpoena, and that unless he did so he would incur the consequences, including the disapproval of the fraternity.”

The Grand Master approved the action of a Master, in refusing to receive a candidate who believed in a “Supreme Controlling Power,” and in answer to the inquiry “Do you put your trust in God?” said “I don’t know.”

We entirely concur in the following, and should have felt like bringing the matter to the notice of the Grand Master of the jurisdiction of the offending lodge:

“Goodale Lodge solicited an official opinion upon the following statement: A Brother received the Entering Apprentice degree in an adjoining jurisdiction. About one year after, he moved to the city of Columbus, and went into business there. Subsequently, he petitioned Goodale Lodge, at Columbus, for the remaining degrees of Fellow Craftsman and Master Mason. Goodale Lodge wrote to the neighboring lodge for its consent, which in due time was granted. Thereupon the petition was referred and reported upon in the usual manner. A ballot was then had, resulting in his rejection. He petitioned several times afterward, with the same result. While matters were in this condition, Goodale Lodge received a letter from the lodge which had conferred the Entering Apprentice degree, stating that it did and had withdrawn jurisdiction from Goodale Lodge, and that since then Goodale Lodge is informed that this Entering Apprentice has obtained the Fellow Craftsman and Master Mason degrees in said neighboring lodge, without the consent of Goodale Lodge. Held, that after giving Goodale Lodge permission to receive his petition, jurisdiction over the candidate was with Goodale Lodge, and consequently the subsequent action of such neighboring lodge was without authority, ill advised, and deserving of censure.”

While we are very strict in our ideas of “emergent cases,” we think our M. W. Brother *too* strict in his views: The son of a mason, a young man of *twenty-two* years of age, accepted an appointment as a missionary and teacher at Shanghai, and was obliged to sail on a fixed date, before there would be time to confer the degrees in regular course, and the lodge asked the dispen-

sation of the Grand Master to shorten the time between the degrees: the Grand Master says:

"Brethren, I have reported this case as one among many of similar character, not because it involves a new question—for it has been decided over and over again by my predecessors and by the Grand Lodge that the convenience, the wishes, or the necessities of an applicant for degrees or for membership can not be regarded as making a case which can, in masonic language, be termed emergent—but with the hope that again publishing with your proceedings the holding of the Grand Lodge on this subject may tend to diffuse knowledge of the law in this regard among the Brethren, and aid in dispelling a wide-spread delusion. The request was declined. I said to them, however, that Mt. Zion Lodge might receive the petition, and go forward as far as the rules of the Grand Lodge and the by-laws of Mt. Zion Lodge would permit, and then request a lodge at Shanghai to complete the work."

The word "emergency" was used in our earliest codes of by-laws, and was continued down to quite a recent date, and the meaning which it had from the first to the last *did* refer to the necessities and circumstances of the candidate. It seems to us, if it does not so refer, it has no meaning at all. It seems to us, that it applies precisely to a case like the one described. The young man was barely of an age to receive the degrees, and if he had been situated so that it had been reasonably impracticable for him to have taken them before, the circumstance should have had much weight: it appears that he was well known to the lodge; that he was a young man of high character and good education. The law requiring a specific interval between the degrees is a new one and enacted to make sure of suitable proficiency, and so the interval is made long enough to meet the case of dull candidates; the character given the young man is such, that we have no doubt he would have made more proficiency in three *days* than many in three months. We took our three degrees on three successive Wednesday evenings, and, whether we had made suitable proficiency or not, our greatest difficulty ever since in giving the work has been to avoid giving it as we then learned it. The power of dispensation in these cases is given for a purpose: our laws put all candidates in the same cast-iron mould, but this power is given to provide a method how in a particular case, when circumstances justify it and it can safely be done, this Medes and Persians restriction may be modified. And we believe that we have not approached so near perfection in our laws, but that it is wise to give a Grand Master, *practically* as well as *theoretically*, the power to waive their strict enforcement in cases in which he may be satisfied that the *object* of the law will be fully accomplished, especially in those matters which were formerly confided to the power and discretion of the lodge or its Master.

The Grand Lodges of the Indian Territory, Colon and Cuba and New South Wales were recognized. The committee say that the proceedings in forming the latter were regular, but the question, whether a majority of the regular lodges in the territory for which the Grand Lodge was formed, participated in the proceedings, was not raised.

The following tribute to the memory of our murdered President, was adopted:

"On the second day of July, 1881, the President of the United States, James Abram Garfield, was feloniously assaulted and shot by an infamous assassin in a public place in the city of Washington, and, after seventy-nine days of great physical suffering, died.

"This act of violence was entirely unprovoked and causeless, but was planned and executed with all the coldness and cruelty of a sneaking, cowardly, and heartless murderer.

"The calamity to the country, the shock to the public sensibilities, the poignant grief to his stricken family produced by this revolting crime, which we can not too intensely execrate, all alike demand the most emphatic utterance from this Grand Lodge, condemning this unparalleled atrocity as a crime against God, against the State, and against humanity, at the mention of which virtue shudders and justice veils her face.

"The loyalty to the government of the country, and to the persons of the rulers taught by our order, no less than the moral lessons we inculcate, make this utterance appropriate.

"But he was to us a Brother. In Columbus, Ohio, November 22, 1861, he was brought to light as a mason. He loved his Brethren of the craft, and prized Masonry because all human distinctions here were lost in the more exalted ideas of genuine worth and manly Brotherhood.

"When the records of valor and magnanimous self-sacrifice are written by the historian of the late war for the integrity of the Union, the name of James A. Garfield will prominently appear. When the records of American statesmen are written, his will be recorded in a prominent place. But none of these will register all his worth or even the noblest and best elements of his character. These were of the homely sort, and they touched at once the heart of the queen in her castle, and the poor washerwoman in her hut, of the ruler of the people and the humblest laborer of the land. He enthroned the domestic virtues in his own heart, when a boy at work, when a man teaching and leading the people, when called to rule the nation; and never weakened their scepter by setting them aside for a moment. His mother, his wife, his children, his home, the sacred writings and the worship of God were loved as much by James A. Garfield, the President, as by James A. Garfield, the laboring boy at Newburg. His life is a bright example for the youth of the land. His memory is a light at every fireside, his example a model for the craft, and all men would be better, purer and happier, if they would follow his pious example in offering up incessant devotions in the house of God. While we all share in a deep sense of common bereavement, we extend our sympathies to the sorrowing craft, our sincere condolence to his heroic and deeply stricken wife, his worthy and bereft mother, and his fatherless children, and offer our fervent prayers to Almighty God that he may guard and keep them by the bounty of His providence until the end of life, and mercifully vouchsafe to each a glorious reunion with him they mourn, in the peaceful abodes of the blessed."

The Report on Correspondence (71 pp.) was presented by Bro. R. E. RICHARDS. It is a concise abstract of points of interest, with but little discussion: he had intended to discuss several matters in his "Conclusion," but either his time, inclination or courage failed him and he changed his mind, for which we are very sorry, as his report shows that his proposed discussion would have been interesting and instructive.

OREGON, 1881.

The Grand Master (R. P. EARHART), gives a succinct account of his official action, and of the general condition of affairs. The year had been a prosperous one: peace and harmony had prevailed: the laws had been observed: and progress had been made. The educational fund of the Grand Lodge was invested in stock of the Masonic Building Association, of Portland, of which the Grand Lodge holds 658 shares, worth at least \$25 a share, according to the statement. Outside of this, the Grand Lodge was in debt about \$2,000, but the Grand Master says that the action of the Grand Lodge the year before would increase the receipts and decrease the disbursements, so that he hoped there would be a sufficient margin to liquidate the entire debt.

The following, from his address, is very timely:

"I desire to present here a word of caution touching a matter of great importance to us, that renewed vigilance may be exercised, and innovations on our established customs and usages guarded against and prevented. The times are remarkable for the great number of societies, formed for every variety of purpose and object. They are found in numbers in every part of our community. And as many of the members of our institution are connected with these societies, and often in an official capacity, care should be taken that no changes in the modes of procedure and action in our business transactions peculiar to Freemasonry, are suffered to creep into our lodges. I entertain no doubt of the propriety of these societies, or that they are organized for laudable purposes, and that the work they do is beneficial to society at large, and to mankind, but their laws must not be exchanged for our laws, nor can our customs or regulations be forgotten. I have often observed in lodges well-intentioned Brethren, without reflection, propose a course of action in some particular matter, which was at variance with masonic rule or usage, and attempt the quotation of a law learned elsewhere, and unknown to our jurisprudence.

"In my correspondence during the past year, I have received letters addressed to 'Grand Worthy Master,' 'Worthy Grand Master,' 'Right Worthy Grand Master,' and one communication addressed to the 'Grand Worthy Chief Master Mason.'

"I have heard the Worshipful Master addressed as 'Worthy Master,' and the Tyler referred to as the 'Outside Guardian.' Many of you perhaps may know where these several designations belong, when properly applied. I am quite sure, however, that they were never learned in a masonic lodge.

"I will not pursue this line of thought further, Brethren, but will only add that in an institution like ours, ancient and established usages, even of the most trivial character should be adhered to with the utmost tenacity, as by such a course only, the most effectual barrier can be erected against innovation on the essentials of the craft. 'Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set.'"

We omit much that we had marked for comment, in order to give his discussion of the qualifications and duties of Masters of lodges, which we earnestly commend to the attention of those officers:

"My Brethren, by casting my eye over this intelligent assemblage of Free and Accepted Masons, I am reminded of the fact that this Grand Lodge is nothing more, and nothing less, than a convention of Masters of lodges. The Masters and their Wardens, before me to-day may be termed the Body of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon. The Master of the lodge! Who is he, and from whence does he come? Let us spend a few moments in re-

viewing this question. We are taught that the material selected for the moral masonic edifice must be sound and without blemish. We apply the working tools to test each piece offered for the building by rules and designs made for our guidance. It is not our purpose to show how much or how little attention is given to these rules by those who claim to act under them. A Master of a lodge should be skilled in the science of Masonry. He should be pure in his life and conversation, free from all taint of social vice and honored for his virtue. Then his character would be beloved within the lodge and respected without. When Masonry says to us that 'a man with one or both legs cut off cannot be initiated,' no Master can initiate him, and no candidate of this class was ever initiated. But when Masonry with equal power and authority declares that no man guilty of social vices, or one bearing about him the slightest evidence or consequence of such vice so destructive to family, society and brotherhood, shall be initiated, or enter the house of the faithful, many pay but little attention to it. The cardinal virtues are beautiful in theory, but still more beautiful in practice. Every mistake we make in selecting a Master recoils upon us. There is no masonic cloak for evil. How often a Master is selected without reference to his fitness for the office! The contrast between what a Master *is* and what he should be, is so great that it were better he had never assumed an honor he cannot worthily bear. In such a case the lodge is not what our laws require. If the character of the Master is known, that of the lodge may be inferred. If the Master be ignorant of the work, the lodge is equally so. If the Master be not punctual and attentive to masonic duty, his Brethren are equally indifferent. If his habits are not what they should be, or his conduct questionable, or notorious, the lodge will be divided and its harmony destroyed. Quarrels and dissensions will enter if the Master prove deficient. No one can check the growth of such evils but the Master. And *he* cannot unless he have a fixed uncompromising sense of moral duty, and a character to sustain it. Lacking these, the one who should be the leader is the destroyer of the lodge.

"The Master is called the 'Worshipful Master.' Why? Because he is presumed to be elected from the purest and noblest of the craft; to whom absolute power is given: in whose hands it will not be sacrificed by bad example, nor abused in its use. His acts in his lodge cannot be questioned, nor his conduct complained of, save to the Grand Lodge to which alone he is amenable. The French style the Master 'Venerable'; and in the third degree, 'Thrice Venerable.' He is treated, or at least *should* be, with reverence and respect, within and without the lodge. If he is fitted for the dignity of Master *in* the lodge, without it he wears the dignity of a pure man, however humble he may be in the walks of life. Where there is a perfect Master there is no discord. The Master of a lodge should be able to prevent dissensions and settle all disputes among his Brethren. Extreme cases may be taken to the Grand Lodge for decision, but only when immoral conduct is involved. In all ordinary cases of disagreement among the Brethren, the incompetence of the Master is exposed if he cannot control them.

"Masters are the support of the Masonic Temple. They are the pillars of the Temple. *Their* main supports are the Wardens. The superstructure is the craft in their charge. Masters and Wardens, are you proud of the craft under your charge and tuition? Brethren, what say you of your Masters and Wardens? Are you willing to stand by their character on all occasions, and to say at all times, 'Behold my Masters?'

'The Autocrat of the ocean is the Captain. He rules, not so much by goodness and moral conduct as he does by rigid and severe discipline. It is discipline after all. Who ever heard the proper discipline of a ship questioned by sailors, or appeals taken from the Captain to the owners for adjustment? Were this the case there would be no master. Offences committed on the high seas are reached by laws common to masters of ships and sailors.

"But the Captain who is respected by his crew rules his ship with a kind word, or a motion of his hand. The master of a ship, who never uses brute

force, who realizes the condition of his men, and by his own skill, so shapes his affairs that service is cheerfully rendered to him, and obedience is looked upon as a virtue, one who controls his men in such a manner that all love to obey, is the Autocrat of the sea, and a Prince upon the land.

"A proper Master of his lodge is no less a Prince. He appreciates the chart that is placed in his keeping. He is familiar with the science of Masonry. His compass is the Eternal Word. He cannot go astray or materially err. He is in love with all above and at peace with all below. Perils and calms are alike to him. He may have his troubles and his trials, as he will, but they only serve to make the character of the Master more beautiful, and develop greater moral power."

The following resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Oregon views with regret the action taken by the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York toward the M. W. Grand Lodge of Connecticut, in the Webotuck matter. And feeling that the spirit manifested in reference thereto by the Brethren of Connecticut, is one calculated to turn away wrath, and bring peace and brotherly love instead, to the deliberations of those who are to decide and determine the differences between those jurisdictions, Oregon fraternally requests that New York may accept this spirit of the Brethren of Connecticut in the temper and candor in which it is offered. Believing that such an acceptance of it will dissipate every cloud which now hangs over those two jurisdictions, in consequence of hasty action, and bring forth congratulations from all sister jurisdictions of the masonic world."

The law in relation to restoration was amended, so as to provide that a petition for restoration must lie over four weeks; that all the members of the lodge be notified of its pendency; and that restoration from indefinite suspension shall require a two-thirds vote, and from expulsion a unanimous vote, to be taken in each case by secret ballot. We think this is the true rule.

The Report on Correspondence (160 pp.) was presented by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. While he gives the larger part of his space to abstracts and extracts, he discusses several matters with much ability. He devotes considerable space to the Connecticut-New York difficulty: the fact that it has been substantially settled, alone prevents us from quoting his able presentation of the correct view of the matter.

The following may not be everywhere palpable, but it is everywhere just and sensible:

"Some Brothers dislike the word tax or assessment. Masons should not be taxed. Generally considered, it is unconstitutional, irregular, contrary to by-laws, and wrong generally. But it is regular, constitutional, etc., to run in debt, or contract in such a manner that debts will surely follow. Now comes the application of the '15 puzzle' to harmonize this medley in such a way that the debt may be paid without violating the Constitution. Every mason knows, if he is a mason, that when debts are created by masons in a body that they must be paid. They know, also, that their masonic life and standing requires that they be paid. And every mason, if he be a mason, will see that every dollar is paid for which he is liable, if it is in his power to pay it. This is the short and effectual way masons have of meeting these burdens. But when we hear a learned Brother, wise as an owl and about as far-sighted as that bird at noon-day, descant on the unconstitutionality of a tax to avoid its payment, we feel that his time is not very valuable. We have before expressed our views on the limit of authority of the Grand

Lodge over subordinates, on the subject of taxation, bearing more particularly upon what assessments may be made. But when it is a necessity for self-preservation, as in this case, the tax should be paid."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1881.

A resolution was adopted, providing for the celebration, on the twenty-fourth of June next, of the "*one hundred and fiftieth* anniversary of the first Annual Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania—the earliest communication of a Grand Lodge in America"! The day is to be observed as follows :

"1. By the opening of the Grand Lodge and appropriate ceremonies therein.

"2. By a procession of the craft.

"3. By proper ceremonies at the American Academy of Music, and

"4. By a banquet in the evening."

This is all very well, but when the Grand Master gravely says that the Grand Lodge "which was constituted on St. John the Baptist's Day, A. D. 1732, in Philadelphia, *by lawful authority derived from the Grand Lodge of England*," was the first, &c., we must say that his faith must be as great as that of those who ask us to believe that the "Egyptian Obelisk" was the work of our fraternity; or else he must be satisfied upon so important a question, without any evidence at all; or else that our Philadelphia Brethren must have evidence not made public that the lodges in Philadelphia, in 1732, were more than mere voluntary lodges without charter or warrant.

A lodge in New York initiated a candidate rejected by Shakespeare Lodge, in Pennsylvania, and refused to take action on the request and evidence offered by the latter, and thereupon the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution, which we fraternally commend to the attention of Bro. WAIT, of New Hampshire :

"*Resolved*, That the Right Worshipful Grand Master be requested to issue his edict prohibiting any lodge in this jurisdiction from receiving as a visitor any member of Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New York, and that he also forbid any member hailing from a lodge in Pennsylvania visiting said Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, and that he transmit this action of Grand Lodge in the premises to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New York."

The Grand Master (SAMUEL B. DICK) had made a Grand Visitation in several of the districts to conventions of the officers of the lodges therein, exemplifying the work, correcting errors and giving instruction. These meetings were productive, as must necessarily have been the case, of most important and valuable results.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is improving: it has reduced its debt \$200,000 in six years: its bonds are at a premium: and it has good

reason to believe that by the sale of property, the debt will soon be reduced nearly \$300,000, leaving it at \$1,000,000.

The Report on Correspondence (98 pp.) was again presented by Bro. RICHARD VAUX, Past Grand Master. In this report, our distinguished Brother has surpassed himself in vivacity of style, beauty of expression, genial praise to his co-laborers in this field, and soundness of reasoning. We would be glad to copy the whole of his opening remarks, as well as his "Conclusion," but if we did he might have occasion to speak of reports of two hundred pages.

There are some matters in it which challenge our attention and notice.

The first that we shall notice will give the craft in Maine *intense surprise*, as it did us. He holds that *public installation of officers of a lodge is a violation of the landmarks*. This proposition, coming from so distinguished a source, and sustained by a Grand Lodge of the age and standing of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, entitles it to earnest consideration in a jurisdiction in which the opposite doctrine is held and the opposite practice prevails. We, therefore, shall not apologize for the length of the extracts we shall make from his report.

Under Delaware, he says :

"A public installation of the officers of a masonic lodge, in any Grand Jurisdiction, must of necessity have its influence, if only by way of precedent, in all other Grand Jurisdictions. The proceedings, the ceremonies, the rituals, the work of Freemasonry, in its lodges, subordinate or Supreme, have from the earliest of days been confined to those, as parties or visitors, who have been regularly initiated into the mysteries of the craft. This secrecy, this retirement from the observation of the profane, this separation from others than those entitled to be present, is as distinctive a feature as could be indelibly impressed upon any institution. This has been taught not only as a doctrine, but it has been canonized as a landmark. in the earliest of ages it cost the associates submission to perils that cannot be now comprehended. Even within our own times craftsmen have been forced to perform their ceremonies in the caves of the earth. In the earliest of days our ceremonies were performed on mountain tops, the more easily to be guarded against the approach of cowans. And is all this history, all these traditions, all these perils and sacrifices, to be thrown away, trampled under foot as an unholy thing, given to the dogs, and idle spectators admitted to witness part of this very ceremonial? Where is the line to be drawn? If the door is to be opened to the uninitiate to be present at a mere ceremonial, when is it to be shut? He who assumes to be the judge in the one case, may find a less educated or unscrupulous Master, who may claim that he is like authority to judge what constitutes a ceremonial. If secrecy is a landmark in Freemasonry, who has the right in the craft to infringe or impair its perfect symmetry, or to strike off with the mallet the most infinitesimal spall from any of the corner-stones of Freemasonry? Is it to be held up for imitation? Is it to be proclaimed as possible that those in the fraternity, and of the fraternity, are deliberately to lay waste our landmarks?"

"The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Delaware may for the moment believe—nay, we will not say believe, we will say rather without due consideration agree, that in a public installation of the officers of a lodge, that cannot assemble for a moment as a lodge of the craft, as a lawfully warranted and duly constituted lodge of the craft, without its doors being tyled, yet, our sister Grand Lodge may for the moment agree, that part of the cere-

monial of the work of this lodge may proceed in the presence of strangers and aliens to the craft! Apart from this violation of a landmark, apart from this prostration of every usage, and all our customs, the unqualified inconsistency of public installation of officers strikes us as most signal. We are earnest in our protestations against such a precedent. Its influences for evil cannot on the moment be estimated. As a precedent under the sanction of our esteemed and venerated sister in the craft, the Grand Lodge of Delaware, it may lead to innovations perilous or destructive. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has in the most marked manner set the seal of her condemnation on such an innovation. She expelled from her fraternity an esteemed and venerable Brother, who in a moment of thoughtlessness failed to tyle the lodge on a similar ceremony; therefore, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Delaware will pardon the earnestness with which we criticise its action. If this action of our sister Body had been limited, or could be limited, in its influence upon her own jurisdiction, we would have satisfied ourselves with expressing only our regrets; but since it may be invoked hereafter in justification of innovations possibly unimportant in themselves, yet, nevertheless innovations on our usages and customs, we take this opportunity, in the most fraternal spirit, to enter our most respectful, but nevertheless earnest protest, against even a precedent for the craft, which may be fruitful of dire calamities."

Under Iowa:

"In regard to this violation of the landmarks of Freemasonry, or at least of its usages, customs and traditions, we are forced to reaffirm, and here by reference, insert our remarks made upon it in this report, under the heading 'Grand Lodge of Delaware.' Those who glory in despoiling the Temple, defacing its beauties, marring its symmetry, and digging up its foundation stones, may find satisfaction in the reflection that they are courting and nursing innovations, while ancient Freemasonry weeps, and hangs it head in sorrow."

And under Maine:

"In the Grand Master's address he says:

"I installed the officers of Meridian Lodge, No. 25, 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 misfortune to lose their hall by fire."

"O, Spirit of Freemasonry! Alas, what has become of the critical pen of that great light in Freemasonry, Brother Drummond? Could he, did he, approve? We ask him, we ask our Most Worshipful Brother Collamore, we ask 'the citizens in large numbers,' whether it was the respect for Freemasonry, or 'the bountiful collation, and other festivities,' which drew 'the citizens in large numbers' to the 'church'? To a church, too—curiosity to see the violation of a principle, in a church dedicated to the unalterable doctrines of an eternal God, who is 'the same yesterday, to-day, and forever!' We may be charged with superstition, we don't seek to avoid the charge, you may call it by what name you will, but we here assert, that we as reverently and as conscientiously believe that the destruction of the hall of that lodge by fire—the hall of Meridian Lodge, No. 125, at Pittsfield, where the ceremonies of installation of its officers could only lawfully be administered—was a signal manifestation of Divine retribution for this spoiling of the heritage of Freemasonry."

We have carefully examined this matter, because this solemn appeal of our eminent Brother, when we first read it, startled us exceedingly. But our examination satisfies us, beyond question, that Bro. VAUX's proposition, that

a public installation of the officers of a lodge is in violation of the landmarks of Masonry, is untenable, and that his criticism is not sustained by the principles of the Institution nor the usages of the craft.

His proposition, that the proceedings and ceremonies are confined to initiates alone, is not correct. The craft, as such, have *private* ceremonies and *public* ceremonies. The laying of foundation stones is done by the Grand Lodge as such: funeral ceremonies are performed by the lodge as such, and a Master Mason's lodge at that, no Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft being permitted to participate. In both cases, the ceremonies are performed in public. Inasmuch as there are ceremonies, which both the Grand Lodge and the lodge, in their organized capacities, perform in public, his proposition fails, and the question becomes whether the character of installations is such that they fall within the class of ceremonies that may be performed in public.

There is another rule which has precisely the same range as the rule our eminent Brother has announced: and that is, that the proceedings, ceremonies, ritual and work of Freemasonry cannot be printed: indeed, this rule is a necessary deduction from the one stated by him; and he will admit that ceremonies which cannot be performed in public, for the same reason, cannot be printed. Now, all the proceedings in the constitution of lodges, installation of officers, laying foundation stones, opening of bridges, and a portion of those in dedicating halls have been printed under the sanction of Grand Lodges almost ever since Grand Lodges first existed. We think this fact of itself is conclusive, that installations fall within the class of ceremonies that may be performed in public. It certainly seems like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel to say that ceremonies printed by the craft and laid open to all the world may not be performed in public.

In 1776, the Grand Lodge of England dedicated a masonic hall in London. The Grand Lodge was opened in a committee-room adjacent to the hall, in ample form, formed a procession and marched into the hall, in the galleries of which "upward of 160 ladies" were seated as spectators: a portion of the ceremonies were performed, and then during music the ladies retired: the hall was then tyled, and the portion of the ceremonies in which the grand honors are given was performed, when the ladies were again introduced "amidst the acclamations of the Brethren": the ceremonies were then resumed and concluded; and the Grand Lodge returned to the committee-room, and was "closed in ample form."

In the "Book of Constitutions" of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, published in 1798, the forms for the constitution of a lodge and the installation of its officers are given. The Grand Lodge opens in a room near the hall, and proceeds to that, where (all except Masters and Past Masters having retired) "the Master of the new lodge is placed in the chair of Solomon." If the ceremonies are to be private, the Brethren are admitted,

and "the business of consecration commences." If they are to be public, a procession is formed and proceeds to the church, where they are to take place. It is stated in a note, "whether they shall be so [public] or not, is optional with the Grand Master." The ceremonies which follow are literally the same, whether in the hall of the lodge or in a public hall.

The following monitors give forms for public installations: WEBB'S (1805 and all subsequent editions), HARDIE'S (New York, 1818), CROSS'S (all editions), TANNEHILL'S (Tennessee), GRAY'S Mystic Circle (Mississippi), MACKEY'S South Carolina Ahiman Rezon (1852 and 1866), MACKEY'S Manual of the Lodge, MACOY'S True Masonic Guide, SICKELS'S General Ahiman Rezon, CUNNINGHAM'S Craft Masonry (Ohio), MAINE Masonic Text Book, COLE'S (Maryland) Ahiman Rezon (1817 and 1826), and many others.

In 1820, at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Maine, its officers were installed in public by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

It has been the usage in Maine and Massachusetts to install officers in public from a time whereof the memory of man runs not to the contrary. In fact, it is certain that in this country the general usage is the same: the doctrine that public installations are improper, is the rare exception, prevailing, so far as we can ascertain, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and probably in West Virginia.

The writer, in the course of his masonic life, has taken part in public installations, probably a hundred times: and it has been done among the one hundred and eighty lodges of Maine, probably more than a thousand times: and yet we have no larger per cent. of burned halls than in other jurisdictions, and probably no greater than in Pennsylvania.

Our highly esteemed Brother will understand, by the time he reads to this point, that we cannot, in view of the absolute law for the practice, of the long usage in this jurisdiction, and of the general usage of the craft in the United States, accede to his views upon this question.

In spite of the exceptional length of this review, we must refer to one other matter which has been the subject of discussion between us.

Our Brother defines what he means by Supreme Masonic Sovereignty, and as he defines it, we are very happy to agree with him. He says a Grand Lodge cannot, within the limits of its territory, be a Supreme, Sovereign Masonic body, if there are lodges of the craft within that territory that deny allegiance to this Grand Lodge. Of course that is so; if a Grand Lodge does not actually exercise supreme authority over all lodges in the territory, it needs no argument to show that there are lodges in that territory over which it does not exercise supreme authority. But we were not discussing the question within such a narrow scope. We hold that a Grand Lodge may be *entitled* to supreme authority in a given jurisdiction, and therefore entitled to recognition as such, even if it is unable to exercise jurisdiction over all lodges in its territory. We think our Brother agrees with us in this: for he

recognizes the Grand Lodge of New York, although he understands there are lodges in that jurisdiction which deny allegiance to it, and moreover, in his review of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, which has three lodges in her jurisdiction not in allegiance to her, he says, "We take the liberty of remarking just here, that to cut off communication with the Grand Lodge of England, and declare the three lodges clandestine, is not beyond the compass of the Grand Lodge of Quebec's intended, and we modestly submit, proper action." In this remark we most cordially concur: it is the doctrine we have been maintaining for many years, and we are happy to find that we have the concurrence of our Most Worshipful Brother and his Grand Lodge.

But will he allow us to inquire how he distinguishes the case of New Mexico from Quebec? The former "cut off communication with the Grand Lodge" of Missouri, and declared the recalcitrant lodge clandestine, and, as we thought, properly.

Upon one point we do not agree with him: he holds, as we understand him, that a Grand Lodge cannot be legally formed without the consent of the mother Grand Lodge; we hold that, *without such consent*, a majority of the lodges in a territory entitled to a Grand Lodge under the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction, have the inherent right to form a Grand Lodge entitled to supreme masonic sovereignty in that territory. This doctrine was declared by the founders of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Sept. 25 and 26, 1786, and our Brother must pardon us for adhering to that doctrine instead of his recently invented dogma, which would have made his own Grand Lodge a "mere inchoate Body." He will see that we would not recognize a Grand Lodge founded by less than a majority of the lodges: but, when so formed, if lodges refused to submit to its authority, we would give it the same advice that he gives to the Grand Lodge of Quebec!

We confess to some surprise that he holds that an "inchoate Grand Lodge," not entitled to recognition, may charter legal lodges. If he so far recognizes such a Grand Lodge, it would be all that it would ask.

We looked with much interest for a deliverance from him in reference to the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales. It was formed by thirteen lodges and has chartered ten: the Mother Grand Lodge denounces it as irregular and the lodges chartered by it as clandestine: will our Brother kindly tell us the *status*, under his doctrine, of masons made in one of these newly chartered lodges? Would one of them be admitted to visit a Pennsylvania lodge?

We ask this because, after considerable consideration of the question, it seems to us that a Body claiming to be a Grand Lodge must either be a Grand Lodge with all the essential attributes of a Grand Lodge, or else not a legal Grand Lodge at all. It may not be able to exercise exclusive supreme authority throughout its whole jurisdiction for a time, but for all that, it may be just as legal a Grand Lodge and just as perfect in itself as any other

Grand Lodge. It is well known that there are, and for a long time have been, many organizations in Philadelphia claiming to be regular lodges of Free and Accepted Masons not chartered by, or in allegiance to, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; but because she is not able to stamp these clandestine Bodies out of existence, she is none the less a Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Upon our Brother's statement of his doctrine, we are not quite ready to agree with him in leaving a Grand Lodge, legally and regularly formed, to struggle along alone without passing upon its claims for recognition. The picture of the actual working of his own doctrine, as drawn by him, shows, as he says, a state of chaos and masonic confusion utterly unbearable: on the other hand, the practical effect of recognition by the other Grand Lodges, to be followed by the application of the advice he gives Quebec, would soon give order and harmony.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1881.

The proceedings were chiefly of a routine character, possessing but little interest to those outside of the home circle.

Geo. W. WAKEFORD, the Grand Secretary, was received and accredited as the Representative of our Grand Lodge; and it was announced that JAMES ADAMS had been commissioned as Representative of that Grand Lodge near our own.

Our Representative made a report to his Grand Lodge, in which he gives a brief abstract of our Proceedings in 1880. Referring to the issuing of a duplicate charter by Grand Master COLLAMORE to a lodge whose charter had been burned, he criticises a provision in the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, requiring a lodge, in case of the loss of its charter, to pay for a duplicate. If that means the regular charter fee, we agree with him that it is absurd and unjust; but if it merely means that they are to pay the Grand Secretary for engrossing it, it is not far out of the way. He speaks of the furnishing of lodge histories once in ten years, as required by our law, as an "admirable system." He seems to question the right of the Grand Lodge to refuse to issue a duplicate charter, but if it should refuse to do it, he may well assume that it would be for good reasons. In Maine, no lodge can be opened in the absence of its charter or warrant: he will see the necessity therefore, of issuing a duplicate, as otherwise, a lodge which has lost its charter could not be opened. He calls attention to the fact that we overlooked, in the qualified recognition of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, that it was done "without prejudice as to any lodge which might *hereafter* choose to adhere to Scotland, as well as any which may now do so."

QUEBEC, 1881.

An "Emergent Communication" was held January 27th, to receive the allegiance of the three Scottish lodges, whose representatives were welcomed and took seats in the Grand Lodge. We congratulate all concerned upon this happy result. May the English lodges follow their example.

At the Annual Communication, the Grand Master (JOHN H. GRAHAM) delivered a very able and interesting address (his *eighth*). Under the heading of "Our Martyred Brother," he says:

"On the second day of July last, our eminent and illustrious Brother, His Excellency the President of the United States,—General, the Honorable James Abram Garfield, was shot by an assassin, and after a lingering illness borne with Christian, manly and heroic fortitude, he died from the effects of the wound, on the 19th day of September instant.

"The whole world was *then* struck with horror at the foul deed. The neighboring Republic is *now* plunged in the deepest sorrow, and all good and true men of every nation, kindred and tongue, share their grief,—mourn with them in their sad affliction—and from over-flowing hearts pour forth their sympathy and condolence to that great nation in the terrible loss which has befallen them.

"None felt greater horror at the accursed deed which struck him down,—none feel more profound sorrow, at his sad death—and none more deeply sympathize with the sorrowing nation, or the sadly bereaved mother, wife and children, than the members of our fraternity. I now therefore propose that this Grand Lodge, in Annual Communication assembled, do sorrowfully express and suitably convey our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence to the deeply afflicted family of our martyred Brother, with the fervent prayer that the Most High may ever have them in His holy keeping, and at the last may He receive them all to Himself, and to never-ending and blissful communion with the dear departed. So mote it be.

"I beg also to propose that a memorial page of our Grand Lodge Proceedings be dedicated and held sacred to the undying memory of our illustrious Brother, the late Hon. James Abram Garfield."

His recommendation was adopted, and a page, fittingly inscribed, is devoted to the memory of our murdered President.

The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, "all present rising to their feet":

"That the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., has learned with profound sorrow and regret, of the decease of eminent Brother James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, an active, zealous mason, one who exemplified in his noble character and lofty bearing the true tenets of our order. He had advanced to the highest walks of masonic life, and stood esteemed, beloved and respected by the craft. His work is not done, yet his column is broken. His death was apparently untimely, and his Brethren mourn his loss. A nation bows in anguish over his grave, a wide world sympathizes and mingles tears with tears: Our widowed Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Masons of England, have indicated their nobility by heartfelt expressions of grief to the bereaved in this sad hour. To the mourning widow and weeping children of our illustrious departed Brother, we would extend our deepest sympathy, and would assure them that the heart of the masonic world bleeds and mourns with them now."

These tributes from the Masons of a *foreign* jurisdiction are especially gratifying.

Grand Master GRAHAM glances at a few salient points in the history of his Grand Lodge, and then proceeds to give his correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England in relation to its three lodges in Quebec, in which he discusses, in a most masterly manner and maintains with signal ability, the inherent right of a Grand Lodge to supreme exclusive jurisdiction in its own territory.

He shows, among other things, that the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England provides that "no lodge shall be acknowledged * * unless it has been regularly constituted and *registered*": in other words, no lodge in England can be recognized unless it is borne on the Registry of the Grand Lodge. He says further, that he has been informed that there is a lodge in England, organized under the authority of a foreign masonic power, and that this lodge is completely ignored by the English masons and is practically held to be a clandestine lodge. Moreover, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland forbids the recognition of any lodge which does not hold under itself. He quotes the following, adopted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1763:

"Read the petition of William Leslie and others, Brethren residing in London, praying a charter of Constitution from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which being considered, the Grand Lodge declined giving them any charter, in regard it would interfere with the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, but declared their willingness to recommend them to the Grand Lodge of England in case they should think proper to apply for a charter from thence."

We think the following is fully established by him:

"It therefore clearly appears that the principle of coincidence (or coterminousness) of political and masonic boundaries is an acknowledged law of the British Constitutions; that the jurisdiction of each Grand Lodge is *exclusive* within its geographical limits; that each of these Grand Lodges is absolutely *sovereign*; and that each of them may and *does enforce its territorial, exclusive sovereign authority by the most extreme masonic penalties against all lodges existing* within their boundaries in contravention to, or in violation thereof."

Of the rights and duties of the Grand Lodge, he says:

"It appears, therefore, that much longer forbearance on the part of this Grand Lodge can scarcely in reason be looked for, either by the Grand Lodge of England or by the said three lodges. It is therefore my opinion that the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in strict conformity to the constitutions and landmarks of the fraternity, in the defence and maintenace of her sovereign rights and prerogatives as a lawfully constituted and duly recognized Grand Body, with a due regard to her solemn obligations to the sister Grand Lodges of the world from whom she has received recognition, and with whom she is in fraternal correspondence, and because of her imperative duty to uphold and promote the welfare, the unity, the rights and general interests of the craft, both at home and abroad; that from all these and every other masonic consideration and obligation, the Grand Lodge of Quebec *would be fully justified* in taking action for the immediate vindication of her sovereign authority which has been so long set at naught; and in now adopting measures toward the said three lodges of English institution here, similar to, and based on the constitutional enactments cited above from the British constitutions; and in employing the same means as have been adopted by

the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and by Grand Lodges on this continent, in like circumstances as Quebec now is, in the defence and vindication of their rights and prerogatives when such have been set at naught and denied by lodges or individual masons within their respective sovereign jurisdictions."

But he says :

"Yet, notwithstanding all these and other like important considerations, I beg earnestly to advise Grand Lodge not to take any decisive action thereon at this present communication; and, with a profound appreciation of the grave responsibility devolving upon me, I pray you, fraternally, to acquiesce therein."

He then goes on to give the reasons, which are worthy of one who, while he would maintain the rights of his Grand Lodge, would not disturb the peace of the masonic world, until all hope of a peaceful and fraternal settlement has failed.

The Grand Lodge adopted a revised Constitution, by which its polity is more nearly assimilated to that of the United States Grand Lodges. The Board of General Purposes is abolished and its place supplied by standing committees.

The Report on Correspondence (37 pp.) was presented by Bro. J. FRED. WALKER. He does not review the Proceedings *seriatim*, but gives the action of Grand Lodges in various matters and their decisions of various questions.

The Grand Lodge has changed the time of its annual communication to the fourth Wednesday of January, and in consequence there will be none in 1882.

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.

A splendid portrait of President GARFIELD adorns these Proceedings. They also contain a portrait of the retiring Grand Master, EDWARD L. FREEMAN, who was a native of Waterville, in this State.

The Grand Lodge ordered a copy of the "Freemasons' Repository" to be sent to each of its Representatives near other Grand Lodges. It distributes its Proceedings very liberally: it gives a copy to every Past Master, Master, Warden and Secretary, and to each lodge one copy for every ten members: so that it distributes 825 copies among about 3,750 masons. The Grand Secretary says he should regret to see the supply cut off from the subordinate members, as the desire for them increases every year, and few find their way back into his office. We believe this distribution is very wise, and moreover, we feel sure that very many would read the Proceedings, who do not now, if they could have access to them and knew that they could.

The Grand Master says the lodges are in a better condition than the year before: the membership had decreased, but almost wholly on account of dropping from the roll members who had been absent from the jurisdiction

for years: the financial condition had improved: peace and harmony had prevailed: and the prospects for an increase of work were encouraging.

Among his decisions are the following:

A letter from a member of a lodge, objecting to three profanes becoming members of the lodge, and asking to have the objection recorded, cannot be regarded.

This attempted rejection would be carrying the doctrine of objection to a great and unreasonable length. The regular method of objecting is by the black ball; but a member is allowed to object after a ballot only because he was not able to be present, or has acquired new information since the ballot; and then his objection is precisely equivalent to a rejection by ballot. In the case under discussion, the objection must be held to be a perpetual bar, and that is not allowable, or else it is good for the six months which must elapse before a rejected candidate can petition again. We come to the same conclusion, that the petition of a candidate cannot be rejected until the petition exists and is pending in the lodge. We fully concur in the decision.

He also decided, substantially, that when the term "month" or "year" is used in a by-law, it means a *calendar* month or year, unless there is something in the context to limit or modify its meaning. There is no such thing as a "*masonic year*": there may be an *official* year, or a *lodge* year, differing from the *calendar* year, by necessary implication from the by-laws. If a code of by-laws should provide that officers of the lodge shall be elected and installed at the annual communication, and hold their offices one year, and that the annual communication shall be held on the first Monday in December, the *year* would be the time from one annual communication to the next.

The Grand Master also requested the Grand Lodge to settle the questions, "How can membership be acquired in a lodge"? "Can a mason be a member of more than one lodge at the same time"? and "What is the *status* of masons dropped from the roll"? They were referred to a committee to report at a future meeting: we shall look with much interest for the deliverance of the Grand Lodge upon these questions, as they are not covered by any constitutional provisions, but must be settled by the common law of Masonry.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1881.

The Grand Lodge was "opened in ample form on the third degree of Masonry."

The Grand Master (JAMES F. IZLAR) thus announces the death of Bro. MACKAY:

"During the masonic year now fast drawing to its close, this Grand Lodge has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most distinguished Past Grand Officers. I refer to Bro. Albert G. Mackey. His connection with, and the valuable services rendered to, the Grand Lodge of South Carolina are well known to you all. For Freemasonry in South Carolina he did more

than any other member of the Order. He was its faithful historian, its able jurist, its correct ritualist, and its courageous advocate, firm adherent and successful defender. Not only had Bro. Mackey acquired an enviable reputation in America as a masonic writer, but throughout the world his ability was acknowledged, and his opinions were respected. It is fitting and right that this Grand Lodge should, at this time, take notice of the death of our distinguished Brother."

And the following was adopted by the Grand Lodge :

"No mason in South Carolina has ever worked more zealously in the cause of the craft, and no mason in the world has contributed more largely to instruction in, or to the literature of Masonry, than our deceased Brother, Albert Gallatin Mackey.

"From his initiation to the close of his life, on 20th June, 1881, a period of nearly half a century, he devoted himself with intelligent and untiring energy, to disseminating knowledge in regard to all those things proper to be written in connection with the ceremonials of the lodge, and in inculcating the elevated doctrines of morality and charity which it is the endeavor of Masonry to teach.

"Throughout the entire masonic world, his name is one familiar to every student, and held in high regard by all those who seek for knowledge and light.

"It would be supererogation to endeavor, in this brief testimonial, to speak of his many works. Your committee will therefore confine itself to speaking in brief terms of those connected with South Carolina. His *Ahiman Rezon*, *Book of the Chapter*, *Cryptic Masonry*, *Masonic Jurisprudence* and *History of Masonry in South Carolina*, were prepared more especially for this jurisdiction, and each is a monument more enduring than marble or brass. The earnest advocate of the present mode of representation in this Grand Lodge, he ably seconded the efforts of that distinguished Brother, M. W. Past Grand Master Henry Buist, by whom the measure was brought before the Grand Lodge, and with him broke up the proxy system, thus bringing together in Annual Communication, representatives of all the lodges in the State, unifying and harmonizing the craft. If neither of these eminent Brothers had done aught else for Masonry in South Carolina, this one deed would entitle them to the perpetual gratitude of their Brothers. R. W. Grand Secretary of this Body for nearly a quarter of a century, our deceased Brother, among his other works in that office, devoted much time to delving in the ancient records of the various lodges, and when appointed Historian, his patient labors in that direction enabled him to give the most complete State masonic history, which up to that time had been published.

"Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Bro. Albert Gallatin Mackey, Masonry throughout the world has lost one of its most learned, zealous and distinguished authors and members.

"*Resolved*, That by his death the masons of South Carolina have lost one whose name and fame reflected honor upon his home.

"*Resolved*, That for his services to Masonry in South Carolina he is deservedly entitled to the respect and gratitude of every mason within its borders.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge deploras the death of one so distinguished, and who has reflected so much honor upon it.

"*Resolved*, That in testimony of its appreciation of our deceased Brother, Albert Gallatin Mackey, a page in the Journal be inscribed with his name, the date of his initiation and death, and a brief record of his masonic works and services in Masonry for South Carolina.

"*Resolved*, That the respectful sympathies of the members of this Grand Lodge be expressed by the R. W. Grand Secretary, to the bereaved widow of our deceased Brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her."

The Grand Lodge has abolished dual membership; but it was decided that

the provision is prospective in its operation and does not affect membership already held. The receipts, including those from the Masonic Temple, being found barely sufficient to pay expenses and the interest on the debt, the *per capita* dues and the dues for each degree conferred, were increased to one dollar each. We trust this wise measure will soon entirely extinguish the debt.

The Report on Correspondence (88 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY.

The following sound doctrine is stated with his usual force and clearness :

"The Grand Master is strongly in favor of the reimbursement of charity doctrine, going so far as to sanction charges being preferred to Grand Lodge by one lodge against another for failing to reimburse moneys expended in masonic charity. The case in point shows that the expenditures were proper, but there is no evidence that the lodge which it is sought to charge, ever authorized them or has the means to pay. Under these circumstances, as we have repeatedly heretofore insisted, there is no ground of action against the lodge. The proceeding takes its origin in the very general mistake, of supposing Masonry to be a mutual benefit association, and in our humble judgment, this mistake has done and is doing the greatest injury to our Institution. The lodges have no fund, and are not so organized as to compete with the very poorest life insurance companies or associations, and hence, anyone who comes into Masonry from the motives which would take him into the Knights of Honor, *et id omne genus*, will surely be disappointed and pronounce it a failure. If he enters it because of his desire to encourage and promote all the moral and social virtues, he will esteem Masonry, in its precepts and teachings, as next to his Church. Charity as one, if not the greatest moral virtue, is strongly impressed and inculcated, but it is the *individual* duty of the *individual* mason. Very few lodges have a charity fund; such as are so fortunate, of course can properly bestow charity, but the large majority of lodges, certainly in this jurisdiction, have merely revenue enough to pay their current expenses and perform their ordinary masonic duties. Is not honesty a moral virtue? Would it be honest for a lodge to be disbursing charity, when by so doing they will leave just debts unpaid? If this would not be honest, how then can it be lawful for one lodge to incur debts for another, or measure for it the charity which it can bestow?"

Some look at the mere fact of the payment of money by one lodge for the assistance of a member of another, and argue that it ought to be refunded; but they lose sight of the principle which Bro. I. so forcibly states.

He recognizes the distinction between a dimit and a resignation of membership; and, as we understand him, holds that a member may resign his membership at his pleasure (except, of course, when charges are pending against him).

In his review of District of Columbia, he says:

"Of course Bro. Wm. R. Singleton submits the Report on Correspondence, and that is equivalent to saying that it is a good one. In his salutatory, he says:

"We therefore confine this report mostly to such extracts as will give a general view of the transactions of the several jurisdictions, without much comment of our own."

"Now, this is precisely what, in our reports of 1878, 1879 and 1880, we attempted to do. In 1878 we said: 'It has been our purpose principally to

confine ourselves to a recital of interesting masonic events in our sister jurisdictions,' &c. In 1879 we say: 'We have followed the line marked out in our last—that is, we have refrained from attempts to expound masonic law, and from arguments with our Brother reviewers. * * * We have sought to make it (our review) a living history of the current events in other jurisdictions.'

"Now, our distinguished Brother Drummond, of Maine, having very superficially read our reports, entirely misapprehends our position, and says, as if in reply to us: 'Mere opinions, without reasons to sustain them, are of little worth. For ourselves, we rely upon the soundness of the reasons rather than upon the authority of the opinion.' And Bro. Singleton approvingly quotes Bro. Drummond, and adds: 'The mere *dicta* of a writer will not do in this "age of reason."'

"By simply reading what we did say, it will be seen that Bro. Drummond opened on a wrong scent, and Bro. Singleton was too quick to follow his lead. We never intimated that we would give mere opinions without reasons to sustain them. We distinctly asserted our purpose to refrain from expressing opinions—*i. e.*, 'attempts to expound masonic law'—and are, therefore, not amenable to Bro. Drummond's criticism, approvingly repeated by Bro. Singleton. In fact, we fail to see the consistency of Bro. Singleton's approval with the quotation from him which we have inserted above."

If omitting to read the extracts, unless connected with comments, is "very superficially reading," we plead guilty; but if reading the *original* part of the report very carefully and more than once, is not "very superficially reading," we are not open to the charge our Brother makes. Indeed, we consider him one of the soundest masonic writers, and we take much pleasure in reading his reports; and we did feel a regret, when he adopted the "abstract" style of reports, which we find are not so much read as those in which principles are discussed.

In this connection, "we quote the following from his review of Missouri":

"This is our individual opinion, and we express it because we think, as Bro. Morris, of Kentucky, says, one of the chief purposes served by reports on correspondence is the prevention of masonic wrongs by proper criticism. He says that no Grand Lodge now persists in wrong, because immediately the reviewers take hold of the matter, and by their concentration, point out so clearly the merits and demerits of the case as to speedily convince the wrong doer of the error of the course complained of."

In reply to Bro. DAWKINS's claim, that St. Andrews Lodge was the first lodge in this country, he says:

"There seems to us every reason to suppose that St. Andrews Lodge received its warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania some time between the years 1763 and 1787. It is an historical fact that until 1763 Florida was a province of Spain, and that during the greater part of its Spanish subjection bitter hostility and war existed between England and Spain. Under these circumstances, it is not reasonable to suppose that an English lodge was constituted on Spanish territory. It is also matter of history, that after 1763 a great many English subjects settled in Florida, and during the war of the revolution, Florida was a very harbor for the loyal refugees from the Carolinas and Georgia. What more natural than that a lodge composed of such settlers and refugees should be established there during such period? After the close of the Revolution, it is known that many of these refugees returned to Charleston, and it was quite natural that the lodge members desired to take their lodge organization with them; and as its charter had probably been derived from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which held its

charter from the Grand Lodge, Ancients, England, application was naturally made to it for a new charter, in new territory. Accordingly, in the Grand Lodge of Emergency, of Pennsylvania, held on July 8th and 12th, 1783, it is found that 'St. Andrews Lodge No. 1, late of West Florida, and now of Charleston, South Carolina,' are applying to and receiving a charter from such Grand Lodge. The loss of the Archives of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania during the Revolution (see Early History, p. 27) prevents enquiry as to the granting a charter to St. Andrews Lodge, originally; but, for the reason above assigned, it is not probable that it was constituted prior to 1763, when Florida was ceded to Great Britain."

We have recently seen a photographic copy of a Knight Templar diploma, purporting to have been issued by St. Andrews Lodge August, 1783, in which it is said that the lodge was chartered by "the Grand Lodge of the Southern District of North America."

Commenting upon the resolutions adopted last year by our Grand Lodge, in reference to the New York and Connecticut matter, he thinks it is safe for a Grand Lodge to refuse to allow a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction to become a member of a lodge in its jurisdiction, in which we entirely agree. But the old law was that a mason might be a member of as many lodges as chose to admit him, and this law was changed only by the affirmative action of Grand Lodges legislating necessarily for their own lodges only: So that, while it is a fact that most Grand Lodges prohibit dual membership, it would exist everywhere but for the actual prohibition: so we hold that a Grand Lodge has the *power* to allow it, though we agree with him that it would be bad policy.

TENNESSEE.

This Grand Lodge held no session in 1881, and if its Proceedings for 1882 are received before we close our report, we will review them in the "annex" hereto.

TEXAS, 1881.

We have a volume of 398 pages, about one-half of which are taken up in publishing the list of members. Instead of printing the reports of the District Deputies, the Grand Master gives an abstract of such matters in them as he deems important.

The Grand Master (J. H. McLEARY) had granted a dispensation to a lodge to continue work, "they having had the misfortune to have their charter stolen from their hall"; has Burt gone to Texas, or have the Oberlin masons established a branch there?

He gives a statement of dispensations which he had granted to lodges to lay corner-stones; our first impression was that he authorized a lodge to do the work, but we find that he commissioned a Brother in each case as his repre-

sentative: so we judge that the dispensation to the lodge was to appear in public on the occasion, and did not authorize the lodge to do the work.

He had made the following decision:

"During the summer I paid an official visit to Austin Lodge, No. 12, and waited a little while in the ante-room while some other Brethren entered, and while sitting there R. W. Bro. J. W. Stalnaker, D. D. G. M. Ninth District, and a member of Austin Lodge came out, and informed me that the lodge was ready to receive me as Grand Master. I arose to accompany him, and he offered to give the alarm, but I forbid him so to do, and instructed him that such a course was not usual and proper on a visit from the Grand Master. He said I could not enter otherwise. I told him I could, and opened the door and walked in, was properly received, and before resuming work Bro. Stalnaker raised the question as to whether the Grand Master had a right to enter the lodge without giving the alarm; and I then and there decided that when the Grand Master is personally known to the Tyler to be such, he has a right to enter any subordinate lodge, while at labor, and no Tyler or other officer has a right to refuse him admittance, and no permission from the Master of the subordinate lodge is necessary."

We do not think that this is correct. So far as it holds that the Grand Master need not ask the permission of the Master, or any other officer, it is unquestionably correct: but we doubt the correctness of not giving an alarm. When the writer was Grand Master, it was his custom to direct the Tyler to give the alarm and announce that the Most Worshipful Grand Master *was about to enter*. We do not know the usual practice, but it seems to us that the lodge should be alarmed. This reminds us of one incident in our official career, that puzzled us not a little at the time. We made an official visit to a lodge, and on arriving in the ante-room we found that the only Brother who knew us personally, masonically, or officially, was detained by sickness at his home miles away. The Brethren were embarrassed and we were puzzled: the possession of the insignia of the office, the letter announcing our visit on that evening, and our presence really satisfied the Brethren, but the question was, could we visit the lodge without a voucher or examination. We finally said that the Grand Master could not submit to an examination: but still it was their duty to satisfy themselves as to our personal identity: we wrote our autograph, which was compared with the signature to the official letter, and the Brethren announced themselves as satisfied, one remarking "*That signature cannot be counterfeited*": of course this compliment (?) to our handwriting pleased us, and we enjoyed the visit hugely. We have often thought of the matter since, and wondered whether any other Grand Master ever got caught in a similar fix, and whether our course was the proper one to get out of it.

Of the death of the President, he says:

"James A. Garfield was our Brother, and by his actions showed his zealous love for the Craft. A nation wept, we decorated our halls with festooned black, and there are some who mourned as without hope for the nation or the future. But we are confident that this Government—of which some of our Brethren in the past so wisely laid the corner stone,—may endure, like our ancient craft, forever; and we have the certainty implanted in us, by

every form and symbol, that what has budded here shall bloom hereafter in the glorious gardens and glistening palaces of that Celestial City, whose builder and worker is God."

He also granted a dispensation to a lodge to appear in public and take part in memorial services in his honor.

Since writing the foregoing, we find that the Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a second report, in which the decision we have quoted is discussed at length; and as it presents a correct statement of the law as we understand it, and especially as it ably combats the theory in relation to Grand Masters, that many are seeking to establish, in conformity with modern ideas and in opposition to ancient usage and law, we devote our remaining space to extracts from it:

"In order to arrive at a correct understanding of the principle involved, it is necessary to consider, first, the duties of the Tyler; second, the duty of the Master relative to those who are entitled to sit within his lodge; and, third, the prerogatives of the Grand Master as to visiting and inspecting.

"1. The Tyler has no discretion in the discharge of his duties. He is stationed at a particular place, and for a particular purpose, and can only admit applicants by permission of the Master.

"2. It is the duty of the Master to see that none are permitted within the lodge except those who are qualified. Hence, it is his right to be advised of the *status* of those who seek admission before he grants the order therefor. He must have knowledge of the personal identity, masonic *status* and official character of all who desire to enter. He can only determine these questions when the lodge is at labor by having the announcement made in the usual manner; otherwise, it is possible that pretenders, assuming official designations, might obtain entrance.

"3. The Grand Master, by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Texas, is the 'Grand Master of Masons.' His duties are not defined by the Constitution of our Grand Lodge, as he is presumed to 'learn them from experience and careful study of the old Constitutions and other works.' Section 3 of the same chapter enumerates some of his powers, and charges him generally with the superintendence and direction of the labors of the craft. This is in accordance with masonic usage, 'for,' as said by Mackey in his work on masonic jurisprudence, 'all the prerogatives and duties of the Grand Master, so far as they are connected generally with the craft, are inherent in the office, and not derived from, nor amenable to, any modern Constitutions.'"

* * * * *

"In the tenth century, Prince Edwin, says the English masonic historian, summoned all the masons in the realm to meet him in a congregation at York. They came and composed a *general lodge*, of which he was Grand Master, and, from the contents of all 'the writings and records extant, did frame the constitutions and charges of an English lodge, made a law to preserve and observe the same in all time coming.' Before this assembly of the English craft, and thenceforward for more than seven hundred years, Freemasons met in lodges by inherent right, and discharged all their duties entirely independent of any Grand Lodge—for none existed—and without charters. In the year 1717, the first Grand Lodge in England was organized.

"The office of Grand Master of Masons was created in the olden time by a landmark—just as the peculiar form of government of Craft Masonry was created—and exists to this day. 'It is one of such antiquity as to be co-eval with the very origin of the institution, whether we look at that origin in a traditional or historical point of view.' It existed for centuries before there was a Grand Lodge, and the duties, rights and powers of a Grand Master are inherent in the office, and exist to-day intact in both England and Texas, except where restricted by new regulations. As we have shown, none such

exist in Texas, the written and unwritten landmarks being yet in full force in this jurisdiction. The acknowledged authority on the construction of Anderson's Book of Constitutions in England is Dr. Oliver's 'Institutes of Masonic Jurisprudence, being an exemplification of the English Book of Constitutions,' published in 1859, at London. This learned author says: 'The Grand Master is not a creation of the General Regulations, the Ancient Charges or written Constitutions. He existed before all those we know anything about were made, and consequently his power is despotic.'

"From time immemorial it has been the duty and usage of every Master of a lodge, at his investiture, to assent to the Ancient Charges, to submit thereto, and promise to support the Ancient Regulations, 'as Masters have done in all ages.' In the eleventh of these Regulations it is asserted that it is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovations in the Body of Masonry. In the tenth, the Master promises to pay homage to the Grand Master for the time being, and to his officers when duly instituted. Homage, according to Dr. Johnson, in his dictionary, printed in 1756, is 'obedience; respect paid by external action.' Every intelligent mason must know that the Ancient Landmarks constituted the Body of Masonry referred to in the eleventh charge.

"The twenty-fifth landmark reads thus: 'The landmarks of Masonry can never be changed.' The fourth landmark states: 'The government of the Fraternity by a presiding officer called a Grand Master, who is elected by the body of the craft.'

"Dr. Mackey, in commenting on this landmark in his Text Book of Masonic Jurisprudence, says: 'Many persons ignorantly suppose the election of Grand Master is held in consequence of a law or regulation of the Grand Lodge. Such, however, is not the case. The office is indebted for its existence to a landmark of the order. Grand Masters are to be found in the records of the institution long before Grand Lodges were established; and if the present system of legislative government by Grand Lodges were to be abolished, a Grand Master would still be necessary. In fact, although there has been a period within the records of history, and, indeed of very recent date, when a Grand Lodge was unknown, there never has been a time when the craft did not have their Grand Master.' In the same work on masonic jurisprudence, Dr. Mackey (than whom America has never produced an abler jurist) comments on the prerogative of the Grand Master to preside over every assembly of the craft, *wheresoever and whensoever held*, landmark V, thus: 'Concomitant with this prerogative of presiding in any lodge, is that of visitation. This is not simply the right of visit, which every Master Mason in good standing possesses, * * * * but is a prerogative of a more important nature, and which has received the distinctive appellation of the right of visitation. It is the right to enter any lodge, to inspect its proceedings, to take a part in its business transactions and correct its errors. This is specifically recognized in the Regulations of 1721; but it is also an inherent prerogative, for the Grand Master is, *virtute officii*, the head of the whole fraternity, and is not only entitled but bound, in the faithful discharge of his duty, to superintend the transactions of the craft, and to interfere in all congregations of masons to prevent the commission of wrong, and to see that the landmarks and usages of antiquity, and the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge, and of every lodge in the jurisdiction, are preserved and obeyed.'

"And so the first General Regulation of 1721 lays down the rule that the Grand Master, or his Deputy, has authority and right not only to be present in any true lodge, but also to preside wheresoever he is, with the Master of the lodge on his left hand.

"The right to visit and inspect belongs to none but the Grand Master and his representatives. When he asserts it in his official capacity, he is no suppliant seeking permission of the Master of a lodge to enter. He goes there of right as the constitutional executive representative of the Grand Lodge, charged with the execution of official duty—of right as the Grand Master of masons in his State, clothed by the inherent prerogative of the office, by

precedent and usage existing for more than nine hundred years, with the right to visit any and every lodge of craft masons in his jurisdiction 'where-soever and whensoever held.'

"Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the Tyler is vested with no discretion in the performance of his duties, and that he must announce every one presenting himself, of whatever rank, and admit them only by order of the Master. That the Master, having knowledge of the identity and official *status* of the Grand Master, has neither the right nor power to refuse him admission. That it is the prerogative of the Grand Master to visit, pre- side over and inspect every lodge in his jurisdiction, 'wheresoever and when-soever are further of the opinion that it is the privilege of the Master to have the announcement made that the Grand Master is in waiting—not for the purpose of determining whether he shall be admitted; not for the purpose of ascertaining whether any member of the lodge is unwilling to sit with him, as would be the case with an ordinary visitor—but for the sole purposes of ascertaining (if he does not already know) that he is the Grand Master, and of preparing the lodge to receive him with the honors and consideration due to his exalted station."

The report concludes with giving the manner of receiving the Grand Master, similar to that given in our Text Book. The report was accepted by the Grand Lodge, and was deemed of such importance that it was ordered to be printed "in the forthcoming Monitor."

UTAH, 1882.

This Grand Lodge now meets in January, and its Proceedings were issued with such promptness that they are the first ones of the New Year to greet us.

Two special sessions were held, one to lay a corner-stone, and the other to bury their Senior Grand Warden.

The Grand Master (PHILIP HENRY EMERSON) says that in that jurisdiction the craft has been more than usually prosperous. In view of the fact that the majority of the people of the Territory are ineligible candidates, and that many others are merely temporary sojourners, it is quite wonderful that the craft can hold their own.

On March 22, 1881, the Grand Secretary, Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, reached the age of fifty years. His Masonic Brethren, with their "wives and sweet-hearts," assembled in the hall, where the Grand Master, in behalf of the Brethren, presented to Bro. DIEHL a valuable gold watch and chain. This unexpected demonstration brought tears to the eyes and a tremor to the voice of that Brother, as in touching words he replied to the words of presentation. It gives us very great pleasure to record this incident, for we have seen that, almost from the very organization of the Grand Lodge, Bro. DIEHL as Grand Secretary, Grand Librarian, and Committee on Correspondence, has been almost the very main-spring in the progress of Masonry in Utah. Few Brethren have labored more zealously, and at the same time more disinterestedly, than he: he seems to have been moved in all his labors

solely by his love for the Institution: in complimenting him, his Brethren show their appreciation of Masonry.

Of the death of the President, he says:

"During the past year our fraternity has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most conspicuous members, James A. Garfield, late President of the United States.

"The whole civilized world mourns his untimely death, and it is fitting that we should add our tribute to his memory.

"It was by steady and well-earned gradations that he rose from an humble position to the loftiest worldly station which man could occupy. His public career, his steady rise from the bottom to the top of the ladder of fame, is a matter of history.

"In his life and character, we see demonstrated those virtues which the teachings of our Order constantly enforce.

"The record of his life, his struggles and triumphs, together with his many excellencies, will be beacon guides for thousands who shall come after him. His life and tragic death will form a hallowed chapter in the Nation's history, and

* * * * *
Set forth some saying that may live
After his death and better human-kind,
For death gives life's last words a power to live
And, like the stone-cut epitaph, remain
After the vanished voice, and speak to men."

And the committee say:

"On the 2d day of July, 1881, Brother James Abram Garfield, then President of the United States, was mortally wounded by an assassin, in Washington City, and after weeks of great physical suffering, characterized by the most remarkable patience and fortitude, he died at Elberon, New Jersey, on the 19th day of September. No calamity that has ever befallen our country has produced so profound an impression upon our people, or called forth so unanimous an expression of the sympathy of the whole world.

"His well-earned fame as a citizen, soldier, statesman and scholar, will be appropriately recorded in the history of his country and of his times.

"While we, in common with his countrymen, deplore his loss, as masons we mourn him as a Brother. He was brought to light as a mason in his native State, Ohio, November 22, 1861. He was a most devoted admirer of Masonry, because in its teachings he found, what could not but commend itself to his generous and noble mind, that all human distinctions were lost in the more exalted ideas of the equal rights of man."

A page in the Proceedings, happily inscribed, is devoted to his memory.

The Grand Master had revoked the commission of their Representative near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota: considerable correspondence seems to have passed between the Representative and the Grand Secretary, which was submitted to the Grand Lodge: the action of the Grand Master was sustained. We regret that the precise cause of the revocation is not given, but we infer that it grew out of the expulsion of a mason for joining the Mormons. The Grand Secretary was directed to issue a circular, giving the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah in relation to the Mormon question, and forward a copy to each of its Representatives, to be laid before their respective Grand Lodges, with a request that they shall express their views thereon.

In this connection, the Grand Secretary says:

"I desire to inform the Brothers who represent sister Grand Lodges near Utah, that they must hereafter attend closer to their duties. A few Grand

Lodges are determined to make the office of Representative not only one of honor, but also one of work, and have in consequence passed resolutions to revoke the credentials of any of its Grand Representatives who fails to attend two consecutive Communications of the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited. Grand Representatives near Utah, who make themselves conspicuous by their absence from our annual meetings, will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

Good for Bro. DIEHL! We trust he will follow this up vigorously.

The Grand Secretary makes an excellent report, calling the attention of the Brethren to the fact that the Grand Lodge was organized on that day, ten years before: and recalled many interesting reminiscences.

His report on the library shows that it is increasing rapidly, has a large and increasing circulation, and is doing a vast deal of good.

The Report on Correspondence (61 pp.) was again presented by Bro. DIEHL. In the early part of it, he stated his intention of making "another disclosure on Masonry *vs.* Mormonism," but we are sorry to find that he changed his mind and omitted it.

The report is, as usual, able and interesting: but we wish to notice fully one portion of it, and must, therefore, omit other matters that we had marked. He says:

"There is no question of general interest that has been more thoroughly considered, and none that is better understood, by the members of the Grand Lodge of Utah, than the question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction. We have time and again read the proclamation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts enunciated in 1791, which is supposed to be the foundation of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and in which proclamation these words appear: '*To give power to erect lodges of Masonry.*' Now, if these words mean anything, it is that Massachusetts had not the slightest intention to interfere with lodges that were established prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge, and had not assisted in its formation, but it only claimed that no other Grand Lodge had a right to establish a lodge within its jurisdiction.

"Utah bases its opinion in this matter on the Massachusetts proclamation, and on that alone, and it follows that its opinion is the only correct one, the opinion of the majority of Grand Lodges notwithstanding. Not always is the majority right, and those that are down to-day may be up to-morrow. We can wait for a change in the right direction."

We presume our Brother means 1782, instead of 1791, and we are glad that he founds his law upon that proclamation; and we wish that he would consider the following, and tell us wherein we are wrong. He will find an exact copy of the original record in the first volume of the New England Freemason, pp. 469 to 473.

The report of the committee shows that it was appointed "to take into consideration the conduct of those Brethren who assumed the powers and prerogatives of a Grand Lodge on the ancient establishment in this place, and examine the extent of their authority and jurisdiction, together with the powers of any other ancient masonic institution within the same." They were, therefore, charged with the duty of reporting upon the "extent of the authority and jurisdiction" of their own Grand Lodge, and also upon the powers of any other "ancient masonic institution" in that State.

Now, let us read the resolutions which they reported in the light of the objects of their report. The third is :

“Resolved, That the sovereign power and authority of said Grand Lodge be construed to extend throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to any of the United States, where none shall be erected, over such lodges only as this Grand Lodge shall there constitute.”

This gives the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge: it is sovereign throughout the Commonwealth: this language is not uncertain: if the Grand Lodge is *sovereign*, no other Grand Lodge can exercise any powers; there can be no exception in favor of pre-existing lodges, any more than in favor of lodges subsequently organized. If anything more was needed, we have it in the remainder of the resolution; in other States, it has jurisdiction “over such lodges only as this Grand Lodge shall there constitute.” In other words, in Massachusetts it has jurisdiction over *all* lodges; in other States, only over such lodges *as it shall there constitute*: the distinction is sharply and plainly stated. But there is still another limitation: this jurisdiction is only where no Grand Lodge shall be erected; thus, taking this limitation with the rest of the resolution, we find that the Grand Lodge recognized that when a Grand Lodge should be erected, it would cease to exercise jurisdiction. In other States, it would exercise jurisdiction only over lodges constituted by it, and only where no Grand Lodge should be erected.

Having thus defined the authority of the Grand Lodge in Massachusetts and out of it, the committee reported the following resolution in relation to the other branch of the inquiry submitted to them :

“Resolved, That no person or persons ought or can (consistently with Ancient Masonry and the good order of the craft) use or exercise the powers or prerogatives of an Ancient Grand Master, or Grand Lodge, to wit: to give power to erect lodges of Ancient Masonry, make masons, appoint Superior or Grand Officers, receive dues, or do anything which belongs to the powers or prerogatives of an Ancient Grand Lodge, within any part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the rightful and appropriated limits to which the authority of this Grand Lodge forever hereafter extends.”

We submit to Brother DEHL that the construction which he gives to this resolution is not only not a fair construction, but utterly inadmissible. Not only is the power to erect lodges denied, but also the power to make masons, to receive dues, or to do anything which belongs to the powers or prerogatives of a Grand Lodge. If this language is not full, clear and decisive, we cannot conceive of any that would be. Consider a moment: if the Grand Lodge did not mean to “interfere with lodges that *were* established prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge,” in what condition did it leave them? They could not make masons: no Grand Lodge could receive dues from them, or exercise over them any of the powers or the prerogatives of a Grand Lodge. A lodge, existing without the power to make masons or receive dues, and over which no Grand Lodge could exercise jurisdiction, would indeed be a curious anomaly: it would not come within the definition of a lodge; there would be no warrant or charter *empowering it to work*. No, Bro.

DIEHL, Utah cannot maintain her proposition under the "proclamation" of Massachusetts: under that, all the lodges pass at once under the authority of the new Grand Lodge: if not, they would cease to exist, by losing one of the necessary elements of a lodge.

That the intention of the Grand Lodge was to exercise jurisdiction over all the lodges in Massachusetts which it recognized as regular lodges, appears as well by the fourth resolution, which desires the Grand Master to "call in *all the charters*" which were held by lodges recognized by it, as by the fact that the Grand Lodge at once commenced enforcing its authority and did not cease until it succeeded in doing so over all the ancient lodges.

Not many years afterwards, the Grand Lodge declared it would not hold communication with, or admit as visitors, any masons residing in the State who hold under or admit the supremacy of any foreign Grand Lodge.

We fraternally ask Bro. DIEHL to reconsider this matter, as we fully believe he intends to follow the right, though it requires him to change his views.

VERMONT, 1881.

The Grand Secretary gives a likeness of President GARFIELD, and a page to his memory.

The Grand Master (LAVANT M. READ) says that universal peace and prosperity had prevailed during the year: no questions of difference or masonic discipline had been submitted to him, and no serious complaints had been made to him. Lodges in arrears had paid their dues, and the financial condition of the Grand Lodge was better than it had been for many years.

He announces the death of LEVERETT B. ENGLSBY, Grand Master for six years, and then declining a re-election. We met him in the Grand Lodge of Quebec in 1871, and were deeply impressed by his ability, masonic zeal, frankness and integrity.

The Grand Master also announced the deaths of quite a number of the veterans. Among them was SQUIRE MARCY, in his early years a relentless opponent of Masonry, but becoming a mason in 1855, was, till his last day, earnest and zealous in support of the Institution. The writer enjoyed the honor of a correspondence with him.

The new Grand Secretary, WILLIAM H. ROOT, makes a very practical report, in which he details the confused condition in which he found the office; but he had gone vigorously at work and was bringing order out of chaos. He greatly laments the loss of the Proceedings of several of the years, but we are pleased to learn that he has recently discovered quite a quantity of the missing ones. He is entitled to our thanks for sending us, recently, to complete our files, a copy of those of 1879, which had never been received by our Grand Secretary.

In one case of grievance before the Grand Lodge, the act complained of

happened eleven years before the filing of the charge. The committee say, they "believe that this cause alone should have prevented its consideration by the lodge."

The Grand Secretary was authorized to purchase of Bro. JOHN B. HOLLENBECK, a set of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at a *liberal* price to be approved by the Grand Master. We understand that it is a complete set, and we congratulate the Grand Lodge upon obtaining it: we have a full set of originals (one pamphlet being in manuscript), and we know how much time and labor it takes to collect a full set—and time and labor will not always do it.

A Digest of the Decisions of the Grand Lodge had been compiled, and is published in the Proceedings.

During the session, a special memorial service was held in honor of Past Grand Master ENGBESBY, and the form of service is given.

The Report on Correspondence (141 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM H. ROOR.

In reply to Grand Master THORNBURGH, of Arkansas, who sympathized with Vermont for furnishing the anti-masonic candidate for President, he calls attention to the fact that he got only *two* votes in the whole State! And we believe one of them was thrown by the candidate himself!

Bro. ROOR gives a very full but exceedingly concise abstract of the Proceedings reviewed, with but few comments.

A full list of the members of the subordinate lodges is published.

We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Vermont on the manifest improvement in the manner in which her affairs are administered.

VIRGINIA, 1881.

A Special Communication was held Oct. 18, 1881, to lay the corner-stone of the Yorktown monument on the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. Nine Grand Masters of other States were present, and four others were represented by proxies. The M. W. Grand Master wore the sash and apron presented to WASHINGTON by LAFAYETTE.

A splendid address, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by Bro. BEVERLEY R. WELLFORD, JR., P. G. M.

Of the death of President GARFIELD, he says:

"In the inscrutable Providence of Almighty God he is not here. The wail of a people, from ocean to ocean, and from Gulf to Lake, in their recent sorrow at his untimely end, and their mighty wrath at the 'deep damnation of his taking off,' has scarcely died upon the ear. At high noon of a life which had manifested the largest capacity for public usefulness, and the highest public virtue—with his designs all unexecuted, upon the great trestle board which the people of this Union, in their confiding faith, had committed to him—the fell hand of the assassin has struck him down; and, though fifty millions of people would have rallied to his rescue, in the suddenness of his

peril there was no help for the widow's son. He has gone down to a grave watered with the tears of a nation of mourners—but he lives, and will live in the hearts and the memories of his people—and around our altars the story of his life and death, so beautifully harmonious with our legendary traditions, will be told for generations yet to come, not only with the pride of fellow-citizenship, but with the deeper and tenderer interest which thrills the heart at mention of the household name of one whom God has taken.

"But in his own grandly eloquent words upon a similar occasion: 'Clouds and darkness are round about Him. His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies. Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne. Mercy and truth shall go before His face. God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives.'"

At the Annual Communication, the Grand Master (PEYTON S. COLES) devoted much of his address to the Yorktown celebration. In connection with the announcement of a decision (under their local law), he says:

"In connection with the subject of decisions, I would suggest that officers and Brethren generally shall read carefully and intelligently the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and the Reports of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. These papers contain, besides valuable information, a solution for almost every difficulty, a precedent for almost every disputed point, and by keeping posted on subjects of such vital importance to masons, much needless labor would be spared your Grand Master, and the 'eternal fitness of things' would be more frequently observed."

Of the condition of Masonry, he says:

"In this way I have visited, with some exceptions, all the lodges of the State, and thus have had a personal opportunity of knowing the *status* of Masonry in our Grand Jurisdiction. I have nothing but a good report to make. At no time, I venture to assert, within the 104 years of its organized existence, has our Grand Lodge represented so numerous, enlightened and zealous a constituency."

The Grand Lecturer, the venerable JAMES EVANS, gives a history of the work and the various measures taken to preserve it, as agreed upon at Baltimore, in 1843. He was appointed Grand Lecturer in 1852, and his "mind was made up that there was no man, nor body of men, who could induce me to make the change of a single word or syllable of the adopted work of Virginia." He had adhered to this design, and as he had received it, so had he imparted it. But increasing years and infirmities compelled him to resign the office, and he, in most vigorous terms, exhorts the Grand Lodge to preserve the work in its purity.

We greatly lament to learn that this venerable Brother has, since the close of the Grand Lodge, been taken from us by death.

BRO. JAMES EVANS entered the Grand Lodge as early as 1840, as Junior Warden of his lodge: in 1841 and 1842, he was a member, as Master of another lodge—that of which JOHN DOVE had also been Master—and in the latter year was elected Grand Junior Deacon, and was re-elected the next year: he was elected Grand Senior Deacon in 1844 and 1845, Grand Junior Warden in 1846, Grand Senior Warden in 1847, Deputy Grand Master in 1848 and 1849 and Grand Master in 1850 and 1851, and in 1852 was appointed

Grand Lecturer, and held the position till December, 1881, less than two months before his death. He was District Deputy Grand Master in 1842 and 1843. He was a member of two lodges, Nos. 19 and 36, both of them distinguished for the number of eminent masons among their members: among them were JOHN DOVE, so long Grand Secretary, and WILLIAM B. ISAACS, his successor; and JAMES D. McCABE, JAMES EVANS and SIDNEY S. BAXTER, Past Grand Masters of Virginia, and JOSEPH D. EVANS, Past Grand Master of New York. JAMES and JOSEPH D. EVANS were brothers, and the latter was Senior Warden while the former was Master of No. 36, and afterwards JAMES was Senior Warden, when JOSEPH was Master. JAMES continued to serve as Master, while a Grand Officer, and even served as Master one year while he was Grand Master.

We have referred to his masonic history with this minuteness, in order to show his zeal for the institution and his arduous labors for it for more than forty years. Besides his offices in the Grand Lodge, he held others of responsibility: he was Treasurer of the Grand Commandery from 1845 to 1881.

He was a man who only needed to see the right in order to follow it with unflinching firmness, whatever might be the consequences to himself.

We tender our sympathies to our Brethren in Virginia, and especially to our dearly beloved Brother JOSEPH D. EVANS, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following tribute to the memory of President GARFIELD:

"Since the last Grand Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, the late President of the United States, who was a loved and honored member of the household of our sister Grand Lodge of Ohio, has been hurried to his death by the hand of violence. In the great sorrow and the righteous wrath of the whole people of our country, his fellow-citizens of Virginia, without distinction of party, sect, complexion, or creed, fully participated.

"A great man has fallen, not merely in our political, but in our Masonic Israel, and the masons of Virginia felt with their Brethren in Ohio the shadow of a great grief—not merely upon our common country, but upon our common household. With them, and with all the Brethren of that household, grouped in lodges or scattered among the community throughout the wide expanse of a continent, they mourned the loss of a Brother who, elevating himself by his own high merit from an humble to the most conspicuous sphere of human life, illustrated, at every step of the ladder he ascended, the efficiency of masonic principle to secure and retain the affection and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

"Like his first immortal predecessor, he was one of us, and the tenderest sympathies of our hearts go out to the aged mother and the stricken widow and orphans, speaking in behalf of every member of every subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, with the most earnest invocations for the best blessings of God's Providence and Grace upon them, and for the abiding consolations of that holy faith and hope in which he lived and died.

"The Grand Lodge of Virginia orders that a memorial page of the Proceedings of this communication be dedicated to the memory of our lamented Brother James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, and that a

copy of this minute be forwarded through its Grand Representative near this Body to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, engrossed upon parchment, to the widow of our deceased Brother."

The Grand Lodge continues the publication of the histories of its lodges in the Proceedings, giving twenty pages to it.

The Report on Correspondence (57 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD.

Of the action of his Grand Lodge at its late session, he says :

"We state here that our law was so changed as to provide that when vacancies in office are to be filled, the members of the subordinate lodges shall merely be notified instead of summoned. Also, that the office of Assistant Grand Lecturer was abolished. Also, that there was quite a large minority vote in favor of allowing Past Masters to open lodges in the absence of all the stationed officers. In fact, there were so many good Brethren who voted for the proposition, that the fact induced us to investigate the question before sending out this report. We find that the law in Virginia is the law in nearly all the Grand Jurisdictions on this continent—namely, that a lodge cannot lawfully be opened, nor remain open, in the absence of all three of the stationed officers. But we also find that Mississippi once had (perhaps now has) a law which provided, in substance, that in the absence of the three stationed officers, no lodge could be opened or stand open, *except upon funeral occasions*, or by dispensation of the Grand Master. We judge that this law will meet the views of Brothers Mann, Page, Craighill, Jordan and the other Brethren who voted in the Grand Lodge just closed for allowing Past Masters to open lodges ; and we do not know that the other side would object to it."

Delaware having adopted a resolution forbidding its lodges to waive jurisdiction over rejected candidates, he says :

"If that doesn't go a bow-shot beyond the abominable doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, then we don't know what it means. Let us call attention to its monstrosity. Mr. Smith, a worthy gentleman, asks to be made a mason in Delaware. Some mason dislikes him, and votes against him. He knows nothing of masonic regulations, and is in total ignorance as to why he was rejected. He afterwards removes to Iowa, and there proves to be, as he was in Delaware, a worthy citizen. Liking the masons he has become acquainted with in his new home, he at the end of ten years applies for initiation. What then ? Why, he is told that the Delaware lodge acquired perpetual jurisdiction over him by rejecting him ! Yes, by rejecting, not by accepting him. We haven't patience to comment upon such teachings when they are set forth as Freemasonry. But, thank Heaven, though we used Iowa's name, Iowa allows no such wrongs to be perpetuated in her name. Like Virginia, she uses her own pleasure in regard to applicants rejected in other jurisdictions. We ask them whether they have been rejected, learn why if we can, and then initiate or not, as the lodge may decide."

It seems that our recent law, in relation to the severance of membership, prevails in Virginia ; he says :

"A member has the absolute right to pay up his dues and withdraw ; but it requires a vote of the lodge to give him a dimit ; no Brother not in good standing could get a dimit or 'certificate of good standing,' as Brother R. calls it. Oh, no. You don't catch Virginia blundering in that manner."

He says further :

"The same committee reported that an Entered Apprentice could not object to the initiation of a candidate. Certainly not. He has no right to

know there are any candidates. These are all balloted on in the Master Mason's Lodge in Virginia. But what say our Brethren who hold that an Entered Apprentice's Lodge may be opened without any order to do so from the Master Mason's Lodge? Do they allow Entered Apprentices to ballot on petitions for initiation? If not, why not? If they can open lodges without asking the consent of the Master Mason's Lodge, why can't they vote upon petitions for initiation?"

Simply because the law is that all business, including balloting upon all petitions, must be done in a Master's lodge.

Of the New York-Connecticut matter, he says:

"The reader who recollects our report of last year, will recognize in the above the doctrine we then laid down, namely, that the fact that several members of a New York lodge had become members of a lodge in Connecticut ought not to have dissolved their connection with the New York Lodge. Let New York have her own laws, and Connecticut have hers; but let neither interfere with the other's laws. We allow New York masons to be members of our lodges here in Virginia whilst still holding their membership at home. Can New York deny our right to do so? Surely not. When she has provided that a mason cannot be a member of two lodges in her jurisdiction, she has exhausted her power in one direction. She cannot say that her masons shall not be members of Virginia lodges; but she may, in another direction, say that members of Virginia lodges shall not also be members of New York lodges. So as to the Connecticut case, New York had no cause of complaint against Connecticut for allowing New York masons to become members of Connecticut lodges. She did have the right, however, to provide that if they become members in Connecticut they should lose their membership in New York. Now, why cannot the two Grand Lodges settle their differences upon this basis?"

He says further:

"We are surprised to find Brother Drummond giving in his adhesion, as he apparently does, to the doctrine that three lodges in any State or country where there is no Grand Lodge may form a lawful Grand Lodge, though there be in that State or country twenty lodges opposed to the formation of a new Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of New South Wales is one formed upon some such doctrine. We utterly repudiate such teaching. It seems to us to be monstrous that any good mason should for a moment entertain such a doctrine. Three poverty-stricken lodges, having perhaps a hundred members all told, and located in the most inaccessible corner of a country, are thus empowered to legislate for a dozen or more large and prosperous lodges, and for perhaps thousands of unwilling masons. Reconsider the matter, Brother D."

If we have said any such thing, we are more surprised than you are, Bro. D. We have reported against the recognition of New South Wales, solely because a majority of the lodges did not join in the movement for a Grand Lodge.

In reference to counting blank votes, he says:

"Suppose there are only seven members present, or, let us say, only a quorum. Then let one or more blank ballots be cast. What follows, according to Brother Drummond's doctrine? Simply that no election could be had. One member could thus prevent an election. It seems to us that the blank ought to be counted. The Brother thus helps to make a quorum, and at the same time cannot prevent an election. If a majority cast blanks, that fact would be to us pretty good evidence that no election ought to be had under the circumstances. If it is bad to allow a majority to block the wheels of a lodge, it is much worse to allow one member to do it."

Suppose, in such case, one of the members refuses to vote at all? He "blocks the wheels," of course. Well, it makes no difference whether he does it by refusing to vote or by casting a blank vote (the equivalent of not voting at all).

We are pleased to find that the Grand Lodge of Virginia has held, by its action, that when it reverses the action of a lodge in suspending a member, he is restored to membership in his lodge.

He quotes the resolutions our Grand Lodge adopted last year in relation to the New York-Connecticut matter and says it is the correct doctrine, and that it is so held in Virginia.

He is "sorry to read that after the Grand Master had appointed the Standing Committees, the Grand Lodge of Maine confirmed them." It is an old practice, but it is wrong, as our Constitution provides that the Grand Master shall appoint all committees, "unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge." Unless it is "ordered" in advance, the Grand Master is invested with the power.

We believe that it has been decided in Virginia, that "Public Installations" are not allowable. We cannot see the ground for this decision, since the Baltimore Convention of 1843 adopted forms expressly providing for public installations, and the Grand Lodge of Virginia expressly adopted them. We overlooked this in our review of Pennsylvania, but the Report of Grand Lecturer EVANS, referring to that Convention, recalled the fact to our mind. We wish BRO. DRINKARD would read the latter part of page 35 of the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge for 1843, and a few lines on the next page (where it says, "the *Public Services* commence with prayer"), and inform us in relation to this matter. We also fraternally refer BRO. VAUX to the Proceedings of that Convention.

We, moreover, wish to call the attention of BRO. VAUX to the fact that on December 27, 1849, there was a public installation of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and M. W. Past Grand Master JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Pennsylvania, was present and delivered the address, which was published under the title, "An address delivered on the occasion of the Public Installation of Officers of, &c., by JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, M. W. Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania": we can send BRO. VAUX a copy, but we have no doubt he will find it in the library of his Grand Lodge. It was also published with the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. Referring to those Proceedings, we find that the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, certain routine business transacted, and BRO. CHANDLER introduced and conducted to the East. A procession was then formed, and "the Grand Lodge proceeded to the Unitarian Church, where, according to the arrangements of the committee, the PUBLIC exercises were to be performed." The proceedings at the church are given in full: the music was performed "by a choir of ladies and gentlemen formed for the occasion." There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who

listened to the address "with marked attention." The Grand Master, in his address, says it was the first time "we have made the annual ceremony of installation public. In other parts of the Union, it has for years been the custom of our Brethren to perform the same ceremony in this public manner." After the public ceremonies were closed, "the Grand Lodge returned to the hall and resumed its labors." It does not seem to us possible that P. G. Master CHANDLER would have given the occasion the sanction of his presence and assistance, if there was the least doubt as to the propriety of a public performance of the ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, 1881.

The Grand Master (LOUIS SOHNS) gives "a plain detail of the official acts" he had been called upon to perform, and in the report of a case in which one lodge calls upon another for re-imbusement of money expended in relief, he well says :

"But has it come to this, that a Brother mason, or a lodge, when it buries the dead, ministers at the bedside of the living, stands father to the fatherless or befriends the desolate and lonely of the earth, that it must be reimbursed for the expenses attending the performing of these pleasant duties, the holy mission of Masonry? Is a lodge to be joined that the affiliate may be assured that he is to receive these things? Even had Bro. Jameison continued a member of St. John's Lodge, his claim upon the fraternity, 'where-soever dispersed,' was just the same. *It is the misfortune of this age*, that the numerous beneficial associations to which our Brethren have become attached have given growth to the idea 'that Masonry has ceased to be a charitable and is a beneficial institution.'

"This mission of Masonry is not mercenary; it is not a system of exchange, or a purchase of the dispensing charitable rites. It rather is :

"As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise. For if ye love them which love you, what thank have ye? for sinners also love those that love them. And if ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same, and if ye lend to them of whom ye hope to receive, what thank have ye, for sinners also lend to sinners to receive as much again.'

"Masonry, as it was taught in former days, before this indemnity for relief, this benefit assured, was engrafted upon the age taught its votaries :

"Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure pressed down and shaken together and running over, for with the same measure that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again.'

"I have no objection to any Brother or any lodge dividing the burdens of Love, but Charity loses its distinctive character; Brotherly love becomes a misnomer; relief is but a burden to its recipient, when bestowed with the idea that it is accorded in the knowledge that the bestower is to be repaid."

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge were almost wholly of a routine character. A committee, of which Grand Secretary REED was Chairman, was appointed to revise the Constitution and send out a draft to the lodges. We are indebted to him for a copy, embracing in it Forms, &c. It is a very full and complete instrument. It will not suit our friends of the modern school, for it declares that the Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government,

limited only by the Ancient Landmarks and its own Constitution and Regulations, which it may amend at pleasure, by a majority vote, in the manner pointed out therein. "Its legislative powers extend to every case of legislation not expressly delegated by itself to the lodges."

We would suggest one important improvement. All the committees are appointed at the commencement of each annual session; a portion continue during the session and cease at its end, and the others cease at the beginning of the next annual session. Our Grand Lodge saves one day by appointing the most of the committees at the close of each session, to hold until the close of the next, filling any vacancies that may occur when they occur. We can readily illustrate this: it took the Grand Lodge of Washington the first half day of its session to open and appoint the Committee on Credentials, who made their report in the afternoon; after their report, the Grand Master delivered his address. The Grand Lodge of Maine meets at nine o'clock in the morning and ordinarily the Grand Lodge is opened, the Committee on Credentials report, and the Grand Master commences the delivery of his address by ten o'clock; yet we have 180 lodges in Maine, to 35 in Washington. Of course, while the number of lodges is comparatively small and the business in proportion, it is not of so much consequence; but as the Grand Lodge grows and its business increases, the advantages of our system will be very apparent.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1831.

Routine business occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (CHARLES J. FAULKNER, JR.) made several decisions, based upon local law.

In answer to the following questions:

"What are the duties of a lodge, or its members, to a member who is sick? And what are the rights of a sick member, so far as those rights relate to relief or assistance to be furnished by the lodge, or its members in their individual capacity?"

He says:

"These questions are very broad, and involve the fundamental principles of Masonry. It is the duty of masons collectively and individually, to manifest a charitable disposition toward all men, more especially a Brother in Masonry, whether he is a member of the particular lodge within whose jurisdiction he is stricken down or not. And it is the right of every Master Mason in good and regular standing, to be relieved and comforted in want, sickness or distress. These obligations and rights are reciprocal. Masonry being a charitable, and not a benevolent institution, *the necessity for the relief or assistance claimed, and the pecuniary inability of the applicant to furnish or provide it, are the true tests by which the obligations of a lodge or its members should be measured.* In addition to the charitable features of Masonry, which in a proper case we should always be prompt to exemplify, the intellectual and social are equally binding. The visitation of a sick Brother should be one of our most pleasant duties, and be regarded as one

of our greatest privileges—'to alleviate his misfortunes, to compassionate his misery, and restore peace to his troubled mind,' illustrates the truest, and one of the most practical tenets of Masonry."

The Committee on Correspondence submitted no detailed report, but made a brief general report, in which they say that they were inclined to recommend a formal recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, but had concluded to defer the matter, in the hope that the Grand Lodge of England would take such favorable action as would relieve the question of all complications.

The Grand Lodge declined to sell any of its bound volumes of its Proceedings, but authorized the Grand Secretary to print five hundred copies of the Proceedings from the organization of the Grand Lodge, and sell them at cost.

WISCONSIN, 1881.

The Proceedings are adorned with a steel-plate portrait of Past Grand Master CHARLES F. G. COLLINS.

The Grand Master (EMMONS E. CHAPIN) devotes his address chiefly to an account of the routine duties of his office. Among other decisions, he announces the following:

"Membership. Where the application of a non-affiliate had been received, referred, favorably reported, balloted for, found clear, and the Brother declared by the W. M. duly elected, and the lodge closed without giving the Brother an opportunity to sign the by-laws: and thereafter, and before he had signed the by-laws, a Brother in good standing objected to his signing and thus becoming a member; *held* that the Brother elected became a member of the lodge, and an opportunity should be given him at once to sign the by-laws.

"Deceit. Where a lodge has ascertained that a candidate had gained admission by fraud or deceit, as by falsely answering questions required to be truly answered in the petition, or as by giving an *alias* to cover up a questionable situation or transaction in connection with himself by his *real name* in another locality where he had previously resided, with the intent to deceive the lodge, and had concealed the facts from the lodge until charged upon him. *Held* that it was not only the right and duty of the lodge to arrest his progress, but to deal with the offender for conduct unbecoming a mason, the gravamen of the offence being the falsehood before, and the concealment after his admission.

"Artificial Foot. The loss of one foot constitutes an inability to meet the requirements of the ritual. Hence, a person wearing an artificial foot cannot be made a mason.

"Acting Master. The power of an Acting Master, in the temporary absence of the W. M., ceases when the lodge closes. He cannot act until another emergency arises.

"Qualification. Each lodge is sole judge of the physical and mental qualifications of candidates for admission, subject, however, to the ancient landmarks, the Constitution and decisions of constituted authority.

"The candidate seeks the lodge, and not the lodge the candidate. The presumption is that each applicant seeks admission for the good of Masonry. The question for the lodge to determine upon every application is, will Masonry be benefited? If the lodge has a reasonable rational doubt as to the qualifications of a candidate, the lodge and not the candidate should

have the benefit of that doubt, and be governed subject to the restrictions mentioned, accordingly.

"*Robes.* It is not, in my opinion, in accordance with masonic usage for officers and others engaged in conferring the M. M. degree, to wear or use robes."

If, in the first case, the Brother declines to sign the by-laws, what would be his *status*? When we come to the Report on Correspondence, we shall have something further to say about this.

If the temporary absence of the Master is of such length that it becomes necessary to have a special meeting in his absence (for instance, to attend a funeral), the Senior Warden, as Acting Master, can call it as well as the Master could if he were at home, or else the charge to the Senior Warden at his installation has no meaning.

The committee reported, sustaining the decisions, and the record says:

"While the motion to adopt the report was under discussion, the question was asked of the Grand Master: 'Will the adoption of the report *prohibit* the use of robes in conferring the third degree?' He replied: 'It will not; at the same time, it was and is still my opinion that the use of robes in a lodge is not in accordance with masonic usage.'

"After a full discussion, the report of the committee was adopted as read."

We have heard that some one, who apparently desired to turn the lodge into a theatre and make the conferring of the third degree a spectacular drama, had introduced the use of robes and other royal insignia. We supposed that it was some stage-struck idiot that had done it, and that there was no danger of its being repeated. The decision and the question seem to imply that this feature has been introduced into Wisconsin; we can only regret that the Grand Lodge did not stamp it out as promptly as it has been accustomed to stamp out similar nonsense.

One singular case came up. The year before a case came before the Grand Lodge by appeal, in which a lodge had expelled a member. The representatives of the lodge were not present, being detained on their way by the inundation of a river. In their absence the case was heard and the action of the lodge reversed, the Grand Lodge not being aware of the cause of their absence. At this session, the lodge applied for a re-hearing of the appeal. In the meantime, the accused had died. The majority of the committee (P. G. M.'s HENRY L. PALMER, MELVIN L. YOUNGS and CHARLES F. G. COLLINS) reported in favor of a re-hearing, as an act of justice to the lodge. The minority (P. G. M.'s GARE BOUCK and J. P. C. COTTRILL) reported that the Grand Lodge had not jurisdiction to grant a re-hearing. After a long discussion the minority report was adopted.

The principle is so important, and it is reasoned out so fully in the report of the minority, that we copy their report in spite of its length:

"We are of the opinion, that when the Grand Lodge, at a Stated Communication, in its regular order, acts and renders its judgment upon the findings and evidence of a subordinate lodge, in cases of expulsion or suspension, such judgment is *final*, unless such judgment is obtained by *fraud* or *mis-*

take. That there may not be any misunderstanding as to what is meant by *fraud* or *mistake*, we will illustrate:

"If material papers or evidence on a trial were not returned, or had been mislaid or abstracted, and the Grand Lodge acted ignorantly thereof, this would be fraud or mistake, and would authorize the opening and setting aside of the judgment of the Grand Lodge.

"But *fraud* or *mistake* does not mean that this Grand Lodge can re-open and set aside the judgment thereof in such cases at a former communication, because, in its opinion, such Grand Lodge erred or was mistaken in its judgment or conclusion, either in its law or facts, or both.

"Masonic trials must have an end. There must be a judgment that is final. Otherwise, a person may be a mason this year, and not the next, and so alternate yearly, indefinitely, and upon the same charges.

"If this Grand Lodge, at this communication, reverses its judgment of the last communication, at its next it can reverse the judgment of this, and this may continue indefinitely. If this rule is recognized as masonic law, consequent results, embarrassments, conflicts, annoyances, prolongation of contests, strifes, etc.

"As a general rule, to a greater or less extent, on charges and trials in masonic lodges, feelings of enmity and strife are aroused and members thereof take sides. Masons are only men. Hence the importance that such trials should be brought to a speedy termination. When there is a final judgment, feelings, strife and contentions subside. It is regarded as a thing of the past.

"If a rule of action is recognized as proposed in this case, there will be no end to masonic trials; they will become chronic. Not only will this Grand Lodge, at its Annual Communication, be occupied, troubled and annoyed by applications for a re-hearing, but feelings and contentions will be injuriously and disastrously prolonged in the subordinate lodges; intrigues by persons supposing themselves aggrieved carried on among the lodges, to influence the action of representatives thereof in the Grand Lodge.

"In masonic trials has been adopted the rule that prevails in courts of law—the accused only can appeal. If it is recognized that this Grand Lodge can at one communication acquit, the next convict, what is the principle established? Lodge convicts, Grand Lodge acquits, the next convicts, and so on. Thus we make masonic trials a comedy, a farce, a regular little joker. Now you see it—now you don't see it. Now I am a mason—now I am not a mason. We repeat, seriously, the embarrassments and conflicts may continually arise.

"Suppose Hayden had been living, and had immediately after the close of the last Grand Lodge, demanded his right from his lodge, a dimit, and removed to the jurisdiction of California and affiliated, and we now re-open, re-hear and convict. That it is insisted on the part of this jurisdiction, that Hayden is an expelled mason; California pleads the judgment of this Grand Lodge at its last communication, and the dimit of the lodge, in bar. What would be our reply? The illustration shows what troublesome, annoying and embarrassing conflicts might arise therefrom between Grand Jurisdictions.

"When a lodge tries a mason, it acts as a Masonic Court; when heard in the Grand Lodge, it acts as a Masonic Court of Review.

"Neither in the Ancient Landmarks and Regulations, nor in our Constitution and Regulations, can be found any provision, which by implication or otherwise, can be construed as authorizing in such cases one Grand Lodge to review the decision of another; that is to say, for one Grand Lodge to act as a Court of Review for another Grand Lodge.

"The members and representatives, to a greater or less extent, are changed in each Grand Lodge. Many who were here at the last communication are now absent; others fill their places. Each Grand Lodge is virtually a Body of new men. Yet it is proposed by this resolution that this Grand Lodge shall review the judgment of the last, in this case, upon the merits, with power

to determine that the last Grand Lodge erred in its judgment as to the law or facts, or both.

"By way of illustration, let me go further. An expelled mason makes application to this Grand Lodge for restoration; it is granted upon the merits; no mistake or fraud. Can the next Grand Lodge review our judgment, and adjudge that we erred in our judgment upon the merits, reverse it, and again make him an expelled mason?

"It will be urged that the lodge was not heard. There is no provision in our Constitution, or the rules of the Order, that provides or contemplates that the accused, or accuser, shall be heard in the Grand Lodge. If either are heard, it is by mere courtesy. Representatives of lodges, in such cases, act and vote as members and representatives in the Grand Lodge.

"There is not a trial *de novo* in the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge acts only as a court of review. It acts and adjudicates only upon the record evidence returned by the lodge. The Grand Rapids Lodge was heard in manner provided by the Constitution and rules, by its record, by its returns.

"New evidence cannot be introduced.

"The pretext is flimsy. Even if the waters of the mighty Wisconsin were turbulent, the railroads, telegraph and mails were in operation—were available. Three different railroads, easy of access. If good causes detained the representatives at home, delay or postponement should have been requested.

"If a new trial can be granted upon so slight a pretext, no difficulty will be encountered to find an equally good one in every case.

"If this application is granted, suppose the friends of the accused, at the next communication, ask for re-hearing; pretext, that they supposed it was finally disposed of at the last communication. Therefore, not present, not heard, we could not consistently deny the application for re-hearing.

"We must not forget to realize the dangers, importance and effects of precedents. How they are extended subsequently in their application. When England was without a navy, the ship owners in the seaport towns, in time of war, patriotically and voluntarily loaned the king their vessels; the maritime counties patriotically and voluntarily equipped and provisioned them. This was taken as a precedent by the king to seize ships for a permanent navy, and to force money from maritime counties to equip and provision them. This was taken as a precedent to extend it over the whole of England and commute in money.

"From these precedents the king claimed that if he had a right to raise money for a navy, he had the same right to raise money for an army; if he had a right to raise an army, he had a right to send it into foreign countries.

"Pedantic lawyers, pedantic judges, whose narrow minds and stupid brains, never arising higher or loftier than precedents, conversant with the precedents, but ignorant of the conditions under which established (the like are now easily to be found), pronounced and adjudicated these claims of the king lawful. *This is precedent.* The following deserved and glorious results necessarily followed therefrom: Charles I. was dethroned and beheaded.

"Grant what is proposed in this case, a precedent will be established, from which in the future will result the following consequences:

"At every communication our doors will be besieged with applicants for re-hearing, and the other evils already herein portrayed.

"This Grand Lodge must be governed by general rules and principles. The members may say, Let the boys have a chance; they are clever fellows, etc. This may do to talk in the corridors, but will not do when we come to act as members of this august Body. We cannot adopt one rule this year, and another and different rule next year. We must bear in mind that the rule we establish in this case must be taken for the government of future Grand Lodges, and until reversed. Remember, the question is not what are the merits in the Hayden case, but what is the law. No constitutional provision, no law, no rule can be adopted, but what in isolated cases will work injustice. To remedy a wrong in one isolated case, we cannot open a door which will admit the workings of wrongs and evils in many cases.

"No better case could be presented in which this question could be settled.

No injustice can be worked; Hayden is dead. It is not as if living, and to be returned to full fellowship in a lodge in and from which expelled."

While we fully concur in the result to which the committee came in the particular case, we think that their report is open to adverse criticism. So much as relates to the insufficiency of the grounds upon which the re-hearing was sought, does not bear upon the question of the *power* of the Grand Lodge. The lodge substantially asked a new trial: but the Grand Lodge had acquitted the accused, and after that he had died. That was the end of the case. It was just as much beyond the *power* of the Grand Lodge to grant a new trial after the death of the accused, as it would have been to have tried him after he was dead. The death of the accused terminates all proceedings at whatever stage thereof it happens.

The committee except from their rule, that the judgment of the Grand Lodge is final, cases of fraud and mistake. We think these exceptions destroy the rule. There is either no such rule, or there are no such exceptions. Let it be observed, that we are speaking of the *power* of the Grand Lodge to grant a new trial or a re-hearing. We are not discussing the grounds on which it would be proper to take such action, but the *power* of the Grand Lodge to do so. If the Grand Lodge can grant a new trial on the ground of fraud or mistake, why can it not do so on the ground that, by not hearing one of the parties, manifest injustice has been done? The consequences which the committee have so vividly portrayed would follow in precisely the same manner, whether the new trial is granted on the ground of fraud, mistake or manifest injustice.

The illustration of the restoration of an expelled mason is not in point, any more than the making of a mason would be.

They say, only the accused can appeal: that is so in Wisconsin, we presume, but it is not the law in the vast majority of the jurisdictions.

The real question simmers down to this: "Can a Grand Lodge grant a new trial in a case after a final judgment has once been entered?" We believe it can: it has all the powers of the craft, judicial as well as legislative. Courts grant reviews and new trials after final judgments, and Grand Lodges stand in the place of the courts of the highest and final resort. Generally, the time within which a review may be granted is fixed by statute: but so far as we know, there is no such provision in any masonic constitution or code, and the whole matter is left to the sound discretion of the Grand Lodge: the power would be exercised only in very rare cases; but that cases may arise in which it should be done, we have had cause to know.

If only the accused can appeal in Wisconsin, it necessarily follows that a new trial can be granted only on his petition. For this reason, as well as on account of the death of the accused, the decision of the Grand Lodge was correct.

Much that is said by the committee is sound. Neither in civil or masonic law would a new trial be granted on the allegation that the former decision

of the tribunal was not sustained by the law or facts of the case. The want of notice, a failure to be heard, or some new element affecting the case as it stood, must be the ground of a petition for a new trial.

The following resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge :

"Whereas, some of the transactions of this Grand Lodge have appeared in the newspapers of this city, which ought never to have been published, therefore,

"*It is ordered*, By this Grand Lodge, that for all time hereafter, no transactions of this Grand Body shall be given to any person for publication in a newspaper; and the penalty for so doing shall be such as the Grand Lodge may see fit to impose in each case."

It seems to us that the Grand Lodge went to the other extreme. While we do not court the publication of our proceedings, the public feel a certain interest in us, and a discreet report, like those of our own Grand Lodge, can do no harm.

The Report on Correspondence (93 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN W. WOODHULL. In his conclusion, he says :

"We feel disgusted with the work we have attempted to perform for the Grand Lodge. We have tried to review the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, for the purpose of giving our Brethren a knowledge of the doings of the fraternity throughout the United States, but both time and space have been too limited to enable anyone to do justice to the matters before us. We have found in our review of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges many things which would have been of use to our thinking Brethren, but have been obliged, regretfully, to pass them by.

"This will be our last effort in this direction until such time as our Grand Lodge wishes a report in full of the transactions of other Grand Bodies. Such as it is, we leave it without any anticipations of approval. The work does not deserve approval from our own or other jurisdictions. It is a great building not half completed."

He certainly need not be disgusted with what he did; but for what he left undone, he may well be, and we trust he won't do so again.

He thinks it is a bad practice to publish in the Proceedings the charges and specifications on appeals coming before the Grand Lodge: so do we, except in the cases in which some important question of masonic law or practice arises upon the charges themselves.

Commenting upon a decision, that a man with one eye cannot be made a mason, he well says :

"In the name of common sense, common decency and humanity, why not? Are we a set of barbarians requiring that every girl of ten years of age shall wear corsets? Are we to judge men by their avoirdupois, or are we to come down to 'horse' sense and act like enlightened and intelligent men? Shall a man, because of one eye being blind, be prohibited from becoming a mason? With just as much sense might we prohibit a man from becoming a mason who had lost an eye-tooth. Time and again we have conferred the E. A. degree on men with one eye, and shall continue to do so whenever opportunity offers."

And in his review of Maine, he says upon the same subject :

"It is true, Bro. Drummond, that we have had all the 'regulations' ever thought of in the history of Masonry, but now we have settled down on the following, the same being an extract from our revised Constitution :

"By the Ancient Regulations, the physical deformity of an individual operates as a bar to his initiation. But in view of the fact that this Regulation was adopted for the government of the craft at a period when they united the character of *operative* with that of *speculative* masons, this Grand Lodge hereby authorizes such a construction of the Regulations that, where the deformity does not amount to an inability to meet the requirements of the ritual, and honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, it constitutes no hindrance to initiation.

We have had precisely the same rule in Maine for nearly forty years, if not longer.

Under Maine, he also has the following :

"The Grand Master reports a celebration on June 24th, at which time the Grand Lodge was escorted by 3,500 Brethren with numerous bands of music. A clam bake, yum, yum! a clam bake! that settles the whole matter. It was a clam bake, then a dance, which, no doubt helps to settle the clams. We have been told that clams were an excellent thing to dance on; a woman from Maine said so; but we always prefer a waxed floor.

"The Grand Master dedicated in ample form a new temple at Belfast, and Bro. Drummond is reported as having delivered an eloquent oration. Belfast! Yes, we have been there; it is in the north or south of Ireland."

Wait till you try the clams, and see then if you will "always prefer a waxed floor"!

He would have no Committees of Inquiry: would read every word of every petition twice before a ballot, and then notify every member in the State that a ballot would be had at a stated communication.

He thinks the ballot makes the applicant a member of the lodge; but when the by-laws provide that a mason may become a member by being elected and signing the by-laws, we cannot see why signing the by-laws is not just as necessary as an election, and why he is a member before he signs them any more than he is before his election.

In our Grand Lodge, we frequently lay matters on the table, and have never known a case in which they were not taken up and acted upon. A motion to take a matter from the table is always in order on the succeeding day, in every assembly, unless it has hampered itself with a rule to the contrary.

On the subject of visitation, he says :

"The Master of the lodge is the only one who is to determine who shall visit his lodge. The ritual, from the time a ritual was had, has determined this question. If a visitor applies for admission, who is known to be a mason, why allow him to be insulted by some captious Brother who may be dreaming of *hades* when he makes the objection. Our fraternity, unless we are all liars, is universal. We are in duty bound, by every tie that cements us into one common brotherhood, to receive our Brother with all the courtesies and expressions of love, taught us by our laws and inculcated by our ritual. It is a disgrace (not to any lodge or Grand Lodge, in particular, but to every lodge and every Grand Lodge), to allow some *professed* Brother to rule, where no one but the Master has a right to rule and govern. I have a *right*, being a Master Mason in good standing, to visit any lodge of Master

Masons on earth, and when the whim of some unsophisticated Brother prevents me from exercising this right it is an outrage, an insult and disgrace to our beloved institution. We are lodges, not only for the sake of convenience. We are a band of Brothers, owing respect and obedience, not to our lodge alone, but to the principles of our fraternity, which teach brotherly love, relief and universal charity. Our hearts should be ready to go out to, and our hands ready to serve every Brother who comes among us. Our lodge rooms should be wide open to the reception of every Brother who is in good standing and comes among us awaiting and entitled to the kindest regards and most cordial welcome we are capable of giving."

We should like to quote more from this report, but we have quoted more than enough to satisfy our Brethren in Maine of the truth of our assertion, that Bro. WOODHULL had no reason to be disgusted *with what he had done*.

ADDITIONAL GRAND LODGES.

While our Report has been going through the press, we have received the Proceedings of Kansas, Louisiana and New Jersey, all for 1882. While our review of them must necessarily be hurried, we prefer to give it rather than wait an entire year.

KANSAS, 1882.

This Grand Lodge already has reached two hundred and ten in the numbering of its subordinates, and it has existed only twenty-seven years: but this wonderful growth seems to be sound, as it has only kept pace with the growth of the State.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM COWGILL) cautions the lodges as follows:

"I wish to call the attention of our lodges to a class of masons, found in almost every community, who claim to be members of lodges in good standing in other jurisdictions. These masons visit our lodges sometimes for years, and when asked to get their dimit, and put in their petition for affiliations, nearly always have some excuse. I have had experience with two of this kind during the past year. One has been an active worker in one of our lodges for seven years. In fact he was well instructed in our ritual, and the lodges could hardly work without him. When asked to get his dimit and affiliate, he would promise to do so, but never did. When questioned about his standing in his lodge in Indiana, as was frequently done, he said his brother was keeping his dues paid up, and that he knew he was all right. Finally I concluded to investigate the matter, and wrote to his lodge to find out his standing, and in due time I received a reply saying he had been expelled for unmasonic conduct for years. In the other case the party had been visiting for eight or nine years, and claimed to be a life member of a lodge in Iowa. When his case was investigated it was found that he had been suspended for twenty-five years. These parties would probably again visit lodges should they move to some other part of the country. I have no doubt but what there could be found many similar cases if proper inquiries were made. Every mason in good standing, who is a member of a lodge, has the inherent right to visit lodges. Lodges have the right to demand proof of his good standing, which is generally obtained by the usual examination or proper vouch-

ing. In case of examination the 'test oath' is regarded as satisfactory evidence of his good standing. But it appears that this is not always good, for in the cases I have mentioned the parties both took the 'test oath.' I would recommend that the officers of our lodges watch this class of masons closely."

Of the death of President GARFIELD, he says:

"Many of our sister Grand Lodges have been less fortunate. Their pathways have been hung with the emblems of mourning, in token of their grief at the loss of distinguished craftsmen; to them we offer our condolence and fraternal sympathy. How often, my Brethren, are we reminded of life's insecurity and the emptiness of human pursuits. Never were we more forcibly impressed by this than by the sad event which occurred at the National Capital on the second day of July, 1881, when our beloved Brother, James A. Garfield, President of the United States of America, fell by the hand of the assassin while fulfilling the duties he owed his family, his country and his God.

"It is not necessary to relate the circumstances which led to that appalling act. I will not detain you by a recital of the terrible conflict which ensued, the patient suffering of the martyr, the anxiety of friends, who hovered around, now in hope, now in fear; the united sympathies of our own nation as well as those of every civilized people on the globe; the more than heroic conduct of his inestimable wife, whose affectionate care won the world's admiration, nor the sad conclusion yet fresh in the memory of us all; those and every other detail of circumstance from the second of July to the nineteenth of September, 1881, you all know. However, I feel that I should fail in the performance of my duties were I not to advert to this calamity, invite your fraternal attention to it, and invoke an expression from this Grand Body of its utter detestation of this terrible crime, and its heartfelt sympathy for a bereaved family left to mourn the loss of one most dear while on earth."

The Proceedings are of a routine character, presenting but little of general interest. We regret to see that the Grand Lodge exercises a kind of supervision over a Mutual Benefit Association, and endorses it. If that Association "comes to grief," it will necessarily seriously affect the Grand Lodge. The committee, too, which reported upon it, not only recommend it, but (without intending it) make such a report as must mislead the craft. The expense of insurance the previous year was \$4.16 on \$1,000, and the committee assume that that will continue to be the rate, when, if they had stopped to think, it could not have escaped them that the rate of death increases year by year for many years, and the expense increases accordingly, and becomes the heaviest as the insured gets old. We dislike to see a Grand Lodge go into any kind of business.

The Report on Correspondence (184 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN.

Concerning decisions, he says:

"He reports twenty-seven decisions; all seem to have been approved by the Grand Lodge upon the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence. It seems to us that there is too much haste in disposing of these decisions. More time should be taken for the disposition of such important matters as the jurisprudence of our Order. We favor the Maine rule of letting these decisions lie over for one year in the hands of the committee, giving them ample time to look up the law and see what has been done at previous sessions, instead of piling decision on top of decision until they are so deep

that one cannot see over the pile without climbing up on Jacob's ladder. A little more time would set many of these decisions out in the cold, where they should be."

In reference to the Mutual Benefit Society, he says:

"Soaring high, he swoops down on the devoted heads of our Arkansas Brethren with the force of a trip-hammer, because of the fearful innovation they have made in Masonry, by going into insurance business. Well, we do not ourselves favor the Grand Lodge participating in or patronizing such schemes. When they do they simply enter on un-masonic ground, and, in our judgment, will, at no distant day, find out they have made a business mistake. Kansas has been accused of this, but fortunately is not guilty of the heresy. Her whole sin is this: We annually appoint a committee to examine the books of the two associations, to ascertain as nearly as possible their conditions. While they do right we shall continue to say they are sound and worthy of trust; on the contrary, should any crookedness be discovered, we shall say so in plain terms; and in so doing, do not believe we are violating any landmark of Freemasonry."

Suppose masons should go into it on account of the report of the committee of the Grand Lodge, and its endorsement of that report, and suppose that time shows that the committee were misled and deceived, and that the concern was all "crooked," what would be the position of the Grand Lodge? It would be much safer to let two good business men examine and report upon it as a *matter of business*, and leave the Grand Lodge to confine its action to its appropriate sphere.

Quoting Grand Master COLLAMORE's remarks upon too great increase of lodges, he says:

"These remarks are full of practical wisdom, and should be kept in mind by every one who would petition for the erection of a new lodge. In three-fourths of the States there are already more lodges than can be sustained with decent dignity; why, then, augment the number, unless it shall unmistakably appear that the petitioners are prepared to carry the burden through with becoming masonic grace?"

We would be glad to quote the whole of his "Conclusion": but its length precludes our doing so. He cites instances in which Grand Lodges, by building Temples, founding colleges and entering upon similar *business*, have burdened the craft with debt and consequent taxes, and portrays the evils of such a course so vigorously, that we wonder that it did not occur to him that his own Grand Lodge is equally out of its sphere when it undertakes to supervise any business operation whatever.

We *must* quote what he says in relation to the cause of unaffiliation:

"The rapid increase of non-affiliates also occasions no little anxiety, and well it may when it is understood that in every jurisdiction they are numerous—in some equaling from one-fourth to one-third of regular membership of the craft. These things are not the outcome of chance or accident. There are causes for both, which are not far to seek. For the first: lodges are organized where material is scarce, in districts far from wealthy, and to pay the cost incident to dispensations and charters and furniture, candidates are admitted whom no old lodge would venture to accept. Time rolls on, the novelty of lodge work palls, and such persons, tired of repetitions, which are about all the mental ailment tendered them, soon grow remiss in attending meetings, and next, from poverty or indifference—more often the former

we fear—are at the end of a fixed term suspended. For the second: non-affiliates may be divided into three classes: the first, who cannot stand, at least so they think, the expense of lodge membership, and therefore dimit; the second includes those who dimit when about to remove, but with the intention of re-affiliating when again settled, yet neglect to do it either for want of opportunity or means, or because of objection, and as time wears on, personal cares increase and the lack of fellowship becomes of less importance, content themselves with their abnormal condition; the third and last, is forced out of the lodge because it fails to provide the means of that mental and moral culture promised in the start, and because while the professions and pretensions of Masonry are high, the lodges tolerate members whose practices degrade both to the dust. The first is undoubtedly the most numerous, and a cursory survey even of the whole field will satisfy any one that most of them are found in jurisdictions where Grand Lodges are most in debt, and, to clear off such indebtedness, have resorted to high assessments, unwarranted by sound economy and wholly unauthorized by the usages of Craft Masonry."

We commend this to the careful consideration of our Brethren.

LOUISIANA, 1882.

The Proceedings are adorned with a capital likeness of Grand Master WILLIAM R. WHITAKER, of whom a brief memoir is given.

The Grand Master thus speaks of the death of President GARFIELD:

"James A. Garfield, President of the United States, and a Master Mason in good standing, died on the ninth of last September. His obsequies were publicly celebrated in New Orleans on the 26th of that month. The Mayor of the city, his Honor, Jos. A. Shakspeare, having invited the fraternity to participate in the ceremonies, and it having been decided to award the post of honor to them, I invited the assistance of all the Masonic Bodies and their membership. The response was in every respect gratifying. All the Grand Bodies were duly represented, and each lodge had its quota in the line of escort. The craft presented a truly imposing appearance, suited to the dignity of the organization and the occasion. The Grand Lodge Hall was appropriately decorated. I beg to thank the Brethren for their prompt and full answer to my summons."

We greatly regret to learn of the death of WILLIAM A. BRAINERD, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. We knew him only through his Report on Correspondence, which was of a very high order. The Grand Master says:

"One of the most active and useful members of the fraternity in this State, R. W. William A. Brainerd, Chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee, District Deputy Grand Master for the Second Division of the First Masonic District, and Past Master of Corinthian Lodge, No. 190, died upon the 17th of June.

"Brother Brainerd's record was both brilliant and solid. He had few, if any, superiors as a masonic lecturer, and gave much of his time to bestowing information upon the work to his less informed Brethren. He organized a permanent lodge of instruction, and his labors there will prove a lasting benefit. He was enthusiastic in this field, and had, in an admirable degree, the faculty of imparting to others that which he so clearly understood. As a masonic writer he had made an excellent record by his Report on Correspondence last year, and it was with more than ordinary satisfaction that your Grand Master, after much solicitation, obtained his consent to serve as

Chairman of the Foreign Correspondence Committee for another year. The value of his work in this connection is well attested by the universal commendation of the leading masonic reviewers of the country. Death has deprived us of his services, but he has gone to his reward."

He says that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge has decidedly improved: its debt had been reduced, by the avails of property sold, to \$34,500; and that by judicious sales of unproductive property, the balance may shortly be cancelled and a handsome surplus left in the treasury.

The Grand Lodge holds \$15,000 surplus contributed from other jurisdictions during the time when the "overflow" and pestilence made such havoc in that State. That fund is called the "Overflow Relief Fund." The interest can be used only in charity, and the principal cannot be touched except in case of overflow, epidemic or other serious calamity. The Grand Master drew \$1,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Michigan; and the income he had turned over to Louisiana Relief Lodge. We fear that since he delivered his address, he has found it necessary to aid in the relief of the victims of another "overflow."

He had made strenuous endeavors to inaugurate a system of obtaining lodge histories similar to ours in Maine, but had met with success only in a single case. It is very probable that the time has been too short to show the result of his labors, and that others will be furnished which are now in preparation.

Of the Grand Lodge of Spain, he says:

"A resolution will also be presented by the same committee, recommending like action with reference to the Grand Lodge of Spain. As the time has apparently arrived when such recognition can be with prudence awarded in each of these instances, I join the committee in their recommendations. The *status* of each of these Grand Bodies is clearly established, as lawfully organized and independent, holding exclusive jurisdiction of and authority over the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. Where such Bodies of masons exist, they and their membership are entitled to the right hand of fellowship. May the time not be far distant when other organizations composed of our Brethren of the Latin race may be placed in like attitude. And here I desire to correct a misapprehension existing among some of the Brethren. It is my opinion that Brethren proving their masonic standing by the usual method, and hailing from jurisdictions not under interdict, are entitled to fraternal intercourse with Louisiana masons."

The following is the resolution referred to, and it was unanimously adopted:

"*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 fraternal salutations to that Grand Body, requesting our M. W. Grand Master to take the necessary measures to secure an exchange of Grand Representatives."

As usual, Grand Secretary BACHELOR makes a detailed report of the transactions of his office, with much valuable information.

We greatly regret to learn that the lodges have not given a generous support to Louisiana Relief Lodge: it deserves it for the immense good it does: it is for the interest of the lodges to give it, as a protection to themselves,

and their members from the importunities of impostors. The only reason for abandoning it that we can conceive, is a determination to give relief to needy Brethren no longer, and we shall not believe that of our New Orleans Brethren until they show it unequivocally by their acts.

The Master of the lodge says :

"The past year has indeed been a trying one to the officers of this most useful and charitable Body, and were it not for the assistance and fostering care of the Grand Lodge and Grand Master, its power to do good would be destroyed.

"At the time of its organization it was not intended to make it or allow it to become a burden upon the Grand Lodge: nor was it for a moment supposed by the latter when the charter was given that it ever would or should be such. It was organized, and for many years well supported by a large number of the city lodges for mutual protection against impostors with which they were then nightly besieged; and well and faithfully has it, for the past twenty-eight years, discharged the trusts confided to it, and has been but seldom, very seldom, indeed, made the victim of imposition.

"Its record is one of which the entire fraternity of the State may justly feel proud. It is not alone the money that has been distributed from her treasury that entitles her to regard and encouragement and support, but also for the constant and assiduous attention of the officers and members to the sick, the dying and the dead. The sick and the dying have not been left to suffer or die alone, and the dead have always been respectably and masonically buried, and the orphans and widows, if any, cared for."

The reception of Grand Representatives is thus described in the Proceedings:

"The M. W. Grand Master announced that out of respect to other Grand Jurisdictions, he had determined that their representatives to this Grand East should receive a cordial and fraternal testimonial of personal respect, as well as of honor for their exalted masonic duties, and directed that those present should be placed by the Grand Marshal at the Holy Altar, which being done, the M. W. Grand Master, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, extended to them a cordial and masonic greeting, as well as specially a suitable masonic welcome to the newly accredited representatives from the M. W. Grand Lodges of Maine and Connecticut.

"M. W. Past Grand Master Samuel Manning Todd, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Maine, replied, and paid a glowing and eloquent tribute to the services rendered by the Grand Lodge of Maine in the cause of Masonry, in which she had always fulfilled each and every duty with true masonic zeal and fidelity, not only in times of peace, but in war, when feelings of Brethren were estranged. She had proved true to her masonic faith and trust; and stated that he had no doubt that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana would be ever willing to pay to the Grand Lodge of Maine and her honored sons that meed of praise which is so justly her due.

"The M. W. Grand Master, after an appropriate address of welcome, received the Grand Representatives of the other Grand Bodies, who were then given the Grand Honors of Masonry and escorted to the Grand East."

The question of "joint occupancy of halls" was before the Grand Lodge. A resolution to repeal all laws forbidding it was rejected: but the Grand Master was authorized to "exercise a proper latitude and discretion in the matter, as cases for his interposition may arise."

The following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That hereafter, each delegate or representative from a lodge, and District Deputy Grand Master, when in attendance on Grand Lodge,

shall be required to wear the jewel of the office which they represent, and that members of the Grand Lodge are requested to wear in addition, jewels of past rank, appertaining to Craft Masonry; and honorary jewels appertaining to any Body of Masonry recognized by this Grand Lodge, are permitted to be worn."

Such were formerly the rule and practice in our own Grand Lodge, and we regret to observe that the practice is falling somewhat into disuse. We dislike to see these old customs of the fathers abandoned.

The widow of a Past Deputy Grand Master having made a valuable bequest to a lodge, the net income of which was to be applied to the "support and education of the necessitous widows and orphans of deceased masons within the jurisdiction of the lodge," the Grand Lodge ordered extracts from her will to be published in the Proceedings, "as a proper testimonial of respect for the deceased widow of our late Brother," by "a rising vote of honor."

The Report on Correspondence (235 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN G. FLEMING.

He commences his report with the following tribute to the memory of the late President, supplementing it with the masonic record of which he speaks:

"Brethren—In presenting you our report, your committee have thought it would be proper and acceptable to you as well, to prefix it with the masonic record of the late Chief Magistrate of our country.

"Brother James A. Garfield, whilst in the vigor of manhood, and in the performance of his official duties as President of the United States, has, since we last met, been cruelly murdered in cold blood, in the streets of the capital of his own government. And, since he was one of us, it is fit that we should manifest in our own way our sympathy with his family, our sorrow for his untimely and unnatural death, and admiration for his heroic courage as exemplified throughout his long and terrible struggle against fate."

He devotes nearly ten pages to Maine (1881). He says the address of Grand Master COLLAMORE "is precisely what such a paper should be—full, and not encumbered by words, clear and decided in the expression of opinion, but not dogmatic."

He quotes largely from it, and says his remarks in relation to new lodges "deserve careful consideration in every jurisdiction."

He quotes the report of our Grand Secretary BERRY, and adds truly:

"The value of the labors of some of our Grand Secretaries, who have grown old in the service, is something not well understood by all the craft. Assiduously working, adding experience to experience and conservative by consequence, acquainted with the past as well as the present of the lodges whose doings they note, they witness changes of administration and of law as the years go on, and become the Mentors of Grand Masters and the guides of Grand Lodge committees. Half a dozen could be named whose influence upon the legislation of the fraternity has been and is as salutary as it will be permanent.

"The admirable work of the Committee on the 'History of Masonry in Maine' continues. In no other jurisdiction has so much been done in this direction. Each lodge prepares and sends up an epitome of its own life."

In relation to the formation of New Grand Lodges, he "hits the nail precisely on the head":

"This matter of organizing new Grand Lodges in what is called 'unoccupied territory,' is of prime importance, and deserves candid and dispassionate treatment in argument. We should not busy ourselves in finding pretexts to bolster up inconsiderately expressed views, but should come directly to the question—what is fairest? We venture a suggestion—to originating it we lay no claim—that when a sufficient number of lodges, say three, in 'unoccupied territory,' unite in calling together in general assembly all the lodges of such territory for the purpose of organizing a Grand Body, each lodge being invited to participate, and a majority of the lodges, three or more, decide in favor of proposed organization, their action should be held binding on the minority, and the new Grand Lodge should be recognized and upheld by all other Grand Lodges. This majority rule prevails in the legislation of our constituent and Grand Lodges. In them the minority must yield for the common good. We do not there regard the rule as oppressive, but tending rather to the preservation of order and the security of individual rights.

"The value of this principle, the authoritative position of the majority, is illustrated in the history of our country, and the stability of its institutions. Its general recognition would render impossible such a state of affairs as that which has existed between New Mexico and Missouri."

We would like to follow him further, but must forbear. He well sustains the high reputation his Grand Lodge has gained in this department by the labors of Bros. SCOT (our ideal of a patient, thorough and able reviewer), WHITAKER, BRAUGHN and BRAINERD.

NEW JERSEY, 1882.

We have in these Proceedings splendid portraits of P. G. M. HENRY R. CANNON and President GARFIELD.

The address of the Grand Master is a practical document, referring chiefly to local matters, except his obituary notices, which include Brethren from other jurisdictions. Among those from New Jersey, was CHARLES O. GORDON, a native of Maine, and made a mason in Blue Mountain Lodge.

The following tribute to the memory of President GARFIELD was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New Jersey, which has ever been true to the Commonwealth and to the Union, joins with our great Brotherhood throughout this Republic and the world in deploring the loss sustained by the craft and by the nation, in the tragic death within our borders of Brother James A. Garfield, then President of the United States; a true and faithful Brother, whose heroic life, patient endurance in suffering, calm trust and triumphant death, bore witness to the truth of those great tenets of our fraternity which are drawn from the Sacred Word—'Our First Great Light.'

"Resolved, That we hereby place on record our sympathy with the sorrowing household, and our fraternal regard for the honored dead, although, perhaps

"For us the stroke was just;
We were not worthy of that patient heart;
We might have helped him more, not stood apart
And coldly criticised his works and ways,
Too late now, all too late, our little praise
Sounds hollow o'er his dust."

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, and signed by the M. W. Grand Master and the R. W. Grand Secretary, under the seal of this Grand Lodge, be transmitted to the family of our deceased Brother and Chief Magistrate."

The inscription on the memorial page is very fine :

"A true man; a ripe scholar; a zealous and active craftsman; a brave soldier; an eloquent orator; an experienced statesman; a devout worshiper of the only true God."

The following resolution was adopted upon the presentation of the report of the Committee on History, and subsequently \$200 was appropriated to aid the committee in carrying out the purpose for which they were appointed :

"Resolved, That it is recommended that the M. W. Grand Master present to the craft in this jurisdiction, in such way as he shall deem best, the importance of giving attention to the circulars and communications addressed to lodges by the Committee on History."

The law in relation to public processions was modified so as to read as follows :

"There shall be no masonic procession, other than funeral processions, without the consent of the M. W. Grand Master, or, in his absence from the jurisdiction, of the next highest Grand Officer."

This leaves it very much as our Constitution leaves it.

A committee was appointed to prepare a Digest of Decisions, and another to prepare Forms for Installation, but a proposition to appoint a committee to prepare a Monitor was not agreed to.

Many questions were presented for decision by the Grand Lodge, but they, as well as the decisions of the Grand Master, either depend on local law, or are questions already decided in this jurisdiction.

The Report on Correspondence (110 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES A. NORTON: twelve pages are devoted to Maine.

We greatly regret to read his announcement that this is his last report: but we regret more to find that he thinks we did not, in our last report, fairly represent him on the "perfect youth" question. We certainly will not err this time by omitting to give his whole reply.

He says:

"Referring to our Report on Foreign Correspondence, he says:

"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 Brother Norton makes between the *perfection* that he *would* require, and the *absolute perfection* that he *would not* require, upsets his whole theory.

"It is a peculiarity of some men that they carry their vocation with them into all the affairs of life. It may be a pardonable weakness of Brother Drummond to never forget the lawyer; his is, indeed, an honorable profession. Nevertheless, in his reply to our arguments on 'physical qualifications,' contained in last year's report, we should have preferred less of the *lawyer* and more of the *reviewer*. It would have suited us better if, instead of quoting here a word and there a word, he had copied our argument in full, and thus afforded others an opportunity to *witness* the 'upset of our theory.' Our argument was not a long one; Brother Drummond could have well afforded the space. By proceeding in the manner in which he has proceeded, a man could *apparently* disprove and make ridiculous any writer on any subject whatsoever.

"We have no desire to prolong this controversy; but, on the other hand, do not feel willing to be placed in the ridiculous plight in which the above random admixture of words and phrases is calculated (we do not say intended) to place us. Had Brother Drummond quoted those words and phrases with their contexts we should have been content; that is the very thing we crave. If our argument will not stand, so be it; so much the worse for the argument. Brother D. is keen enough to perceive the consequence of our self-refutation; we wonder that his critical sagacity did not suggest the expedient of giving us full swing.

"But, it is possible that from lack of time he did not read the whole of our replies to his argument, or, if he did, read them inattentively. We are loath to believe that he would willfully garble. That we are not fairly quoted is certain. Of the latter the reader shall have an opportunity to judge.

"And first, with reference to what we said of 'absolute perfection,' which is made to figure so ridiculously in the above quoted paragraph. Brother D. found these words in some remarks of ours in reply to Brother Robbins, of Illinois. We quote all that is material of what we said:

"We contend for a **WHOLE** man in the initiate. We never intended to be understood as standing for 'absolute' perfection, but have never hitherto thought it worth our while to so express ourself; we thought the absurdity too patent to require a disclaimer from us, for, in order to ascertain whether a man be **ABSOLUTELY** physically perfect or no, would require dissection; a man might even successfully pass the ordeal of the scalpel, and yet not meet the ideal of perfection in proportions. We contend for no such nonsense. **WE CONTEND FOR A WHOLE MAN.***

"In juxtaposition with the above we quote all that is material of our reply to Brother Drummond himself. It will show whence he obtains the alleged inconsistencies. Having impliedly charged us with a mutilation of the law concerning the physical qualifications of candidates for Masonry, he said:

"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."

"In reply to this, after some intermediate argument, which it is not necessary to reproduce here, we said:

"But what does Brother Drummond intend when he says, 'there is more reason for saying that the last half of the charge must **MODIFY** the meaning of the word perfect,' &c? **Modify!** How? It can't be done. The word **IMPERFECT** may be **SUBSTITUTED**, and must if we undertake to tamper with the word **PERFECT**. Is Brother D. in favor of substituting the word **IMPERFECT**? That's the alternative. Substitute he may. **MODIFY HE CANNOT**. But substitution would be a 'mutilation of the law,'

"Finally, and to further define our position, we will add, that we do not think it at

* Compare this paragraph with Brother Drummond's quotations.

all necessary to go into refinements of criticism touching the question, whether a perfect man, physically, is rare or not. We verily believe that if there had never been any deviation from the practice of requiring candidates to be physically perfect, as far as human observation can determine (which is all that could have been intended by the ancient charge), no difficulty would ever have been experienced by letting the word PERFECT stand for what it means.*

"In one other place in last year's report we had occasion to allude to this subject, and that place is where Brother D. found the words, 'we don't mean stomach, liver, lungs and *sich*.' It was under Montana, where, in replying to Brother Hedges, we referred to 'our remarks on "physical qualifications," under Illinois and Maine' (above quoted), for proof that no such ridiculous construction of the ancient regulation was a part of our creed.

"Now, does Brother Drummond wish it to be understood that he is so 'dull of comprehension' as not to be able to perceive the difference between 'physically perfect, as far as human observation can determine,' and 'absolute perfection,' which can only be determined by a surgeon, and after dissection—between a possibility which has been demonstrated by centuries of practice, and a practical impossibility? If he does, we fear that he will not be accommodated; certainly not by those who know his capacity for detecting differences in other matters.

"He has seen fit to call our argument a 'theory.' Our theory, if it is one, amounts to this: Something more than mere assertion is required to prove that the ancient regulation doesn't mean just what it says, and that the interpretation almost universally adopted by the fraternity has been at fault. When Brethren ask us to adopt a view which counters the experience of sense and the best product of reflection, we say again, they ought to be prepared to support that view by something more than mere assertion."

Replying first to the point in the last paragraph, we would suggest to him that we have never attempted to prove that the "ancient regulation does not mean just what it says": on the contrary, that is what we insist upon and hold, that Bro. NORRox is endeavoring to sustain the theory that it does not mean what it says, but only a *part* of what it says. To show the precise point of the discussion, as we understand it, we give the Ancient Regulation:

"Only candidates may know, that no Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a Brother," &c.

Bro. NORRox interprets it as if it read:

"Only candidates may know, that no Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him and unless he be a perfect youth."

We claimed that the clause in the Regulation, omitted in the last quotation, *modifies* what goes before it.

He replied substantially that "perfect" means perfect, and that the word cannot be modified, and if we undertake to tamper with the word "perfect," we must substitute "imperfect."

We rejoined that by his use of the term "absolutely perfect," he upsets his theory, especially as he says he does not hold that candidates must be "absolutely perfect." Our point was, that either "perfect" means precisely the same as "absolutely perfect," or else it does not: if it does, then he

* Compare this paragraph with Brother Drummond's quotations.

admits that candidates need not be "perfect"; if it does not, then he admits that the word "perfect" can be "modified": in either case, he himself upsets his own theory.

We beg him to remember that we were dealing with his argument upon the word "perfect" and not attempting to give his views as to the precise degree of perfection he would require in candidates. Of course, we comprehend the distinction which he makes as to *candidates*, but we cannot yet comprehend how the word "perfect" cannot be modified at all, and yet there be a difference between the meaning of the word "perfect" and the term "*absolutely perfect*."

GRAND LODGES NOT HEARD FROM.

Several of the Grand Lodges hold their sessions in the early part of the year. Last year we waited to hear from them all, but it delayed the publication of the Proceedings so long, that several of the Grand Lodges meeting in the autumn failed to receive them before their session. We have therefore concluded this year to close our report on time, leaving those not heard from for notice in our next report.

There are two Grand Lodges which met in 1881, from which we have not heard, New Mexico and Wyoming. The former met early in 1881, and we reviewed its Proceedings in our last report; it met again in December, 1881, but the Proceedings have not come to hand. We presume those of Wyoming are delayed in consequence of the death of the Grand Secretary—the beloved Brother WILLIAM G. TONN.

Those meeting in 1882 and not heard from are Florida, Manitoba, Minnesota and Mississippi. We have received the address of the Grand Master of Mississippi, and several reports of committees, but we conclude not to give a partial review. We will only add that our old friend, FRED. SPEED, was elected Grand Master.

SCOTLAND, 1881.

We have the Proceedings of the Quarterly Communications in August and November, and the Annual Communication in November, and of the sessions of the "Grand Committee" up to January 26, 1882. They are chiefly of routine character, but include the accounts, lists of lodges, &c.

The death of Bro. GEORGE S. BLACKIE was announced, and a tribute paid to his memory.

The Grand Master, Sir M. R. SHAW-STEWART, declined a re-election as Grand Master, and the Grand Committee formally nominated the EARL OF

MAR AND KELLIE as his successor: the committee also made nominations for all the Grand Officers.

The Grand Tyler, WILLIAM M. BRYCE, after a service of thirty-four years, resigned, and was granted a pension of fifty-two pounds a year.

The Grand Lodge voted to "send a letter of condolence and sympathy" to the widow of Brother General GARFIELD, late President of the United States.

When the time for the nominating of Grand Officers arrived, the Grand Master nominated as his successor the EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE; "the motion was received with cheers and enthusiastically agreed to." The nominee acknowledged the honor in appropriate words, and paid a well-deserved tribute to his predecessor, which was supplemented by a vote of the Grand Lodge, testifying strongly their appreciation of the services of Sir MICHAEL in the office of Grand Master. The new Grand Master then nominated a "Depute Grand Master" and "Substitute Grand Master," and the nominations of the Grand Committee were unanimously agreed to.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master presented the nomination of the EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE as his successor, which was agreed to with acclamations. The new Grand Master was then installed. He appointed his "Depute Grand Master" and "Substitute Grand Master" the two Brethren whom he had before nominated. The Grand Lodge then proceeded with the election of the other Grand Officers, including the Board of Grand Stewards, consisting of fifty members.

The following is the record of the letter to Mrs. GARFIELD:

"Grand Secretary tabled a copy of the letter of condolence and sympathy which in terms of resolution of Grand Lodge had been addressed to the widow of James A. Garfield, President of the United States of America:—

"MRS. GARFIELD.

"*Madam*:—We, Michael Shaw-Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, Baronet, Grand Master Mason, the Office-Bearers and the members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, beg to tender our heartfelt condolence on the afflicting bereavement which has befallen yourself and family.

"In the premature and violent death of President Garfield, we, as Freemasons, in common with the craft in the universe, mourn a Brother whose life, adorned as it was by great talents, afforded a bright illustration of masonic principle,—and our united prayer is that the Great Architect of the Universe may take you and your family under His tender keeping, endow you with every blessing, and strengthen you to bear up against the sorrow which He has permitted to fall upon you.

"Given at Freemason's Hall, in the City of Edinburgh, this nineteenth day of November, 1881

"M. R. SHAW-STEWART, *Grand Master*.

"D. MURRAY LYON, *Grand Secretary*."

"[On 2d of July, shortly after his election as President, General Garfield was shot by an assassin at a railway station in Washington, and lingered till 19th September, when he expired. The President was initiated in the Lodge Magnolia, Columbus, Ohio, in November, 1861.]

We extract the following, as an item of interest:

"A letter was read from Brother Alexander Banks, engraver, Edinburgh, offering for the acceptance of Grand Lodge a diploma of the Union Lodge, No. 331, York, issued in the year 1811, to a Sergeant of the First Dragoon

Guards, who fell in action at Waterloo, and from whose body it had been taken by a comrade in arms the day after the battle. The committee agreed to accept the blood-stained parchment for preservation in the repositories at Freemasons' Hall, and recommend to Grand Lodge to specially thank Brother Banks for his gift. The document had forty years ago come into the possession of the donor's father, Mr. William Banks of St. James, No. 97, through his brother, Mr. Robert Banks, of Celtic, No. 291, who in parting with it gave particulars of its history, of which the following is the substance:—Sergeant George King was shot through the heart at Waterloo, in one of those charges that decided the fate of Napoleon. On the day after the battle, a trooper of the 18th Hussars, who was a mason, while with others engaged in plundering the dead, came upon the body of King, and observing a mark upon the breast of his jacket of the size and shape of a Spanish dollar, close to the spot where the deadly bullet had penetrated, he tore the dress open,—but instead of money he found a masonic diploma. Mortified at finding he had been rifling the body of a Brother mason, the hussar hastily wrapped the corpse in a cloak, and giving the grand honors returned to quarters. He carried the diploma about with him for many years, and subsequently settled in Edinburgh, where he died. [The First Dragoon Guards is named in Wellington's despatches after the battle of Waterloo, as one of the regiments of Lord E. Somerset's Brigade which highly distinguished itself.]

A charter was granted to a lodge in New South Wales, and another lodge was permitted to have its jewels of gold instead of silver: and we also find the following:

“Grand Secretary stated he had thought it right to inform Grand Committee that the District Grand Master of New South Wales, Brother Dr. W. G. Sedgwick, had recently been presented, with a portrait of himself in full regalia, by the Brethren under the Scottish Constitution, in proof of their appreciation of his efforts on behalf of the craft and of the esteem in which they hold him personally. [When Brother Sedgwick was appointed to his office in 1870, there were fifteen lodges in the colony. There are now thirty-one lodges under his jurisdiction,—and the District Grand Lodge itself is in the highest state of efficiency.]”

After the installation, the Festival of St. Andrew was celebrated. The speeches made on that occasion are very interesting as bearing upon the condition of Masonry in Scotland, and for that reason we make the following extracts. In proposing the health of the new Grand Master, his predecessor (among other things) said:

“The debt of Grand Lodge would soon be paid off, and then he trusted that during the reign of the present Grand Master there would be an inauguration and extension of those matters of benevolence which it was their duty as well as their creed to devise and carry into execution. It would be presumptuous on his part were he to offer to give the Grand Master advice, but he hoped he would be allowed to say that he had endeavoured, while holding office as Grand Master for eight years, to maintain the ritual and hand it down as it was handed down to him by his illustrious predecessor. (Cheers.) At the same time, he had not only endeavoured to hand it down, but tried to carry it out without variation. He said so because he was of opinion that the Grand Lodge should be a model for all Daughter Lodges, and that there should be uniformity throughout those lodges. He knew it was not always an easy matter to preside over the deliberations of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. They had had a few stormy evenings. As Scotchmen, when they entered into a thing, they took the matter to heart and always used the *fortiter in re* and were not quite mindful of the *suaviter in modo*. (Laughter.) He

was sure they would accord the new Grand Master the same support as they had kindly given him, and would drink to his happiness and success."

In response, the Grand Master said:

"The Grand Master, who was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, thanked the Brethren, not only on account of the cordial manner in which they had received the toast, but for the much too flattering terms in which it had been proposed. (Cheers.) While he thoroughly appreciated the great honor they had conferred upon him, at the same time he could not but feel the great responsibility of the post which he occupied. (Cheers.) He succeeded a gentleman who had done more for Masonry in Scotland than any man living. (Cheers.) No doubt the great work Sir Michael had done made his task comparatively easy, but at the same time the responsibility remained. At all events, he could say he had passed his apprenticeship in a good school—(cheers)—and he would have the example of his predecessor to look up to and do his best to follow. He had also confidence that in any difficulty which might arise he would be allowed to consult Sir Michael and get his counsel and advice, and he was sure he would receive assistance, and the Brethren would all support him. (Cheers.) The Grand Lodge was in a very flourishing condition, but it was not in a condition in which they could rest and be thankful—they might be thankful but they must not rest. They had to go on and work, for they had plenty of work to do. (Cheers.) They were told that one thing they must do when they got out of debt was the duty they had to perform in regard to Charity. He was not sure there was not something else to do as well. Grand Lodge was now in good order, but he was not quite sure that Masonry all over Scotland was in as good order, and there was much work to be done in the Provinces. (Hear, hear.) He believed it was the duty of Provincial Grand Masters to send in returns to the Grand Lodge from time to time, and in many cases this was done, but there were others in which it was not done, and he thought they should see that that duty was performed. (Cheers.)

"Grand Lodge had now cast the beam out of its own eyes, and he considered that they were now justified in looking after the notes in the eyes of others. (Laughter and applause.) Grand Committee had set an example in this respect last spring by sending a special committee to examine into the working of lodges in the metropolitan province, and they owed a gratitude to them for doing so. There was some grumbling at first, but all the lodges, with the exception of one, passed scathless through the ordeal, and even that one had now come to the front and showed that although they had done wrong they were ready to atone for it. The income of the Grand Lodge during the year had been £4,390, 4s. 1d., while the gross expenditure was £2,986 5s. 7d., showing an excess of £1,403 18s. 6d. (Cheers.) This was a satisfactory state of affairs, and they would not be long in getting out of debt at this rate. (Cheers.) The number of intrants during the year had been 3,383, and he hoped they would continue at the same pace. (Cheers.) It would be his earnest endeavour, during the time he occupied the throne, to do his best for the advancement of Freemasonry in Scotland, and he hoped, when his term of office came to an end, it could be said of him, as it was said of his predecessor, that he had done half as much good as Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart. (Cheers.) Before sitting down, he had to propose a toast, which he was sure would be received with great enthusiasm, as it was 'The health of the Past Grand Masters,' men who had been well tried and not found wanting. (Cheers.) There were two Past Grand Masters present, and that was what he did not think he had ever seen before. Their excellent friend, Bro. Whyte Melville, whom they knew as a first rate mason, succeeded to the throne at a time when Masonry had become rather sleepy, but he did a great deal to revive it; and after leaving the chair he showed he was not tired of Masonry, and not only visited Grand Lodge whenever he possibly could, but had gone to the top of the tree in other grades, and was now the Wise Sovereign of the Thirty-Third Degree. (Cheers.)

In addition, they had their immediate Past Grand Master, and as long as the Grand Lodge of Scotland existed, the reign of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart would be looked back to as the most brilliant and most useful Masonry had ever seen in the country. (Cheers.) He succeeded to an almost hereditary difficulty which had been handed down, and it was a difficulty which some of the office-bearers in these days seemed to think should be hereditary, and that the emoluments of Grand Lodge should be more for their benefit than that of Grand Lodge. (Cheers.) To remedy these evils Grand Lodge wanted a man who could combine the *fortiter in re* with the *suaviter in modo*, and Sir Michael did this with remarkable success. The result was that Grand Lodge had come out of great difficulties into a really flourishing condition. (Cheers.)"

But Sir MICHAEL was not willing that the whole credit should be given to him :

"Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, in replying, said he did not take credit to himself for what had been done. He acknowledged he had endeavored to do his duty in difficult circumstances, and through their kindness he had been able to do it. He wished every young mason present to know that there were others who had worked as well as the Grand Master. They had their excellent, indefatigable Secretary, Brother Murray Lyon, and the Grand Committee, who had worked right loyally, while no one could speak too highly of what the Finance Committee had done. (Cheers.) Since November 30, 1873—the date he was elected Grand Master—there had been signed 127 new charters, and six old lodges had been re-opened, while the intrants numbered 33,489. (Cheers.) During the later years the Grand Committee had been re-constituted, and there had been a complete revision of the laws of Grand Lodge. During the last two years, the printing of the minutes had been instituted, so that every member knew before he came to the Quarterly Communications what business was to be considered. The financial statement was brought up to within a few days of each Quarterly Meeting, and the roll of members was complete, and always kept in a reliable state. The Finance Committee met every month, and their report to Grand Committee was, in point of fact, equivalent to an audit. (Cheers.) There had been greatly extended intercourse with sister Grand Lodges, and the bonded debt, which in 1873 was annually increasing, was in March, 1877, when the new Grand Secretary was appointed, over £11,000. At the present time, the debt was £2,500—(loud cheers)—showing there had been since March, 1877, £8,500 of bonded debt wiped off, and other liabilities had been discharged. (Renewed cheering.) These statistics showed not that he had been a great Grand Master, but that really honest work had been accomplished by Grand Lodge. He had had too much of the credit, and he wished that Grand Committee and all other Brethren who deserved it, should get their share of the praise. (Cheers.) Grand Lodge was now in a good position, and he hoped and believed, and had every expectation, that it would go on and prosper."

ONTARIO.

We have received a long communication and appeal for recognition from the self-styled "Grand Lodge of Ontario." We are very sorry to learn that this unhappy movement is still persisted in. Its only claim for regularity is that the Grand Lodge, exercising authority in the Province of Ontario, *calls itself* the "Grand Lodge of Canada." The claim that the mere *name*, which a Grand Lodge bears, gives a reason for treating it as irregular or as a nullity, is altogether too absurd for our consideration. In the Manifesto we

have received, while admitting that the regularity of the organization depends on "a difference in name only," they claim that they were impelled to the movement also on account of alleged extravagance and waste of funds by the Grand Lodge.

We can assure the misguided adherents to the organization of Ontario, that they not only can never receive the recognition of a single regular American Grand Lodge, but they must be held to be an irregular Body, their lodges illegal and their members clandestine, who must be excluded from masonic communication by the whole masonic world. Their Grand Master claims to have forty-one lodges under his jurisdiction: if this is true, we trust that the Grand Lodge of Canada will publish a list of them, in order that the masons of other jurisdictions may not be imposed upon. The new organization experienced many defections; during the year its Grand Secretary was suspended for "holding illicit communication with Canada."

In order that the parties putting forth this Manifesto may understand their real *status* in the eyes of the craft elsewhere, we suggest that each Grand Lodge, or its Committee on Foreign Correspondence, express its views in relation thereto.

NEW MEXICO, 1881.

We received the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico for December, 1881, after this form was "made up," and just as it is going to press, and consequently too late for review this year. We can only add that the edict of non-intercourse with Missouri was repealed, and a method provided for Silver City Lodge to be "rehabilitated" under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. We trust that the Brethren interested will succeed in effecting a consolidation of the two lodges at Silver City, and that peace and brotherly love will prevail.

MISSISSIPPI, 1882.

The Proceedings of Mississippi for 1882 are also received, but too late for review.

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,.....	8,197	383	459	343	4	16	378	157	72
Arkansas,.....	9,773	634	748	403	4	42	279	212	.....
British Columbia,..	287	5	13	22	.....	.....	*7	4	5
California,.....	12,597	571	669	470	7	7	298	181	138
Canada,.....	17,635	1,019	545	799	13	14	637	174	.....
Colorado,.....	2,117	169	153	67	2	4	62	13	.....
Connecticut,.....	14,472	398	148	124	3	2	285	188	191
Dakota,.....	723	76	62	17	0	0	12	1	.....
Delaware,.....	1,341	68	22	13	0	.....	*14	16	0
Dist. of Columbia,.	2,807	103	101	41	0	2	71	35	.....
Florida,†.....	2,151	82	129	116	7	.....	*86	48	24
Georgia,.....	10,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho,.....	386	13	12	4	3	1	.....	6	5
Illinois,.....	38,168	1,780	1,023	1,254	34	.....	*879	462	516
Indiana,†.....	24,066	811	684	1,079	142	19	793	307	.....
Indian Territory,..	411	58	12	21	0	2	12	11	.....
Iowa,.....	18,426	935	607	799	17	8	.....	176	.....
Kansas,.....	9,241	678	605	514	7	.....	187	82	.....
Kentucky,.....	14,397	830	609	731	19	.....	1745	196	.....
Louisiana,.....	4,753	152	139	104	4	.....	*157	121	.....
Maine,.....	19,351	659	223	250	3	0	357	223	235
Manitoba,†.....	488	40	46	19	0	0	3	1	.....
Maryland,.....	4,474	210	82	105	7	.....	*100	59	.....
Massachusetts,.....	25,343	960	1,712	471	0	0	503	275	312
Michigan,.....	25,831	1,027	693	738	14	.....	665	253	372
Minnesota,†.....	7,136	395	269	235	6	1	173	46	.....
Mississippi,†.....	9,411	390	548	394	9	15	255	145	.....
Missouri,.....	23,045	971	985	846	47	33	435	299	406
Montana,.....	839	49	31	13	0	0	5	6	26
Nebraska,.....	3,637	216	246	136	2	.....	*83	23	.....
Nevada,.....	1,397	62	115	90	1	.....	*77	20	.....
New Brunswick,.....	2,059	60	33	111	0	.....	*84	16	.....
New Hampshire,...	7,810	195	341	91	2	0	94	102	90
New Jersey,.....	11,772	446	249	218	3	0	316	146	.....
New Mexico,.....	184	7	5	8	0	.....	*13	5	3
New York,.....	69,629	2,736	1,588	967	21	4	3,378	881	571
North Carolina,...	11,396	218	192	150	15	16	154	100	.....
Nova Scotia,.....	2,900	157	81	162	0	1	120	46	27
Ohio,.....	29,100	1,221	1,363	718	116	40	1,188	374	.....
Oregon,.....	2,763	146	123	90	4	2	75	19	.....
Pennsylvania,.....	34,836	1,200	383	342	.....	.....	*962	434	.....
P. E. Island,.....	530	21	8	20	0	0	4	6	2
Quebec,.....	2,573	141	73	124	0	.....	*122	20	.....
Rhode Island,.....	3,743	92	147	55	0	1	195	64	29
South Carolina,...	5,827	284	.....	204	.....	.....	216	78	5
Tennessee,.....	16,217	444	634	707	28	25	314	238	.....
Texas,.....	16,909	731	1,111	1,084	40	.....	*366	290	328
Utah,.....	421	33	25	27	3	0	11	3	.....
Vermont,.....	7,736	255	76	172	3	5	142	87	87

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.	R.
Virginia,.....	10,154	.....	59	255	5	8	186	125	.....
Washington,.....	1,102	57	56	58	0	3	16	14	.....
West Virginia,...	3,256	149	108	126	1	9	80	51	45
Wisconsin,.....	11,153	503	272	280	0	.....	140	111	.....
Wyoming,†.....	342	19	13	70	0	.....	*16	6	13
Total,.....	566,149	22,829	18,630	15,259	596	280	15,750	6,956	3,502

* Including suspensions for all causes. † Same as last year. ‡ Including suspensions and expulsions.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges. 1882.	Totals. 1882.	G. Lodges. 1881.	Totals. 1881.	G. Lodges. 1880.	Totals. 1880.
Members,	54	566,149	54	567,128	54	573,317
Raised,	52	22,829	53	21,885	52	19,685
Admissions, &c.,	52	18,630	53	18,746	53	17,523
Dismissions,	53	15,259	54	17,362	54	17,102
Expulsions,	50	596	49	808	51	929
Suspensions,	34	280	36	257	42	464
“ npt. dues,	51	15,750	53	19,250	54	23,210
Deaths,	53	6,956	54	6,809	54	7,113
Rejections,	24	3,502	29	3,434	30	3,615

This shows a loss from the year before, in the total membership, of a little less than 1000: but the gains are larger and the losses smaller than in previous years; so that there is a gradual improvement which must, during the current year, we think, give an actual increase in membership.

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following list gives the Proceedings received, the date and duration of the Annual Communication, and the page of these Proceedings on which the review commences.

Grand Lodge.	Date and length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 5 to 7, 1881.	40
Arkansas,	November 22 and 23, 1881.	49
British Columbia,	June 18 to 20, 1881.	52
California,	October 11 to 15, 1881.	53
Canada,	July 13 and 14, 1881.	59
Colorado,	September 20 and 21, 1881.	59
Connecticut,	January 18 and 19, 1882.	62
Dakota,	June 14, 1881.	67
Delaware,	October 5 and 6, 1881.	68
District of Columbia,	November 9, 1881.	43
Georgia,	No session in 1881.	69
Idaho,	September 14 to 16, 1881.	69

Illinois,	October 4 to 6, 1881.	70
Indiana,	No session in 1881.	77
Indian Territory,	November 1 and 2, 1881.	78
Iowa,	June 7 and 8, 1881	79
Kansas,	February 15 and 16, 1882.	180
Kentucky,	October 18 to 20, 1881.	86
Louisiana,	February 13 to 17, 1882.	183
Maryland,	November 15 and 16, 1881.	89
Massachusetts,	December 14, 1881.	90
Michigan,	January 24 and 25, 1882.	96
Missouri,	October 11 to 13, 1881.	100
Montana,	October 4 and 5, 1881.	104
Nebraska,	June 21 to 23, 1881.	108
Nevada,	June 14 to 16, 1881.	109
New Brunswick,	April 26 and 27, 1881.	111
New Hampshire,	May 18, 1881.	113
New Jersey,	January 18 and 19, 1882.	187
New South Wales,	June 30, 1880.	121
New South Wales,	June 24, 1881.	121
New York,	June 7 to 9, 1881.	122
North Carolina,	December 6 to 8, 1881.	133
Nova Scotia,	June 1 and 2, 1881.	134
Ohio,	October 18 to 20, 1881.	135
Oregon,	June 13 to 15, 1881.	139
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1881.	142
Prince Edward Island,	June 24, 1881.	148
Quebec,	September 28 to 30, 1881.	149
Rhode Island,	May 16, 1881.	151
Scotland,	August and November, 1881.	191
South Carolina,	December 13 and 14, 1881.	152
Tennessee,	No session in 1881.	156
Texas,	December 8 to 12, 1881.	156
Utah,	January 17 and 18, 1882.	160
Vermont,	June 15 and 16, 1881.	164
Virginia,	December 12 to 14, 1881.	165
Washington,	June 1 and 2, 1881.	171
West Virginia,	November 8 and 9, 1881.	172
Wisconsin,	June 14 to 16, 1881.	173

CONCLUSION.

We can congratulate the craft upon a greater degree of harmony among the different Grand Lodges than existed last year. The larger part of the disputes then existing have been actually or substantially settled. In

fact, at home, we have no question between any two of our Grand Lodges that is likely to disturb their peace. Canada has a disturbing element in the shape of an illegal Grand Lodge with its subordinates, which claims to be the legal Grand Lodge in the Province of Ontario: but this is an annoyance rather than a contest. Quebec has three lodges which refuse to give in their allegiance and are sustained in their treason by the Grand Lodge of England; from circumstances to which we cannot here advert, there is very great danger that this will disturb the peace of Masonry throughout the country, but we hope that a proper masonic spirit will be evinced by the Brethren of those lodges, which will lead them to take such a course as will prevent the threatening storm. The organization of a Grand Lodge in New South Wales presents a very complicated and difficult question, especially as in consequence there seems to have arisen an intense feeling between the Brethren of its obedience and the non-adherents, who are supported by the powerful aid of the Mother Grand Lodges.

In these various disputes that have arisen, the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty has been involved, and, to some extent, the principle has been attacked: in fact, if the parties interested had been willing to abide by that law as well settled by "the fathers," no one of these disputes would have arisen, *but the course would have been taken at the outset that was finally taken in each case.* We believe that if that law had been understood, and the old decisions and usages been known to the actors, the disputes would not have arisen. But the question came up for decision by men younger than the usages, and who did not have access to the authorities, and was decided upon reasoning affected by their views derived from modern methods: they were sustained by others in the same situation with themselves; but the most of them, when they came to understand the old usages, in the true masonic spirit admitted their error, and the consequence was an immediate adjustment of the dispute in which they had become involved. So that, on the whole, the doctrine of Grand Lodge authority and jurisdiction is better understood, and comes out with additional strength and more securely established. In this connection, we wish to quote a vote of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which we omitted in our review of Utah (our report is written at odd moments), and which we fraternally commend to the consideration of Bro. DIEHL.

On March 8, 1802, that Grand Lodge voted that

"A lodge in another State, to which a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts at a time when there was no Grand Lodge organized in the former State, was rightfully and legally under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge until the formation and establishment of a Grand Lodge in the State where the lodge is located. After that time, the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge ceased."

The same principle was re-affirmed in 1819. In fine, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has held to the same doctrine ever since 1782, when it first

announced it. In 1865, Bro. CHARLES W. MOORE wrote substantially as follows upon the same subject :

“ Should it happen, however, that any of the lodges shall refuse to recognize the new Body and submit to its authority, they, in that case, place themselves in a false position, and can only be regarded as wilfully setting at defiance the lawful masonic authority of their State. Their old Grand Lodge ceased to have any control over them on the organization of the new Grand Lodge. They were by that act released from their allegiance and removed beyond the control of their mother Grand Lodge. The only alternative left them, therefore, is either to submit to the authority of the new Body, or to dissolve as lodges.”

It seems to us that the construction uniformly put upon it by the Grand Lodge which first announced the doctrine, ought to be conclusive, especially as we find that she has given it that construction, not only in her own favor, but when disinterested, and at least three times against her own interest.

The past year is distinguished by the deaths of a large number of distinguished and zealous masons. Since the close of the session of our Grand Lodge in 1881, the following Brethren of national reputation have died :

ROBERT H. THOMAS, Past Grand Librarian, New York.

ALBERT G. MACKAY, Past Grand Secretary, South Carolina.

GEO. S. BLACKIE, Assistant Grand Secretary, Tennessee.

TRACY P. CHEEVER, Grand Secretary, Massachusetts.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary, New York.

JAMES EVANS, Past Grand Master, Virginia.

CHARLES F. STANSBURY, Past Grand Master, District of Columbia.

THOMAS DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, Past Grand Master, Canada.

In addition to these, nearly every Grand Lodge has lost members well known and honored at home.

To these we must add the murdered President, not indeed distinguished for the masonic positions he had held, but better than that, distinguished for his love of Masonry and for carrying into his private and public life the principles which Masonry teaches.

“ Who seem to die in such a cause, ye cannot call them dead ;
They live upon the lips of men, in picture, bust and song,
And Nature folds them in her heart and keeps them safe from wrong.”

In the future, we confidently look for a favorable growth of the Institution, not so rapid as in some of the former years, but surer and better. The furor of the present date for Mutual Aid Societies, has caused a multitude of them to arise, uniting with the leading idea, however, that of Fraternity and Benevolence. The head of one of them has said of his own Association, “ Thousands are attracted by the pecuniary element, where hundreds are by our principles.” This insures that candidates for Masonry will be attracted by the proper motives. Those, who are actuated by selfish motives, will seek those organizations which promise material pecuniary advantages, while those who are in pursuit of light will naturally seek us. The former lose their interest as soon as they find that the balance of advan-

tage is against them : while the latter will naturally increase their interest with their knowledge.

Trusting in this and fraternally saluting the craft, especially our Associates in this field of labor, we submit our report.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
STEPHEN BERRY, }

Bro. ROTHEUS E. PAINE, for the Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, presented the following report :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1882.

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, in manuscript, completed up to 1881 :

Amity, No. 6 ; St. George, No. 16 ; Meridian, No. 125 ; Pythagorean, No. 11 ; Trinity, No. 130 ; Kenduskeag, No. 137 ; Mystic, No. 65 ; Meridian Splendor, No. 49 ; Saco, No. 9 ; Jefferson, No. 100 ; Timothy Chase, No. 126 ; Seaside, No. 144 ; Penobscot, No. 39 ; Washington, No. 37 ; St. Croix, No. 46 ; Arhon, No. 139 ; Bethel, No. 97 ; Crescent, No. 78 ; Marsh River, No. 102 ; Preble, No. 143 ; Oriental, No. 13 ; Mount Kineo, No. 109.

The following lodges have furnished their histories, in print, completed up to 1881 :

Whitney, No. 167 ; Lewy's Island, No. 138 ; Wilton, No. 156 ; Hancock, No. 4 ; Seabastcook, No. 146 ; Hermon, No. 32 ; Caribou, No. 170 ; Quantabacook, No. 129 ; Ancient Landmark, No. 17 ; Olive Branch, No. 124.

The following lodges are still delinquent :

Ashlar, No. 105 ; Marine, No. 122 ; Mechanic's, No. 66 ; 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.*

Which report was accepted.

At half past two o'clock, W. STEPHEN E. ROOT, Master of Temple Lodge, No. 86, with his officers, entered the Grand Lodge, and assuming the stations, opened a Lodge of Entered Apprentices, and exempli-

fied the work of the first degree in an excellent manner; then closed the lodge, and retired.

On motion,

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be cordially tendered to Temple Lodge, for the admirable exemplification of work exhibited.

A communication from Bethlehem Lodge was received, and ordered to be published, as follows :

AUGUSTA, ME., May 2, 1882.

At a stated communication of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, F. and A. M., the following resolution was unanimously passed :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this lodge, that no mason suspended or expelled by any lodge should be re-instated by the Grand Lodge, without the consent of the lodge which suspended or expelled such mason."

A true copy.

[L. s.]

Attest:

P. M. FOGLER, *Secretary*.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until Thursday morning, at eight o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Thursday, May 4, 1882. }

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

The Grand Master announced, that most of the lodges in the jurisdiction had made return of their financial condition; and that said returns show a very favorable state of affairs—but very few lodges appearing to be in debt beyond the amount of property owned,

and most of them reporting an excess of assets over liabilities.

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH,

Voted, That a Standing Committee be appointed, to be called the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity.

M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE submitted the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to wit :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1882.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In the case of JAMES W. BUCK's petition for restoration to the rights and benefits of Masonry, Standing Regulation No. 16 not having been complied with, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

In the matter of JOHN H. SARGENT's petition for restoration to the rights and benefits of Masonry, no evidence having been shown your committee that the facts upon which he was expelled by the Grand Lodge were not true, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw.

In the matter of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, against Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, for invasion of jurisdiction, the committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That Pleiades Lodge, having, through misconstruction of the law, conferred the degrees upon GEO. R. RAY, thereby violated the jurisdiction of Eastern Lodge : and that said Pleiades Lodge are hereby required to pay the fees received from the candidate (less the fees to the Grand Lodge) into the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, }
A. B. MARSTON, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution (p. 36) was taken from the table.

The report was read, and the recommendation of the committee not to amend was adopted.

BRO. DRUMMOND offered a substitute for the amendment, which was considered, and adopted as a Standing Regulation, as follows:

Resolved, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the concealment of the offence, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the following report:

PORTLAND, May 4, 1882.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers make an additional report, viz:

1. They recommend, in order to reduce the amount of printing, that the D. D. Grand Master's reports be not printed in full, but abstracts only of the more important matter therein contained and not elsewhere printed.

2. They do not recommend paying mileage to D. D. Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters upon the present basis of paying delegates from lodges, because the revenue is not sufficient. If the whole amount now paid could be made to include the D. D. Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters, causing a small reduction of the present rate of payment, they do not perceive objection to such a course.

3. They do not recommend changing the Constitution, as would be necessary in order to include as members of the Grand Lodge persons elected as Trustees of the Charity Fund, and as Finance Committee, or appointed on committees, or one Past Master from each Masonic District, for the following reasons: Five of the Trustees, being such *ex officio*, are always members of the Grand Lodge, and usually a majority of the other members of the Board are Permanent Members. The Grand Lodge is now, under the operation of the recent amendment, adding each year to the number of Permanent Members, thereby adding more who are sure to be members from year to year.

4. They do not believe that the membership are now ready to change our present doctrine as to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. If rejected persons remove into other States, become *bona fide* citizens thereof, and behave well therein, there would be less reason for maintaining our present position. But if such candidates go away really for the time being only, as they might to obtain a divorce, and soon come back masons,

much dissatisfaction would arise in our lodges. Not knowing how to so modify our rule as to protect the fraternity, we do not advise a change.

5. They do not recommend attempting to define what other degrees in Masonry are proper to be received in our State. A portion of such degrees all would probably approbate. Another portion may not be in the possession of any of our members, so that we are not in a position to judge fully in relation thereto.

6. They approve of granting power to lodges to appear in public at the request of the civil authorities, upon occasion of memorial services after the decease of distinguished masons; but not otherwise to appear at funerals, unless the lodges perform funeral services.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
E. H. VOSE,		
A. M. WETHERBEE,		

The report was accepted, and the subjects severally considered and disposed of, to wit :

No. 1. This was so changed as to provide that tables of statistics in reports of District Deputies be omitted in printing.

No. 2. Was laid on the table until next annual communication.

No. 3. The recommendation of the committee, adverse to the increase of membership, was adopted.

No. 4. Laid on the table till next annual communication.

No. 5. The opinion of the committee was approved.

No. 6. Laid on the table till next annual session.

The Grand Master reported verbally, in substance as follows :

The Trustees of the Charity Fund have examined the securities for the invested Fund, and found them correct. They have approved the Bond furnished by the Grand Treasurer; and have appropriated for relief the sum of \$565, distributed among the

several applicants in amounts proportioned to the urgency of the several cases.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following propositions for amendment to the Constitution :

I propose to amend Section 96 of the Constitution, by adding after the word "him" in the third line, the words "except after three years from such rejection," so that the first sentence of said section, as amended, shall read as follows :

SEC. 96. No candidate, whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after three years from such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot.

Amend Section 96 of the Constitution, by adding after the word "him" in the third line, the words "except after five years from such rejection," so that the first sentence of said section, as amended, shall read as follows :

SEC. 96. No candidate, whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after five years from such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot.

Which propositions were entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

The Special Committee on the death of Bro. **WILLIAM O. POOR**, made the following report :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1882.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the death of R. W. Brother **WILLIAM O. POOR**, Past Junior Grand Warden, submit the following report :

Brother **POOR** was born in Andover, Maine, September 1, 1809, and removed to Belfast in 1815. He died September 27, 1881, one of the oldest business men in the city, a druggist for fifty-two years. He received the degrees of Masonry in Phoenix Lodge in 1850, was elected Master in 1853, and for more

than twenty years was the faithful Treasurer of his lodge. He was D. D. Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District in 1870 and 1871, and was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge in 1872, 1873 and 1874. In all these positions he discharged his duties faithfully and with unswerving integrity, was ardently devoted to Masonry and enthusiastic in all his relations with the Order.

The committee recommend the passage of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That in the death of R. W. Brother WILLIAM O. POOR this Grand Lodge has lost a most worthy and valuable member, the fraternity an efficient and faithful Brother, and the community an honest and esteemed citizen.

Resolved, That a page in the printed Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, with suitable inscription, be dedicated to his memory.

HIRAM CHASE,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
CHARLES W. HANEY,		
J. C. CATES,		

Report accepted, and resolutions adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. ARCHIE L. TALBOT last year as a Standing Regulation, and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, was laid over, and the committee directed to report thereon at the next annual session, viz :

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.

On motion,

Voted, That matters referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and not reported on, be continued in the hands of said committee.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on the Grand Lodge Library, reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1882.

The Committee on Library would report that they have added to the library by binding, *thirty-seven* volumes of Grand Lodge Proceedings, *twenty-one* volumes of Grand Chapter Proceedings, *six* volumes of Returns, and

four volumes (two of them duplicate) of the Proceedings of our own Grand Lodge.

We have purchased the second volume of the New York Grand Lodge Reprint, and quite a number of other reprints, generally unbound, have been sent to the Grand Lodge.

It was our intention to report a condensed catalogue, but we have quite a lot of unbound Grand Commandery and Grand Council Proceedings, and we deem it best to defer a catalogue until these are bound.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the following report, viz :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1882.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, having considered that part of the address of the Grand Master in relation to the death of President GARFIELD, our Masonic Brother, recommend that a page in our printed Proceedings be devoted to the memory of our deceased President.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
A. M. WETHERBEE, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was called to the oriental chair.

M. W. MARQUIS F. KING was presented for installation by Past Grand Master CHARLES I. 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.
" WILFORD J. FISHER,*	" 2d "	Eastport.
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "	Machias.
" GEORGE A. WHEELER,*	" 4th "	Castine.
" JAMES F. ROBERTS,*	" 5th "	Foxcroft.
" THOMAS W. BURR,	" 6th "	Bangor.
" BENJAMIN AMES,	" 7th "	Thorndike.

* Absent.

R. W.	ROBERT W. PERRY,*	<i>D. D. G. M. 8th District,</i>	Lincolntonville.
"	NATHAN WIGGIN,	" 9th	Rockland.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,*	" 10th	Damariscotta.
"	JAMES J. JONES,	" 11th	Hallowell.
"	H. OWEN NICKERSON,	" 12th	Readfield.
"	BEN MOORE,	" 13th	North Anson.
"	F. C. WHITEHOUSE,*	" 14th	Brunswick.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" 15th	Auburn.
"	EDWARD F. STEVENS,	" 16th	Mechanic Falls.
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" 17th	New Gloucester.
"	JOHN BRADLEY,	" 18th	Cornish.
"	GEORGE H. WAKEFIELD,	" 19th	South Berwick.
W. & Rev.	CALEB FULLER,*	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Hallowell.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,*	" "	Kennebunk.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,*	" "	Saco.
"	W. J. MURPHY,	" "	Portland.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,*	" "	Rockland.
"	JOHN GIBSON,*	" "	Portland.
"	GEORGE G. HAMILTON,*	" "	Yarmouth.
"	WILLIAM H. WASHBURN,*	" "	Lewiston.
"	THOMAS TYRIE,*	" "	Auburn.
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Saco.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,*	<i>Junior " "</i>	Bath.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Caunden.
"	EDWARD M. FULLER,*	" "	Bath.
"	LEVI LEROY,*	" "	Trescott.
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	" "	Denmark.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,*	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Solon.
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	" <i>Stand'd Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	OREL DEXTER,*	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Newport.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,*	" "	Waterford.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	GEORGE M. HOWE,	" <i>Organist,</i>	"
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	"

Such of the Grand Officers as were present were then presented for installation by M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, and installed in ample form by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND.

Bro. COLLAMORE, as Grand Marshal, made proclamation that the Grand Officers were duly installed.

On motion of Bro. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That the surrender of its charter by Ionic Lodge, at Gardiner, be accepted.

Resolved, That all votes of the Grand Lodge prescribing limitations additional to those in the Constitution, upon public processions by lodges, be repealed.

On motion,

Voted, That permission be granted to Tranquil Lodge to appear in procession at the dedication of a monument to deceased soldiers, at Auburn, on "Decoration Day," and that other lodges may unite with them; and that the Grand Master be requested to issue his dispensation accordingly.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees :

On Credentials.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, GEORGE E. RAYMOND, WILLIAM A. BARKER.

On Returns.

IRA BERRY, EMERY S. RIDLON, HUBBARD H. NEVENS.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, E. HOWARD VOSE.

On Publication.

IRA BERRY, JOHN A. HINKLEY, ROBERT B. SWIFT.

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.

On the Condition of the Fraternity.

TURNER BUSWELL, J. FERD. KING, J. FRED. LEAVITT.

Bro's JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and IRA BERRY were continued with the Grand Master, as the Committee on the Grand Lodge Library.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed Bro's FESSENDEN I. DAY and A. C. THOMAS KING to inspect the condition of Monmouth Lodge.

On motion of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That application to a lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society, shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another.

Provided, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor.

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.

At high twelve, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample

form, with prayer by Rev. W. J. MURPHY, Grand Chaplain.



Attest,

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

R E P O R T S

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report.

October 17th, I visited Pioneer Lodge, at Ashland; and, although there was no work on hand, the evening was spent very pleasantly, and I think profitably, in passing lectures on the first and third degrees.

From here I had intended to go to Patten, Sherman and Danforth, at which last place I had arranged to install the officers elect of Baskahegan Lodge; but, during the afternoon and night of the above date it snowed nearly fifteen inches, and I was obliged to "recant" and return to Presque Isle.

January 16th, I started again and visited Monument Lodge, at Houlton; had a good attendance, and the F. C. degree was conferred.

January 17th, visited Katahdin Lodge, at Patten, where I conferred the P. M. degree, and installed the first three officers of the lodge.

January 18th, went to Sherman Mills, but we had no communication. Unfortunately, the Brethren here had not received my letter of advice, and knew nothing of my intended visit.

January 19th, visited Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth, and witnessed work in F. C. degree.

March 18th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield; had a good attendance and witnessed work on E. A. degree.

March 23d, visited Caribou Lodge, at Caribou, where I witnessed work in

the third degree. The work was performed with a commendable zeal, and was very interesting.

I have visited Trinity Lodge quite often, and she will perhaps average with the others in the general work of the craft.

The records, with few exceptions, throughout the District, are very neatly and correctly kept.

And now I wish to extend my thanks to each and all for the many courtesies received, and the willingness manifested in every instance to profit by whatever admonitions or criticisms I may have thought best to bestow for their good and the benefit of the craft, during my whole official term.

Respectfully and fraternally,

JOHN FRANK DYER, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Presque Isle, April 15, 1882.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

SIR AND BROTHER:—I herewith submit to you my report for the past masonic year.

June 19th, I granted permission to St. Croix Lodge (by invitation from the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick) to meet the craft in St. Stephens, and assist in laying the corner stone of the cotton mill at Milltown, on St. John's day.

January 2d, by invitation, I installed the officers of St. Croix Lodge. Being a regular attendant at their meetings, I have witnessed work upon the several degrees. The lectures being passed by the officers are interesting and instructive to the Brethren as well as the candidate, all showing a lively interest to commit them correctly.

January 4th, visited Crescent Lodge and installed their officers. Brother MINCHER still occupies the East.

March 14th, by appointment, I visited Washington Lodge, Lubec. They exemplified the Entered Apprentice degree, and passed the lecture very correctly.

March 15th, by appointment, visited Eastern Lodge, Eastport. The new officers, for the first time, conferred the Entered Apprentice degree in a manner indicating their determination to maintain the standard of their lodge.

March 22d, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, Princeton; they conferred the third degree, which was well done. This lodge has done considerable work during the year, showing an interest in the Order in that section.

The records of the several lodges are well kept, being in the hands of veterans in most cases.

I am happy to report that harmony prevails among the lodges in this District.

The financial statements of the several lodges I forward to you; they show, with one exception, the lodges free from debt; and in that they are in hopes during the year to liquidate all demands against them.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

S. D. MORRELL, *D. D. G. M. & M. D.*

Calais, Me., April 7, 1882.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit to you the following report of the Third District.

January 20, 1882, visited Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, Millbridge. As the Brethren had arranged for a public installation in the evening, I made, during the afternoon, an examination of their records and reports. These I found concise and correct, indicating a fair amount of work for the year and a prosperous condition of the lodge.

Having regularly opened and transacted its business, the lodge was then formally placed "under the direction of the Junior Warden," and the procession repaired to Farnsworth Hall, where the officers were duly installed in the presence of many visitors and lady friends. A season of well-timed remarks succeeded, after which "refreshments" were pleasantly "interviewed." For social harmony, fraternal greetings and cordial entertainments, the Brethren of Pleiades Lodge, with their fair Companions, are noted; and I am sure they will ever be kindly remembered by their visiting officer.

January 31st, visited Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, Cherryfield, and installed officers. I have in past years referred to their cozy lodge room, their accurate work and well-kept records. I can freely repeat for the present year this testimony in their behalf.

March 1st, visited Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, Addison, and installed officers. This lodge has for many years been afflicted with that species of "paper prosperity," which exhibits a large roll but a small attendance—"many members," but an attenuated body—a hall debt and unpaid dues. Yet, through the untiring efforts of their W. Master, ably seconded by some of its officers and members, the arrearages have been mostly collected or adjusted; so that they were enabled to "lift" the last mortgage from their

lodge building, and, with the current year, honestly claim to be "free masons."

March 28th, visited Warren Lodge, No. 2, East Machias. Its financial condition is sound. Its officers appear to be faithful in their duties, and, were even half its members equally interested in their attendance, the time-honored reputation of "number two" would be fully sustained.

April 1st, visited Lookout Lodge, No. 131, Cutler, and installed officers. This is the only lodge in the District now having a burden of debt (\$300) resting upon it. But the W. Master, with co-operation of several Brethren, has done much during the year towards relieving its indebtedness, and (with present indications realized) will place the lodge by another year in "good standing."

Of our own lodge (Harwood, 91, Machias), though modesty might otherwise admonish, I cannot refrain from speaking in eulogistic terms. Attending most of its regular and special communications throughout the year, I have noted with pride and pleasure the accessions to its membership, the quality of its material, the correctness of its work, the condition of its treasury, and the fidelity of its officers and members.

February 14th, I publicly installed the officers. After the conclusion of those ceremonies a large number of Brethren and guests "adjourned" to the "Eastern Hotel," where the sumptuous tables of Bro. STODDARD were made themes of satisfactory "discussion" relative to the "internal qualifications of masons." From pleasant converse and attractive music "Time's midnight hour" could hardly compel the assembly to terminate their good *time*.

The W. M. of Harwood Lodge (Bro. L. H. CRANE) has ably fulfilled the duties of the East for six consecutive years, and under his administration the lodge has shown a marked advancement in masonic teachings, in financial exhibits and in lodge fittings, until the lodge room has become a place anxiously sought each night of meeting by the interested members; and it would seem that their heart's desires and yearnings have been, like those of the Psalmist, "to seek her courts" and "to rejoice in her tabernacles."

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

Machias, April 3, 1882.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I hereby submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District.

I regret to say that my business is such that I have been able to visit only a portion of the lodges in my District; but from all that I can learn, the lodges are in a prosperous condition, with the exception of Marine Lodge, No. 122, of Deer Isle. But I am happy to say that they have redeemed their property, and propose, with the consent of the Grand Lodge, to resume business.

January 11th, visited Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, of Penobscot; installed their officers and examined their records.

January 25th, visited Mt. Desert Lodge, No. 140, of Mt. Desert: installed their officers and examined their records. This lodge has done no work for the past year up to the time of my visit, but had considerable work in prospect.

February 4th, visited Tremont Lodge, No. 77, of Tremont; installed their officers. Their records I also found correct. This lodge is in a prosperous condition; they have purchased a new hall and intend to fit and furnish it the coming year, which will make them a very convenient place.

I also installed the officers of Lygonia and Esoteric Lodges, of Ellsworth, January 27th. These lodges are also in a prosperous condition and doing a fair amount of work.

Fraternally submitted,

A. W. CUSHMAN, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as District Deputy of the Fifth Masonic District.

This District is composed of ten lodges, eight of which I have visited, and am pleased to report them in a prosperous condition.

I failed to meet with Mosaic Lodge at the time appointed, in consequence of a severe storm. Although this lodge has done but little work, I learn from Past District Deputy E. B. AVERILL "that the officers are well skilled in the work and the meetings well attended."

I made two attempts to meet with Olive Branch Lodge, but the traveling was such that I failed on both occasions; but I learn from P. M. JAMES KNOWLES that although this lodge has done no work for the past two years, they were in condition to do good work, and that the records were in good hands.

October 5, 1881, visited Pacific Lodge at Exeter, and witnessed an exemplification of work on the M. M. degree, which was done in a very satisfactory

manner. This lodge is in a prosperous condition. Their records are neatly and correctly kept. I visited this lodge again February 1, 1882, and publicly installed their officers, assisted by W. Bro. JAMES KNOWLES, of Olive Branch Lodge, as Grand Marshal, in the presence of a large number of Brethren and friends. The ceremonies were interspersed with fine music. After the installation services, W. Bro. NOAH BARKER recited a poem which he had prepared for the occasion, which was very much enjoyed by all present. I had the pleasure of meeting on this occasion our venerable Bro. HAZEN EASTMAN, who is an "honorary" member of this lodge. He has been a mason for fifty-three years, and is the only surviving charter member of Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter. Listened to remarks for the good of Masonry; after which we repaired to the dining room below, where a bountiful collation was served.

October 7th, I visited Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo, and publicly installed its officers, assisted by Bro. A. E. LEONARD as Marshal. This lodge has been dealing vigorously with delinquent members, and several have been deprived of membership, which has had a tendency to awaken a better interest in lodge affairs and to increase the attendance of members. It has an efficient corps of officers, and is in a prosperous condition.

October 31st, visited Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter, and witnessed work in the third degree, which was well done. A large number of the Brethren were present, and paid close attention during the work. Examined records; found them neat and correct.

November 1st, by appointment, I visited Parian Lodge, at Corinna, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The work was well rendered. A goodly number of the Brethren were present. Listened to very interesting remarks from several of the Brethren. Found the records in the hands of an efficient Secretary.

November 19th, by invitation, I visited Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville. Conferred the P. M. degree on Bro. E. M. JOHNSTON, Master elect, and installed their officers publicly, assisted by Bro. A. E. LEONARD, of Piscataquis Lodge, as Marshal. After the lodge was closed, a fine oyster supper was served.

December 5th, I again visited this lodge, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. Although this was the first work done since the installation, it was very creditable to the officers, and fully sustains the good reputation of this lodge. Records correct and neatly kept.

December 29th, I visited Composite Lodge at La Grange. This lodge is not having the success it deserves, they having done no work for the past two years. The membership is small. But I have confidence that under the management of the present officers the lodge will wake up. The records are in the hands of an experienced Secretary. At the conclusion of the routine business we adjourned to the Town Hall, where I publicly installed the officers elect in the presence of a large assembly.

December 31st, by appointment, I visited Mount Kineo Lodge, at Abbot Village, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree. The work was done in an able and impressive manner. This being their annual meeting, the lodge proceeded to elect officers, and the same were installed by your representative. Records still in the hands of Bro. L. S. FLYNN, who is an experienced Secretary. After the lodge was closed, the Brethren repaired to the hotel of Bro. HORACE BUXTON, where a bountiful collation was served.

March 6th, I visited Doric Lodge, at Monson. The W. Master exemplified the third degree, which was strictly in accordance with the ritual.

In retiring from the office with which I have been honored for two years, I desire to thank the officers and members of the several lodges in this District, for the courtesy and fraternal kindness which has been extended to me while making my official visits.

LAMBERT SANDS, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.

Milo, April 25, 1882.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to transmit the following report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District for the past masonic year.

There are in this district thirteen lodges, ten of which I have visited, and the reports which I hear from the others are such as to indicate harmony and prosperity in their workings.

December 9th, I visited Forest Lodge, Springfield. There was an exemplification of the work on the E. A. degree. The attendance was not large, owing to a severe storm, but the lodge seemed to be in a thriving condition.

December 30th, I witnessed work on the M. M. degree in Horeb Lodge, Lincoln. The officers were all new to their positions, but the work was creditable to all concerned.

December 31st, I paid a visit to Pine Tree Lodge, Mattawamkeag. There was work on the F. C. and M. M. degrees. After the exercises, refreshments were served by Bro. S. B. GATES at the Mattawamkeag House, when interesting remarks were made by several Brethren. The occasion was one of much enjoyment.

February 27th, Star in the East Lodge, of Oldtown, was visited, and an exemplification of the work on M. M. degree witnessed.

March 1st, I visited Benevolent Lodge, Carmel, and, not having work, witnessed an exemplification of the E. A. degree. The lodge seems to be in good condition.

March 4th, I made a visit to Lynde Lodge, Hermon, when there was work on the M. M. degree. There were a number of visitors from other lodges, and after the exercises all sat down to a banquet. The occasion was a very pleasant and interesting one.

March 6th, I visited Meridian Splendor Lodge at Newport. The Master had been seriously injured a day or two previous, and as he was unable to be present, P. M. OREL DEXTER took his place and conferred the M. M. degree in a highly satisfactory manner. The exercises were followed by a collation.

On Saturday evening, April 14th, I visited Mystic Lodge, Hampden. The M. M. degree was conferred. During the evening a collation was served, and a very agreeable occasion enjoyed.

Rising Virtue and St. Andrew's Lodges, in Bangor, I have frequently visited during the year, and have to report the same degree of prosperity and success which has distinguished them in the past.

January 27th, by invitation, I installed the officers of St. Andrew's Lodge. The installation was followed by a banquet, a large number being present. Speeches were made by different Brothers and a great deal of interest was manifested. The P. M. degree was conferred on BRO. J. FRED. LEAVITT, Master elect, previous to his installation, by M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.

In concluding my report, I feel that I can safely say that the fraternity are to be congratulated upon the prosperity of the Order in this Masonic District. The examinations which I have made have in all cases shown that the records were carefully kept and the business properly done, while all inquiries which I have made have brought replies indicating that harmony and peace prevail. The courteous reception with which I have everywhere been met, and the kindly spirit in which all criticisms have been received, have united to make the work imposed on me pleasant, and I trust profitable.

Past Master's diplomas have been issued as follows: BRO. ISAAH C. YORK, Mystic Lodge, Hampden; ORRICK H. WAKEFIELD, Horeb Lodge, Lincoln; AMOS W. KNOWLTON, Archon Lodge, East Dixmont; WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Rising Virtue Lodge, Bangor.

I take this opportunity to thank you for the honor conferred upon me by your appointment, and also the lodges which I have visited, for the fraternal spirit in which I have been received.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. BURR, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

Bangor, April 22, 1882.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO W. M. MARQUIS F. KING,

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 Seventh Masonic District.

October 4th, visited Plymouth Lodge, at Plymouth, at two o'clock P. M.; witnessed work on third degree, which was satisfactory. This lodge really has made marked improvements for the past two years; their membership is larger and they are doing more work, and more interest is manifested. After lodge work was done, we partook of a bountiful picnic supper, and I installed the officers in the evening publicly. The Lodge was well represented by the members and their lady friends.

October 5th, visited Trojan Lodge, at Troy; privately installed their officers. They have done no work for the past year, and there seemed to be a lack of interest. They are posted in the lectures, and are doing well considering where the lodge is situated.

October 15th, visited Sebasticook Lodge, at Clinton. They are very much interested, and are doing a large amount of work; witnessed conferring of the third degree, which was as good work as I ever saw; but the best of all is, harmony seems to prevail through the entire lodge.

November 30th, visited Central Lodge, at China. They are doing no work, and have but little interest. W. M. S. HUNNEWELL seems to be very much interested, is trying to make the members interested, and is no doubt a good Master; but where there is no work to do he cannot do it. This is the largest lodge in the District, and are well informed in regard to the principles of Masonry, which is better than all work and no principles.

January, visited Marsh River Lodge, at Brooks; installed the officers that were present, the Master elect being absent. Examined them on lectures, and found them rather deficient; but they promised they would meet and post themselves, and I have no doubt but what they have. In finance, they are the best off of any lodge in the District, and well situated to become a strong lodge.

January, visited Unity Lodge, at Thorndike; witnessed work exemplified on F. C. degree, which, with some slight exceptions, was rendered very well.

January, visited Quantabacook Lodge, at Searsmont; witnessed work on M. M. degree. This was the first work done after the installation on this degree, and, under the circumstances, was very satisfactory. I think their newly-elected Master bids fair to become a good presiding officer, by experience.

March 28th, visited Star in the West Lodge, at Unity; work on F. C. degree was satisfactorily rendered. This lodge has made a decided improvement since my last year's visit. They were well represented by members,

and there seemed to be a good interest; hope it may continue. This is the only lodge that has not sent me a financial statement as was requested by the Grand Lodge.

Liberty Lodge at Liberty, my home, I have visited at every meeting except one for the past year; and will say they are having a fair amount of work and prospering finely. September 29th I publicly installed their officers in the presence of their wives and lady friends, and also of St. George's Royal Arch Chapter, whose officers were installed on the same day by Past High Priest CHARLES W. HANEY, of Belfast, assisted by JAMES FERNALD as Marshal. After the ceremonies were over we partook of a bountiful turkey supper, which was prepared by BRO. S. A. DOUGLASS. The remainder of the time was passed in a social manner and was pronounced a good time.

I have conferred P. M. Degree on the following newly-elected Masters, viz:

WM. H. CONANT, of Plymouth Lodge, at Plymouth.

JOHN E. WOODCOCK, of Quantabacook Lodge, at Searsmont.

And have given P. M. Diplomas to

WM. S. HUNNEWELL, Central Lodge, of China.

J. H. BROWN, Unity Lodge, of Thorndike.

ALONZO A. BROWN, Liberty Lodge, of Liberty.

MILTON CARLTON, Trojan Lodge, of Troy.

DANIEL PARKHURST, Star in the West Lodge, of Unity.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred in re-appointing me to the responsible office of D. D. G. Master; and to the officers and members of the several lodges in this District, for the kindness shown me during my official visits, I desire to express the same thanks in closing my masonic labors as D. D. G. Master. Circumstances are such that I cannot accept a re-appointment should it be tendered me.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Herewith I submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District.

November 23, 1881, hearing there was to be work on the M. M. degree this evening in Pownal Lodge, No. 119, Stockton, I notified them that I would visit them. On arriving in Stockton, I learned they had postponed the meeting to Friday evening, and had telegraphed me, which I did not receive.

The Master living some two miles from the hall, we did not have any meeting.

Jan. 12th, by invitation, I again visited Pownal Lodge and publicly installed their officers. After the installation ceremonies, we repaired to the banquet room and partook of a bountiful collation prepared by the ladies. The remainder of the evening, listened to speeches by the Brethren and visitors. It was a splendid time, and one long to be remembered. Records well kept.

January 2d, by invitation, I visited King David's Lodge, No. 62, Lincolnville, and publicly installed their officers. After the ceremonies, we repaired to the banquet room and partook of a bountiful repast prepared by the ladies. Remainder of the evening spent in social intercourse. This lodge is my masonic home. I have attended about all of their meetings. The lodge is in a prosperous condition and does good work. Records are in excellent hands and well kept.

January 4th, by invitation, I visited Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, Northport, and publicly installed their officers. After the ceremonies we partook of a bountiful repast prepared by the ladies; remainder of the evening spent in social intercourse.

March 15th, I again visited Excelsior Lodge and witnessed the exemplification of the M. M. degree. This lodge has had no work the past year, yet the officers were very zealous and worked well. I made such corrections and suggestions as I thought necessary, which were kindly received. We had a very pleasant and I trust profitable meeting. Records well kept and in good hands.

January 30th, by request I visited Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast, and publicly installed their officers. It being a fine evening, there was a large number present. After the ceremonies, we repaired to the banquet hall and partook of a bountiful repast; remainder of the evening spent in a social manner, and had a good time.

March 20th, I again visited Phoenix Lodge, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree. Although the officers were new in their stations, it was as good work as I ever witnessed, and conformed with Grand Lodge work. Records well kept and in good hands.

March 30th, by my request, P. M. Bro. L. D. CURTIS visited Howard Lodge, No. 69, Winterport, and reports harmony and good fellowship among the Brethren. Witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was very creditably done. Records well kept and in excellent hands. The past year has not been as prosperous in adding numbers as some former ones, but we hope and trust that what lack there may be in quantity is more than made up in quality.

April 4th, I had made arrangements to visit Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, Searsport; but as the traveling was bad and the weather looked stormy, I did not go. I received a letter from Past D. D. G. M. MERRILL, informing

me that Mariners' Lodge was doing first rate; records kept in a neat and correct manner, and the lodge in a very prosperous condition. Under the management of Bro. MERRILL, I am satisfied the lodge will not suffer for a leader.

April 20th, by request, Bro. GEO. A. QUIMBY visited Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, Belfast, and reports the lodge in a good, healthy condition; witnessed work on the E. A. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner. Records, under the Secretary, W. B. WASHBURN, are well kept and correct.

I had arranged to visit Island Lodge, No. 89, Islesboro', but circumstances beyond my control prevented me.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, allow me to extend to the Brethren of this District my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been received upon all occasions.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

R. W. PERRY, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

Lincolnville, April 28, 1882.

NINTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit this my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District.

I have visited all of the lodges in the District, with two exceptions. I requested Brother GEORGE ROBERTS to visit Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, at Vinalhaven, circumstances over which I had no control preventing me from doing so. Brother ROBERTS was pleased to comply with my request, and on Tuesday evening, March 28th, he visited said Lodge and witnessed exemplification of work on third degree, which he said was well done, considering the lodge has done no work since the election of its present officers. I publicly installed the officers elect of Moses Webster Lodge in December last, and felt confident of the future prosperity of the lodge, knowing well the reputation of its officers.

December 26, 1881, officially visited St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, at Rockport, in company with fifteen of the Brethren from Aurora Lodge, Rockland; witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was done in a satisfactory manner. A good amount of interest is shown among the officers and members. Records are well and correctly kept.

January 10, 1882, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers elect of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, at Rockland. The occasion was one of pleasure

and profit. I visited this lodge again March 21st, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was well done, considering that the Senior Deacon filled his station for the first time. W. Master SCOTT has a happy faculty of holding the attention, not only of the candidate, but of all present. His manner is very impressive and his work correct. Brother RAWSON, the faithful Secretary of this Lodge, takes great interest in its concerns, and his records are models of neatness and accuracy.

February 8th, officially visited Aurora Lodge, No. 50, at Rockland; witnessed work on the M. M. degree. Good work, good candidate, good attendance and good attention. W. Master ROLLINS takes a great interest in Masonry and his lodge, and those interested have no anxiety in regard to Aurora, while it is under his direction. Brother DAVIES, who has filled the office of Secretary of this lodge for more than twenty years, and whose zeal for the institution increases as age advances, knows and does his duty. Better, more full and complete records I have never seen.

February 9th, officially visited Union Lodge, No. 31, at Union. There were present, besides a goodly number of members of Union Lodge, twenty-five Brethren from Rockland and Aurora, and also from St. Paul's and St. George's. Witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was performed in a highly creditable manner. Records neat and correct. After the lodge was closed, we repaired to the Burton House, where a bountiful supper was partaken of, when all returned to their homes happier and better masons. Brethren of Union Lodge take great interest in their lodge, and are always happy to see visiting Brethren.

March 13th, visited St. George Lodge, No. 16, at Warren. *Work on third degree. I have not witnessed better work this year. The Brethren are alive and take great interest in Masonry. There were present six Past Masters of St. George Lodge, showing by their presence that, although having passed the chair, they still take an interest in Masonry. The records of the lodge are correct and very neatly kept. Well may Brother ROBINSON be proud of his lodge.

March 17th, visited Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden; witnessed an exemplification of work in the third degree. Although W. Master RICHARDS was quite unwell and had no actual candidate, his work was well and correctly done.

Bro. KENNINGTON understands just how to keep the records; they are neat and correct.

April 6th, visited Eureka Lodge, No. 84, at Tenant's Harbor. W. Master BACHELDOR opened a lodge of Master Masons in due form. There being no work, passed a lecture, which was satisfactory. Records all right. This lodge is in good standing.

I shall visit Orient Lodge Tuesday, the 18th, and will send report.

The Secretaries of Orient, Union and St. Paul's Lodges have failed to send

me the financial statements of their lodges. I will endeavor to obtain them, however.

The indications are that there is an increase of interest in all the lodges in the Ninth District. The lodges are in good condition. Harmony prevails. The wish and care of the brethren is to preserve the reputation of the fraternity.

April 24, 1882. Since I sent my report, I have visited Orient Lodge, No. 15, at Thomaston. The W. M. opened a lodge of Master Masons in due form. I found the records neat and correct. The officers of this lodge are worthy and well qualified, but there is not much interest among the brethren. The W. M. is hopeful, and feels that there will soon be more interest felt in the lodge, and that they will have work during the year.

Respectfully and fraternally,

NATHAN WIGGIN, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to present the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District.

I have visited seven of the nine lodges in the District.

Lincoln, No. 3, at Wiscasset, appears to be recovering somewhat from its former condition, and has done considerable work, with a good degree of accuracy; and it is hoped that, with the admission of new members, the older ones will take renewed courage and interest, and that in the near future old Lincoln will occupy its once honorable position as one of the best lodges in the State. By invitation, I installed their officers in presence of invited guests, after which refreshments were served in their commodious dining hall.

Alna, No. 43, at Damariscotta, I am pleased to say, maintains its former enviable reputation for accuracy and dispatch of work. This lodge has a large membership and a good attendance at its meetings. It is the boast of this lodge, which I think is not vain, that it can select three full sets of officers who can do first class work at sight. I received an invitation and installed their officers publicly in their hall, after which the Brethren and invited friends repaired to their spacious dining hall, where the inner man was sumptuously provided with oyster stews and other refreshments.

King Solomon's, No. 61, at Waldoboro', is in a flourishing condition, and occupies very fine apartments. Harmony prevails, and the officers are

prompt and efficient; as a consequence the work is well done. I accepted an invitation to install their officers, which was done in the presence of a large number of invited friends, after which interesting remarks were made by several clergymen and others; when all were invited to their dining hall, where oysters and other refreshments were served in a manner which proved that the stewards knew their duties.

Bristol, No. 74, at Bristol, is in good condition, although doing but a small amount of work. Owning as it does its hall, with a fund of several hundred dollars besides, it stands on a good financial basis. The Entered Apprentice degree was conferred at my visit in a very satisfactory manner.

Dresden, No. 103, at Dresden Mills, labors under the disadvantage of many of its members living at long distances from the hall. At the time of my visit, many of the Brethren were from home, working on the ice, and consequently the meeting was small; but the Entered Apprentice degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner. No work has been done in this lodge during the year. By invitation of the Master, I installed the officers for the ensuing year.

Riverside, No. 135, at Jefferson, is a healthy lodge. Although the members are much scattered, I found at my visit, which was at a special communication, during very bad traveling, a good attendance of Brethren, among whom were five Past Masters. The Entered Apprentice degree was exemplified very satisfactorily.

Seaside, No. 144, at Boothbay, has a large membership, with efficient officers. I witnessed an exemplification of work, which was very well done.

Meduncook, No. 120, at Friendship, I did not visit. I endeavored to make arrangements for doing so, but failed to receive a response from the Master to my letter regarding it. This lodge has not sent me returns or dues. I have written to the Secretary in relation to them, and regret to say have not received an answer, although I have delayed my report, hoping to hear from him. I learn that the lodge is in a low condition, and in conversation with an intelligent member of the lodge February 3d, was informed that they were to meet that evening, for the first time for a year and a half, to confer the Master Mason's degree upon a Brother who had received the inferior degrees nearly two years before, and were also to consider the question of surrendering their charter. I find by the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1881, that no report was rendered by them last year.

Anchor, No. 158, at South Bristol, I also failed to visit. I made partial arrangements for a visit, but, owing to bad traveling and business engagements, was obliged to give it up. I received their returns and dues promptly, and learn from Brethren that the lodge, although not having done any work the past year, meets regularly and is in good condition.

I have found the records of all the lodges I have visited properly and some very neatly kept.

Returns and dues from all the lodges in the District, excepting one, have been promptly rendered.

Owing to a misunderstanding by some Secretaries, the statements of indebtedness of the lodges, in some cases, have been sent direct to the Grand Secretary; those that have been received by me I hand you with this report. A few of the lodges have reduced the number on their rolls by suspension from membership of those who were several years in arrears of dues. I found the lodges generally occupying good and safe halls, and a few of them with apartments very tastefully decorated and appropriately furnished. No dispensation for any purpose has been asked for from me during the year. The general condition of Masonry in the District is encouraging. Harmony and peace prevail generally, and the interest in the Order seems to be increasing. I desire to express to the Brethren of the several lodges I have visited, my gratification at the very cordial manner in which I have been received as your representative in this District.

All which is respectfully submitted,

T. CARLETON DOLE, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

Alna, April 25, 1882.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District.

October 3, 1881, I visited Dirigo Lodge, at Weeks's Mills, and witnessed the work in the third degree. The work was well done and quite accurate.

October 31, 1881, I made my official visit to Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell, and witnessed the work in the third degree, which fully sustained the good reputation of this old lodge. I installed the officers of this lodge December 15th, in the presence of a large number of masons and their ladies.

Nov. 29, 1881, I visited Augusta Lodge, at Augusta, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was well done. I again visited this lodge Jan. 17, 1882, and installed their officers.

January 30, 1882, I visited Bethlehem Lodge, at Augusta, and witnessed the work on the M. M. degree. The work was done in a correct and impressive manner.

February 28, 1882, I visited Morning Star Lodge, at Litchfield Corner. The work in the M. M. degree was well done.

April 3, 1882, I visited Temple Lodge, at Winthrop, and witnessed the

work in the third degree. Although this was the first time the present officers had worked this degree, and the only time it had been worked in the lodge for more than a year, yet it was done in a manner which gives promise of extra good work with the practice which they are sure to have.

I made arrangements to visit Hermon Lodge, at Gardiner, when I should receive notice that they would work the M. M. degree. I received notice that the degree would be worked the twenty-seventh of December; but as Kennebec Lodge dedicated their new hall on that evening, it was impossible for me to go, and they have not had work since.

Ionic Lodge, at Gardiner, have surrendered their charter, and the members have joined Hermon Lodge.

I have been expecting that, by the assistance of the Junior Grand Warden, I could report Monmouth Lodge in good condition; but as I have no report from them, I am obliged to report their condition same as last year.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES J. JONES, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report of my official doings as District Deputy Grand Master for the past year.

September 23d, I received an invitation to install the officers of Vassalboro' Lodge, on the evening of October 1st, but owing to previous engagements, I was obliged to deny myself that pleasure.

September 24th, I received a communication from Waterville Lodge, asking for a dispensation to allow them to form a public procession and take part in the memorial services to our much lamented and distinguished Brother J. A. GARFIELD. I was well aware of the position of the Grand Lodge in regard to such matters in general, but being also aware of the very universal desire among the fraternity on this occasion, I thought perhaps you might see fit to waive the rule and accede to the general wish, and accordingly telegraphed you in regard to the matter. Of the result I at once notified them, and I doubt not that they were satisfied of the wisdom of your decision.

January 31st, I visited Vernon Valley Lodge, and found them fully sustaining their former high reputation. A goodly number of the members were present, and paid the most strict attention to the work and business of the lodge, thereby demonstrating their interest in the cause and the ability

of the officers. Their book of records is in every way a model for reference and neatness.

March 10th, I visited Rural Lodge, in Sidney. Owing, undoubtedly, to the bad state of the traveling, but few members were at the meeting. I examined the records and witnessed the ceremony of opening and closing the lodge, and made such suggestions to the Secretary and the lodge as I thought necessary, all of which were kindly received. All things considered, I think the W. Master and Brethren I met evinced a good degree of interest in and love for the Institution of Masonry.

March 13th, visited Waterville Lodge, No. 33; examined the records and witnessed the exemplification of the work in the first degree. The work was very promptly and correctly rendered, and, much to their credit, perfect attention was given by those not engaged in the work. I was happy to meet Bro. SMITH, Past D. D. G. Master, and Bro. CHAS. R. McFADDEN, father of the present Master. The presence of such members adds not a little to the interest of our meetings. At the close of the meeting an oyster stew was served in the commodious banquet hall below, to which good attention was given by all.

March 14th, I designed to visit Vassalboro' Lodge, at North Vassalboro'; but to my great disappointment, my letter requesting them to call a meeting for that purpose did not reach the W. Master until after my arrival in the place, and quite too late to think of calling a meeting. I regret this fact very much, as I have heard this lodge highly spoken of as a zealous, good working lodge, and it is always a pleasure to visit such.

March 15th, I visited Neguemkeag Lodge, at Vassalboro'. The members of this lodge, I was told, are very much scattered, and but few were at the meeting. Bro. STILSON is well qualified for Master, and the records of the present Secretary show care and attention, and a desire to comply with the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

March 16th, I visited Messalonskee Lodge, at West Waterville, and was pleased to meet a goodly number of the members, among whom were Past D. D. G. Master MACARTNEY and several other Past Masters, evincing by their presence their continued interest in the cause, and not, as is too often the case, allowing their zeal to wax cold as soon as they have passed the chair. The opening and closing of the lodge was correct, and I doubt not that on the return of the W. Master (who was absent at the time of my visit) they will fully sustain their former reputation for correct work. At the close of the meeting, refreshments were announced at the West Waterville Hotel, kept by Bro. FRIZZELL, which, to all appearance, was much enjoyed by all present, and a credit to Bro. F.

March 28th, I visited Asylum Lodge, at Wayne. Examined the records, witnessed the conferring of the second degree, and made such suggestions as I thought necessary, which were kindly and attentively received.

April 1st, I visited Relief Lodge, at Belgrade. It was not a pleasant evening, and but very few of the Brethren were out—hardly enough to fill the jewels. Those who were in attendance were well qualified for their respective offices, and the second degree was conferred in a thorough and correct manner.

I have not officially visited Lafayette Lodge, of which I am a member, save to install its officers, which I did on February 28th. This lodge has heretofore been well spoken of by our D. D. G. Masters, and I think it is still entitled to its good reputation.

In closing, allow me to thank you for the honor conferred by appointing me to this responsible position, and through you the officers and members of the several lodges composing this District, to most of whom, at the time of my appointment, I was an entire stranger, and at whose hands I have received naught but the kindest treatment and attention while making my official visits.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. O. NICKERSON, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth District for the year ending March 1, 1882.

This District is composed of nine lodges, most of which are in excellent condition. There has been considerable increase in work and membership, as compared with last year, and I think in most of the lodges a renewed interest has manifested itself.

Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, at North Anson, is my masonic home, and I have been present at nearly all its meetings. A large amount of work has been done; membership has increased, and above all, peace, harmony and good feeling has prevailed throughout the year. The lodge has made some improvements upon its building, and made large reductions upon its outstanding debt, besides meeting promptly all other demands upon it.

Somerset Lodge, No. 34, at Skowhegan, is doing a good amount of work, and in all respects appears to be in a flourishing condition. I installed the officers of this lodge on the evening of January 31st—a large number of the lodge, their ladies and friends being present. After the installation a banquet was served, followed with toasts and responses, reading and music. It was a very interesting occasion, and one which cannot fail to be of lasting good

to the lodge. This is the largest lodge in the District, and is under the care of an efficient board of officers.

Keystone Lodge, No. 80, at Solon, is doing a fair amount of work, and its returns show that it is selecting its work with careful scrutiny. I was present and installed officers in the afternoon of October 19th. The members of the lodge had their ladies and friends present, who partook of the supper provided for the occasion, and spent the evening in a social manner. The records are in the hands of Bro. BUSWELL, my predecessor in the office of D. D. G. Master, who is a thorough and zealous mason, and whose influence in his home lodge has raised it to a position of efficiency and usefulness.

Siloam Lodge, No. 92, at Fairfield, has passed a quiet year, having done no work. This lodge, however, is located in a large and thriving village, has a comfortable home, with a large membership and as the amount of work done by a lodge is not always an indication of its prosperity and usefulness, it would seem that with proper zeal and perseverance in well doing among the officers and members, there would soon be work at hand.

I visited Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, at Hartland, on the evening of October 5th, installed its officers and conferred the Past Master's degree. I witnessed exemplification of work in the third degree, which was well done. This lodge is in a healthy condition, and is doing some work. The officers evince a determination to understand their duties and a disposition to perform them.

On the evening of December 8th, I installed the officers of Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, at Norridgewock. The ladies and friends of the lodge were present, and after the installation an oyster supper was served, which was enjoyed by the whole company. Though Masonry is at a stand-still (as far as work goes) in Lebanon Lodge, yet the lodge is in good condition, and will doubtless soon return to better times.

Meridian Lodge, No. 125, at Pittsfield, is a live, wide-awake lodge, and has done a large amount of work the past year. I visited this lodge October 7th, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was very satisfactory. This lodge is without a home of its own, their hall having been destroyed by fire last year; but I understand measures are already being instituted which will secure them a permanent home the coming season.

Cambridge Lodge, No. 157, at Cambridge, is considerably under the cloud, so that its meetings are maintained with difficulty. I visited this lodge October 4th. Although it was a regular meeting, there were barely enough present to open a lodge, and feelings of discouragement seemed to possess the most of them. No work has been done for a long time; the lodge is heavily burdened with debt, and contention among the Brethren has alienated many of the members. The situation is not flattering, and it will be only through the most strenuous efforts of every one interested in the welfare of the lodge that it will be enabled again to take its place as a useful member of our family of lodges.

Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, at Canaan, is in good condition, though doing

but little work. I visited this lodge November 15th, and publicly installed officers. An address by Rev. Bro. BOWLER, of Rockland, followed the installation, which deeply interested the large audience present, and a fine supper at the hotel closed a very pleasant evening.

I enclose the financial statement of each lodge in the District, except Siloam, of Fairfield. The Secretary of that lodge informs me that the lodge is out of debt, with a reserve fund of about eighty dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

BEN MOORE, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

North Anson, April 1, 1882.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To W. M. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit a report of my doings as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

November 29th, visited United Lodge, at Brunswick, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree. This lodge has had but one candidate for the year, and consequently the work was not so smoothly rendered as on my former visit. From a personal acquaintance with the officers of this lodge, I am convinced that they have a correct understanding of the ritual, and with a revival of work will give a good account of themselves. Examined records and found them correct. I am under renewed obligations to Bro. F. C. WHITEHOUSE for courtesies shown me on this and former occasions.

January 3d, visited Acacia Lodge, at Durham, and publicly installed their officers in the presence of the Brethren and invited guests. After the ceremonies of installation, we repaired to the banquet hall, where an excellent supper was furnished; after which a social hour was spent, which I trust was beneficial to all.

March 15th, I again visited this lodge and witnessed the M. M. degree conferred on three candidates. The work was exceedingly well done. I made such corrections in their work as I thought they were in need of, which were kindly received. Records correct.

January 29th, by invitation, was present and installed the officers of Webster Lodge, at Sabattus, R. W. Bro. A. M. ROAK, of the Fifteenth District, acting as Marshal. The ceremonies were public, and were attended by a large delegation of the Brethren, their ladies and invited guests from Lewiston and Auburn, among whom were the J. G. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY, P. J. G. W. ARCHIE L. TALBOT, and District Deputy Grand Masters ROAK and

LARRABEE, of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Districts. The ceremonies were interspersed with fine vocal and instrumental music, with pleasing effect. Bro. SLEEPER, upon being installed Master for the eighth time, was presented with a beautiful P. M. Jewel by the Brethren of his lodge. The lodge also received a present of a handsome steel engraving from the ladies of Sabattus. After the ceremonies of installation, we repaired to the banquet hall, where a bountiful collation was furnished; and after the wants of the inner man were supplied, we returned to the lodge room, where the social features of our Order were practically exemplified.

On this occasion the lodge occupied for the first time their new hall, which had just been completed, having convenient ante rooms, nicely carpeted and furnished with all the necessary furniture, making one of the best village lodge rooms in the District. This lodge not having any work, I did not deem it necessary to again visit them to witness an exemplification of work, as Bro. SLEEPER's reputation as a ritualist is a sufficient guaranty that any work they may have will be well done.

February 22d, visited Polar Star Lodge, at Bath, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree. The attendance was large, and the work was rendered in an impressive manner. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition. Bro. ARRAS, its Master, has just been re-elected for the fourth time. The records are models of neatness, and are correctly kept.

February 8th, visited Richmond Lodge, at Richmond. The work was on the M. M. degree. Owing to the absence of some of the regular officers, the work was not so accurately rendered as on my former visit. The Master has a correct understanding of the ritual, but does not have the support that he deserves. Their records are in good hands.

March 29th, visited Village Lodge, at Bowdoinham, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree, which was done in a very acceptable manner. Lectures were given in full; examined records and found them correct.

April 3d, visited Ancient York Lodge, at Lisbon Falls, and witnessed an exemplification of work on the M. M. degree. This was the first attempt by the new officers, who showed an earnest desire to learn the correct work. The evening was spent in a review of the ritual. I gave them such instruction as I thought was necessary, and trust that my visit was of benefit to them. I met at this place P. D. D. SIMON STONE, who has been a zealous and faithful servant of the lodge, and is always ready to assist in the work. This lodge feels the need of a revival of work to increase their attendance and maintain their interest. Their records are in good condition.

Solar Lodge, at Bath, being my masonic home, I have not visited officially this year, but have witnessed work in all of the degrees, which has been well done. Bro. WEBBER, its Master, is an accomplished ritualist, and so long as the gavel is retained in his hands the reputation of Solar Lodge will not suffer. This lodge has just ordered a fine crayon picture of P. G. Master WM. KING, the first Master of Solar Lodge. The records are still in the

hands of Bro. DOUGLAS, who has just completed his tenth year as Secretary, which is sufficient evidence that they are well kept.

The financial statements of the various lodges, submitted with this report, show them to be in a healthy condition. All have neat and commodious lodge rooms, well supplied with the necessary working tools, to enable them to confer the several degrees in an impressive manner.

In closing this, my second and last report, I would return thanks to the various lodges for the many courtesies they have shown me on my several visits.

Respectfully submitted,

W. SCOTT SHOREY, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District, as follows:

There are in this District fourteen chartered lodges, each of which I have visited once, and some of them several times during the year, and have witnessed work, or an exemplification of the same, in each lodge; and am pleased to report the most of them doing good work and enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. I find that all of the lodges in this District have had work excepting Nezinscot, No. 101. I am also pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail throughout the District. I have installed the officers in four of the lodges, two of them publicly.

October 12, 1881, by invitation of the retiring Master, W. FRED. KELLEY, I installed the officers of Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, at Lewiston, P. M. HENRY E. MORRISCY acting as Grand Marshal (first conferring the P. M. degree on Bro. FRANK W. PARKER, Master elect).

November 15, 1881, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Ancient Brothers', No. 178, at Auburn (first conferring the P. M. degree on Bro. NATHANIEL M. NEAL, Master elect), W. GEO. PARKER assisting as Grand Marshal. The installation ceremony was enlivened by music by Glover's orchestra and a male quartette; also a fine masonic poem, read by W. and Rev. W. G. HASKELL, Grand Chaplain, and humorous readings by Mr. DENNETT. Refreshments were served.

December 29, 1881, I visited Whitney Lodge, No. 167, at Canton, and witnessed an exemplification of work in the M. M. degree, which was fairly done, as only part of the officers were present, owing to the circumstance of it being a very stormy evening. I was pleased to meet on this visit R. W. DURA BRADFORD, Past D. D. G. Master. The records are correct.

January 9, 1882, by appointment, I visited Wilton Lodge, No. 166, at Wilton, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was acceptably done. Examined the records and found them correct. The attendance was good, there being quite a number present from Mystic Tie Lodge, at Weld. At the close, oysters were served in the hall.

January 10, 1882, by appointment, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154, at Weld, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was rendered in a very prompt and correct manner. I examined the records and found them correctly and creditably kept. Every officer was in his station. After the lodge closed, oysters were served in the house of Mr. Holt, near the hall.

January 11, 1882, by appointment, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, at Phillips, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was very well done. After the lecture by the Master, Bro. PARKER, an aged and venerable worker in the East in years past, gave the charge in a very impressive manner. The records are correctly kept.

January 12, 1882, I visited Maine Lodge, No. 20, at Farmington, by appointment, and witnessed an exemplification of work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a very correct and impressive manner. Their records are correct and well kept. Oysters and coffee were served at Bro. DRESSER'S saloon.

January 13, 1882, by appointment, I visited Franklin Lodge, No. 123, at New Sharon, and witnessed an exemplification of work in the M. M. degree. I made some suggestions to the lodge and also to the Secretary, which were kindly received.

January 30, 1882, by invitation, I was present and installed the officers of Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston (conferring the P. M. degree on Brother J. Q. A. JUMPER, Master elect), W. Bro. GEO. PARKER acting as Grand Marshal. I then saw the E. A. degree conferred by the new officers in a very thorough and prompt manner. The records of this lodge are models of neatness and accuracy. Refreshments were served after closing. I was pleased to meet on this visit R. W. F. I. DAY, Junior Grand Warden, and R. W. W. J. BURNHAM, P. D. D. G. Master.

February 1, 1882, I installed the officers of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn (first conferring the P. M. degree on Bro. A. R. SAVAGE, Master elect), Bro. JOHN B. JORDAN acting as Grand Marshal and Bro. G. M. ATKINS as Grand Chaplain. The installation was public, there being present some three hundred Brethren and invited friends. The ceremonies were enlivened with instrumental and vocal music, also by remarks by Rev. Bro. THOMAS TYRRE, R. W. W. J. BURNHAM and Bro. ROBERT MARTIN, now eighty-five years of age, who has been a member of this lodge sixty-two years. Refreshments were served.

February 21, 1882, I visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, at Auburn, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree on two candidates. The first section was quite well given, but the second and third sections of the

lecture can be improved. The records are correct and in good hands. Refreshments were served.

February 27, 1882, I visited Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was fairly done. The records are correct. Refreshments were served. I was pleased to meet on this visit R. W. FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Past D. D. G. Master.

February 28, 1882, I was present at the stated communication of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore, and witnessed the E. A. degree exemplified in a very correct and impressive manner. W. Bro. PHILOON is a very prompt and easy worker. It is useless to say anything in regard to the records, so long as they remain in the hands of Bro. LARBABEE, who is known to be one of the best Secretaries in the District.

March 1, 1882, I visited Reuel Washburn Lodge, No. 181, at Livermore Falls, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was nearly correct. The records are correct and in good hands. This lodge has just furnished for themselves one of the neatest and best halls in the District, which they have long needed, and which they contemplate dedicating on the twenty-fourth of June.

March 4, 1882, I visited Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, at Turner, and witnessed the M. M. degree exemplified. The work was very correctly rendered. The records are in good hands. After the lodge closed oysters were served. I had the pleasure of meeting on this visit W. and Rev. Bro. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain.

March 21, 1882, I visited Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, at Lewiston, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree on two candidates, which was performed in an interesting and impressive manner. The attendance was the largest of any meeting for work I have seen in the District. Among the Brethren present were R. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY, Junior Grand Warden, and R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Past D. D. G. Master of the Fourteenth District. The records are correctly kept. At the close of the exercises refreshments were served.

Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, is my own lodge, and of which I was Master at the time I received my appointment, which station I vacated on being installed into the office. I have been present at nearly every meeting during the year. Since the new officers were installed, we have not had any work, but I am confident that if any candidate should make an alarm at our door, he would receive instruction second to none in the District.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to extend to you my sincere thanks for the unsolicited honor conferred in my appointment, and to the Brethren throughout the District for the kindness and courtesy with which they have on all occasions received me.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

ALGERNON M. ROAK, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Auburn, April 11, 1882.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the annual report from the Sixteenth Masonic District, composed of ten chartered lodges, all of which I have visited, and have witnessed work, or an exemplification of work, in all save one. The officers and members show an earnest desire to comply with the Grand Lodge work and regulations, and have kindly received the suggestions I have thought proper to make.

September 12th, I publicly installed the officers of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway. The hall was well filled, and after the installation ceremonies refreshments were served, and an hour spent in a pleasant, social manner. Good music added much to the enjoyment of this occasion.

October 13th, I publicly installed the officers of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, at Mechanic Falls. Although bad weather kept many away, the hall was well filled, and the evening pleasantly passed.

February 1st, I was unexpectedly called to install in public the officers of Granite Lodge, No. 182, at West Paris. The attendance was large, as an invitation had been extended to neighboring lodges, and all were much disappointed at the unavoidable absence of M. W. J. H. DRUMMOND, who was to perform the ceremonies and deliver an address. The Brethren of Granite Lodge were earnest in their endeavors to make this an enjoyable occasion to their friends; and after the installation ceremonies, an hour was pleasantly spent in listening to well timed remarks from members of the lodge and visitors. All were then invited to the hall below, where the last traces of disappointment vanished at the sight of the fine collation there prepared.

February 2d, I installed the officers of Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, at Bolster's Mills, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was well rendered. The records are in good hands.

March 7th, I visited King Hiram Lodge, No. 57, at Dixfield. Being detained by an accident, I found the lodge nearly ready to close when I arrived. The Worshipful Master was unable, on account of illness, to exemplify the work, but P. M. FRANK STANLEY took the chair, and the first section of the E. A. degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner. Records correct and in good order.

March 8th, I visited Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, at Rumford Center. This lodge had no work, and had conferred but one degree during the year. The attendance was small, and a number of the officers absent; but a portion of the E. A. degree was exemplified in a manner which showed that the lodge can do good work when occasion requires. Records well kept.

March 9th, I visited Bethel Lodge, No. 97, at Bethel, and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the M. M. degree, which was performed with that deliberation which leaves a very favorable impression. The evening

was dark, stormy and cheerless outside; but a beautiful hall, richly furnished, a good attendance, officers and members wide awake and interested in the teachings of Masonry, and showing a determination to work close to the ritual, combined to make the time pass pleasantly within. Records in good order and correct.

March 10th, I visited Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, at Bryant's Pond. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, well officered, and its members earnest to promote its welfare. Work was exemplified in the E. A. degree, the first section of which was very finely rendered. The records, in the hands of **BRO. ALDEN CHASE**, Past D. D. G. Master, are models of neatness and accuracy.

March 27th, I again visited Oxford Lodge, and saw work in the F. C. degree finely rendered, Past D. D. G. Master **HOWARD D. SMITH** in the chair, the W. Master, **C. M. SMITH**, being unable to be present on account of illness. The records are in the hands of **BRO. H. D. SMITH**, which is a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and fine appearance. The charter and records of this lodge, dating back to 1807, are carefully preserved and are objects of interest.

March 28th, I visited Paris Lodge, No. 94, at South Paris, and found the same well attended, showing that these Brethren had not lost their interest in Masonry, although having had no work for nearly four years. Their financial statement will show that they are able to so continue until worthy material is presented. From what I have known of this lodge in the past, and my personal acquaintance with its present officers, I am satisfied of its ability to do good work when occasion requires. The records are now in the hands of Past D. D. G. Master **A. C. T. KING**, which is all I need to say in regard to them. All did ample justice to the fine collation served at the Andrews House after the closing of the lodge.

March 29th, I again visited Granite Lodge and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was well rendered, all manifesting an earnest desire that their work should conform, as nearly as possible, to the standard of the Grand Lodge. Records in good order.

March 30th, I visited Mount Tire'm Lodge, No. 132, at Waterford, and saw work in the F. C. degree well rendered, for the first time by its present officers. This lodge has a fine new hall in which to hold its meetings, and I see no reason why its prosperity is not assured. Records in excellent order.

Being a member of Tyrian Lodge, I have been present at nearly all its meetings during the year; have witnessed work in the several degrees, and feel justified in saying that the work of this lodge compares favorably with that of other lodges in the District. **BRO. EDGECOMB** takes a commendable pride in keeping the records neat and accurate. A feeling of sadness pervades the lodge at the present time, in consequence of the death of the Senior Warden, **BRO. J. F. BRIGGS**, who died of pneumonia the 13th ult. **BRO. BRIGGS** was an earnest worker, loved and respected by all.

In closing, I desire to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor you have conferred upon me, by appointing me to this responsible office; and the officers and members of the different lodges in the District, for the fraternal kindness and courtesy with which I have been received as your representative.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EDWARD F. STEVENS, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Mechanic Falls, April 10th.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report for the past masonic year.

I have visited all the lodges in this District at least once, and some of them several times.

January 17, 1882, by invitation, I visited Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester, and publicly installed the officers elect. Bro. GEO. W. PLUMMER, Past D. D. G. Master, assisting as Grand Marshal, a large number of ladies and other invited guests being present. I had the pleasure on this occasion to install as Junior Warden the venerable Past Master CHARLES MEGQUIER, who held the same office in this lodge fifty-five years before. After the installation ceremonies, the assembly was entertained by Rev. Bro. G. G. HAMILTON, of Casco Lodge, and Past Master MOSES PLUMMER, who made brief but interesting remarks. At the conclusion of the exercises a collation was served.

January 28th, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, at Windham, and met with quite a large number of Brethren. As the local business of the lodge occupied the attention of the Brethren until a late hour, I did not deem it advisable to require an exemplification of the work. The opening and closing ceremonies were quite correctly performed, and the records are correctly kept. This lodge have taken measures to avail themselves of the permission granted them by the M. W. Grand Lodge to hold their meetings at North Windham, instead of Windham Hill, as at present, where, I am persuaded, they will be better convened.

January 30th, by appointment, I visited Freeport Lodge, No. 23, at Freeport, and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the E. A. degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner. Records correct.

January 31st, I visited Casco Lodge, No. 36, at Yarmouth, and saw the M. M. degree conferred upon one candidate. The work, although not in strict

accordance with that established by the Grand Lodge, was rendered impressive by the close attention of the Brethren present, every member remaining until the close of the meeting, an event seldom witnessed in my visits to the lodges in this District.

February 1st, I visited Harmony Lodge, No. 38, at Gorham; witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was admirably performed. Under its new Master, Wor. Bro. JOHN HINKLEY, this lodge fully sustains its former reputation for proficiency and accuracy. The records are correctly kept.

February 2d, I visited Standish Lodge, No. 70, at Standish. This lodge has had no work for some time, yet the Brethren seem to be deeply interested in the welfare of their lodge and of the Grand Lodge. I examined the records, and report them satisfactory.

February 25th, I visited Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester. This lodge has had no work during the year, but its officers are zealous masons, well informed in the ritual and jurisprudence of Masonry. The records are still in the hands of Past Master GEORGE H. GODING, and are neatly and correctly kept.

February 28th, I visited Hiram Lodge, No. 180, at Cape Elizabeth, and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the E. A. degree, which was correctly and impressively rendered. Bro. GARDEN, the W. Master, is an exceedingly fine ritualist and presiding officer. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

March 1st, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Saccarappa, and saw the E. A. degree conferred upon one candidate. The work was very impressively rendered. This lodge has been very fortunate in securing the services of Bro. J. M. WEBB as Secretary, who performs his duty with accuracy and fidelity.

March 8th, I visited Portland Lodge, No. 1, at Portland, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree, which was performed in a manner highly creditable to the lodge. The records, which are under the supervision of Bro. C. O. LEACH, are models of perfection, and I doubt if they are excelled by those of any Secretary in this State.

March 13th, I visited Deering Lodge, No. 183, at Deering. This lodge had no work at my visit, but from the specimens of skill exhibited by it in the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, I am confident all will be satisfied of the ability of Deering Lodge to confer either of the first three degrees in Masonry in a commendable manner. The records of this lodge are very finely written, and deserve special mention.

March 15th, I visited Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, at Portland, and witnessed the conferring of the F. C. degree, and I am pleased to say that the officers of this lodge deserve much praise for the admirable manner in which the work was performed, it being the finest I had ever seen on the F. C. degree. The records are also plain and correct.

April 5th, I visited Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, at Portland. The lodge

conferred the Master Mason's degree on two candidates in a manner highly creditable to its officers, and justly deserves the honor of being ranked one of the finest working lodges in this District. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

Several lodges have neglected to send me a financial statement of their condition. Such as have done so I herewith present to you.

In closing my report, permit me to tender my thanks to the officers and members of the several lodges in this District, for the kind and courteous manner in which I have been received by them, as your representative, in my official visits.

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT W. LARRABEE, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

New Gloucester, April, 1882.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

GROVETON, N. H., November 9, 1881.

To the Officers and Brethren of the various lodges within the Eighteenth Masonic District, Greeting :

Be it known that I have, and by these presents do appoint W. P. M. JOHN BRADLEY to visit and inspect the workings of the several lodges within this jurisdiction, viz :

Pythagorean,	No. 11,	Day Spring,	No. 107,
Oriental,	" 13,	Greenleaf,	" 117,
Adoniram,	" 27,	Drummond,	" 118,
Freedom,	" 42,	Delta,	" 153,
Mount Moriah,	" 56,	Shepherd's River,	" 169,

and that he is entitled to all the rights and privileges which would be accorded me.

CHARLES C. O'BRION, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

CORNISH, April 30, 1882.

TO R. W. CHARLES C. O'BRION,

D. D. G. M. 18th Masonic District.

By authority of your appointment, I have visited seven of the above-named lodges, and am pleased to report that Masonry in this District is in a prosperous condition; that harmony and brotherly love prevail in all the lodges within its borders. I find their records well kept, and the work which I witnessed conforming to the standard of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

By invitation, March 14th, I publicly installed the officers of Adoniram Lodge, No. 27, after which we partook of a bountiful collation furnished by the Brethren of the lodge.

The lodges have been prompt in making their returns.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

JOHN BRADLEY.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have attended to the duties assigned me as District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District to the best of my ability, and respectfully present the following as the report of my official acts during the masonic year now nearly closed:

My district, one of the largest in the State, comprises thirteen chartered lodges, somewhat scattered. Of these, I have visited twelve, and am pleased to report that so far as I can learn or discover, harmony prevails in all save one—Yorkshire, at North Berwick, concerning which I shall have something to say by-and-by.

Arion Lodge, Lyman, the most difficult one to reach in the District, I have not visited. I had arranged to do so on the evening of March 2d, and proceeded on the way as far as Alfred by rail, within seven miles of the lodge, when I was obliged to return home. The roads being so bad, by reason of a heavy rain storm the night before, I did not dare to return across the country. Since then I have been unable to visit said lodge. I have learned, however, that it is in a prosperous and healthy condition, as usual, and harmony prevails within its walls.

The returns sent to me from the thirteen lodges show the whole number of members in the District to be 1,071, 11 more than last year; number of initiates, 35, 7 less than during the previous year; total amount of dues to the Grand Lodge, \$284.20, against \$283 last year—a small increase in one direction and a slight falling off in another.

All the lodges in the District have safe, commodious halls, and the most of them are neatly furnished. My visits have been as follows:

On the evening of June 1, 1881, by invitation, I visited Saco Lodge, No. 9, Saco, and after the election of officers and the transaction of other business, all of which was done smoothly and with dispatch, I installed the officers. On this occasion, I was assisted by Bro. H. H. BURBANK as Grand Marshal, and Bro. NICHOLS as Grand Chaplain, both members of said lodge.

On the evening of December 7th, I again visited "Saco," and witnessed excellent work in the third degree. This lodge is in good hands. Its Master, a good ritualist, has the support of an efficient board of officers. The records are neatly and correctly kept; lecture in full, by the W. Master; attendance large. After lodge closed we adjourned to the banquet hall, where refreshments awaited us. This lodge is the oldest and one of the largest in the District.

June 6, 1881, I installed the officers of St. John's Lodge, South Berwick, my masonic home. On this occasion, I had the assistance of Bro. J. W. HOBBS as Grand Marshal, and Bro. E. H. FLAGG as Grand Chaplain. During the year, I have been absent from the meetings twice or three times only, have witnessed work in each degree several times, and do not hesitate to say that St. John's Lodge, under its present efficient officers, is fully sustaining its old reputation for good work and accuracy in transacting lodge business. No candidate is advanced in this lodge without showing proficiency in the preceding degree in open lodge, and no candidate goes out without the lecture of the degree conferred. Records carefully and correctly kept.

On the evening of September 7th, I visited Naval Lodge, Kittery, and saw work, in the M. M. degree, which was performed very creditably. In this lodge one obstacle in the way of what we call good work, is the New Hampshire work, which somewhat differs from the Maine, and which many of its officers and members, who were made in Portsmouth lodges, just across the river, brought with them from said lodges. When this is laid aside, and the Maine ritual adhered to, Naval can, with the interest now taken, become one of our good working lodges. Lecture in full by the Master. Records faithfully kept. Suggestions made and instructions given by me were kindly received. The same evening, with the assistance of Bro. CHARLES HAMMELL as Grand Marshal, and Bro. A. P. WENTWORTH as Grand Chaplain, I installed the officers of this lodge into office for another year's service. I have reason to believe they will do their duty.

On Wednesday evening, November 30th, I was with Ocean Lodge, Wells Depot, and witnessed work in the third degree, which was performed in a very satisfactory and impressive manner. The officers and members are interested, and harmony prevails. Attendance good. Nearly all the members, with Brothers from "Fraternal," present. The books were then, and now are, in the hands of a faithful Secretary. Lecture in full, and very correctly rendered by the W. Master. This lodge, although the smallest in the District, is a good, substantial lodge. After lodge was closed we repaired to the banquet hall, where a collation was served. Am indebted to Bro. GEORGE GETCHELL for attention shown me on this occasion.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 1, 1882, I visited Fraternal Lodge, Alfred, and saw a good specimen of work in the F. C. degree. The lecture by the S. Deacon was perfect, or as nearly so, I believe, as it is possible to give it; nothing

omitted. Attendance quite large. Although the traveling was not good, members living four, five and nine miles away were present. This lodge is in the hands of good officers; members interested and united. After labor, we sat down in the banquet hall to a nice oyster supper, with coffee, prepared by the lady friends of the lodge, where an hour was very pleasantly passed.

February 3d, Friday evening, I visited, by invitation, Yorkshire Lodge, North Berwick, and with the assistance of Bros. KNIGHT, BUTLER and DUTCH, Past Masters, and members of said lodge, conferred the degree of P. M. upon J. WESLEY WEBBER, Master elect, after which, assisted by Bro. F. O. SNOW as Marshal, and Bro. HENRY SNOW as Chaplain, members of the lodge, I publicly installed the officers, elect and appointed, all of whom are well qualified for the positions to which they have been called. There were present a goodly number of ladies. The installation ceremonies over, we adjourned to the Town Hall, near by, where a fine collation was served, to which ample justice was done. Am indebted to Bro. MOSES HURD for attention and courtesy shown me on this occasion.

April 14th, I again visited "Yorkshire" and witnessed an exemplification of work in the E. A. degree, which, for new officers, was very well done. The lecture was given by the Master quite correctly. The books have been, and are now, in good hands, properly and carefully kept. For the past two years there has been a lack of harmony and interest among the members of this lodge. No work has been done in that time, and the lodge is certainly not in a healthy condition. I am hoping, however, ere long, to see Yorkshire, with peace and harmony fully restored, holding its former high position among the other lodges of the District and State.

On Wednesday evening, February 13th, I visited Dunlap Lodge, Biddeford, and witnessed very nice work in the M. M. degree. Bro. MUNROE, the Master, having been called away, Bro. N. S. DROWN, P. Master, presided, and proved himself a good worker; so also are the officers outside the East. Lecture in full by Bro. DROWN. This lodge, the largest and one of the oldest in my District, is in a healthy condition. Attendance on this occasion good. Records in good hands and well kept.

On the evening of February 27th, I visited Buxton Lodge, West Buxton, the masonic home of Bro. CHARLES E. WELD, Past D. D., who I was pleased to see. Witnessed work in the third degree, which in the main was very good, certainly so for new officers. This is a substantial lodge, and the officers seem determined to keep up its former reputation for good work. Harmony prevails among the members, a goodly number of whom were present. The books are in the hands of Bro. JAMES MESERVE, who has for many years served the lodge as Secretary, and the same are accurately kept. This being the Master's first attempt at work, the lecture was not given in full.

On Tuesday evening, February 28th, I visited and saw Preble Lodge, Sanford, confer the E. A. degree in a very satisfactory manner. The lecture

was rendered by the Master very nearly in accordance with the ritual. Several of "Fraternal's" members were present and the attendance fair. This lodge is now occupying a new hall, neat and commodious, a gift from Bro. GOODALL, one of its members. The members seem interested and united. Records carefully and correctly kept. After lodge closed we adjourned to a neighboring house, where was prepared and awaiting us a bountiful collation, which of course we all enjoyed.

On the evening of April 3d, I visited York Lodge, Kennebunk, one of the oldest in the District, and saw work in the E. A. degree exemplified, which was well done. The lecture was given by the W. Master and Senior Warden as laid down in the ritual, the former asking, the latter answering the questions, and as nearly correct, I believe, as it is possible to give it. Records in the hands of a Secretary who fully understands his business. Attendance not large—fair. After lodge closed, refreshments were served in the banquet hall, where a half hour was socially spent.

April 19th, I saw Arundel Lodge, Kennebunkport, exemplify the work of the E. A. degree in a very satisfactory manner, and particularly so, it being the first work by the new officers, who seem interested and anxious to do good work. The first and second sections of the lecture were passed (as in York Lodge) by the Master and Senior Warden, quite correctly. Records exceedingly well and neatly kept by a Brother who has had charge of Arundel's books for many years. Although it was a very stormy night, there were present a goodly number of interested members.

On Monday evening, April 24th, I witnessed good work in the E. A. degree by Palestine Lodge, Biddeford. This lodge is in the hands of good officers, and I am pleased to know that its candidates are obliged to show suitable proficiency in the preceding degree (in open lodge) before advancement. It certainly should be so in every lodge. Attendance on this occasion quite large. Records clearly and faithfully kept.

My official visits have been of the pleasantest kind; suggestions made and instructions given by me have been kindly received.

In conclusion, I desire to thank, through you, the Brethren of the Nineteenth District for the attention and courtesy shown me on all occasions during the past masonic year.

Respectfully submitted,

G. H. WAKEFIELD, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

South Berwick, April 27, 1882.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1882.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at twelve o'clock m., pursuant to call of the Grand Master.

Present—Bro. MARQUIS F. KING,
“ WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,
“ JOHN B. REDMAN,
“ FESSENDEN I. DAY,
“ EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
“ A. M. WETHERBEE,
“ CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
“ IRA BERRY.

The Board was called to order by M. W. MARQUIS F. KING.

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.

The schedule was considered, and some additional names were placed thereon; after which, with the applications, it was referred to Bros. JOHN B. REDMAN and FESSENDEN I. DAY, for examination of the applications.

On motion,

Voted, To adjourn until five o'clock p. m.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 2, 1882.

The Trustees met at five o'clock, the hour prescribed by the Constitution.

The committee not being ready to report on the applications for aid, the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1882.

The Board of Trustees met at eight o'clock A. M., according to adjournment.

Present—BROS. MARQUIS F. KING, WM. R. G. ESTES, JOHN B. REDMAN, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, A. M. WETHERBEE, CHARLES I. COLLAMORE and IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund :

RECEIPTS.

Balance of old account,	\$ 824.32
Portland Savings Bank dividend,	121.21
Maine Savings Bank dividend,	154.28
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,	32.00
City of Portland bonds interest,	60.00
February rent Elm Street house,	25.00
March, " " "	25.00
April, " " "	25.00
	1,157.49
	\$1,981.81

EXPENSES.

Appropriations as per list,	\$ 475.00
One year's rent of Safety Vault box,	15.00

Deposit Reserved Fund Charity, per order,	239.32
Advertising Elm St. House,	2.50
Repairs on Elm St. Barn,	79.88
Revenue and postage stamps,	2.25
Tax on Elm St. House, 1880,	110.30
Recording Deed of Elm St. House,	50
Repairs on pump and pipe, Elm St. House,	3.80
Benj. Shaw, agent fees,	7.25
Balance to new account,	1,046.01
	<hr/> \$1,981.81

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Portland, May 2, 1882.

The securities for the invested fund were presented, examined and found correct.

The Grand Treasurer presented a bond for the approval of the Trustees.

Bro. JOHN B. REDMAN, for the committee to which the applications for relief were referred, reported them back, the committee 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 No. 1 on the schedule represent five dollars.

Voted, That the schedule be approved, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to pay the several sums thereby appropriated, amounting in all to five hundred and sixty-five dollars.

The Grand Treasurer reported that the Grand Lodge now holds in fee simple the estate on Elm Street, which by vote of last year he was directed to take possession of under our mortgage; that he had made efforts to sell the same as directed, but as yet had found no purchaser at the price named; that it was now rented, and that he had no doubt it might be continued at a fair rent, if some repairs were made.

By request, Bro. BENJAMIN SHAW, Real Estate Agent, appeared before the Board, and gave his opinion in relation to the disposition of this property. Whereupon, it was

Voted, unanimously, That the Grand Treasurer, under direction of the Grand Master and Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, have the Elm Street property put in good rentable condition, at an expenditure not exceeding one thousand dollars, and that the money for the same be drawn from the funds in the Savings Banks.

On motion,

Voted, That until otherwise ordered, the Elm Street property be appraised at five thousand dollars, and that it be so entered upon the books of the Grand Treasurer.

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.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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 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>Orland.</i> | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i> |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Eden.</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>Searsmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> . | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy</i> . |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 140 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

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| 24 Phœnix, <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> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>North Monmouth</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

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| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> . | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> . |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> . | 113 Messalonskeec, <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>Humford.</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>Farmouth.</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> | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i> |
| 115 Buxton, <i>Buxton.</i> | |

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.]

23. *Resolved*, That lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and in writing, approve the occupation.

Voted, That application to a lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society, shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another. *Provided*, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

24. *Resolved*, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the concealment of the offence, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient. [1882, p. 205.]

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1882.

M. W.	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
R. W.	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Skowhegan.
"	A. B. MARSTON,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Bangor.
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Belfast.
"	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.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "	Castine.
"	JAMES T. ROBERTS,	" 5th "	Foxcroft.
"	THOMAS W. BURR,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	" 7th "	Thorndike.
"	ROBERT W. PERRY,	" 8th "	Lincolntonville.
"	NATHAN WIGGIN,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	JAMES J. JONES,	" 11th "	Hallowell.
"	H. OWEN NICKERSON,	" 12th "	Readfield.
"	BEN MOORE,	" 13th "	North Anson.
"	F. C. WHITEHOUSE,	" 14th "	Brunswick.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" 15th "	Auburn.
"	EDWARD F. STEVENS,	" 16th "	Mechanic Falls.
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" 17th "	New Gloucester.
"	JOHN BRADLEY,	" 18th "	Cornish.
"	GEO. H. WAKEFIELD,	" 19th "	South Berwick.
W. & Rev.	CALEB FULLER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Hallowell.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "	Saco.
"	W. J. MURPHY,	" "	Portland.
"	J. RILEY BOWLER,	" "	Rockland.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Portland.
"	GEORGE G. HAMILTON,	" "	Yarmouth.
"	WILLIAM H. WASHBURN,	" "	Lewiston.
"	THOMAS TYRIE,	" "	Auburn.
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Saco.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Junior " "</i>	Bath.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Camden.
"	EDWARD M. FULLER,	" "	Bath.
"	LEVI LEROY,	" "	Trescott.
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	" "	Denmark.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Solon.
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	" <i>Stand'd Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	OREL DEXTER,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Newport.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	" "	Waterford.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	" <i>Organist,</i>	"
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	"

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1882.

- Accacia, 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; date of precedence May 7, 1863. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. William G. Lord, m; Charles E. Chiek, sw; Charles E. Small, jw; Leonard J. Strout, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence September 10, 1818. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Granville M. Sykes, m; Wm. A. Stetson, sw; Alexander S. Teague, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence 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; date of precedence March 10, 1801. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Stephen H. Farrar, m; Winfield S. Gamage, sw; Allen Gamage, jw; Silvanus G. McFarland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 5, 1870. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Nathaniel M. Neal, m; Isaac S. Robinson, sw; Charles H. Parker, jw; Edwin T. Stevens, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October; date of precedence June 21, 1875. 15
- Ancient Land-Mark, 17, Portland. Emery S. Ridlon, m; George T. Means, sw; Thomas B. Merrill, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; date of precedence June 10, 1806. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Alonzo Purinton, m; Thomas B. Fish, sw; Millard C. Webber, jw; Wm. S. Cotton, Jr., West Bowdoin, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 4, 1870. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Amos W. Knowlton, Newburg, m; Arthur R. Croxford, sw; Alonzo Tasker, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence 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; date of precedence May 9, 1872. 19
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Charles Tripp, m; William M. Rounds, sw; Benjamin Jackson, jw; Seth E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February; date of precedence June 26, 1854. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. John Q. A. Jumper, m; Fred. I. Morrill, sw; Hiram Morrill, Jr., jw; John Winn, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence November 5, 1860. 15
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Thomas Wing, m; Hamilton J. Ridley, sw; J. Putnam Stevens, jw; Williston Jennings, s., No. Wayne. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September; date of precedence May 9, 1867. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. George E. Raymond, m; Charles C. Bedlow, sw; Wooden G. Norris, jw; Franklin Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December; date of precedence 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; date of precedence March 21, 1867. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Erastus P. Rollins, m; William H. Flanders, sw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; date of precedence July 18, 1826. 9
- Bar Harbor, v. d., 185, Eden. Albert L. Higgins, m; John S. Lyman, sw; Frank M. Conners, jw. Meeting third Thursday of every month; date of precedence April 19, 1882. 1
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Loring H. Floyd, m; Joel Foss, sw; G. S. P. Brannon, jw; Daniel J. Floyd, s. Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, October; date of precedence December 3, 1874. 1
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Daniel W. Sylvester, m; Wendall O. Sylvester, sw; F. Marion Simpson, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th; date of precedence May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Mark W. Chandler, m; Wilson Hammond, sw; Joshua G. Rich, jw; John B. Chapman, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, January; date of precedence May 5, 1860. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Henry F. Blanchard, m; Samuel W. Lane, sw; John W. Rowe, jw; Prentiss M. Fogler, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November; date of precedence 1821. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Florus H. Bartlett, m; E. Hopkins Hutchins, sw; Jesse B. Howe, jw; Freeman E. Small, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence March 11, 1819. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Nathan U. Hinkley, m; Arthur J. Porter, sw; John R. Williams, jw; Andrew J. Norton, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election November; date of precedence May 10, 1852. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Charles E. Chamberlain, m; Edwin J. Ervine, sw; John M. Bryant, jw; James H. Varney, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 13, 1853. 10

- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Abel G. Smith, m; Edward B. Warren, sw; Oscar D. Rand, jw; James Meserve, s. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January; date of precedence March 18, 1863. 19
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Charles C. Hale, m; John W. Cole, sw; Jacob T. Brown, jw; Nathaniel L. Hooper, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 5, 1870. 13
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Cyrus W. Hendrix, m; Robert McCubrey, sw; Wm. H. Harris, jw; Alonzo W. Boynton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December; date of precedence July 27, 1872. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Hartson C. Gower, m; Samuel L. Fowler, sw; Stephen P. Penney, jw; Llewellyn Morrill, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October; date of precedence March 2, 1871. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. John T. Smith, m; Thomas M. Ward, sw; Benjamin Chadsey, jw; Josiah M. Walker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence October 14, 1821. 17
- Central, 45, China. William S. Hunnewell, m; Marshall B. Hammond, sw; George B. Pray, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September; date of precedence April 8, 1824. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Marcellus Nason, m; Alson L. Ward, sw; Henry B. Dyer, jw; Ronello L. Doble, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence May 9, 1872. 6
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Gustavus A. Towle, m; Calvin Blake, sw; Joseph P. Folsom, jw; Lewis Fish, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence May 15, 1859. 13
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. John Mincher, m; Bailes A. Campbell, sw; Isaiah H. Leighton, jw; John C. Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December 27th; date of precedence 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; date of precedence April 15, 1869. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. John I. Sturgis, m; Charles E. Robinson, sw; Charles Megquier, jw; George H. Goding, Danville, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November; date of precedence June 13, 1803. 17
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. John T. Wentworth, m; Ai Q. Mitchell, sw; Howard H. Doe, jw; John P. Wood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September; date of precedence May 9, 1861. 18
- Deering, 183, Deering. Hubbard H. Nevens, m; John E. Sawyer, sw; Henry B. Webb, jw; John S. Harris, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February; date of precedence April 2, 1879. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Isaac Davis, m; Edward L. Bell, sw; David Coffin, jw; Daniel W. True, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December; date of precedence May 5, 1869. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks's Mills. Frank C. Plummer, m; Jos. A. Banks, sw; A. D. Miller, jw; Oren F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence June 12, 1860. 11

- Doric, 149, Monson. Alvin Gray, m; W. H. Pullen, sw; W. H. Jackson, jw; John F. Sprague, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; date of precedence 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; date of precedence May 9, 1861. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. John U. Parsons, m; Charles O. Nute, sw; John H. Benson, jw; George P. Davis, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 7, 1863. 18
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. George H. Munroe, m; John Garside, sw; Royal E. Gould, jw; Tristram Hanson, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; date of precedence January 13, 1826. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Walter F. Bradish, m; Robert C. Green, sw; Jesse H. Rumery, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th; date of precedence, June 8, 1801. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Henry O. Perry, m; John F. Currier, sw; James S. Stevens, jw; Wm. C. Burpee, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Freeman G. Higgins, m; Jonathan Bridges, sw; Eugene Candage, jw; Samuel H. Wilson, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January; date of precedence March 1, 1865. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Thomas E. Hale, m; O. W. Tripp, sw; F. W. Billington, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December; date of precedence September 3, 1870. 4
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Nathan Batchelder, m; Charles G. Crocker, sw; Joseph A. Studley, jw; Sewel A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 2, 1855. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Josiah W. Whitten, m; J. Ward Maxim, sw; Augustus C. Tubbs, jw; Jason Farrar, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June; date of precedence May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Albert W. Hasson, m; Isaac Crockett, sw; Austin E. Drinkwater, jw; Oscar Hills, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 1, 1869. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. John Douglass, m; Elias Bowden, sw; Albert H. Gem, jw; Edwin P. Hill, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; date of precedence March 14, 1809. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Charles R. Brown, m; Francis M. Johnson, sw; Edwin E. Reed, jw; John A. Larrabee, Carroll, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September; date of precedence April 1, 1869. 6
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. John Fletcher, m; William C. Page, sw; George E. Dyer, jw; J. L. Harding, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence May 3, 1865. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Asa L. Ricker, m; Luke H. Roberts, sw; George W. Roberts, jw; Alonzo Leavitt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; date of precedence January 10, 1828. 19
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Joshua Holland, Jr., m; Ebenezer Cobb, sw; John Smith, jw; Fred W. Libby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; date of precedence January 11, 1823. 18

- Freeport, 23, Freeport. John L. Taylor, m; Ambrose Josselyn, sw; Joseph E. Davis, jw; John G. Pierce, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence, May 5, 1845. 17
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Leonard B. Swan, m; Charles W. Chase, sw; Charles M. Morgan, jw; Frank H. Packard, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January; date of precedence September 16, 1878. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Howard Brackett, m; James C. Ayer, sw; Gilbert Chase, jw; Preston Durgin, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. John F. Rea, m; John N. Gardner, sw; Frank Hooper, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December; date of precedence 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; date of precedence 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; date of precedence April 8, 1858. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. George L. Towle, m; David Landers, sw; Stephen Cobb, jw; William J. Landers, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January; date of precedence June 23, 1820. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. Francis M. Garden, m; Stephen Scammon, sw; W. R. Anthoine, jw; Elisha N. Jordan, Knightville, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; date of precedence November 1, 1875. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. James M. Adams, m; Joseph Burland, sw; Harrison Littlefield, jw; William C. Clark, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December; date of precedence June 5, 1858. 6
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Daniel McG. Spencer, m; Edwin Element, sw; Moses A. Snow, jw; John L. Norton, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May, 1852. 8
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Thomas R. Williams, m; Olney T. Scott, sw; Nathan Pendleton, jw; Daniel A. Warren, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February; date of precedence November 5, 1857. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. William Day, m; A. Mont. Chase, sw; Stephen L. Ethridge, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 8, 1860. 16
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Charles H. Gilman, m; G. F. Weeks, sw; Jacob Sanders, jw; Rives C. Mitchell, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December; date of precedence August 24, 1859. 1
- Kenduskeak, 137, Kenduskeag. Greenlief Harvey, m; Ora M. Harvey, sw; Peter Barker, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 3, 1866. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Hadley O. Hawes, m; George F. Bodwell, sw; A. C. Harrington, jw; Orlando Currier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; date of precedence 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, October; date of precedence 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; date of precedence January 13, 1850. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. William M. Kidder, m; Charles L. Dillingham, sw; John J. Towle, Jr., jw; William G. Harlow, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October; date of precedence 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; date of precedence May 4, 1849. 10
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Nelson D. Gordon, m; Phineas Morrill, sw; Suleran S. Willard, jw; Charles H. Millett, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February; date of precedence January 13, 1826. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Fred. G. Danforth, m; Charles W. Farrand, sw; Fred. S. Lawton, jw; Wm. J. Haynes, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence April 30, 1863. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Charles A. Rolfe, m; Everett B. Larrabee, sw; Gorham R. Gould, jw; Fred. P. Rolfe, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day; date of precedence 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, September; date of precedence May 8, 1862. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. J. Albert Dunton, m; Woodbury Parsons, sw; George P. Colby, jw; Reuben M. Brookings, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence June 19, 1792. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Mariner W. Ackley, m; Moses B. Stevens, sw; Ira H. Ackley, jw; Fred. W. Thurlow, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 3, 1866. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. James E. Parsons, m; Alonzo W. Packard, sw; Charles C. Burrill, jw; Levi B. Wyman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; date of precedence April 11, 1822. 4
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Charles E. Phillips, m; Llewellyn M. Swan, sw; Eben T. Fletcher, jw; Wilmer F. Harding, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December; date of precedence May 6, 1874. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. S. Clifford Belcher, m; William E. Dresser, sw; Frederick H. Webster, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October; date of precedence Jan. 13, 1810. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. No return.
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. George L. Merrill, m; Albert T. Quimby, sw; Enoch W. Robbins, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence, May 10, 1853. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. David Brackett, m; Marcellus J. Dow, sw; Gilbert C. Levenseller, jw; John W. Lang, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon each month; election, December; date of precedence May 9, 1861. 7

- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Henry C. Powers, m; Charles M. Vinal, sw; Albert White, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th; date of precedence May 12, 1851. 6
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. No return.
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Dennison Walker, m; Joseph P. Tuttle, sw; Ira M. Libby, jw; Joseph H. Walker, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 3, 1865. 13
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. John D. Robinson, m; George W. Stuart, sw; B. C. Trueworthy, jw; F. M. Shaw, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence July 13, 1826. 6
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. Albert S. Young, m; George D. Howe, sw; M. M. Bartlett, jw; H. W. Wells, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December; date of precedence May 16, 1862. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Cyrus Daggett, m; James M. Emery, sw; Boardman W. Curtis, jw; George W. Webber, Jr., s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October; date of precedence August 26, 1871. 1
- Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. No return.
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Henry F. Collins, m; David O. Floyd, sw; Charles E. Robertson, jw; Charles H. Wilson, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; date of precedence May 5, 1859. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Cyrus Kindrick, m; Gardiner Roberts, sw; Wm. H. Bosworth, jw; Geo. W. Springer, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence July 11, 1822. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Thomas P. Elliot, m; Willis E. Parsons, sw; Edwin P. Sampson, jw; Elihu B. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence July 16, 1827. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. John F. Talbot, m; Chas. F. Thompson, sw; Sidney J. Grant, jw; C. E. Boman, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September; date of precedence January 13, 1865. 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; date of precedence May 8, 1867. 4
- Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot. Charles N. Rand, m; Amos Beal, sw; David H. Buxton, jw; Llewellyn S. Flynt, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 8, 1862. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Samuel G. Davis, m; Samuel D. McKusick, sw; James K. P. Vance, jw; Albert W. Walker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence January 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Charles L. Wilson, m; James S. Grout, sw; George A. Miller, jw; William Douglass, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December; date of precedence May 3, 1866. 16
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Alonzo M. Taylor, m; Henry W. Hammond, sw; Lemuel K. Stubbs, jw; Wm. E. Bogart, s. Meeting Saturday nearest the last full moon of every month; election, December; date of precedence 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; date of precedence June 8, 1869. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Edward R. Wingate, m; Benjamin Wakefield, sw; George A. Herrick, jw; Arthur R. Wiley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 28, 1857. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Adelbert P. Kane, m; Roland A. Flye, sw; Roscoe H. Bridges, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; date of precedence 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; date of precedence May 8, 1879. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Charles A. Stilson, m; Caleb F. Graves, sw; Israel C. Dunham, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence December 22, 1871. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Levi B. Perry, m; William L. Loring, sw; Roscoe Smith, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; date of precedence May 3, 1860. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Augustine Simmons, m; Charles F. Pollard, sw; Wilbur C. Simmons, jw; Ben S. Collins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December; date of precedence December 15, 1818. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Lamont A. Stevens, m; Lewis West, sw; Charles H. Swasey, jw; Geo. Getchell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 22, 1867. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. Cassius B. Brann, m; Thomas J. Peaks, sw; John L. Herrick, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 3, 1865. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. W. A. Metcalf, m; John T. Rider, sw; W. Walker, jw; A. O. Tobie, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January; date of precedence September 10, 1805. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Micajah Gleason, m; James P. Lown, sw; Frank P. Bennett, jw; Millard M. Caswell, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence March 12, 1804. 18
- Oriental Star, 21 Livermore. Everett L. Philoon, m; William H. Thompson, sw; Charles Jones, jw; John Larrabee, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence 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; date of precedence September 14, 1807. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. George M. Bond, m; Justus H. Jackman, sw; Charles H. Carpenter, jw; Charles E. Merriam, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January; date of precedence May 12, 1851. 5
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. Melville Woodman, m; Leonard C. Harmon, sw; Henry A. Chadbourne, jw; Jesse W. Muttart, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January; date of precedence May 5, 1875. 19

- Parian, 100, Corinna. A. K. Currier, m; H. W. Knowles, sw; W. B. Piper, jr; I. M. Knowles, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence September 9, 1870. 5
- Paris, 94, South Paris. J. Ferdinand King, m; E. Fullum Stone, sw; Charles H. George, jr; A. C. Thomas King, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December, St. John's Day; date of precedence May 5, 1859. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Edwin G. Libby, m; Joseph H. Fitzgerald, sw; Samuel Morrill, jr; Newell H. Bates, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December; date of precedence January 24, 1822. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Alfred G. Ellis, m; John M. Fletcher, sw; C. E. Tibbetts, jr; J. C. Cates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence February 9, 1816. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Wilbur F. Lovejoy, m; Samuel W. Moore, sw; Wm. H. Libbey, jr; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December; date of precedence May 7, 1874. 6
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Horace G. Hayden, m; Leroy C. Dorman, sw; J. G. Mosher, jr; Henry Jones, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, March; date of precedence May 5, 1854. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Hannibal Hamlin, m; Calvin H. Rollins, sw; Frank B. Hassell, jr; William E. Gould, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September; date of precedence October 9, 1823. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. E. M. Johnston, m; E. F. Lamson, sw; A. S. Wilkins, jr; E. H. Poole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, November; date of precedence July 28, 1871. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Nelson C. Wallace, m; Charles W. Hopkins, sw; Jasper Wyman, jr; L. H. Leighton, s. Meeting Monday; election, January; date of precedence May 7, 1874. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. William H. Conant, m; H. L. Thorne, sw; G. Manson, jr; Clarendon Butman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence May 5, 1854. 7
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Charles W. Arras, m; George H. Clark, sw; Walter S. Russell, jr; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; date of precedence March 7, 1863. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Robert B. Swift, m; Albro E. Chase, sw; Charles L. Drummond, jr; Convers O. Leach, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November; date of precedence March 20, 1762. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. William D. Colcord, m; Warren F. Griffin, sw; Wilson Partridge, jr; Jeremiah M. Grant, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; date of precedence July 4, 1863. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. George E. Allen, m; George Briery, sw; D. M. Frye, jr; S. Estes, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 7, 1868. 19
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Calvin Morrell, m; William W. Field, sw; Cornelius N. Morrell, jr; Charles Jones, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 3, 1866. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. B. Walker McKeen, m; Wallace R. Tarbox, sw; Frank E. Howe, jr; Tobias L. Eastman, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence June 13, 1803. 18

- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. John E. Woodcock, m; William S. Cox, sw; Robie F. Meservie, jw; Otis D. Wilson, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October; date of precedence May 3, 1866. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Frank W. Parker, m; Albert S. Plummer, sw; Frank L. Hoyt, jw; Eugene E. Ham, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September; date of precedence 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; date of precedence 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 Wednesday evening on or before full moon each month; election, June; date of precedence May 4, 1876. 15
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. William H. Whitney, m; H. C. Reed, sw; Frank A. Small, jw; A. S. Alexander, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, October; date of precedence 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; date of precedence June 17, 1875. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Aaron G. Page, m; Fred A. Saunders, sw; George Hancock, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December; date of precedence October 18, 1852. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Frank E. Sparks, m; Daniel W. Maxfield, sw; Thomas T. Tabor, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December; date of precedence September 13, 1802. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Joseph J. Bond, m; Samuel H. Bond, sw; W. J. Greenwood, jw; J. J. A. Hoffses, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 13, 1866. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. John P. Scott, m; John F. Singhi, sw; Hiram Berry, jw; Edwin T. G. Rawson, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January; date of precedence May 5, 1855. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. C. T. Hamlen, m; A. H. Bailey, sw; L. L. W. Merrill, jw; L. G. Tilley, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence 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; date of precedence June 16, 1802. 19
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. J. Fred. Leavitt, m; Norris E. Bragg, sw; George W. Whiting, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December; date of precedence February 6, 1856. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Edward C. Goodnow, m; John F. Oliver, sw; Joseph E. Collins, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's day; date of precedence May 29, 1845. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Hilliard W. Robinson, m; Charles A. Perry, sw; Roland C. Clark, jw; Charles J. McCallum, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence 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; date of precedence February 13, 1827. 19

- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Perez B. Cooper, m; W. A. Merriam, sw; Albion McAlister, jw; Thomas Perry, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence Oct. 27, 1855. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. William I. Adams, m; George W. Reed, sw; George E. Vanhorn, jw; W. T. Marr, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence October 7, 1867. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. David S. Wardwell, m; Renel W. Gerald, sw; Simon W. Baker, jw; Everett Hammons, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence 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, June; date of precedence July 1, 1872. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. A. H. Totman, m; R. B. Lewis, sw; C. J. Green, jw; Edbert Kelley, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 8, 1858. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Walter G. Webber, m; Oscar F. Williams, sw; John O. Shaw, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; date of precedence September 10, 1804. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Sumner A. Patten, m; Charles F. Jones, sw; John L. Tenney, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; date of precedence January 11, 1821. 13
- Standish, 70, Standish. Tobias Lord, Jr., m; John P. Moulton, sw; Willis E. Sanborn, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 5, 1858. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Rodney C. Penney, m; Charles F. McCulloch, sw; Charles H. Gray, jw; George T. Sewall, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September; date of precedence, May 5, 1848. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Aaron P. Perkins, m; J. Libby, Jr., sw; Renel Berry, jw; E. F. Whitehouse, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 24, 1856. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Emery A. Wood, m; Harvey J. Corey, sw; Erastus O. Kelley, jw; John H. McIlroy, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence October 6, 1817. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Samuel E. Root, m; Calvin S. Walker, sw; Roger A. Foss, jw; James M. Webb, s. Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election fourth Wednesday in December; date of precedence May 6, 1856. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Charles H. Field, m; Robert P. Chase, sw; Fred. T. Chase, jw; Waldo B. Washburn, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; date of precedence May 3, 1865. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Albert R. Savage, m; Elbridge G. Heath, sw; Charles E. Darling, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 20, 1847. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. William L. Gilley, m; Byron H. Mayo, sw; John C. Harmon, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 3, 1856. 4
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Frederick G. Parker, m; Sidney Graves, sw; Lassell T. Manson, jw; William R. Piper, s. Meeting Monday on or

- before full moon; election, December; date of precedence July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, West Troy. Milton Carleton, m; Enoch E. Barker, sw; Mayo Bickmore, jw; Augustus C. Myrick, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence February 19, 1866. 7
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Christopher Curtis, m; Coffin S. Leighton, sw; Benj. F. Cleaves, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 9, 1861. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Henan N. Whittle, m; J. F. Briggs, sw; H. C. Bray, jw; Edward F. Edgecomb, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October; date of precedence May 10, 1853. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Oscar A. Bartlett, m; Harvey S. Moore, sw; Adelbert A. Robbins, jw; Cyrus R. Morton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, December; date of precedence April 8, 1820. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Charles H. Ricker, m; William H. Pierce, sw; Charles B. Atwood, jw; L. H. Stover, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December; date of precedence December 14, 1801. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. J. H. Brown, m; J. N. Tilton, sw; G. H. Rich, jw; Benjamin Ames, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 15, 1828. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Henry Ewer, m; E. C. Coombs, sw; Joseph Wall, jw; Thomas Ballantine, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence May 13, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Charles H. Severy, m; Everett E. Lowell, sw; Orman F. French, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; date of precedence May 3, 1860. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Silas Adams, m; Franklin K. Jack, sw; William Blanchard, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence 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; date of precedence September 10, 1778. 3
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Alfred Small, m; George A. Townsend, sw; John Thayer, jw; Emilius W. Brown, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December; date of precedence June 16, 1822. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. A. L. McFadden, m; L. H. Owen, sw; A. I. Noble, jw; Levi A. Dow, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December; date of precedence 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; date of precedence July 28, 1871. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Joseph S. Mendall, m; Orlestus O. Fuller, sw; Herbert J. Deshon, jw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon each month; election, June; date of precedence May 9, 1872. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Austin S. Bump, m; Fred. W. Allen, sw; Fred. E. Trefethen, jw; Alonzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September; date of precedence May 4, 1870. 15

- York, 22, Kennebunk. Charles H. Ferguson, m; George L. Little, sw; Gustavus E. Bucknam, jw; Francis C. Simonds, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 13, 1813. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Wesley Webber, m; Haven A. McCrillis, sw; Wm. B. Littlefield, jw; Charles W. Greenleaf, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence, September 18, 1875. 19

Brethren Died during the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1881, TO MARCH 1, 1882.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland Lodge.—Edward I. Farr, March 23, aged 47; Leader Dam, April 25, aged 65; Tilden Hall, Jr., Dec. 13, 1880, aged 42; Marcellus Lowe, June 5, 1881, aged 34; Abel Chase, June 9, aged 71; John W. Chase, Oct. 9, aged 72; John E. Chase, Aug. 8, aged 58; John Berry, Nov. 29, aged 57; Levi J. Blake, Jan. 5, 1882, aged 45; Alfred M. Kimball, Feb. 21, aged 43.
- 2 Warren.—Newell P. Hall, April, 1881.
- 3 Lincoln.—Thomas B. Johnston, Nov., 1881.
- 5 Kennebec.—Robert Cleaves, Jr., Sept. 5; Andrew Masters, Nov. 7.
- 6 Amity.—George W. Thorndike, Dec. 25.
- 7 Eastern.—William Larkin, June 6; Benjamin Green.
- 8 United.—Charles N. Bates; Nathaniel C. Lincoln, lost at sea; William S. Daly.
- 9 Saco.—John S. Snow, May 25; Jason W. Beattie, May 8, State Senator; A. K. P. Whitney, June 18; Amos C. Leavitt, Feb. 14; Warren Ware, Nov. 16, aged 79 years 8 months.
- 10 Rising Virtue.—Warren G. Smith, June 30, at Bangor; Harding P. Smith, June 30, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stanford T. Chase, July 13, at Bangor; Frank Currier, July 18, at Bangor; Edward E. Small, Sept. 23, at Bangor; Benj. R. Laird, Oct. 1, at Corinth, Me.; Ichabod E. Leighton, Nov. 25, at Bangor.
- 12 Cumberland.—Ivory Jordan,* Aug. 5.
- 13 Oriental.—Orin J. Libby, July 8; Benj. F. Wentworth, Sept. 26; Rev. John Pinkham, Jan. 8.
- 14 Solar.—Convers L. Owen, Dec. 19, of old age.
- 15 Orient.—William Blood; Oliver C. Lermond; William E. Crawford; James C. Vose.
- 16 St. George.—Samuel Haskell, Sept. 20, 1881.
- 17 Ancient Landmark.—John W. Dicks; A. A. Atwood, October, 1881; John Swett, Feb. 4, 1882; William H. Ayers, Feb. 16; Charles J. Barbour, Feb. 27.

- 18 Oxford.—Frank S. Oxnard,* March 4, of consumption, at Lincoln, Nebraska—remains brought to Norway and buried there.
- 19 Felicity.—James E. Collins, March 16, at sea; Oliver M. Gray, April 21.
- 20 Maine.—Samuel F. Small, March 18.
- 21 Oriental Star.—William Doble,* Sept. 30, aged 55; Samuel Holmes, Feb. 26, aged 84.
- 22 York.—John W. Lord,* April 5; Frank E. Chipman, July 11.
- 24 Phoenix.—William O. Poor, Sept. 27; Charles T. Gilmore, Dec. 30,—lost overboard off Boon Island; Charles M. Littlefield, Jan. 24; Samuel B. Gillum, Jan. 27; A. B. Mathews, Feb. 8.
- 25 Temple.—Sylvanus Holden, Jan. 10, 1882.
- 26 Village.—Hugh Curtis, March 12, aged 80—Past Master.
- 27 Adoniram.—Thomas Lord, Feb. 6, 1882.
- 28 Northern Star.—Alonzo P. Allen,* Feb. 26.
- 31 Union.—Wm. G. Hawes, March 21; Lincoln Hupper.
- 32 Hermon.—John W. Tarr, May 25; Merton L. Wheeler, Aug. 27; Moody Palmer, Sept. 29.
- 34 Somerset.—Daniel McPherson, July 28; John L. Allen.
- 35 Bethlehem.—E. B. Thorne, Dec. 13.
- 36 Casco.—William B. Skillins, May 2; John D. Wight, March, 1881; Jeremiah C. Barker, July, 1881.
- 37 Washington.—George Comstock, April 20—was made a mason 1822, and at his decease was the oldest living initiate of Washington Lodge.
- 38 Harmony.—Daniel C. Emery, Aug. 1881, P. M.—one of the oldest members of the lodge; Lothrop Libby, Jan. 1882.
- 39 Penobscot.—Lyman Putnam, Feb. 25, 1881; Ichabod Rollins, Dec. 20, 1879—death not known until Nov. 1881; Levi C. Morgan, June 20, 1881; Benjamin F. Silver, June 23; Moses Harris, Nov. 15.
- 40 Lygonia.—Amon S. Googing, Nov. 1881.
- 43 Alna.—Henry Mellus,* July; George G. Chapman,* Oct. 12; Thomas W. March,* Jan. 9; Joseph L. S. Merry, Jan. 21—lost at sea.
- 44 Piscataquis.—Schuyler C. Chute, April 10, at sea.
- 45 Central.—William Weiler; Joseph Lake; Edward E. Libby, June.
- 46 St. Croix.—Freeman Hursey, Sept. 6, on board sch. Mowrey, on passage from Boston; Seth Emerson, Oct. 3.
- 47 Dunlap.—Benjamin F. Cole, June 28; Enoch H. McKenney, Feb. 2.
- 48 Lafayette.—Frank H. Brown,* Feb. 3, at Hallowell; John C. Goodin, Feb. 5, at Lincoln.
- 49 Meridian Splendor.—James W. Rodgers; Alfred Miles, Dec. 28—Past Master.
- 50 Aurora.—Luke G. Griffin, Sept. 25, 1880, in Lowell, Mass; Richard Harlow and Albert S. Kalloch, Sept. 1881—shipwrecked and drowned near Jacksonsport, Door County, Wis.
- 51 St. John's.—Otis A. Frost, April 5; James H. Gilroy, April 24.
- 52 Mosaic.—Luther Chamberlain, May 24—a Past Master.
- 54 Vassalboro'.—Benjamin J. Rackliff, Oct. 23; John Homans, Nov. 10—both Past Masters.
- 55 Fraternal.—Euran H. Hobbs, Aug. 12, aged 70; Joseph M. Pillsbury, Sept. 21, aged 45; Hezekiah B. Trafton, March, 1881.

- 56 Mount Moriah.—Aaron R. Berry.
- 57 King Hiram.—Edward K. Norcross, Nov. 24, 1881.
- 58 Unity, E. F. Morton, Aug. 21.
- 60 Star in the East.—George P. Sewall, Dec. 30.
- 62 King David's.—Ephraim Fletcher,* Sept. 16, 1881.
- 65 Mystic.—Edward S. Jackson, July 8; William Corey, Oct. 1.
- 68 Mariners'.—Jasper N. Nichols, April, 1881, at sea; Alpheus Field,* Oct. 19; George B. Mosman,* Jan. 20; Fred. M. Allen, Feb., 1882—on board bark "Dullin," San Francisco harbor—remains to be brought home.
- 69 Howard.—Ezra Manter, Dec. 22, of paralysis; David Robinson, Feb. 19 of consumption.
- 70 Standish.—Parris Hasty, Aug. 7, at Wollaston, Mass.
- 71 Rising Sun.—Luke Saunders, Sept. 1, of old age; John Hopkins, Dec. 12, of heart disease; William J. Bowden, July, lost at sea; Richard Hopkins, August, of consumption; Levi O. B. Wheilden, Jan. 1882, of consumption.
- 72 Pioneer.—James Flint,* April 7, 1881. Was in his 93d year; an honorary member for a number of years.
- 74 Bristol.—Henry T. Sproul, 1878, not before reported; James Varney, June 20—the last of the charter members—had been Secretary of the Lodge for 17 years; Jeremiah Hatch,* Sept. 20—was Senior Warden for many years.
- 79 Rockland.—Eli C. Hall, July 29, Past Master; Sanford S. Robinson, Nov. 25.
- 80 Keystone.—John Pierce, Jan. 21.
- 81 Atlantic.—Henry H. Coe, April 29; Thomas O. Goold,* May 19; Josephus Hudson, Sept. 26; Newal A. Tarbox, Nov. 22; Fred. T. Meaher, Feb. 8.
- 82 St. Paul's.—J. H. Bowers, April 6, 1881.
- 83 St. Andrew's.—Samuel C. Bryer, April 30; John F. Kimball, May 16; Gideon Marston, July 17; Joseph J. Burr, Dec. 13.
- 85 Star in the West.—G. Hamilton; B. B. Whitney; Nelson Rackliff; James Labree; A. Berry, (non-affiliated).
- 89 Island.—Otis C. Veazie, at St. Thomas, of yellow fever.
- 91 Harwood.—Francis S. Coffin, March 21, in Nevada; John O. B. Stetson, May 13, in Ellsworth; Charles E. Vose, June 1, in Machias.
- 92 Siloam.—O. T. Holt, March 13, 1881.
- 93 Horeb.—Horatio Gates, Sept. 5.
- 95 Corinthian.—George A. Haskell, March 21.
- 96 Monument.—Amos Ingraham, May 12; William H. Hasey, July 28; William J. Nye, Oct. 20.
- 97 Bethel. Lucius Ingalls, May 3; Alex. E. Barker, May 12.
- 100 Jefferson.—David W. Davis,* March 14; John R. Briggs, May 9, aged 83—made in Oxford Lodge, 1824; Hiram H. McAllister,* Feb. 22—buried by Tyrian Lodge.
- 101 Nezinseot.—W. R. Bradford, April, 1871—a good man, and an honor to the fraternity—he died of consumption; Charles H. Thayer,* Aug. 29, aged 38—Master of the lodge when he died.
- 105 Ashlar.—Isaac N. Parker,* July 1—a most worthy mason.
- 106 Tuscan.—Abram L. Norton, August, 1881.

- 107 Day Spring.—Eugene U. Mitchell, on or about Aug. 27, 1881, at Port au Prince, Hayti.
- 112 Eastern Frontier.—James Doran, Nov. 1881.
- 114 Polar Star.—Capt. James McFadden, July, at Venezuela—buried there; Capt. George W. Morse, Oct. 11, at sea, on passage from East Indies to New York—buried in Bath; Samuel Packard, Oct. 24—killed by cars at Falmouth—buried at Bath.
- 115 Buxton.—John Hanna, Nov. 7, of paralysis.
- 119 Pownal.—William L. Libby, Oct. 3, of Bright's disease; Z. B. Ellis, Sept. 1881, lost at sea; Adelbert Crockett, Jan. 22, of consumption; Charles S. Roberts, Feb. 16, of consumption.
- 121 Acacia.—Stephen C. Stetson, July 16; W. W. Beal; John Miller, Oct. 11.
- 124 Olive Branch.—Luigi A. Crocker, Dec. 28.
- 126 Timothy Chase.—William G. Crosby, March 21—charter member, Past Master; A. P. Cain, June; Roscoe G. Lewis, Sept. 30.
- 127 Presumpscot.—William T. Hall; Edward C. Trickey.
- 128 Eggemoggin.—Fred. S. Stevens, Aug. 5, at Bluehill.
- 129 Quantabcook.—Calvin P. Lincoln, June 22.
- 130 Trinity.—J. F. Barto, Dec. 18.
- 131 Lookout.—Isaac Wilder, Feb. 12, of apoplexy—was elected Treasurer, but died before installation.
- 133 Asylum.—C. W. Small, 1881, exact date not known.
- 141 Augusta.—Rev. George W. Whitney, April 25; George E. Dow, Feb. 2; both of consumption.
- 143 Preble.—George F. Kimball, April 3, 1881.
- 145 Moses Webster.—H. M. Dercease.
- 146 Seabasticook.—J. Marshall Woodsum, Feb. 3.
- 148 Forest.—Albert B. Marshall; John F. Reed, Feb. 12.
- 149 Doric.—Morrill Prescott, Dec. 25.
- 150 Rabboni.—George A. Chandler, Oct. 8.
- 151 Excelsior.—Daniel W. Carter, March 13, of heart disease.
- 153 Delta.—Frank W. McKeen, Feb. 11, 1882.
- 154 Mystic Tie.—Hiram Wheeler, Sept. 11—Treasurer for several years, and performed his duties faithfully.
- 155 Ancient York.—Oliver R. Small, Feb. 16, 1882; Silas Plummer, March 12.
- 162 Arion.—R. Wayne Bradeen.
- 166 Neguemekeag.—Warren Colby, March 4, aged 81.
- 167 Whitney.—Russell Thaxter,* aged 80 years, 1 month, 17 days; John S. Robinson,* aged 81 years, 9 months, 14 days. These two Brethren were charter members, and died of old age and its attendant infirmities; Seth W. Perkins,* June, 1881—died in Buxton, buried in Dixfield.
- 170 Caribou.—Alfred M. Masterman, April 7.
- 171 Naskeag.—Amos E. Tibbetts, May 4, 1881.
- 173 Pleiades.—Warren E. Fickett, Nov. 23.
- 176 Palestine.—Daniel L. Powers, June 27—Secretary of Lodge.
- 180 Hiram.—Isaac D. Dunham, July 26.
- 182 Granite.—Isaac Flint, March 26.
- 183 Deering.—Peleg H. Tracy, Sept. 17, 1881

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.]

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, Watten.
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—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico—WILLIAM H. SMITH, 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.

- 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—SAMUEL M. TODD, 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 Mexico—ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN, Mesilla.
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, 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,	Rufus Wills Cobb, Montgomery. George E. Dodge, Little Rock. Coote M. Chambers, Victoria. Clay Webster Taylor, Shasta. James Moffatt, London. Antonio Govin, Havana. Robert A. Quillian, Walsenburg. James McCormick, Windsor. Thomas H. Brown, Sioux Falls. Joseph W. H. Watson, Newport. Noble D. Larner, Washington. William E. Anderson, Black Water. Josiah I. Wright, Rome. F. E. Ensign, Hailey. William H. Scott, Salem. Calvin W. Prather, Jeffersonville. Charles E. Gooding, Colbert. George B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls. William Cowgill, Fredonia. W. H. Meffert, Louisville. William Ritchie Whitaker, New Orleans. Marquis F. King, Portland. John Headly Bell, Winnepeg. John S. Tyson, Baltimore. Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Medford. Oliver L. Spaulding, St. Johns. Henry R. Wells, Preston. Frederic Speed, Vicksburg. Alex. M. Dockray, Gallatin. Thomas M. Pomeroy, Missoula. James R. Cain, Falls City. Horatio S. Mason, Carson. Benjamin R. Stevenson, St. Andrews. Frank A. McKean, Nashua, William Hardacre, Camden. Henry L. Waldo, Santa Fé. Benjamin Flagler, Suspension Bridge. Henry F. Grainger, Goldsboro'. William Taylor, Halifax. Charles C. Kiefer, Urbana. George M. D. Strout, Portland. Samuel B. Dick, Philadelphia. John Yeo, Port Hill. John H. Graham, Richmond, Thomas Vincent, Westerly. John D. Kennedy, Camden. John T. Irion, Paris. Thomas M. Matthews, Edom. William Fletcher James, Salt Lake City. Lucius C. Butler, Essex. Reuben M. Page, Abingdon. Ralph Guichard, Walla Walla. John H. Riley, Ripley. Emmons E. Chapin, Columbus. Robert Wilson.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMAN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.	Oliver S. Beers, Mobile.
Fay Hempstead, 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.	Enrique A. Lecerif, Havana.
Aurelio Almeida, Havana.	Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Albert O. Ingalls, Lead City.
Charles T. McCoy, Bon Homme.	William W. Lobdell, Wilmington.
William S. Hayes, Wilmington.	W. R. Singleton, Washington.
Wm. R. Singleton, Washington.	D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	E. A. Stevenson, Idaho City.
J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon.	John W. Brown, Chicago.
J. H. Wickersham, Silver City.	J. S. Murrow, Atoka.
Loyal H. Munn, Freeport.	Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City.
William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	John H. Brown, Wyandotte.
J. S. Murrow, Atoka.	James W. Staton, Brooksville.
Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City.	John G. Fleming, New Orleans.
John H. Brown, Wyandotte.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
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.
James Henderson, Winnipeg.	James M. Howry, Oxford.
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.	William R. Bowen, Omaha.
A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.	John D. Hammond, Carson.
J. L. Power, Jackson.	Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.
John D. Vincil, St. Louis.	George P. Cleaves, Concord.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
William R. Bowen, Omaha.	David J. Miller, Santa Fé.
John D. Hammond, Carson.	Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.
Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.	D. W. Bain, Raleigh.
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Benjamin Curren, Halifax.
Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.
David J. Miller, Santa Fé.	F. J. Babcock, Salem.
Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.	Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.
D. W. Bain, Raleigh.	George W. Wakeford, Charlottetown.
Benjamin Curren, Halifax.	John H. Isaacson, Montreal.
John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	Edwin Baker, Providence.
F. J. Babcock, Salem.	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.	John Frizzell, Nashville.
George W. Wakeford, Charlottetown.	George H. Bringham, Houston.
John H. Isaacson, Montreal.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Edwin Baker, Providence.	William H. Root, Burlington.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston.	William B. Isaacs, Richmond.
John Frizzell, Nashville.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
George H. Bringham, Houston.	Odell S. Long, Wheeling.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee.
William H. Root, Burlington.	J. H. Symons, Laramie City.
William B. Isaacs, Richmond.	Oliver S. Beers, Mobile.
Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	George E. Dodge, Little Rock.
Odell S. Long, Wheeling.	William H. Hill, Los Angeles.
John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee.	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
J. H. Symons, Laramie City.	Enrique A. Lecerif, Havana.
	Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
	Albert O. Ingalls, Lead City.
	William W. Lobdell, Wilmington.
	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.
	James W. Staton, Brooksville.
	John G. Fleming, 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.
	Jas. D. Richardson, Murfreesboro'.
	James Masterton, Houston.
	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.
	J. H. Symons, Laramie City.

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.
" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	P. S. G. W.
" DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
" SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	East Dixmont,	"
" JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	P. J. G. W.
" 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,	"
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"

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,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,
1882.

MARQUIS F. KING, G. M.	Ex Officio.
WM. R. G. ESTES, D. G. M.	“
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, S. G. W.	“
CHARLES W. HANEY, J. G. W.	“
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	“
ALBERT MOORE,	elected May 6, 1880, for three years.
A. M. WETHERBEE,	“ “ 4, “ “ “ “
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	“ “ 3, 1881, “ “ “
AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	“ “ 3, “ “ “ “
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	“ “ 2, 1882, “ “ “
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	“ “ 2, “ “ “ “

ADDRESSES:

MARQUIS F. KING, <i>Grand Master</i> ,	PORTLAND, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	PORTLAND, ME.,
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</i>	

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

James Abram Garfield,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BORN NOVEMBER 9, 1831.

Received his death wound by the bullet of an assassin at Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881: lingered, enduring his sufferings with the most heroic fortitude and patience, until September 19, 1881, when he died at Elberon, N. J.

Living, he won a nation's love and the world's respect: dying, he strengthened the bonds of Brotherhood in the common sorrow at his loss.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

William O. Poor,

PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.

BORN IN ANDOVER, ME., SEPTEMBER 1, 1809.

DIED IN BELFAST, SEPTEMBER 27, 1881.

The high-way of the upright is to depart from evil: he that keepeth
his way preserveth his soul.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Warren Phillips,

GRAND TYLER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

DIED IN NORTH YARMOUTH, APRIL 5, 1882,
AGED 68 YEARS.

That life is long enough the duties of which have been faithfully
done.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Charles C. Mason,

GRAND CHAPLAIN OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.

DIED AT HALLOWELL, MARCH 22, 1882, AGED 65 YRS. 8 MOS.

A good name is better than precious ointment; and the day of
death than the day of one's birth.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Asahel Moore,

PAST GRAND CHAPLAIN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
MAINE.

DIED IN NEEDHAM, MASS., APRIL 16, 1882, AGED 71 YRS. 5. MOS.

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in
his commandments.

OBITUARY.

This report not being ready in time to be inserted in the Proceedings, is placed here as a memorial page.

THOMAS B. JOHNSTON was born in Wiscasset, in the County of Lincoln, on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1818, and died at the same place on the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1881. He received a common school education in his native town. In his early life, beginning at about the fourteenth year of his age, he commenced making voyages to foreign countries in vessels belonging to his father, who was a wealthy and prosperous merchant and owner of vessels in Wiscasset, which he continued until he arrived at manhood.

When he was about thirty years of age, and at the time the crusade against Masonry was about over, he was made a mason in Lincoln Lodge on the ninth day of November, 1848, and on the fourteenth day of December, in the same year, he was exalted in New Jerusalem Chapter, then located at East Thomaston (now Rockland). This Chapter, through his exertions, was the next March removed from East Thomaston to Wiscasset, where it has been ever since located. He was a Knight Templar, and had also received the degrees of the A. and A. Scottish Rite. Being a gentleman of leisure and means, and having a very retentive memory, he became at once skilled in the ritual of the various Masonic Orders, and at one time was considered one of the lights in Masonry throughout the State. Being also generous, he did much for the particular Bodies of which he was a member. In his prosperity he never forgot the wants of his fellow man, but more particularly those of the Fraternity. He probably devoted more time, and perhaps expended more money for Masonry, than almost any other one in this part of the State, and will be long remembered by many who have received from him the knowledge he was always ready to impart to those who were less informed.

JOS. M. HAYES,
W. G. WEBBER,
F. I. DAY, } *Committee.*

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CORRECTION. The name of LEVI LURVEY, of Tremont, appointed Grand Steward, was by mistake printed LEVI LEROY.

Grand Lodge of Maine.

1883.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
Tuesday, May 1, A. L. 5883. }

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. MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Master;
R. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Deputy Grand Master;
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Senior Grand Warden;
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	Junior Grand Warden;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	Rec. Grand Secretary;
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	D. D. G. M. 2d District;
" GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "
" JAMES T. ROBERTS,	" 5th "
" THOMAS W. BURR,	" 6th "
" BENJAMIN AMES,	" 7th "
" ROBERT W. PERRY,	" 8th "
" CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "
" JAMES J. JONES,	" 11th "
" H. OWEN NICKERSON,	" 12th "
" BEN MOORE,	" 13th "
" ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" 15th "
" EDWARD F. STEVENS,	" 16th "
" ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" 17th "

W. & Rev. EDWIN F. SMALL,	Grand Chaplain;
“ JOHN GIBSON,	“ “
W. GEORGE R. SHAW,	“ Marshal;
“ HORACE H. BURBANK,	Senior Grand Deacon;
“ JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Junior Grand Deacon;
“ EDWARD M. FULLER,	Grand Steward;
“ WM. H. SMITH,	Grand Standard Bearer;
“ TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Lecturer;
“ GEORGE M. HOWE,	Grand Organist;
Bro. WARREN O. CARNEY,	Grand Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain.

Bro. WILLIAM A. BARKER presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was accepted, 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 Albro E. Chase, WM; Charles L. Drummond, SW; Lindley M. Webb, JW; John Evans, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Austin F. Kingsley, WM; Austin Harris, SW.
- 3 ——— *Lincoln*, not represented.
- 4 *Hancock*, by John F. Rea, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Albert M. Spear, JW; Hadley O. Hawes, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by George H. Cleaveland, WM; John G. Trim, SW; Cornelius T. Hosmer, JW; Samuel Q. Day, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Walter F. Bradish, WM.
- 8 *United*, by Charles H. Ricker, WM; Elbridge G. Cornish, JW.
- 9 *Saco*, by Winfield S. Dennett, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Frank E. Sparks, WM; Daniel W. Maxfield, SW.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by B. Walker McKeen, WM; Wallace R. Tarbox, SW; Frank E. Howe, JW.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by George E. Fobes, WM; Moses Plummer, SW; Parker W. Sawyer, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by James P. Lown, WM; George Peirce, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by Oscar F. Williams, WM; George Moulton, Jr., Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by William A. Metcalf, WM; William Walker, SW.
- 16 *St. George*, by Rowland C. Clark, SW.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by George T. Means, WM; Thomas B. Merrill, SW; Fred. R. Farrington, JW; Emery S. Ridlon, Proxy.

- 18 *Oxford*, by Geo. A. Cole, WM ; Howard D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by S. Clifford Belcher, WM ; Benj. M. Hardy, Proxy.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Charles H. Boothby, Jr., WM ; Charles E. Knight, SW.
- 22 *York*, by Mark H. Ford, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Joseph E. Davis, SW ; John Burr, Proxy.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Russell G. Dyer, Proxy.
- 25 ——— *Temple*, not represented.
- 26 *Village*, by Franklin K. Jack, WM ; Convers Purinton, SW.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Charles E. Chick, WM.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Columbus S. Mantor, WM ; Wilbur C. Simmons, SW.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by Elbridge G. Heath, WM ; Wm. F. Lord, JW ; Benj. F. Metcalf, Proxy.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Isaac Bagnall, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Oscar A. Bartlett, WM ; Joseph O. Cobb, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by Joshua K. Osgood, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by Horace W. Stuart, WM.
- 34 *Somerset*, by William H. Fuller, WM ; Francis A. Seveno, Proxy.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Samuel W. Lane, WM ; John W. Rowe, SW ; Wm. H. Williams, JW ; Chas. H. Brick, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by John T. Smith, WM ; Josiah M. Walker, JW ; Thomas M. Ward, Proxy.
- 37 *Washington*, by James B. Neagle, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by Henry R. Millett, Proxy.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Daniel Dolloff, Jr., WM.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by James E. Parsons, WM.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by James H. Starbird, SW ; Cyrus Kendrick, Proxy.
- 42 ——— *Freedom*, not represented.
- 43 *Alna*, by Alexander S. Teague, SW ; Charles G. Merry, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by William H. Owen, Proxy.
- 45 *Central*, by Willis W. Washburn, Proxy.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by Edward C. Goodnow, WM.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by George H. Monroe, WM.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by Nelson D. Gordon, WM ; Phineas Morrill, SW.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by George W. Stuart, WM.
- 50 *Aurora*, by Erastus P. Rollins, WM ; Lorenzo S. Robinson, SW ; Wm. A. Barker, Proxy.
- 51 *St. John's*, by Edward R. McIntire, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by Marcell W. Hall, WM.
- 53 ——— *Rural*, not represented.
- 54 *Vassalboro'*, by Henry A. Ewer, WM ; Charles Crowell, Proxy.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by Asa L. Ricker, WM ; John M. Akers, Proxy.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by James K. P. Vance, WM ; Chauncey R. Berry, Proxy.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by Charles L. Dillingham, WM.

- 58 *Unity*, by John N. Tilton, WM.
 59 ——— *Mount Hope*, charter surrendered.
 60 *Star in the East*, by Charles F. McCulloch, WM; Charles H. Gray, SW.
 61 *King Solomon's*, by Moses W. Levensaler, Proxy.
 62 *King David's*, by Edward P. Hahn, WM.
 63 *Richmond*, by Charles H. Jackson, SW.
 64 *Pacific*, by George M. Bond, WM.
 65 *Mystic*, by Alonzo M. Taylor, WM.
 66 *Mechanics'*, by Joseph McKinney, WM.
 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan U. Hinkley, WM; Arthur J. Porter, SW.
 68 *Mariners'*, by Albert T. Quimby, WM.
 69 *Howard*, by Daniel McG. Spencer, WM.
 70 *Standish*, by Tobias Lord, WM.
 71 *Rising Sun*, by John P. Haney, JW.
 72 *Pioneer*, by Wm. Lionel Watson, Proxy.
 73 *Tyrian*, by Heman N. Whittle, WM; Hollis C. Bray, SW; Peter R. Tileston, Proxy.
 74 *Bristol*, by Wait K. Weston, Proxy.
 75 *Plymouth*, by Henry S. Thorne, WM.
 76 *Arundel*, by Benjamin Jackson, Proxy.
 77 *Tremont*, by William L. Gilley, WM.
 78 *Crescent*, by Isaiah H. Leighton, SW.
 79 *Rockland*, by John P. Scott, WM; Oliver Starrett, SW; Edwin T. G. Rawson, Proxy.
 80 *Keystone*, by Moses French, Proxy.
 81 *Atlantic*, by Charles C. Bedlow, WM; Martin A. Dillingham, JW; George E. Raymond, Proxy.
 82 *St. Paul's*, by Wilson A. Merriam, WM.
 83 *St. Andrew's*, by Norris E. Bragg, WM; Manly G. Trask, Proxy.
 84 *Eureka*, by Nathan Bachelder, WM.
 85 *Star in the West*, by Charles Taylor, Proxy.
 86 *Temple*, by Alonzo Libby, Proxy.
 87 *Benevolent*, by Daniel W. Sylvester, WM.
 88 *Narraguagus*, by Edward R. Wingate, WM.
 89 *Island*, by Thomas Boardman, Proxy.
 90 ——— *Hiram Abiff*, charter revoked.
 91 *Harwood*, by William G. Stone, WM.
 92 *Siloam*, by Alfred Swett, Proxy.
 93 *Horeb*, by James M. Adams, WM; Melvin Jennings, Proxy.
 94 *Paris*, by J. Fred. King, WM; A. C. Thomas King, Proxy.
 95 *Corinthian*, by George L. Fuller, Proxy.
 96 *Monument*, by Henry F. Collins, WM.
 97 *Bethel*, by Goodwin R. Wiley, WM.
 98 *Katahdin*, by Charles R. Brown, JW.

- 99 *Vernon Valley*, by Everett E. Lowell, WM.
100 *Jefferson*, by William Day, WM.
101 *Nezinscot*, by Levi B. Perry, WM ; William L. Loring, SW ; Charles H. Barrel, JW ; Francis T. Faulkner, Proxy.
102 *Marsh River*, by Marcellus J. Dow, WM.
103 ————*Dresden*, not represented.
104 *Dirigo*, by Hiram S. Gray, Proxy.
105 *Ashlar*, by Webster W. Sanborn, Proxy.
106 *Tuscan*, by Ellery T. Sawyer, SW ; Francis Aymar, Proxy.
107 *Day Spring*, by Moses C. Dunnells, Proxy.
108 *Relief*, by Rufus K. Stuart, Proxy.
109 *Mount Kineo*, by Charles N. Rand, Proxy.
110 *Monmouth*, by Daniel P. Boynton, WM.
111 *Liberty*, by John W. Clough, WM ; Albert D. Matthews, Proxy.
112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Joseph S. Hall, WM.
113 *Messalonskee*, by Orestes E. Crowell, WM ; Charles Rowell, JW ; Geo. W. Goulding, Proxy.
114 *Polar Star*, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
115 *Buxton*, by Cyril P. Harmon, Proxy.
116 *Lebanon*, by Frederic G. Danforth, WM ; Charles Farrand, SW ; O. Fremont Hall, JW.
117 *Greenleaf*, by James C. Ayer, WM ; Howard Brackett, Proxy.
118 *Drummond*, by Charles O. Nute, WM.
119 *Pownal*, by Warren F. Griffin, WM.
120 ————*McDuncook*, charter surrendered.
121 *Acacia*, by Alfred Lunt, WM.
122 *Marine*, by Stephen B. Haskell, Proxy.
123 *Franklin*, by George E. Dyer, WM.
124 *Olive Branch*, by Cassius B. Brann, WM.
125 *Meridian*, by Albion Whitten, WM.
126 *Timothy Chase*, by Charles H. Field, Proxy.
127 ————*Presumpscot*, not represented.
128 *Eggemoggin*, by Freeman G. Higgins, WM.
129 *Quantabacook*, by Robie F. Meservey, SW.
130 *Trinity*, by Fred. G. Parker, WM.
131 *Lookout*, by Moses B. Stevens, WM.
132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Seward S. Stearns, Proxy.
133 *Asylum*, by Love R. Sturtevant, SW.
134 *Trojan*, by Winslow Whittaker, WM.
135 *Riverside*, by Joseph J. Bond, WM.
136 ————*Ionic*, charter surrendered.
137 *Kenduskeag*, by Peter Barker, SW.
138 *Lewy's Island*, by Joseph S. Farrar, Proxy.
139 *Archon*, by Greenleaf G. Bickford, WM.

- 140 *Mount Desert*, by Thaddeus S. Somes, WM.
- 141 *Augusta*, by Samuel L. Boardman, WM; John H. Parsons, Proxy.
- 142 *Ocean*, by Charles H. West, Proxy.
- 143 ————*Preble*, not represented.
- 144 *Seaside*, by George E. Van Horn, SW.
- 145 *Moses Webster*, by George Roberts, Proxy.
- 146 *Sebasticook*, by David S. Wardwell, WM; Benjamin T. Foster, Proxy.
- 147 *Evening Star*, by Isaac H. Shaw, Proxy.
- 148 *Forest*, by Francis M. Johnson, WM.
- 149 *Doric*, by Walter H. Pullen, WM.
- 150 *Rabboni*, by Albert S. Plummer, SW; Frank L. Hoyt, JW; Oscar G. Douglass, Proxy.
- 151 *Excelsior*, by Oscar Hills, Proxy.
- 152 *Crooked River*, by Fernald J. Sawyer, WM; Moses E. Hall, Proxy.
- 153 *Delta*, by Joseph F. Stearns, WM.
- 154 *Mystic Tie*, by Abel D. Russell, WM; Joseph S. Houghton, SW; Daniel M. Teague, Proxy.
- 155 *Ancient York*, by Alonzo Purinton, WM.
- 156 *Wilton*, by Fred W. Allen, SW.
- 157 *Cambridge*, by John W. Cole, WM; George Mitchell, Proxy.
- 158 ————*Anchor*, not represented.
- 159 *Esoteric*, by Thomas E. Hale, WM; Orrin W. Tripp, SW.
- 160 *Parian*, by Henry W. Knowles, SW.
- 161 *Carrabassett*, by Sewall Brown, Proxy.
- 162 ————*Arion*, not represented.
- 163 *Pleasant River*, by Walter G. Sherburne, WM.
- 164 *Webster*, by Retiah D. Jones, WM; Frank E. Sleeper, Proxy.
- 165 *Molunkus*, by Cyrus Daggett, Proxy.
- 166 ————*Neguemkeag*, not represented.
- 167 *Whitney*, by Joseph S. Mendall, WM; Herbert J. Deshon, SW; Charles O. Holt, Proxy.
- 168 *Composite*, by Alson L. Ward, SW.
- 169 ————*Shepherd's River*, not represented.
- 170 *Caribou*, by Cyrus W. Hendricks, Proxy.
- 171 *Naskeag*, by Samuel Flye, Proxy.
- 172 *Pine Tree*, by James H. Hamilton, Proxy.
- 173 ————*Pleiades*, not represented.
- 174 *Lynde*, by Frank H. Jewell, WM.
- 175 *Baskahegan*, by Loring H. Floyd, WM.
- 176 *Palestine*, by Esreff H. Banks, Proxy.
- 177 *Rising Star*, by Elisha R. Bowden, WM.
- 178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
- 179 *Yorkshire*, by Haven A. Butler, Proxy.

- 180 *Hiram*, by Francis M. Garden, WM; Stephen Scamman, SW; William R. Anthoine, JW; Thomas B. Haskell, Proxy.
- 181 *Reuel Washburn*, by Winfield S. Treat, Proxy.
- 182 *Granite*, by Leonard B. Swan, Proxy.
- 183 *Deering*, by John E. Sawyer, WM; Henry B. Webb, SW; George Smith, JW; Hubbard H. Nevens, Proxy.
- 184 ————*Naval*, not represented.
- 185 *Bar Harbor*, by Albert L. Higgins, WM; Frank M. Conners, JW.

Total number of chartered lodges, 181; represented 168.

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

M. W. HIRAM CHASE,	P. G. M.
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	"
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"
" CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	"
R. W. THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	P. S. G. W.
" SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	"
" JOHN B. REDMAN,	"
" OLIVER GERRISH,	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	"
" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	"
" EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	"
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Rec. Grand Secretary.</i>
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 2d District.</i>
" GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "
" JAMES T. ROBERTS,	" 5th "
" THOMAS W. BURR,	" 6th "
" BENJAMIN AMES,	" 7th "
" ROBERT W. PERRY,	" 8th "

R. W.	CHARLES W. STETSON,	D. D. G. M. 10th District.
"	JAMES J. JONES,	" 11th "
"	H. OWEN NICKERSON,	" 12th "
"	BEN MOORE,	" 13th "
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" 15th "
"	EDWARD F. STEVENS,	" 16th "
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" 17th "
W. & Rev.	EDWIN F. SMALL,	Grand Chaplain.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	Grand Marshal.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Senior Grand Deacon.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Junior " "
"	EDWARD M. FULLER,	Grand Steward.
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	Grand Standard Bearer.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	" Lecturer.
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	" Organist.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The committee also report that Representatives of the following Grand Lodges are present, viz :

ALABAMA,	KENTUCKY,	NORTH CAROLINA,
ARKANSAS,	LOUISIANA,	NOVA SCOTIA,
CALIFORNIA,	MANITOBA,	OREGON,
COLORADO,	MARYLAND,	QUEBEC,
COLON AND CUBA,	MICHIGAN	RHODE ISLAND,
DELAWARE,	MISSISSIPPI,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MISSOURI,	TENNESSEE,
FLORIDA,	MONTANA,	TEXAS,
GEORGIA,	NEBRASKA,	VERMONT,
INDIANA,	NEVADA,	WASHINGTON TER.,
INDIAN TERRITORY,	NEW JERSEY,	WEST VIRGINIA,
IOWA,	NEW MEXICO,	WISCONSIN.
KANSAS,	NEW YORK,	

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. SMITH,	} Committee.
WM. A. BARKER,	
GEO. E. RAYMOND,	

On motion,

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. WILLARD C. G. CARNEY Assistant Grand Tyler.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees :

On Doings of Grand Officers.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, CHARLES TAYLOR.

On Pay Roll.

ALBERT W. LARRABEE, W. S. DENNETT, J. FERD. KING.

On Unfinished Business.

STEPHEN BERRY, A. M. WETHERBEE, GEORGE H. MUNROE.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN :

The completion of another of those mysterious journeys of our mother earth around the great luminary, brings together in this Corinthian Hall the representatives of nearly twenty thousand Freemasons, to review the work done and the progress made during another year, and to enter upon such action as shall conduce to the continued prosperity of our ancient institution ; and it gives me pleasure to bid you welcome and God speed.

Twelve moons have waxed and waned since our last annual communication, and have followed each other in rapid and orderly succession and brought us again to this point in the completed circle of the year, reminding us of the infinite wisdom and sustaining providence of Him who has ordained the revolution of the earth, the procession of the seasons, and the unvarying laws of the natural world, and has given to man a *token* of this covenant, that

“while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.”

To thoughtful minds, the visible creation, its order, its laws, its mysterious forces, will never cease to proclaim the silent but convincing evidence of the existence and power of an intelligent Creator. It was the devout Psalmist who said, “The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork.” God has written his name in ineffaceable letters upon the earth on which we tread and the laws which control its movements, and upon the countless worlds which move in space above us.

Let us bow, then, to-day in humble recognition of God, his infinite power, his beneficent workmanship, and his sustaining providence and care; and let us ever seek from Him wisdom, in our finite sphere of labor, to do, with like beneficent purpose and with like punctuality and order, what our hands find to do.

Never more will the gigantic form of our eldest Past Senior Grand Warden, ISAAC DOWNING, be seen in this Grand Lodge. For many years a regular attendant at our annual sessions, fifty-five years of active masonic life attest his zeal and devotion. An officer in his lodge prior to the dark days of modern persecution, his great mental and physical strength made him conspicuous among those who stood firm to masonic principles in the day of trial. We may

“Read this lesson of the past,
That firm endurance wins at last
More than the sword.”

He died on the sixth day of May, at his home in Kennebunk, and was buried by York Lodge, Wor. and Rev. Grand Chaplain VINAL pronouncing the service.

On the thirty-first day of May came the painful intelligence of the sudden death of our Senior Grand Steward, the efficient chairman of the Committee on History, DR. ROTHEUS E. PAINE, of Camden. He was present in apparently good health, and took an active part in the business of our last communication. His constant attendance and capacity for work made him of great value to this Grand Lodge. The memory of his dignified and commanding presence, fidelity to duty, and warm-hearted greetings will not be effaced from the hearts of those who knew him.

Wor. GORDON R. GARDEN, the first Master of Hiram Lodge, and Superintendent of the Portland Kerosene Oil Company Works, died at his home, at Ligonía Village, on the twelfth day of June. Although not at this time a member of the Grand Lodge, his many years of active service in the different apartments of the Temple are gratefully remembered, and entitle him to have his name enrolled among those eminent for their usefulness to this generation of masons.

“Look where we may the wide earth o'er,
 Those lighted faces smile no more;
 Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust
 (Since He who knows our need is just)
 That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
 Alas for him who never sees
 The stars shine through his cypress trees,
 And, hopeless, lays his dead away.”

A letter from P. G. Master CARGILL, written, as he says, flat on his back, sends his fraternal salutation, regrets his inability to be present, and asks your kind remembrance. This is, I think, his first absence for more than a score of years, and will, I know, be sincerely regretted, especially when you understand that his disease is the result of a severe accident. On the fourth day of February, he slipped upon a plank walk near his home and fell with great force upon his hip, which was broken near the joint. Skillful physicians were called and rendered such help as they could, advising that his only hope of recovery was in keeping perfectly quiet. He is fortunate in having a wife, son and daughter to minister to his wants. His suffering has been severe, but his doctor has confidence, and he writes cheerfully and hopefully. God grant that their hopes may end in fruition.

Our Grand Secretary met with a very severe accident whilst at work in his office, falling from a step-ladder and breaking his leg. Fortunately, his little grandson was with him and soon brought assistance. Much anxiety was felt for some time on account of his years, but, thanks to a vigorous constitution and a pure life, the bones of fourscore years knitted as readily as those of youth, and we have him with us to-day as diligent and patiently attentive to duty

as ever. I but echo the sentiments of Freemasons everywhere, in praying, "Spare him, O Lord."

June 10th, I visited Bar Harbor, constituted the lodge and installed its officers. This was my first visit to Mount Desert, and greatly enjoyed; the weather was delightful, the sail charming, the reception fraternal and hearty, and the scenery indescribably beautiful. I was favored with the agreeably company of our venerable Grand Secretary, his estimable wife and other friends, everything tending to make an occasion not easily effaced from memory. An invitation from the Grand Secretary, to accompany him in a short walk of nine miles to the top of an adjacent mountain, was respectfully but firmly declined.

The brethren of this lodge appeared to be united and interested in the work. May this continue, and there be no occasion to regret our planting a lodge in this enchanting place.

September 10th, I received a very courteous invitation from E. McMURDIE, Esq., in behalf of the committee having the matter in charge, to dedicate the beautiful soldiers' monument that had just been erected in the city of Augusta. Being unable to call to mind any precedent for my government, and feeling that there would be an inappropriateness in a Grand Lodge dedication other than to the purposes of Masonry, the invitation was not accepted.

The Special Committee appointed to look after the affairs of Monmouth Lodge report, through their chairman, F. I. DAY, that after some correspondence a meeting of the lodge was held, at which he was present and presided. He expresses himself much pleased with the interest manifested; competent officers were elected and installed, a petition was received, and, as Bro. DAY says, "the best thing of the evening was the bestowal of twenty-five dollars in charity." A lodge that rejuvenates itself in this manner will certainly flourish. The investment is good and the security ample.

Upon their unanimous request, I granted them permission to hold their meetings at Monmouth Centre, providing that the removal should in no way affect the territorial jurisdiction. They desire that this permission be continued, and I recommend that it be so done, with the same condition. I have had some correspondence

with the Master, Bro. BOYNTON, and am gratified to say that the outlook is favorable.

Bro. DAY is entitled to much credit for his successful management.

At my request, Bro. STETSON, the Deputy for the 10th District, visited Friendship to investigate the affairs of Meduncook Lodge. He reports that this lodge had voted to surrender their charter some time previous, but had neglected to report their doings. His report of the condition of Masonry, or perhaps I should say masons, in this location is not agreeable reading. I think it would be well for a committee to examine the records and accounts of this lodge, and perhaps extend their investigation as to the doings of some of the members, before accepting the surrendered charter.

I have commissioned Grand Representatives as follows :

July 28th, by request of Grand Secretary WM. R. SINGLETON, Bro. GEORGE WALLACE, of Washington, near the Grand Lodge of District of Columbia, in place of our lamented Bro. EZRA B. FRENCH.

August 12th, on recommendation of Grand Secretary JOHN D. HAMMOND, Bro. SAMUEL S. SEARS, of Elko, near the Grand Lodge of Nevada, Vice GEORGE ROBINSON, dead.

An event worthy of notice was the raising to the sublime degree of Masonry, of His Excellency, Governor ROBIE, January 8th; by invitation of Worshipful Master USHER, I visited Harmony Lodge, at Gorham, and assisted in the work. A large number of visitors were present, and a long evening was spent, with profit to Masonry, I believe, and with pleasure to the participants, I know.

Nor should I neglect to notice the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of York Lodge, at Kennebunk, on the thirteenth day of March. The members of the Grand Lodge were invited, and quite a number were present. The arrangements of the committee in charge were excellent, and the address of Past Grand Master BURNHAM was listened to with marked attention. None went away dissatisfied.

On the eighteenth day of April, I issued a dispensation to about sixty brethren at Cumberland Mills, to open a lodge, to be known by the name of our late beloved brother WARREN PHILLIPS. They had the recommendations required by our Constitution, and will

present their petition for a charter at this session. I recommend that it be granted.

Timothy's denunciation of "any who provides not for his own," and "self preservation is the first law of nature," with other similar quotations, are frequently upon our tongues, and serve to quiet our consciences for many neglects of duty. Masonry offers few attractions for the selfish, and in days of financial depression, generosity hesitates to "add one more tie"; it is not therefore surprising that our institution should be sensitive to the signs of the times. The prognostication of last year's Committee on Returns, "that the tide has turned," are verified by the reports this year.

It is a pleasure to note that returns have been received from every lodge. These show that eight hundred and five have been initiated, an increase of one hundred and twenty-three over last year; one hundred and thirteen have been re-instated, an increase of thirty-eight. The visits of the angel of death have been unusually frequent during the year—two hundred and sixty-five; one of each seventy-two have been transferred to the celestial lodge. Our present membership is (19,469) nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty-nine, a gain of four hundred and seventy-eight. Maine stands first of all jurisdictions in the world in the proportion of masons to population. In a table published in the Report on Correspondence of our Grand Commandery in 1881, it was shown that, taking the last census of white population, three per cent. were Master Masons. Nevada came next with $2\frac{3}{8}$, Vermont followed with $2\frac{1}{2}$, the District of Columbia and Connecticut with $2\frac{3}{8}$, New Hampshire with $2\frac{1}{4}$, Montana with $2\frac{1}{8}$, Mississippi with 2 per cent., etc. Now that we are once more advancing, we can feel assured that we shall still, in Masonry, do honor to our State motto, "*Dirigo!*"

The reports of all the District Deputy Grand Masters are herewith submitted, and contain much interesting information as to the condition of the lodges. I am satisfied that their annual visits to the lodges are of great benefit, and, to be most effective, should always be formal. The ceremonies of reception are designed to indicate respect for superior authority, and are illustrated lessons

of obedience and submission, kindness and condescension, symbolical of the adoration due the Grand Master of heaven and earth.

The suggestion of the Deputy of the Sixth District, in relation to attention to visitors, is timely. Let every Brother consider himself a special committee on this subject.

I deem myself especially fortunate in my deputies. No complaint has been made or appeal taken from the decisions of any of them. I have reason to believe that they have been zealous and faithful, that they have the love and respect of those over whom they have been placed; they have, one and all, had the confidence, and now have the heartfelt thanks, of the Grand Master.

To a Master who inquired if it was proper for his lodge to give to another a part of the fees to be received from a candidate in consideration of waiving jurisdiction, I replied: Territory is not assigned to lodges for merchandise, and candidates must be neither bought nor sold. Proselyting is forbidden. All candidates must be able to make the required declaration truthfully, and the lodge unembarrassed by any previous act in balloting. Applications to waive jurisdiction must be made by the petitioner himself, giving the name of the lodge to which he wishes to apply.

A brother whose membership has been suspended for non-payment of dues, is not thereby released from his moral obligation to pay the same, and should he fail to avail himself of the leniency of his lodge, he may at any time be notified to appear to show cause why he should not be dealt with for continued neglect of duty, and, if his lodge shall so vote, be deprived of membership.

A charter may be taken to the Tyler's room to be examined by a visitor, without closing the lodge, it being legally present whilst in any of the apartments occupied and necessary for lodge work.

Members of a lodge which has voted to surrender its charter cannot apply for membership in another lodge until the Grand Lodge has accepted the surrendered charter.

A lodge voting to surrender its charter thereby vacates its territory, and candidates residing therein will apply to the nearest lodge, as provided in Constitution. This rule also applies to Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts.

One of our Deputies asked for instructions as to his duty in cases of drunkenness among masons in his district, when the lodge neglects to take notice of the misdemeanor. I have replied, that drunkenness is a masonic crime, and lodges should purge themselves of criminals; it is not one of the duties of the Grand Master, or his Deputies, to act as prosecutor, but they should notice sins of omission and commission, and with kindness and firmness strive to bring lodges and members to realize the full import of their masonic promises.

In this connection, in view of the near approach of another of those great triennial gatherings of masons in this country, I desire to say that Freemasonry does not now and never has encouraged the worship of Bacchus, Venus or Mars; that the bacchanalian orgies which have attended some of these assemblies, if reliance can be placed in the reports of the secular press, deserve our severest condemnation.

What folly to teach temperance and prudence to the Entered Apprentice, and encourage, by our silence, license and indiscretion in the Fellow Craft. Let us have done with this; let us not palliate or aggravate the offences of our brethren, but let us judge with candor and reprehend with justice. "Be assured that, if in your conduct you forget that you are *men*, the world, with its usual severity, will remember that you are *masons*."

A few lodges have availed themselves of the privilege granted last May of permitting other associations to occupy their halls, and experience gives no occasion to modify the views I held last session. As some (probably from careless reading) got the idea that I meant more than I said, I wish to say that I never contemplated joint ownership. I am opposed to it under any circumstances, and I do *not recommend* joint occupancy of halls, any more than I recommend two families to occupy one house; but I do believe it far easier in both cases to bear the trifling inconveniences incident thereto than to suffer the sharp pangs of poverty, or the worse torture of debt.

There is an old saying, "that nothing so clearly demonstrates that a man is in his dotage as his way of making assertions and sticking to them." The several suggestions made in my last year's

address are strengthened by the experience of another year.

Shall lodges be encouraged to hold "gift enterprises," "fairs," or other public entertainments, to replenish the treasury or furnish halls? The first is an evasion, if not a violation, of our civil law: "conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which you live." A lodge is constituted by masons, of masons, and for masons: it should never seek the assistance of the profane, for, by availing itself of their generosity or charity and denying them fraternity, it would discredit its profession to act honorably by all men. Have such entertainments as you please among yourselves and families, either for instruction or amusement: "let every brother give according to his ability, not grudgingly nor in hope of reward, but for the glory of God and love of the brotherhood."

It is of great importance to those we represent that the officers of this Grand Lodge should be skilled workmen. Electioneering and trafficking in influence is condemnable, but ample time should be taken to give all members an opportunity to inform themselves as to the qualification of candidates for office. Would not a change of the time of election to the second or third day of the session be more convenient, and quite as satisfactory in results?

It was wisely determined by the fathers that donations, bequests and the surplus earnings of this Grand Lodge should be set apart as a charity fund. These sums were placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, relying only upon their honor for its safety. These small savings now amount to quite a large sum, requiring constant care and much business sagacity in its management. None of its officers or members have ever received one cent for their services, and the only expense attending the care of this fund is the fifteen dollars per annum paid for the box in the safety vault.

To the credit of those brethren who have served on this, be it said, that but one investment that has been made has resulted in loss. One piece of real estate, upon which they made a loan, has come into their possession, and now stands upon their books at a valuation less than cost; but that is now under lease at a fair rent, and it is hoped that the loss will be slight.

The Constitution further provides that the income of this fund shall, in whole or part, be annually distributed to the distressed

and destitute, adopted, I presume, under the belief that this was charity, in which delusion we have lived until our Supreme Court decided that we were not a charitable association in the eye of the law. The income of the fund for the year last past is about sixteen hundred and fifty dollars; deducting the taxes, little over thirteen hundred dollars is left for distribution. This is a matter of sincere regret to me, because the full amount has been a sum altogether too small with which to answer so many distressing calls. I am gratified to say, however, that our present legislature has concluded that an association might be charitable and fall short of the apostolic standard.

It is reported that the work in several lodges is substantially stopped by what is believed to be the malicious use of the black-ball. For this there seems no remedy but patience. Masonry guarantees to its votaries the unquestioned right of electing those who shall be admitted within its portals, but it has not placed the omnipotent black-ball in the hand of any brother to redress his fancied personal wrongs, or to gratify a vindictive passion. I have found that good masons are sometimes misguided, and the disaffected brother is always virtuous in his indignation, and, the more reason he has to be dissatisfied with himself, the more critical he is of the conduct of others. Read the fifth verse of the seventh chapter of St. Matthew.

We may congratulate ourselves upon the usual full attendance at our Annual Communications; few lodges fail to be represented, and all know and feel the importance of wise legislation. It is not, however, to this alone that we are indebted for these large meetings; the few minutes' interview with our Grand Treasurer, at the close of the session, contributes materially to bringing about this result; for a large majority of our members are the true heirs of the Junior Grand Warden of the first Grand Lodge, and can illy afford to bear the whole expense of attending our meetings.

The idea of paying representatives seems to have first been put in practice with us in 1847, at which time the names of fifty-seven lodges appear upon the rolls, with but twenty-two represented, and seven of those by proxies only. It was then voted that each subordinate lodge pay annually to the Grand Lodge one-eighth of a

dollar for each of its members, and that the sum thus paid be appropriated, in whole or in part, to the payment of the expense of one delegate from each lodge.

The wisdom of this action is at once manifest, for, only five years later, fifty-four lodges made returns and fifty were represented; this ratio has increased rather than diminished to this day.

In 1848, a Committee on Pay Roll was appointed, and one has since been appointed annually. This committee appear to have apportioned the whole sum collected among the delegates, according to the number of miles traveled, until 1865, when it was resolved "to pay one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, ten cents per mile (one way), when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents." It might be inferred from the language of the above, that at that time some brethren had been accustomed to present their credentials and draw mileage, without rendering the service for which they were paid.

I call your attention to this regulation, that you may consider whether it is not time to adopt a more equitable plan. The increase of railroad and steamboat lines affords not only a more rapid and easier, but a much cheaper mode of conveyance than formerly, whilst the expenses of living are much increased. The hotel charges are nearly the same to the brother coming forty miles, as to the one coming four hundred miles; the only real difference is in the cost of transportation.

There are eighty-three lodges within seventy-five miles of Portland. The representatives of these lodges receive three hundred and forty-nine dollars; an average of four dollars and thirty-two cents. The nineteen delegates whose lodges are two hundred and more miles away, receive five hundred and sixteen dollars, in sums varying from twenty to forty-one dollars and twenty cents.

If the resolution of 1865 be modified, to pay four cents per mile, and a per diem added of two dollars for each of the three days usually occupied, it would amount to about the same sum as now paid—or, if you place the mileage at three cents, which I presume, considering the free return tickets that most of our members re-

ceive, is about the cost—a sum would be saved nearly sufficient to meet the expense of placing our Past Grand Masters and the District Deputies upon the pay roll.

I am moved to say a few words to you, Worshipful Past Masters, for the reason that, in almost every case of unpleasant character that has been brought to my attention, some of your degree have had more to do with it than was creditable to them or beneficial to their lodge.

You stand in a peculiar position. You have been clothed with authority and the brethren have attended your will and pleasure, but now another has taken your place, and it is hoped and expected that you are of too generous disposition to envy him his preferment. Your authority is gone, but you have influence. Let me beseech you, therefore, that you exercise that influence for the harmony of your lodge and the welfare of the brethren. To you is ascribed the wisdom of experience; do not humiliate your successor by seeking to display your wisdom in contrast with his deficiency. To you every disaffected brother runs with his grievance; be ever ready in the cause of truth and justice, but be sure and be no fomentor of discord.

The Master rests upon you with confidence; do not mislead him by professing a knowledge you do not possess, or instruct him in some manner of evading a law, and, by ingenious sophistry, satisfy his misgivings with the old story, "thou shalt not surely die."

The Master avoids you with suspicion; gain his confidence by frankness and sincerity, and prove to him, by your acts, that his suspicion is groundless; having transferred the square and gavel to another, show, in the way you apply the trowel, that the lessons you have taught others have not been lost upon yourself.

And now, after the customary period of official service, I cannot retire from the responsibilities of my high office, without again expressing to you my grateful appreciation of the very great honor which you have conferred upon me, and of this distinguishing mark of your confidence and esteem. I thank you also for the courtesy and aid which you have cheerfully accorded me in the discharge of my official duties, and for your patience and kind consideration of my inexperience and shortcomings.

As we rest from our labors in the soft light of the setting sun, our thoughts may be upon the present, or perhaps drop into a reverie of the past, but most naturally our minds are on the future: "If we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it."

The sun of my official career is in the west and rapidly sinking towards the horizon, and you turn your faces to welcome the dawn of a new day. May he on whom your choice shall fall, as my successor, bring to the fulfillment of his honorable trust all needed wisdom and fidelity. May the sun of his official course rise with fairest promise on our beloved institution, and may it pursue its way through an unclouded sky. "Therefore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the tradition which ye have been taught, be at peace among yourselves, warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be patient toward all men." "See that none render evil for evil unto any man, but ever follow that which is good both among yourselves and all men. If there come any unto you and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house."

"Now the Lord of peace himself give you peace always by all means."

MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Master.*

Which was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers—certain portions being placed at once in the hands of appropriate committees.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE, for the Committee on Finance, presented the following report:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1883.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee of Finance most respectfully submit the following report:

We have examined the books and accounts of the Secretary and find that the same are correct and properly vouched. The records grow no less beautiful in their appearance year by year.

The accounts of the Treasurer have been carefully examined; the books

of account are properly balanced, and the items of the account properly vouched for, as will be seen by the Treasurer's detailed report.

The summary of his transactions have been as follows :

1882, April 15.	Dr. To balance to new account,	\$ 4,702.18
1883, " 28.	To amt. rec'd from Apr. 15, '82, to Apr. 28, '83,	6,905.04
	Total,	<u>\$11,607.22</u>
	Cr. By amt. expended from April 15, '82, to April 28, '83,	4,468.84
1883, April 28.	To balance on hand this date,	<u>\$7,138.38</u>

The balance on hand to the credit of the Charity Fund is \$1,344.97. These two balances were on deposit in the First National Bank of this city, on April 28, 1883, as appeared by the certificate of the Cashier.

The reserved fund of the Charity Fund, amounting last year to the sum of \$827.14, has been expended in repairs upon the real estate held by that Fund.

We recommend that the following sums be paid :

To the Grand Treasurer,	\$60.00
" " " Lecturer,	25.00
" " " Tyler in full for himself and assistants,	30.00
" " Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence,	80.00
" " Assistant Grand Secretary,	20.00
" " Grand Organist,	10.00

Your committee find, upon examination, that this Grand Lodge has real estate which is not considered as coming under the supervision of the Treasurer, and, therefore, we submit the following amendment to the Constitution of this Grand Lodge :

Amend Article XI, Section 20 of the Constitution, by striking out in the second line the words "the personal," and insert the words "all the," so that it shall read : "The Grand Treasurer shall have the custody and charge of all the property and funds of the Grand Lodge."

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, we also submit the kind and character of the funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer :

THE CHARITY FUND :

25 shares Canal National Bank,	\$2,500.00
37 " Casco " "	3,700.00
5 " Freeman " "	500.00
5 " First " "	500.00
Real Estate, No. 16 Elm St., Portland,	5,000.00
City of Portland Bond,	1,000.00
Deposit in Portland Savings Bank,	1,900.00
" " Maine " "	1,900.00

U. S. Bond, 4 per cent.,	800.00
Cash on hand,	1,344.97
Total amount in Charity Fund,	\$19,144.97
The amount on hand in the Grand Lodge Fund,	7,138.38
Total amount of both funds at face value,	\$26,283.35

Your committee, at the request of many brethren, have considered the advisability of having the names of the members of the lodges printed in the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, but from its cost we deem it unadvisable.

Your committee beg to suggest that, in accordance with their ideas of book-keeping, any discrepancy in accounts between the Grand Lodge and its subordinates, so far as its money matters are concerned, can never be thoroughly known until an account is opened with each lodge; therefore,

Query. Is it better to have the books so kept that on their face they will show a discrepancy, and pay a Treasurer a better compensation for keeping such books, or to continue as this Grand Lodge has been doing?

Fraternally submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH,	} Committee.
WILLIAM H. SMITH,	
ALBRO E. CHASE,	

Which report being read, the proposition to amend the Constitution was entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments: the suggestion as to the mode of keeping the accounts with lodges was referred back to the committee, with instructions to report as to the expediency of such change, and of opening a new set of books; the report was then accepted, and the recommendations of the committee were adopted.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual report, embracing his accounts with the Grand Lodge and the Charity Fund, as follows, viz:

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
in account with WILLIAM O. FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1882.

May 4,	Paid J. F. Dyer, D. D. G. M. 1st District,.....	\$ 40.15
	“ S. D. Morrell, “ 2d “	17.95

May 4,	Paid H. R. Taylor, D. D. G. M. 3d District,.....	29.60
	“ A. W. Cushman, “ 4th “	21.33
	“ L. Sands, “ 5th “	27.50
	“ Thomas W. Burr, “ 6th “	31.25
	“ G. H. Cargill, “ 7th “	31.50
	“ R. W. Perry, “ 8th “	12.50
	“ N. Wiggin, “ 9th “	5.40
	“ T. C. Dole, “ 10th “	27.60
	“ J. J. Jones, “ 11th “	9.40
	“ H. O. Nickerson, “ 12th “	24.69
	“ Ben Moore, “ 13th “	24.90
	“ W. S. Shorey, “ 14th “	14.60
	“ A. M. Roak, “ 15th “	39.75
	“ E. F. Stevens, “ 16th “	16.30
	“ A. W. Larrabee, “ 17th “	28.16
	“ C. C. O’Brion, “ 18th “	21.15
	“ G. H. Wakefield, “ 19th “	39.56
	“ C. C. Hayes, services to Grand Lodge,.....	5.00
	“ “ “ “ Tyler,.....	6.80
	“ W. O. Carney, expense funeral Bro. Phillips,.....	2.00
	“ Bros. Belcher, Redman and Hayes,.....	37.50
	“ R. E. Paine, sundries, Lodge History,.....	3.96
	“ Grand Treasurer,.....	50.00
	“ “ Lecturer,	25.00
	“ “ Tyler and Assistant,.....	25.00
	“ M. W. Bro. Drummond, Com. on Correspondence,..	80.00
	“ Assistant Grand Secretary,.....	20.00
	“ Grand Organist,.....	10.00
	“ A. Little & Co., crape,.....	7.50
	“ J. W. Robinson, hacks, Bro. Phillips’ funeral,..	11.00
	“ Express 1st District,.....	.75
	“ “ 14th “ .....	.55
	“ “ 7th “ .....	.25
9,	“ Stephen Berry, printing,..	195.50
	“ Revenue, check and postage stamps,.....	.25
June 28,	“ Stephen Berry, printing,.....	413.28
July 1,	“ W. O. Carney, Grand Tyler,.....	40.50
10,	“ Rent Secretary’s Office to July 1st,.....	50.00
24,	“ Ira Berry, on account salary Grand Secretary,.....	100.00
May 12,	“ “ “ “ “ “	100.00
July 24,	“ Pay Roll,.....	1,737.30
Oct. 5,	“ Rent of Secretary’s Office to October 1st,....	50.00
14,	“ Ira Berry, on account salary Grand Secretary,.....	100.00
	“ Expenses Grand Secretary,.....	59.83

1882.			
Oct. 14,	Paid Edward Small, binding,.....	56.75	
Dec. 28,	" American Bank Note Co., diplomas,.....	200.00	
30,	" Rent Masonic Hall,.....	200.00	
	" Revenue stamps,.....	.10	
1883.			
Jan. 26,	" American Bank Note Co., Past Master's diplomas,..	20.00	
	" Rent of Secretary's Office to January 1st,.....	50.00	
	" Postage stamps,.....	.18	
	" Insurance,.....	10.00	
	" Express,.....	.50	
April 7,	" Rent of Secretary's Office to April 1, 1883,.....	50.00	
	" Stamped envelopes,.....	.84	
11,	" 60 copies Portland Lodge History,.....	45.00	
16,	" 1 bottle ink, .08, postage, .13,.....	.21	
26,	" Express 12th District, 1st and 17th Districts,.....	1.55	
	" Expense Grand Secretary's Office,.....	21.71	
28,	" Stephen Berry,.....	216.74	
	Balance to new account,.....	7,138.38	
			\$11,607.22

1882.

Cr.

May 2,	Balance from old account,.....	\$4,702.18	
	Received Grand dues 9th District,.....	392.80	
	" " " 11th "	262.60	
	" " " Freedom Lodge,.....	8.80	
	" " " 1st District,.....	222.60	
	" " " 7th "	216.40	
	" " " 14th "	289.20	
	" " " Mt. Kineo Lodge,.....	35.20	
	" from Grand Commandery, rent to May,.....	40.00	
	" Grand dues 12th District,.....	195.20	
4,	" " " 10th "	180.00	
5,	" " " Monmouth Lodge,.....	10.60	
11,	" from Grand Chapter, proportion of expense to May 1,.....	3.54	
	" from Grand Commandery, proportion of ex- pense to May 1,.....	2.35	
July 10,	" for Dispensation Eastern Lodge,.....	3.00	
Aug. 24,	" " " Ashlar "	3.00	
31,	" " " St. Paul's "	3.00	
Oct. 7,	" " " Deering "	3.00	
14,	" from Grand Secretary,.....	74.10	
Nov. 22,	" " " Commandery, proportion expense,	3.32	
	" " " Chapter, " "	4.97	

Nov. 27,	Received from Grand Chapter, rent Secretary's office,...	60.00
	" " " Com'dery, " " " ...	40.00
1883.		
Jan. 24,	" for Dispensation Kenduskeag Lodge,.....	3.00
Feb. 21,	" " " Solar "	3.00
	" " " Freeport "	3.00
March 15,	" " " Marine "	3.00
19,	" Grand dues 2d District,.....	183.60
	" " " 10th " (2 lodges),.....	75.60
23,	" " " 7th "	214.60
April 6,	" " " 14th "	254.20
	" " " 16th "	307.00
12,	" " " 10th " (in full),.....	135.20
	" " " 19th "	261.80
13,	" " " 6th "	414.00
	" " " 11th "	287.80
	" " " 4th " (in part),.....	269.00
16,	" " " 3d "	180.10
18,	" " " 4th " (in full),.....	112.15
21,	" " " 9th "	415.40
	" " " 17th " (in part),.....	400.00
	" " " 13th "	260.00
23,	" " " 5th "	289.80
24,	" " " 12th "	203.40
25,	" " " 3d " (in full),.....	2.10
	" " " 1st "	213.20
	" for Registration,.....	2.00
	" " Diplomas,.....	3.30
26,	" " Dispensation Warren Phillips Lodge,....	25.00
	" " " Richmond "	3.00
	" " " Parian "	3.00
	" from Grand Chapter, proportion office ex- penses,.....	6.51
	" " Grand dues 17th District, (in part),....	130.40
27,	" " " " 18th "	187.20
		\$11,607.22

THE CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 Shares Canal National Bank,.....	\$2,500.00
37 " Casco " "	3,700.00
5 " First " "	500.00
5 " Freeman's " "	500.00
Real Estate, No. 16 Elm Street,	5,000.00

\$1,000 City Bond,.....	1,000.00
Deposit in Maine Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
“ in Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
\$800 U. S. 4 per cent. bonds,.....	800.00
	<u>\$17,800.00</u>

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

The TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND,

in account with WILLIAM O. FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1882.	Dr.	
May 5,	Appropriations, ...	\$ 545.00
July 19,	Elias Hersey, repairs No. 16 Elm Street,.....	4.00
Sept. 2,	Knight & Redlon, “ “ “	143.63
	A. D. Smith, “ “ “	320.29
	Insurance, “ “ “	75.00
	Check stamps,.....	.24
	King & Dexter, sundries, No. 16 Elm Street,.....	2.46
	Wm. Scott, repairs “ “	52.58
	R. K. Gatley, “ “ “	31.40
	John Doughty, “ “ “	87.23
	City sewer assessment, “ “	48.48
	Wm. A. Pearce, plumbing, “ “	118.71
	S. Bowles, work at “ “	1.25
	Cleaning stable and yard at No. 16 Elm Street,.....	1.00
	Commission B. Shaw, on rent to August 1st,	3.54
	“ “ on repairs,.....	41.74
	“ “ on rent to September 1st,.....	1.66
	“ “ “ “ October 1st,.....	1.67
	“ “ “ “ November 1st,.....	1.67
	Water Co., service pipe, &c., No. 16 Elm Street,.....	15.70
Nov. 24,	H. L. Davis, paper, “ “ “	11.50
	Loring, Short & Harmon, “ “ “	5.95
Dec. 4,	Commission B. Shaw, on rent to December 1st,.....	1.67
27,	Rent of safety vault to May 20, 1883,.....	15.00
	W. A. Pearce, plumbing, No. 16 Elm Street,.....	5.81
	Tax on No. 16 Elm Street,.....	90.30
	“ personal estate,.....	215.00
1883.		
Jan. 2,	Commission paid Benjamin Shaw,.....	1.67
Feb. 2,	“ “ “ “	1.66
	A. D. Smith, work No. 16 Elm Street,.....	2.81
March 1,	Commission paid Benjamin Shaw,.....	1.67

March 12,	Commission paid Benjamin Shaw,.....	1.67
	Balance to new account,.....	1,344.97
		<u>\$3,196.93</u>
1882.	<i>Cr.</i>	
May 2,	Balance,.....	\$1,046.01
5,	Pleiades Lodge fees from Brother Ray,.....	18.00
	Portland Bank Dividend, No. 59,.....	38.00
July 1,	Canal Bank Dividend,.....	125.00
	Casco " "	185.00
	First National Bank Dividend,.....	25.00
	Coupons,.....	8.00
10,	Reserved Fund Maine Savings Bank,....	827.14
	Interest on same,.....	8.27
June 2,	Rent to June 1,.....	25.00
July 3,	" during repairs, one-half rate,.....	12.50
Aug. 1,	" to date,.....	33.33
Sept. 1,	Interest on City Bond,.....	30.00
	Rent to date,.....	33.33
Oct. 1,	" "	33.34
Nov. 1,	" "	33.34
	Coupons,.....	8.00
Dec. 1,	Rent to date,.....	33.33
21,	Maine Savings Bank Dividend, No. 47,.....	38.00
	Portland " " " " 60,.....	38.00
1883.		
Jan. 2,	Casco Bank Dividend,.....	185.00
	Canal " "	125.00
	First National Bank Dividend,.....	25.00
	Freeman " " year,.....	45.00
3,	Rent to Jan. 1, 1883,.....	33.33
	Coupons,.....	8.00
Feb. 2,	Rent to February 1,.....	33.33
March 1,	" " date,.....	33.34
	Old lumber sold,.....	1.00
April 12,	Rent to April 1, 1883,.....	33.34
	Maine Savings Bank Dividend, No. 48,.....	38.00
	Coupons,.....	8.00
	Interest City Bond,.....	30.00
		<u>\$3,196.93</u>

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM O. FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Portland, May 1, 1883.

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Secretary submitted his annual report, which was accepted, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1883.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

I regret that I cannot report, as I had hoped to do, the completion of the arrangement of the books and papers in the Library Room. New shelves were put up, so as to afford convenient space; the book cases moved so as to make a better appearance, and to be more commodious, the documents having been partially removed from them for that purpose, and I had commenced the putting them up systematically. In this work I had made considerable progress, when I had the mishap to fall from a step-ladder, by which my leg was broken. I have in consequence been confined to the house ever since—now four months—and the work of arrangement has been suspended.

The work of the Grand Lodge, however, has not suffered. What I could do at home I have attended to, and the Assistant Grand Secretary has seen to the rest. Bro. C. C. HAYES has kindly aided in clearing up the Library Room.

The Records have been written up, and are ready for inspection.

I have prepared the Report on Returns, and it is herewith submitted.

Diplomas have been issued as called for, and correspondence attended to.

A list of applications for relief, so far as received up to yesterday afternoon, has been prepared for use of the Trustees of the Charity Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

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. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submit fraternally the following report.

We give at the end of this report, a list of the Grand Lodges whose Proceedings are reviewed, with the date and duration of the Annual Communication: also our usual Table of Statistics. Our Grand Secretary will also give his usual Tables, showing the names of Representatives of other Grand Lodges near our own, and of our Representatives near other Grand Lodges; and the addresses of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence in each jurisdiction. We therefore omit all these items from the body of our report.

As usual, we commenced printing before all the Proceedings were received, and as we desired to bring some matters connected with foreign Bodies before the Grand Lodge, we gave them first, as far as we had them, and then took up the American Grand Lodges in order. This year Arkansas follows next after the foreign Grand Lodges, but hereafter she will give place to her youngest sister, Arizona. The sheets printed before the Grand Lodge met commenced with Belgium. Those preceding that are printed afterwards to fill the form.

ALABAMA, 1882.

The first paragraph in the address of the Grand Master gives us the unexpected tidings of the death of Bro. OLIVER S. BEERS, the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence for past eight years, whose able reports had given him a national reputation. We never met him: but we knew him so well through his reports, that in his death we seem to have lost a life-long friend.

Of him, Grand Master COBB says (and it is in accordance with the opinion we had formed):

“He believed that every individual had a duty to perform and a mission to fulfill, and he lived up to this belief by permitting nothing to cause him to swerve from an honest and faithful discharge of every duty incumbent upon him. The research, profoundness of thought, and elegance of diction, manifested by his masonic correspondence, gave evidence of much cultivation and a mind stored with valuable and useful information concerning our Order, and secured for him an enviable reputation with all the Grand Bodies with which he had official correspondence.”

He also announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters WILSON WILLIAMS, and ISAIAH A. WILSON, and Past Junior Grand Warden THOMAS M. BRAGG.

Expressing the fear that the *work of the lodge* is the only duty discharged, and the only duty taught the initiate by the Masters and Wardens of the lodges, he most earnestly urges attention to the higher duties which Masonry teaches, and to practice which, it exists.

With few exceptions, the proceedings of the Grand Lodge were of a routine character: a movement was inaugurated looking to the establishment of "A masonic home and college" for orphans of masons. The project was endorsed by the Grand Lodge, and an able committee appointed to perfect a plan to be presented at the next Annual Communication, and the representatives of lodges were instructed to present the matter to their several lodges.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized.

The Report on Correspondence (96 pp.) was presented by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS, who, by service in the Grand Chapter, has had experience in performing this duty.

He had but a brief time in which to prepare the report, and for that reason, we judge, he is sparing of comments and discussion. As the project of a Masonic Home is before his Grand Lodge, he quotes all that he finds pertaining thereto in the other Proceedings, and in his review of California, he says:

"Below we give the report of the committee appointed at the last communication of the Grand Lodge to prepare a plan for the establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Home. Would that every jurisdiction would make efforts to the same end, and if the various individual members would determine to contribute annually even a small sum, say \$5 each to this end, the 8,000 masons in Alabama would thus furnish \$40,000 annually, which, in 12 years would, without interest, reach near \$500,000. But this will require that there be no flagging, no fainting by the wayside, no gratifying self at the expense of Masonry, but a continuous, persistent determination to accomplish the desired result. And how many are there among us who cannot give this small sum, less than one and a half cents per day. Think of this, my brethren, and though we may have to make haste slowly, yet let us determine to accomplish the end as our California brethren have determined, and if we are willing and persist it will be effected, and we may, while pointing to their magnificent monument of the generosity, liberality, and charity of masons, exclaim with the poet of old, *exegi monumentum perennius ære.*"

Five dollars a year for each member is theoretically a small sum: and yet experience shows that a *per capita* tax of one dollar a year for charitable purposes has come near disrupting a Grand Lodge. The project of our Alabama brethren is a most highly commendable one: but we trust that they have learned wisdom from the experience of others, and will not embark in the actual enterprise upon *anticipated* revenues, but will have the money in hand before they begin to expend it.

In his review of Maine, he quotes the decision of Grand Master KING, in relation to visitors, with evident approval.

Quoting the remarks upon perpetual jurisdiction, he adds:

"And although this perpetual jurisdiction is the view entertained and acted on here in Alabama, yet we are very much inclined to the above view. The question is one, however, which we have not examined, and the committee to whom it was referred, reported against any change."

But in another place, he says:

"We find that he is no believer in the perpetual jurisdiction, such as is maintained in many of our Grand Jurisdictions, ours included. There may be many reasons urged why one who has been rejected by those with whom

he grew up and lived long should not be hastily received into the fraternity on only a short probation, while expediency alone, coupled perhaps with the desire to increase in numbers, can be urged in its favor. We prefer the conservative position of our Grand Lodge which requires the consent of the lodge rejecting the applicant to be first obtained."

He further says :

"In Maine, lodges are 'allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspects, and, in writing, approves the occupation.' In this there seems to be some common sense. We could never fully comprehend why other associations as well as masons might not meet in the same hall, provided, always, that the objects of the two were similar.

We concur in the following from his review of the District of Columbia :

"He tells of one who had been made a mason in Mobile, and having admitted from the Alabama lodge, had applied for membership to a lodge in the District, and during the pendency of his application the lodge then becoming aware that he had previously been rejected in the District of Columbia and was still the property of that lodge, had applied to him to know the position of the applicant. Whereupon he declared him a clandestine mason.

"Now, we hold that having been made in a just and legally constituted lodge, he was as fully and regularly a mason as if made in the District of Columbia. It appears as stated by the Grand Master that on correspondence with the Alabama Lodge, the fact of his denial of having been rejected by any lodge previous to his application was brought out, and as the applicant was at the time an unaffiliate, it appears to us that the lodge that had formerly rejected him should have preferred charges, and with the proof that could have been furnished from the records of the lodge at Mobile have rid the fraternity of so degrading a member. He may now travel and seek recognition anywhere, then he could not, for notice would have been given to the world of his unworthiness by his expulsion."

Under New Mexico he says :

"It looks strange to one who was familiar with this territory before the introduction of railroads into that far-off country, and who had wrestled with the fleas at Las Cruces while endeavoring to sleep in a room where were gathered not the family only, but the chickens and donkey, to find it accommodating a Grand Lodge, and the local lodge banqueting the Grand Lodge. But such is life, change and progress are everywhere. But Masonry is elastic and can adapt itself to all conditions, preserving unchanged the indestructible principles underlying its entire system."

We presume the last sentence alludes to the present state of things: for we doubt if even Masonry could adapt itself to that "wrestling."

We are with him in the following :

"We find him in his conclusion devoting several pages to the discussion of the proper treatment to award to non-affiliates. In this jurisdiction we freely allow a brother to leave his lodge, and while unaffiliated our lodges are prohibited from extending to him any lodge charities. He has lost all right to claim anything from the lodge, but this does not diminish the obligation which each M. M. feels to comply with his O. B. whenever he meets with a worthy brother in want. No inquiry is or ought to be made as to whether he is a member of a lodge, but the inquiries are, is he in want and is he worthy, he having proven himself to be what he had averred, an M. M.

But we must stop: we have quoted enough to show that the mantle of Bro. BEERS has fallen on one who will fully sustain the reputation of his Grand Lodge.

BELGIUM.

While the name of the governing Body in Belgium is "Grand Orient," it is in all respects entirely independent of the Supreme Council, and is, in fact, a Grand Lodge.

It publishes its Proceedings annually, and they contain matters of much interest. Its membership comprises many able men and faithful and zealous masons. Its Committee on Correspondence reviews with much ability the documents which it receives from other jurisdictions.

COLON AND CUBA.

We have received no Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, although we learn from another report that they have been published. That report states that "perfect harmony now exists among our Brethren of Cuba, and Masonry is there in a flourishing condition and accomplishing a great deal of good, notwithstanding the efforts made by the various contending Supreme Bodies in the mother country to unsettle or disturb the union of the Brethren there."

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, of the *Masonic Token*, has regularly received "La Gran Logia," the organ of the Grand Lodge. In the number for February, 1883, we find the official announcement of the giving in of the adhesion to the Grand Lodge, Lodge *Tolemaida*, No. 5, organized last October by the so-called Supreme Council of Colon; also of the consolidation of two lodges of the same name; the revival of work by another lodge, and the issuing of dispensations for two new lodges, one at Santa Clara, and one at Isabel de Sagua.

The Supreme Council of Colon, formerly recognized by the Supreme Councils of the United States, has had a "schism," as we understand, and one branch of it is in harmony with the Grand Lodge and attempts no interference with Symbolic Masonry. Of this we are not sure, as we have not had, as heretofore, access to the documents issued by the respective Bodies. But the other branch insists upon chartering lodges, and thus comes in conflict with the Grand Lodge.

The "Grand Orient of Spain," which the United States Supreme Councils have recently (and very unwisely, as we believe) recognized, also claims to have lodges and "higher bodies" in Cuba. The number of "La Gran Logia," of which we have spoken, has an article criticising the action of the Southern Supreme Council in this regard.

BRO. AURELIO ALMEIDA, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and also of the Supreme Council, which our information leads us to believe is the legitimate one, is battling manfully for "complete masonic sovereignty of the United Grand Lodge and the Supreme Council of Colon."

MEXICO.

We are indebted to Bro. JAMES C. BATCHELOR, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, for an "official list of the LEGAL MASONIC BODIES in Mexico." The Fraternity are under great obligations to him for his zeal in procuring this information and his courtesy in publishing it at length. He gives the names and numbers of the bodies, and also the names of their principal officers. Our space will not allow us to reproduce the whole list (which is on file in our Grand Lodge Library), but we give a summary of the Bodies.

There is a Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree, having its Grand Orient at the City of Mexico. This has under its jurisdiction a Sovereign Grand Consistory of the thirty-second degree, and a Grand Tribunal of the thirty-first degree, both in the City of Mexico: also two Councils of the thirtieth degree, one at the City of Mexico and one at Vera Cruz: and nine Chapters of Rose Croix (eighteenth degree), located one at each of the following places: City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, La Paz, Mazatlan, Guadalajara, Guaymas, Tampico, Toluca, and Puebla. They are numbered as high as *seventeen*, thus indicating that eight others have at some time existed, which have now become dormant. We understand that these Chapters confer the degrees, from the *fourth* to the *eighteenth*, inclusive.

There is a Symbolic Grand Lodge at the City of Mexico, exercising exclusive jurisdiction, we judge, in the State of Mexico, and jurisdiction, either exclusive or concurrent, in all the States of the Republic of Mexico in which there is no Grand Lodge. FRANCISCO P. TRONCASO is Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, and EUGENIO CHAVERO Grand Secretary. It has under its jurisdiction forty-three lodges, the youngest of which is numbered one hundred and fifteen: no lodges are given for numbers *one, two, three, seven, and nine to twenty-two*, inclusive. This would seem to indicate the loss of more than half of the original lodges, and of many of the older ones. But an examination of the numbers borne by the lodges in the different States shows that the same number is not used twice: this indicates that the lodges had a common origin.

There are also Grand Lodges in the following States:

Vera Cruz,	with seven subordinates;
Puebla,	" six "
Jalisco,	" seven "
Yucatan,	" six "
Morelos,	" five "
Caxaca,	" five "
Guanajuato,	" six "

We are not informed as to the method of government or character of organization adopted in Mexico: but the fact that the lodges bear consecutive

numbers, without regard to the Grand Lodges under which they hail, indicates, as we have already said, that they have a common origin, which we suppose must be the Supreme Council.

Nor is Masonry in Mexico free from the dissensions and schisms which have so frequently afflicted the civil government of that Republic.

We are indebted to Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, of the *Masonic Token*, for a copy of the publication "*La Cadena de Union*," the official organ of the lodges "Obreros del Templo," "Lumen" and "Arco-Iris," issued at Vera Cruz. It announces that on the twenty-eighth of December last, "three lodges of primitive masonry, legally established in that place, met in convention and proceeded with all the formalities of law to constitute and install the Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge for this Republic." It promises to give the official documents in the next number. From an account of one of the lodges in this publication, we infer that all three were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba, on the ground that a country in which the lodges are chartered by the Supreme Council, and in which there is no independent, sovereign Grand Lodge, is unoccupied territory, in which any Grand Lodge may establish lodges under their own jurisdiction, and that those lodges may establish an independent Grand Lodge, with exclusive jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry in that territory. The question is an exceedingly important one, and may assume such practical shape that the independent American Grand Lodges will be compelled to pass upon it.

But there is at least one other organization in Mexico. Bro. BERRY is also in regular receipt of the "*Boletin Masonico*," published monthly at the City of Mexico, the "official organ of the Supreme Grand Orient of the Mexican United States, and of the Symbolic Bodies of the Valley of Mexico." It is an octavo, and the numbers for 1882 make a volume of 402 pages. Its size, appearance, and the fact that it has already been published three years, show that the organization it represents is neither very weak nor of an ephemeral nature. It is conducted by ERMILO G. CANTON, who is styled Grand Keeper of the Seals. We believe the publication was originally the organ of a single lodge. So far as our limited knowledge of Spanish allows us to judge, the contents of this publication are of a high character. For the next volume, it promises additions and improvements. In one item it refers to Grand Lodge "El Sol," No. 3, at Vera Cruz. The Grand Orient undoubtedly has "in its bosom" a Supreme Council, and Grand Lodges in several of the Mexican States.

Just as our report is going to the printer, we receive an advance copy of the report of the Committee on Correspondence of Louisiana, in which we find the following under the head of MEXICO.

"A communication has been referred from the Supreme Council, 33°, of the A. A. R. for Mexico, of which Ill. Bro. Alfredo Chavero, 33°, is Grand Commander.

"The communication is a complaint from the Supreme Council of the

action of Amigos del Orden Lodge, No. 5, and Dante Lodge, No. (4?) of our jurisdiction, in refusing admission to one of the brethren from Mexico, who sought to visit the two lodges above named. As the question is one directly within the province of the M. W. G. M. to solve, I have made a translation and submitted it to him for action.

"Under date of the 18th June, 1882, a communication is received from the City of Mexico, purporting to be a notice of the organization and installation of a so-called Grand Lodge of the A. Y. Rite for the jurisdiction of Mexico.

"It appears from this communication, that on the 30th April, 1881, 'a considerable number of M. M., *proceeding the most part from the A. A. S. Rite*, met together for the purpose of *RAISING THE FALLEN COLUMNS OF THE A. Y. RITE*; that in a time had worked in that valley.'

"It appears these brethren organized five lodges under the auspices and supervision of the 'National Mexican Rite,' and the Grand Lodge of that name, 'by virtue of its authority,' *created, constituted and installed the Grand Lodge of A. Y. Rite of Mexico!*

"Accompanying the communication above referred to, are proceedings had in the formation of this new body. This document, a closely written one, covering forty-five pages of large sized cap paper, serves only to show further and more serious obstacles in the way of establishing fraternal relations with our brethren of the sister Republic, and I trust the efforts now being made by distinguished brethren of our jurisdiction will prove effective in giving such shape to Masonry in Mexico as will place it on that high road of usefulness for which our Mexican brethren are particularly fitted by their intelligent, courteous and hospitable natures.

"Since writing the above, we have been informed by Dr. Batchelor, our worthy Grand Secretary, that a few days since he was called upon by R. W. Bro. Miguel Garcia Martinez, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of Mexico, who, by the advice of R. W. John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, was on his way to Missouri to secure two or three dispensations for new lodges, so as to be able to form a new Grand Lodge, in connection with a lodge already there, working under a charter from the State to which he was going."

The complications in Mexico are extending outside of that country. The Supreme Councils of the United States have both recognized the CHAVERO Body, and at the same time a Body in Spain, which recognizes a Body in Mexico opposed to the CHAVERO Body. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana apparently recognizes the Grand Lodges connected with the CHAVERO Supreme Council, and also the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba, which has planted lodges in Mexico which have organized the Independent Grand Lodge, as above stated. We will wait.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have received from the "Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New South Wales" its Proceedings from June, 1881, to June 1882.

We learn that it has been recognized by the following American Grand Lodges, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, British Columbia, District of Columbia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Manitoba, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon and Washington Territory. To

these are to be added others whose recognition has been accorded since the publication of these Proceedings.

Four new lodges were organized during the year, and a handsome increase in the membership is reported.

The following letters from the Grand Lodges of Scotland and England are given :

"FREEMASONS' HALL, EDINBURGH, July 19, 1881.

"JAMES S. FARNELL, ESQ., Clarence Street, Sydney.

"*Sir and Brother* :—Your communication on behalf of a Body which is not in any respect recognized by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, has been received, and will be submitted to Grand Committee. For your own information, and that of those whom you represent, permit me to say that the Grand Lodge of Scotland has during the period of thirty years been granting charters to lodges in New South Wales, and that at present there are some twenty-eight or thirty of these lodges in active and successful operation; numerically strong, leal-hearted in their allegiance to their mother Grand Lodge: their members good citizens and loyal subjects, devoted to Masonry, proud of their connection with Scotland, and happy in fraternal association with the Colonial Lodges and Brethren in obedience to the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland.

"Any suggestions for the good of Masonry in New South Wales which you desire to offer to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, should be transmitted through her representatives in that Colony. The R. Wor. Bro. Dr. Sedgwick is District Grand Master under the Scottish Constitution, and Bro. William Higstrim, District Grand Secretary. In those, and the other officers and members of the District Grand Lodge, the Most Wor. the Grand Master Mason (Bro. Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, Baronet) and officers and members of Grand Lodge, have the fullest confidence.

"Ever faithfully and fraternally,

"D. MURRAY LYON, *Grand Secretary.*"

"FROM THE GRAND SECRETARY OF ENGLAND.

"UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND,

FREEMASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W. C.

22d December, 1881.

"BRO. JAMES S. FARNELL, Sydney, New South Wales.

"*Sir and Brother* :—Your letter of the 16th May last, requesting that the United Grand Lodge of England would grant recognition to a Body styling itself 'The Grand Lodge of New South Wales of Free and Accepted Masons,' was duly submitted to this Grand Lodge at its recent meeting on the 7th inst., and I have to inform you that after full consideration, your request was unanimously rejected.

"I have the honor to be, Sir and Brother,

"Your obedient servant,

"SHADWELL H. CLERKE, COLONEL,

"*Grand Secretary of England.*"

On November 9, 1881, the Grand Lodge laid, with full ceremonial, the corner-stone of the new masonic hall in Sydney. An original ode of much beauty and merit was sung.

A brief Report on Correspondence was presented.

While our sympathies are entirely with this Grand Lodge, and while we have the deepest regret at the position taken by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, we cannot, in view of the fact that a large majority of the

lodges have refused to unite in the movement, recommend the recognition of this Grand Lodge with *exclusive* territorial jurisdiction; and we are not prepared to tender less, although a recognition of the Grand Lodge with concurrent jurisdiction would be strictly in keeping with the *avowed* doctrine of the British Grand Lodges; but at the same time it would be in opposition to their *real* doctrine; for we find that those Grand Lodges are as strenuous as any in the support of the dogma of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, when anyone attempts to interfere with them. Witness the manner in which they denounced the Grand Lodge of Manitoba for chartering a lodge at Gibraltar! The position taken by these Grand Lodges in relation to their lodges in Quebec would logically require them to recognize the Grand Lodge of New South Wales with concurrent jurisdiction.

PERU.

One of the most interesting events of the year is the formation of a Grand Lodge in Peru, independent of all other organizations, and based upon the law of exclusive jurisdiction. We have received a copy of a circular (in English) announcing the formation of the Grand Lodge, a copy of the Constitution and statutes, and of the proceedings of the Convention and of the Grand Lodge during the months of March, April, May and June, 1882.

The Convention assembled on the fifth of March, in accordance with previous notice: five lodges were represented: a committee was appointed to prepare the draft of a Constitution: at a subsequent session their report was presented, which was discussed at several adjourned sessions and finally adopted: Grand Officers were then elected, who were formally installed, on the twenty-fifth of March, by Bro. RICHARD H. HARTLEY.

The proceedings were in exact conformity to the established usages in such cases in this country. Four other lodges at once gave in their adhesion: the Scotch Provincial Grand Lodge dissolved, all its constituents in Lima, save one, having become constituents of the new Grand Lodge.

While less than a majority of the lodges in Peru took part in the formation of the Grand Lodge, the accession of four holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland not only gives a majority of the lodges to the new Grand Lodge, but really almost all of them. We see no reason why this new Grand Lodge should not be recognized, and a good many reasons why it should be.

The fact that it is independent of all other organizations, and has exclusive jurisdiction in the Republic of Peru, is a matter of congratulation; but the additional and extraordinary fact, that it is a Grand Lodge of the *York Rite*, gives the movement an unusual degree of importance. It is the first Grand Lodge of that Rite, so far as we have knowledge, organized in any other than an English speaking country.

We in Maine have a peculiar pleasure in being among the first to recognize

the Grand Lodge of Peru. In its Proceedings are given a list of the officers and members of the subordinate lodges: the Master of one of the Scottish lodges is Bro. FRANCIS L. CROSBY, to whom our Grand Lodge, in 1881, formally tendered its thanks for relief afforded to a Maine Mason who died in Lima. Bro. CROSBY is also a member of the Council of Administration of the Grand Lodge. Moreover, in the letter soliciting recognition and exchange of representatives, he is among the brethren nominated as Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Peru.

We should not fail to recognize the great aid rendered by Bro. RICHARD H. HARTLEY to this movement: his long experience and large acquaintance with masonic law made him a most valuable counsellor to our Peruvian Brethren in the organization of their Grand Lodge.

We give the official Circular of the Grand Lodge, for the information of the brethren:

**"GRAND LODGE OF THE ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF PERU.**

**MANIFEST TO THE GRAND LODGES AND SUPREME BODIES OF ALL THE
RECOGNIZED RITES IN FREEMASONRY.**

"Very Dear Brethren:

"A Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for the government of the lodges of the Republic, has been duly and regularly installed in the Capital of Peru, on the 25th of March of the present year.

"This remarkable event, whose accomplishment satisfies a long felt want, has been joyfully received by the Freemasons of Peru, and it will undoubtedly meet an enthusiastic reception by the masons of all those countries where the representative form of government is laid upon solid foundations and has proved its superior excellence.

"The causes which have originated the establishment of a Grand Lodge in Peru will be concisely presented in this Manifest; but before making that brief exposition it is convenient to state such facts as will make known what has been the condition of Freemasonry in Peru.

"The Supreme Council was the first Supreme Masonic Body established in Peru; and until the year 1861 no other than the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite of thirty-three degrees was known. The repeated contentions caused by the Supreme Council, whose exorbitant claims increased daily, destroyed completely the liberty and independence of the lodges; the abuse of power unhappily employed in the execution of acts improper to the institution, and the offers very often made, but never accomplished, of granting to the subordinate lodges the rights and liberties peculiar to corporations formed by free and worthy men, originated the establishment of the York Rite in this country, by means of a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, for the first lodge established in that Rite.

"Later on, the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Hamburg, in virtue of petitions of masons of this country, who sought in foreign jurisdictions for those liberties that they could not obtain in their own, established in this and other cities of the Republic, lodges in the York Rite, by which proceeding, not only the credit of the Supreme Council of Peru, but also its jurisdiction and sphere of action, diminished daily.

"That Supreme Body, far from receiving a lesson from the events mentioned, re-organized the Grand Orient of Peru, a cause for fresh schisms and scandals, which finished with the extinction of this Body, and with the *perpetual expulsion*, in 1875, of some brethren who desired and continued, notwithstanding, to sustain the Grand Orient of Peru.

"Such was the condition of Freemasonry in Peru when Bro. Antonio de Souza Ferreyra, G. C. of the Supreme Council, died on the 22d of November, 1881.

"Fourteen days after this event, that is to say, on the 6th of December, the Supreme Council of Peru, before the election of the new G. C., issued a resolution, which bears the signatures of all its members, and which has been neither derogated nor modified by any other.

"By this resolution, the judgment was suspended which condemned to *perpetual expulsion* those brethren who had entitled themselves Grand Orient of Peru, and harmony was re-established with them, when hardly a month before, that very same sentence, passed in 1875, had been newly printed and profusely distributed. The Supreme Council also voluntarily separated itself of the government of symbolic lodges, who were ordered to put themselves under the obedience of the same Grand Orient; only continuing to hold for itself the administration and government of those degrees which belong to it by '*right indestructible*,' that is to say, from the fourth degree of Secret Master to the thirty-third, of I. G.

"A resolution of so grave a nature, which affected the essence of the Institution, produced, as it was natural to expect, great astonishment. How could the Supreme Council of Peru suspend sentences of perpetual expulsion, when its own general regulations (Art. 20, § 15) forbid it? How could it pretend that the lodges faithful until then to the Supreme Council, notwithstanding its despotic system, should acquiesce to submit themselves to the obedience of such masons who had been expelled forever, forgetting the antecedents of those brethren, and what is still more, forgetting their own dignity and decorum? And besides, if the Supreme Council had a right to separate itself from the government of the lodges, it has not, nor has it ever had, the right to turn them over to any other Body, not even if the said Body had a lawful existence, much less in the present case, when the Grand Orient was far from possessing that desirable requisite.

"It is advisable to make known that this titled Grand Orient met at last, on the evening of the 19th of December, with such an end as was to be expected from its spurious origin. Its disappearance from the Masonic stage, with the particular circumstances which caused it, the strange manner in which this disappearance took place, and its important and immediate results, are so notorious that this extraordinary event may be considered as the best title to the regularity of the proceedings of the lodges which have declared their freedom and independence.

"On the said evening, the only lodge—Orden y Libertad, No. 1—which worked under the *soi disant* Grand Orient, declared, when presided by the newly-elected G. C. and in the presence of the Supreme Council there assembled, that this lodge withdrew from the Grand Orient 'as a Body whose members and *dispositions were not known* to them.' After this declaration, the G. C. invested and installed the R.W.M. elected by that lodge. The G. C. and Supreme Council have therefore been the first to sanction the disappearance of the Grand Orient and the regularity of the proceedings of the lodges.

"The lodges remonstrated against the resolution of the 6th of December, and proved how dishonorable it was for the Supreme Council to sustain it; and one of them, Virtud y Union Lodge, No. 3, presented to its sister lodges a plan for the establishment of a Grand Lodge in the Ancient York Rite as the best way to adopt in order to avoid any more dissensions and to give to the lodges a suitable government.

"To this just and reasonable claim, made greatly in behalf of the Supreme Council, this Body answered with two resolutions. In the first, under date December the 8th, it ratifies 'that by decree dated December the 6th, it has spontaneously and absolutely separated itself of the government of the first three degrees'; and in the other, dated December the 21st, it declares that 'the establishment of a Grand Lodge in the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite is unlawful,' thereby causing it to be clearly deducted the right to establish one in any other Rite.

"As may well be seen, the Supreme Council of Peru has by three successive resolutions, under dates December 6, 8 and 21, 1881, separated itself spontaneously and forever from the government of the symbolic lodges, and declared lawful the establishment of a Grand Lodge, provided it was not done in the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite.

"In these circumstances, the lodges resolved to approve the plan presented by *Virtud y Union Lodge, No. 3*, for the establishment of a Grand Lodge in the Ancient York Rite, and this resolution they made known to the Supreme Council by means of a collective representation, which was placed in the hands of the new Grand Commander of this Body on the 29th December of the same year.

"The lodges free from the obligations which bound them to the Supreme Council of Peru, and by invitation of the oldest of them, *Orden y Libertad Lodge, No. 2*, they resolved to appoint delegates to meet in Convention, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge in the York Rite.

"In consequence, the delegates of five lodges met in Convention on the 5th of March of the present year. They appointed their President and Secretary; they confronted their credentials and appointed a commission to prepare a Constitution for the new Grand Lodge of Peru. In the prosecution of their labors, under dates 8th, 12th, 16th and 19th of the same month, they approved the Constitution and seals, they elected the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, and appointed at last the day for the installation.

"This truly solemn act, so anxiously hoped for in this country during the past thirty years, not only to give independence but the unity of all the lodges, was carried into effect on the 25th of March of the present year.

"Bro. Richard Higgin Hartley, Ancient Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of New York, Washington and Massachusetts, and Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Peru, presided and directed this important ceremony.

"Since that memorable day, the Grand Lodge of Peru has been carrying on its meetings in order to complete its organization, to approve its Statutes and Rules of Order, the form and composition of the Charters, Diplomas, Rituals and other necessary work pertaining to the formation of a Grand Lodge.

"As one of its first duties, it called upon those lodges that had not taken part in its establishment, to incorporate with it. By means of this invitation, the Provincial Grand Lodge constituted in this country by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in its session of the 15th of May, declared itself dissolved, and four out of the five lodges that formed it in this Capital, on the 31st of that month joined the Grand Lodge of Peru, whose stability by this act grew firm and was afterwards increased further by the establishment of a lodge at Guayaquil, Republic of Ecuador, where there was no Masonic Body up to that time.

"The Constitution promulgated by the Grand Lodge of Peru, as well as its Statutes and Regulations, are founded on those of the Grand Lodge of New York, except a few modifications suitable to the customs of this country.

"The Grand Lodge of Peru, after having been established and organized in obedience to the principles of Masonic law, following the practices of other Grand Lodges, presents itself to the Masonic world as a regular and legal Masonic Power, with ten subordinate lodges, and with the well founded hope of uniting in a short time under its obedience the few lodges which continue separated from it; accomplishing in this manner the plan that the Freemasons of Peru have resolved to carry out, which is, the Independence and Unity of the Symbolic Lodges.

"The *proceedings* of the Grand Lodge of Peru prove its regularity and legitimacy; and the eminently Masonic feelings which are entertained by all the Freemasons who have had the honor of forming that Supreme Body, cause them to feel secure of receiving from all the Grand Masonic Bodies of the World that fraternal reception which is customary to extend to all newly organized Masonic Powers; and, secure in this belief, the Grand Lodge of

Peru salutes most fraternally the Supreme Masonic Bodies of the World, and begs to assure them of its earnest desire to always cultivate with each and all of them the most sincere and fraternal relations.

(Signed,) ANTONIO ARENAS, *Grand Master*.
 "J. ARTURO EGO-AGUIRRE, *Grand Secretary*.

"The foregoing is a true and correct translation of the original in Spanish.
 GUSTAVO LAMA,
Interpreter of the Grand Lodge of Peru."

We had hoped that this action of the symbolic lodges in Peru would be accepted by the Supreme Council in a friendly spirit, and that it would also recognize the plan of Masonic government now most generally prevailing, which gives the supreme control of the first three degrees to the Grand Lodges, without let or hindrance by any other Body. But our hopes are disappointed. In October last it issued a Manifesto denouncing the formation of the Grand Lodge as illegal, and forbidding Masonic intercourse between the lodges remaining under its jurisdiction and the lodges of the obedience of the Grand Lodge.

While we regret that the new Grand Lodge in its Manifesto should have reflected adversely upon the action of the Supreme Council, the fact that it has done so shows nothing more than an error in a matter of courtesy, and does not affect the *rights* of the lodges. We cannot determine, from the Manifesto of the Supreme Council, how many lodges remain under its jurisdiction; but it claims that four Scottish lodges and one Hamburg lodge have not given in their adhesion.

We learn from "La Revista Masonica," the organ of the new Grand Lodge, that one other of the old lodges has given in its adhesion, making, with one new lodge organized by it, *eleven* lodges under its jurisdiction.

We have reason to believe that the Supreme Councils generally will advise the Supreme Council of Peru to abandon all attempts to exercise jurisdiction over symbolic masonry in its jurisdiction.

Believing that the Grand Lodge of Peru is a regularly organized Body, entirely independent of all others, and practicing the Masonry of the York Rite, we recommend that it be recognized as the Supreme Masonic Authority over Symbolic Masonry in the Republic of Peru, and to that end we offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine learns with much pleasure of the formation of a Sovereign Grand Lodge of the York Rite in the Republic of Peru.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes the "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Republic of Peru" as the only source of Masonic Power over Symbolic Lodges in that Republic, and the lodges and masons of its obedience as the only lodges and masons in that Republic with whom masonic correspondence can be held by the lodges and masons of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Resolved, That the request of the Grand Lodge of Peru for an exchange of Representatives be granted; and that our Most Worshipful Grand Master be requested to appoint, as our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Peru, our well-beloved Brother FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, of Lima.

SCOTLAND.

We have the Proceedings of the Quarterly Communications in February, May and August, 1882, and of several Special communications, as well as of the "Grand Committee."

We find that the Grand Lodge recognizes the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction. It sought for and obtained the permission of the Grand Orient of Spain to charter a lodge in Spain to work in the English language, upon the express condition that it should not receive Spanish initiates, without permission of the Grand Orient of Spain, so that "no profane refused by our lodges" may gain admission.

The reply of Mrs. Garfield, in response to their letter of condolence and sympathy, is published.

The Grand Committee decided that one lodge can initiate for another a candidate regularly elected by the latter, at its request, but that the request of the Master was not sufficient.

We find the following in relation to the action of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Peru, which we have already noticed :

"Grand Secretary submitted a communication from Bro. F. L. Crosby, of Lima, intimating that he had been commissioned to inform Grand Lodge that a Grand Lodge had been formed by certain Peruvian lodges separated from the Supreme Council of Peru, and that in consequence thereof the Provincial Grand Lodge of Peru under the Grand Lodge of Scotland had declared its labors finished and its power extinct. Letters were also read from Brothers David W. Stuart, Master of Peace and Concord, Callao, No. 445, and M. A. Grisolle, Master of Independencia, Callao, No. 560, in which it was shown that these and other lodges in Peru continue in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Grand Secretary stated that in acknowledging receipt of these several communications, he had informed parties that it was beyond the province of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Peru by vote to declare itself defunct, and that it fell to the loyally disposed lodges to continue the work of that body, should they see fit. It was remitted to Grand Secretary and the Foreign and Colonial Committee to take such steps as in the circumstances may be deemed necessary for the protection of the interests of Scotch-holding lodges in Peru,—and to report."

We find no further allusion to the matter in the Proceedings in hand.

We find the following in regard to the Grand Orient of France :

"Grand Secretary stated that some misconception existed in the Scottish Craft as to Brethren hailing from lodges holding of the Grand Orient of France, and that he had advised correspondents on the point, that although fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Orient had been severed, it was competent to Scotch lodges in their discretion to receive as visitors or to affiliate brethren under the French Constitution,

upon avowal of their belief in God, the Great Architect of the Universe. Approved."

We, in Maine, cannot follow this, as we have declared that the Grand Orient, by its attempted "innovation in the body of masonry," is no longer a masonic body.

We give the following in relation to the Scottish lodges in New South Wales:

"Grand Secretary submitted several communications from the District Grand Lodge of New South Wales, embracing a series of elaborately prepared statistics of the Scottish Craft in that Colony by the District Grand Secretary, Brother William Higstrim. At the Annual Communication, held at Sydney on 25th July.—Brother Dr. William G. Sedgwick, District Grand Master, presiding,—the District Grand Committee reported: 'Communications from the Grand Lodge of Scotland were submitted, and read with marks of approval, and the comment was passed that too much praise could not be accorded to the Right Worshipful the Grand Secretary of Scotland, for his courteousness and promptitude in attending to requirements where this District is concerned, was met with hearty acclamation.' Under report by the District Grand Secretary, the following information is given: 'The progress of the Constitution during the past year has, in every respect, been one of advancement, thus clearly and unmistakably proving that lawful Freemasonry, as practiced under the Warrants of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, is still progressing. We are satisfied with substantial recognition throughout the world as masons of lawful standing, leaving others to be satisfied with a less extended recognition. Our lodges, I am proud to say, are thoroughly loyal to the parent stem from which their existence is drawn, and are working with a will to disseminate the precepts of the order, as laid down from time immemorial, to those who are found worthy to enter our portals, and this without having recourse to proselytism in any shape or form whatever, to further the interest of what has stood the test of time, since the first formation of the Scottish Craft in this District, in 1851, when the Mother Lodge, St. Andrew, No. 358, was erected, and the ordeal that we have been called upon to pass through, and the varying fortunes attendant thereon, have been fully overcome, as ever is the case where truth is concerned. It has been freely asserted by some, who are far from being masonically in the right path, that ours, as well as the Constitutions of England and Ireland, must collapse. But until an Australian Grand Lodge be erected, with the approval of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, we do not intend to recognize any other so-called Australian Grand Lodge. Our views upon this matter have been fully endorsed by the most eminent masonic authorities of the day. While doing so, we hold out the fraternal hand of fellowship to those who have remained unshaken in their fealty, and firm in principle to the precepts they promised to uphold when received into the order.' At date, June 30th, thirty-one lodges, with a subscribing membership numbering 1172, including 114 Past Masters, were working under the Scottish Constitution, and upwards of £1200 stood at the credit of District Grand Lodge. Grand Secretary said that since the publication of the proceedings under notice, the Lodge Woolloomooloo, No. 386, had been re-opened, and that with a new lodge (Midlothian, Sydney), erected under dispensation, there were at present thirty-three Scotch lodges in active operation within the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of New South Wales."

OTHER BODIES.

We have nothing, as yet, from England, Ireland or Spain. If anything is received in season, we shall notice it at close of report.

Having reviewed such Proceedings of foreign Grand Bodies as we have, we now proceed with the American Grand Bodies, viz: those of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

ARKANSAS, 1882.

Quite a large part of the pamphlet is taken up by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, a uniform Code of By-Laws for Lodges, and an admirable Digest of the Edicts and Decisions of the Grand Lodge, prepared by Bro. FAY HEMPSTEAD, Grand Secretary. On account of the publication of these (we presume), there is no Report on Correspondence: well, we'll forgive them this time.

Arkansas claims to have a Representative near our Grand Lodge, and publishes his name: but no one in Maine knows a Brother by any *such* name: they call him JOHN WALLO, which we suppose is *Arkansaw* for JOHN W. BALLOU!

The Grand Lodge held a special communication to attend the funeral of the Grand Tyler, JAMES TUNNAH, "a beloved and lamented brother."

A fuller representation at the Grand Lodge, a smaller delinquency in making returns and paying dues, and an increase in the work, attest the returning prosperity in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Master (GEORGE E. DODGE) had received and answered about two hundred letters, one-half of which he had answered by reference to the page and section of the Digest, &c., relating to the matter inquired about. He says it would have been less labor often to answer the question at once, but he desired to impress upon the inquirer the importance and necessity of having and referring to the plain statements of approved regulations that are found in the Proceedings. But he says that the labor imposed on the Grand Master is the most insignificant feature of the deplorable abuse, of not keeping the enactments of the Grand Lodge for convenient reference: the worst of it is, that masonry suffers, and lodges languish and decay for a lack of an intelligent understanding of the rules they are obligated to enforce. In this we concur; but we are glad to believe that there has been a manifest improvement in this regard in Maine, and that now Masters understand that to succeed they must know the law as well as "the work."

He decided that a candidate's *residence*, and not his *place of business*, determines the question of jurisdiction: that a lodge has full (rightful?) power to determine whether or not it will bury a deceased member: that when a vote of a lodge is necessary to admit one of its initiates as a member, a certificate of the Secretary, that a man took the degrees in the lodge but did not take membership, is equivalent to a dimit: that a member of a lodge who announces, on the rejection of a candidate, that no other shall be accepted till the rejected candidate shall be, and persists in carrying out his threat,

ought to be expelled [and in the particular case *was* expelled]: also, that a mason who, after being made, denies the existence of a Deity, publicly denounces the Bible as a farce and the invention of man, and puts himself to trouble to place infidel documents in the hands of youth, ought to be expelled: and that a lodge voting a *dimit* upon a request for a *diploma*, may correct its action, when the error is discovered.

He had had several letters concerning the rejection of worthy applicants, and in reply had explained the rule and cautioned the brethren "*against the evil results which invariably follow from friendly but mistaken zeal in attempting to enforce the supposed rights of a profane against a mason's right of objection.*" We have the same trouble in Maine, and sometimes to the extent of destroying the good influence of the lodge and deterring worthy candidates from applying. Grand Master DODGE is right, but in some cases disastrous consequences follow.

The "joint occupancy of halls" question had been presented to him. The regulations of his Grand Lodge are quite strict; but he holds that such occupancy should be merely temporary, and the exception in favor of halls not dedicated must not be construed into a willful failure to dedicate a hall owned or controlled by a lodge.

We have to admit, in Maine, that the efforts made, in the times when business was good and candidates plenty, to induce lodges to own their masonic home caused several lodges to incur debts in this behalf, which came near destroying them, laid very heavy burdens upon their members (in one instance an assessment of *twenty-five dollars* per member was laid to pay the debt), and diverted the funds of the lodge from their legitimate purpose—the relief of the distressed. We see no necessity for this. We believe the matter may be safely left to the lodges, under the supervision of the Deputy for the District. If a lodge is able to own a hall for their exclusive occupation, and desire to do so, let it be dedicated and used exclusively for masonic purposes. But we believe flourishing and useful lodges may be organized, which are unable to do that, and yet can be safely trusted to provide themselves halls and appurtenances in which their furniture and paraphernalia may be securely kept, and yet they allow the use of the halls by others.

The Grand Lodge, by formal resolution, commended and heartily endorsed the action of the Grand Lodge of Utah in relation to polygamy.

It also decided that a lodge may send tickets to a fair for sale into another jurisdiction, but that applications for relief can only be sent with the approval of the Grand Master. But suppose the purchase of tickets is solicited on the ground of relief? In the particular case before the Grand Lodge, we scarcely think that the senders of tickets for a fair in *Texas* to be sold in *Virginia* expected the purchasers to attend the fair, but rather to give the price of the tickets to assist in building a hall.

Tuesday evening was devoted to an exemplification of the work of the three degrees by the Grand Lecturer, Bro. GEO. A. DANNELLY; and Wednesday morning, the Grand Orator, Bro. W. H. H. CLAYTON, delivered an excellent address.

The Trustees of St. John's College reported that during the year they had entirely paid off the debt. The Grand Lodge voted to sell its interest in the College, with the view of erecting, with the proceeds, a Masonic Temple in Little Rock.

During the session, the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the Methodist University in Little Rock.

We are very sorry to learn that Past Grand Master ENGLISH was unable to attend the Grand Lodge on account of illness. We trust that it was only temporary. In this connection, we venture to express the wish that Bro. Grand Secretary HEMPSTEAD would give us a list of the permanent members—especially the Past Grand Masters—in attendance at each communication. The Past Grand Masters are life members, and the other Past Grand Officers are members for one year after their term of office expires: we like our rule better, which makes Past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Wardens permanent members, and gives them a motive to attend our Grand Communications. A man cares little about attending a session of a Body of which he has been a member, after he has no right to act therein: it becomes dull business to sit and look on, and he soon loses his interest.

ARIZONA, 1882 (MARCH).

We have another candidate for admission into the family of American Grand Lodges. A neat pamphlet of fifty-six pages brings us the proceedings at the formation of the "Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Territory of Arizona, officially certified under its official seal."

On March 23, 1882, the delegates of Arizona, Tucson and White Mountain Lodges, and Solomon Lodge, v. d., assembled at Tucson for the purpose of considering the question of forming a Grand Lodge. The charters of the first three lodges and the dispensation of the last were produced: from which it appeared that the first two were regularly issued by the Grand Lodge of California and the third by the Grand Lodge of New Mexico: and the dispensation of Solomon Lodge by the Grand Lodge of California. The chartered lodges were found to be represented by three duly authorized delegates from each. The Convention was organized and the representatives from the lodge v. d. invited to take part in the deliberations.

It was voted to proceed to the formation of a Grand Lodge, and to that end a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution.

The next day the draft of a Constitution was reported, and unanimously adopted. It is based upon the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Cali-

ornia. It claims jurisdiction over all lodges and masons in the Territory of Arizona, and all outside lodges and their members acting under its authority. It gives its lodges jurisdiction over their members, wherever they may be, and over all masons in their respective jurisdictions. It does not fix the time of the Annual Communication: except that in the "Provisional Article" it provides that the next annual communication shall be held on the second Monday of November, 1882. The Grand Officers were then elected and installed and the usual routine business transacted. We are pleased to observe that the old charters of the several lodges were not surrendered but produced, and, by order of the Grand Lodge, properly endorsed and returned to the respective lodges, as the authority under which the lodges should continue to exist.

A charter was granted to the lodge *v. d.*, and a copy of the proceedings was ordered to be sent to the only other lodge in the Territory which did not take part in the proceedings. We are informed that that lodge has given in its adhesion and ranks as number one on the roll of the new Grand Lodge. Its returns are published with those of the other lodges in this pamphlet.

We have detailed the proceedings thus minutely in order to show their regularity. The only thing, the propriety of which is questionable, was the invitation to the delegates of the lodge *v. d.* to take part in the deliberations. It was perfectly proper to invite them to seats and participation in the discussions: but to allow them to vote is a bad precedent; in this case no harm was done, as all the votes (the essential ones, at least) appear to have been unanimous. We mention it simply that it may not be drawn in precedent.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine recognizes the Grand Lodge of Arizona as the Supreme Power over symbolic masonry in that Territory, and congratulates it upon the happy auspices under which it commences its career—to be one, we trust, of prosperity and usefulness.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to take steps to secure a mutual interchange of Representatives between the Grand Lodges of Arizona and Maine.

ARIZONA, 1882 (NOVEMBER).

Since the foregoing was written, we have received a neat pamphlet giving the proceedings at the "First Annual Communication," commenced on the nineteenth of November last.

The five lodges were all represented.

The Grand Master (ANSEL M. BRAGG) announced that Aztlan Lodge had given in its adhesion, and that he had constituted Solomon Lodge, *v. d.*: so that there were five chartered lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, being all there are in the Territory.

He reports that the Grand Lodge had then been recognized by the Grand Lodges of California (which created four of the lodges), Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, Montana and Wyoming.

The returns at the organization showed an aggregate membership of 274, which at the time of the annual session had increased to 305.

The receipt of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine is acknowledged.

A committee was appointed to report to the next annual communication the most feasible plan for establishing a Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

A brief and beautifully written "Oration" is published with the Proceedings, but we do not find when, where or by whom it was delivered: we may have overlooked it, but we do not find any mention of it in these Proceedings. We presume it was delivered during the session, by JAMES A. ZABRISKIE, the Grand Orator. Whoever delivered it need not have been ashamed to "put his mark on it."

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1882.

The proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Communication were chiefly of a routine character, but evincing a good degree of prosperity among the craft.

The Grand Master (COOTE M. CHAMBERS) believes that the stupendous public works now going on in that Province, in the way of construction of railways, must at an early day give a large increase of population and a consequent growth of Freemasonry.

He notes the death of distinguished masons in other jurisdictions, and thankfully congratulates the brethren that no member of the Grand Lodge and but three members of subordinate lodges had died during the year.

The Grand Secretary recommended a reprint of the proceedings of "the first session" and those of 1874 and 1876, as his stock of those, as well as those of the Provincial Grand Lodge, is reduced to a single copy of each. In this connection we would ask the Grand Secretary to state in his next report when the Provincial Grand Lodge was organized, what annual meetings were held, and what Proceedings were published.

We find that he recommended a full reprint of the Proceedings from 1871 to the present time, and the including in it of the decisions of Grand Masters, resolutions and edicts of the Grand Lodge, and the Constitution as revised at that session, although he said the latter might, with greater wisdom, be printed in a separate book. We cannot find that any action was taken in relation to the reprint: but do find that a committee was appointed to print the revised Constitution, edicts and resolutions, with power to revise and print the register of members.

An effort to substitute Committees for the Board of General Purposes failed.

The following indicates that our Grand Lodge acted wisely in regard to the same matter :

"Up to the present moment no acknowledgment has been received from the brethren having the conduct of the 'Anatolia Famine Relief Committee,' of the \$25 sent by this Grand Lodge through the Bank of B. C., towards alleviating the sufferings of those in Asiatic Turkey. The draft was paid at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and the lesson to be learned by such apathy and indifference is, to look well and see if, in the future, we cannot find sufficient requirement for our funds in our own land."

Sunday came during the session of the Grand Lodge, which was called on and then went in procession, the members wearing their regalia, to church, where a sermon specially prepared for the occasion was delivered by Rev. Bro. ROBERT HALL SMITH, Grand Chaplain. On returning to the hall, the question of meeting in the afternoon for installation purposes only was discussed and decided in the negative.

For the first time, we have a Report on Correspondence (15 pp.): it was submitted by a committee of which Bro. H. F. HEISTERMAN was chairman: it is a brief but comprehensive abstract of the Proceedings reviewed. We believe that this report, necessarily brief as it is, will prove of much interest and benefit to our British Columbia brethren.

The Committee on General Purposes report that there have been no appeals in matters of discipline: that the recognition of the Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Scotland has not yet been accorded officially, but information has been received intimating that it will be done in the near future: that the success of the Masonic Temple has been such that a five per cent. dividend to the shareholders has been made: and generally that harmony and a good degree of prosperity had prevailed.

CALIFORNIA, 1882.

We have a pamphlet of five hundred and twenty pages, giving us the proceedings of a session of five days, at which 198 out of 214 lodges were represented. It is a splendid book to read, but when we come to review it—"hic labor, hoc opus est."

The address of the Grand Master (CLAY WEBSTER TAYLOR) seems comparatively brief, and yet it covers much ground.

He speaks of a lodge, which the "very free and indiscriminate use of the black-ball" had prevented from prospering, but finally "good counsel and good example had prevailed," and it had become one of the most prosperous of the lodges. But if good counsel and good example, and, moreover, patient waiting, fail to remove the evil, what can be done?

He relates another curious case. Irregularities in balloting upon applications had occurred—irregularities which interfered with the inviolability of the ballot and were calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the lodge. All conceded the commission of the offense: and there was ample evidence

that it was committed by a member whose identity was unknown to the lodge, and could not be discovered by any efforts. We are obliged to confess that all our Yankee powers of guessing fail to give us any idea of what the irregularity was.

Among his decisions are these :

A lodge has no right to vote money from its funds in aid of the Garfield Monument Association.

Charges may be again preferred and the party tried again for the same offense, upon the same and similar evidence, after the Grand Lodge has reversed and set aside a judgment of conviction, upon appeal.

This is not accurately stated : if the Grand Lodge reverses the judgment and acquits the accused, he can not be tried again for the same offense : if the Grand Lodge *sets aside* (not *reverses*) the judgment and sends the case back for a new trial, the accused is tried on the same charges, and not on new ones, unless the charges are decided to be insufficient.

Reversal of a judgment of conviction by the Grand Lodge restores the accused to membership in his lodge.

There is no statute of limitations to bar prosecution for offenses against masonic law.

The lodge of which the party is a member, or the one in whose jurisdiction he resides, has jurisdiction to try him for a masonic offense.

The Master elect has no power to appoint the installing officer : it is the duty of the Master to install his successor, or cause him to be installed. But a Master installed at the proper time and place, in open lodge, by a Past Master, is legally installed, whoever selected the installing officer.

Unless the Master is absent from the meeting at which the installation takes place, by allowing it to proceed he sanctions what is done. We quote this decision, because we have noticed a growing notion that the Master elect is entitled to make all the arrangements for his installation.

Occurrences may happen in a lodge which the outer masonic world has no right to know. The Master is authorized to decide in such cases and enjoin secrecy upon all present, who are bound to obey his injunction.

He says that masonry throughout that jurisdiction had, during the year, been very active and prosperous.

Grand Secretary ABELL, as usual, submits a detailed report of considerable length, and exceedingly useful for the intelligent transaction of the business of the Grand Lodge. A year ago a movement was inaugurated to organize a Widows' and Orphans' Home, and circulars were sent out to the lodges to ascertain how many widows and orphans stood in need of such aid : less than one-third of the lodges responded ; they reported five hundred and eighty-one widows and orphans, of which *seventy-six* only were indigent or probably so.

The Grand Lecturer gives an abstract of the reports of the District Inspectors (corresponding nearly to our District Deputy Grand Masters), and brings to the notice of the Grand Lodge such matters as he deems proper. The practice used to be in Maine for the Deputies to make their reports in

season for the Grand Master to examine them and bring to the attention of the Grand Lodge such matters therein as he deemed required its action. It is impossible for the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers to examine these reports and report upon them during the session of the Grand Lodge, in season for any action.

The San Francisco Board of Relief report an expenditure of \$8,920.37 for charitable purposes. This does not include relief of members of city lodges, as each lodge takes care of its own distressed: of the amount thus expended, \$2,018.07 was refunded. Two cases from Maine were relieved to the amount of \$311.85, of which \$50.00 had been refunded by Seabastcook Lodge, No. 146.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized, and the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah, in relation to the Mormons, was approved.

The action of the Grand Orient of France, in striking from its declaration of principles the requirement of a belief in God, was before the Grand Lodge; but the committee held that because the Grand Lodge of California had already suspended masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient on account of its recognition of clandestine lodges in Louisiana, no further action was necessary. We fraternally suggest that the suspension of masonic intercourse for the reasons named puts the Grand Orient in the position of a *recognized masonic* body, with which we have no masonic intercourse on account of an unfriendly act: but that, by its more recent action, *it has ceased to be a masonic body*, and that each Grand Lodge should so declare. The Grand Lodge of California would be bound to receive from it a communication, in which it should say that it admits the fault it committed in recognizing those lodges, has withdrawn the recognition, and promises to abide by the American law of jurisdiction, while the Grand Lodge of Maine can receive from it no communication whatever.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was refused. But we think the Committee have fallen into an error in their discussion. We understand them that the British Grand Lodges do not hold to the law of *exclusive jurisdiction*: and, therefore, conclude that they would recognize the Grand Lodge of New South Wales were it not for the latter's claim of *exclusive jurisdiction*. The conclusion is certainly erroneous. No Grand Lodge in the world insists so strongly on the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction *in its own territory*, as the Grand Lodge of England: and it is due to her to say that she is equally tenacious of the doctrine as regards Grand Lodges which she recognizes. But she holds that lodges cannot form a Grand Lodge without the consent of all the Grand Lodges having rightful jurisdiction in the territory of the proposed new Grand Lodge. In New South Wales she holds that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland have concurrent jurisdiction as among themselves, and exclusive jurisdiction as to all other Grand Lodges: and, therefore, that no Grand Lodge can be formed there to oust her jurisdiction without her consent. Her position in relation to

Canada was the same. She further holds that, in granting such consent, she can annex such conditions as she chooses, and that if the consent is accepted, it is accepted subject to such conditions. In respect to Canada, she held that she had a right to maintain there the lodges which adhered to her, as long as she should decide to do so: but she would have as soon established a lodge in California as chartered a new one in Canada. She now holds the Grand Lodge of New South Wales to be irregular, and allows no masonic communication with the lodges or members of its obedience. If we understand the position of the California committee, their views are the same, precisely, as those maintained by the Grand Lodge of England.

The decisions of the Grand Master, which we have above quoted, were approved, except the second one: as to that our views were sustained by the committee, who say:

“Your committee do not agree with the Grand Master in this decision, although they are aware that it is sustained by some masonic authorities of good repute. There is a maxim which has come down to us from the old Roman judges, and which has been adopted in every modern system of jurisprudence, that it is for the public weal that there should be an end to a litigation; and, following this maxim, that a defendant shall not be twice vexed with the same contention, whether that be in its nature civil or criminal. Your committee think that the maxim should have the same application in masonic as in civil tribunals. On appeal from the judgment of a subordinate lodge, the accuser may introduce in Grand Lodge any additional or new evidence which he may have discovered; but, when the Grand Lodge has determined that the accused ought not to have been convicted, and has vacated and set aside a judgment of conviction, without ordering a new trial, they think that its judgment ought to be final and conclusive. It is for the interest of our fraternity that there should be some end to litigation.”

The Grand Lodge approved the decision made by Grand Master DENSON last year in relation to the *status* of a candidate who became too ill to proceed with the instruction while receiving the third degree, viz: That he was, for practical purposes, a Master Mason, but could not sit in a Master Mason's lodge until he has been further instructed. As we said last year, the question whether he is not a Master Mason for all purposes, but needing instruction, is a very difficult one. He has received the qualification which makes him a Master Mason; and yet he has not received instruction which is *essential*, and which he can receive only in a lodge and in the prescribed manner. We are inclined to the opinion that a rule applicable to the first degree is not applicable to the third, and that the candidate is in no sense a Master Mason until he has passed the point at which he is *qualified to receive* the instruction which he must receive.

BRO. WILLIAM HILL again presented the Report on Correspondence (130 pp). He holds to “synopsis” style of reports, but he intermingles so many of his own remarks that his reports are exceedingly interesting. We have seen a report so strictly a synopsis, that it read very much like a dictionary. He devotes two pages to Maine (1882), with pleasant comments. We thank

him for the information, invitation and warning in the following, and hope to have the benefit of them all :

" We thank our brother for his complimentary notice of ourself and report. When we *do* insist upon the performance of that 'clam' contract, we shall only ask for the *clams* and not the 'sauce.' Being a teetotaller of many years' standing, we have no longing for the Maine 'sauces,' which we are almost officially informed will produce *headaches*. By the way, Bro. Drummond, when you make that journey to San Francisco in 1883, to attend the Grand Knight Templar gathering (which of course you will), please do not forget the writer. Bro. Caswell will tell you where to find him, and we will then see who can squeeze the hand the hardest. And then, too, we have 'clams' in California as well as in Maine, and, provided there is an 'R' in the month, there isn't a headache in a bushel of them, only don't take any of Bro. Caswell's 'sauce' with them !

We cannot follow through his report and notice even the matters of general interest.

He devotes considerable space to the celebration in Boston of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Declaration of 1831, and regrets that the Declaration does not appear in the Proceedings, as he would like to publish it in full. It was published in the Proceedings for 1871 (pp. 431 to 450), with the names of the signers. We have an impression that it has been since published in pamphlet form. Bro. HILL is evidently a Yankee, as he *guesses* Bro. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY's wife was not present. Yes, Bro. W. made that speech with the full knowledge that his wife was not present, and that the chances were exceedingly remote that she would ever read it after it was published !

Concerning public installations, he says :

" Were it an original or open question, we do not know but we should fully endorse these criticisms of our brother, especially so far as the installation of *Grand Officers* is concerned,—the expediency or necessity, not to say propriety, of which we could never see. But as to the public installation of the officers of subordinate lodges, we never saw nor heard of any deleterious influences, if the installing officer and those installed were men of ordinary intelligence, as such men certainly should be. On the other hand we do know that, in the case of small country lodges, such public ceremonies, with the little festivities that usually follow, have a good effect on the brethren and the community. It was at the urgent solicitation of a venerable friend, the Master of one of those lodges, that, at our last communication, the writer introduced a resolution to repeal the restriction, and allow such public installations in this jurisdiction for the future. The Committee on Jurisprudence and the Grand Lodge unanimously adopted the resolution offered. So, Bro. Vaux, we do not feel like crying—

'Hung be the heavens with black,'

even if some of our brethren *do* indulge in the luxury of public installations. We, at least, have heard no sound that seemed to indicate the breaking of the bones of any 'landmark,' ancient or modern."

We endorse his remarks. We have a Monitor published in Philadelphia, giving the full installation ceremony, and we cannot for our life understand the reasons our Pennsylvania brethren have for their intense opposition to public installations.

But we must leave this report, much as it has interested us.

Grand Secretary ABELL gives in this pamphlet a catalogue of the Grand Lodge Library, closing with the following:

"The foregoing catalogue comprises one thousand four hundred and forty-nine bound volumes of masonic books; of which there are—

7 volumes, folio,	containing	2,476	pages;
46 volumes, 4to.,	containing	13,837	pages;
1161 volumes, 8vo.,	containing	620,224	pages;
158 volumes, 12mo.,	containing	46,005	pages;
21 volumes, 16mo.,	containing	4,214	pages;
38 volumes, 24mo.,	containing	19,460	pages;
18 volumes, 32mo.,	containing	3,840	pages;

being in all 1449 volumes, and aggregating 710,056 pages, thus showing an average of nearly five hundred pages per volume.

"In addition to the Transactions of Grand Bodies named in the foregoing, there are a large number of pamphlets on hand, which, if a comparatively few of the earlier years could be procured, would, when bound, considerably increase the number and antiquity of the books of that class."

We are pleased to notice that he includes a full set of the Proceedings of all the Grand Bodies of Maine. The Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter Reprints enable him to do this, although we believe he has many of the original Proceedings.

Maine contributes the following volumes of Proceedings:

Grand Lodge,	volumes, 13,	pages, 6,858
Grand Chapter,	" 6,	" 2,952
Grand Council,	" 2,	" 886
Grand Commandery,	" 4,	" 2,196
Total,	" 25	" 12,892

CANADA, 1882.

Three special communications were held to lay the corner stones of churches. The ceremonies were evidently conducted impressively, and the addresses delivered made the occasions interesting to all who were present. We are inclined to think that our Canadian Brethren surpass us in the impressiveness and solemnity of these and similar ceremonies.

The Grand Master (JAMES MOFFAT) touchingly alludes to the deaths of President GARFIELD, Past Grand Master T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, and others: and recommends an address to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in relation to her escape from the attempted assassination.

The Grand Master had evidently been a very laborious officer, and had had occasion to transact a very large amount of routine business. He had succeeded in arranging and disposing of finally, several cases of discipline that had been before the Grand Lodge, and that were very complicated in their details.

The reports of the District Deputies, as a whole, show the general preva-

lence of harmony and prosperity. We find no allusion in any of them to the clandestine organizations existing in Ontario, to which we referred last year.

The Grand Master referred to the matter of "Dues and Suspensions" as a "burning question," and invoked the early action of the Board of Purposes thereanent. He says the suspensions are quite equal to the gains: he suggests that arrears be compromised by the payment of a part of the sum due, as in many cases it is absolutely impossible for the parties to pay their arrears.

Routine business occupied almost wholly the time of the Grand Lodge: no Report on Correspondence.

The Board of Benevolence distributed nearly \$9,000 in charity: the whole fund of the Grand Lodge is over \$65,000, and was increased during the year nearly \$2,000.

COLORADO, 1882.

The address of the Grand Master (ROBERT A. QUILLIAN) and the proceedings of the Grand Lodge are strictly confined to matters of business routine.

Grand Secretary PARMELEE submitted a report in detail, in which he embodies a report on returns.

The by-laws were amended so as to prohibit dual membership.

Five charters were granted (one for Garfield Lodge), and two dispensations continued.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by BRO. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF. It is chiefly an abstract. He sometimes gives his views.

He says:

"He recommends the repeal of the enactment whereby a brother who has been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues can make application and be re-instated by a majority vote at the same communication. He says many of them have seen the ill effects produced by the law. We wish he had recapitulated a few of them. To us it smacks of the 'good riddance to bad rubbish' principle which too often underlies masonic action. If the brother was dropped for non-payment of dues, and for *no other cause*, as the record shows, he is entitled to restoration upon payment of the same. Is not a majority vote a safeguard against any moral obliquity that may have transpired in the interim?"

"We annually turn adrift from the masonic ranks 20,000 delinquents; do not let us place any fresh obstacle in the way of their return. In a large proportion of these cases, we are satisfied that a *great injustice has been done*; if so, the lodge and not the brother is at fault. It is a vast problem, which the wisest seem powerless to solve. If there is to be any marked improvement hereafter, charity and not finance should be the governing principle."

He reviews Maine for 1881 and 1882 quite approvingly, quoting from the addresses of Grand Masters COLLAMORE and KING.

We do not know but that we have a bone to pick with him, and we do not know as we have. He notices that we were present at the Grand Feast of

the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts "and made a characteristic speech." Moreover, speaking of the action of that Grand Lodge in relation to organizations styling themselves masonic, he says:

"Looking at the matter impartially, we do not see what the Grand Lodge has got to do with the matter. Were it officered by Master Masons, pure and simple, the subject would never have been broached. The Grand Lodge is not the proper arena to fight the battles of conflicting rites, or to settle the question of their grievances. We notice that Bro. Drummond, in the Maine report, slides over the matter rather gingerly. Like ourselves, he is slightly hampered by a 33, though he doubtless sees the point. The Grand Lodge should drop the matter at its June Communication; the ground is untenable."

Now are "characteristic" and "gingerly" actionable words—masonically speaking—*per se*? We must take time to determine.

Noticing the final action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts upon this question, he says:

"Notwithstanding the overwhelming vote by which the amendment was adopted, we see no reason to modify our previously expressed opinion that the ground is untenable, for the reason that the M. M's. can have no positive knowledge of the merits of other masonic degrees. Any conclusion reached in regard thereto must be upon hearsay evidence entirely. The committee expressed the opinion that there were doubtless other masonic degrees in use not liable to the imputation of fraud or intrusion on the field of other degrees, and that, in the event of the adoption of the amendment, these bodies could have their claim for recognition presented to, considered and determined by the Grand Lodge. We fail to see how. Suppose the Royal Order of Scotland or the F. and A. Architects ask for recognition, how are they to make their claims apparent to the mind of a Master Mason?"

"This action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts will provoke wide discussion throughout the masonic world. Foreign Correspondence committees will have a difficult problem to wrestle with, and one which will call for the exercise of the ablest talent. We shall watch future developments with much interest."

We reserve what we have to say upon this subject till we come to our review of Massachusetts.

Bro. G. gives a most excellent abstract, but we wish he would *say* more; that is, not "slide over" them *quite* so "gingerly"?

On his motion, a resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of Arizona was unanimously adopted.

CONNECTICUT, 1883.

The Grand Lodge closed on the evening of January 18th, and on February 10th we received the Proceedings, a volume of 237 pages, the first of the year.

We are sorry to find that illness prevented the attendance of Grand Secretary WHEELER, but are very glad to learn more recently that "Joseph is himself again."

The Proceedings are embellished by a portrait of M. W. JAMES McCORMICK, the retiring Grand Master.

The address of Grand Master McCORMICK is chiefly devoted to local and routine matters: but his remarks upon "Rotation in Office" are of general interest and universal application: he says:

"In more than one instance during the past year, I have found that the refusal by the lodge to elect officers to a higher station than they had previously occupied, has been the cause of discord, and in one case threatened the very existence of the lodge; and, on the other hand, I find the interests of the lodges suffering from the election of incompetent officers.

"The prosperity, efficiency and harmony of any organization depends much upon capable and efficient officers, and this is especially true of masonic lodges.

"The idea has prevailed, especially of late, that when a brother has been appointed Junior Deacon, it is only a question of time when he shall be seated in the Master's chair, and that whenever a vacancy occurs in any office above him, his claim to advancement is superior to all others. In many cases this claim is conceded by the members, until he is advanced to the highest office in their gift, and entrusted with the government of the lodge, a position for which he may be utterly unfitted. In every such case, the interests of the lodge will suffer during his administration and perhaps for years afterwards. Brethren who have filled subordinate positions, with credit to themselves and profit to the lodge, sometimes prove incompetent when called to govern. The Master of a lodge should be firm, courteous, faithful to his lodge, moral, upright, and of good report before the world. All this he has promised to be before he was installed, and if he add to these tact and sound judgment, his administration cannot fail to be a successful one and his lodge be greatly benefited. Lodges should never forget that the world will judge by the character and conduct of those who have been selected as officers, and it is perhaps just that they should; for the fountain can never rise higher than its head. I believe that officers should be advanced always, when capable; not from the fact that have held some other position, but because they are capable. Perhaps it would be wise for the Grand Lodge to declare that a brother acquires no *right* to any office by reason of having filled another, either in the Grand or subordinate lodges. I submit this for your consideration."

The Grand Secretary reports a marked increase in the work over the preceding year.

About \$1,500 was added to the "Masonic Charity Foundation Fund," which now amounts to over \$6,700.

The Grand Lodge adopted a Standing Regulation allowing a member of a lodge to petition another lodge for membership and be elected, before taking his dimit—the election not to take effect until he files his dimit with the Secretary.

It was ordered that *four* copies of the Proceedings be sent to each Grand Lodge—one for the retiring Grand Master. A good idea, at this time when Proceedings thus distributed are very likely to find their way into some library.

The Report on Correspondence (125 pp.) was again submitted by Grand Secretary WHEELER.

Referring to the reply of the Grand Master of Arkansas to the question of a Master who discovered during the ceremony that the candidate was drunk, inquiring what should be done with him, viz:

"Do as the Catholics do—leave him in PURGATORY until he is sufficiently punished and purified to be a fit associate for the good and true."

BRO. WHEELER says:

"We think if that fellow had been in Connecticut, he would have remained in purgatory until the cremation headquarters of his Satanic Majesty had been converted into a skating rink."

We think we have heard this idea expressed in fewer words!

Reading so far, we had begun to think that BRO. WHEELER'S "*rheumatics*" were showing themselves in his report, and from our slight personal acquaintance with them we would not blame him if they did; but as we read on we find that even they cannot overcome the genial nature of our brother.

He thus most effectually demolishes the "Unity" theory of BRO. BROWN, of Illinois:

"He says three lodges *cannot* form a Grand Lodge when there are other lodges interested that do not assent; but we say it *has* been done *frequently*, and the first Grand Lodge ever organized in the world was thus formed. His argument reminds us of an old story—of one who was undergoing punishment for some trivial offense, by being confined in the stocks. While thus confined he was visited by a friend, to whom he related the offense for which he was then suffering. His friend replied: 'My God! Sam, they can't put you in the stocks for that.' Sam replied—using an oath to strengthen the argument—'Don't you see I *am* here?' That is the trouble with this Unity theory. Grand Lodges *have* been formed, and are now recognized, when all the lodges did not participate in the organization. Such was the case in Connecticut, as there was a lodge by the name of Columbia, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, that was not represented or took any part in our organization, which some years after made application to become a constituent; but the petition was rejected."

He adds:

"If Grand Lodges will return to the old custom in operation when provincial Grand Lodges or Grand Masters issued warrants in unoccupied territory, *limiting their existence to the time when a Grand Lodge shall be formed*, there will be no trouble. Bro. Brown approves of this course; but we have never known of his advocating it.

"We believe such a custom to be correct in principle and practical in its operation. No Grand Lodge should hold the power to take a life interest in any unoccupied territory, as the adoption of the Unity theory would certainly allow them to do; and if lodges are chartered with this understanding, the effect would be that all lodges would join in the organization of a Grand Lodge when the proper time arrived, or else they would return their charters to the Grand Lodges which issued them, which would become inoperative and null and void."

When Massachusetts announced the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, she included in it the doctrine Bro. W. advocates: but she did not insert the limitation in the charter; she declared that she would take jurisdiction of a lodge under such circumstances only until a Grand Lodge should be formed in the State in which such lodge was located. The result is the same in both cases: in one case the limitation is in the charter, and in the other, in the law under which the charter is issued, and which, therefore, is as much a part of the charter as if actually incorporated into it.

Speaking of the prompt making of returns in his jurisdiction, he says :

"Secretaries around these diggings have learned that this is a requirement, which, if not complied with, means a fight, foot-race or funeral, and that is about the English of it, in explanation of promptness."

We imagine it would be *all* the f's, if necessary, *i. e.*, foot-race, fight and funeral! We think no Connecticut Secretary has ever waited for more than the first.

We are quite surprised to read the following concerning the brethren involved in the famous Webotuck matter :

"One word in defence of the two brethren and we are done. They endeavored to pay their dues and take dimits; in fact were ordered by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut to pay their dues, which more than once was tendered, and dimits asked, but as often refused."

Is it possible that the New York lodge preferred to have a disturbance, when there was so easy and plain a way out of the snarl?

In his review of Maine, he says :

"Here is an illustration of *concordia discors*; the Grand Master of Maine declining to grant such requests, and the Grand Master of Louisiana inviting the assistance of all the masonic bodies, which were fully represented in the line, and presented a truly imposing appearance, suited to the dignity of the organization and occasion, for which he begged to thank the brethren for their prompt and full answer to his summons. Can it be that the masons of Louisiana are more loyal in their devotion to their chief magistrate, who was also their brother, than are the masons of Maine? or, is it one of those occasions where too much law has paralyzed their good common sense? To the first query we answer, undoubtedly not. Among the legacies left us by the late civil war, are many prejudices which have been regarded of a political nature, and one could not peep in favor of his country, or the ruling chief magistrate, unless some one would cry, that is politics! that has no place in masonry!—forgetting, in their zeal to partizan emotion, that among our first duties is the one we owe to the government of the country in which we live, including a proper respect to its civil rulers. We hope the time will come when all such feeling will be eradicated, and our brethren in Louisiana have set a good example for the rest of us."

* * * * *

"The Grand Master alludes to the practice of waiving jurisdiction over material for a money consideration, just as if a lodge, by having its boundary lines established, thereby obtained an absolute title in fee simple, over all members of the *genus homo* within said lines, which could be made the subject of barter and sale, the same as cattle or swine, and transferred to some other lodge more convenient or satisfactory to the candidate. When lodges adopt such a course, they are governed by mere mercenary motives, and that is what the lodges prohibit of its petitioners—*mercenary motives*. Then why should the lodge, in its lust for lucre, make any such requirement necessary; in the performance of an act of courtesy which is due from one lodge to another? In our opinion, the objection for waiver of jurisdiction should not be made, except for unworthiness of the material; and we have alluded to this matter, because we know it is the practice with some of the lodges in this jurisdiction to require a money consideration for release, and we do not believe in any such 'barbed wire' appointments."

We agree with him. The interdict in relation to appearing in public came from carrying (in our judgment) too far the doctrine that masons should

appear in public as such only to do masonic work; for, following a decision in Pennsylvania, we think, our Grand Lodge decided that appearing in public in honor of the chief magistrate is not masonic work—an erroneous decision, as we now think.

He still thinks that when we used the expression referred to last year, we considered it good law. Does he think that we then understood that the then Grand Master of Illinois lost his membership by having his name put in a charter for a lodge at Jerusalem?

Of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, he says:

“For this reason we are of the opinion, that there should have been at least a majority of the lodges engaged in the formation of the Grand Lodge, which has been the case, we think, in every instance, whenever a Grand Lodge has been formed under such circumstances. We never could recognize such an absurd proposition, that *three lodges only*, forming a Grand Lodge within a jurisdiction of over sixty lodges, and controlled by three District or Provincial Grand Lodges, should be entitled to recognition; and if a minority can, why not three?”

“We should rejoice to see the fraternity united under one head, which would at once command respect and give strength to the institution; and we sincerely hope the entire fraternity in the colony will ere long accomplish such a result, which they will find much better than continuing to recognize a supreme authority so far away from home as are the parent Grand Bodies. Whenever the time shall arrive for a more complete unity, not a ‘perfect unity,’ we shall most cheerfully and heartily recommend that the Grand Lodge be recognized by our own jurisdiction.”

There are many other points in this report that we should be glad to notice, but time and space both fail us.

DAKOTA, 1882.

This young Grand Lodge, since the settlement of the dispute with Minnesota, has been enjoying harmony and prosperity. Her growth has been vigorous and rapid, as she already has thirty-two lodges on her roll, with a membership of nearly 1,200.

The address of the Grand Master (THOMAS H. BROWN) relates almost wholly to local matters. Upon his recommendation measures were taken to secure uniformity of work—a necessity, since the lodges were made up of masons from all parts of the world, each one having the work of his mother lodge, and, therefore, in his view the *correct* work.

BRO. WILLIAM BLATT presented a brief Report on Correspondence (57 pp.), prepared on the very eve of the session of the Grand Lodge, but giving evidence that, if he had been allowed the necessary time, it would have been up to the standard of the very able reports which have preceded it.

The controversy in which this Grand Lodge was engaged produced one good result: it brought to the front able brethren, whose addresses and reports would have been very creditable to our oldest Grand Lodges.

We regret to learn that the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota

have never been received, and that that Grand Lodge has never reciprocated the appointment of a representative. The committee allude to this in a most fraternal manner, giving hearty assurances of a desire for a candid and unreserved interchange of fraternal courtesies. We trust that their wish will be gratified.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1882.

A special communication was held on the third of February, to attend the funeral of Past Grand Master CHARLES F. STANSBURY, who died on the thirty-first of January, after a few hours' illness.

We most heartily endorse the following, from the memorial tribute paid to him by his Grand Lodge:

"The death of Brother Charles Frederick Stansbury, Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, is the occasion of deep and heartfelt sorrow. A great leader has passed away, his voice is hushed in death; 'but though dead, he yet speaketh.' He has left us an example of intelligence and refinement worthy of any age.

"The home circle has lost a kind husband and father; the community an exemplary and honored citizen; the masonic fraternity a tried and trusted leader, an eminent expounder of its principles, a zealous worker, an enthusiastic supporter, a true member. His many valuable contributions to masonic literature and jurisprudence, his exalted rank and cultivated intellect, his devotion to duty and noble efforts for the good of our beloved order, make his loss most sensibly felt and lamented, not only as a loyal and popular brother mason, but as one of its most cultivated, gifted and refined exemplars, besides a most conscientious and unselfish friend and adviser.

"Prominent among his good works were his untiring efforts in behalf of the long-neglected Washington Monument; and to his active and efficient labors as a member of the Monument Society is the country especially indebted for the renewed interest and work on that structure."

The address of the Grand Master (NOBLE D. LARNER) is chiefly confined to matters of local interest only. One exception to this is the discussion of the question relating to the number of ballots for the degrees. Having formerly believed that the true rule was to have a ballot for each degree, investigation had led him to change his views, and he recommended that the Grand Lodge adopt the one-ballot system.

He had taken pains to inquire concerning the practice in other Grand Lodges: he received responses from forty-four, with the following result:

"I have received replies from forty-four jurisdictions, and find that twenty-seven Grand Lodges have adopted the one-ballot rule for all of the degrees, and that seventeen Grand Lodges adhere to the rule of a separate ballot for each degree. Those which require but one ballot are the following:

"British Columbia, California, Canada, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Manitoba, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Dakota.

"Those which require a separate ballot for each degree are the following:

"Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Maryland,

Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois."

We give his reasons, which we consider conclusive :

"When an applicant for the degrees has been elected and has received the Entered Apprentice degree, his relations to us are changed from that moment. He is no longer what we term a profane, but has taken upon himself the character of a mason, in part, and is entitled to be recognized by us as a brother, and, therefore, entitled to more consideration at our hands than he was before being entered. Now, if such be the fact as to his relation to us (and I presume every member of the Grand Lodge will coincide with me in that view), I submit to you, in all fairness, is it right that he should be kept in the same position as to the remaining degrees as he was to the Entered Apprentice degree before he was elected? Is it right to place him in a position where he can be prevented from advancing, for the only reason, perchance, that some brother may vent a personal spite on the applicant by casting a single black ball against him, and thereby placing him in a position really worse than that of a rejected petition for the Entered Apprentice degree? Having partly entered your portals and been recognized by you as a brother, he is entitled to your protection, and should be allowed the privilege of meeting any accusations that may be made against him for the purpose of preventing his proceeding further and receiving all the light in masonry that you have to communicate, and which you have to a certain extent promised to communicate by receiving his application. Such cases of rejection as I have alluded to, you know, brethren, have occurred, and many a worthy brother has thus been prevented from advancing. A brother should not be placed in a position that will subject him to such action, but it should be so arranged that he may have the benefit of an investigation as to the correctness of the charges brought to prevent his advancement and the judgment of his brethren thereon. If a brother can present good and sufficient reasons to his lodge why a brother who wishes to advance should not be, then I am sure there is no lodge in this jurisdiction that would not unite with the objecting brother and prevent his advancement."

The necessary amendment to the Constitution was presented and laid over under the rule, for action at a subsequent communication.

A special communication was held on the tenth of December, to bury P. G. Master JOHN H. WHEELER, of North Carolina. P. G. Masters ROBERT W. BEST, ROBERT VANCE and WILLIAM R. COX, of North Carolina, were present.

The excellent addresses of Past Grand Masters JOHN MILLS BROWNE, of California, and JOHN W. SIMONS, of New York, on the occasion of the Grand Visitation of the city lodges in the Masonic Temple, are given at length in the Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (90 pp.) was again presented by Bro WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, and is characterized by the well known ability of the writer. We often dissent from his views, but he ably sustains them, even when he fails to convince us.

In this report he starts out with his favorite theory that our masonry "dawned into existence," as he has it, in 1717, when the representatives of four lodges met at the Old Apple-Tree Tavern. He says that the "Old Regulations" were adopted in 1721. We fail to find any evidence of this: on the contrary, they were *then* "OLD Regulations," and were then merely *collected*,

and in 1723 published. Nor do we find any evidence that it was in 1717 that the change was made from "operative" to "speculative" masonry: on the contrary, the evidence is that the institution had not been an *operative* one for many years, but had already come to be speculative. This change, too, was a gradual one. The Institution, with a Grand Master at its head, existed long before 1717: and the change at that time was *in the form of government*. Before that, all the craft met in General Assembly, all of them, apprentices and all, and chose their officers and adopted Regulations: then the *representative* system was adopted, and, instead of the whole craft's meeting in General Assembly, their representatives met in Grand Lodge. As a necessary consequence, lodges became permanent bodies, as their officers were, *ex officio*, their representatives in the Grand Lodge. Still it will be seen, that this was no change in the character of the Institution, but only in its polity.

He quotes the resolution of Bethlehem Lodge, published in our Proceedings, and speaks of it as a "gross error": but while all he says is correct, it does not apply to the case, although the resolution, on its face, really may bear the construction he gives it.

He says:

"Bro. Drummond assumes that what is the law in Maine and earlier in Massachusetts must be the law for all. Now we do not consent to this, because there is no universal law in masonry, certainly since the increase of sovereign Grand Lodges, all over the world. Those who have made laws for their government have followed the bent of their own inclinations, and have varied the Old Regulations, and in many instances have violated—ignorantly, perhaps—the ancient charges and landmarks; hence such a contradictory state of affairs all over this continent, in our masonic jurisprudence."

We beg pardon. Bro. DRUMMOND does not assume any such thing. *That* assumption comes from nearer Washington. What we *have* done is, that when a Brother has claimed the law of his jurisdiction as the universal and correct law, we have shown that it was not the *universal* law, because the law had for very many years been otherwise in Maine and Massachusetts: and when some doctrine has been declared to be a *modern* doctrine, we have shown that it was *not* modern, because it had existed over a hundred years in New England. It will puzzle Bro. S. to find a single instance in which we have claimed that Maine law or Massachusetts law is universal, because *it is* Maine or Massachusetts law. We shall have occasion to illustrate our meaning before we finish this report.

Bro. SINGLETON proclaims his intention to maintain the rights of the "individual mason"; but he does not say *which* "individual mason." There cannot be a controversy without *two* parties, and practically there is always an "individual mason" on both sides. Then, again, the fraternity, as such, has rights, and should have at least the same consideration as the "individual mason." We fear, too, he loses sight of the fact that the tendency of

Grand Lodge legislation is to protect the "individual mason" in his rights against the encroachment and errors of his lodge.

He denies that the prosecutor can appeal from the judgment of the lodge *acquitting the accused*. Yet he holds that the right of appeal is given by an unalterable landmark. So it is: and it is given to the brother aggrieved, and is not limited to one party to the controversy.

But he says the accused should not be put in jeopardy a second time for the same offense; that that is common law and should prevail in masonry also. Each one of these propositions is sound, but they have no application to the matter in question. As he says, the principle that a mason should not be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, is not found in the old masonic law, but is brought into it from the common law, as one of the principles growing out of natural justice. If we take a principle from the common law, we should take it as it exists there, and not add to it hair-splitting limitations. When is a man put in jeopardy under the common law? is a proper question to settle in the application of the principle to the masonic law. We once heard a lawyer argue, with great earnestness, that his client could not be again tried after he had stood one trial in which the jury failed to agree, because he would be put in jeopardy a second time: upon Bro. S.'s theory he was right. But the principle is that a man has not been put in jeopardy until he has been *legally* tried upon a good indictment, and a judgment rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction. It is true that if the court has jurisdiction, the legality of the trial and the sufficiency of the indictment cannot be questioned in another case, but are settled finally in the original case. Now the appellate court, as it is called, is the one having jurisdiction to decide the questions of law involved; and the accused *has not been fully tried* until this court has passed upon the questions of law involved, and has affirmed the decision of the lower court, or until the parties have waived the right to have the questions settled in the higher court. If the appellate court find that the trial has been illegal, it is no trial at all.

But Bro. S. says the lodge is the accuser: not at all; the lodge is the *tribunal*; one of its members is the accuser, and he has the right, in its interest, to see that the accused is *legally* tried. This theory of Bro. SINGLETON would enable the lodge to destroy utterly the "rights of the individual mason," given him by the landmarks.

He still insists that a member of a lodge can be tried only by his own lodge, and asserts that the contrary doctrine is a modern one, although he admits that the large majority of Grand Lodges are against him.

He says:

"Notwithstanding the assertions of others, we personally know that the dictum that any mason may be tried wherever the offense has been committed, is a modern doctrine, and in all the Western States forty years ago did not obtain, as we have shown in our reply to Bro. Drummond, of Maine."

It did not obtain in the Western States forty years ago, and, therefore, it

is a modern doctrine. Is that his logic? It did obtain in New England eighty years ago, and was practiced more than a hundred years ago. Yet, forsooth, because it did not obtain in the West forty years ago, therefore it is "a modern doctrine."

Let us look a little into the reason of the thing. The Grand Lodge in each State is the supreme and exclusive conservator of craft masonry in that State: no other masonic power can do an authoritative masonic act in that State without its consent. It establishes such laws, as it deems wise, for the government of the masons in that State, and annexes to those laws such penalties for their violation as it deems proper. The proposition that a lodge or a Grand Lodge in another State can try a mason for a violation of these laws, and impose the penalty therein decreed, is, to the average mind, absolutely absurd. The plea that a mason can violate, with impunity, the laws of the Grand Lodge of the State in which he resides or *is*, because he is a member of a lodge in another State, is more absurd. The proposition that his punishment for such offenses is solely within the power of his own lodge, and that the Grand Lodge, whose laws he has violated, is powerless in the premises, is still more absurd.

The State punishes the violator of its laws without regard to the citizenship of the accused.

If all a mason's duty and obligation was to his lodge alone, then, indeed, the theory of Bro. S. would be correct: but as a mason owes a duty to the whole fraternity, and especially is bound to obey the masonic law of the jurisdiction in which he may be, that duty and obligation have their correlative in the power of the fraternity and the jurisdiction to enforce their performance. In this respect, there is a precise parallel between the power of the State to enforce its laws within its borders and the power of a Grand Lodge to enforce its laws within its territorial jurisdiction.

When we give exclusive *territorial* jurisdiction to Grand Lodges, we necessarily give them jurisdiction over all masons in that territory: and Bro. SINGLETON's position in favor of *personal* jurisdiction only is an attack upon the doctrine that no American Grand Lodge will surrender.

He refers to the church to sustain his position: now we admit that we are not very familiar with ecclesiastical law, but we understand that membership in the church is inseparable from membership in a particular church; that is, unless a man is a member of some particular church he is not in the church at all. But a man may be a mason and not be a member of any lodge. So the cases are not at all parallel.

When it has been so clearly shown that our doctrine has prevailed in several jurisdictions from a time before a single lodge "of the Western school," as he calls it, *had an existence*, he certainly is very cool in reiterating "modern doctrine" and "change of the law," because the older jurisdictions follow their old law rather than the innovations which Bro. S. shows have been introduced by him and his contemporaries.

He says that his Grand Lodge will not consider any of its members amenable to any other lodge but their own—and he says it as a warning to other Grand Lodges.

But, Bro. S., we don't "scare worth a cent." If a member of a lodge in the District of Columbia comes to Maine and violates the law of our Grand Lodge, he will assuredly be disciplined: and, more than that, his Grand Lodge will acquiesce in it. When, some years ago, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia allowed her lodges to admit sojourners, while actual residents of other jurisdictions, and the Grand Lodge of Maine called her attention to this violation of masonic law, she at once rose superior to all inferior considerations and squarely repealed her law: and it will take a good deal to make us believe that she will not follow the same course, when occasion shall require. She will concede to Maine what Maine concedes to her—the right to enforce her own laws in her own jurisdiction.

The importance of this subject is our reason for giving so much space to it.

FLORIDA, 1882.

While the Proceedings are generally of local interest only, the various reports give evidence of a more prosperous condition.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM E. ANDERSON) thus speaks of one case which had happened during the year:

"A case has arisen in our own jurisdiction during the past year, which, in my opinion, renders necessary some modification of our law in reference to the penal jurisdiction of the particular lodges. A mason was alleged to have committed a grave masonic offense. Under our law as it now stands, no lodge in the State had jurisdiction, or the right of trial, except the distant lodge, of which he was a member. The lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided, by resolution, disowned him and refused longer to recognize him as a mason. His own lodge had in the meantime surrendered its charter and become defunct. The singular spectacle is thus presented, of a mason who is charged with a most grave offense, yet is not subject to any jurisdiction in the State, who has been disowned and denounced by the lodge nearest his place of residence, and yet is not debarred from visiting any other lodge."

* * * * *

"I have examined the laws and rulings of more than twenty Grand Lodges, and I find but one besides our own which limits the penal jurisdiction of a lodge to its own membership. The almost universal rule gives jurisdiction over members, dimittees, and all sojourning masons within the geographical jurisdiction; and this, in my opinion, is the true principle."

The following resolution upon the Utah question was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge commends the high moral position taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah against that mistaken sense of religious propriety which surrounds it, and hereby extends to that Grand Lodge our heartfelt sympathy in its struggle to maintain the true tone of our beloved Order, under difficulties which must eventually yield."

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented P. G. M. WILLIAM A. McLEAN with appropriate addresses.

The Grand Master decided that when a charter is arrested, all the members of the lodge are suspended. This exceedingly harsh doctrine of punishing the innocent equally with the guilty was not sustained by the Grand Lodge, which decided as follows :

"The first decision of the Grand Master is evidently intended to refer to members of a lodge whose charter has been arrested; who, themselves, are in default, and we agree that such should stand in the light of suspended masons. But if the record of such lodge shows that these are members who have discharged all their masonic obligations, they become non-affiliated by the arrest of the lodge charter, but are in good standing, and the Grand Secretary should so certify when the proper application is made to him."

And the following general regulation was adopted :

"When the charter of a lodge is *arrested*, the members thereof, who are at fault, are thereby suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and they are not eligible to become petitioners for the formation of a new lodge. *Provided*, That all such who are in good standing of record, may, upon the payment of all arrears to the Grand Secretary, obtain his certificate, and the disability is thereby removed. Pages 104, 120."

We hope to receive the Proceedings of 1883, before finally closing our report.

GEORGIA, 1882.

The biennial communication was held in October last, with a very full representation of the lodges, and a very large amount of routine business was transacted.

The Grand Master (JOSIAH I. WRIGHT), gives an account of his official acts and decisions, and discusses several matters of importance in a manner which cannot be misunderstood.

He says :

"Upon the question being presented to me I have more than once decided that it is exceedingly improper and unmasonic in a subordinate lodge while called from labor to refreshment to have, or suffer to be had among such refreshments, any kind of intoxicating drinks, malt or spirituous. I do not mean refreshments at hotels or restaurants—where the responsibility as well as the appetite and taste, is purely individual. There, each one acts on his *own sense of propriety*—but the carrying into ante-rooms kegs of beer, baskets of wine, ale, porter and the like, is exceedingly offensive to many brethren—at least some in every lodge, and is a reproach to the fraternity. The time was, and perhaps within the memory of some here, when this practice, beginning in innocent mirth, ended in drunken revelry, and in the disruption and downfall of many a lodge, in perhaps more jurisdictions than one, and brought upon the whole fraternity, not unjustly, the criticism of good men in and out of the Order. Now in this enlightened day, when the good of every Order, Faith and Persuasion have set their faces against this giant evil, drunkenness, shall we who profess to be moral men, who profess to walk in the *light* and dispense light, whose *cardinal* virtue is (professedly) temperance, shall we by *example* lend our influence to this terrible curse?"

* * * * *

"I have held, I repeat it, that to carry spirituous, intoxicating or malt drinks into *lodge* and *ante-rooms* to be used while at refreshment, is not

right, and if allowed will drive from our Order hundreds of good men. If it must be used let it be elsewhere when the lodge is closed, and where each acts for himself, and not in lodge rooms or lodge capacity. I present this decision squarely to this Grand Lodge. If I am correct, so pronounce; if wrong, say so. We *must* know where we stand, and the outside world ought to know. Is our example nothing worth; are our professions sounding brass and tinkling cymbals? Where is our influence in this great struggle to free our race of every age and sex, of this the *deepest, darkest* evil that ever cursed humanity."

The following report of the committee, in relation to this, was adopted:

"The eighteenth ruling, touching the use of intoxicating liquors in the lodge room during the business hours of the lodge, is an important one. The Grand Master very properly draws a distinction as to the time and circumstances under which these are and are not allowable. We concur with him, that it is improper for a masonic lodge to enter upon such indulgences as a lodge. They should not be partaken of until the lodge has finally closed its meeting and the brethren are resolved into their individual conditions as men and citizens. Let the business and labors of Masonry be finally concluded before any indulgence of the kind referred to is allowed, and even then we regard it as highly improper and unmasonic, and as subjecting the parties thereto to discipline when they indulge beyond that moderation which becometh a man and mason. The cardinal virtue of temperance, while allowing moderation, condemns, in the strongest terms, any departure from that restraint which keeps the passions and affections within due bounds, renders the body tame and governable, and frees the mind from the allurements of vice. While Masonry would not dictate what shall be the appetite and pleasures of her children, she likewise recognizes the fact that there is a time and place for all things, and that everything should be done decently and in order."

The committee seem to avoid the point made by the Grand Master, that liquors should not be carried into the lodge hall or ante-rooms: but the inference seems to be that, after the lodge is closed, the practice is allowable.

Of the condition of the craft he says:

"I am at a loss what to say to you in reference to the real prosperity of the craft throughout the State. The difficulty does not grow out of a want of information, for my correspondence with the brethren has been extensive, but my difficulty lies in the fact that I cannot particularize. Very many lodges in different parts of the State are in a fine, healthy, prosperous condition. I mean they work, and work in the sense I use it here, means watchful diligence in every department. To enumerate: They promptly attend their lodge meetings; they promptly pay their lodge dues; they promptly enforce the law against immorality; they strive to cultivate and *practice* the principles of the Order; they perform their duties they owe to God, their neighbor and themselves; they study to do their life-work well. And as a result as natural as that day and night succeed each other, they prosper.

"In other parts of the State, and in a few lodges, there is a terrible decline, if at any time they ever were prosperous. And I mean by decline, they do not attend their lodge meetings; they do not pay their dues, and the lodge declines to make them pay; they enforce no law against immorality; they permit and do not even reprimand profanity, drunkenness, gambling and the like offenses; they take in material without due inquiry into the moral worth of the applicant—there is no apparent effort to cultivate or practice the principles and virtues of the Order. They seem to forget that they owe any duty to God, mankind or themselves. They seem to be imbued with the idea that Masonry consists entirely in a knowledge of signs and passwords, and the like, and having these, if they should swear, and get drunk and refuse to attend lodge or pay dues and so on, why it will be all right any way; I am a

good fellow, and the brethren will forgive me. And thus it is, in some places in some lodges, Freemasonry is at a terrible discount, and so, to be true to myself and true to you, I must report, that perhaps in a large majority of lodges here represented, the Order is in a prosperous and healthy condition, while in others, it is on a terrible decline, and at a great discount among the good and true."

The Grand Lodges of New Mexico, Arizona and Spain (PEREZ, Grand Master) were recognized, and the position of Utah on the Mormon question endorsed.

Bro. BLACKSHEAR presented a brief Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Lodge resumes annual sessions this year.

IDAHO, 1882.

The Grand Master (FRANCIS E. ENSIGN) was prevented from attending the first day on account of illness: and, when he did come in, he remained only a few moments and to make a brief address, in which he states that his health during the year had prevented his attending to the duties of his office.

The proceedings were wholly of a routine character: no Report on Correspondence.

ILLINOIS, 1882.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM H. SCOTT) in his address says:

"And on the occasion of these visits, which have extended into all parts of the State, I have had an opportunity of getting a close insight into the *real condition* of Masonry in this jurisdiction; of the *interest* manifested by the officers and members of many of the lodges relative to the principles of Masonry; and the earnestness and zeal manifested in acquiring a better knowledge of the *work* and lectures of the several degrees. And it is with pleasure that I state that the condition of the institution in these respects is on the advance, and that the craft is in a healthy condition in Illinois. Masonry in Illinois, judging from my standpoint, is a grand organization for the accomplishment of the purposes for which designed, and handed down to us by as noble a band of men as the world has ever produced."

He announces the death of Bro. JOHN SHEVILLE, well known as a Masonic Ritualist and Lecturer, especially in the Chapter, and as one of the editors of a Chapter Monitor.

Referring to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, he says: "I think as soon as a majority of the lodges are represented in their Grand Lodge, we should recognize their Grand Lodge." He thus declines to accept the new "Unity theory" lately promulgated by Bro. BROWN, his Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

In one case, a lodge had acquitted a brother on the ground that it is no Masonic offense to defraud an employer, *who is not a Mason*: the Grand Master set the proceedings aside and ordered a new trial. If Bro. SINGLETON'S law prevailed in Illinois, this decision of the lodge would have stood, to the everlasting disgrace of Masonry.

He had a multitude of routine matters to present to the Grand Lodge and other matters of general importance. He had evidently performed his duties zealously and discreetly.

He referred to one matter, exceedingly sad, which was before the Grand Lodge at different times during the session, but which we state at once. In September, 1881, the Grand Secretary, JOHN F. BURRILL, for some cause not fully understood by us, resigned. He settled his accounts with the Finance Committee and paid over the apparent balance in his hands. But his books were not turned over to his successor, except the ledger account with the lodges, in which no entries had been made since 1879. This led his successor to examine the accounts in the printed Proceedings, and he soon found that his predecessor had reported the receipts in 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, more than he had paid over to the Grand Treasurer, the excess amounting in the aggregate to over \$7,500. Upon his informing the Grand Master, he directed the Finance Committee to examine the returns and printed accounts: they employed a competent accountant, who confirmed the report of the Grand Secretary, finding the deficiency to be \$7,745.50 (not *seventy* thousand, as the newspapers had it). BURRILL had settled every year with Finance Committee for sums received before the session: but he received large amounts *during the session*, and these amounts he gave credit for, sometimes on his books, sometimes in the printed Proceedings, and sometimes nowhere. It is said that he would enter the items in the proper place in the printed Proceedings *but leave the footings unchanged*. After the report of the Finance Committee was read, the chairman announced, that finding BURRILL was in Minnesota, a requisition had been obtained, he had been arrested, brought to Springfield, and was then in custody in default of bail, and would be indicted and tried for embezzlement. The cash book had been recovered, and it was found correct as settled by the Committee, but no part of the \$7,700 deficiency was entered in it. The next day BURRILL, having obtained bail, appeared in the Grand Lodge, took the platform, and said:

"I desire to say a word. When I left this Grand Lodge, when I turned the books of my office over to my successor, I supposed that everything was straight; that I did not owe this Grand Lodge one cent, and I think so to-day; I went to Minneapolis, Minn.; I went there to work openly and above board, using no means to conceal my place of residence; had no desire to do that; I find myself accused of a crime, and all I ask of this Grand Lodge is that I may have a fair and impartial hearing before this body; I feel this thing; I have nothing more to say."

The next day he appeared and made a statement of some length, which we have not room to copy, the burden of which was that he desired an opportunity to go over the matter with a committee of the Grand Lodge, but he could not as long as the indictment was pending; that if it was found that he owed the Grand Lodge anything, he would devote his life to making it good.

A resolution was offered to provide for such an investigation as he desired,

and the suspension of proceedings in the criminal court, *but no one seconding the resolutions*, no action was taken.

Of the proceedings since the close of the session of the Grand Lodge, we have only the item sent all over the land by telegraph, just as we are writing this report, that BURRILL was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He appealed on questions of law, but as the proof seems overwhelming, the case must ultimately be decided against him. What led to the defalcation does not appear, but as he could not command a second to the resolution offered in his behalf, it is evident that he had utterly lost the sympathy of every member of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized.

The Report on Correspondence (144 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOHN W. BROWN. To avoid the excessive length of his former report, he refrains generally from making extracts, but gives an excellent abstract of the more important matters in the Proceedings reviewed.

He objects to the use of the term "subordinate lodges." His reasons are not valid, for he denies that they are subordinate. But they certainly are not the equal of the *Grand Lodge*, and are subject to the authority and government of the Grand Lodge, and, therefore, subordinate to that, and the term implies no reproach or scorn, any more than "Grand" implies the opposite, when applied to the Grand Lodge.

He says:

"Their representatives actually are the Grand Lodge, and only by their voice can the Grand Master and other Grand Officers be chosen, and the Grand Constitution and By-Laws be amended or repealed. They are the only lawful authority by which the fraternity is or can be governed, and alone have the power to establish, or enact rules and regulations. Lodges, then, are not inferiors in rank and power but actual peers of the jurisdiction, and thus the sovereign power that makes or unmakes the Grand Lodge and all its officers. They are in the fullest sense *constituents*, and to call them *subordinates* is to cast upon them reproach and scorn. We will not thus belittle them, and we hope that hereafter no one else will."

He does not like to say "peers of the Grand Lodge," and so says "peers of the jurisdiction," the meaning of which we do not understand. But his definition of a Grand Lodge is a very new one, and is not correct: the representatives of the lodges help make up the Grand Lodge, which is the supreme authority.

We most emphatically endorse the following, concerning a case in Indiana:

"There is no place in Freemasonry for atheism, nor for irreligious liberalism, and we rejoice that the Grand Lodge of Indiana has unanimously sustained that fact. Evidently, the accused had made up his mind to be a brawler in religious matters, and thus acquire notoriety. Actually he found his level in the rubbish without the temple, and there let him forever remain, unless in time, he sees the error of his way and returns to the true faith of Freemasonry and of Godliness."

In his review of Maine, he devotes some space to the discussion of his pet theory, that no Grand Lodge can be formed in a Territory without the

consent of all the lodges therein. He says, if this doctrine was adopted and lived up to, we should have peace. Yes, and if no one should ever make any fuss about having his property or rights taken away, we should have peace. If one lodge should act in the dog-in-the-manger spirit, he would compel all the other lodges in the Territory to gratify its whims; and if they should remonstrate (as they would) he would say, "Oh, you must not disturb the peace." The fact is, his theory would cause more dissensions than the majority rule, just in proportion to the size of the majority. When a Grand Lodge organizes a lodge in a Territory in which no Grand Lodge exists, the Grand Lodge and the lodge both know that it is done subject to the rule that has prevailed since a second Grand Lodge was formed, that a majority of the lodges (not less than three) have the right to form a Grand Lodge.

He inquires if it is fraternal to compel a lodge to go under a new Grand Lodge without its consent: it is not fraternal for a lodge to wait to be *compelled* to abide by the decision of a majority of its peers, and, further, it is much less unfraternal to allow the majority to compel the minority, than it is to allow the minority to compel the majority to live under Grand Lodges at a distance, and from which they wish to separate.

It is a rule of justice, equity and Masonry, that when peers are interested equally in a given matter, the course to be taken shall be decided by a majority of those peers, no one having a greater voice or power than every other one.

We do not think it any more tyrannical for a *new* Grand Lodge to discipline lodges in its jurisdiction which refuse to submit to its authority, than for an *old* Grand Lodge to do the same thing with a lodge in *its* jurisdiction which rebels against its authority.

In his view of the matter, he puts out of sight all the troubles, dissensions and disturbances that would arise between the time when the majority should desire to form a Grand Lodge and the time when the last lodge should agree to it. But his theory is: "Oh, you must not make any trouble; you must yield to the minority for the sake of peace." Would it not be as well to say to the minority, "You must yield to the majority for the sake of peace"? The disturbance of the peace, in every instance, has been because the minority, and those who sustained them, *have refused to obey the law*. The law-breaker is always anxious to have peace; and will allow us to have peace if we will only allow him to go on in the violation of the law with impunity. He is as strong a disciple of the "unanimity theory" as Bro. Brown himself.

We notice that Bro. Brown has very few followers in his new doctrine, and some of those deny the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, which Bro. B. strongly supports, when a Grand Lodge is legally formed according to his views.

He thinks that we hold that his doctrines about the formation of Grand

Lodges are not worth attention, "solely because they are not in accord with his [our] opinions upon that topic." It would seem that courtesy would require him to copy the reasons which we gave for it, before accusing us of such bigotry and discourtesy.

We *did* say that we should not have deemed the doctrine worthy of attention, if he had not devoted so much space to its discussion.

We think we said that, because his doctrine is in violation of the principle that the voice of the majority is the voice of the whole: because it is in conflict with the rule that has prevailed in the formation of Grand Lodges from the time when the right for lodges in an independent State to form a Grand Lodge was first asserted until the present time: because it would allow one single lodge in a jurisdiction to keep all the rest in a state of perplexity, discord and dissension: and because the law already established, if obeyed, prevents any disturbance or dissension.

Under the head of "Points," Bro. BROWN gives us dissertations on general subjects arranged in alphabetical order. These are all excellent, but most of them hardly within the scope of these reports, as they do not pertain to matters found in the Proceedings reviewed.

The Grand Lodge seems to have adopted the rotation rule, as Bro. BROWN lays down the quill and Bro. THEODORE T. GURNEY again resumes it. Bro. G. is a strong writer, and upon many subjects does not agree with Bro. BROWN.

We find we have omitted one point that we had intended to notice. Bro. BROWN says that a majority of the American Grand Lodges were formed in accordance with his views. He is utterly in error. The reverse is the case. We saw an article in which he attempted to prove this statement: and he reached the conclusion only by assuming that in all cases in which nothing was said in the proceedings of lodges other than those which united in forming them, *that there were no such lodges!* While in fact, there have scarcely been six instances in which all the lodges were represented.

He includes Arizona: but one lodge was not represented; after the Grand Lodge was formed, it yielded to the law and gave in its adhesion, as it was bound to do; but does he or any one else suppose that the Grand Lodge of Arizona would have changed its course in the least, or been recognized by any less number of Grand Lodges, if that lodge had refused to give in its adhesion?

INDIANA, 1882.

This Grand Lodge, in consequence of the debt incurred in building the temple, meets biennially, its next meeting being in 1884, when it expects to resume annual sessions.

The Grand Master (CALVIN W. PRATHER) requires considerable space to give an account of his official action for two years in so large a jurisdiction,

especially when he had so ably and faithfully administered the affairs of the Grand Lodge.

We are *very* glad to quote the following:

"We find ourselves happily situated—harmony and prosperity in our jurisdiction, on fraternal terms with all the Grand Lodges of the world, and a bright outlook for the future. Brethren, I congratulate you and the masons of Indiana upon this happy condition of our affairs. Freemasonry has flourished in this Grand Jurisdiction, especially during the past year. We have not been distressed by fires, floods or storms, whilst many of our sister jurisdictions have suffered greatly; many lodges have been broken up, and hundreds of our brethren in those jurisdictions rendered homeless and penniless. We should, indeed, be grateful that none of these dire calamities have overtaken us, and with masonic zeal show our sympathy to those so sorely tried, by relieving them as far as in our power."

He had granted eight dispensations for new lodges; but *per contra* twelve lodges had surrendered their charters, some of them, we judge from their numbers, young lodges. In spite of the rapid growth of the West, and the slow growth in the East, our lodges have a much greater degree of permanency than the western lodges.

The law of "perpetual jurisdiction" does not prevail in Indiana, and the Grand Master received complaints from the Grand Masters of Illinois and New York that Indiana lodges had received candidates formerly rejected in their respective jurisdictions. In reply, he stated the law in Indiana, which was satisfactory to the Grand Master of Illinois (who personally did not believe in the doctrine), but no reply was received from the Grand Master of New York.

He found that their mileage system, adopted before the advent of railroads, was not operating fairly. Complaints of the same kind are made in other States. The representatives from remote lodges receive mileage in excess of their traveling expenses more than sufficient to pay their hotel bills during the session of the Grand Lodge, while those of nearer lodges receive a margin so small that it is not worth mentioning.

The trustees report a reduction of the debt from \$94,333.34 to \$63,000, a reduction of over one-third: the whole floating debt (except \$1,000 contested) has been paid, and \$12,000 on the bonded debt. They recommend that no session be held in 1883, saying that thereafter annual sessions may be held and the whole debt extinguished by 1887.

The Grand Lodge paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Bro. JAMES A. GARFIELD: in our last report we make a point of copying these tributes with the view of giving a general collection of them.

Among an immense amount of business transacted we find an exceedingly interesting report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The case was really that of a mason, who had become an atheist and had publicly denied the existence of God, publicly expressed contempt for masonic prayers, openly declared that he did not care for masons or masonry, and had publicly expressed contemptuous opinions of the fund-

amental principles of masonry. The accused appeared by his attorney and put in twelve objections to the charge, which were overruled, the accused found guilty and expelled.

The objections were that the discussion of sectarian subjects are prohibited in a lodge and that the charge involves this. The Committee deny that the charge involves any sectarian discussion, and correctly, too. To discuss the question whether a man believes in God, certainly involves nothing sectarian, or else Masonry is sectarian upon its very threshold.

In relation to another objection, the Committee say :

"A pronounced atheist, an irreligious libertine or a fool, can not possibly become a mason. If a man, after being made a mason, so demeans himself that he becomes a recognized and pronounced atheist, or that it is manifest that he is an irreligious libertine, in the full sense of the term, or that he is a nobody or *fool*, we believe that he should be dismissed from Masonry for the good of the Order and for the purpose of preserving harmony among well disposed masons.

The Committee say further :

"We have no respect for that kind of Masonry or masonic standing, if masonic lodges are to be turned into engines for the suppression of free thought, free speech and free religion outside of the lodge room."

We do not consent. The objection goes to the point that a mason is not to be expelled for free thought, free speech, and free religion outside the lodge room. The context shows that the objector means, by "free religion," *any* views concerning religion, even to the extent of denying the existence of God. Now we believe that a mason, who carries these three "*free's*" to the extent of disbelieving in God and proclaiming that disbelief, ought to be expelled as soon as may be, and if this is "suppressing" either free thought, free speech, or free religion, we are for *suppressing*. To the *citizen* there is a wider range upon all these points, and if a man, not a mason, wishes to show that he is a fool, we shall not interfere to prevent; but the mason is limited in this matter, and if he persists in showing that he is a fool, and at the same time is violating his masonic obligations, we believe in relieving him from the limitations he is under, by expelling him.

The committee say :

"The proof clearly shows that the accused pronounces himself an atheist, and he does so apparently as an impertinence to masonic admonition to remember fealty to the Order. The accused coupled his avowed atheism with some contemptuous expressions concerning Freemasonry.

"Your Committee are averse to punishing any mason for his opinion, but in this case the accused has more to answer for in his demeanor and uncalled-for language than for any opinion he may have formed. We have but little light and less care as to the opinion of the accused.

"Sectarian dogmas, of whatever name or effect, do not enter into the composition or decision of any legitimate masonic question. The proof in this case indicates that the accused, having faced about in some of his church relations, pronounced himself an atheist, spoke contemptuously of Masonry, and concluded to have Masonry dragged into the controversy; and the masonic brethren of his lodge finally made an issue of his singular conduct,

language and demeanor, and found him guilty of unmasonic conduct and expelled him, by almost unanimous expression. His church relations were nothing to Masonry, but his masonic relations were everything as between him and his lodge.

"The strength of a mason's faith, or the form of his faith, as suggested by the accused and his counsel, is no more than temporizing with the main question.

"Masonry has no prescribed sectarian, religious, or anti-religious forms, dictated or to be dictated, by any sectarian or set of sectarians. Masonry does not seek to control the religious matters of any man, neither does it attempt to formulate individual belief; but, among masons, it should be clearly understood and ever remembered that the vows of a mason at the masonic altar, and his free and voluntary acceptance of masonic requirements, are *something*. The mason that lays these down must lay down the garb of a mason.

"The fifth assignment of error by the accused affirms that if a mason becomes a pronounced atheist after admission into Masonry, he cannot be expelled from the Order for that reason.

"That question does not directly and fully arise upon the record in this case, but it is the opinion of the committee that when a man pronounces himself to be strictly an atheist, it would be mockery to ask him to become or continue a mason.

"It is not necessary to discuss the merits or demerits of atheism. Masonry has laws, ritual and landmarks with which the accused in his day has fully agreed. Masonry has not changed."

* * * * *

"We fully believe that a mason who proclaims an utter disregard for his own respectable standing as such, is guilty of unmasonic conduct. Secondly, we believe that one who is a *pronounced atheist* cannot be sustained in Masonry; not that it would be in itself a crime, but it would be contrary to all masonic usage, incongruous with masonic sincerity and solemnity, and in violation of the fixed and long established principles of Masonry."

We agree to all this except so far as qualified by what we have already written.

The report of the committee, confirming the expulsion, was unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge by a rising vote.

The Report on Correspondence (102 pp.), an admirable abstract, with valuable tables, was presented by Bro. WILLIAM COMMONS.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1882.

This young Grand Lodge is prospering: her Proceedings show that her members have a good knowledge and high appreciation of the principles and laws of Masonry.

The Grand Master (CHARLES E. GOODING) gives an account of his official action and decisions, and in effective words warns his brethren against the evils of intemperance and profanity.

The nucleus of a Grand Lodge Library had been formed by the presentation, by their Representative near the Grand Lodge of Quebec, of a full set of the Proceedings of that Grand Lodge, and by its Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, of nearly a full set (nine volumes) of the Pro-

ceedings of that Grand Lodge, as well as Proceedings of the other Grand Bodies.

Among the periodicals, acknowledged by the Grand Secretary, is the *Masonic Token*.

The Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah presented the circular of that Grand Lodge, and its position on the Mormon question was unanimously endorsed by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized.

Among the dead, to whom a memorial page is dedicated, was

"Rev. James William, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, a man of large brain as well as bone. He was useful and influential—at one time a District Chief; at all times an honest, upright man. A Baptist minister of the gospel and a missionary among his people for more than a quarter of a century. Peace to his ashes!"

IOWA, 1882.

We have an immense, splendidly-printed pamphlet of over four hundred and fifty pages, adorned with portraits of President GARFIELD, Past Grand Master E. A. GULBERT, and the lamented ROBERT F. BOWER, fine biographical sketches of whom (and others) are given in the appendix. We were quite startled to find the portrait and name of our friend of many years, Dr. GULBERT, among them, for we had not heard of his death, but we were relieved when we found that his biography commences with the words: "To write the biography of a living man is a more delicate work," &c. We earnestly trust that writing his biography will continue to be a delicate work for these many years.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE B. VAN SAUN), is a capital presentation of the many matters that require the action of the Grand Lodge.

On the subject of non-affiliation, he well says:

"The more legislation we have upon this subject to enforce affiliation, judging from the reports of our sister Grand Lodges who legislate that way, the more alarming the disease apparently becomes. I would therefore recommend, as a partial remedy at least, that we treat our non-affiliated brethren not as outcasts, but as men and masons, make our lodge-rooms pleasant and attractive, our ceremonies interesting and instructive, extending to them a fraternal greeting and a brotherly welcome, and, by our own correct living and doing, so draw them to us that they will be obliged, by their own volition, to become again united, living, active members of our Order."

He makes an attack on the mileage system, but as his argument assumes that the representation of a lodge in the Grand Lodge is for the sole benefit of that particular lodge, we deem it unsound, as we hold that the representation of the lodges in the Grand Lodge is for the benefit of *the whole craft*, and, therefore, each individual mason should pay his share of the *whole expense*, just as he should of the other necessary expenses. While his illustration shows that some lodges pay more than others towards this particular ex-

pense, it also shows that each member of one lodge pays just as much as each member of all the other lodges. A proposition to suspend the payment of mileage for three years was defeated.

Grand Secretary PARVIN makes his usual report: when we say that, all know that it is full, clear, and of great assistance in the proper dispatch of business.

He objects to the proxy system in that jurisdiction, as the officers appoint the proxy, and the lodge does not. We agree with him that the lodge should appoint the proxy (as is done in Maine), because the representatives represent the lodge and vote for the lodge, and, therefore, if the regular representative of the lodge does not attend, the lodge should designate the substitute.

He says further:

"The proxy system belongs to Templar bodies, where the government is personal. The officer represents himself—not his Commandery, and his proxy very properly represents the officer appointing him. Not so, however, in lodges and Grand Lodges."

We agree with him, but we believe he formerly held that the lodge rule applies also to the Commandery.

We would be glad to quote his notices of "the fraternal dead," but our space will not allow.

His report on the Library shows the continuance of his labors, effective and constant: in a note, he announces the purchase of the BOWER Library. We congratulate the craft everywhere upon this invaluable addition to a permanent masonic library.

The Grand Master says:

"On August 4, 1881, charges were preferred against Brother James A. Stevenson, Master of Charity Lodge, No. 197, at Coon Rapids, by the Senior Warden, for gross unmasonic conduct, being that of drunkenness most flagrant. I at once ordered the arrest of his jewel, and directed Brother C. E. Morris, Senior Warden of said lodge, to assume the duties of Master. Said charges are now on file with the Grand Secretary. It will be remembered by the older members that this Brother was once before guilty, and punished for the same offense; hence the greater guilt now."

We find no further reference to this case till we come to the following:

"On motion of the Grand Secretary,

"Amended by Brother Church:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge heartily endorses the action of the Grand Master in arresting the jewel of Brother J. A. Stevenson, Worshipful Master of Charity Lodge, No. 197, at Coon Rapids, 'for gross unmasonic conduct—that of drunkenness most flagrant.'

"Resolved further, That this being his second offense and arrest of his jewel therefor, he is hereby declared ineligible to hold any office in the Grand Lodge or any of its subordinate lodges until he has proven his thorough reformation and this sentence shall have been removed.

"Resolved further, That the Grand Secretary notify the Master of said lodge of this action, and direct him to spread it upon the records of his lodge and proceed to cause the brother to be tried for said offense."

Is not this open to objection, so far as either the second or third resolution goes? The Grand Lodge punishes him, and then orders his lodge to try

him and punish him again for the same offense. It may be that the Grand Lodge gave him a hearing before passing these resolutions: but, if so, should he be again tried? In Maine, he would have been summoned before the Grand Lodge, which would have heard and decided the whole case.

An effort to secure the erection of a fire-proof library building failed. Now that the Grand Lodge has purchased the BOWER Library, we presume the proposition will meet with more favor: for if that library is burned, no amount of insurance will cover the loss, as many of the works in it can never be replaced if these copies are lost.

The Grand Lodge amended its by-laws, so as to have but one ballot for all the degrees, the question of proficiency to be determined by a hand vote. The general tendency seems to be in this direction, as about two-thirds of the Grand Lodges have adopted the same rule.

The meaning of the term "good standing" was decided in a curious case. A mason, against whom no charges had been filed, but who had been often and publicly accused of gross unmasonic conduct, was held *not* to be in good standing. Some years ago, we insisted upon the same doctrine, but were berated soundly for holding such unmasonic views. We still thought we were right, and we now fully concur in this decision of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

The Report on Correspondence (180 pp.) was again presented by Bro. T. S. PARVIN: it is written in the same style as his preceding report, and must have cost an immense amount of study, time and labor.

He says:

"The all-absorbing question of 'Grand Lodge Sovereignty,' in some of its phases, at least, has been effectually disposed of, and the great instrument in accomplishing this desired result has, beyond a doubt, been the 'corps reportorial.' The ample discussion and learned elucidation of the fundamental doctrine of independence and local government by the guild has shed light in the dark places, and made the truth manifest to all readers, till 'right has triumphed over might' and fraternal love been restored throughout the land."

Good for Bro. PARVIN, who is doing so much to prove the wisdom of his Grand Lodge in overruling his opinion that these reports should be omitted.

Of the question of perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

"One question of equal interest and importance, constituting an essential element of the same doctrine, we regret to say, is still a very open question; and while its harmonious adjustment may seem afar off, we still hope that no open break may occur to prevent friendly and final disposition. We refer, of course, to the doctrine of 'perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates,' forever after their removal and permanent location in other jurisdictions. Many of the old and some of the new Grand Lodges claim this as a prerogative, while some of the old and a majority of the new Grand Lodges utterly repudiate it. Because of the persistent determination of the western Grand Lodges to maintain and defend their exclusive jurisdiction over their citizens in this respect, some timid writers have expressed their fears lest some fatal complication might arise to disturb the peace and quiet now so happily prevailing. We trust their fears may be groundless, and that all may move on harmoniously."

The following is expressed in strong terms, but none too strong, for the dangerous evils he condemns :

"There seems to be an undermining of the 'strong grip,' which in the past gave much stability to our legislation, by the following of the too popular current of 'rotation in office,' and the election each year of a new Grand Master. Experience, observation and reading of the annual proceedings, convinces us that the practice is most deleterious and fatal to good government and enlightened and consistent legislation. Change, everlasting change, may do somewhere, but it should have no place in Masonry. The evils arising from the 'introduction of strangers among the workmen,' from the ephemeral institutions of the day, in which frequent and constant change of the official headship is a part of their organic law, is working great and widespread mischief among our Bodies, Grand and Subordinate. The love of office, or rather, the mode of seeking it, is the root, if not of all, of many of the evils which beset the institution. A system of *electioneering* has crept in, and to some extent, obtained a foothold in our Grand and even *national* bodies, which, if not checked, will surely overthrow some of those organizations. The bringing of trained cohorts, with tickets written and printed, and their public and unblushing distribution upon the floor, to the ignoring even of the tellers, officially appointed to distribute blanks, has, as we have repeatedly read in the Reports on Correspondence found on the shelves of the library, been done in a body where, of all others, such scandalous proceedings should have been indignantly frowned upon and punished. But successful candidates do not usually degrade their tools in the accomplishment of unholy ends. Such means, as might be expected, oftentimes result in the selection of the ignorant, rather than the learned in the history, laws and usages of the craft; of the haughty and overbearing, rather than the true and courteous brother; of him who, when candidating, can be all smiles and hypocrisy, but when elected and installed, soon shows his true nature as an overbearing tyrant and persecutor. No institution can thrive and prosper under such an administration. The removal of the curse must begin at the beginning—make the source pure, and the fountain will send forth healthy water for the healing of the nations wherever dispersed.

"It has been said that 'the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children (sons) of light.' Let, then, the masonic fraternity, in all its branches and outgrowths, ever manifest the wisdom and judgment shown by the academical, legal and medical fraternities, in the selection of the Deans of their faculties, and we may profit by their experience and good sense."

We are quite surprised at the views expressed by Comp. PARVIN in relation to one matter, and we think we do not understand him, or else he has written without his usual careful consideration. He denounces the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Maine in relation to the power of a Grand Lodge to admit residents of its jurisdiction as members of its lodges, though they are members of lodges in another jurisdiction, as "a gross outrage." And he goes so far as to deny the right of a resident of one State to be a member of a lodge in another State! We presume his idea is that our Grand Lodge holds that by thus admitting a resident as a member, his membership in the other lodge is severed. But we hold no such thing. He still remains a member of the other lodge, and bound to fulfill his obligations as such.

Bro. PARVIN assumes (as it seems to us) that the law of Masonry is that a man can be a member of but one lodge. But this is not the universal law. Formerly a mason could belong to as many lodges as chose to receive him. But one Grand Lodge after another adopted a regulation (having no

extra-territorial force) prohibiting dual membership. But any Grand Lodge which has adopted this regulation may repeal it. Some of the United States Grand Lodges still allow dual membership, and the rest of us have no power to gainsay their right, or the right of any Grand Lodge to adopt that system.

We can say to our own lodges, you shall not receive, as a member, one who is a member of a lodge anywhere else: but if a member of one of our lodges resides in another State, he is subject to the masonic government of that State, and if it chooses to allow him to become also a member of one of its lodges, there is no power on earth to prevent it.

He claims that this doctrine is an effort to undermine "Grand Lodge Sovereignty," but we cannot see how an assertion of the power of a Grand Lodge over all masons in its territory can be called an effort of that character.

He says:

"Let an Iowa mason go out of the State and affiliate, and we can assure his godfather that he will lose his head in 'double-quick time.' We will not surrender our sovereignty to any power."

We should like to see the charge and specifications in such a case! We admit and maintain the power of the Grand Lodge of Iowa to discipline any mason resident in its jurisdiction for *unmasonic conduct*, but the exercise of his lawful right *cannot* be unmasonic conduct.

He holds that decisions of Grand Masters are binding only upon the parties in relation to whom they are made. This is true, but when the rule of the decision has been reported to the Grand Lodge and been confirmed, it becomes authoritative law in that jurisdiction. For this reason, in our Grand Lodge, the committee takes time to examine the decisions carefully before the Grand Lodge acts upon them.

Referring to the law in this State, authorizing a Past Master, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, to open the lodge, he says:

"He controverts Brother Drummond's view, that, 'in the absence of the Master and Wardens the lodge may be opened by a Past Master,' and says, that, under the law of Colorado, it cannot be. The law of Iowa is here also the same as that of Colorado. Whatever may have been the usage elsewhere, or what it may be now, does not concern us; for, with Brother Carr, we held that 'a Grand Lodge Constitution may set aside a mere usage; it can abolish a custom, no matter how long established, if it be not a landmark.'"

Very well; and may not a Grand Lodge, in its Constitution, *affirm* and *continue* an old usage? That is all Maine has ever claimed: the "other fellows" claimed that her law is unmasonic.

We find some comfort in the following:

"In closing, he says: 'We have come to the conclusion that the chairman of the Committee on Correspondence should be a gentleman of *leisure*, desirous of finding some agreeable method of "whiling the happy hours away."' Not so, my brother in practice. We are personally and intimately acquainted with the Drummonds, Simons, Robbins, Howreys, Vincils, Browns, Parvins, and others, and know that they are the hardest worked men in their several jurisdictions that can be found. 'Gentlemen of leisure,' never did and never will accomplish any work as reporters or otherwise."

He holds that after a Grand Lodge has given a final decision in a case, it cannot be re-opened. We want to make a suggestion for his consideration. We take our rules in such matters largely from the rules in our courts, which human experience has found to be wise. Now courts recognize the fact, that human decisions are not infallible, and sometimes it appears that gross injustice has been done in a decided case. Therefore it is, that the higher tribunals are invested with the power of granting a review, or new trial for sufficient causes, among which is the discovery of new and decisive evidence. Now the Grand Lodge is our supreme tribunal, and errors are as likely to happen in masonic as in other trials: and we hold that the Grand Lodge is invested with the same powers as other supreme tribunals, and, therefore, has the *power*, not to re-open a decided case, but for sufficient cause to grant a review or new trial in a particular case. We hold thus, because we do not believe that, in Masonry, alone, technical rules can prevent the correction (as far as may be) of a confessedly unjust and erroneous decision, by which the rights of a brother have been wrongfully taken away and are still wrongfully withheld.

He is violently (yes, that is the word) opposed to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. He says:

"Iowa never has and never will permit Illinois, or Maine, or any other Grand Lodge to exercise any act of sovereignty over its citizens, unless affiliated with their lodges before becoming citizens here. The right to receive and act at pleasure upon the petitions of its citizens for Masonry, is solely an act of sovereignty essential to the independence of each and every Grand Lodge in the world, and to deny it, is to seek to wrest the sovereignty from it."

Yes, and when rejected candidates, made masons in other jurisdictions, come back to Maine, she will assert her sovereignty and say, "You cannot visit our lodges or be in any manner recognized as a mason." However, Bro. PARVIN will see from our last year's Proceedings that there are those in Maine who think the doctrine has ceased to be applicable.

He reviews Maine for 1881. He says:

"A letter was read from Past Grand Master Stevens, excusing his absence on account of the recent death of his wife."

"The Grand Lodge, in truly good taste, passed resolutions of condolence and sympathy with the brother. We are led to infer, from the brief entry of the Grand Secretary, that *Past* Grand Masters make it a business to attend the annual gatherings of the brotherhood. 'Tis well, and as it should be; but, alas! in too many jurisdictions the hill of fame once reached, but few care to climb its ascent again."

He quotes largely from the address of Grand Master COLLAMORE, and adds:

"We like the ring of the metal used in Maine; it is 'no sounding brass or tinkling cymbal.'"

Of the installation (alas, the last) of Bro. PHILLIPS, as Grand Tyler, he says:

"The installation of the Grand Tyler, Warren Phillips, by Grand Master King, was a service so unique and beautiful, that we transcribe it as conveying a most instructive lesson of filial masonic reverence and duty."

He adopts and argues Bro. SINGLETON's views, that as the lodge is the accuser, no one but the accused can appeal from its decision. We will add to what we have already said, that the accuser and the tribunal to try the party cannot be the same without the grossest abuse of natural justice: that practically the members of the lodge know nothing of the case until it is presented: that the person making the charges is the only accuser, whether he does it of his own motion, or *ex officio*: and the pretense that the lodge is *constructively* the accuser is the result of that logic which demonstrates that an "eel pie is a pigeon."

He asks to have the law produced which prohibits a lodge, by a majority vote, from returning the petition of a candidate at his request. So far as Maine is concerned, he will find it in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. It was put in, because it was ascertained that several cases had occurred in which the friends of a candidate, having reason to suppose that he would be rejected, voted to return the petition to save a rejection. Now when a petition is put in, and the lodge has jurisdiction of the candidate, it must go to a ballot, and then, if he is accepted, he may withdraw his petition. Anything wrong in this, Bro. PARVIN?

But we *must* stop. We can do so only by putting this report out of sight. We must add that it must not be supposed that, because we dissent from the views of Bro. PARVIN as above stated, these selections are an average. On the other hand, these are nearly all the points in his report concerning which we *do* dissent from him. We commend the whole report to our brethren: they will find it in the Grand Lodge Library.

KENTUCKY, 1882.

This Grand Lodge sends us a larger volume than Iowa by more than fifty pages; but a large part of it is taken up with lists of names of members.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM H. MEFFERT) made one decision which is at variance with the usual practice. A man presented his petition to a lodge, was accepted, and then, without taking the degrees, moved into Kentucky and petitioned a lodge there. The Grand Master decided that the former lodge had no jurisdiction over him, and the Kentucky Lodge could receive his petition and confer the degrees on him. The general rule has been that a lodge which elects a candidate has a right to go on and confer the degrees, notwithstanding he may have removed into another jurisdiction after filing the petition. But Grand Master MEFFERT holds that the candidate, after being elected, may forfeit his deposit and decline to be initiated, and thus destroy the effect of his election, and leave himself free to apply to another lodge. There is reason in this; and we are inclined to think his position is correct, if the candidate actually notifies the lodge that he waives

all rights acquired by his election, and declines to take the degrees. We do not remember any case in which this point has been made.

He speaks of the improvement in the Grand Secretary's office, and the gradual growth of the Grand Lodge Library.

As it was contemplated to publish a masonic paper at the Home, he recommended that the Report on Correspondence be published in that instead of in the Proceedings; one reason, which he urges, is that as the Proceedings would be reviewed as fast as received, the news would be fresher and for that reason more interesting.

He announced that the vote in relation to laying an annual assessment of fifty cents a member for the Home, was 3,283 yeas to 3,090 nays: the measure was, therefore, carried, but by so small a majority that it is liable at any time to be reversed.

He says further:

"From all sides comes the complaint of members dimitting and suffering themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues, and we ask why is this? The answer given by many is that the assessment for the benefit of the 'Home' is the cause of it. I do not believe this is the case. There may be a few instances where members for this reason have severed their connection with the Order; if so, the Order is better off without them. The true cause of the indifference and lukewarmness existing in the lodges is the incompetency of the officers to confer the degrees properly and impressively. In many of the lodges, in the attempt to confer the degrees, they produce such an abortion and mutilation as to destroy their beauty and sublimity, while others are able to go through with the work and lectures, yet it is done in such a hurried and slipshod manner that little impression is made upon the candidate, and instead of eliciting his admiration and delight, he retires from the lodge room disappointed, and wonders wherein the beauties of Masonry lie. The result is, he becomes lukewarm and indifferent, and in a little while he dimitts or suffers himself to be suspended for non-payment of dues. My experience is, that if the degrees are properly conferred, a good impression is made, and the candidate becomes an earnest, active mason for life."

He makes a most eloquent plea for the Home, or rather for the means of supporting all the widows and orphans the Home will accommodate, and who desire and need assistance.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized: the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah on the Mormon question was endorsed: and a Committee on Grand Lodge Library appointed, with the indefatigable Bro. JAMES W. STATION at its head. We predict a splendid growth to the Library.

A resolution offered by Past Grand Master PERRIN having been referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence and they not reporting as soon as he thought they should, he moved that a committee be appointed to search for the Committee on Jurisprudence and ascertain when it would be ready to report on his resolution, *and the motion was carried!* At that moment that committee entered the hall and verbally reported, as follows:

"That several propositions bearing upon the matter referred to in the resolution of P. G. M. Pettit, and necessitating a change in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge were before them, and the committee had been notified

of one other, which a brother expected to offer this afternoon. They desired to report on all of said motions and resolutions at once. They also had other very important matters before them, and did not feel that it would be just to themselves or consonant with the dignity of this Grand Body for so important a committee to report before they had fully informed themselves upon the matters referred to them."

A motion was made to allow the committee further time, and, thereupon, Bro. PETTIT moved that the committee be directed to report the resolution back without recommendation: the latter motion the Grand Master ruled out of order and the former was adopted.

When the committee were reading the report and the Grand Lodge acting upon it, Bro. PETTIT claimed that his resolution had been made the special order for that moment and insisted upon its being taken up; but the Grand Master decided that the point was not well taken. Bro. PETTIT waited an hour and raised the question again, which was overruled, and, thereupon, Bro. PETTIT appealed from the decision *and the ruling of the Grand Master was not sustained*: thereupon the Grand Lodge called off, *and we think it ought to call off*.

After dinner, the Grand Master decided that the matter before the Grand Lodge was the report of the committee on Bro. PETTIT's resolution: *an appeal was taken from this decision*, and the Grand Master was sustained.

The matter was taken up and discussed, and an appeal taken from a decision of the Grand Master, *and he was not sustained*. Motions were made to amend, to recommit, to table, and *for the previous question*, which last prevailed. Then the committee were directed to report in half an hour: they reported that the resolution was an amendment to the Constitution, and must go over to the next Annual Communication under the rule. Two motions, looking to other action, were made by Bro. PETTIT and ruled out of order, and finally the Grand Master decided that the amendment must lie over, and the subject was dropped.

An examination of the votes on the rulings of the Grand Master, shows that they had no reference to the *merits* of *these* questions, but were governed by the wishes of the voters in relation to the PETTIT resolution. We could scarcely have a better illustration of the folly of overturning the old law, which allowed no appeal from the Grand Master. The appeal allows the will of the majority to override and disregard the law.

The Report on Correspondence (148 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES W. STATON: he commences by deprecating the wisdom of his appointment, and by stating his fears in following those who had preceded him, but he closes after having satisfied everybody (save himself) that he has ably sustained the former splendid reputation for these reports.

Of an Alabama decision, to which we referred last year, he says:

"We are unable to see why a Secretary should refuse to receive a part of a member's dues without payment of the whole. If a member owes five dollars dues and chooses to pay one dollar per week until the whole is satis-

fied, we can see no good reason why he should be refused such permission without the consent of the lodge."

In relation to another matter he says:

"We think they have fallen into error in adopting Section 3, Article II, Part III, in which they provide for only one ballot for the three degrees. While there may be nothing subversive of the landmarks or principles of Masonry, in the adoption of the section aforesaid, yet there is room for trouble in the objecting clause, which could be obviated by the ballot, and no need to expose who the objector may be. We are strongly inclined to the doctrine advocated by our distinguished predecessor, Bro. Morris, whose opinions of masonic law and usage are equal, if not superior, to any in the world. He believes that it does not necessarily follow that to invest a candidate with the E. A. degree he is entitled to the M. M. degree, any more than he is entitled to the R. A. or K. T. In other words, that the measure of some candidates is completely filled when they have attained to the E. A. or F. C., and they have no capacity to hold any more. While we would not recommend a candidate whom we did not believe was sufficiently capable of comprehending and appreciating all the symbolic degrees, yet it does sometimes turn out that on conferring the E. A. degree the candidate shows little or no appreciation of the beautiful ceremonies and lectures of the degree. Now, in that case it is well enough to stop him right there, because if he can not comprehend the mysteries of Masonry as taught in that degree, he will certainly prove a failure in the others. In that case, the separate ballot comes in very beautifully, and saves all the wrangle as to whether a sufficient objection has been made as to deprive the candidate of the right to take the other two degrees."

We do not agree: *first*, because we have had the one ballot system some twenty-five years, and it works well: *second*, we do agree with the opinion of Bro. MORRIS, for when a candidate petitions, he asks for the degrees in the gift of the lodge, and not merely for the first degree, and if he supposed he would get only that degree, he would not petition at all. Indeed, he probably does not have a clear comprehension of *degrees*: or, if he does, he considers them only as steps by which he arrives at the goal he seeks. Therefore, when we ballot on his petition, we ballot upon the whole proposition contained or implied in it. It can not be justly compared with his advancing to the Chapter; a lodge which would accept a candidate only to give him one degree would perpetrate a gross fraud upon him. If, after he has been received, it turns out that he is not capable of promotion, that is quite another thing: it is his own fault or misfortune, and not that of the lodge.

Of another matter he says, and we scarcely need say that we cordially concur:

"We have always understood it that the suspension of a lodge by the Grand Lodge, works merely to suspend the functions of a lodge, and does not affect the rights of individual masons in the least. But to speak plainly, we do not believe in any such thing as the suspension of a lodge, except the arrest that may be ordered by the Grand Master, which, of course, can only go to the next communication of the Grand Lodge.

"If a lodge incurs the displeasure of the Grand Lodge by a flagrant violation of the supreme law, we believe that the only penalty is a forfeiture of its charter. If suspended, and that works the suspension of the individual members, how can the lodge make any provision for the removal of the penalty of suspension, since all their masonic rights are forfeited?

"A distinguished masonic jurist uses the following language:

“To arrest the warrant of a lodge is simply to forbid its communications, and to prevent its members from congregating for the purposes of masonic labor or business, under the authority of the warrant. But otherwise the condition of the lodge remains unchanged. It does not forfeit its funds or property, and its members continue in good standing in the Order.”

The following reminds us of one point we omitted to notice in Bro. PARVIN's report:

“We agree with Bro. Parvin in doubting ‘the power of a Grand Lodge to increase the penalty.’ He says:

“‘The practice here (Iowa) is to order the lodge to re-ballot on the penalty to be inflicted, and if it fails to increase it, the Grand Master will revoke the charter of the lodge.’

“We are disposed to doubt the propriety of such a course. The lodge is surely the best judge of the amount of punishment to be inflicted, and unless it can be clearly shown that the lodge acted corruptly in the matter, it is unsafe for the Grand Lodge to disturb the verdict, so far as the facts are concerned. There may be legal questions lost sight of that it would be necessary for the Grand Lodge to look after.”

We are surprised that such should be the law in Iowa: the Grand Lodge does not increase the penalty, but sends the case back to the lodge, with an order to re-ballot, and an implied order to increase the penalty under pain of losing its charter! It is a maxim of law and common sense, that “*Qui facit per alium, facit per se.*” We are surprised, for this is the only instance, to our knowledge, in which the Grand Lodge of Iowa holds that it is right to do *indirectly* what it is wrong to do *directly*. But this is not all; the very act of setting aside the penalty inflicted by the lodge, is an exercise of the very power involved in increasing the penalty. The reply to Bro. STATON is, that experience shows that lodges are not the best judges of the punishment, as, either from sympathy or some other cause, lodges frequently impose so light a penalty that they disgrace the fraternity.

He concurs in the decision made by Grand Master KING last year: heartily approves his views on the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction: deems his advice, to take the old brother by the hand, as good, as he sometimes thinks “our old brethren are not treated with the consideration that their years and long and faithful services entitle them to.”

He agrees that a majority of the lodges in a new jurisdiction may form a Grand Lodge and that it takes a majority to do so: that representation in the Grand Lodge is for the general benefit of the craft, and that the mileage should be paid by the Grand Lodge and not by the subordinates: has contended for years that re-elected officers should be installed the same as re-elected civil officers should again be “sworn in”: believes in the power of a Grand Lodge to discipline all masons committing offenses in its territory, without regard to their membership: and deems our reply to Bro. VAUX, of Pennsylvania, in relation to public installations, as unanswerable.

He says of us: “He is as handy with his tongue as he is with a knife and fork”: but we fear that our Maine brethren will not endorse that, and after

Bro. STATION makes that visit "down East" and has us introduce him to a clam-bake, he'll "take it all back."

We intended to stop here, but must quote his views on "physical qualifications."

"We think there has been an immense stir on this subject, and a heap of 'tempest in a teapot.' We have never been a 'strict constructionist' on this subject, and never expect to be. We only want to know that the candidate possesses such physical qualifications as will enable him to be taught in the mysteries of Masonry. If he has one good eye, fair hearing, tongue enough to make known his wants, both arms, right hand in fair condition, sound constitution, fair mind, both legs and feet, although they may be clubbed, and above all a moral man, we will take him. Some of the best masons we have ever known, men who have done much for Masonry, have been in some respects physically disabled. We have in our mind one now, who is one of the most useful men who attends the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. We know not when or where he lost his left arm, whether before or since his initiation, but one thing we do know, if we had more such men as he with only one arm, we would have decidedly a great improvement in the fraternity. We want the mental and moral qualifications above all, and enough of the physical to enable them to 'pass muster.'"

MANITOBA, 1882.

A Special Communication was held to lay the foundation stone of a Town Hall, at which Grand Master JOHN H. BELL delivered an excellent and very appropriate address.

He delivered an able address at the Annual Communication. He had given a decision in reference to physical qualifications in accord with the doctrine in Maine, and his decision was approved.

We learn from his address that it takes two black-balls to reject in that jurisdiction. He holds that it requires, therefore, objections from two members to stop a candidate: but as it is entirely within the discretion of a W. Master to initiate a candidate or not, the objections must be submitted to him; although, if they are not, he may respect the objection. He discusses the matter at some length.

He thus notices the death of President GARFIELD:

"The world was struck with horror on the 2d of July last, when our eminent and illustrious brother, James Abram Garfield, the President of the United States, was shot down by a dastardly assassin. After eighty days of brave battling for life, through scorching fever, racking pain, dreary days and endless nights, he died. All good men and true of every nation shared in the grief and mourned over the sad affliction. Public spirited to an unusual degree; kind-hearted and charitable in the grandest sense; through all the mutations of changing fortune he maintained unsullied his masonic character. An enthusiastic member of the fraternity, he held active membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Scottish Rite, until the foul deed was done that caused his death. As a man and a mason he ever squared his actions by the teachings of the Great Light, and left as their richest inheritance to his children, a reputation for honorable industry, personal probity, and mental acquirements which made his name familiar and respected throughout the world. Those who knew him best loved him most.

His work was not done, yet his column was broken. His death was untimely, and his brethren mourn. To the sadly bereaved mother, wife and children, and to the sorrowing nation of which he was the chosen chief, we offer our deepest sympathy."

One of the most interesting matters in his address is his statement in relation to a lodge established by his Grand Lodge at Gibraltar. He quotes the following from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Scotland:

"Gibraltar.—The Grand Lodge of Manitoba, Canada, had granted a charter to a lodge in Gibraltar, which had opened in May last. Holding this to be an encroachment on the rights of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, which exercise exclusive joint masonic jurisdiction in that colony, the committee have directed the Scotch lodge at Gibraltar not to recognize the lodge there, holding of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and recommend to Grand Lodge to co-operate with the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland in any resolution they may adopt in vindication of their rights."

And he read a letter from the Grand Lodge of England, from which we extract the following:

"I am commanded by the M. W. the Grand Master of England to address you on a subject which has come to His Royal Highness' knowledge, viz., the establishment of a lodge in the British colony of Gibraltar.

"With reference to this action on the part of your Grand Lodge, I am directed to remind you that Gibraltar is a colony belonging to Great Britain and Ireland, and consequently under the exclusive joint jurisdiction of the three Grand Lodges of that kingdom, namely, those of England, Ireland and Scotland.

"I am further directed to point out that the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was established entirely and solely to meet the masonic wants of that colony, and certainly not with a view to founding lodges in other colonies of the British Crown—a prerogative which has not been claimed by any of the British North American Grand Lodges, and which could never be conceded by the Grand Lodge of England.

"The M. W. the Grand Master of England further fails to see any good object to be attained by thus seeking to establish the lodge in question, and which His Royal Highness has felt it his painful duty to direct the English lodges in Gibraltar not to recognize.

"I am therefore commanded by the M. W. the Grand Master of England to protest against the recent action of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and to express a hope that on consideration you will view the matter in the same light, and will advise your Grand Lodge to withdraw its sanction and warrant from the body now needlessly disturbing the masonic harmony of the English, Irish and Scotch lodges in Gibraltar."

It will be seen that these are official and formal declarations by these two Grand Lodges of what has been called the American doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction; and they are the first official announcements of that doctrine, by either of these Grand Lodges, which have come under our notice.

The Grand Master confesses his surprise at the position taken by these Grand Lodges, but he comes to the following conclusion:

"On a careful consideration of the matter thus brought before me, and as I had no wish for any controversy, with the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, and as the lodge was opened at Gibraltar only preliminary to its removal to Morocco, I immediately instructed the Grand Secretary to cable Rt. Wor. Bro. Rev. R. Patterson not to constitute the lodge, nor install the officers under the warrant of this Grand Lodge, which

had been but recently mailed, and by my direction the Grand Secretary wrote the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, of the action taken. There has been some further correspondence in the matter, which will be laid before you. I would, however, strongly recommend the recall of the warrant, and that Rev. Bro. Patterson be directed to return all books, papers, etc., to this Grand Lodge, unless the lodge is prepared to remove at once and open in Morocco, as was originally intended.^b

The Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"The board endorses the action of the M. W. Grand Master regarding the Al Mogreb al Aksa Lodge, and would recommend that the W. M. of said lodge be instructed to hold the warrant in abeyance for six months, and if in that time the lodge be not removed to Morocco, in accordance with the original intention when said warrant was issued, that it, with all books, papers, etc., be then returned without further delay to this Grand Lodge.

"At the same time, we feel that we did not overstep our prerogative in establishing a lodge in what we consider unoccupied territory, though for the sake of peace and harmony we yield to the pretensions of the Grand Lodge claiming jurisdiction in that colony."

As we have before stated in this report, this is in accordance with our understanding of the position of the Grand Lodge of England: we formerly understood this was the position of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but her action in chartering lodges in Quebec was so plain a repudiation of the doctrine, that we came to the conclusion that we were in error as to her position.

We consider this announcement of their adhesion to the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction as one of the most important events of the year. We warmly commend the considerate course of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

MARYLAND, 1882.

The proceedings at both the semi-annual and annual communications were entirely of a routine character.

The Report on Correspondence (106 pp.) was presented by Bro. FERDINAND J. S. GORGAS. It is a very faithful abstract of the proceedings, with occasional brief expressions of assent or dissent.

We judge from the financial statement, that a small reduction of the Grand Lodge debt was made during the year.

There had been a difficulty in consequence of an order by the Grand Master, that all the Baltimore lodges should meet in the temple; but it had all been amicably adjusted and harmony was the result.

There has been also a difficulty in the Scottish Rite, on account of dissatisfaction with the action of the Grand Commander in organizing a Lodge of Perfection in Baltimore without consultation with the Brethren: it led to the surrender of charters; but we believe that the schism has not reached or affected Symbolic Masonry.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1882.

At the Quarterly Communication in March, the Grand Master (SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE) very forcibly presented the necessity for some action of the Grand Lodge to prevent the imposition and pecuniary loss growing out of the peddling of spurious degrees by impostors. Thereupon, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed and referred to a committee. The proposed amendment we gave in our report last year.

At the June communication, the committee presented a very able report in favor of the amendment, which elicited a very able discussion, after which the amendment was adopted by a vote of 319 to 28. We have hesitated some time over this, in determining whether we would not give the whole proceedings relating thereto, but they take up over forty pages in the Proceedings, and we must forbear.

But the matter is one of so much importance, and involves principles of so grave a character, that we feel that a full statement is demanded at our hands, as our own jurisdiction is liable to be called upon to face the same state of things, and either provide a remedy, or else decide that there is none save in the intelligence and loyalty of the craft.

We first give the amendment as finally adopted:

"SEC. 24.—Whereas, this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various States and Territories of the United States and the governments throughout the world; and whereas, it admits the following named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic Bodies, namely:

"The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other bodies under their jurisdiction, the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States, the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several States and Territories of the United States and the Councils under their jurisdiction, the Grand Encampment of the United States, the Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories of the United States and the Commanderies under their jurisdiction, the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, of which Henry L. Palmer and Albert Pike are M. P. Sov. Grand Commanders respectively, and the various Bodies under their jurisdiction.

"Now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any mason who is hereafter admitted, in this jurisdiction, into any other orders, as masonic, whether called the Rite of Memphis or by any other name, is acting un-masonically, and for such conduct shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office in this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 25. Any mason in this jurisdiction who shall hawk and sell any of the degrees, so called, hereinbefore forbidden, calling them degrees in Masonry, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

We now give extracts from the report of the committee, showing the grounds upon which they proceed, in concluding to recommend the adoption of the amendment:

"Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, after centuries of struggle, has extended its fellowship into every country of the globe. In every State its Grand Lodge has the obligation to watch and ward for the cultivation of harmony and union among the craft, and to protect it against wayward contention, conflicts, dissension and envy among the members of its lodges.

"The cohesion of Freemasonry is the important object for which Grand Lodges were created, and the end for which their wisdom and prudence ought to be exercised. The craft cannot be torn and rended by internal conflicts without the whole structure tottering towards its fall.

"The gravest part of this duty of maintaining the cohesion of Freemasonry devolves upon the Grand Lodge. In this view it inquires what are Masonic Institutions other than the Grand Lodges? They are understood to be regular and duly constituted organizations for the practice of masonic mysteries, built upon the basis of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, admitting none to initiation who are not already initiated into Masonry under the auspices of a regular Grand Lodge, who are eligible to membership only whilst they retain their masonic character in such Grand Lodges, and who forfeit it when expelled from such Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge does not charter them, regulate their ritual, or prescribe their legislation. So far as they are a Chapter, an Encampment, or a Council, they are independent Bodies. Because they are independent the Grand Lodge must consider whether the allegiance they ask from the fraternity will be injurious to that due to itself as the sovereign representative of the fraternity.

"The Grand Lodge acts upon such independent bodies as one nation acts on another, by treaties of fraternity and peace, or by declaring non-intercourse, or by absolute embargo; but on the members of these Bodies within its jurisdiction it acts directly, with all the power of the whole of Free and Accepted Masonry of the jurisdiction.

"It is only by the tacit or direct consent of the Grand Lodge that such independent Bodies are permitted to seek for initiates, or to make proselytes among the lodges of its jurisdiction, or that any mason in its allegiance is permitted to enter or remain in the ranks of such a Body. When that is cut off such a Body must die.

"When the conduct of such an independent institution disturbs ancient landmarks, or interferes with the policy of the Grand Lodge in a way that jeopardizes the peace, harmony, or interests of her masonic fraternity, it is clearly the duty of the Grand Lodge to protect her landmarks and fraternity adequately to the injury menaced, even by denouncing any further recognition of the Body, and by expelling all of her masons who remain in the offending Body, should such a course be thought necessary.

"It is an old and sound doctrine that there is no mason within the boundary of the State who is not within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and amenable to it for his conduct.

"Your committee are a little emphatic on this, that it may be seen that masonic intercourse and recognition for more than one or two generations has been, and now is, extended by the Grand Lodge to the Chapters, Encampments and Councils declared by the amendment to be regular, and in our lodge rooms their members receive all the privileges of visiting Brethren in good standing. We have often accepted the escort on public occasions of some of these Bodies, have provided accommodations for all of them, and in every way exchanged the courtesies and associations usual between independent Bodies related in a similar manner."

The committee then proceed to say, that it is a serious question whether the multiplication of so-called degrees that cling to Freemasonry has not already become a grievance in many ways, requiring the regulating hand of the Grand Lodge. They say:

"It is claimed by many that this multiplicity distracts the attention of the brethren, prevents the concentration of their zeal on the practice of Blue

Masonry, and impairs the progress of the works of humanity and charity by which Freemasonry strives to perform its social duties; that it takes up too much time to be members of many of them; that often the point sought to be illustrated is not of sufficient consequence to justify an organization for the purpose; that money paid for such degrees is wasted by the payer, and of no practical benefit to Freemasonry or to himself."

The argument then is, that the Bodies named in the amendment have already been so recognized by the Grand Lodge, by inviting their presence in processions and by renting them apartments in the Temple, and therefore that it is only just to continue the recognition.

But the argument applies against any further extension of this courtesy: and, moreover, the Bodies thus recognized are not the cause of the two evils now beginning to afflict the fraternity, viz: the peddling of degrees, and the creation of rivals to masonic Bodies already in existence.

They then discuss the evils of hawking so-called degrees, and of "counterfeit organizations": they say:

"At present we have heard of two such counterfeits: but impunity and success will inspire schemers to establish rival Bodies to all the Rites recognized by the masonic fraternity, and pour into every Asylum and Chapter seeds of schism and division to promote their deluding arts, and spread in these organizations as well as in our lodge rooms faction and rivalry, until discord, broil and hatred shall replace peace and harmony among the craftsmen."

They thus formulate their ideas of the duty of the Grand Lodge:

"Your committee report that in their consideration there is a masonic duty on this Grand Lodge as representatives of all the masons of Massachusetts:—

"1. To protect the Bodies of the rite recognized as regular and duly constituted from injury or invasion fomented in or proceeding from this jurisdiction, and for this purpose to protect our lodges from becoming forums whence schism, rivalry, or invasion of the well-defined spheres of such masonic organizations shall be propagated or recruited.

"2. To prevent our lodges from being disturbed or distracted by the agitation within them of unfriendly designs against regular masonic institutions existing in recognized friendly relations to this Grand Lodge.

"3. To protect the lodges from the entry of causes of discord and contention in their midst, and to protect the craftsmen against impostors and imposition attempted in the name and disguise of Masonry.

"4. To discourage and repress unmasonic conduct towards brother masons, and to preserve the just and upright righteousness of the Freemasonry practiced in Massachusetts."

They add:

"Who, having the option before him, would prefer to subject the strength of his lodge to the rending force of faction and discord, rather than relieve it by prudent measures of such strains? Every member living in this State of the regular Bodies threatened belongs to some one of our lodges. The schismatic, rival, or bogus schemers depend on obtaining recruits from our lodges for strength and means; here they carry on their secret work, and hence the distraction falls mainly on our own lodges; here friendships are in danger; here the collisions will take place, the rage be engendered, brother be set against brother, and the harmony of Masonry be crushed by broil, hatred, and faction. This is no imaginary picture. The many among us who recollect the strain brought on the lodges many years ago in con-

sequence of a division in one of the regular masonic Bodies, very happily long since healed, will not neglect the warnings of our honored Grand Masters against tolerating the persistent effort to create within our lodges rival and hostile camps.

"The good name and safety of Masonry demand that the Grand Lodge, for its own sake, shall stop these unseemly and unmasonic proceedings, which clearly militate against its own peace and harmony."

And their conclusion, as to the power of the Grand Lodge, is thus stated :

"Your committee, therefore, report as their conclusion that there is no doubt of the constitutional power of this Grand Lodge to control the intercourse of the Freemasons living within its jurisdiction, with any professed masonic Body, either within or without the jurisdiction; nor is there a doubt of the authority of this Grand Lodge in its discretion to recognize, or refuse recognition to, or even to declare clandestine or illegal, any organization that may claim to be masonic in its character. These powers have been too often exercised within historical periods to be doubtful now."

They add :

"Doubtless there are some other masonic degrees in use, to a small extent, not so well known among the fraternity, which are not liable to the imputations of fraud or intrusion on the field of other degrees. Should the Grand Lodge adopt the pending amendment it will then, more properly than now, be in the power of such Bodies to have their claim for recognition presented to, considered, and determined by the Grand Lodge. (Your committee has not prejudged or prejudiced them.)"

BRO. ALFRED F. CHAPMAN opposed the adoption of amendment on the ground that it was *inexpedient* to put it into the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, especially in the form in which it was presented: but his argument substantially asserted the power of the Grand Lodge to act, and his reference to the evil effects of schisms in former days, he admitted, might be an argument in favor of the amendment.

Past Grand Master CHARLES A. WELCH replied, citing the troubles in 1862 as a reason for adopting the amendment, as it was admitted on all hands that these dissensions reached the Grand Lodge and seriously impaired its harmony.

Letters from distinguished masons in other jurisdictions were read, sustaining the power and policy of the Grand Lodge in adopting the amendment, and giving instances of similar legislation. The Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1875, adopted the following :

"The Grand Lodge strictly prohibits, as unlawful, all assemblies of Freemasons in Ireland, under any title whatever, purporting to be masonic, not held by virtue of a warrant or constitution from the Grand Lodge, or from one of the other Masonic Grand Bodies recognized by and acting in masonic union with it."

And,

"It also provides that any Brother under its jurisdiction who shall take part in such illegal assemblies 'shall be liable to suspension, or such other penalty as Grand Lodge may think fit.'

The Grand Bodies mentioned are those of the Royal Arch, Knight Templar and Scottish Rite organizations.

BRO. WARNER W. CARPENTER spoke against the amendment, claiming that the legality of other organizations is *not* a question to be decided by the Grand Lodge, and that it infringes upon the liberty of the individual.

Upon this last point, he says :

"The proposed amendment says, we, Master Masons, shall be expelled, or will be liable to expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. In all due respect, may I ask on what ground can this be accomplished? Is it because the Constitution of the United States is based upon the freedom of the mind, thereby investing us with the undisputed authority to buy and sell stocks, to traffic in society organizations and degrees? Is it because our desire for light in the Masonry of the higher degrees has opened up such startling revelations that we are to be disfranchised for pursuing the investigation? There are but very few masons to be found whose curiosity does not lead them to go into everything, and to know all that is to be known. In order to do this, are they obliged to get permission of the Grand Lodge? I think not, Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren; for, by the Constitution, the right of private judgment and free expression of individual opinion are not to be trifled with or trenched upon by any man or by any body of men. These privileges are guaranteed to every American citizen, high or low, rich or poor."

* * * * *

"This Grand Lodge is an organization for which I have the most profound respect. It is not on account of personal animosity, or as an outburst of an antagonistical spirit, that I deny its right to assume to itself control over any of the higher Masonic Bodies of which I am a member. As a man, I deny the *right* of this Grand Lodge to lay down a line which shall guide my thoughts and feelings other than those pertaining to the three degrees of Masonry which it governs. As a citizen, I deny the *power* of this Grand Lodge to dictate to what portion of the United States I shall remove, or where locate. There is but little doubt that others will entertain and express the same opinion, should they speak on this important question."

* * * * *

"Grand Lodges have no more power or right to interfere with the higher branches of Masonry than they have to declare for what political candidates their members shall vote. Why, this Body may as well dictate of what *church we shall become members!*"

* * * * *

"I would further ask if there is anything within the scope of masonic jurisprudence which will serve as a precedent for expelling a Master Mason who is in good standing, with an unblemished character, for any action for opinion's sake, without due trial by a jury of his peers? If I have been, Most Worshipful Sir, derelict in my masonic duties, or guilty of any unmasonic conduct, I want to be tried. I do not want the Grand Lodge to pass any such sweeping measure as this resolution, fettering individual members of this Grand Lodge, dictating as to their freedom of mind in matters which are not germane to the business of this Body. This resolution is unprecedented in the annals of Symbolic Masonry, contrary to the decisions of every Grand Master; and every brother in this Grand Lodge will have to tremble with fear, if this resolution prevails, lest this Grand Lodge expel him because he may enter into some profession or denomination whose members hold views differing from those held by certain other brethren with whom he sits here to-day."

In reply to this, Deputy Grand Master EDWIN WRIGHT (among other things) said :

"In other words there is a freedom of opinion which amounts to treason to the government and everything else; and the government defines how

far the citizen may go, what citizenship shall consist of, what he may say and do. So there may be a treason to Freemasonry, to this Grand Lodge, and we are now defining by law what shall constitute treason. When brother masons reach that point in free thought that it becomes treason to Freemasonry, then they will be subject to the penalty which this amendment provides, which we ought to pass, and which is designed for our own protection."

BRO. ISAAC HULL WRIGHT and Past Grand Master SERENO D. NICKERSON made the point that, if the Constitution of the Grand Lodge restricted in any degree the freedom of opinion guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States (which was not admitted), "we have deliberately waived any rights which may be affected when we came into the Masonic Fraternity."

BRO. NICKERSON very ably argued that the Grand Lodge, the representative of the whole fraternity, alone has the power to determine what is and what is *not* Masonry. He also well said that the question was one of the most important that had been before the Grand Lodge for many years. It involves the relative rights of the individual mason and the whole fraternity.

In our discussion, we shall say nothing upon the question of *expediency*, for that is one of which the Grand Lodge is the best and only judge, because it knows the extent of the evils afflicting it and the circumstances in which it is placed.

Nor shall we inquire whether the amendment is too narrow or too broad in its scope in relation to the Bodies recognized, further than to say that unless some of the Bodies, which have contributed to the funds of the Grand Lodge by renting and fitting up apartments in its Temple, have changed their attitude towards the Grand Lodge or Symbolic Masonry, it would hardly be consonant with justice, and especially masonic justice, to exclude them.

Nor do we see that freedom of *opinion*, unaccompanied by *acts*, is concerned as Bro. CARPENTER argued: indeed, the scope of his argument necessarily included action. We hold that Masonry cannot deal with mere *opinion*, however hostile to its principles that opinion may be: as in treason, there must be some "overt act." Even if a mason should become an atheist, and should still continue to adhere to Masonry, these facts alone would not be enough to justify his discipline: *some act* would be required by which he would bring discredit on the Institution. But we hold that if a mason unfortunately comes to this pass, he cannot, therefore, on the ground of freedom of *opinion*, proceed to urge his doctrines upon others, or join associations whose avowed object is the propagation of such opinions, and remain a mason: we hold that he should separate himself from the Institution, and be allowed to do so.

In this connection, we digress a moment to notice a remark of Bro. BROWN, of Illinois, that we "not very judiciously declare that if a mason ever comes to the conclusion that being a mason interferes with his religious faith, it is no *crime*, but his *duty*, to renounce Masonry." We do not know what he

means by saying that this declaration is not very judicious: whether that it is correct, but it is injudicious to say so, or whether it is not correct: in either case, we do not assent to the correctness of his criticism.

We hold, and we hold that Masonry teaches, that our duties as masons are expressly subjected to our duties to God and to our country, and of course our obligations are limited accordingly. Therefore it is that we say that when a mason comes to the conclusion that being a mason interferes with his duties to God or his country, he should seek and be allowed to separate himself from us. But we hold, further, that if he should still insist upon retaining his masonic character and yet do acts, even upon the plea of duty to God or his country, to the disgrace of Masonry and in violation of its laws, he would be amenable to discipline.

We will illustrate. Suppose a sane man comes to the conclusion, held by many in former times, that it is his duty to God to slay all who are not of his religious faith, and should proceed to carry out his views: it is certain that the laws would deal with him as a murderer, and, if he was a mason, he would be expelled.

Again, suppose a mason becomes one of those Communists who believe that all property belongs to one as much as to another, and should proceed by violence to carry out his views: would not Masonry, as well as the civil law, punish him?

Again, suppose a devout Christian mason comes to the conclusion that while Masonry is an excellent institution, still it should not be secret, and that, according to his religious views, it *must not be* secret, and proceeds to make public the secrets entrusted to him: when he should be put on trial for violation of his obligations, would it be any defense that he was conscientiously acting according to his views of religious duty?

We think these illustrations are sufficient to show that freedom of action cannot be justified by the plea of freedom of opinion, if the action is in violation of masonic law. It follows that the real question involved is, "To what extent can masonic law restrict the acts of individual masons?" No one will deny that masons may be disciplined for the violation of masonic law constitutionally adopted.

Now, without discussing the powers of Grand Lodges, we may say that in those jurisdictions in which the Constitutions vest the supreme legislative and judicial power in the Grand Lodge, its acts are practically those of the whole craft in that jurisdiction. If it adopts a regulation which is claimed to be in violation of the Constitution or of the landmarks, its decision of that question is final and conclusive. If a mason in the jurisdiction violates the regulation, and on his trial sets up that it is in violation of the Constitution or the landmarks, and the Grand Lodge finally decides that it is not and confirms his expulsion, he is without redress.

It follows, then, that the Grand Lodge (or, in some jurisdictions, the constitution-making power) is the judge as to what is Masonry and what is not

Masonry; may make such laws for the protection of the Institution as it deems wise and necessary; may determine what are masonic offenses, and prescribe penalties for their commission; and hence may practically prescribe to individual masons what acts they shall not do in their masonic character.

The principle involved is precisely the same as that involved in the action of the Grand Lodge of Utah, which has been so heartily approved by nearly all the Grand Lodges whose attention has been called to it. A mason was expelled for joining the Mormon church, because the principles and teachings of that church and the practices of its members are in direct violation of the laws of Masonry. The accused pleaded that he had not personally indulged in any of those practices, but it was held *that his act in joining that church* gave his influence in favor of doctrines and teachings in violation of masonic law, and, therefore, was a masonic offense.

So Bro. CARPENTER will see that if he had said that "the Grand Lodge may as well dictate of what church we shall *not* become members," he would have been exactly right.

We conclude, then, that, under its Constitution, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has the power to determine what is Masonry and what is not Masonry in that Commonwealth, to prohibit masons therein from palming off on the public or the craft as Masonry what it decides is not Masonry, and to require that the members of its obedience shall not connect themselves with organizations whose principles and teachings are at variance with those of Freemasonry, or are a disgrace to the Institution, or whose existence tends to disturb the harmony of the craft.

This power is one of the highest prerogatives of the Grand Lodge, and should be exercised with the greatest caution and only in cases of necessity. But no good mason need fear any evil consequences from the possession of this power by the Grand Lodge: for that is made up of Permanent Members, whose long experience, large ability and love for Masonry make them wise, prudent and safe counsellors; and of the Masters and Wardens, who, fresh from the body of the craft, will not give their voice for the oppression of the individual mason.

We have said that we should not discuss the *expediency* of this action: but, lest erroneous inferences be drawn from this remark, we will say that rather than the dissensions, which have existed among the craft in other jurisdictions, should extend to Maine (which, happily, has never been visited by them), we would go further than Massachusetts has done, and sweep from existence in the jurisdiction every rite save the York Rite, much as we are attached to one of the others, if that were necessary to prevent the threatened evil.

The space we have already filled requires that we shall be brief in our notice of the remainder of the proceedings.

The death of Bro. WILLIAM SUTTON, whose name is a household word among the masons of Maine, and, indeed, of the whole country, was announced, and fitting tributes paid to his memory. We would be glad to copy them: but many acts of kindness, prompted by his generous heart, will keep his memory alive among us longer than the most eloquent tributes that words can pay to him could possibly do.

At the October session, the venerable and beloved LUCIUS R. PAIGE, in eloquent terms, returned his thanks to the Grand Lodge for their kind remembrance of him on his eightieth birth-day: to which Bro. G. WASHINGTON WARREN very appropriately replied, concluding by offering a resolution of felicitation, which was unanimously adopted.

A code of by-laws, containing provisions requiring the members to watch with the sick by turns, was disapproved, as being contrary to the principles of Masonry, which expects a member will do all that is required of him voluntarily, and without a law imposing a penalty for his failure to do what others may think to be his duty.

A committee, consisting of Bros. NICKERSON, WARREN and WOODBURY, was appointed to report upon the early history of Masonry in this country, and especially of the claim recently put forward by Pennsylvania, that her oldest chartered lodge antedates that of Massachusetts. We shall look for the report with much interest.

We can only state the fact that quite a number of Special Communications were held during the year for masonic ceremonies, the proceedings at which were unusually interesting.

Among the dead of the year was also Bro. WILLIAM W. BAKER, well known to many in Maine. His portrait and that of Bro. SUTTON adorn the Proceedings.

The address of the Grand Master (SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE) takes up about forty-eight pages: but when it is considered that he had made about *seventy-five* visitations, and had induced eighty-six lodges to "commute," and the immense amount of routine business he had to act upon, our statement that it is *concisely* written will not cause surprise.

A year ago, the debt was reported at about \$102,000: but, thanks to the untiring zeal and labors of Grand Master LAWRENCE, it is now but a little over \$24,000, and when it becomes due next December, the money will be on hand to pay it. We think Grand Master LAWRENCE started out with the determination that if he should be Grand Master three years, according to the custom in Massachusetts, he would see the Temple debt extinguished—and he will. It has cost him an immense amount of time and labor, but the result will be glory enough for one man, and he will deem the extinguishment of the debt an ample reward for all his anxiety, care and labor. The brethren showed their appreciation of his labors by electing him for a third term unanimously on a full vote, he having 497 votes out of a possible 526, if every member entitled to vote had been present and voted.

During the session, the charter of St. Patrick's Lodge at Portsmouth, N. H., granted March 17, 1780, was returned to the Grand Lodge. By its terms, it was to "continue in force until a Grand Master should be appointed for the State of New Hampshire aforesaid." This shows that at that time the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction was recognized, and also the doctrine that upon the organization of a Grand Lodge in any State, all the lodges came under its jurisdiction.

BRO. ROB MORRIS was present at the Installation Communication, and in his response referred to the just reputation our Mother Grand Lodge has "for antiquity of establishment, for perfection of jurisprudence, for propriety of constitution, for accuracy of ritual."

The Grand Feast followed, with music, speeches and recitations. BROS. PARKMAN, GARDNER and WELCH, who had adorned the Oriental Chair; the veterans BUCK and CAPEN and ADAMS, surviving signers of "the declaration"; REV. BROS. LEONARD and ISRAEL, and ALGER, the silver-tongued orator; and BROS. DEAN, and WARREN, the jurist, and WOODBURY, whose knowledge of all the *ancient* mysteries and many of the *modern* ones keeps him always ready for a masonic speech, responded in capital style to the call of the Grand Master: while ROB MORRIS recited that grandest of all his productions, "The Level and the Square," and BRO. MARSHALL recited the poem "Through Death to Life." What wonder the Grand Secretary recorded it as "a delightful occasion."

MINNESOTA, 1882.

The Grand Master (HENRY R. WELLS) discusses various matters of interest in his address.

Appeals having been made by some of the lodges for relief, without consulting the Grand Master, he discusses the matter, coming to the following correct (as we think) conclusion:

"No appeal to the *body* of Masonry within this jurisdiction for aid or relief should be suffered until the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master when the Grand Lodge is not in session, shall have first been given an opportunity to investigate the merits of appeal and shall have given it official sanction; and in no case should a subordinate lodge or a mason within this jurisdiction be permitted to appeal to a sister Grand Lodge jurisdiction for relief until the sanction of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master is first obtained and certified. We should endeavor to exhaust our own resources first, before resorting to others than our own household."

The Grand Lodge embodied this in a regulation, adding the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That this resolution shall not be construed as in any manner interfering with the right which every individual has to ask and receive, or the privilege, which to every mason is sacred, of individually giving needed service or aid to any fellow being who may be in affliction or want."

He deprecates "non-affiliation": but as, from the nature of the case, there is no remedy, he, of course, does not suggest one. Until lodges can distinguish among candidates, and accept only those who will appreciate Masonry enough to keep up an active interest in it, we shall necessarily have a large number of unaffiliated masons. Admission into Masonry does not change the nature of a man.

Speaking of Grand Lodge Representatives, he says:

"Their position or relation to the Grand Lodge corresponds to that of a plenipotentiary at a sovereign court. Grand Lodges are sovereigns within the territorial limits ascribed to them, as is a nation within its limits. They have no common head or superior—each is equal; and when they accredit a brother near a sister Grand Lodge as Representative, it is intended that for all purposes affecting their relations he shall be the channel through which their communications shall be made. He shall represent the Grand Lodge by which he is accredited 'in the facilitating an interchange of opinion,' 'inspired by the hope of bringing the brethren of each jurisdiction nearer to the altars and fires of the other.' I think he should report to the Grand Lodge which he represents matters of importance to the craft occurring in the Grand Lodge or within its jurisdiction to which he is accredited, and that he should communicate all instructions committed to him. I do not think it his duty to attempt to voice the opinion or to defend the Grand Lodge he represents from aspersions or otherwise, until their opinions are questioned, or until the Grand Lodge is aspersed or in some way assaulted, and then only after he shall have properly communicated the subject of wrong and shall have received instructions."

We are glad to note the following in relation to the Grand Lodge of Dakota:

"Our relations to our sister Grand Lodges are, without exception, harmonious and fraternal. The Grand Lodge of Dakota has accepted our conceptions in the same fraternal spirit with which we tendered them, and rejoice with us in that no unharmonious sound reverberates, but that we unitedly pursue our grand course of fraternity, equality and love to the accomplishment of great purposes. It has pleased the M. W. Grand Master of that jurisdiction to accord to me the honor as the Representative of that Grand Lodge near this Grand Lodge, which honor I have accepted subject to your approval; and in recognition of this action, to seal the unity of the respective jurisdictions, I have appointed and commissioned Hon. George H. Hand, P. G. M., as the representative of this Grand Lodge near that of Dakota, which action I am assured will meet with your most cordial approval."

It would seem that there must be some mistake in the statement of the Grand Master of Dakota which we noticed, as the Grand Lodge heartily approved the appointment.

In the Appendix, we find the correspondence of Bro. AARON GOODRICH with the Grand Lodge of Utah.

It seems that at the session of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota in 1881, Bro. GOODRICH presented a communication as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, which he expected would be published with the Proceedings: as it was not, he addresses the Grand Master a note in relation to it, and at the same time wrote to the Grand Lodge of Utah, enclosing a copy of his communication to his Grand Lodge above mentioned. The sentiments of this

communication, to the intense surprise of Bro. GOODRICH, excited much indignation among the craft in Utah, as they seemed to reflect severely upon the action of that Grand Lodge upon the Mormon question. The result was that the Grand Secretary of Utah, by order of the Grand Master, wrote to Bro. GOODRICH, recalling his commission. Bro. G. replied, tendering his resignation, and complaining that he had been condemned unheard. The Grand Secretary acknowledged the receipt of his letter, and informed him that he had forwarded it to the Grand Master, but, at the expiration of nearly four months, he had heard no further tidings.

That Bro. GOODRICH was actuated only by the kindest motives in his communication, we have not the least doubt. That he holds radical views upon certain questions, is probably equally true. That his charity is broad and large, seems certain. In fact, "the head and front of his offending" were that he advocated that such course be pursued towards any brethren who might be Mormons, that all might receive the blessings pronounced on the peace-makers. At the distance of St. Paul from Salt Lake City, it seemed to him that the mantle of charity might be thrown over what, to those who have a close view, is an utter abomination. We regret Bro. GOODRICH'S indiscreet though well-intentioned remarks; and, also, we regret that his feelings should have been so deeply wounded by the action of the Grand Master of Utah.

The Report on Correspondence (106 pp.) was again presented by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON. He adheres more closely than usual to the "extract" style of reports, but he gives his views on the "Past Master's Degree," and so clearly and so exactly in accordance with our own, that we copy them:

"We ignore the possession of the Capitular Degree in connection with the installation ceremonies of a Master elect of a Symbolic Lodge. The party being in possession of the second degree of the series does not count, but he is prepared for the installation ceremonies without reference to it; and so, on the other hand, our Chapters make no distinction in the work because the candidate is or has been Master of a lodge.

"The Holy Royal Arch, or completion of the 'Master's part,' was introduced to supply a deficiency, and could be given only to Masters. At that period, the only Master Masons were those who were or had been Master of a lodge; hence such were the only ones who were authorized to be the recipients of the additional ceremonies to complete the degree.

"Very soon after the organization of the Grand Lodge in its present form, the institution became popular, and pressure became so great that the fathers of the day were obliged to devise a plan to increase the number of Master Masons, without disturbing the harmony of the lodges by an every-day election of a new presiding officer. At the same time, the idea that only a Master of a lodge was eligible to the Holy Royal Arch was preserved. Ambition soon found a way of evasion by the creating of a new degree, which was termed Chair Master or Past Master's degree; created for a purpose, it should be—if preserved—regarded only as a preliminary, and not accorded the rank which is due to an election by a lodge of its presiding officer."

MISSISSIPPI, 1882.

In concise terms, Grand Master McCORMICK gives an account of his official acts, which were not of general interest.

Grand Secretary POWER makes a detailed report as usual—of great value in the transaction of the business of the Grand Lodge. We are deeply pained to read the conclusion of his report:

“Brethren, in submitting this report, I must crave your indulgence. In the midst of busy preparation for this occasion, I was arrested in my work. A great shadow has settled upon my heart and home; and were it not for the fraternal love and sympathy of my brethren and friends, and an humble faith that even behind this frowning Providence, He hides a smiling face, I could not endure this sudden, this terrible affliction. But God is still good, and His mercy endureth forever!”

This alludes to the death of his son: he has the sympathy of the whole brotherhood in his affliction.

A resolution was adopted laying an annual tax, equal to ten cents a member, on all the lodges, the proceeds to be set apart as a Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

It was reported that the reprint of the Proceedings, from the organization in 1818 to 1852, had been substantially completed: we learn that it has since been completed and distributed.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported a large number of decisions, most of which are based on local law.

Among them was the following:

“Question.—A brother who, at the time he was made a mason, expressed his belief in God, has since become an infidel or atheist; is he guilty of a masonic offense and subject to discipline?”

The committee answer it as follows:

“Answer.—A denial of the existence of God is a denial of one of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, as held and taught in this country. According to the American doctrine, this belief in God is the indispensable qualification to a man's being a mason. Freemasonry is not an asylum for atheism, nor can she admit to her mysteries any of its followers, if she remain true to the benign principles of the Order, whose foundation is Truth. It is an undeniable fact that an atheist cannot be made a mason, and should the discovery be made after the man has received the degrees that he denies the existence of God, there is but one place for him, and that is among the rubbish, and it is the duty of the lodge to cast him out of the Temple—being unfit for the builders' use and not such work as we are authorized to receive. Whether an infidel can be made a mason, or should, under the circumstances named, be disciplined, cannot be answered in the absence of a statement of the nature of the belief of the particular individual, since the lexicographers give several definitions to the word infidel.”

But the Grand Lodge substituted the following for the answer of the committee:

“Answer.—The terms Atheist and Infidel are not synonymous. If an atheist, yes; if an infidel, no.”

For reasons given in our review of Massachusetts, we do not agree with either answer, unless they assume that he does some act.

The Report on Correspondence (84 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES M. HOWRY.

He devotes some space to the defense of their system of "mutual aid," but he fails to convince us of the propriety of connecting it in any manner with the lodge or Grand Lodge. In Maine, we have several flourishing associations of the kind, but they are absolutely separated from the lodge: their organization is entirely independent; they have no connection with Masonry, except that they receive as members only masons affiliated with some Masonic Body.

We read his report carefully when we received it; have read it again while preparing this report; and there is so much in it that we would like to notice, that it puzzles us to make selections.

He asks, "How many are there in a Grand Lodge who legislate on the Past Master's degree, who are not Past Masters"? The argument is, that they know nothing about the degree, and hence cannot legislate about it. But let us see: every Warden knows what the Past Master of a lodge is; he knows that there is but one way to acquire that honor, and that is by being elected and installed Master of a lodge; as the honor can be acquired only in this way, he knows that it cannot be acquired in a Chapter. So it is the simplest thing in the world for him to determine and assert that the Lodge Past Master cannot be the same as a Chapter Past Master, without knowing what the latter is.

In his review of Massachusetts, he says:

"We look to the old Grand Lodges—existing ninety and one hundred years ago, and found in the old thirteen States of America—as the sheet-anchor of our safety and hope of preserving in its purity and simplicity the true, genuine ritual and lectures of our institution! not only work and lectures, but usage, law, and all that pertains to a due administration of masonic affairs in every department. If we could just live long enough to see the tendency towards modernizing masonic administration checked, we think when the Grand Master above calls us from labor to refreshment, we should look back as we leave that labor of a lifetime, with serene composure and confidence that we had not labored so long with and for the craft without good results."

Amen! and Amen!

Of investigating objections after ballot, he well says:

"The objection of a single member is nothing more than the casting of a black ball—except that the objection is made openly, while the expression of his opinion is secret by the casting of the ballot. We hold that a Brother has the right to object to the admission of a profane, and no one has a right to say *why doest thou!* If you can override an objection by a majority vote, and force a person on the craft, better abolish the secret ballot and take a vote of the lodge *viva voce* and let the majority rule! This doctrine of *investigating objections* leads to this conclusion. If unanimity is desirable, in admitting members, let us stick to it."

As we hope to have Mississippi for 1883 before we close our report, we will now take leave of Bro. HOWRY.

MISSISSIPPI, 1883.

We closed our evening's work with the foregoing, and the next morning we received the Proceedings for 1883. Bros. SPEED, POWER and HOWRY had already sent us the address and divers reports, but the complete Proceedings came just in time.

The address of the Grand Master (FREDERIC SPEED) is an able document, taking up, with accompanying papers, about twenty pages of the Proceedings.

We would be glad to quote his entire opening, but must be content with the following:

"Let us, my brethren, approach the labors and duties which have summoned us once more from our homes to assemble in Annual Grand Communication, with that degree of calm deliberation which their grave importance demands, remembering that it is but the work of a moment to abrogate a law or usage which for many years has been a bulwark of safety to the brotherhood and to set up in its place another, which at best may prove to be but an experiment of doubtful expediency. I am led to endeavor to impress these considerations upon your minds by a somewhat protracted examination of our proceedings, made with a view to reconciling conflicting legislation, during which examination I was more than once struck with the somewhat startling fact that the Grand Lodge, without apparently giving to the matter the least consideration, has at one communication enacted a law, and at its next or a succeeding communication, without apparently taking the trouble to repeal the old law, has adopted a decision or a report in direct conflict with that law, and it has even transpired that on the same day the Grand Master's construction of a law has been approved, and the Law Committee's opinion diametrically opposed thereto has also been adopted, thereby producing a state of confusion which is neither of advantage to the craft nor creditable to its rulers."

He says that the District Deputy System is a failure in that jurisdiction: and no wonder, for they are paid by the lodges which request their services, and, as we have once before said, the lodges which need them most are the very ones which will never request their services. Make small districts, and let it be the duty of the Deputy to visit all the lodges in his district: then let the Grand Lodge pay the actual expenses, and if the officers are capable and faithful, good results will follow. The Grand Lodge, however, adopted his recommendation and abolished the system.

The Grand Master recommended the reduction of mileage and *per diem* on account of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, but, so far as we can find, the members of the Grand Lodge were too human to adopt a measure that would unfavorably affect their pockets.

The report of Grand Secretary POWER shows that less work was done than the year before, and a falling off in the total membership, carrying it below what it has been for more than fifteen years: we trust, however, that the tide has ebbed to low water, and that we shall have now a rising tide of growth and prosperity.

He announces the completion of the Reprint of the Proceedings from the organization to 1854, with an Index of seventy-eight pages—the latter the work of Bro. SPEED.

The library had made but little growth, beyond the receipt of some reprints, the usual Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and a gift of sixteen volumes by Past Grand Master HOWRY.

He had sent out a circular to their Representatives near other Grand Lodges, asking for reports: many sent them, but the Grand Secretary concludes that they cannot take the place of Reports on Correspondence. We suggest that the duty of reporting should be confined to facts especially relating to the Body represented.

He also reports the collection and expenditure of over \$2,500 in special relief, contributed by the brethren of the jurisdiction, in addition to \$500 appropriated by the Grand Lodge to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and \$150 to the Monticello sufferers.

He also makes an unanswerable argument against the law of his Grand Lodge, which charges dues against members suspended for non-payment of dues, while they are under suspension. He says many, suspended years ago, some of them without actual notice, would gladly come back, but are unable to pay the large amount accumulated against them. As that law does not prevail in our jurisdiction (and is not likely to in the future), we merely refer to his argument without copying it.

The Grand Master refers to the same subject, and mentions one case in which the party had been suspended for twenty years. Another hardship is that the Grand Lodge charges dues for such suspended members. Upon their restoration, while lodges may remit their own dues, they cannot remit the Grand Lodge dues: and so, if the individual is unable to pay them, his past dues will not be remitted, for the lodge is unwilling to pay the Grand Lodge ten, fifteen or twenty dollars to get him back.

The Grand Lodge adopted the change recommended. The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized. An immense amount of routine business was transacted.

The Masonic Mutual Benefit Association having been incorporated, and the Grand Lodge authorized to elect four directors therein, it waived the privilege, and, as we understand it, takes no part in its business, but only "gives it a moral support." We deem this action wise.

BRO. P. M. SAVERY was elected Grand Master, and BRO. SPEED became Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

The Report on Correspondence (97 pp.) was again submitted by Bro. JAMES M. HOWRY. It is, like its predecessors, able, clearly written, and an expression of the duly considered and strongly entertained views of the writer.

In his opening, he says:

"It affords your committee very great pleasure to announce that the cause of our ancient and honorable Order is onward and upward in all the Grand Jurisdictions with which we are in communication. During the last two masonic years, most all of the controversial and jurisdictional questions which in some degree tended to disturb the harmony of some of our Subordi-

nate and Grand Lodges have been happily adjusted. The writer hereof does not know of any time within his somewhat protracted masonic career when greater unity of sentiment and fraternal affection existed among our brotherhood everywhere than now. We are inclined to the opinion that Committees on Correspondence, through their courteous and fraternal reports, have contributed no small share to these results."

He alludes to one question which he sees cropping out, but not generally discussed, viz: "Is Masonry Religion?" He concludes that it is not, and gives reasons that cannot be answered.

In his review of Florida, he thus endorses our law in Maine, which has been somewhat criticized:

"The *organic law* should be that any Past Master or Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master or Past Grand Master, a Deputy, present, should be authorized to open and preside over a lodge at a regular meeting, in the absence of the Master and Wardens. We do not expect all our brethren will agree to this. It is admitted that a brother called on to preside in the absence of the officers may not be familiar with the business of the lodge; but its members are present, and the business of the lodge should not be arrested or suspended because the officers absent themselves. Receiving and acting on petitions, conferring degrees and transacting routine and necessary business, which sometimes cannot admit of delay, might be disposed of as well as if the W. M. were present and presiding. Such business might be postponed as the members present might indicate, if thought advisable that the regular officers should supervise. No regular meeting should be defeated by the absence of officers."

In reference to Past Masters, he says:

"Suppose the Grand Master and half a dozen Past Grand Masters were present, who had taken the degrees in a Chapter, and had even presided over a lodge with only the ceremonies of installation as printed in the manuals—how then? Must they stand aside and the *real bona fide* Past Masters be hunted up to do that which nine times out of ten they don't know how to do? And then who is to call them? The lodge, who knows nothing about the degree, and who has no power over it? There have been Grand Masters who presided over Grand Lodges who never took the P. M. degree from three Masters elect."

This could not happen in Maine, as no one but a *lodge* Past Master is eligible to either of the first four offices in Grand Lodge or as District Deputy Grand Master.

Of himself he says:

"In six months, if we live, we shall be seventy-nine—fifty-eight a mason, and we attended a meeting of our Chapter on important business a few nights ago, and needing friends to watch us a little going up and down stairs, we found among the Companions only *one true friend*, for every one present, but him, gave me a thrust under the fifth rib, and we found ourself slyly and quietly placed in the centre of the Grand Council as High Priest for the ensuing masonic year. We called for help, but none came!"

Served him right! If old men will continue to be zealous and faithful masons, ready to perform all duties imposed upon them, and set an example for labor, worthy of imitation by their younger brethren, they deserve to be thus honored.

In relation to opening Grand Lodge by first opening a lodge, he well says:

"There is about as much reason in this practice as there is in a Grand Lodge being closed every night, and opened every morning, during the Grand Communication, and, we suppose, in ample form."

In his review of Maine, he states in his conclusion that in a new State, &c., a Grand Lodge, with exclusive jurisdiction throughout such State and over all the lodges therein, may be formed by a majority of the lodges.

He then proceeds to discuss the General Grand Council, whose Constitution he certainly cannot have read, and of whose constituency he certainly cannot have informed himself. He understands that it claims jurisdiction over all Grand Councils, and that a minority of Grand Councils belong to it. As to the *first*, we would say that it claims jurisdiction only over the Grand Councils which have given in their adhesion to it, and does not *in the least* interfere with other Grand Councils: as to the *second*, a large majority of the Grand Councils belong to it, and have from the first. We suppose that the point, concerning which the shoe pinches, is that it does not recognize as Council masons those who receive the degrees in the Chapters, or in Councils appurtenant to Chapters: but in this, the General Grand Council is in perfect accord with the Grand Councils, which are not its constituents, without, we believe, a single exception.

Our venerable Brother is also grievously in error, when he supposes that there has been the slightest attempt to force Grand Councils or Councils to come under its jurisdiction; and all his talk about "wild precedent," "an unnecessary and unjustifiable fuss," and like matters, is caused by a frightful image existing only in his own fancy.

He says:

"We wish we had Bro. Drummond's reports from the beginning, bound together, so we could leave them as a legacy to our Grand Lodge when we surrender to the grim messenger."

We have often wished the same thing as to other reports as well as our own: but ours have never been printed in full, except in our Grand Lodge Proceedings; and we find such has been the case with others. However, we have the Proceedings, and we believe his Grand Lodge has all the Proceedings containing our eighteen former reports; and our Grand Lodge has his reports bound with the Proceedings.

Referring to the surprise of Bro. HEDGES in finding that he is not a young man, he says:

"We claim to be young in thought, feeling, aspiration, vivacity, mental and moral vigor, sociality, loving young company from the children up to the matron, including the ladies as a matter of course—not ignoring the aged of either sex."

Yes, and his genial and kindly heart will continue to keep him young, in spite of all the years that may bear down on him.

But we must reluctantly leave this report: we hope soon to take its author by the hand and renew the happy acquaintance formed in 1877 and 1880.

MISSOURI, 1882.

We have a volume of 300 pages, a part of it printed in so fine a type that we are glad we are not "between grass and hay," for it requires good eyes, or good spectacles!

The address of the Grand Master (ALEX. M. DOCKERT) seems comparatively brief, but it is so compact in style and so packed in small type, that it contains a good deal after all.

It was referred to a committee consisting of nine Past Grand Masters and there were two others present. That beats Maine, but our terms are longer, and, therefore, the number is less: indeed, we have but nine Past Grand Masters and one of them lives out of the jurisdiction. But we find that, when these members faithfully attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge, there is generally a full attendance of other members, showing a high degree of interest among the craft.

The Grand Master gives an account of the settlement of the question at issue with New Mexico. He says:

"Thus happily ended one of the modern controversies to which we unwittingly became a party. Having been the first to unconditionally recognize the territorial supremacy and absolute sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, in 1877, we could not do less than see that said recognition was made to mean what our action declared. As this long-delayed settlement has reached a final conclusion, there is cause for congratulation among all parties. We are all wiser by the experiences realized from the controversy now terminated forever. That the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty rests on a firmer basis than ever, and is better understood by American Masons, may be considered as some compensation for the agitations and complications of the past few years. Such are not likely to disturb the peace and concord of the American Grand Lodges in the future."

The splendid manner in which the Grand Lodge of Missouri has finally acted in this matter is another compensation, as she has demonstrated that a Masonic Body, when convinced that she holds an untenable position, has the moral courage to admit her error and rectify it.

He announces the death of P. G. M. SAMUEL H. OWENS (whose portrait adorns the Proceedings), and P. G. M. JOHN RALLS, to both of whom eloquent tributes were paid by the Grand Lodge.

He announces that the condition of the craft is gratifying: and the financial condition of the Grand Lodge was such that seventy-five per cent. of the current year's dues was refunded to the lodges.

The law prohibiting the joint occupation of halls was repealed: a Funeral Service, prepared by Bro. THOMAS E. GARRETT, was approved by the Grand Lodge, and is published with the Proceedings: the following report and resolution was adopted:

"The law declaring habitual drunkenness a masonic offense, is explicit, and any lodge refusing to sustain temperance as one of the cardinal virtues of Masonry is derelict in duty. If any of our brethren become, or are, the victims of intemperance, they are subject to discipline for a violation of their moral and masonic obligations. It follows, then, that those who keep

saloons ought to be held amenable for the violations of the principle of Masonry.

"We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the business of saloon keeping is hereby declared to be a masonic offense, and those engaged in that business are liable to be dealt with for unmasonic conduct."

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL.

We are most happy to note that he gives *his own* views, and does not feel called upon to sacrifice them and defend the action of his own Grand Lodge, as we supposed was the case last year.

He says:

"Bro. Drummond reviewed our Missouri Proceedings for 1881 in a four-paged notice, for which we are grateful to him. His treatment of our Missouri follies respecting New Mexico are in keeping with his very manly and brotherly course hitherto. He does not approve the action of our Grand Lodge in reference to occupying halls with 'other secret societies of the day.' Neither do we. Our temper is of a sort to pronounce the rule adopted one year ago, and then suspended for twelve months, an *outrage* upon the rights of the lodges of the State. This constant infringing upon their rights in everything is unjust, and we protest in their name and behalf. We do not believe, however, that our Grand Lodge will fasten this odious rule upon the lodges of Missouri."

Quoting what we said last year, he adds:

"The imprisoned Paul at Philippi said to his frightened custodian: 'Do thyself no harm—be not alarmed.' So say we to Bros. Drummond, Parvin and others. Above, you have 'Bro. Vincil's opinion' of a rule foisted upon the craft by the 'Grand Lodge.' We have spoken our 'opinion' of it, and will not defend it or the 'Grand Lodge' that passed it. This is 'Bro. Vincil's opinion.' As to 'Bro. Vincil defending his Grand Master,' he has had no occasion to do otherwise during five years, with *one exception*. Some men and things are *undefensible*. We are in a mood to say that when dealing with *manly men*, we never have any trouble. We have yet to meet our first difficulty with gentlemen. Bro. Drummond may always mark 'Bro. Vincil's opinion' as *his own*, wherever found, even though at variance with the accepted standards. A Grand Lodge censure is sometimes an officer's highest endorsement. The splenetic opposition of a small creature is often the surest guaranty of correctness on the part of those opposed. When a small boy, we, for the first time, saw a little animal in the woods whose appearance pleased us. Contact changed our estimate. Ignorance of men has occasionally led to the same results. We are older now. 'Judge not by appearances.' We shall avoid creatures, hereafter, whose *fragrance* is their principal element of *strength*."

Of the New Mexico matter, he says:

"Allow us to say, Bro. Drummond, that we wrote and defended the doctrine in the report adopted by our Grand Lodge concerning the New Mexico controversy. But for that report, the said controversy would be raging still. In the study and preparation of said report, written in advance of Grand Lodge session, we saw errors into which we had previously fallen. Our report was submitted to the committee of Past Grand Masters Owens, Garrett and Anderson, and every word was endorsed by them. There may be 'illogical conclusions' in the report, but they were not seen at the time. We admitted in the discussion that our views had undergone a change as to some points. Our candor was evident to the brethren, as our report was

unanswerable. They approved both, and the case is out of court forever. When we reach the age of Bro. Drummond, and are enriched as he by long and ripened experience, we may begin to 'see through a glass darkly.' If we could have enjoyed such experience and the benefits of some study and research five years ago, this New Mexico controversy would not have annoyed the Masonic Brotherhood of the country. Our Grand Lodge blundered from the start, and we had no Gouley to set us right or prevent us from starting wrong. It required full *four years* to rectify the error of an hour. But we are wiser, if not better, by our undesirable experience. New Mexico is herself again; Missouri has acknowledged her error and corrected it, and we have peace all along the lines. The dissensions being ended and the discussion closed, we believe with Bro. Drummond, that 'the doctrine of *exclusive territorial* Grand Lodge jurisdiction is upon a firmer basis than ever.'

These extracts show that he will give utterance to his own views; that he is great enough not to be afraid to acknowledge an error; and that he has moral courage enough to do so, when he is convinced he is wrong. With such it is pleasant and profitable to have a discussion.

In his review of Arkansas, he alludes to Bro. DODGE's saying that the discussion of the law of Virginia, that a Past Master can be tried only by a Commission of Past Masters, is too lavish an expenditure of ammunition for the size of the game, and adds that Maine and Virginia regard the game as of immense size. If he means that Maine sustains that doctrine, he is in error: for we regard every Master Mason as the peer of every other Master Mason except the Master of a lodge and the officers of the Grand Lodge, who can be tried only by it, though it *may* try any one of its members. We think Bro. VINCE confounds the Virginia question with the other question in relation to Past Masters, viz: that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, a Past Master may open the lodge, as we perceive is the case in Missouri for the purpose of attending a funeral.

In the following, he concurs in views we have already expressed:

"We do not believe a Brother can be placed in the position of a '*suspended mason*' by an act of a Grand Master or a Grand Lodge arresting the charter of his lodge, and not give him the benefit of a trial. This looks too much like trifling with the sacred right of lodge membership and masonic life. If a Brother should die while standing 'towards the Fraternity in the position of a *suspended mason*,' such suspension, caused by arrest of charter for dereliction as to dues, he is denied masonic burial, and his family cut off from all charity and sympathy. If brethren fail to pay lodge dues, let the lodge discipline them, and not leave it for the Grand Lodge to punish indiscriminately and without trial all who happen to be in arrears when the charter is arrested. In killing an *organization* for delinquency, by arresting the lodge charter, the Grand Lodge should not inflict masonic *death* upon the individual members of the organization. Arrest of charter is to end a *delinquent corporation*. Any law that goes beyond this, and destroys the *life of members* of the craft without trial, is as unjust as it is unmasonic. The conviction has been growing on us for years, that masonic *life* is too easily ended and summarily disposed of, in these modern days of rapid movement. We may have become indifferent to its worth and sacredness by the growing disregard for *human life and rights*, now so alarmingly prevalent."

With us, the trial of the lodge is practically a trial of those of its members concerned in the unlawful acts: they are notified and can be heard, and

when a charter is arrested for the unmasonic conduct of an officer or of members, they may be practically suspended at the same time.

We concur especially in the last two sentences, though they scarcely apply to us. With us, expulsion is a very serious matter, and is rarely inflicted: and when it is, the punishment is all the more severe. Missouri, with a membership of about *twenty-five* per cent. larger than ours, has nearly ten times as many expulsions.

In his address, he quotes from the address of Grand Master KING, which he says is a business paper of merit. He styles the remarks on joint occupancy of halls as "sensible and practicable talk." Referring to the Grand Master's recommendation that the names of Past Grand Masters be put on the pay-roll, he says:

"We of Missouri adopted the suggestion a year ago, and are glad of it."

Perhaps that had something to do in causing *eleven* Past Grand Masters to attend the session. Their presence is certainly very desirable, and it may often happen that they cannot well incur the expense of attending the Grand Lodge every year.

In his review of Massachusetts, he says:

"We have been imposed upon by the same sort of degree mongers and peddlers, but a timely exposure made by us checked the spread of the 'Rite' in Missouri, and prevented the organization of the 'Thrice Grand and Ineffable' humbug in St. Louis.

"Whenever necessary, we are prepared and will publish—for general distribution—by circular, a full *exposé* of this stupendous fraud. We have the *data* in hand with which to convict the *present* 'unscrupulous manager' of the 'Rite,' whose headquarters are in Boston, of duplicity, fraud and 'tricks that are vain.' In his letters to us, his implied threats do not frighten us at all. When he threatened the life of Grand Master Lawrence because of his exposure of the fraudulent Rite, he placed himself beyond the recognition of Masons and gentlemen. We have not hesitated to expose the spurious thing called 'Egyptian Rite of Memphis,' despite the attempts at intimidation."

This is news to us. "Threatened the life of Grand Master Lawrence"! Is that possible? It shows that the "Grand and Ineffable" is a *fool* as well as *knave*. Only a fool would threaten a man "who don't *scare* worth a cent."

Bro. VINCIU tells us he is a Methodist: if he had not, we should have known, when we read the following, that he believes "in falling from grace"; and his victim can appreciate the *immense* meaning there was in that other Methodist's warning, "Woe be unto you, if I *should* fall from grace":

"It is due all parties that we say this: Our criticism of the abovenamed functionary was caused by a misapprehension of his meaning as to a decision. We were defending our Grand Lodge from what one Brother Reviewer thought was her position concerning the decision of the aforesaid functionary. In making the defense of our Grand Lodge, we pierced the cuticle of the aforesaid until he *roared*. We made ample explanation, but it did not satisfy wounded vanity. Men with a *grievance* must be *vindicated*. The vindication was accorded. But be it known and read of all men, that there is not power enough between Brownlow's extreme points of the universe, 'Heaven and—Hades,' to induce this writer to approve or defend the opinions

of every man that *happened* to become a Grand Master, if those opinions do not quadrate with our views of right and law. We have no defense for or approval of the indefensible views and crochety notions of rickety officials. As to leaving this field of effort and pleasure, where we meet and commune with MEN, no such thought has yet ranged into view along our mental horizon. To do so would afford pleasure to some who prefer our silence to our pen, and would rather have our position than our labors."

If we have got to take a drubbing, let it be given by anybody but a Methodist who has temporarily "fallen from grace"!

Allow us to suggest that if the Grand Lodge would allow the committee a year to examine the decisions and report thereon (as we do in Maine), he would not have so much occasion to defend erroneous decisions, or dissent from the Grand Master. The delay does no harm, as it is rarely that the same question comes up two years in succession.

In speaking of "form," he holds that "ample form" pertains to the Grand Lodge: but the term is a merely arbitrary one, and the practice has been that if an act is done by the Grand Master, it is done "in ample form," by a Deputy, "in due form," and by a Master, "in form." As these distinctions have been used very many years, we think that their meaning should not now be changed.

We are not sure that his review of Virginia does not disclose an instance of "falling from grace"! We have not time to investigate the matter, and determine whether it is an instance of that, or an instance in which "silence is golden." We will only say that after an experience in the preparation of nearly fifty of these reports (including those to all our Grand Bodies), during which we have had some pretty earnest discussions and a few unpleasant ones, we have come to the conclusion that if we think we are wronged by one of our *confrères*, the best way is to have it out in words, rather than "keep our wrath warm by nursing it."

MICHIGAN, 1883,

We receive these Proceedings a little too late for review in their alphabetical place, and yet in season to put them among the M's. As they contain 436 pages, Bro. INNES has issued them with commendable promptness.

A Special Communication was held November 27, 1882, to bury Past Grand Master LOVELL MOORE.

The Grand Master (ALANSON PARTRIDGE) says:

"It affords me great pleasure to be able to report to you that undisturbed harmony and peace dwell within our borders, and, as a consequence of this, there has been an unusual degree of prosperity existing among the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction."

He made several decisions, among them the following:

"2. A lodge cannot release territorial jurisdiction of its masonic material to another lodge, so that the latter can work it as its own.

"4. A candidate petitions for the benefits of Masonry to a lodge at A, and is rejected. Subsequently, it is ascertained that his residence was clearly within the jurisdiction of the lodge at B. Is the candidate the rejected material of the lodge at A ?

"Held, That he is the material of the lodge at B. It is their privilege to work up such material without let or hindrance. The lodge at A gained no jurisdiction by reason of their negligence or illegal acts.

"7. The Grand Lodge is under no circumstances liable for the debts of its subordinates.

"11. A brother petitions his lodge for a dimit, which is granted. Subsequently, but at the same meeting, a motion is made and carried to reconsider the vote by which the dimit was granted, and the dimit was refused. What is the brother's standing ?

"Held, That when the vote was declared granting the dimit, the brother's connection with the lodge was severed. I therefore ordered that so much of the records as related to the reconsideration of the vote by which the dimit was refused be declared null and void, so recorded, and a certificate of dimit be issued."

We do not assent to Nos. 4 and 11. If the logic of No. 4 is correct, then, if the lodge had accepted him and conferred the degrees on him, their action would have been void. We hold that if a candidate petitions the wrong lodge and is rejected, he cannot be made a mason without the consent of *two* lodges.

Nor do we agree with No. 11. A vote does not become a perfect vote until the time for reconsideration has passed; and not then, if a motion to reconsider is pending: the only exception is the case in which the vote has been executed before the motion to reconsider is made: as, for instance, if in the case in question the dimit had been issued and delivered, the vote could not be reconsidered. But, with this exception, a vote is not an accomplished fact until the time for reconsideration has passed.

The Grand Secretary announces that on account of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, he had not printed the early Proceedings. This is not as it should be: a Grand Lodge with a membership of over 26,000 should have such a financial system as to have a sum large enough for such a purpose always on hand, unless, indeed, it is burdened with a "Temple debt." We are pleased to observe, however, that he was directed to print at once the Proceedings from 1826 to 1850, inclusive—and we presume it will be done, as we observe that the receipts are nearly \$2,500 larger than the disbursements.

The final report of the "Relief Committee" was made, in which Maine is credited with \$405.25 in addition to amount before reported. The total contributions were \$23,836.20.

One singular case was before the Grand Lodge from the Committee on Appeals. A mason had been convicted of murdering his wife by poison: charges were filed against him in his lodge; while they were pending the conviction was reversed for causes which seem to show that he was not guilty, and had been improperly convicted: but *after the reversal*, the lodge proceeded to try and convict him upon no other evidence than the judgment

of the court: but that judgment had been reversed, and there was no longer any legal judgment, and there was no evidence against him: the Grand Lodge reversed the proceedings. This led to the addition of the following to the "Penal Code":

"If the offense charged be a crime by the civil law, and the accused shall have been convicted of such crime, in any court of record, the record of such conviction or a certified copy thereof, may be read as *prima facie* evidence only of the guilt of the accused; *Provided*, That no such record shall be held sufficient without some corroborative evidence; and *provided further*, That such conviction and the judgment thereon shall stand in force, and be unreversed at the time of the trial in the lodge; and *provided further*, That if, at the time of such trial, any proceeding in behalf of the accused, by writ of error, or otherwise, be pending for the reversal of such judgment, such trial may proceed or be postponed until the determination of such proceeding as the lodge by a majority vote at a regular meeting shall determine."

In another case, the committee make the following sensible remarks:

"It is difficult sometimes to draw the line exactly between the honest, but unfortunate debtor, and one who is dishonest. We think, feel satisfied indeed, that the accused belongs to the latter class. The man who uses Masonry to help him in his business, to procure credit, borrow money and get endorsement of his notes, debases the 'dignity of his profession,' prostitutes its purposes, and is unworthy of masonic protection."

The Grand Lodges of Arizona, and Colon and Cuba were recognized: the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was referred to a committee for report next year.

An able report on the consolidation of lodges was made, in which it was held that a regulation providing that lodges might consolidate by a concurrent two-thirds vote of each lodge, is invalid, because it allows a lodge to surrender its charter by a two-thirds vote, when the number voting against it may be more than enough to form a lodge, and, therefore, under the Constitution entitled to hold the charter; and also because it allows a lodge to admit new members by a two-thirds vote, while the Constitution requires a unanimous vote. The committee offered a substitute which goes over to the next session: it requires the same vote to surrender a charter as in other cases, and substantially provides for organizing a new lodge with such members of the old ones as choose to go into it.

The circular from the Grand Lodge of Utah was referred to a committee which is to report at the next session.

The Report on Correspondence (304 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES. It is a magnificent compilation of the Proceedings, and consists almost wholly of extracts. He gives so little original, that if all other reporters should follow his example, he would have little material for his report!

He criticizes with great severity the action of the Grand Master of New Jersey in deciding that the appeal of the Grand Master of Michigan, in behalf of the sufferers by fire, could not be received by the Grand Lodge, "as it was not properly signed or sealed." We confess to some surprise, if the matter

is correctly reported, and we think that there must be some error, as we know our New Jersey brethren too well to believe that they would understandingly ignore an appeal for aid because it was not in technical form: it would be too much like the case in which a man gave as a reason for not endeavoring to save a drowning man, "*I have never been introduced to him!*"

MONTANA, 1882.

The Grand Master (THOMAS M. POMEROY) delivered a brief practical address. After he had finished reading it, he hesitated a moment and then added that something within him seemed to admonish him that he should never again meet his Brethren in Grand Lodge, and invoked the blessings of heaven upon them. He presided during the session, and when he installed his successor, he repeated what he had said at the close of his address. He was taken ill with pneumonia that evening, and in four days was dead.

The session was a harmonious one, and mostly devoted to routine business. The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized, and the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah in relation to the Mormons endorsed. The Grand Secretary had bound fifty volumes of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and was authorized to bind all that he had on hand if he should deem it best.

The Grand Master had visited most of the lodges, and the Grand Lecturer says that the results were so good that he hoped that the visitations will be continued by other Grand Masters.

An eloquent tribute was paid to the memory of Grand Master POMEROY at a Special Session held to attend his funeral. It is stated that he, the Junior Past Grand Master, was the first of the fifteen Grand Masters the Grand Lodge had had, to be called away.

The Report on Correspondence (79 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES. Like his last, it is almost wholly a *written* report, with no extracts, and while it is an admirable abstract, he freely comments, and thus makes it exceedingly interesting.

We have for many years noticed the truth of the following remark he makes concerning California, and there is *much* in it:

"The Grand Lodge of California has always had the rare good fortune to interest and command the services of the brightest and most active intellects of every profession and occupation in the State. There we find governors, judges, senators, lawyers, clergymen and physicians at work in the ranks, as if it were an honor and a pleasure to be there, contributing their best thoughts in polished periods, to delight and interest the craft. It is something more than good fortune—it is a result that has been systematically sought after, attained and retained by efforts that, if practiced elsewhere, would produce similar results. For every piece of work, whether a report or an oration, only the best masters have been sought out and allowed to engage in the work. A standard of excellence has been thus reached that arouses the ambition of the foremost men of the State to be called to its councils and

engage in its exalted and honorable work. There is a contagion in noble examples and grand workmanship that helps to perpetuate itself, that pours inspiration into all who touch the mystic emblems and are assigned to fill the several stations honored by a line of illustrious workmen."

He calls attention also to the curious association of names among the Grand Officers of the same Grand Lodge:

"Bro. Clay Webster Taylor, of Shasta, was elected Grand Master, and if he is a worthy representative of the triumvirs indicated in his name, we shall see wisdom, eloquence and courage characterize his words and acts. He has for his deputy John Quincy Adams, as it would seem to complete the historic association. Thomas Jefferson is represented in the south, but by some strange oversight, there was no Andrew Jackson in the west. Moses is Grand Treasurer, and Alexander the Grand Secretary, as usual."

We would like to copy his entire review of Maine, but must be contented with a few extracts:

"Here is a singular case of a lodge with eighty-three members surrendering its charter because it was thought the city of Gardiner ought not to support but one lodge. The other had about 200 members. We should call that a very strong lodge; in fact, we have but one that excels it in numbers. We have towns supporting two lodges whose combined membership is not equal to that of the one which surrendered its charter. It is a chapter in human and masonic experience that we can't understand from anything that appears of record."

Eastern lodges average much larger than Western lodges, but there is much less work offering in the East than in the West, in proportion to the population, and somehow it is very difficult to keep up the interest when there is no work to be done.

He says further:

"The Grand Master thinks most jurisdictions are unnecessarily high-toned in refusing joint occupancy in the use of halls. We have felt often as he expressed himself. Nobody will be hurt if the halls are used by others, no valuable mysteries will be exposed, and the burden of expense can be greatly lightened. It was a matter of simple justice that the hard-working District Deputies should be regarded as members of the Grand Lodge, and that their names should be on the pay-roll."

He says further:

"In noticing Montana, we get it, as we well deserve, for having gone east, even as far as Boston, and not going down to Portland, and an ample apology is certainly demanded. It will not do we know, on either side, to say that we had our family along with us, still less that the Maine law was a terror; the bottom fact is that we got into the book stores in the neighborhood of Old South Church, and having been a long time without opportunity to gratify our taste for books, we bought, and kept on buying, till the fact is, though the confession comes hard, we had scarcely enough money left to get home with. And we fear it would be the same way again, unless there is a route by which we could avoid Boston. Our brother does not understand about the *binding*. We epitomized to obscurity. We have got authority from our Grand Lodge to bind up all the sets of Proceedings that we have gathered with so much care, and have watched over through so many perils, and the first set bound was that of Maine, one of the few that was fortunately complete, and one that we considered most useful and valuable for reference. Next year the North Pacific will be complete to our doors, and we can visit

Maine easily in four days, and on a pinch, could make the round trip in a week. We shall keep open house for all Grand Secretaries and Reviewers, and shall expect to have some grand visitations. We will renew our suggestion for a general meeting in the National Park."

If we had known that he was in Boston, we certainly would have made an effort to get him to Maine. But we'll forgive him, if he will make that "round trip."

He closes his review of Maine:

"The general financial standing of the lodges, as proved for last year, showed a healthy condition.

"The principal officers were re-elected. It is all right, light, tight and square down east, where our sun rises to illumine the day."

In his conclusion, he says:

"In our jurisdiction the year has passed peacefully, uneventfully. There has been no great amount of work, nor increase of lodges or membership. Materially, it has been a very eventful year for Montana. The great Northern Pacific Railroad has been under construction across the entire length of the territory, and much the greater part of construction is already completed. With early summer we expect to welcome the locomotive from the east, and before the close of the summer, to see the meeting of the trains from both east and west. Our days of slow coaches, delayed mails, interrupted communications and the whole train of our familiar vexations, are fast passing away to the land of pale shades and fading memories. Our days of arrested development, isolation, poverty in the midst of boundless but undeveloped wealth, and weakness on account of distance from the center of power, are almost over."

* * * * *

"Masonry will change, too, in some things. It will grow in numbers, in wealth; we shall have a more complete and methodical organization, perhaps finer halls and some systematic provision for relief, but will the genuine spirit of Masonry be stronger, purer, brighter than it has been in the rough trying days through which Montana Masonry has passed? We have our serious doubts. Peril, hardship, loneliness, developed a cast of brotherhood that nothing else could. Already other organizations are coming in to steal away the attention and allegiance that once were given undivided to Masonry. We must put our houses in order. There is a work for Masonry in any possible condition of society. If we keep the fountain pure the healing stream will flow on and find barren places to make bright and fruitful"

We share his doubts, but we trust that there will be enough conservative masons there, who will stand by the old ways, and prevent the innovations that the new elements about to be introduced into Montana have a tendency to create.

NEBRASKA, 1882.

A lodge of Master Masons was opened, and it was then ascertained that "a quorum of lodges was present," and thereupon "the Grand Lodge was declared opened." What would have been the consequence, if "a quorum of lodges" was not present, we cannot tell, but it would seem that the Grand Lodge could not be opened, and the meeting must fail. We can see no reason why a Grand Lodge cannot open without a working quorum and

adjourn from day to day until a quorum is secured. However, the question does not trouble us, for our practice conforms to the old law that seven members may open and hold a Grand Lodge on the day appointed in the Constitution for its session.

The Grand Master (JAMES R. CAIN) delivered an able and lengthy address.

Among his decisions approved by the Grand Lodge are the following :

"3d. A lodge cannot dispose of the funds of the lodge for any other than strictly masonic purposes. They being raised presumably for that purpose only, by the authority and with the consent of the Grand Lodge, it would be unwise and unjust to expend them for any purpose other than that for which they were raised.

"4th. The Grand Lodge, or during the vacation thereof the Grand Master, exercises absolute authority and control over the existence and government of subordinate lodges, and may instruct them in the expenditure of their funds. The right to exercise such authority and the expediency of doing so are, however, different matters, and such authority should be used with sound judgment and discretion, and then only in extreme cases.

"5th. A lodge may issue a duplicate dimit, they being fully satisfied that the original was lost or destroyed, and had never been used for affiliation elsewhere.

"9th. A dimitted Master Mason, otherwise in good standing, may act as counsel for a brother in a masonic trial.

"13th. In answer to the abstract proposition, electioneering for a masonic office or soliciting votes for one's self is unmasonic, and certainly in very bad taste, and should be severely condemned, but the peculiar circumstances attending any case of this kind might mitigate the offense.

"14th. Such action would not, however, be sufficient grounds for objections to the installation of the party, unless it could be established that fraudulent representations had been made, or undue influences brought to bear. Masons should not suffer themselves to be easily influenced in this direction.

"15th. Neither would such action be sufficient grounds for charges unless it could be clearly shown that the party had imposed upon the craft, in which event charges would lie against him for conduct unbecoming a mason.

"24th. A brother not lawfully suspended, cannot be charged with dues during the time of his supposed suspension, even though it is afterwards ascertained that he was not suspended at all. The lodge and brother both, being under the impression that he was, and had been legally and lawfully suspended, and he therefore having been deprived of all masonic privileges and benefits.

"28th. A lodge should not grant a dimit upon conditions that the brother pays his dues. Dimits should only be granted when the applicant is clear upon the books of the lodge. The brother failing to comply with the terms imposed, by neglecting to pay his dues, the granting of his dimit upon those conditions fails also, and he is still a member of the lodge."

The one numbered four is sound law, but we had supposed that it is held otherwise in Nebraska. And No. 28 is not law in many jurisdictions: it is frequently the case that a dimit is granted to be issued when the dues are paid.

The Grand Master says :

"I declined to entertain a petition from certain dimitted Master Masons residing in the jurisdiction of Kansas, to join with other petitioners of our own jurisdiction for a dispensation to form a lodge. This position was taken after mature thought and due deliberation, fearing that such a course would

have a tendency to lead to perplexing differences and disagreeable entanglements that might in time affect the harmony and fraternal feeling that now exists between the two Grand Bodies."

Under the circumstances, his conclusion was probably right, but dispensations for new lodges have often been granted to citizens of different States and we have never noticed any bad results.

Grand Secretary BOWEN submits one of his practical reports, with recommendations calculated to improve the methods of administration. One strikes us very favorably: he advises that the lodge year begin immediately after the session of the Grand Lodge, thus avoiding cutting the year in two by a change of officers in the middle of the working season.

In our review last year, we failed to understand one requirement of the Grand Lodge—that in relation to sending up a compendium. We find that some years since the Grand Lodge required the lodges to make and keep a compendium of its proceedings, and furnished blanks for the purpose, but some Secretaries having neglected to write them up, the order to which we referred last year was given. The value of such compendiums is shown in the case of Ancient Landmark Lodge in this State: the records were burned, but by the prudent care of the Secretary, a compendium had been made, which being in a place other than where the records were kept (in a safe (?) in the hall), it was preserved, and, of course, is of immense value to the lodge.

No amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge can be adopted until it has been approved by a majority of the lodges, *but all lodges not voting are counted as voting for the amendment submitted!* The fact is, that the submission of amendments to the lodges is a departure from the old laws, and was suggested by the mode of proceeding to amend the Federal Constitution.

The Grand Lodge made arrangements to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization, on the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1882.

The Circular of the Grand Lodge of Utah was presented, and its action as therein stated, heartily endorsed.

The following decision was made:

"Bro. Warren, D. G. M.: Is it competent for the Grand Master to entertain and decide an appeal from the action of a subordinate lodge in sustaining or dismissing charges against one of its members, or are such matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge?"

"*Answer.* In reply to Bro. Warren's query, your committee are of the opinion that in the intervals between the sessions of the Grand Lodge, it is competent for the Grand Master to perform all its executive functions, subject, however, to review by the Grand Lodge."

But does this answer Bro. WARREN's query? His question relates to *judicial* powers rather than *executive* powers, and we have been of the opinion that the Grand Master can exercise appellate judicial powers only when expressly empowered to do so by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, but others hold the reverse.

The Report on Correspondence (51 pp.) is the joint production of Bros. EDWIN F. WARREN and JAMES A. TULLEYS, although the Grand Secretary is Chairman of the Committee, and he promises to take a hand in the next report.

With reference to restoration to masonic rights, *except membership*, they (or one of them) say:

"No process whereby unaffiliated masons are made should be tolerated, nor should any become so except upon his own petition or through discipline. The petition for restoration presented to the lodge which suspended or expelled him, should be held to include application for membership therein. By 'restoring' the Brother, a pardon is extended; why rob it of half its efficacy by denying full restoration, to all of which he was deprived by the sentence? With us, *suspension* does not destroy membership, it merely holds it in abeyance; *expulsion* is masonic death, but in either event, when restored, he receives, as he should, full absolution for past faults, and is restored to membership in good standing, with the rest."

In some jurisdictions, an expelled mason is restored to masonic rights by a *two-thirds* vote, and it is said that restoration to membership can be only by a *unanimous* vote, and so a distinction is made. But when a unanimous vote is required to restore, we think it should (as a matter of policy) include membership.

In their review of Maine, they say:

"We would like a little light; we understand the difference, as practiced in Maine, between 'suspended' and 'suspended from membership;' but here is a new term, 'deprived of membership,' what is that? Is one *deprived* of membership not *suspended* therefrom? or, at least, is not one thus *suspended* deprived of his membership? And are such brethren under masonic discipline of any kind, however mild? Are they so suspended because of dereliction on their part, or as a *punishment* for any act of omission or commission? Or is it a state of reward bestowed upon certain brethren for meritorious conduct, whereby their burdens are lightened while their masonic rights remain intact? Probably Bro. Drummond can enlighten us, however."

One *suspended* from membership can terminate his suspension by the payment of dues, while one *deprived* of membership must also petition therefor and receive a unanimous vote, the same as any other non-affiliate. As to the rest, they are neither punished nor rewarded: they simply do not enjoy the rights which payment of dues would give them: they have very much the same *status* as dimitted masons in Nebraska have.

BRO. WARREN SAYS FURTHER:

"We will, however, notice his criticism of our Grand Lodge in relation to the 'exclusive jurisdiction' ideas adopted by us in 1880, when discussing the difficulty between Minnesota and Dakota. We do this the more readily as Bro. Drummond attacks the writer; but at the very worst, ours was the sin of ignorance, and there seem to be others no wiser.

"He quotes our understanding of the doctrine, and says:

"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."

"We did not so understand it; our reasons for our opinion were given in the subjoined paragraph, which he also quoted, and then he adds:

“From the same doctrine it would result that a corporation created in Maine by Massachusetts before the separation, would not, *after* 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.”

“No probability, Bro. Drummond, of our announcing such an opinion. But your illustration is unfortunate: the analogies are all the other way. Would Bro. Drummond think his position sound if he should arise in court and announce, as a ‘doctrine,’ that when a corporation has been created by Massachusetts *before* the separation, the legislature of Maine could deprive such corporation of rights granted and guaranteed to it by its charter? Could ‘*Maine* strength and awkwardness’ annihilate such corporation and destroy vested rights? Seems as though we heard a ‘guffaw.’”

We *should* say (and that was the precise point in the argument) that the Legislature of Maine had precisely the same powers *after* the separation, in relation to the matter, as the Legislature of Massachusetts had *before* the separation: and that the courts of Maine had the same powers to decree a forfeiture of such a charter *after* the separation as the courts of Massachusetts had *before* the separation. Patrick “heard a guffaw,” but it was *before* he undertook to twist the bull’s nose.

We are *very glad* to note and fully endorse the following:

“Sometimes we hear the friends of ‘candidates’ for official position in Grand Lodge urging that the one in whose behalf they are ‘canvassing’ is *entitled* to the promotion because of the work done in or for the Order. *No Mason worthy the name is ENTITLED to anything.* The best efforts he can put forth for the fraternity by speech or deed, by example or precept, are due from him who has taken upon himself our obligations, and there should be no hope of fee or reward held out as an inducement for his labors among us.”

There are other matters in this report which we should be glad to note, but must forego the pleasure.

NEVADA, 1882.

On the thirtieth of April, 1882, a Special Communication was held to bury GEORGE ROBINSON, Past Grand Master, and Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Nevada. The Grand Master says of him:

“I have known our brother well and intimately for many years; have met him continually in Grand Lodge, and I can safely say that he was an honest man, and a workman that needed not to be ashamed.”

The Grand Lodge paid an eloquent tribute to his memory: as a mason he was conservative, and invariably opposed to novelties in doctrine or practice: he was well-read in masonic lore, and thoroughly versed in masonic jurisprudence: he was of genial disposition, and, though a great sufferer, was ever cheerful, and had a kindly smile for every one he met. In his death, his Grand Lodge sustains a heavy loss.

The address of the Grand Master (HORATIO S. MASON) is a concise business document, almost wholly devoted to routine matters.

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized, and the circular of the Grand Lodge of Utah ordered to be published in the Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (110 pp. including the compiled Digest of Decisions) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. HAMMOND.

In his review of Maine, "he thoroughly commends" our resolution looking to the preservation of by-laws, saying that they "are important historical documents and ought to be carefully preserved."

He thinks that the resolutions relating to dual membership, and against receiving, as candidates, residents of other jurisdictions, are inconsistent, saying:

"Consistency is said to be a jewel, but in the two resolutions above quoted it seems to be of the movable order, to be sure. *Conundrum*—if Maine may not receive the '*material*' of New York (for instance) into her lodges without a waiver of jurisdiction—and the doctrine is sound to the core—pray how, logically, can Maine receive into her lodges New York *masons* without as much saying 'by your leave?' Will Brother Drummond, who is the author of both resolutions, rise and explain? Suppose that John Smith, a New York mason in good standing, wanders down east, and, still retaining membership in New York, joins a Portland lodge—dual membership pure and simple. Suppose that for some grievance New York declares non-intercourse with Maine—of course, it is hardly to be supposed so grand a State would do such a thing—how is poor John Smith, the New York John we mean, to act, when, by chance, he meets the Portland John coming towards him from out the depths of a full length mirror? Suppose, further, that we change the subject—it's getting too awkward."

The first resolution affirms the *right* of Grand Lodges, but it does not assert the *expediency* of sustaining dual membership: indeed, Maine expressly prohibits it, but as long as South Carolina and Virginia allow it, we cannot declare it to be un-masonic. The jurisdiction over candidates is *territorial*: while the jurisdiction over masons (except in matters of discipline) is *personal*. His illustration does not touch the matter, for his JOHN SMITH when he sits in his New York lodge, would do it as a *New York* mason, while in the Maine lodge he would be a *Maine* mason.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1882.

A special meeting was held on the twenty-fourth day of June to lay a corner stone; several Bodies from Maine participated, and the proceedings are published in full.

At the annual session, the Grand Master (BENJ. R. STEVENSON) devoted his address mainly to a statement of his official acts, and to routine business.

The Grand Lodge subscribed \$10,000 additional for the Masonic Hall, and laid a *per capita* tax of one dollar on the masons of St. John, and sixty cents on all in the rest of the jurisdiction.

Bro. WILLIAM F. BUNTING retired from the office of Grand Secretary on

account of a change in his business, and the Grand Lodge passed resolutions making a very handsome acknowledgment of its appreciation of his services in that office since the organization of the Grand Lodge. As a still further token of their confidence and regard, the Brethren elected him Deputy Grand Master.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1882.

The Proceedings contain a portrait of P. G. Master J. E. SARGENT.

The Grand Master (FRANK A. MCKEAN) delivered a brief address, rigidly confined to local matters.

The six Deputies made full reports, showing, upon the whole, a prosperous condition of affairs and a small increase in the membership.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a very interesting and able report, to the effect that action of a Grand Lodge, in violation of its Constitution, is wholly void.

The following amendments to the Constitution were adopted:

"1. The Grand Master, or other officer who may for the time being lawfully act as such, shall, in all prosecutions against Lodges or their Masters, before any trial shall be had, seasonably appoint suitable counsel or managers to prosecute and substantiate the charges so preferred.

"2. In all proceedings relative to the trial of a lodge of which the Grand Master is a member, the officer next in rank, who is not a member or otherwise incapacitated, shall act as Grand Master."

These were accompanied by a report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, made (we think) in 1880, which was at first indefinitely postponed; but the vote was re-considered, and "the conclusions of law therein adopted," and ordered to be published.

As we remember the case, a mason was tried by his lodge for a heinous offense and reprimanded: on appeal to the Grand Lodge, he was expelled. Then an investigation of the lodge was ordered and the Grand Master was directed to "arrest the charter of the lodge" pending the investigation. It so happened that the Grand Master was a member of the lodge.

The committee decided that the word "arrest," as used by the Grand Lodge, meant "suspended," as only the Grand Lodge has power to revoke a charter. In some jurisdictions, the Grand Lodge orders a charter "arrested," but only the Grand Master can "arrest" it.

The Grand Master objected that he was ordered to "execute himself": but the report was that he was in error: but the Pennsylvania doctrine is, that the suspension of the charter is a suspension of all the members of the lodge: whether they hold that the Grand Master can suspend himself in this manner, we do not know. However, we do not concur in the Pennsylvania law.

The committee also hold that the order of the Grand Lodge was to the *officer* and not to the *person*, and that the Grand Master should have "stepped

out of the way" and left the Deputy to act. We do not agree: there was no such contingency, as, by the Constitution, vested the Grand Mastership in the Deputy: the Grand Master may act in some cases by proxy, but this was not one of the cases, and *he* cannot devolve the power upon the Deputy except as provided in the Constitution, and then *he* does not do it, but the *Constitution* does it. It would be rather a curious event to have the Deputy Grand Master suspend the Grand Master! The truth is, it was a case not provided for in the Constitution, and the committee very sensibly report an amendment to supply the defect.

The committee give a Code of Rules formerly in use for trials in the Grand Lodge. They were adapted from the rules for the trial of impeachment cases, the proceedings provided for being in the nature of an impeachment.

The Report on Correspondence (104 pp.) was again presented by Bro. A. S. WAIT, and, as usual, is an able document.

While adhering to the doctrine that a majority of the lodges in a new State have the right to form a Grand Lodge, he denies to it the Sovereignty that all Grand Lodges claim in their territory, by holding that it has no control over the dissenting lodges. We presume, then, that he would hold that a government established in a newly settled country (not under the government of some other country) by a majority of the residents, would not be binding on the dissenting minority, as the principle is precisely the same. The Grand Lodge bears the same relation to lodges and masons as the civil government does to civil communities and citizens: both must be supreme *in their territory*. The moment we give *territorial* jurisdiction to a Grand Lodge, that moment we give it jurisdiction over the masons in that territory. The idea that a Grand Lodge can have jurisdiction over a given territory, except now and then a patch occupied by a lodge, seems to us absurd. But the law that lodges have territorial jurisdiction is not universal. Indeed, every Grand Lodge defines the territorial jurisdiction of its lodges as it sees fit. So that Bro. WAIT's doctrine would lead to the conclusion that the minority lodges would exist, independent of the Grand Lodge, but without territorial jurisdiction. We think Bro. WAIT will be obliged to adopt the new doctrine of Bro. BROWN, of Illinois, (that a Grand Lodge can be created only by the unanimous voice of the lodges) or give in his adhesion to the now well settled law that when a majority of the lodges form a Grand Lodge it has jurisdiction over all the lodges in the territory.

We find that we are not so far apart as we had supposed, in relation to the non-recognition of residents of Maine, made masons in other jurisdictions. He admits that we can properly inquire into the good faith of the candidate, and does not complain that we assume that the candidate did not act in good faith, and leave him to satisfy us that he really did so. On the other hand, we misled him by stating the doctrine more broadly than we intended, and more broadly than can be maintained; and he either stated his doctrine more broadly than he now holds, or we misapprehended him, as we under-

stood him to maintain that such a mason is entitled to recognition, and that we cannot go behind the record of his initiation for any purpose, affecting the regularity of his being made.

We fully agree in the following:

"We do not deny that there may be cases where re-imbusement of charities bestowed by lodges would, from a charitable standpoint, be justly regarded as a duty, and hence that part of our resolution quoted, allowing notice of charities bestowed and a request of re-imbusement. A lodge or individual Brother may, in the exercise of a spirit of charity, in order to relieve a Brother in distress, make use of means really and truly needed for other legitimate purposes, while the lodge of which the Brother thus relieved is a member, is in possession of ample means. In such a case re-imbusement might not unreasonably be looked for, viewing the case as one of pure charity. But we hold the whole matter to be purely voluntary, to be treated with a view to the necessity of the one party and the ability of the other; the party bestowing or re-imbursing charities to be the judge. When carried beyond this, relief is no longer charity, but becomes a mercenary, trading transaction, not within any principle known to Freemasonry. Mutual benefit associations may be very well in their way; we are far from a disposition to decry them. We regard them, however, as resting upon essentially different basis from that which underlies our Institution. Membership in such associations is a contract in a commercial sense, and the whole system is a mercenary one, whereas, Masonry occupies a higher plain, where sentiment and not selfishness is the moving principle."

From what he says in another place, in relation to the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, we are not sure that we apprehend his precise position.

He says

"We think, that upon the regular formation of a new Grand Lodge, all lodges within the territory of its rightful jurisdiction ought to give in their adhesion to it, and the Grand Lodges from which they received their charters ought, from motives of fraternal comity, to advise such a course. But we neither think that lodges declining to join in the organization of the new Grand Body become extinct by its formation, nor that by refusing to give in adhesion to it they become illegitimate or clandestine."

We do not claim that the dissenting lodges become extinct or illegitimate: but we do hold that a lodge, which should refuse to obey the laws of such new Grand Lodge, is liable to the same discipline as a New Hampshire lodge which should rebel against the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

In his discussion of this question, he makes no reply to the argument founded on the practice of a hundred years, in which this doctrine has been asserted and maintained. Massachusetts asserted the doctrine in 1782 in her own favor, and again in 1802 against itself, so far as a lodge charter by herself was concerned: and shortly after Massachusetts announced the doctrine, it was endorsed by almost all the Grand Lodges then existing, including the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. This has an important bearing upon the question, and, in fact, seems to us to be conclusive, for if lodges are planted in a territory by Grand Lodges holding to this law, those lodges are bound by it: and further, if other Grand Lodges, themselves created under this law, but never having in terms asserted it, plant lodges there, they too are bound by it. The first denial of this doctrine by any Grand Lodge since 1782, so

far as our researches (and they have been quite exhaustive) show, was within fifteen years: and that was by the Committee of Correspondence, and not by the Grand Lodge itself, and, moreover, that Grand Lodge now holds to our doctrine.

NEW MEXICO, 1881.

Several special sessions were held for constituting lodges, dedicating halls and laying corner stones—a fact speaking loudly of the prosperity of the Institution, and the respect paid to it by the community. At some of these sessions, interesting addresses were delivered.

The matter of chief interest in the address of the Grand Master (SIMON B. NEWCOMB) was the question at issue with the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and as that has since been fully settled, we have no occasion to notice the matter at length. Suffice it to say, that the advances made by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, through Grand Master SCOTT, of Illinois, were received in the most fraternal manner, and such action taken as resulted in terminating the unhappy controversy, and establishing friendly relations between the Grand Bodies and among the brethren at Silver City, who had been at variance.

The Report on Correspondence (123 pp.) is signed by BROS. A. Z. HIGGINS, ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN (our Representative) and DAV. J. MILLER. As we judge from the style that it was not written by one, we presume all three had something to do with it. The question discussed more than any other, of course, is the question between that Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He replies to the remarks of Bro. CARR, of Colorado, as it seems to us, in an unanswerable manner.

They devote some eighteen pages to Missouri, replying to the report of Bro. VINCIL with much ability and considerable warmth. We deprecated last year the use of certain language by Bro. VINCIL in that report, and here we find its fruit (in one sense) in a reply, parts of which we wish had been omitted. We know that it is comparatively easy for a looker-on to advise against harsh words and deeds between two combatants: when if the adviser was in the place of either, he would do precisely as they do; but the advice is none the less wise for all that.

However, after reading their reply to Bro. DIEHL, of Utah, we are not inclined to pursue this line of remark, merely remarking that it is a great deal for a Grand Lodge to do, when it squarely recedes from a position it has taken and acknowledges itself to be in error, and if it *does* say some harsh things in doing so, the other side can afford to overlook them and pass them by in silence.

We are hoping to receive the Proceedings for 1882 before we close our report.

NEW YORK, 1882.

The Grand Master (HORACE S. TAYLOR) announces the deaths of Past Grand Master STEPHEN H. JOHNSON and Grand Secretary JAMES M. AUSTIN, to whose memory he pays deserved tributes. Of the latter, he says :

"Thus passed away, full of years and of honors, one to whom we had looked up for more than a quarter of a century, for counsel and guidance. To him, more than to almost any other man, does the masonic fraternity in the State of New York owe its prosperity, and its influence in other jurisdictions. His name, more than almost any other, was a respected, a familiar name, wherever Masonry exists. To us, his loss is well-nigh irreparable; and it will be many, many years, before the void which his death has caused can be filled. He has left us the example of a wise and good man and mason. Let us profit by this, and let us cherish his memory in our inmost affections."

P. G. Master JOHN L. LEWIS delivered a eulogy upon Bro. AUSTIN, which is published in the Proceedings, and the Committee on Obituaries reported resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

The Grand Master says :

"So far as I am able to judge, from my correspondence during the year and from personal observation, the lodges have enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and I believe that the membership has been increased rather than diminished. I think the number of unaffiliations for non-payment of dues, will be found to be less than for several years past. I would suggest that this practice may have been carried too far; and that it never should be resorted to, except in the case of a brother who is able to pay his dues and refuses to do so. When a lodge unaffiliates a worthy brother, who is unable to pay his dues, it violates the most solemn obligations of Masonry. No statute of the Grand Lodge can absolve a mason or a masonic lodge from the obligations assumed at the altar."

We are glad that he calls attention to this matter, for while during the year the membership had increased about 250, the number lost by unaffiliation for non-payment of dues during ten years past has been enormous, so much so that we have sometimes thought that the number of non-affiliates in that jurisdiction almost equals the number of affiliates.

He reports one case of considerable importance.

A lodge in New York conferred the degrees upon a candidate, who had been rejected by a Pennsylvania lodge, as it was alleged, which made formal complaint in reference to the matter. Thereupon, the New York lodge was directed to file charges against the candidate and try him: this was done, but before it was concluded, the proceedings had been so irregular that they were dismissed, and new charges filed, upon which the accused was tried and acquitted.

On the first trial, the Pennsylvania lodge furnished evidence, but on the second trial declined to do so.

When the matter was officially reported to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, it adopted resolutions substantially prohibiting all masonic intercourse

with the New York lodge or its members, and formally communicated this action to the Grand Master of New York, who says:

"If the somewhat extraordinary action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was taken because the commission appointed by Shakespeare Lodge failed to convict Bro. Tobias, it will be well to consider what the effect is likely to be if commissioners appointed to try charges against a Brother shall themselves, as well as the lodge appointing them, be liable to punishment if they render a verdict which is not agreeable to the Grand Lodge of another State."

We had thought that, possibly, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania held that if the candidate was without fault, the lodge would be responsible for the breach of courtesy, if not of law; but the Grand Secretary puts it upon other grounds, substantially, that the New York lodge was averse to prosecuting the candidate, made delays upon frivolous pretexts, interposed vexatious difficulties by demanding, again and again, additional evidence after that demanded at first had been furnished at great expense, treated the witnesses as if they were the culprits, and when the proceedings had been quashed on account of the absence of one of the trial commissioners, and new charges filed, ignored the testimony that had been furnished.

The committee to which this matter was referred raised this question:

"At this point your committee deem it proper to suggest for the consideration of this Grand Lodge the question, Whether the Grand Lodge of any foreign jurisdiction has by masonic law or usage the right to discipline any individual or subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, or whether, on the other hand, a proper course would not be to present to this Grand Lodge any cause of complaint against such individual or lodge, whereon this Grand Lodge might, in the ordinary course, put the alleged offending party upon due trial?"

Thereupon, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the question raised by the report of the special committee on that part of the Grand Master's address in regard to the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania towards Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, in this jurisdiction, as to its right to interdict intercourse between the members of that lodge and the masons in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and also whether the law of this Grand Lodge, which gives unlimited control over a rejected candidate, is of such universal application as to cover the same right in other Grand Lodges over their rejected candidates removing in this jurisdiction, be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, to report at the next annual communication."

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has the *power*, of course, to pass such resolutions concerning a lodge in another jurisdiction: but it seems to us that she lowered her own dignity, and treated the Grand Lodge of New York with marked discourtesy, in so doing.

The happy arrangement of the Connecticut troubles is given, and one of the most interesting features of it was the resumption of his relations by Bro. JOSEPH D. EVANS, as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, which he did in an exceedingly felicitous speech.

The following from the address of the Grand Master is so extraordinary and even amazing, that we copy it to the exclusion of other matters:

"Early in the present year, I received information which led me to believe that R. W. George W. Clock, District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District, was guilty of gross impropriety in the discharge of his official duties. I was informed that at his official visits he had a petition, addressed to M. W. Benjamin Flagler, Grand Master, asking for the appointment of W. Bro. Bailey, a Past Master of South Side Lodge, No. 493, to the office of District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District; and that at his solicitation, ten or more of the Masters of the lodges had signed it. I was also informed that he had made statements in regard to me which were not true, and which were prejudicial to my influence and authority as Grand Master.

"In an interview which I had with him, he admitted having, at his official visits, solicited the Masters of the lodges to sign such a petition, but denied emphatically having made the statements attributed to him in regard to me. I quoted to him specific language which I had been told he had used, but he denied having used it, or anything like it. I afterwards received additional information, which satisfied me, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that he had used the identical language which he had been charged with using, at different times and in different places. I could not resist the conclusion, that Bro. Clock had not only improperly discharged the duties of his office, but had been guilty of an offense which honorable men would consider far worse than that. I therefore, without any correspondence, and without assigning any reasons for my action, removed him from the office of District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District, and appointed R. W. Samuel C. Seaman in his place.

"I do not report this to the Grand Lodge to justify my removal of R. W. Bro. Clock, because no justification is necessary. By the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and by the commissions issued to the officers appointed, it is expressly stated that the persons appointed are to hold office during the pleasure of the Grand Master. But it is of importance in connection with what follows.

"R. W. Bro. Clock is a member of Meridian Lodge, No. 691, located at Islip, Long Island. This lodge was not disposed to acquiesce in the action of the Grand Master, and at its regular communication March 20th, passed a series of resolutions, which were printed and widely circulated, with the seal of the lodge attached. I did not learn of this action of the lodge until March 30th, when an officer of the Grand Lodge to whom a printed copy had been sent gave it to me. I immediately issued an order arresting the warrant of the lodge, and instructing R. W. Bro. Seaman to visit the lodge on the evening of April 3d, and demand the delivery of the warrant to him. He did so, but the Master of the lodge, Wor. Albert S. Haff, refused to obey the order. On the next day, I received from R. W. Bro. Seaman information that the Master of the lodge had refused to deliver the warrant to him upon my order, when I prepared an edict forbidding all masonic intercourse with Meridian Lodge or any of its members. This edict was printed, but in the afternoon of April 5th, the warrant was delivered to me by the Senior Warden, with a letter from the Master, simply stating that he forwarded the warrant to me by the Senior Warden, but containing no explanation or apology for his refusal to obey the order of the Grand Master. In consequence of the delivery of the warrant to me, I withheld the edict of non-intercourse, although the contumacy of the lodge was complete when the District Deputy Grand Master was compelled to leave the lodge without obtaining the warrant.

"R. W. Bro. Seaman ascertained that South Side Lodge, No. 493, located at Patchogue, had also adopted a series of resolutions on the same evening, March 20th, a copy of which he brought to me, taken from the minutes of the lodge. These resolutions were far more objectionable than those of Meridian Lodge, but they were not printed and circulated. I immediately issued an order suspending the warrant of the lodge, and by my direction, R. W. Bro. Seaman visited the lodge on the evening of April 10th, and received

the warrant from the Master. The resolutions were introduced in South Side Lodge by Wor. Bro. Bailey, the brother for whose appointment as District Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Clock was circulating a petition in his official visits to the lodges of the First Masonic District.

"The resolutions adopted by these two lodges are slanderous in their character, and false in their statements. They are false in their statement of the reasons which induced me to remove R. W. Bro. Clock; for I assigned no reason for my action, either to him or to any one else. They are false in the statement that 'the present Grand Master sought and obtained the election of Deputy Grand Master on the one-year principle,' for at no time previous to my election to the office of Deputy Grand Master, or to the office of Grand Master, did I by word or deed, either directly or indirectly, give my approval to the so-called one-term principle. Nor was I at any time during the whole period from the time my name was first mentioned for the office of Deputy Grand Master, until nearly five months after my election as Grand Master, asked by any one to approve of or pledge myself to that principle, nor have I ever done so. I have always regarded this principle as pernicious, and detrimental to the best interests of the Grand Lodge; and I did all in my power to induce my predecessor to permit his name to be used for a second term, promising him that if he would do so, my name should not be used against him. Personal reasons prevented his doing so, but all will remember the strong argument contained in his address to the Grand Lodge in opposition to the one-term principle. The resolutions are false in the statement that 'the Grand Master is revoking all commissions, for Deputies and others, who do not use all their efforts to secure his re-election.' The falsity of this is demonstrated by the fact that the only commission revoked was that of R. W. Bro. Clock. The Grand Master has, in no instance, attempted to influence the votes of the Grand Officers appointed by him, or to inquire into their preferences. Nor does he know, nor has he attempted to ascertain, how any one of them will vote at any election which is to take place at this communication of the Grand Lodge. He has been obliged to submit to misrepresentation, to vilification and abuse, but when such misrepresentation and vilification and abuse are embodied in resolutions, and adopted and spread upon the records of lodges, to remain there for all time to come, it is time that those who have the good name and honor of our institution at heart, should consider what must be the inevitable result of such practices, and endeavor to find a remedy before we become utterly demoralized.

"I believe that this state of things is the natural outcome of the intense anxiety of individuals to be elected to the highest offices in our Grand Lodge—an anxiety which will not permit them to wait, until by long service their fitness shall be demonstrated and recognized—but who, regardless of the best interests of the fraternity, endeavor to accomplish their object by practices until recently unknown in masonic elections, and which, if continued, will degrade us in the estimation of our brethren in other jurisdictions, in none of which would such practices be tolerated.

"So notorious is this evil, and so disastrous threaten to be its consequences, that no personal considerations should prevent it from being brought squarely before the Grand Lodge. No considerations of delicacy should prevent the Grand Master from bringing the Grand Lodge face to face with an evil which threatens its prosperity, and which, if not checked, will endanger its continued existence. It is a fact known to all, that persons, past and present members of the Grand Lodge, make organized and systematic efforts for the election of themselves or their friends to high office, bringing to their aid all the questionable arts of the professional politician, and striving by artificial and unmasonic means, to create such a sentiment for or against a particular person as will insure his success or defeat, before the Grand Lodge as a body shall have come together. The Grand Lodge is in fact deprived of its right to the free choice of its officers. Members are persistently solicited to vote for or against particular individuals, and their attention is diverted from the discharge of the serious duties which they are selected to perform. The

all-absorbing question has grown to be, not, What measures shall the Grand Lodge take for the good of the fraternity? but, Who shall be elected to office?

"The aggrandizement of individuals is not the purpose for which this Grand Lodge was created. Its officers are its servants, called to occupy high places, not for their own exaltation, but solely because the necessities of the Grand Lodge require their services. No person has the *right to demand* elevation to office. It is for the Grand Lodge itself to select its officers from among those it deems deserving. No one can have 'claims to office,' and the more an individual permits his own good qualities to be paraded, the less reason is there why the Grand Lodge should recognize them. If the Grand Lodge has no higher duties than to elect officers from year to year, any distinctions of its conferring will soon become trivial and empty. If it is to be controlled by political methods and manipulations, and if the chief purpose of its being is to be the creation of the largest possible number of grand officers within the shortest space of time, its usefulness is gone forever. The Grand Lodge is a body created for more substantial purposes. Invested with the government of a great and useful fraternity, it has heretofore possessed the respect, not only of the many thousands who owe allegiance to it, but of the public at large. To use it merely as the vehicle for conferring titular distinctions upon individuals, is to degrade it from the high position it has occupied since its formation.

"These propositions are so self-evident, that under ordinary circumstances it would be needless to refer to them; but in view of the unnatural condition of things which is sought to be brought about, it is incumbent upon the Grand Lodge to go back to first principles, and give such considerations as these their due weight.

"Any person who strives, by means of trickery and intrigue, to foist himself upon the Grand Lodge as one of its officers, is not only unworthy to be a Grand Lodge officer, but his presence should not be tolerated as a mason.

"This unmasonic political spirit has become intensified in consequence of the more frequent changes in Grand Lodge officers, which has taken place within the last few years. Formerly, when changes were less frequent, time was given for any excitement which existed during or previous to an election in the Grand Lodge, to subside. But now, no sooner is one election over than combinations are formed for the next, and thus the fraternity is kept in perpetual turmoil. I commend this subject, in all its bearings and in all its possible consequences, to the serious consideration of the Grand Lodge.

"I have felt compelled to denounce the present system of Grand Lodge politics, but in doing so, I disclaim all intention of referring to individuals. I also recognize that the necessity of referring to this subject involves the necessity of preventing my name from being presented to the Grand Lodge for re-election, lest I should be charged with seeking to advance my own personal interests."

We have no words to express our astonishment, and we conceive no real mason can find language to express the intensity of his detestation of such conduct. But our astonishment is mingled with great anxiety, for we have seen the same evil, in a less degree, in other masonic Grand Bodies; and we fear that there is a tendency all over the country in the same direction. In our judgment, the prevalence of this evil would do more to destroy Masonry than all other causes combined. If a mason is discovered in the attempt to introduce such practices into masonic bodies, he ought to be taught, by experience, that they have an effect precisely opposite to that which he wishes.

The Grand Lodge, of course, sustained the Grand Master, and the committee was very severe in its denunciation of the acts which had called for the action of the Grand Master: among other things, it says:

"While the political situation explains the resolutions, they in turn expose and partly illustrate a great evil in the situation. Under a pretext of devotion or of opposition to the so-called 'one term principle,' that evil has grown apace. Its pernicious influences have extended until the worse than idle gossip of the corridor and ante-room has been incorporated in the order of lodge business and placed permanently in the recorded proceedings; and now we are called to witness the amazing spectacle of masonic lodges assuming responsibility for electioneering charges against a Grand Master, while he is compelled to exhibit and denounce the same before the Grand Lodge in justification of his own official action. This may be politics, it certainly is not Masonry."

The Report on Correspondence (99 pp.) is presumably, as heretofore, the work of Bros. JOHN W. SIMONS and M. PINNER, the latter furnishing the valuable review of the proceedings of foreign Grand Lodges.

We are unable to review this report in detail, much to our regret, especially as Bro. SIMONS devotes some twenty pages in reply to the thirty-eight questions of Bro. PARVIN, and we do not precisely agree with him in some of the answers, and should like to suggest some points to him and ask him to reconsider the answers to which they refer. Of course he replies generally as to the answer in the absence of any express enactment in the jurisdiction, and concedes that each jurisdiction *may*, and in many cases *must*, fix the matter by constitutional provisions.

For example, the first question is, "Can an installed officer resign"? Now the Constitution of our Grand Lodge expressly provides that any officer of a lodge below Junior Warden may resign and the vacancy be filled by a new election. It does not permit a Master or Warden to resign because those offices confer rank or qualification to hold a higher office, and our Grand Lodge holds that they should hold the office a whole term, and does not allow an indefinite number, by resignations and new elections, to acquire the rank and qualifications in a single term. We presume Bro. SIMONS will concede that our Grand Lodge has the *power* to make this law, whatever he may think of its wisdom.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1882.

The Grand Master (HENRY F. GRAINGER) calls attention to the want of zeal among the craft which had so signally characterized it in former days. He finds the cause of this declension in the failure to observe and practice the principles of Masonry. He urges stronger efforts to make the meetings attractive, and more extended official visitations by the Grand Master, the decidedly good results of which we have observed.

The statement of his official action shows that his duties had been of a routine character. He speaks in strong terms of the "incalculable good" that had been effected by the Orphan Asylum. The average number of orphans in the Asylum had been, for the year, about one hundred and forty :

the receipts and disbursements were over \$14,000; which included the cost of a new building: on the whole, it seems to be a grand success.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge were almost wholly confined to matters of merely local interest.

On account of sickness in the family of the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, no report is published in the Proceedings, although their publication had been delayed in order to include it: it is promised in a separate pamphlet, but none has been received as we go to press.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a court house; the address delivered on the occasion is published in the Proceedings.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1882.

The Constitution, as revised to 1882, is published in the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM TAYLOR) delivered a concise, business-like address. We are sorry to find that the Grand Lodge is in straitened financial condition, on account of the building of a new Hall. But the Grand Master says that the position would be comparatively easy, if the old Hall could be made to pay the amount for which it is considered liable.

Arrangements had been made for partial relief, but the falling off of about 600 in the membership in five years indicates that some different system must be adopted. A Grand Lodge debt means heavy dues and a consequent increase in the number of non-affiliates. It seems, too, that the Deputies have to pay their own expenses in visiting lodges, and yet they seem to have performed their duty faithfully: but one suggests that the number of districts be increased, so as to divide the burden.

Much of the time of the session was taken up in revising the Constitution.

The Report on Correspondence (58 pp.) was presented by Bro. D. C. MOORE. Of course, in so brief a space, he can give only the merest glance at the most salient points in the proceedings. We trust the "old Hall" will soon be sold and the "new Hall" paid for, so that the "financial condition" may allow Bro. MOORE to make such a report as this shows that he *can* make.

OHIO, 1882.

Looking to the report of the Grand Secretary, we at first wondered at the growth of this Grand Lodge, as it seemed to have increased its membership 1,800 during the year; but we soon saw that he had made an error of 1,000 in his subtraction, and that the real increase, by those figures, was 800. On referring to his "Consolidated Table," we found that the totals did not agree with the report, and yet, taking the number the year before and the gains, and deducting the losses, we have very nearly the footings for 1882; so we have taken the latter for our table.

The Grand Master (CHARLES C. KIEFER) delivered an elaborate and able address, which shows how faithful and industrious an officer he had been.

The creating of new lodges had been a matter of anxiety to him, from the fact that many of the existing lodges were not self-sustaining, but a serious incumbrance to the prosperity of the Grand Lodge.

He had received a letter from one Brother, a saloon keeper, inquiring whether the business of selling spirituous liquor would subject him to suspension or expulsion, and adding that he would prefer to abandon his business rather than be expelled. The Grand Master replied that it would, and we infer from the remarks of the Grand Master that the Brother did abandon the business.

On the question of physical qualifications, he held to a pretty strict rule, but, from the cases given, we infer that he applies the doctrine only to the first degree.

In speaking of his decisions, he expresses the opinion that seven-eighths of the questions would have been saved if each lodge had been in possession of a copy of the Code, and adds the hope that the Committee on Revised Code would be able to submit their report during the session. We have since received from the Chairman of the Committee, P. G. Master R. C. LEMMON, a copy of the Code—a work most creditable to the committee—and if the Grand Master's labor in giving decisions is not very largely lightened, it will be because the inquirers fail to read the Code. But one thing our experience has shown: in the effort to be concise, a writer may be obscure, and what seems perfectly clear to his mind may not be to others, and thus the Grand Master be called upon for a decision.

The Grand Master is deservedly severe in relation to a notice for a "*caucus meeting*" to be held with reference to an election of officers: the notice was not a public notice, but was sent to those only whose attendance was desired.

He urges the permanent location of the Grand Lodge: greater care in relation to the admission of candidates: that no brethren be admitted to the preparation room except the proper officers: that the one ballot system should be adopted: and that District Deputies should be appointed.

He says that the question of "perpetual jurisdiction" must sooner or later be met and definitively settled.

He quotes the action of the Grand Lodge upon "the Bible question," and regrets that the Committee on Correspondence should have used language which "places this Grand Body in a false position in the minds of those who may not be familiar with its action upon this grave question."

We judge that the Grand Lodge endorsed this, as it ordered the Report on Correspondence "to be printed with the proceedings *on being submitted to the Grand Master.*"

The Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah presented a report, which the Grand Lodge accepted, and then adopted a resolution endorsing the action of the Grand Lodge of Utah on the Mormon question.

A lodge had granted a dimit to a member under indictment in the civil courts for heinous offences, and at the time a fugitive from justice: a report was made ordering the lodge to revoke the dimit and demand a return thereof, and give notice of this by circular letters to the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the jurisdiction in which he resides, and also proceed to file charges against him and try them. The report was recommitted, and we do not find that the matter was again before the Grand Lodge. With due deference to the learned and able brethren who made the report, we hold that a dimit granted and issued, with a full knowledge of the facts, cannot be revoked or recalled, or its efficacy impaired by any subsequent action of the lodge. The membership was thereby completely severed, and all jurisdiction arising out of mere membership utterly lost. We presume that this view caused the report to be recommitted.

The Grand Lodge decided that while masons from lodges under the Grand Orient of France cannot be recognized, those from the obedience of the Supreme Council of France may be, as the latter has not adopted the atheistical doctrine of the Grand Orient. We were not aware that such is the fact, and are glad to learn that there is still hope for Masonry in France.

BRO. S. STACKER WILLIAMS made a capital report on the Grand Lodge Library, asking for the appointment of a committee of three "earnest friends of the library," and an appropriation of three hundred dollars. The appropriation was made and the committee appointed; and as BRO. WILLIAMS heads it, we presume it is composed of three "earnest friends," but, even if the other two somewhat lack in earnestness, Bro. W. has enough to fill the bill for all three. However, we can say that the others, BROS. J. HOPE SUTOR and O. A. B. SENTER, follow closely after Bro. WILLIAMS, and we shall expect to learn next year of a very decided improvement in the condition of the library.

The Report on Correspondence (102 pp.) is again submitted by Bro. R. E. RICHARDS, in which he reviews the Proceedings of every one of the *fifty-five* American Grand Lodges. His report is an improvement over the former ones, for the reasons that he gives us more discussion, saying, however, expressly and very properly, that the opinions expressed are his own, and must not be construed as emanating from or receiving the sanction of the Grand Lodge or its chief executive officer.

He notes the fact that it was said of Bro. JOINER, of Alabama, that he had attended *eighteen* consecutive annual sessions of the Grand Lodge, and (begging pardon for the egotism) adds, that he, himself, had attended *twenty* without an intermission. As this may bring out a kind of "oldest mason" record, we will add, that we have attended *twenty-five* consecutive annual sessions, (and been present at every *sitting* during the session): that Grand Secretary IRA BERRY has attended at least *twenty-seven*; that we believe BRO. PARVIN, of Iowa, will attend his *fortieth* in 1883; and that Bro. HOUGH,

of New Jersey, commenced over *forty-five* years ago, and unless we have overlooked some session, has attended *forty-six* annual sessions in succession.

He thinks lodges can consolidate only by the surrender of the charter of one and the election of its members by the other lodge, on regular petition, as in other cases of election of members; otherwise, the "inalienable right of every brother to determine, by secret ballot, who shall and who shall not be admitted to fellowship with him" is taken away.

He warmly advocates the District Deputy system, but his Grand Lodge, as we intended to say sooner, voted to take no action relating thereto.

He is opposed to the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction," although his Grand Lodge adheres to it: he warmly endorses Grand Master KING's remarks upon this subject, giving in *italics* that part which compares the difficulties between a candidate rejected in another jurisdiction gaining admission and an expelled mason getting restored.

He also approves the decision that a member can object to the admission of a visitor only while he himself remains in the lodge.

He gives our criticism of Grand Master LEMMON's decision in relation to the word "emergency," because "it is so satisfactory." The point of the decision was that the word does not refer to the "necessities and circumstances of the candidate," and our criticism undertook to show that, as used in masonic law, it *did* so refer. We were the more particular about it, because Bro. LEMMON's decisions have deservedly great weight.

Under Massachusetts, Bro. RICHARDS asks one question for *our* answer, to which we refer him to our review of that Grand Lodge. It is now too late (perhaps unfortunately so) to say that Blue Masons are not supposed to know anything about *masonic* degrees above the third. But we will add further, that much of our knowledge is derived from reliable information, and if a known mason rises in his place in Grand Lodge and says he is member of the Chapter, and that the degrees conferred therein are masonic and based upon *Blue* Masonry, it seems to us that we do have *some* knowledge of those degrees. We have no doubt that it was in this manner that originally the recognition, which we have extended to the other organizations, was obtained.

In reference to the remarks of Bro. VAUX, of Pennsylvania, quoted in our last report, he says:

"Our Right Worshipful brother starts out with a vigorous exposition of his views on the subject of modern innovations, and of violations of landmarks. He expresses great alarm at the numerous bad precedents that are being established in many of the Grand Masonic jurisdictions. The fact that Masters of lodges are installed before the public gaze particularly shocks his sense of the proprieties. He is not superstitious, but reverently and conscientiously believes that the destruction by fire of a Masonic Hall at Pittsfield, Maine, soon after the *public* installation of the officers of the lodge in a church—a church, O, ye shades—'was a signal manifestation of Divine retribution for the spoiling of the heritage of Freemasonry.' The only wonder is that since the promulgation of the brother's reverent and conscientious belief in Divine interposition, that three-fourths or more of the masonic Halls 'out West' have not been destroyed by fire. We respect-

fully request Bro. Drummond to look at the Pittsfield lodge, and if the brethren are poor and had no insurance, to pass the hat around, and let it come as far West as Ohio.

We are happy to inform our brethren that the brethren at Pittsfield have rebuilt their Temple, and have public installations therein without fear of its destruction on that account.

There are many other things in this report that we would be glad to notice, but the pile of sheets behind us admonishes us that we must press on to the things *before*.

OREGON, 1882.

We have a volume of 376 pages, nearly all in fine type. It shows the prosperity of this Grand Lodge: it contains the proceedings, the address of the Grand Orator, the Report on Correspondence, the returns of the lodges and many other matters.

The Grand Master (GEORGE McD. STROUD) congratulates his brethren upon the general health and prosperity of the State, and its rapidly increasing population.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master A. M. BELT, one of the pioneers in the State as well as of Masonry.

He submits the report of the President of the Masonic Building Association of Portland, in which the Grand Lodge owns 661 shares; the report says, that so great has been the rise of real estate in that city, that the land alone is valued higher than the buildings, and all had a fortunate and unusual experience.

The proceedings were chiefly routine: the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized: a committee was appointed to reverse the penal code, and another to prepare a digest of the resolutions and decisions.

A resolution was adopted that petitioners for a new lodge must file their dimit, *or a certificate under seal of his lodge that he is a member in good standing, and clear of the books*. This last is new, but decidedly a good idea: a petitioner for a lodge may be unwilling to take his dimit, as, if the lodge is not chartered, he loses his membership: for that reason our law requires the dimit to be filed only when the charter is to issue: but this certificate would be an improvement, and prevent any complications arising from non-payment of dues and other causes.

The address of J. K. WEATHERFORD, Grand Orator, is of unusual excellence, but it must be read as a whole.

The Grand Master decided that the rejection of a candidate by objection, after he has been elected, is precisely the same as a rejection by ballot; but the Grand Lodge reversed the decision and held that the rejection stands good until withdrawn, or the objector ceases to be a member of the lodge. The Grand Master was right and the committee clearly wrong, unless the matter is controlled by express provision of law; because an objection after

ballot is allowed only because the objector had no opportunity of voting, or because reasons justifying the objection have arisen after the ballot: the law never intended that a member might allow a man to be elected for the purpose of putting him in a worse position than if he had been rejected on the ballot: again, the proper evidence of the rejection or objection is the *record* of the lodge; and when a candidate is thus rejected, the Master announces it in the lodge and directs the Secretary so to record, the name of the objector being known only to the Master; but if the objection is to have the force given it by the committee, the record would have to be that "Bro. A. B. having made objection to the candidate, he is, therefore, rejected until Bro. A. B. withdraws his objection or ceases to be a member of this lodge." In no other manner can the evidence of the fact be legally preserved; and this not only discloses the name of the objector, but puts it upon permanent record.

The Report on Correspondence (181 pp.) was again presented by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK: he gives generous extracts and a full abstract with comments.

While we deprecate non-affiliation, and deem it the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of a lodge, if he *can be*, we heartily endorse the following:

"And if a non-affiliate in good standing wants help or a masonic burial, and it is asked of a Master Mason, whether he be a member of a lodge or not, that Master Mason must respond. He can't sit down on his knees behind the door of the ante-room of his lodge and say that the dying brother 'is not a member of our lodge.' All the brother appealed to should know in such a case is that the brother making the request is a worthy Master Mason. With this understanding his duty is plain. We must not, in our desire to maintain lodges, forget our duty as masons to non-affiliates. All are masons, and a mason's duty to a mason is what should govern us. Lodges have their way of dealing with the sick and the dead. Non-affiliates have theirs. It is better if non-affiliates could all unite with lodges for these purposes by first becoming members. But if they cannot, their rights should be respected."

We fear there is too much truth in the following:

"Of the use of the ballot, or rather the abuse of it: That brothers will forget themselves and trifle so far with this sacred trust committed to their care, as to use it to injure an applicant for the degrees of Masonry. It cannot be used masonically unless it is confined to masonic requirements for membership. If there is a good man in society, one that would make a good and true mason, I have no right to black-ball him because I do not like his religion, politics or business. If a man voted against my resolution at the school meeting, I should not prevent him from becoming a mason for that. And when we often learn the reasons for rejecting material, as we are bound to in many cases, for the rejectors don't keep these secrets worth a fig, we become convinced that the party rejected would make a better mason than the party who did the mischief. Masonic reasons only should prompt a brother to exercise this prerogative, and no true mason will be governed by any other."

He gives a dozen pages to Maine in an approving review. He says the subordinate lodges in Oregon are, so far as he can learn, free from debt: we presume the rage for building has not crossed the Rocky Mountains. He says the remarks of Grand Master COLLAMORE, in relation to the increase of lodges, are wise.

He quotes and approves the resolution adopted by our Grand Lodge concerning the Connecticut-New York controversy.

He says further :

“ In reference to the assistance furnished by a Brother Master Mason or the lodge, and the tax to build a home, etc., a distinction our brother does not understand from our remarks, we will repeat what we intended by our statement. We stated that a tax to build a home was unconstitutional in the case mentioned. We stated also that there might be a difference between a demand made on an individual mason for assistance and no return asked for or expected, and one made on a lodge of masons. For instance A, with several others, form a lodge or compact by which members pledge themselves to aid each other through this lodge or compact. The lodge, by virtue of this compact, is directly and indirectly compelled to comply with its terms. A goes to another jurisdiction and applies for assistance and it is granted. The question is this: Should not the lodge rendering the assistance be recompensed for moneys thus expended? The lodge of which A is a member is in duty bound to afford him all the benefits and privileges to be derived from that membership, whether at home or abroad. If it is afforded abroad, is it not done at the instance directly or impliedly of the lodge from which A hails? Is there anything requiring a lodge to sustain and aid a brother belonging to another lodge as such? There is nothing in the O. B. on this point. That goes to a deeper relation which we all understand. If a brother abroad calls on another brother for aid, we think the relation is different.”

But as his own lodge, if he appealed to that, would be the sole judge whether it would afford him relief, and if so, to what amount, he cannot, by applying to another lodge, create a debt thereto from his own lodge. We hold that his lodge is morally bound to re-imburse the other lodge to the same extent as it would have relieved the brother. But it is a matter resting wholly in the sense of justice of the lodge, and in no manner subject to the control of others. A lodge may possibly be exempt from any claim *as such* to aid others than its own members, but if it does aid them, it is charity and not business.

Noticing the unanimous re-election of Grand Master LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts, he intimates that such a thing could not happen in Oregon, in consequence of a prevalent disposition to deery men, instead of honoring them. We confess to much surprise: we had supposed that the bonds of brotherhood are stronger in the new States than in the old ones, and that, in consequence, public spirited men and masons are honored more. We think that in Maine, for the last twenty-five years, more than one-half of the elections of Grand Master have been unanimous, and *every election* has been so nearly so that it may be said to be substantially unanimous.

They undertook to have some *cheap printing* done in Oregon a few years ago, and Bro. CHADWICK is obliged to use all his ingenuity to ward off the blows, and to keep off the visits of those who were murdered as to their names, and whose wrath was hot against the Grand Secretary of Oregon. On reading his report, we understood the full meaning of a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge, instructing the Committee on Printing “to have the printing done in a first-class manner.”

His "conclusion" is a very able discussion of the question of non-affiliation. We agree with him in nearly all he says. But others will say that his reasoning does not apply to *willful* non-affiliates. Most admit that if a mason tries to join a lodge and is rejected, he should not be blamed or suffer for his involuntary non-affiliation: but many will say that a mason who remains a non-affiliate from choice, does not deserve masonic privileges, nor sympathy because he cannot have them.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1882.

We are indebted to the fraternal courtesy of Bro. MICHAEL NISBET, Grand Secretary, for advance sheets of the Proceedings, the publication of which is delayed, we presume, on account of their unusual size in consequence of the "Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of the Grand Lodge."

The volume is an unusually valuable one, as it contains the addresses delivered on that occasion.

At the March session, an "In Memoriam" of Past Grand Master ALFRED R. POTTER was read, who had been an active mason for thirty years.

At the same session a report was adopted that the initiation by one lodge of a candidate previously rejected by another lodge was unlawful *and void*, and the lodge was directed to strike his name from its roll of members.

In such case, in almost every other jurisdiction, the candidate is held to be a regular mason, but, if he was a party to the fraud, he is tried and expelled. We do not like the idea of declaring that a man who has passed through our mysteries is not affected by them, and is under no obligation in relation thereto.

In another case, a candidate "physically imperfect" under the laws of that Grand Lodge was initiated: the matter was referred to a committee of nine, of which our esteemed Brother VAUX was chairman: the committee find that the allegation was true, and are very severe in reprehending the conduct of the lodge and its officers, and recommend that the name of the candidate be stricken from the rolls of the lodge, and that the Master at the time be expelled from Freemasonry.

But when the first recommendation was before the Grand Lodge, its adoption was doubted, and, thereupon, the M. W. Grand Master, SAMUEL B. DICK, decided that the act was a violation of the landmarks of the Fraternity, and that without any further action of the Grand Lodge, he would decide that the name of the candidate be stricken from the rolls of the lodge. We think this action of the Grand Master, in not allowing the Grand Lodge to vote upon the resolution, will surprise some of our Western brethren, who hold that the Grand Master is only the presiding officer of the Grand Lodge.

The resolution for expulsion was amended by substituting suspension for one year, and then defeated. A motion was made to refer the whole matter

to the Committee on Landmarks, but it was properly ruled out of order, as the last vote disposed of the matter, and it could be brought before the Grand Lodge only by a motion to reconsider: that motion was made and the whole matter laid on the table, where it still sleeps, we presume.

The proposition that one made a mason in a regular lodge, but in violation of law, is not a mason, is so contrary to our ideas of *what makes a mason*, that we should be very glad to have our Pennsylvania brethren inform us how ancient a precedent for it they find in the action of their own Grand Lodge.

The "Sesqui-Centennial" anniversary was celebrated by a session of the Grand Lodge in the forenoon, with appropriate addresses, then a procession, afterwards a public meeting in the Academy of Music, with addresses, and closing with a banquet.

In his address of welcome to the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master says:

"You have been called to meet on this St. John's Day in special communication, fitly to commemorate the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which, one hundred and fifty years ago, the 24th day of June, 1732, was constituted in this city by competent authority, and took her place among the Grand Lodges of the world."

BRO. PEARSON CHURCH followed with an address on the "*Growth of Grand Lodge.*"

He says:

"On St. John's Day, 24th June, in the year of Light 5732, there was held for the first time in the Province of Pennsylvania, and in this city of Philadelphia, a Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons; and at the same time Grand Officers for its government were duly chosen.

"There had been, indeed, prior to that time, masons sojourning here who used to meet together as a lodge under the auspices of a Grand Lodge of England."

* * * * *

"Our present Grand Lodge derives its real origin from 'The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the old Constitutions,' granted by His Royal Highness Prince Edwin, at York, in the year of our Lord 926."

"The Grand Warrant of our authority was issued on the 20th June, 1764.

"The Grand Lodge thus organized remained as a provincial Grand Lodge under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, known as the 'Ancients,' until, on the 25th of September, 1786, it was unanimously resolved by the members that it was improper that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the authority of any foreign Grand Lodge; and thus the old Provincial Grand Lodge became an institution of the past.

"Immediately thereupon a Grand Convention was formed to take proper steps for the establishment of a truly independent Grand Lodge; and there was then adopted, with like unanimity, an ordinance that the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Grand Lodge form themselves into a Grand Lodge, to be called 'The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.'"

Thus it appears that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was formed by a Grand Convention of the Representatives of the lodges and without the consent of the mother Grand Lodge. A *Provincial Grand Lodge* had been

constituted by the Grand Lodge of England, but it was dissolved and a convention held to organize the Grand Lodge. We have pressed Bro. VAUX for his reasons for denying the legality of organizing a Grand Lodge in the same manner now; but while he insists upon the doctrine that a Grand Lodge can rightfully be formed by lodges only with the consent of the Grand Lodges which chartered them, he fails to comply with our request.

Bro. CHURCH says further:

"The act of Independence of our Grand Lodge was gracefully acknowledged and fraternally recognized by the Mother Grand Lodge of England. In their congratulatory letter of brotherly love and of God-speed, occurs a passage so happily freighted with 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn,' that I may be pardoned for quoting it: 'Having perused,' they say, 'your book of Constitutions, we reflect with pleasure that the Grand Lodge of England has given birth to a Grand Lodge in the Western World, whose strict adherence to the ancient and immutable landmarks of our Order, reflects honor on its original founders. * * We conceive that in constituting your Grand Lodge, we necessarily communicated to it the same independent masonic authority within your jurisdiction, which we ourselves possessed within ours; amenable to no superior jurisdiction under Heaven, and subject only to the immutable landmarks of the Order. All Grand Lodges in Masonry being necessarily free, independent, and equipollent within their respective jurisdictions, which consequently excludes the idea of subjection to any foreign authority, or the establishment of an *imperium in imperio*.'"

But this was not done till more than six years after the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was formed, and it had in the meantime been discharging the functions of a regular Sovereign Grand Lodge, as indeed it was, according to our doctrine: but what it was during this interval, on the theory of Bro. VAUX, we cannot tell.

Bro. CHURCH was followed by Bro. THOMAS J. CLAYTON with an address on "*The Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.*"

He says:

"Masonry was introduced into Pennsylvania by the 'Moderns,' under a deputation from the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, to Daniel Coxe, of Trenton, New Jersey. His jurisdiction extended over Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. He was one of the first citizens of the country, an author, jurist and statesman. At the close of his term, the brethren of Pennsylvania assembled, and, on St. John's Day, 1732, they elected William Allen their Grand Master. There must have been at least five Blue Lodges at that time in Pennsylvania; for, by masonic usage, a less number could not form a Grand Lodge."

If DANIEL COXE exercised his authority in Pennsylvania, it was as *Provincial* Grand Master, and his Grand Lodge was a *Provincial* Grand Lodge: his successor to be chosen was, by the express terms of his warrant, to be *Provincial* Grand Master, and there needed to be but a single lodge to sustain a *Provincial* Grand Lodge. But if the Pennsylvania lodges were, like those in England before 1717, self-constituted bodies, then, according to the theory of the Ancients, five were required to form a Grand Lodge. There is an utter want of evidence that COXE ever exercised his powers in Pennsylvania, and the more probable theory is that the Grand Lodge of 1732 was formed by these self-constituted lodges.

BRO. SAMUEL HARPER delivered an able address on "*The relation of our subordinate lodges to the Grand Lodge.*"

While we do not fully agree with his statement of the relations of lodges to the Grand Lodge, we most emphatically endorse his views in relation to the sovereignty of Grand Lodges, and we would gladly quote at length from his address, but our space will not allow.

The procession had started at nine, and the Grand Lodge joined it, and when the head of the column reached Masonic Temple, the Grand Lodge passed through the lines, and proceeded to the Academy of Music.

Here the Grand Master delivered an address of welcome, and very able and interesting addresses were delivered by Governor HENRY M. HOYT, Judge HENRY W. WILLIAMS, and J. SIMPSON AFRICA. The subject of the latter was "*The History of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania.*" We had hoped and expected that he would collect and give us the evidence upon which our Philadelphia brethren base their claims to an organization, under COXE, in 1730. But we are disappointed. He says:

"In the autumn of the year named, 1730, Provincial Grand Master Coxe chartered the first lodge in the new world in this city. It is noted as No. 79 on the register of the Grand Lodge of England, and is designated as 'The Hoop, Water Street,' the place where the brethren assembled. Bro. Benjamin Franklin, in his *Pennsylvania Gazette*, for December 8, 1730, mentions the fact that 'there are several lodges of Freemasons erected in this province.' On the 29th of January, 1731, Brother Coxe visited the Grand Lodge of England, and was greeted as Provincial Grand Master of North America."

The first sentence is based, so far as we have learned, upon a letter which is said to have been exhibited in the Grand Secretary's office, but which has not been produced since, and no *fac simile* of which has ever been given; in fine, its genuineness has never been tested.

The second sentence, as we understand the matter, is utterly incorrect. There is no such note on the Register of the Grand Lodge of England: "The Hoop, Water Street," is not mentioned on that Register at all. As we understand the matter, it is merely this: Bro. HUGHAN found a book printed in Dublin, which contains what purports to be a list of the lodges under the Grand Lodges of Ireland and England for 1735: in that list is given "116. The Hoop, in Water Street in Philadelphia, 1st Monday." But the numbers given are not the proper numbers of the lodges, as the Irish lodges are first given, and the English lodges are numbered after them: there are thirty-seven Irish lodges, so that No. 116 in this list would be No. 79 in the English list. Bro. HUGHAN finds that Nos. 78 and 81 on the English list were constituted in 1731, so that he infers that No. 79 was constituted in 1730, as American lodges are invariably placed among the English lodges chartered a year later. But Bro. HUGHAN says that there was a London edition of the same book "evidently published later on or in the same year," and in that the "Hoop in Water Street" is not mentioned, and No. 79 is blank, as it also is in the same book for 1736. In the engraved list for 1736-7 and 8, and

the "Freemason's Pocket Companion" for 1738, No. 79 is a lodge in London, with a warrant dated in 1731.

This change in the London edition from the earlier statement in the Dublin edition of the same work, is a direct repudiation of the Dublin statement: and as the repudiation is in the London book, whose author could very readily ascertain the truth at the Grand Secretary's office, it is conclusive evidence that the statement was understood by the author of the London edition to be erroneous, as it undoubtedly was. If there is any other mention of "The Hoop in Water Street," we have failed to find it: and, if so, the claim that a lodge in Pennsylvania was chartered in 1730, has exceedingly small support.

We should be very glad to notice the closing address of Grand Master DICK, and the inaugural of his successor, but we have not space.

The Report on Correspondence (99 pp.) was again presented by Most Worshipful Brother RICHARD VAUX, Past Grand Master.

He thus gives his views of what the duty of preparing these reports demands of those who prepare them:

"It demands a clear perception of the subjects; a comprehensive knowledge of masonic jurisprudence; an unbiased judgment; a devotion to the fundamental principle of Freemasonry; a calm and generous spirit; an earnest desire to discover truth; the courage of enlightened convictions, and that true courtesy which restrains dogmatic criticism, and acknowledges that infallibility is not the attribute of human reason. It is then rather a judicial than a critical examination, or, better to express it, a judicial rather than a mere critical treatment of the questions which are suggested."

In his review of Maine, he takes us to task for misquoting his remarks. Perhaps we were unfortunate in not understanding what he wrote, as the average man would understand it. But we had quoted his words literally, and used the language he complains of in our subsequent remarks upon what we had quoted. In reading it again we are of the opinion that most readers would understand it as we did. But that is not of the slightest consequence. We understood him to say that the proceedings and ceremonies of Masonry are confined to initiates alone, and proceeded to show that his proposition was erroneous. Now, he says, he meant that the proceedings and ceremonies of Masonry *in lodges* are confined to initiates alone. We do not think that any one will dispute that all that is done in a tyled lodge is done in the presence of initiates alone. But his very statement shows the correctness of our proposition that Masonry has its *public* as well as its *private* ceremonies, and we are happy to learn, by what he now says, that he in effect admits this.

The question then comes, precisely as we said it did last year, to this: "Are installations public or private ceremonies?" But he insists that ceremonies out of a tyled lodge, such as "ceremonies of funerals and cornerstones," are not conducted by a lodge, and draws the line between "masonic ceremonies in public" (which he says are not possible) and "public ceremonies by masons."

He says:

"The laying of corner-stones by Freemasons, and the masonic funerals of masons are ceremonies which masons have adopted. They are no part of the work of Freemasonry. The fact that they are public, proves that they are not masonic in the sense we use the term, not the esoteric work of masons. No lodge is open, no charter present, no one single act is performed as a lodge: none of the precautions that are essential in other cases are taken."

* * * * *

"At a masonic funeral, the Master and officers, as individual masons, perform the ceremony, and the members of the lodge are present as individual masons. In neither case is the Grand Lodge nor the subordinate lodge, in their organic or organized capacity, present or participating, as either Grand or subordinate lodge."

We have thought it was possible that in Pennsylvania the ceremonies of installation might differ materially from ours, and that there might be portions of them of a private character, and in addition to those published in all the Monitors. But these propositions which we have quoted lead us to the opposite conclusion.

The proposition that funeral ceremonies are not done by a lodge is now for the first time enunciated.

We do not expect to convince our Brother VAUX, because we have found that, while he theoretically admits that "infallibility is not the attribute of human reason," he most firmly believes that Pennsylvania customs, laws and polity are always right: we might admire this trait, if he stopped there, but he does not; he practically holds that masonic customs, laws and polity different from those of Pennsylvania are always wrong and in violation of the landmarks. Though all the rest of the masonic world differ from Pennsylvania, it makes no difference; all others are wrong, she alone is right. Like one "standing on his head," he insists that all others have their feet in the air.

All such customs, too, in his view, are innovations, no matter how ancient they are, and no matter how recently Pennsylvania may have adopted hers.

For the benefit of others who may be interested in this discussion, we call attention to a few facts.

PRESTON, in his funeral service, says that when the lodge meets for a funeral, it opens on the third degree in the usual form; and, after performing the ceremonies, it returns to the hall and closes.

Also, when the foundation stone of a public structure is laid, "The lodge is opened by the Grand Master," &c., and at the conclusion of the ceremonies, "the lodge is closed."

At the dedication of masons' halls, "The Grand Lodge is opened in ample form in all the degrees," and at the conclusion of the ceremonies, they "return to the place whence they set out, where the laws of the Order are rehearsed and the Grand Lodge is closed in all the degrees."

We find the same in all the Monitors, from PRESTON down to the present day.

But more than that; in the PENNSYLVANIA Abiman Rezon of 1825, we find the following in relation to masonic funerals: "The brethren should first assemble, if it be possible, in their lodge room, *and open in due form*;" nothing is said about closing the lodge or calling off, until after the ceremonies are performed, when "The brethren return to the hall, or place where they formed * * *and the lodge is closed with a blessing.*"

We might go on at almost any length, but when we have the authority of PRESTON and of his own Grand Lodge against his proposition that funeral ceremonies are not performed *in or by* a lodge, we may rest content, as that is the proposition upon which his argument is founded.

However, we are not sure that Bro. VAUX will not insist that his Grand Lodge, in 1825, was groping in darkness, as we find that he denounces an act of Past Grand Master JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, who we, in our innocence, had supposed was, in his day, one of the wisest of Freemasons, and a zealous defender of our laws and landmarks. Bro. VAUX says:

"So far as our highly esteemed Brother Drummond, in his review of Virginia, quotes the public installation of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the District Columbia, in 1849, and the fact that Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, was present and delivered the oration, in support of his views on this subject, we have to remark, first, it was done in a so-called church; second, it was after the Grand Lodge opened in its lodge room; third, it was after the Grand Lodge left its habitation and went among aliens and strangers to do certain acts which the masons then and there present consented to do, and witnessed. It was not a masonic ceremony—not a *masonic* installation of officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; it was a pageant without the true spirit of the craft; it was a bastard, born of a consenting mother and a libertine father; it was done, as if in self-condemnation, far away from the great altar and the great lights of Freemasonry. In such a presence, this clandestine proceeding was impossible; so it was conducted where there was no masonic light. Well might a building used for a meeting of Unitarians be chosen for such a profanation. That Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother Joseph R. Chandler was present, only deepens our regret, but it is neither to be taken as infallible dogma, nor masonic authority."

Bro. VAUX must pardon us for still thinking that Bro. CHANDLER, supported as he is by the usage of the craft, so nearly universal and of so long standing, was not ignorant of masonic law nor a willful violator of it.

One other quotation and we must stop:

"We hope the day will come, and in this generation, too, when every Grand Lodge on our continent will expel every 'Monitor' from the possession of lodges, and forbid them in the possession of brethren. But, why should we thus speak? If our most distinguished and respected brother Drummond's opinion is to be of any avail, and masonic ceremonies are to be performed in public, better publish the whole thing in Monitors, call town meetings at town halls, and let every brother read out of his own Monitor whatever to him is most agreeable. To our mind, to our conscience, the worth and value of the teachings of our craft are found in the fact that the profane are excluded from all of its ceremonies. We may be singular, but we are conscientious in our conviction that Masonic Manuals and Masonic Monitors, and the whole brood of so-called masonic publications to catch the

unthinking, and to make members of lodges without being made masons, are pernicious and prejudicial to the best interests of Masonry."

In several other places he refers to us as favoring the performance of masonic ceremonies in public. He is in error: in fact, we have thought that his own Grand Lodge has, during the last ten years, carried appearing in public to excess. We think that the assembling of a few hundred people to listen to the rehearsing of what is printed in all jurisdictions (for even the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon contains the substance of all that is rehearsed at our public installations) and to a masonic address, the whole interspersed with appropriate music, is much less likely to degrade Masonry than challenging the public attention by processions in masonic clothing, with banners flying and martial music playing, with apparently no other object than to make a show.

QUEBEC, 1883.

The Grand Master (JOHN H. GRAHAM) delivered an exceedingly able and interesting address, which takes up twenty-five pages of the Proceedings. We cannot attempt to give a synopsis of it.

Upon his recommendation, the rank of Honorary Past Grand Master was conferred on Bro. GEORGE O. TYLER, of Vermont, and Col. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, the Grand Prior of Canada. Honors worthily bestowed.

The Grand Master recommended the recognition of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain and the Grand Lodge of Arizona, but, with much regret, felt obliged to recommend that recognition be not awarded at present, because a majority of the lodges did not unite in the movement to form the Grand Lodge and have not since given in their adhesion: his recommendations were adopted.

He gives a statement of the principles of masonic law, involved in the formation and proceedings of this Grand Lodge: this we copy, omitting mere statements of fact:

"1. That it was the inherent right and the bounden duty of the craft, without exterior consent, and without let or hindrance from any source, to form a Grand Lodge having exclusive sovereign jurisdiction within the Province of Quebec, after 'the Province of Canada' was, by 'the British North American Act, 1867, severed into two separate and distinct provinces,' called 'the Province of Quebec' and 'the Province of Ontario.'

"3. That at least three duly represented private lodges must unite in the establishment of a Grand Lodge, and that the number of lodges thus co-operating should constitute a majority of all the regular private lodges existing within the territory for which the sovereign Grand Body is formed: and that the union and co-operation of all the lodges so situated, is supremely desirable, when practicable.

"5. That it is the duty of every private lodge situated within the territorial jurisdiction of a regularly formed Grand Lodge, but which, through any cause, was not represented at its organization, to become, at an early day thereafter, of allegiance to the new Grand Body, and to be enrolled on its registry: or upon its refusal, it may be deemed and declared to be an irregular lodge

in not submitting to the lawfully constituted masonic sovereignty of the country.

"6. That upon the formation of a Grand Lodge, it is not required to issue new warrants to the lodges which united in its establishment, or to those which subsequently become of its allegiance; but that an endorsement of the transference of allegiance may be made on the margin of the charter of the adhering lodge or lodges.

"7. That at the formation of a Grand Lodge, in the absence of a Grand Master or Past Grand Master of another Grand Lodge, the oldest Past Master of a private lodge, present, may install the Grand Master elect.

"8. That from its formation, every regularly constituted Grand Lodge, as to its privileges, prerogatives and duties, and as to whatever else of right appertains to a Grand Lodge of Freemasons, is the peer of every other regular Grand Lodge, and no other Grand Body can lawfully exercise masonic craft authority within its territorial jurisdiction.

"9. That upon the consensus of a majority of sister Grand Lodges as to the right of existence, and the regularity of the formation of a new Grand Lodge, the remaining regular Grand Lodges should deem themselves to be bound by the award duly pronounced, of their sister masonic sovereignties, and seek the establishment of interjurisdictional relations with the new territorially supreme Grand Body.

"10. That any Grand Lodge may charter private lodges in any territory unoccupied by a local Sovereign Grand Lodge, but the exercise of this right is with propriety restricted to unoccupied territories belonging to the country within whose domain the chartering Grand Lodge is situated, or to exterior countries within whose limits a Grand Lodge does not exist.

"11. That a Grand Lodge cannot rightfully constitute a new lodge, or continue to exercise jurisdiction over any lodge formerly chartered by it, after the regular formation of a Grand Lodge within the territory in which said private lodge is situated.

"12. That a Grand Lodge cannot rightfully extend to, or receive from, another Grand Lodge, qualified or conditional recognition, or lawfully establish interjurisdictional relations based thereon.

"13. That a Grand Lodge violating any of the essential landmarks of the Order, should be deemed and declared to be an irregular body as long as such violation of the Constitutions of the fraternity is persisted in.

"14. That any Order or organizations allied to Ancient Craft Masonry, by requiring their candidates for admission thereto to be Freemasons, should be deemed and declared to have forfeited said alliance, should they willfully violate, or endeavor to annul the land-marks, laws and constitutions of ancient Freemasonry.

"15. That the several federal provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada, and the colonies throughout the British Empire, having local constitutional government, are severally as much entitled to form and to have Grand Lodges, possessing and exercising exclusive sovereign jurisdiction within their respective geographical and legislative boundaries, as are England, Scotland and Ireland, as component parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: or as are the several Federal States and organized territories of the United States of America, or as are any separate and distinct kingdoms, or the like."

This is an able exposition of the law, to which we fully agree, except in a few particulars.

In the first proposition, "the inherent right and bounden duty of the craft" are declared. We do not think it a violation of masonic law, if the lodges in two States elect to have but one Grand Lodge: a majority of the lodges in either State, &c., have the *right* to form a Grand Lodge in that State, but we do not think that it is their *duty* to do so, if they prefer the opposite course.

If a lodge refuses to submit to the new Grand Lodge, we hold that the latter should proceed precisely as any Grand Lodge would towards one of her subordinates, which should deny her authority and rebel against her government.

Grand Master GRAHAM argues, at some length, the "Colonial Policy" of the Grand Lodge of England, showing conclusively that the latter, by her exchange of Representatives with the Grand Lodge of New York (which recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec), must either take the position that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is her peer, or that she draws a distinction between the Grand Lodges of the United States and those in the Dependencies of the British Crown.

He states, in a masterly manner, the points upon which the two Grand Lodges disagree, and maintains, with unanswerable arguments, the views of his Grand Lodge.

But he believes that the Grand Lodge of England has failed to give its attention to the principles involved, and hopes that it will ultimately agree with the American Grand Lodges, and recognize all regularly-formed Grand Lodges as its peers.

As to the English lodges in Quebec, he recommends a continuance of the same policy as heretofore pursued for the present, as he hopes that, upon the occurrence of certain contingencies, the whole matter will be peacefully adjusted.

We should feel quite certain of this result, were it not for the receipt of a broadside containing an unwise article on the situation by an adherent of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and a reply from the other side of a character utterly unworthy of a mason or a gentleman. This indicates a feeling which we fear may prevent a union, although it would seem that the writer of the "reply" could find but very few who would sustain him in such a proceeding.

BRO. GRAHAM, having served *nine* terms as Grand Master, declined a reelection: We copy his "closing words":

"OFFICERS AND BRETHREN:—Having by your over-partial suffrages presided in this Grand East for nine laborious and eventful years, I beg gratefully to return to you the symbol of 'supreme command,' which you have so frequently with entire unanimity placed in my hands; and with a profound sense of the distinguished honor which you have thus conferred upon me—an honor enjoyed by few living Grand Masters,—with a grateful appreciation of the many favors received at your hands, and with hearty thanks to my fellow officers and other members of this Grand Body for their long-continued and efficient support and co-operation; and although not having brought to the fulfillment of the important duties of this high office, those talents and that worth and leisure which it demands; and while doubtless having made mistakes, for it is ever true that 'to err is human,' yet claiming to have been actuated by a sincere desire, faithfully to promote the best interests of this Grand Lodge and of the craft in general, I now, in justice to myself and to others, bid you as Grand Master an affectionate and fraternal farewell; and at the same time begging to assure you that it will be my purpose to seek in some good degree at least, to exemplify the following loyal and patriotic

sentiments of one of not the least renowned of Rome's great Consuls, who on an occasion of vital import to the commonwealth, declared, in these words familiar to so many of you,—“*Illud perficiam profecto, Quirites, ut ea quae gessi in Consulatu, privatus tuear atque ornem.*”

“And may he, upon whom this mantle will more worthily fall, ‘look well to this Grand East;’ and may he and all after him, who wield this sceptre, be endued with a goodly portion of the wisdom bestowed upon that monarch after whom this seat of honor is fittingly named; may all their official acts fully accord with the unchanging laws and constitutions of our ancient fraternity, and which this Grand Lodge has hitherto sought to enunciate, to uphold and maintain; and may the Most High prosper them and you in all your lawful undertakings, and may He evermore abundantly bless the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and our beloved Order throughout the whole world. So mote it be.”

We have ever deemed the Grand Lodge of Quebec particularly fortunate in being able to command the services of a Grand Master of the learning, prudence and ability of Bro. GRAHAM in the office of Grand Master, and we have admired her wisdom in availing herself of those services. In saying this, we do not in the least depreciate the assistance which his able and faithful associates have rendered to him, and to Masonry.

We had hoped that before this, the English lodges would recognize the stern logic of events and gracefully yield to it: and we trust that the consummation is not distant, for, while we cannot but admire the fraternal manner in which this question has been treated, we know that there is a limit to patient endurance, and if that limit is passed, we know equally well that the non-adhering lodges will be the only losers in the certain out-come. The very large majority of the American Grand Lodges are fully committed to the principles which sustain Quebec, and in case of her disciplinary action, would recognize and sustain it, and those lodges would find themselves outside the pale of masonic intercourse, except with each other and their mother Grand Lodge.

But we trust this result will never be reached: we have been of those who have earnestly advised both parties against extreme measures: and we believe there are masons enough on both sides, of broad views, and who will rise above mere partisan feelings, and settle this controversy as *masons* ought to settle it.

RHODE ISLAND, 1882.

The Proceedings contain the portraits of THOMAS VINCENT, the Grand Master, and TRACY P. CHEEVER, the lamented Grand Secretary of Massachusetts.

At the semi-annual communication, a report was adopted deciding, among other things, that a lodge *U. D.* cannot impose discipline, and that it cannot make by-laws for the chartered lodge that is to be; and that a charter member, who is present and takes part in the constitution of the lodge, becomes a member thereof, even if he never signs the by-laws, which expressly require all the members to sign them. We fully agree: the adoption of a

code of by-laws cannot affect the membership of those who are members previously to their adoption.

We make the following extract from the report of the committee, to which the report of the Grand Secretary had been referred, and we concur in nearly every word of it, and, moreover, we earnestly wish our Maine lodges would try the experiment: the fact is, that the tendency of the times is to make everything *business*, and we are conducting our lodges as if they were purely *business* associations; we have not seen what, in our judgment, is a better remedy for non-payment of dues than the one suggested, and we verily believe, if the experiment should be tried, the members would prefer to increase their dues to maintain the system rather than abandon it:

"The Grand Secretary very properly refers to the great and alarming increase, not only in this jurisdiction but throughout the country, in the number of unaffiliated masons. This is a subject which, until within a few years past, was but of little importance to the masons of this jurisdiction. We were happily free from all the troubles arising therefrom, and which were afflicting sister Grand Lodges. We could look on unconcerned, and leave our neighbors to struggle with the vexed questions continually occurring from this source, and for which there seemed to be no effectual remedy. Rhode Island, until a late day, boasted that she had no dues; that within her limits the doctrine of 'once a mason always a mason' still prevailed; that 'the deceased mason received masonic burial, although he had not crossed the threshold of a lodge for many years, and that his family received masonic charity if it was requested and needed.' But now this is all changed, and our jurisdiction in common with sister Grand Lodges is compelled to meet the same difficulties and suffer the same annoyances with which they have been burdened.

"These difficulties, trials and burdens grow out of the *modern system* of dues. We use the term *modern system*, because the matter of dues is, so far as can be determined, as old as the Institution itself; it is very certain that with the establishment of the oldest lodges in this State dues were instituted, and they were paid not only by the members of the lodge, but *also by visiting brethren*, and they were cheerfully and willingly paid, because each brother received an actual equivalent therefor. There were dues, but there were no troublesome questions therewith, such as now afflict the entire fraternity of this country. In the former days, the 'social element' prevailed throughout the lodges, and the brethren were thereby drawn to the lodge room at every communication. The call from labor to refreshment meant something, and the office of Steward was no sinecure. When the convivial bowl was banished from the lodge room, dues were no longer required, and the custom fell into disuse. The fathers seemed to feel that because the social glass was banished there was no need to provide a substitute therefor, and so Masonry came down to us robbed of the social element which had characterized it.

"Your committee use the two terms 'social glass' and 'social element' advisedly, because it does not believe that they are synonymous or need to be. The social element can exist in the lodge room to-day, and be as productive of harmony and brotherly love as it ever was in the olden time, without a drop of wine or punch, or other intoxicating stimulants being used in connection therewith. The troubles arising from the *modern system* of dues are, in the opinion of your committee, chiefly attributable to the fact that the brother does not feel that he is receiving a return for the amount he is called to pay. The lodge demands his money, and what does it offer in return? Masonry is a social, charitable institution: it is not a *beneficial organization* which promises a certain specified, fixed return for a certain, specified, fixed sum paid into the treasury of the lodge by her members.

The province of Masonry is to bind man to his fellow man, and to bring together in a common brotherhood men of every 'country, sect and opinion.' This is its mission, and its members should seek to accomplish its purpose by every means at their command. Instead of driving members out of a lodge, the effort should be to retain them within its influence. That the present system does not do this prompts the inquiry as to where the defect is, and why the number of unaffiliated masons is so rapidly increasing. The committee unhesitatingly declares that the trouble is mainly within the lodge room, and in the manner in which the affairs of the lodge are conducted. In a jurisdiction so small as this there ought not to be any difficulty in changing the existing order, and the committee deems it proper to suggest a mode which it believes to be worthy of trial. The principal object which a Master of the present day seems to have in view, is to add to the permanent funds of his lodge rather than to increase in the members thereof a love of Masonry and the lodge, and an ardent zeal for the prosperity of the Institution.

"At a recent annual meeting of a masonic body, the report of the Treasurer showed an increase during the year in the permanent funds of several hundred dollars, and an expenditure for refreshments of less than sixty dollars. Far better would it have been for Masonry if the items had been reversed. The Masters of lodges seem to fear that those who are to come after us will not be able to take care of themselves, and hence every effort must be made to provide funds for their maintenance. The dues are used to pile up funds for posterity, while the lodge room is made as cheerless as can be, and the members, tired of climbing up to the meetings only to find a cold and unsociable assembly, ask for a dinit, and abandon Masonry. The committee urges upon the craft the necessity of trying a change of tactics, and it earnestly begs that the Masters adopt as a rule that the work of the lodge shall be so arranged that there may be at each stated communication an hour of social intercourse about a table on which shall be some simple refreshment, and where the members may be made acquainted with each other. Let there be three or four times each year a meeting at which the members with their families may be present, with such invited guests as the lodge may select. At this meeting provide music, reading, and if possible brief speaking, with some slight refreshments, at the expense of the lodge. When this is done there will be created an influence for the lodge in the home circle, and the member who should attempt to dimit to save his dues will find that he will have a force to fight against, that he cannot resist, and to which he will be compelled to yield. A lodge based upon this plan is in operation in this city, and your committee are satisfied that the day will be far distant when its members will lose their interest in the lodge or their love of Masonry. Should the method of this lodge become universal throughout the jurisdiction, no future Grand Secretary will feel compelled to call the attention of Grand Lodge to the number of unaffiliated masons, and it is very certain that the record books required for them will be of little use.

"Your committee does not wish to be understood as placing a higher value upon the *social* than upon the *moral* element of Masonry, but it is of the opinion that by the cultivation of the former the members of the institution will more surely be brought within the influences of the latter, and made to realize that they do not live for self alone but are bound to their fellow men by ties which they cannot break, and by obligations from which they cannot escape."

We are surprised to find that the committee reported against the two decisions we copied last year, but we find that the Grand Lodge, "after a full and lengthy discussion," approved the decisions as made by the Grand Master.

As to dual membership, the committee finds "nothing in the constitutions, edicts, or regulations of Grand Lodge, or in the Ancient Landmarks of Ma-

sorry, to conflict therewith, if a mason is at present a member of more than one lodge": but they do not see how a case can occur in the future, for the Constitution requires a brother to present a dimit from the lodge to which he formerly belonged, before he can be admitted to membership. The matter was recommitted to the committee to report at the next Semi-Annual Communication.

The Committee on Correspondence, deeming its duties limited to matters specially referred to them, and none having been thus referred, made no other report. A resolution was adopted empowering them to review the Proceedings of sister Grand Lodges, and we shall now look for a full report.

A committee was appointed to examine and report upon the reprinting of the Proceedings.

The address of Grand Master VINCENT is a concise statement of his official acts. He speaks of the "Freemason's Repository," and says, he would be glad if it could be read by every mason in the State, to which we would add "and the rest of New England," for the publication, edited by Bro. HENRY W. RUGG, formerly from Maine, and published by Past Grand Master FREEMAN, a native of Maine, is an exceedingly interesting and valuable one to every mason, whether resident in Rhode Island or elsewhere. The Grand Lodge ordered a copy for each one of its Representatives to other Grand Lodges.

All Past Masters are members of the Grand Lodge, and now nearly *one-tenth* of all the masons in the jurisdiction are entitled to seats in the Grand Lodge. It has six members, who have been Past Masters *flty* years or more, the oldest *sixty-three* years.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1882.

At its "one hundred and sixth annual communication," the Grand Master, JOHN D. KENNEDY, delivered an able and spirited address.

He advises against the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, because a majority of the lodges in that jurisdiction do not adhere to it.

Of Grand Orients, he says :

"Application for recognition and exchange of representatives has been received from Grand Orients in Brazil, Chili, Spain and Portugal, but acting upon the principles which have always prevailed in this jurisdiction, such recognition and exchange of representatives could not be accorded. Our Grand Lodge has always declined to recognize bodies styling themselves masonic, but acting outside of and beyond Ancient Craft Masonry.

"Masons hailing from countries governed by Grand Orients or Grand Councils, or any of them so-called, are entitled to receive recognition by us when they prove themselves to be regular masons, and such reception does not involve the recognition of more than the fact that they are masons. To refuse them recognition as masons is to shut them out from the privileges of Masonry."

He notices, with gratification, the fact that "almost universal tributes of respect" "have been paid by the Grand Lodges of the country," to Bro. **MACKEY**.

Speaking of the death of the President, he says :

"Masonry rises above political considerations, and whatever differences may exist among brethren outside of the sacred precincts of our lodge rooms, within its walls all men meet upon a common level, and there dwell together in unity and harmony. In the death of our brother the hearts of all true masons went out in horror at the crime which cut him off in the meridian of his life, on the threshold of a brilliant future, and from the comfort and happiness of his family, and nowhere in this broad land was more feeling evinced than in this jurisdiction at the enormity of the crime, or deeper sympathy felt for his afflicted family."

Of the condition of the craft, he says that while making comparatively slow progress, yet the condition is healthful, vigorous and conservative.

After saying that a reaction had set in against organizations, having the life insurance principle in them, he adds :

"Masonry is not at war with these Mutual Benefit Associations, nor does it propose to antagonize them. The brother who does not provide for his family, is by the highest authority proclaimed to 'be worse than an infidel,' and certainly to make no provision for their future, if in his power to guarantee it, would place him on no better footing. These associations apparently afford a wise and economical plan to make provisions for the future, and can but in this particular commend themselves to every prudent man. They are formed and conducted on business principles, and strictly speaking mean nothing else. And this is the consideration which moves brethren to join them. Masonry is not business. Such an assumption is utterly at variance with the organization, object and purposes of our institution. Her mission is entirely different. It is a higher, holier and purer mission. It is a combination of those moral and social forces which reach above the narrow limits of selfishness or calculation and extend into those regions of individual and aggregate elevation which can alone dignify humanity and lift it up to a place in that 'Temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.' Morality is her basis, Relief her corner-stone, Truth her hand maiden, while Charity and Brotherly Love are her ministering spirits. Her prerogative is to warn the erring brother, help the unfortunate, cheer the disconsolate, carry peace and comfort to the wearied heart and assist by its charities, which fall like the dew of heaven, silent and unseen, the widow and the orphan. Its lodge rooms are intended to be centers of love, means of instruction, and the very gateways of higher and purer aspirations. And so long as there are good men seeking to promote social and moral graces will Masonry exist and flourish. I earnestly implore all our brethren to take a becoming interest in it, and to regularly attend their lodges. In the selection of officers see that the best, most earnest and ablest of their number are selected to fill the several chairs. The welfare and progress of a lodge depends so greatly upon this that without officers possessing these qualifications it is difficult to maintain it on the higher basis. And while not for a moment dissuading any brother from making every provision for the present or future support of his family, let me earnestly contend that Masonry, under no consideration, be neglected. Make the lodge room a delightful place, where in the grasp of hands, and the outflow of mutual sympathy, heart responds to heart."

He was obliged to report that the committee had been unable to refund the debt at a lower rate of interest, and he saw no alternative but to adopt the system of biennial sessions: the Grand Lodge seemed to agree with him,

and the necessary amendments to the Constitution were proposed and laid over till next year, when they will probably be adopted. We greatly regret that there should be a necessity for this course, but are constrained to admit the wisdom of it.

The circular from the Grand Lodge of Utah was read, and a resolution was adopted, heartily approving the action of that Grand Lodge.

The Board of Relief make their annual statement. They say that since their organization, out of 156 applications 41, or over one-quarter, were from impostors: of the male applicants precisely one-third were impostors, while only nine out of sixty female were in that category.

The Report on Correspondence (92 pp. in *very* fine print) was again presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY, and it is certainly an able report.

We believe we have stated in this report that dual membership is allowed in South Carolina: we are reminded by Comp. I. that it is now abolished.

We think the following is the correct rule:

"In this jurisdiction we have adopted the reasoning of Bro. Mackey in his jurisprudence, and a mason is permitted to vouch for a brother in these three cases: 1. From having sat in lodge with him: 2. From having privately examined him, and 3. From positive and reliable information. This complies with our ritual. The whole matter is in the hands of the W. M. of the lodge, and it is his duty to know that the voucher is a skillful mason and competent to decide. If he does not know this, it is his duty to inquire of the voucher his grounds for vouching, and govern himself accordingly."

In reply to Bro. PARVIN, in relation to "perpetual jurisdiction," he says:

"To this we answer that Bro. Mackey, in his work on jurisprudence, has taught us that when a petition for initiation has been presented to a lodge, it cannot be withdrawn, nor can the petitioner after rejection, apply to any other lodge, because the petition becomes the property of the lodge. The petition and the petitioner, says Bro. Mackey, are the material for the *work* of the lodge and cannot be passed on for further examination. Each lodge is constructing its portion of the spiritual masonic temple, and no lodge can properly use the rejected material of another lodge without discovering envy, supplanting it and putting it out of its work. The rejection of improper material is as much and as important a part of the speculative work of Masonry as is the conferring of degrees."

So we have thought and argued; but has not the introduction of the doctrine of *territorial* jurisdiction changed all this? We are inclining to the opinion that it has: we believe that all the Grand Lodges that recognize the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction," also hold that when a rejected candidate moves his residence into the territory of another lodge and desires to apply, he must have the consent of both lodges, and can apply to either, but only with the consent of the other. *

This is a departure from the old law which Bro. MACKEY taught, for that vested the jurisdiction in the rejected lodge, and no other lodge could acquire any authority over, or interest in, the candidate.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"He says that the feeling of sectional strife and partizan hostility which have so long disturbed and threatened the life of the Nation, have been

greatly mollified during the past year, if they have not entirely disappeared. That it must not be forgotten that one of the agencies in bringing about this better state of things, was the 'painful and wicked removal of our distinguished Brother, James A. Garfield, from the most honorable and responsible position to which he had been exalted.'

"But, by the providence of the Almighty, who 'causes even the wrath of man to praise him,' this fountain of sorrow is converted into a fountain of healing. The outpouring of that martyred life has been as the pouring of oil upon the troubled waters. The curative process has been a painful one; but since the days of the rebellion, there has not been throughout the country such union, such peace and good will as to-day. God forbid that the memory of this experience should soon be forgotten, or that it should lose its healing virtue in the coming years. May the hearts that have touched each other by the sick-bed and coffin of the dead President never again be separated by unwarranted prejudice or bitter hostility. But more than this—

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

"Could not Bro. King instead of saying 'Rebellion,' have said,—late war,—civil war—war between the States,—or any term that would not be offensive to millions of the people of this country and to several hundred thousand of his masonic brethren? The use of the term 'Rebellion' by the Grand Master, shows on his part, the possession of exactly the spirit which has so long kept up the sectional and partizan strife and hostility between the people of this country. The great, the good, the pure Garfield, who was a gallant soldier of the North, in the war, would not have sanctioned the use of the term. His death was and is deplored at the South, because he was a great, and good and pure man, who felt that he was the President of the whole people, who were *all his* people, who, in his government of the country would know no North or no South, but knowing the *right* would pursue and maintain! It was because of this that outside of the horror of a brave and generous people against cowardice and murder, the people of the South lamented the murder of the President. Not only was he one of Nature's noblemen, but he was the President of the South as well as the President of the North."

We most fraternally suggest to Bro. INGLESBY, that he has fallen into the very error that he *thinks* our Grand Master fell into, but *did not*. The term used by the Grand Master is the one ordinarily used, even in the statutes and public documents, and it is not a term of reproach, when thus used, and implies nothing offensive to anybody.

He criticises Bro. SERENO D. NICKERSON for doing the same thing in his notice of Bro. CHEEVER, and speaks of his using a "term which would stigmatize so many thousand masons." We think Bro. I. is utterly in error, as to the effect of the use of that word; there is no "stigmatizing" in the use of a term which is used to *name* an event and not to describe its *quality*.

We notice that he makes the same point against Bro. JOHN D. CALDWELL'S tribute to Bro. MACKAY. But we have already said more than we intended.

He sustains the decision of the Grand Master of Rhode Island, to which we have referred.

We had noted many other matters in this report for notice, but we must stop. One reason is that our eyes are tired reading the fine print, but we are so glad to have a report under circumstances in which most Grand Lodges would omit it, that we will not complain. We should deem it a misfortune to be deprived of Bro. INGLESBY'S report.

TENNESSEE, 1882.

The Proceedings were delayed to obtain the portrait of the lamented GEORGE S. BLACKIE, whose death we announced last year.

In his circular announcing Bro. BLACKIE's death, the Grand Master well said :

"Public spirited to an unusual degree, kind hearted and charitable in the broadest sense, through all the mutations of changing fortune he maintained unsullied his masonic character, and left as the richest inheritance to his children a reputation for probity, industry and generosity, which made his name familiar and respected throughout the masonic world.

"As a man and as a mason, he ever squared his actions by the teachings of the Great Light of Masonry, and consulted that masonic trestle-board in all his relations with his fellow men.

"In his masonic work, he gave his whole soul and strength to his duties, and of him it could truly be said, *Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.*

"His work was not done, yet his column was broken. His death was untimely, and his brethren mourn. His loss will be felt wherever Freemasonry exists, and his place will long be vacant. Those who knew him best loved him most and will miss him longest.

"Although he was not present or past Grand Officer of the M. W. Grand Lodge, still he was a member thereof, and one who had filled, and did fill, a large and important place therein.

"Go to the grave ; at noon from labor cease ;
Rest on thy sheaves, thy harvest-task is done ;
Come from the heat of battle, and in peace,
Soldier ! go home ; with thee the fight is won."

He was "a fine scholar, a ready writer and accomplished mason," and his Reports on Correspondence were among the best ever written. He struck us as a genial, big-hearted and faithful man, whose death is an immense loss to all who were favored with his friendship and to the cause in which his feelings were so warmly enlisted.

The Grand Master (JOHN T. IRION) says that the hopes of a bountiful harvest with which the year began had been disappointed in consequence of a drought disastrous beyond precedent. The hopes, founded upon the expected material prosperity of the State, that the depression in Masonry would also be removed, had also of course been disappointed. But he says that the decrease in membership (440) had not been so large as he expected, considering the financial depression.

On the question of physical qualification, he had followed our rule in Maine, giving it, however, a liberal construction : on this subject, he says :

"In each case presented, I asked myself this question, 'Has the candidate the necessary limbs and faculties to learn and teach our ritual ? And believing that it is competent and masonically lawful to confer the degrees upon all candidates otherwise worthy, whose defects are not such as to prevent them conforming *literally* to what the different degrees may require, I ruled accordingly.

"I believe that the genius of our Institution and the spirit of the age in which we live demanded the relaxation of the ancient rule and a liberal construction of the law. I can understand why the Levitical priesthood were required to be without blemish, and why those who hewed the cedars of Lebanon and squared the stones of Zaradatha should have been without 'maim or defect' ; but since the Order has ceased to be operative and be-

come entirely speculative, moral and intellectual, I must confess that I cannot see how the reception of a candidate with a hare-lip, a cataract in the eye, a wart on the nose, or the loss of the great toe, can affect the symbolism of Freemasonry. And yet wise masonic jurists have, with great gravity, rendered adverse decisions on these minor defects. With all due respect to those great and good brethren who differ with me, I cannot but believe that to reject good men for such slight defects is the result of misapprehension of the subject and a misinterpretation of the language of our ancient law-makers.'

Among his decisions are the following:

"A member cannot be deprived of his right to vote or hold office by the mere operation of a by-law, notwithstanding the by-law providing such punishment may have been approved by the Grand Lodge.

"The Constitution of the Grand Lodge requires seven Master Masons to obtain a charter or dispensation, and that number should be required to transact lodge business, such as receiving petitions, balloting for degrees, etc. It is true that a lodge of three or more anciently composed a lodge of Master Masons, competent to open, close and transact business, but with our present ritual, the work of raising cannot be done by three. Three Master Masons, members of a lodge, with a sufficient number of visiting brethren to give the necessary assistance, may lawfully confer the Master's degree, but can transact no business.

"A by-law making a brother ineligible to hold the office of Master two years in succession is unwise, injudicious and contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry. It is a great error to make rotation in office the rule in elections. It generally requires the new Master at least one term to learn to confer the degrees correctly and to become familiar with the other duties of his office. To retire him just as he has become qualified, simply to gratify the ambition of an inexperienced brother, is in our opinion, extremely injudicious and unwise.

"On the death or removal of a Master, the S. W. succeeds to his duties, and, while exercising the functions of the Master, he should not be tried by his lodge for any offence committed in his official capacity.

"No lodge should be *required*, as a matter of right, to re-imburse another lodge the amount advanced, but justice demands an equitable adjustment of expenses needfully incurred in such cases. It is the duty of a mason to bestow charity to a worthy brother in distress, in the spirit of brotherly love, without the thought of indemnity. Relief and brotherly love are tenets of our profession, and should be exercised without 'hope of fee or reward.' While we deny the *right* of a lodge to make the demand, yet as a lodge member, we would always vote for an equitable adjustment of such claims."

Upon one question, attracting much attention in several jurisdictions, he holds pronounced views:

"We regard the occupation of keeping a saloon as very immoral, and contrary to every precept and principle taught by the moral law. The whiskey seller is a dispenser of a poison which produces certain ruin, wretchedness, and death. His financial success depends on a vice which his pursuit engenders—intemperance—one of the most gigantic evils that afflicts the world, and a deadly foe to the principles of our Order. He is a legalized moral assassin, who, with almost invincible power, sweeps down to ruin—a ruin as sure as death, as solemn as judgment, as awful as hell—many who were once good masons, but who in an evil hour gave heed, through the seductive influence of the gilded saloon, to the hellish fiend, who laughs at the tears of the widow and orphan, scoffs at reason, scorns the wallings of his heart-broken devotees, fills the heart with images of hell, sports with love, jests with character, rends the bonds of earth's sweet fellowship, and 'exiles the heart from all that robs this world in Eden's light, blasting, corrupting, and damning with pitiless vindictiveness and malicious hate,' and with one

wild, relentless, determined sweep, bids defiance to all that is pure and holy, noble and good. The occupation, though legalized by the laws of the State, is a huge monstrosity, a foul blot upon the civilization of the age, and a dangerous enemy to individuals, church, associations and governments.

"Entertaining these views, never, *no NEVER* would I vote to make a mason of one who prospered by the wreck and ruin of his neighbor, whom the moral law requires him to 'love as himself.' No, no! my brother, there is no place in the 'Holy of Holies' for human vampires who fatten upon the life-blood of their fellow-men, and if you will do your duty, you will guard well the avenues of our Temple against the approach of all such cowans. But as the teachings of the moral law, which every mason is bound by his tenure to obey, are so plain and unmistakable, we need no edict to determine what pursuits, practices and delinquencies are in violation thereof."

A propos of this, we wish to say that at the session of the Grand Encampment, at Cleveland, in 1877, no one of the entire Tennessee delegation would indulge in wine or any other intoxicating beverage.

We find that their Constitution gives an appeal from the lodge to the Grand Master, and from him to the Grand Lodge: in one case before the Grand Lodge, in which the Grand Master sustained the action of the lodge, the Grand Lodge reversed the decision of both. In former reports, we have objected to this system as being an innovation upon the old law which gave an appeal to the Grand Lodge. While we so hold, we approve of our law in Maine, which requires the record to be submitted to the Grand Master for examination, with power, if he finds evident error in the proceedings, to set them aside and order a new trial: this is not an appeal, and the Grand Master cannot review the evidence, but is confined to an examination of the regularity of the proceedings. The Committee on Jurisprudence decided that the Grand Master has jurisdiction in case of appeals, Bro. E. EDMUNDSON dissenting, and the Grand Lodge adopted their report.

A majority of the committee held that three members of the lodge (being Master Masons, of course) are a quorum for the transaction of any business, Bro. EDMUNDSON dissenting and sustaining the Grand Master. The committee say that they find no regulation of the Grand Lodge changing the old law, but suggest that one may be desirable, and Bro. FRIZZELL, as we understand it, dissents from this.

We are quite surprised to find that the committee dissent from the Grand Master's decision, that a by-law making a brother ineligible to hold the office as Master two years in succession is "unwise, injudicious, and contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry." They say it may possibly be unwise and injudicious, but certainly it is not contrary to the "spirit of Freemasonry." They add that they "think the question had best be left to the lodges, and that the Grand Lodge in no wise interfere with them in the exercise of their discretion in the matter, as to who shall serve them as officers." We agree, and for that very reason they should not be allowed to tie themselves up by a by-law that prevents "the exercise of their discretion." It seems to us, that the reason the committee gives, shows that the by-law is "contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry." The committee *practically* seem to agree with us, as

they unanimously agreed to strike from the Constitution of the Grand Lodge the provision limiting eligibility to office in the Grand Lodge to one year.

A "convention of Past Masters" was held, and some thirty brethren "were regularly installed as Masters of their respective lodges." This touches a question that has been discussed in Maine, viz: whether an officer can be installed *save in a lodge*: in Tennessee, it seems that he may be.

The Report on Correspondence (50 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN FRIZZELL. It is a brief abstract with briefer comments.

He holds that an unfavorable ballot cannot be reconsidered: has no fears that lodges will be too liberal on the question of physical qualifications, as he believes it is the *internal* qualifications which should recommend an applicant more than the want of mere physical defects: thinks the details of masonic trials should not be published: says that when the word "Past" is prefixed to a title it indicates what the brother has been, "only this and nothing more": votes with Bro. PARVIN that *seven* members must be present to transact business (from which it would seem that we did not understand the scope of the dissent from the conclusion of his committee): "has no patience with the average non-affiliate": believes that one should return to the old practice of taking ballots for initiation in an Entered Apprentice lodge: says that lodge indebtedness is a subject "which should be thoughtfully considered by lodges everywhere:" cannot see the propriety of allowing members of one lodge to judge of the qualifications of a candidate of another lodge, simply because he was once rejected in that lodge, unless we allow all masons, without regard to membership, to vote on all applications: does not believe it is right for a Grand Lodge, when it reverses the judgment of a lodge, to leave the accused a non-affiliate, as this reversal ought to put him where he was before trial: and he concludes with a tribute to the memory of his predecessor, in which, after giving a sketch of his life and masonic history, he says:

"In Masonry, as in everything else, our brother sought to be thorough. He studied the ritual in all the degrees, and was proficient. He labored to understand the jurisprudence of Masonry, and succeeded. He thoroughly comprehended the principles and teachings of the fraternity, and practiced them in his life. As a masonic writer he had few equals, as his admirable Reports on Correspondence so fully attest.

"Deeply as his loss is felt by the masons of two continents, and especially by his brethren of Tennessee, upon none does it fall more heavily than upon the writer hereof, to whom he was a friend and brother indeed, rendering assistance and giving advice always with that cheerfulness and promptness which renders the associations of life so pleasant and agreeable. He could translate all the foreign documents which came to the office of the Grand Secretary, and in this regard there is no one, now known to the writer, belonging to the fraternity in this State, who can supply his place. In this particular, as well as others, his loss cannot be supplied. We may, therefore, truthfully say that to this jurisdiction his loss is irreparable. But we would not complain. The Great Architect of the Universe doeth all things well, and we must submit."

TENNESSEE, 1883.

Proceedings received just in time for review in their alphabetical order.

The Grand Master (N. S. WOODWARD) delivered an address of much interest, especially to his constituents.

He devotes considerable space to the Grand Lecturer. The Grand Lodge, after refusing for many years to appoint a Grand Lecturer, had finally, at the preceding session, concluded to do so. The Grand Master was fortunate in obtaining the services of Past Grand Master IRION, who had visited 180 out of the 412 lodges, with most excellent results.

In answer to the question "What relation does an unaffiliated mason sustain to the craft," he well says:

"He has no *lodge rights*. He cannot of *right* visit a lodge, or participate in festivals, processions, funeral services, or any affairs conducted by the lodge *as such*. He may, by permission of the Worshipful Master, as a courtesy, visit, etc., under the restrictions set forth in Edict 50. Himself and family are not entitled to relief from a lodge fund. He is under the penal jurisdiction of the lodge nearest his place of residence, or that of any lodge in a city where two or more exist.

"The general or individual privileges of a non-affiliate as a mason remain, to a certain extent, unimpaired. They are derived from our obligations, and while he remains a man of good moral character we cannot release ourselves from the contract. The unaffiliated mason is entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the claims and duties appertaining to him as an individual member of the fraternity. Hence, himself and family have claims upon us as individual masons. The language of our obligations with regard to relief does not refer exclusively to members of lodges. The reference is to all worthy masons. Our charities as masons should not be confined strictly to lodge members, or bounded by lodge or Grand Lodge jurisdiction. Our pecuniary ability and the necessities of our dependent families are the only restrictions under which we, as members of the Universal Brotherhood, are placed."

We would be glad to give his remarks on "Dropping from the Roll," which, he says, has been practiced to a pernicious extent in that jurisdiction, but their length precludes it. He advises that the ability of the brother to pay dues should be taken into consideration, and, if able, he should be suspended for non-payment of dues, as for unmasonic conduct. We have heretofore suggested that if in every complaint or charge for non-payment of dues there was inserted an allegation that the delinquent is able to pay but refuses, it would show a masonic offence, for which he might properly be disciplined; and we think that, in a case in which that allegation cannot be made and proved, it is very unjust to suspend a mason from all his masonic rights for non-payment of dues.

He says that, from his experience, he is compelled to say that Investigating Committees do not generally properly perform their duties, and suggests that a series of questions be inserted in their report to be answered by them specifically. The suggestion is an excellent one, and, if generally adopted, would largely decrease questions of jurisdiction between lodges, and those

concerning rejected candidates, as well as prevent the admission of some who are very soon found to be unworthy.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized: the course of the Grand Lodge of Utah in relation to the Mormons was endorsed, and arrangements made for the better protection of the archives of the Grand Lodge.

The report of the Grand Lecturer is a very valuable one to that jurisdiction, and clearly shows the wisdom of his appointment.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in memory of the dead of the year, with ceremonies and a eulogy.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN FRIZZELL. He understands the art, if his report is judged by Sam Weller's test. "She'll wish there was more of it," was the remark of that astute philosopher; and so say we.

TEXAS, 1882.

The Proceedings make a pamphlet of 475 pages, of which about 275 are devoted to the returns of lodges, and statistical and other tables.

The office of Grand Master of Texas is by no means a nominal one. The Grand Master for 1882 (THOMAS M. MATTHEWS) had written between 450 and 500 letters (although he issued a circular declining to answer letters unless sent through the regular channel), and it requires some thirty-two printed pages to give an account of his official acts.

He announces the death of P. G. Master CLINTON M. WINKLER, in the sixty-first year of his age, a man of high character in private as well as in public life.

The Grand Master devotes twelve pages to the decisions he had made during the year.

In relation to a candidate, who received the degrees under an assumed name, he says:

"He cannot be considered a clandestinely made mason, if the lodge which conferred the degrees upon him was regularly constituted. *The character or standing of the lodge conferring the degrees, if done regularly and in accordance with the manner of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, determines his status with reference to the brotherhood.* It is true that the lodge of which he (the applicant) is a member, or the one within whose jurisdiction he may reside, may, either of them, prefer charges against him for applying for and receiving the degrees under, or in, an assumed name, and in so doing practicing a fraud; if the facts be such as warrant such a course."

In relation to physical qualifications, he holds to the extreme *perfection* doctrine, in accordance with the decisions of his Grand Lodge: he seems to think that he may be held to be over nice, and justifies himself by saying, "We must, if we would avoid trouble, adhere strictly and unwaveringly to the rule."

We give the following to illustrate the complications arising under the

Texas code. In 1874, B was expelled by Lodge 29, within whose jurisdiction he lived, though a member of Lodge 62: he appealed, and in 1876 the Grand Lodge reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial: B asked for a "change of venue" to Lodge 62, which the Grand Lodge granted in December, 1876: Lodge 62 then "demised," and in 1878, the Grand Lodge ordered Lodge 495 to try B, but Lodge 29 not having furnished the papers to Lodge 495, there was no trial, and in 1882, the W. M. of 495 (a P. G. Master) invited B to visit the lodge, and he did. A member of the lodge not present complained of it, and the Grand Master properly held that the W. M. had the abstract right to do as he did, as no member of the lodge objected at the time, but the G. M. said that *he* would not invite to his lodge, or go to any lodge, with a man who had been expelled, although, by the reversal, B was placed in the position he was in before expulsion, as the charges still were pending against him. We agree, as a general rule, but there might be exceptions, and when a man has been under charges eight years and nothing done, we might make that case an exception.

Another curious case came before him. A man had a dimit some twelve years old, and claimed to be a mason: none of the craft knew him to be a mason, and he had been unable to prove himself to be one. Charges were filed against him for unmasonic conduct: he was cited for trial, but refused to appear. The District Deputy advised to summon him again, and if he refused to appear and *prove himself a mason*, to publish him as an impostor. But the Grand Master held that the W. M. erred in permitting the charges to be filed, until he had legal evidence that the accused was a mason; and further held that the W. M. was right in dismissing the charges, because such evidence was not to be had.

We are not quite sure about this: the statements and claim of the man were sufficient proof *as against him*: yet, we can see great difficulties in the way of proceeding on such grounds.

We are glad to see the following:

"In deliberative bodies, when a document of any kind is presented, it is usually read by the proper officer, the Secretary or Clerk, that the members may know its purport. They are not expected to take the word of the officer, but to hear the original paper read, so as to determine for themselves what it is. The question is then upon its reception. It is received by a vote of the body and is then disposed of according to circumstances. On the other hand, a paper may be disrespectful, informal or not intended for the body to which it is presented. In such case, the body, by a vote, very properly declines to receive it, and it is not then supposed to be acted upon at all. I cannot see why a different rule should apply to petitions. The formality above mentioned may, 'tis true, be shortened by tacitly assuming that the vote on reception is affirmative, if no objection thereto be made, but the principle is, nevertheless, the same. It is not, in my opinion, the *property* of the lodge until received by its assent. After that, it must take the usual course."

This has been often a source of much trouble, and the proceeding above pointed out is correct. It is true that the presiding officer will receive the

petition, as a matter of course, and without any motion, unless the question is raised upon the reception of the paper. A petition is placed in the hands of the Master and read; if no objection is made to its reception, he assumes that it is received by unanimous consent without any motion, and then entertains such motion as may be made for its disposition; if objection is made, the question is on its reception, and as Grand Master MATTHEWS says, it does not become the property of the lodge until a vote to receive it has been adopted.

There are many other things in this able and very excellent address that one would like to notice, but we must forbear.

Our Texas brethren have had an experience somewhat similar to ours in Maine in relation to the taxation of masonic property. The masonic temple had never been taxed, on the ground that it belonged to a charitable institution; but when the new doctrine and law were invented, that those institutions only are charitable which embrace the "general public" in their scope, and are not limited to particular classes (although, in fact, no institution exists which, under this definition, is a "charitable" one), the temple was taxed.

The Grand Lodge of Texas is an immense institution. Every Past Master in the State is a permanent member. A roll was prepared, and it appears that in addition to the Masters and Wardens of the lodges, there are about 1,800 members of the Grand Lodge, including *twenty-three* Past Grand Masters: so that, as there are over 400 lodges, the entire membership of the Grand Lodge must be over 3,000, or about *one-fifth* of all the affiliated masons in the State.

One of the most interesting incidents of the session was the presentation to Past Grand Treasurer BENJ. A. BORTS of a gold jewel, ordered by a unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge—an honor well won by long and faithful service.

As usual, a Lodge of Sorrow was held during the session, with ceremonies and an address, which is not published.

The Reports of the District Deputies are not published, and the report of the Special Committee thereon was ordered to be omitted from the Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (61 pp.) was submitted by Bro. JAMES MASTERSON, but he had received the Proceedings of only *twenty-two* of the *fifty-five* Grand Lodges.

The leading idea of this report is, opposition to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, but he was careful to have it stated in the resolution adopting his report, that the Grand Lodge does not adopt his views, but adheres to her former practice.

He says of one Texas decision, that it means (if it means anything) that if the specific crime charged is not proved, but, nevertheless, if the accused

is proved to have violated the moral law, he should, on general principles, be convicted. We have known the same thing attempted further North.

Bro. M. introduces one new feature: he gives the list of Grand Officers present, and under Maine he says he is happy to find that Maine had the good judgment to re-elect Grand Master KING and Grand Secretary BERRY.

There is too much truth in the following:

"Our opinion is, that there is entirely too much money spent by masons and Grand Lodges for expensive halls, temples, etc. We utterly oppose any such thing as a Grand Lodge debt, and insist that nowhere can any masonic authority be found which authorizes the creation of a debt for such purpose. The universal practice, however, we know is to create a debt, to issue bonds, fund bonds, and skin around like profanes do when they live beyond their means. More to be expended in the relief of distressed widows and orphans, and less squandered in vain things, pomp and circumstance, say we. Educate the orphans of deceased masons, and not so much everlasting babble about masonic charity. 'Alas for the vanity of Christian charity, under the sun,' might well be written of some masonic charity."

On the quorum question, he says:

"As a question of convenience, we think after filling the stations and places, three might do, but believe that three is the Constitutional number, and with that number present, a lodge duly assembled, though they would have to lock themselves in to prevent interruption, and probably one of the brothers would have to do duty in more capacities than one, or no record of their action could appear. We do not think, however, it would be at all expedient for the brethren to do much labor. When two or three are gathered together, enough may be present to justify the faith that the Lord will be in their midst, but not for business purposes."

We regret to find that Bro. MASTERSON makes his bow and steps off from the committee. We were just beginning to get acquainted with him—and away he goes.

He is a brave man. For we learn that Past Grand Master J. H. LEARY is Attorney General of the State, and, therefore, the prosecutor of those guilty of grave offences; but Bro. M. does not have the fear of such an official before his eyes enough to prevent his continually sticking pins into Bro. L. for that unfortunate "prerogative" decision the latter made when Grand Master. Bro. L. should hunt up some of the "prerogatives" of his present office—*genuine* ones, we mean—and teach Bro. M. that he had better not meddle with things that he does not understand.

UTAH, 1883.

The session commenced January 16th, and on March 16th the full Proceedings (236 pp.) were in our hands. This speaks well for the energy and promptness of Bro. DIEHL. We had previously received advanced sheets, sufficient for our report, for which we tender him our thanks.

A special communication was held to lay the corner-stone of Salt Lake City Academy (to be erected by the "North-West Educational Institute"), at

which P. G. Master EMERSON delivered an address, which those who heard it desired to see published, but as it was not written it could not be.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM FLETCHER JAMES) is an able paper of much interest.

He had visited each lodge in the jurisdiction and found them in satisfactory condition, but not working with the uniformity that he thinks should be attained. The reason of this may be understood from his remark that at the institution of a new lodge, he found *twenty-five* Master Masons in attendance, hailing from *eleven* different jurisdictions, viz: Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Scotland and Utah, and each one familiar with the work of his own jurisdiction.

For a wonder, he had not been called upon to make a decision: he recommended, and the Grand Lodge ordered, that a copy of every petition, with the names of the committee to which it had been referred, be posted in the Tyler's room at the close of the lodge at which such petition was received.

He justly speaks in high terms of the good resulting from the Grand Lodge Library.

He strongly urges the necessity of lodge funds, and of devoting them only to their legitimate uses. Upon this point, he says:

"In the first place, I hold that expenses for hall rent, repairing and cleaning, furniture, light, fuel, salaries for Secretary and Tyler, stationery, insurance, Grand Lodge dues, and, above all, the worthy bestowal of charity, and objects of a like character to those enumerated, are the only necessary or proper expenses. In the second place, I hold that disbursements for dances, banquets, and festivities of that kind, are not legitimate masonic expenses, and should not be paid out of the lodge treasury. Far be it from me to discourage the social feature of Masonry. On the contrary, I encourage it whenever and wherever I can. There is not enough of it. But the expenses incurred thereby should be borne by the individual brothers sharing the pleasure. In former days, lodges on the British Isles, the Continent of Europe, and even in our country, met in taverns, and the pipe, beer and wine were as necessary to a regular lodge meeting as the three great lights. But in none of the old lodge records is mention made that the lodge funds were used in providing these luxuries. Besides, the world, and with it Masonry, has grown better. A lodge that would permit any such excesses during its meetings now, would have its charter arrested, and justly so. Our social gatherings are of a different nature, and should not be so extravagant as to exclude brethren on whom fortune has not lavished her smiles. Thus conducted, all can partake of the social lodge feature without drawing the expense thereby incurred from the lodge funds, which have been accumulated for better and nobler purposes."

We should like to have some lodge try the experiment of having simple refreshments at each lodge meeting, to be paid for by the collection of a nominal amount from each member and visitor present. We do not know that this would commend itself to the tastes of brethren of the present day, who seem to think that nothing less than a banquet is worth having, but for all that we should like to see it tried.

Grand Secretary DIEHL says one lodge has lost two in membership, and

another three, while all the other lodges have increased, making a net gain of thirty-seven: precisely that number had affiliated, while twenty-nine had dimitted; only eighteen had been suspended for non-payment of dues, two had died, none had been disciplined for unmasonic conduct, and there had not been a single trial: "Seventeen times the little black tyrant had appeared in the ballot-box, which means that our lodges guard well their temple doors": one lodge had expended for charity \$600, another \$384.50, and another \$49.00, the other lodges not reporting: all the lodges have cash in their treasuries, varying from nearly \$50.00 to \$179.00, and most of them own other property. The one with \$179 in cash has \$1,500 besides. This is certainly a grand showing for Masonry in Utah.

One point in his report we desire to commend earnestly to our lodges in Maine:

"Perhaps it is the fault of the lodges, whose Secretaries were not up to the mark, and I have reason to believe it is, because we had to censure in only such lodges where the members changed their Secretaries every year. It is not usually the custom to examine the books carefully when they are turned over to the new Secretary, and, of course, the brother, in whose hands they are found, gets the blame for the mistakes made by his predecessors. To change the Secretary annually is one of the greatest mistakes a lodge can make, because it is more essential for the welfare and prosperity of a lodge to have an experienced Secretary than an experienced Master, the opinion of others to the contrary notwithstanding. A good Secretary is the main pillar of a lodge; he makes the welfare of the lodge his study; has all the business of the lodge in his head; is well versed in its by-laws and in the laws of the Grand Lodge, and when a lodge has found such a one, it should keep him in the office as long as he wants to hold it, and pay him well for his services."

We agree quite fully with him, as brothers, who have been present when we have installed officers, know.

He had sent out to their Representatives near other Grand Lodges a circular concerning the position of his Grand Lodge in relation to Mormons: as it will undoubtedly be presented to the Grand Lodge by Utah's Representative, we will only say that he reports that, so far as the Grand Lodges have been heard from, they are unanimous in sustaining the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah.

He reports an increase in the masonic department of the library from 571 to 616 volumes, and in the public department of from 4,000 to 4,623 volumes. This library is of immense value, not only to the masons of Utah, but to the general public, and it is entitled to the favorable and *practical* consideration of all public spirited men.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized, and a report adopted hailing the formation of the Grand Lodge of Peru as a step in the right direction, but postponing recognition until the receipt of further information.

Five excellent lectures delivered before his lodge by HARRY CRAIG HILL, W. M. of St. John's Lodge, are published with the Proceedings, by request and order of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (99 pp.) is again submitted by Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL.

In consequence of the change of time for the meeting of his Grand Lodge, he has the Proceedings of some Grand Lodges for two years to review, and this and the action of other Grand Lodges on the Mormon question have swelled his report beyond the prescribed size.

We surrender all our space to his account of an incident connected with Masonry in Utah, and his history of the Mormon lodges in Illinois:

"At the first annual communication of our Grand Lodge in the month of January, 1872, a charter was granted to Story Lodge, No. 4. The lodge was and is yet located at Provo, a red-hot Mormon town, where the United States Judge of the First Judicial District has to reside and hold Court. At that time not a dozen Gentiles resided in Provo. But the Clerk of the Court, Bro. Ira M. Swartz, being a bright and enthusiastic mason, and at the same time a man full of courage and enterprise, searched around and soon found masons enough in the neighborhood to organize a lodge. Bro. Swartz was the first Master, and under his guidance, care and skill, the lodge prospered. Tintic, a rich mining region, thirty miles from Provo, furnished the rough Ashlars, and after a year's labor the lodge had done some good and square work, and had nearly \$1,000 in its treasury. With this amount the energetic Master intended to buy a lot in Provo and raise among the brothers in Salt Lake City sufficient money to build a masonic hall on it. So far, so good. A lot in the heart of the town just answered the purpose and it was selected. But 'there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.' The records were examined, and lo, the lot was owned by Brigham Young, and he, for reasons best known to himself and to every mason in Utah as well, was not very favorably inclined towards our Grand Lodge in particular and Masonry in general. This put a sort of a damper on Bro. Swartz, and he had to gather up all his courage to make the final move. He came to Salt Lake City, and accompanied by Bro. Andreas Mason (died in the Black Hills in 1877), Past Grand Master of Colorado, who, as a genuine frontiersman and mining prospector, knew no fear, repaired to the office of Brigham Young, stated the object of their calling and bought the lot for \$1,000 cash. The brothers considered the bargain closed, and started to retire; but before they could do so, Brigham said, 'hold on gentlemen: what do you want with that lot?' 'Build a masonic hall on,' said Brother Swartz. 'What, a masonic hall on my lot,' said Brigham Young, jumping on his feet. 'Never can you have that lot for such a purpose, never: and if you cover it with twenty dollar gold pieces. You want to be Freemasons, and what do you know about Masonry? nothing, nothing. What does your Grand Master (Robertson) know about Masonry? What does that Dutchman down the street, your Grand Secretary, know about Masonry? Why, these fellows even don't know that King Solomon was the first Grand Master, and he had a thousand wives and I have but nineteen, and you won't let me even visit and sit in your lodges.' Bro. Mason kept as cool as a cucumber, and said: 'Mr. Young, we came here to transact a legitimate business, not to talk Masonry, and you are well aware that we, as masons in good standing, cannot hold a masonic conversation with an expelled mason (Brigham Young, with about 1,500 other Mormon masons, was expelled by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1844.) 'Now, will you keep the bargain or not?' This made the old man more hot, and on the top of his voice he shouted: 'No, never: leave my office.' And they left. Our Story Lodge has no hall of its own yet, nevertheless it is one of the best lodges in our jurisdiction."

* * * * *

"On the 3d of October, 1842, Grand Master Abraham Jonas, of Illinois, reported to the Grand Lodge that he had issued a dispensation to a number of brethren at Nauvoo to open a new lodge. Our Utah brethren know well

of what men that lodge was composed. The petition for a charter having been referred to the proper committee, it reported among other matters: 'It appears from documentary and other evidence before the committee, that there is some reason to fear that the intention and ancient landmarks of our institution have been departed from to an inexcusable extent.' Now, what was that 'inexcusable extent'? It was this: the lodge had been set to work, March 15, 1842, and, up to August 11, not quite five months, it had initiated 286 candidates, 'and passed and raised nearly as many.' That is what may be called making masons by lightning, and we do not believe it has a parallel. The charter was denied, and a committee appointed to examine the doings of this masonic hot-house, and report at the next communication.

"The committee went to Nauvoo, and the gist of its report to Grand Master Meredith Helm, is: 'In view of the whole subject, your committee find much to regret, much to deplore.' It recommended a continuation of the dispensation, 'and that some brother be appointed to attend at some given time to remind the brethren of the irregularity of their proceedings, and admonish them in the most friendly manner to avoid all such in the future.' In consequence of this report, the Grand Master issued an edict, dated November 2, 1842, empowering the lodge to resume work, bidding it to avoid the mistakes heretofore committed, adhere strictly to the landmarks of Masonry, &c.

"At the next Annual Communication, held in Jacksonville, October 2, 1843, the Grand Master reported his doings regarding Nauvoo Lodge, and said: 'Should you determine to grant a charter to Nauvoo Lodge, and thus perpetuate its existence, I should suggest the propriety, nay, the necessity, of dividing it into at least four, if not more, distinct lodges. The number of its members is entirely too large for convenience in working, and is otherwise objectionable; a fact of which they are themselves aware.' Now, that was water for their mill, and we are satisfied that if the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1843, had known the Mormons as well as the Grand Lodge of Utah in 1882, it would have done nothing of the kind, on the contrary, would have wiped them out of masonic existence without further ceremony. With four lodges they would have soon multiplied to eight, and finally would have controlled the Grand Lodge of, and Masonry in Illinois. Happily, their cunning game was discovered early enough to prevent the doing of any mischief to the craft at large.

"The proceedings following the Grand Master's message seem to be incomplete, because at a subsequent session of the same communication, the Committee on Returns and Work reported that Nauvoo, Helm and Nye Lodges, all three *v. d.*, and located at the town of Nauvoo, had submitted their abstracts and returns, 'but,' says the committee, 'we are unable to report thereupon without further explanation or amendment of the returns.' This shows that in the meantime three lodges were made out of one. Before the close of the communication, the committee made another lengthy report, setting forth the following reasons why the lodges at Nauvoo should be discontinued: 'A disposition to accumulate and gather members, without regard to character, and to push them through the second and third degrees before they possibly can be skilled in the first or second. Of Helm Lodge the committee says: 'We find their work irregular, in receiving and acting on four petitions in one day; and improvident in passing and raising, oftentimes within two days after initiation.' Of Nye Lodge is said: 'In receiving petitions on one day and initiating the next, in as many instances.' Judging from the records, they must have made in Nauvoo, within a year, about 1,500 masons, and this will explain to our Utah brethren where certain ceremonies in a certain house of Mormon worship come from, and that Heber C. Kimball knew their origin when he called them 'our celestial Masonry.' We could tell more on that point, but prudence bids silence."

"This convinced the members of the Grand Lodge that a mistake had been made, and, to correct it, the following resolution was passed: 'That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is expedient and prejudicial to the interests of Freemasonry longer to sustain a lodge in Nauvoo, and for the disrespect and contempt that Nauvoo, Helm and Nye Lodges have shown,

in refusing to present the records of their work to this Grand Lodge, *Resolved*, That their dispensations be, and are hereby revoked, and charters refused.' But what did they care for such a mandate? Not more than they cared, or care to-day, for the laws of the national government; they kept on making masons post-haste, as will appear from the following, adopted at the Fifth Annual Communication, held in Jacksonville, October 7, 1844: 'Whereas, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, at its last annual communication, thought proper to withdraw from Nauvoo, Helm and Nye Lodges the dispensations which had been granted them, for gross un-masonic conduct; and whereas the M. W. Grand Master did, during vacation, send a special messenger to Nauvoo and demand the dispensations aforesaid, which demand was treated with contempt, and not only a positive refusal given to said lodge, but a determination expressed to continue work. *Resolved*, By this Grand Lodge, that all fellowship with said lodges, and the members thereof, be withdrawn, and the association of masons working these lodges is hereby declared *clandestine*; and all members hailing therefrom suspended from all rights of Masonry within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and that our sister Grand Lodges be requested to deny them any masonic privileges. *Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to address a circular on this subject to all the Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and request the same to be published in all the masonic periodicals.'

"Thus ended the existence of masonic lodges composed of Mormons in Nauvoo, and thus became Brigham Young an expelled mason."

VERMONT, 1882.

The address of the Grand Master (LUCIUS C. BUTLER) is of considerable length, as well as able and interesting.

He follows the custom of his predecessors in giving a notice of many masons who had died during the year: we extract the following:

"In this connection I would mention also the decease of Rev. Bro. Simeon Parmalee, D. D., who died at Oswego, N. Y., at the age of one hundred years and nineteen days. In 1825, 1826 and 1827 he was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, and received the thanks of the Grand Lodge, by vote, 'for his excellent sermon this day delivered before them.' In 1827 also, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were presented to him 'for his religious and masonic discourse this day delivered, and uniting with him to do good and communicate, they direct the sum of twenty dollars to be paid him.' Rev. Bro. Parmalee was made a mason in Lamoille Lodge, then No. 6, at Fairfax. He never denounced or renounced Masonry, though he never affiliated with any lodge after the masonic whirlwind had spent its force in the State. A descendant of the last Master of McDonough Lodge, then No. 56, now 26, mentions having listened to the sermon of Rev. Bro. Parmalee on the occasion of a festival of St. John's Day, in June, 1827, at Essex. His text was 'Amos, what seest thou?' and it occasioned some merriment among the craft assembled on that occasion, when, as he began the announcement of his text, an inveterate and bitter anti-mason, whose given name was 'Amos,' entered the door of the church."

A case precisely similar to the famous Webotuck Connecticut-New York case had arisen, in which a member of a Vermont lodge had become a charter member of a Quebec lodge without dimitting from his mother lodge. He was required to satisfy the latter in relation to his dues, and then allowed to dimit, the pending charges against him for non-payment of dues being withdrawn.

We should like to copy the whole of Grand Master BUTLER'S conclusion, in which he discusses the question, "What is and what is not Masonry?" but its length precludes and it cannot be divided.

The Grand Lodge of "Colon and Cuba" was recognized: and the term of service of the Representatives near other Grand Lodges fixed at five years.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Vermont has learned with regret of the persistent refusal of certain lodges claiming to act under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, located within the Province of Quebec, to accept the proposals of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and to submit to its lawful authority;

"And whereas, The Grand Lodge of England, as we are informed, has not relinquished authority over said lodges, but supports them in their hostile and defiant position;

"And whereas, Edicts of non-intercourse must be the resulting action on the part of Grand Lodges holding similar views with our own upon the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty, if the course now followed by the Grand Lodge of England and its subordinates is continued, therefore,—

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge earnestly desires an amicable settlement of said difficulty, and in a fraternal and courteous spirit urges said lodges to accept the terms proposed by Quebec; and the Grand Lodge of England to relinquish its authority over said lodges and extend to the Grand Lodge of Quebec that full and unqualified recognition which it rightfully deserves, and has so generously received, from nearly every Grand Lodge in the world."

The circular of the Grand Lodge of Utah was presented, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah in refusing to admit members of the Mormon Church to membership in masonic lodges is in harmony with the teachings of Freemasonry, and ought to receive the hearty sanction and approval of all the different masonic bodies that desire to see the institution of Freemasonry in the Grand Jurisdiction of Utah prosper; and that the Grand Lodge of Vermont, earnestly desiring the welfare and prosperity of the Masonic Institution in that Grand Jurisdiction, heartily approves of the course taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah, in regard to that question."

The reports of the District Deputies show that the system is a success in Vermont, and that the craft are in a prosperous and harmonious condition.

The Report on Correspondence (212 pp.) was prepared by Rev. Bro. FREDERICK S. FISHER. The other members of the committee inform us that the previous report, which had been largely commended and attributed to Bro. WILLIAM H. ROOT, Grand Secretary, was prepared in part by Bro. HENRY CLARK, and in part by Bro. FISHER.

Bro. FISHER thus "comes to the front":

"We well remember an exordium of the orator of the day which we once heard at a College Commencement. He had been called upon suddenly to speak in the absence of the appointed orator and distinguished Alumnus, Rufus Choate. It was something like this: 'How disappointed and disgusted would a traveler feel, who had gone to see the Falls of Niagara, at being told on his arrival that the Falls no longer poured forth their torrent but in place of this sight Torrent Fire Engine, No. 10, would play a stream

Or again, travelers to Mount Vesuvius, on being offered, instead of the fires of the volcano, a display of fireworks.'

"Thus, we fear, will feel our readers as this Report on Correspondence comes to them, instead of the wise and learned annual report which for eighteen years has been furnished by our experienced and accomplished Brother, the Past Grand Secretary.

"But there is change in all temporal things. And as with faint heart we step into line, we crave the indulgence of the craft, and resolve that throughout this review the Grand Lodges shall speak for themselves, and therefore we call them in order."

He deals very liberally in extracts, but gives us few comments. In his review of Maine (1881) he says:

"We have read the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, and find in them one reason for the excellency of the craft in Maine. They show faithfulness and its rewards. And they were, too, the occasion of cultivating the social element, which seems dying out of our meetings, surely in time to be followed by the death of any interest. It is good to read of the appropriate music, the brief address, and the *turkey supper*. It makes us feel like the negro, riding home with a companion, who described a possum supper, until his mouth watered at the description, 'serve him up wid coon graby,' and he could stand it no longer. 'Shut yo mouf yo niggah; I'll fall right off'n dis hoss!' Not all feasting, by any means."

Under Mississippi, he well says:

"A large number of re-instatements and affiliations are reported for the past year, as a result, it is said, of the Mutual Benefit Association. The result is good, but the reason for it is not good, for it is contrary to the principles of the craft. We think well of these Mutual Insurance Associations, but they are not the craft itself, and we would not receive any candidate who seeks our mysteries on that account, for the craft is not the place of a life or fire insurance business. We may give help to our own, but do not invite others to us for that help: we call workmen to labor."

He apologizes for the non-receipt of the Vermont Proceedings by other Grand Lodges, and promises better results in the future.

VIRGINIA, 1882.

The Grand Master (REUBEN M. PAGE) delivered a very brief address: but the following contains volumes:

"This is an eminently practical age, and the test of practical results is applied to all organizations. The increase in the number of secret societies, all claiming to be benevolent and beneficial, marks this as an era of secret societies, and when this age applies the crucial test to our masonic Order of questioning its practical results, let us, by the wisdom and the conservatism of our conduct, prove that we do not adhere to forms and ceremonies and lose sight of principles; that our protestations are not empty phrases and meaningless words; that we do not pursue the shadow and neglect the substance; but that, cultivating fraternal relations, and fraternal feelings between man and man, and enforcing and carrying out great principles of morality, we improve the condition of the human family, and that by a real adherence to the teachings of our Order, we illustrate and put into practice the principles of brotherly love, of truth, and of charity in its broadest signification. Do this, and all is well; without it, our forms and ceremonies, however ancient, are as tinkling cymbals and sounding brass. Let us, then,

see to it that we utter no meaningless words when we assert the principles and tenets of our Order."

He recommends that the salary of the Grand Secretary be increased, and we are happy to find that his recommendation was adopted.

He announces the erection of a new building by the Masonic Temple Association, in which the Grand Secretary was to have his office. We congratulate Bro. ISAACS upon the deserved appreciation of his services.

The Grand Master notices the death of Bro. JAMES EVANS, which we announced last year. From a splendid tribute to his memory, reported by a committee of which Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD was chairman, we extract the following:

"The first qualification required in a candidate for Masonry is, that he shall be a 'a Man'; and a man indeed was Brother Evans. Noble, generous, charitable, brave, modest, and pious, he was an honor to the community at large, and an example to his brethren. Such men are the life of Freemasonry. Such men make our Order immortal upon earth. Such men leave their foot-prints on the sands of time, but, alas, few of us tread in them. Such men make society worthy of perpetuation, and render life worth living. Your committee confess their inability to characterize our deceased brother as they think and know that he merited to be characterized. Strangers would deem our language fulsome eulogy if we were to express our estimate of Brother Evans' character. Let it suffice to say that 'whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report,' these were the things which engaged the mind and heart of James Evans."

The following provision was made in relation to candidates "on the border."

"And provided further, that any subordinate lodge in any of the Grand Jurisdictions adjoining Virginia, or such of them as shall assent hereto, may consider the application of citizens of this State who reside nearer by an air-line to such lodge than to any lodge in this State, and may confer the degrees upon such applicants, if received, and admit them to membership to the same extent and effect as if such applicant were a resident of such adjoining jurisdiction. But this Grand Lodge reserves the right at any time to reconsider its action on this subject."

The Grand Lodge continues its system of devoting twenty-five pages in its Proceedings to the publication of the histories of subordinate lodges.

The Grand Lodge refused to abolish its system of dual membership; and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in a case where the temporary absence of all the stationed officers of any lodge would prevent the masonic burial of a brother entitled thereto, such lodge may be convened and presided over for the purposes of such burial, by any actual Past Master or Past Warden of such lodge; or, in the absence of such, by any affiliated actual Past Master or affiliated Past Warden."

The Report on Correspondence (81 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD. We are amazed at the amount which he crowds into so few pages.

He says that there is not an incorporated lodge in Virginia, and the Grand Master would arrest the charter of any lodge which should apply for incorporation.

He holds that it requires a majority of the lodges in any unoccupied territory to form a Grand Lodge.

Of the Connecticut-New York matter, he says:

"And when another such case occurs (but one never will occur again, because the reporters on foreign correspondence have enlightened the fraternity upon the questions involved), every brother will side with the Grand Lodge occupying the position held in this case by Connecticut."

As to the question first involved, yes; that is, that Connecticut had the right to make any resident mason a member of one of her lodges; but as to the question next raised, and which was the one principally discussed, no: that is, the decision by Connecticut, that making the parties charter members of a new lodge terminated their membership in their mother lodge in New York. We have no doubt that Bro. DRINKARD concurs with us.

On the question of "perpetual jurisdiction," he says:

"Well, Brother Parvin, Virginia is not a Western State, yet she has always stood with you on this question. She pursues the even tenor of her way, initiates her own material, and has had no trouble with any other Grand Lodge, because she decides for herself whether a man rejected in another Grand Jurisdiction is good enough to be a mason or not. Brother Drummond, even, has 'received light' on this subject, and we do not despair of seeing all the Grand Lodges standing upon the Virginia platform, namely, to make the petitioner state whether he has ever been rejected; if so, where; then learn from the lodge 'why,' if it can be learned; and if it can't be learned, take this fact as evidence that it was a mere personal objection, and proceed to decide whether his life in Virginia points him out as a fit subject to receive the degrees."

Well, at the time of this writing, Maine has reduced the "perpetual" to five years: something of a step for the first one.

On another question, he thus replies to Bro. PARVIN:

"But here is a doctrine of Brother Parvin's which comes very nearly being on the other side of the question. In it he claims perpetual jurisdiction over all Iowa masons, and denies to them the right to join lodges in other States. He says:

"Let an Iowa mason go out of the State and affiliate, and we can assure his godfather that he will lose his head in 'double-quick time.' We will not surrender our sovereignty to any power."

"That won't do, Brother Parvin. As Brother Simons, of New York, and Brother Drummond, of Maine, the highest masonic authorities in the world, say, a Master Mason may affiliate where he will—may join any lodge that will receive him. The difficulty between New York and Connecticut—now happily no longer a difficulty—grew out of the failure to recognize to its full extent this indefeasible right of all Master Masons. Iowa can provide that no mason belonging to a lodge in another State shall be a member of any lodge in Iowa. But here her power ceases. She has no power to say that no mason residing in Iowa shall be a member of a Virginia lodge, this being a question which Virginia has an inalienable right to decide for herself. If a Virginia mason moves to Iowa, it is for Virginia to say whether that fact shall deprive him of his membership in this State. She has always allowed her numerous sons residing in the West, or anywhere else, to hold their membership here as long as they choose. Can Iowa forbid? Nay, verily. Has a Virginia mason any rights which an Iowa mason does not possess? If not, an Iowa mason can become a member of a Virginia lodge, if he and the lodge agree. Iowa cannot forbid. She may, we repeat, provide that

such a mason shall not also hold membership in Iowa; but that i. .the extent of her power. He will 'lose his head' in no other sense."

We commend the following to Bro. SINGLETON, who claims to be a mason of the Virginia school:

"In Virginia all of us are 'prerogative men'; that is, to state it in very general terms, we believe that during the recess of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master possesses all the powers of the Grand Lodge. He can dispense with any by-law of a subordinate lodge, or any regulation of the Grand Lodge not founded upon a landmark. Neither he nor the Grand Lodge can remove a landmark. And we have never known a Virginia Grand Master to exercise a doubtful power, unless Grand Master Withers did so when after full discussion of a question, and its decision by the Grand Lodge by a formal vote, he immediately declared that he could not allow the decision to stand, and reversed it.

"We thought his decision right, and that of the Grand Lodge wrong, so far as the merits of the question was concerned. As to his right thus to arrest, or reverse, the action of the Grand Lodge no question was raised by any member, though the body contained many good lawyers. We don't think the Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, who won't hold correspondence direct with any functionary below Grand Master, can crow over Past Grand Master Withers or Virginia. We have Grand Masters who *are* Grand Masters."

* * * * *

"The Constitution declares that it is the prerogative of the Grand Master to make masons at sight. If it is a prerogative, it is a landmark, as we hold it is."

He says:

"In Virginia we punish for unmasonic conduct, a mason holding his membership anywhere in the world, provided he resides in this State. We accord the same right to other States. Here, also, any mason not under charges and 'free of the books,' can withdraw at will. He can get a dimit, only by vote of the lodge. Now, let him be either dimitted or allowed merely to withdraw, and the lodge has exactly the same control over him, so far as his conduct is concerned, as before."

We agree to this and go a little further: we punish a mason sojourning in Maine for an offence committed in Maine: we presume the same is true in Virginia.

We find we are right, by reading a little further; he says:

"The Grand Lodge passed a resolution which seems to us to be not simply unnecessary, but a waste of words—mere surplusage. It purports to give other Grand Lodges penal jurisdiction over Kentucky masons, who have permanently removed within the jurisdiction of these other Grand Lodges. The New York mistake is thus repeated. Kentucky assumes that her laws operate in Virginia, and, so assuming, offers us a jurisdiction which our own laws give us. This will never do, brethren. You can no more confer jurisdiction over Kentucky masons residing in Virginia upon our grand Lodge, than you can take it away; and you will hardly claim the power to do the latter. Virginia has for nearly a hundred years claimed and exercised penal jurisdiction over all masons residing or even sojourning in this State. Her own laws assert this jurisdiction. Can Kentucky take it away? Of course not. Then Kentucky cannot give it. Let us all learn that our Grand Lodge laws operate only within our Grand Lodge bounds."

He devotes four pages to Maine, quoting from Grand Master KING's address, his remarks upon "perpetual jurisdiction," and in reference to the relative rights of visitors and members.

He quotes several paragraphs from our report without comment, and we, therefore, infer that he concurs.

Referring to the California case, in which a candidate receiving the third degree was taken suddenly ill while being instructed in the signs, and the decision of the Grand Master that he was a Master Mason, but could not sit in a Master Masons' lodge, he says:

"The latter part we object to. When well enough to sit in a lodge he is well enough for further instruction; but whether this is received or not, he is a Master Mason, if the ritual tells us correctly what makes a Master Mason."

He quotes our remarks on perpetual jurisdiction, saying:

"We read with much pleasure the following. When Brothers Drummond and Simons concede what they do touching the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, that doctrine must be abandoned."

He also says:

"Brother Drummond maintains—and correctly, we think—that the Grand Master can arrest the charter of a lodge without getting it into his possession.

"In Maine, no lodge can be opened in the absence of its charter or warrant.' We suppose this is the case in almost every Grand Jurisdiction."

And yet we were in a body of masons, presumably among the most learned in a dozen different States, and the opposite doctrine was held by a majority vote. It is possible that some of them held that the Virginia and Maine law is confined to *lodges*, but some, in their remarks, scouted the doctrine entirely. We also think that the doctrine is denied in some of the reports Bro. D. reviewed in this report.

He quotes what we said of the action of the Baltimore Convention of 1843, in adopting forms expressly providing for public installations, and adds:

"This rather surprised us. We have read what Bro. D. asked us to read. It shows that our Grand Lodge was informed of what the Baltimore Convention recommended, but refused to sanction public installations. Our Grand Lodge formally decided several years ago that 'public installations are improper.' Read 1843 again, Brother D."

We have complied with his request, but we see no reason for changing what we said. The Baltimore Convention of 1843 adopted forms expressly providing for public installations: Bro. JOHN DOVE, Virginia's Representative in that Convention, reported its action to his Grand Lodge as published by it, and earnestly recommended its adoption: the Grand Lodge re-published the proceedings of the Convention (including the forms for public installations) with its own Proceedings, and adopted them as a whole. It is true, that some years after it formally decided that public installations are not proper. This decision is what surprises us, after having adopted the Convention work. If we are in error in any particular, will Bro. D. kindly point it out.

He calls attention to the use of the words "this Grand Lodge": we found that we were using them to mean "our own Grand Lodge," and also the

Grand Lodge whose Proceedings we were reviewing; we finally adopted "our Grand Lodge" for the former, and "this Grand Lodge" for the latter; still, as Bro. D. says, this may create confusion.

We quote the following to show how such things are done in Virginia:

"In Virginia we use three lights in receiving the Grand Master. Consequently there should be four members of the lodge (Past Masters, if possible) sent to receive the Grand Master—three to bear the lights, and the fourth to announce his name and title at the altar, to which the Grand Master, like all other masons, should repair upon entering the lodge. The lodge should be called up as soon as he enters the room, not before. It should be called up in receiving any other person—even a Past Grand Master—after the distinguished brother reaches the Grand East."

* * * * *

"Whenever a unanimous vote is required, the Wardens should inspect the ballot. Whenever only a majority vote or two-thirds vote is required, the Master may properly declare the result upon his own inspection of the ballot."

He approves of the system of nominating officers in open lodge or Grand Lodge, as a means of preventing electioneering. If such be the effect, let us adopt it, by all means.

But we must stop without noticing several matters we intended to discuss.

WASHINGTON, 1882.

The Grand Master (RALPH GUICHARD) gives a glowing account of the growth and resources of the territory, and notices briefly the history of his Grand Lodge. He says, to Grand Secretary THOMAS M. REED, more than to any other member of the Grand Lodge, is due the great prosperity of the Order in that jurisdiction: a deserved recognition of the able services of a faithful officer.

His address is mainly devoted to local matters, and a clear, concise account of his official action.

He was not able to be present in Grand Lodge after the morning session of the first day: the reason is thus stated by the Grand Secretary:

"The absence of the Grand Master at this time is caused by severe and critical illness—inflammatory rheumatism. By an extra effort and unyielding determination on his part, he was conveyed from his sick bed to the hall for the purpose of being present at the opening of Grand Lodge this morning."

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Secretary says:

"A few of the lodges have fallen off in membership, some barely retaining their numbers, while others show a marked increase which, with the addition of the five new lodges, swell the net increase to the number of about 100 members during the year. From official and private resources of information and the rapidly increasing population of our territory, we may reasonably expect not only a larger increase of membership to existing lodges during the next year, but also several additional applications for the establishment of new lodges.

"At the close of this communication our number of chartered lodges will

have reached to 40 on the roll, 35 of which are in active existence. The peace, quietude, and almost universal harmony prevailing among the craft throughout the jurisdiction, is a fact worthy of mention. Not a single case of appeal, nor complainant of grievance of any note, has been reported to this office since our last Annual Communication. No better evidence need be shown for the healthful and prosperous condition of the fraternity throughout the jurisdiction."

The great work of the session was the "Revised Constitutional Code," submitted by a committee of which Bro. THOMAS M. REED was chairman.

We find the following:

"The Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence made a statement in regard to the progress of the committee's report, to the effect that, while some labor had been performed in preparing *data* for the report, it had not been written up, because of the *probable* continual opposition to the printing of such reports by some members of the Grand Lodge. The necessary toil and expense involved was too much to the writer to have it mercilessly pitched into the waste basket."

* * * * *

"Your committee would further recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to have the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence not to exceed one hundred and fifty pages, printed and bound with the reports of this Grand Communication."

This unexpected but sensible action took Bro. REED by surprise, and set him to work *de novo* to write his report on a more extensive plan.

The circular of the Grand Lodge of Utah was presented, and the action of that Grand Lodge most heartily endorsed:

"1st. Because in the organized territories of the United States the law as enacted by the Congress of the United States is supreme, Congress having declared polygamy a crime, and having fixed a punishment for the violation of the same, the one who violates is no more guilty, than the one who abets the violation of this law. No man should be made a mason who does not obey, and counsel obedience to the laws of the land in which he lives.

"2d. Polygamy is not only a crime against the law of our nation but a violation of the moral judgment of modern civilization. No masonic body should encourage a violation of law and decency, by recognizing those who have adopted, or who enjoin polygamy as a religious duty.

"3d. The judicial history of Utah, especially the trial of the Mountain Meadow murderers, clearly demonstrates to the world that a Mormon is subservient and obedient to the Priest craft as established by Brigham Young. That that Priesthood is at war with the laws of the United States and the civilization of the 19th century. That murder is encouraged and commended if thereby the interest of their obnoxious and lawless institution may be advanced. Masonry should not receive in her folds any one who in the most remote or indirect manner upholds or encourages a system so barbarous and unmasonic."

The Report on Correspondence (140 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOMAS M. REED, and we hail with delight the abandonment of the narrow policy which substantially abolished these reports.

There are many things in this splendid report which we have marked for examination. How many of them we shall discuss, "let time and *space* determine."

He calls attention to one great burden upon the lodges of this jurisdiction—the payment of mileage and *per diem* to all the representatives of a lodge in the Grand Lodge. The pay-roll amounted to some \$3,000, which is equivalent to a tax of *two dollars and sixty cents* on every affiliated mason in Washington: think of that, masons of Maine, when you pay your tax of *twenty cents* each for the entire expenses of the Grand Lodge, mileage included. As Bro. REED well says, unless their plan is changed it will destroy the Grand Lodge; and it *ought* to. It concerns the fraternity that every lodge shall be represented in Grand Lodge by one delegate; if a lodge wishes to have more representatives, it should bear the expenses; if the officers wish to visit the Grand Lodge for their own pleasure or instruction, they should not tax their brethren to pay for it.

While we agree to the following as a general rule, we believe there are exceptions to it. When a man conscientiously believes that Masonry interferes with his duty to God, he is bound to renounce Masonry, as all his obligations are subjected to that. Of course, he is under certain obligations as to what he shall *not* do, but abiding by those does not interfere with a renunciation of Masonry:

“Masonic obligations in their very nature imply inflexibility and permanency, and because voluntarily taken, cannot be renounced. There is no law or provision in masonic science or ethics implying such a condition. A man may *assume* to renounce Masonry, as he might assume to do any other unlawful act. Masonry in its foundations is permanent; its principles are fixed and enduring; in its own might it arises as a moral edifice in majesty and grandeur, and will recognize no *right* of any portion of that structure to fall into decay or *assume* dissolution. If a mason grows weary and desires to sever his association with the fraternity, he has the inherent right (in our opinion) after paying all lawful dues, to withdraw from the lodge. This is as far as the common law of *Masonry* permits him to go. Here he should be respected in his rights and privileges, and no *forcing* attempted, or unrighteous penalties imposed upon him; for he is a Freemason still, as long as he remains unconvicted of any penal offence against the laws of the Institution.”

The following shows that he does not agree with Bro. DRINKARD in one matter:

“But, without any attempt at being critical, may we ask: Can a Grand Master, under any circumstances, without authority of the Grand Lodge, ‘set aside the law.’ He is the creature of the Grand Lodge under the Constitution, and in the exercise of his powers, does not, to our mind, rise above its authority in any degree. He can or *should* only grant dispensations under its prescribed limitations, except in cases, or contingences, which the written law and clearly defined landmarks fail to reach or to specially provide for; and then only when, in the nature of justice and masonic propriety, the exigences shall clearly demand relief. Thus far his *prerogatives* go, and no further. His functions, when the Grand Lodge is not in session, are purely executive, and in no sense can he, in our opinion, legislate for, repeal, or ‘set aside’ laws enacted for the government of the craft.”

Is not there something significant in the fact that while nearly, if not quite, all of the old Grand Lodges sustain the “prerogative” doctrine, those which have been formed within forty years nearly all hold the opposite?

He holds that while a Grand Lodge can re-instate a mason as a member of his lodge, by reversing on appeal the proceedings by which the membership was lost, it cannot *restore* a member to membership, when he has once been legally deprived of it: that a member of a lodge in one jurisdiction may be tried in another for an offence committed in the latter: that appeals are not limited to the accused, but that any member of the lodge may appeal from its decision acquitting the accused: and that the lodge is not the accusing party, but the tribunal. We should be glad to copy his remarks upon these propositions, but must be content with this statement of them: it is, probably, needless to add that we concur with him.

Referring to action of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, which has been questioned, he thus forcibly expresses our own views.

"The action of the Grand Lodge in thus taking this matter 'in its own hands' will doubtless be the subject of some 'weighty' criticism by some of our 'reportorial guild,' but we think (and such is the position of the Grand Lodge,) it did perfectly right. It is all well enough to talk and expatiate upon the finely spun theory that Subordinate Lodges, no matter how *recusant* they may be, must have 'original *exclusive*' jurisdiction in all matters of trial and discipline of masonic offenders. In ordinary cases it will do very well, but with an experience of more than a third of a century in the 'masonic harness,' we know it don't *always* work. When we find a dominant rebellious spirit in a lodge, destructive of every essential element of masonic harmony and good sense—as appears from this Idaho case—let the Grand Lodge exert its sovereign power, and without any circumlocution, put a *quietus* to the whole matter, as right, reason and good sense dictate it should do."

Bro. REED holds that any number of lodges, not less than three, may form a legal Grand Lodge in territory not occupied by a Grand Lodge, whether the number uniting in the movement is a majority of the lodges in that territory or not: and that such Grand Lodge will have exclusive jurisdiction in such territory over all lodges there, *except such as do not choose to come under its authority*. Accordingly his Grand Lodge has recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. We regret that he should hold this doctrine, as it is in direct conflict with the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty. It can never be admitted as masonic law or justice, that three lodges in a country shall force a larger number into the formation of a Grand Lodge against their wishes: so his second proposition, that a Grand Lodge so formed has authority only over those which voluntarily submit to it, naturally follows. But such a Grand Lodge has scarcely an element of sovereignty. But the American doctrine (now held also by the British Grand Lodges) bases Grand Lodge jurisdiction on *territory* and not on *lodges* or *masons*. It follows precisely the civil law, which bases its jurisdiction on *territory* and not *men*: it enforces itself throughout its *territory*, without regard to the men who are on that territory, and if one of its citizens goes off from that territory it admits that he is no longer amenable to itself for his acts, but is amenable to the law of the territory in which he commits these acts. The masonic law has adopted the *territorial* principle, and with it the resulting consequences. It is a natural law that the majority shall rule: when, there-

fore, a majority establishes a government; as that government, *to be a government*, must be sovereign, the minority must yield to it, or emigrate. It follows from this principle of natural law that when a majority of the lodges establish a government—that is, a Grand Lodge—for a territory, from its very nature it must have exclusive jurisdiction in that territory, else it is not a Grand Lodge: of course, then, all the lodges therein are under its authority and must obey it, or cease to exist there. When the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts put forth the doctrine of *territorial* jurisdiction, in place of the old doctrine of *personal* jurisdiction, it expressly recognized our doctrine to its full extent. It would not *establish* or *maintain* a lodge in the *TERRITORY* of another Grand Lodge: and when a few years later the very question was presented, it formally decided that it could maintain no authority over a lodge formed by it in a jurisdiction in which a Grand Lodge was afterwards established, after the formation of such Grand Lodge, although its lodge was not one of the lodges which formed the Grand Lodge. Such being the law, whenever a Grand Lodge charters a lodge in “unoccupied territory,” this law becomes one of the conditions attaching to the formation of such lodge. While we hold, then, that a Grand Lodge formed by a majority of the lodges has full jurisdiction, as a matter of right, over all the lodges in its territory, and is therefore at once entitled to recognition, our esteemed Bro. VAUX goes further and holds, if we understand him, that the new Grand Lodge must absolutely *secure* the allegiance of all the lodges before it is entitled to recognition. Bro. REED admits that a Grand Lodge is, and of right ought to be, “supreme, absolute and exclusive”: but he says if it is so, then it either cannot establish a lodge in an unoccupied territory, or if it does, that lodge cannot be forced to come under the authority of another Grand Lodge on pain of arrest of its charter: but he loses sight of the fundamental idea of *territory*, and the distinction between the powers of the Grand Lodge *in* its own territory and *out of it*; in the former case they are absolute in its territory, while in the latter case they are only *personal* over the *lodge and its members*, without any territorial authority whatever.

In another matter, our esteemed brother seems to us to reason illogically, if we understand him. Because the quite universal law requires seven members to originate and maintain a lodge, he argues that, therefore, it requires seven members *to do business*: we do not so understand it, as the ritual is precisely the other way; it *does* take seven members *to make* an E. A. lodge, but, at the same time, *five* make an F. C. lodge, and *three* an M. M. lodge: of course, a lodge cannot be organized or maintained unless it has members enough to hold any *one of the three*, to wit, seven; but this fact in no manner interferes with the right to hold the other lodges with the number of members named in the ritual. Accordingly, it was the law in Maine for more than one hundred years that three members could do business in an M. M. lodge; but afterwards it was expressly provided, as a

matter of *policy* and not of *law*, that it should require seven to do business, but still three may confer the degree, the proper officer being one of them.

In his review of Maine (1881) he says:

"A good and practical address was delivered by the Grand Master—free from gaudy embellishments—such as anyone may read with the understanding. He refers appropriately to the 'missing links' in the fraternal chain since the last annual meeting, and in words beautifully and touchingly expressed, he says:

"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.""

He concurs in the general views of Grand Master COLLAMORE on the increase of lodges: refers to the "faithful service" and "short but terse report of the veteran Grand Secretary, Bro. IRA BERRY," and closes his review with the following:

"Since the foregoing was written, we have had a pleasant and very enjoyable call from the Deputy Grand Master, and our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine, R. W. William Roscoe Greene Estes. We regret that his stay was so brief, but appreciate the honor as well as the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of our distinguished brother."

Under the law of his Grand Lodge, a lodge may grant a new trial, and we do not deny that it may do so when that power is expressly given to it: but, in the absence of express authority, we hold that the granting of a new trial is an act of sovereignty ordinarily vested only in the highest tribunal: perhaps we view it too strictly from the standpoint of a lawyer; but we regard the analogies of the civil law as a safe guide in similar matters in masonic law. Bro. REDD misunderstands us in one particular: we do not hold that the Grand Lodge can grant a new trial only "*on appeal*"; on the contrary, we hold that after the right of appeal is gone, a party may petition the Grand Lodge for a new trial for reasons, the sufficiency of which the Grand Lodge will determine.

He pays the writer a personal compliment for a habit growing out of daily discipline—that of seeking *success*, without regard to any *personal* consideration. A minister once said to us, that if, when he was preaching, he allowed himself to think how well he was doing, the Lord always punished him for it, by making him do badly; and we shall not soon forget his surprise when we replied, "He serves lawyers in the same way." Our friend had only mistaken a *general law* for a "special providence."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1882.

The Grand Master (JOHN H. RILEY) removed from the State before the Annual Communication, and was not present, but sent in a report of his official acts.

The Grand Secretary (O. S. LONG) announces the completion of the reprint of the Proceedings from the organization to 1881, inclusive.

The proceedings were of a routine character, except the matters contained in a four-page Report on Correspondence submitted by the Grand Secretary.

He announced that Maryland had adopted a reciprocal resolution (like the one adopted by West Virginia the year before) in relation to candidates living nearer to a lodge in another State than to any in their own.

He copies the circular of the Grand Lodge of Utah, with a favorable endorsement, the acceptance of which by the Grand Lodge carries its endorsement, as we understand it.

He reported resolutions recognizing the Grand Lodges of Arizona and New South Wales, and they were adopted by the Grand Lodge.

He hopes hereafter to present a report, reviewing in the usual form the proceedings of other Grand Lodges. So do we.

WISCONSIN, 1882.

The Grand Master (EMMONS E. CHAPIN) delivered a business-like address, in which he clearly sets forth the matters requiring the action of the Grand Lodge. Of one threatening evil, he says:

"There is something else to be done besides the election of officers. THE ELECTION is not the Alpha and Omega of our meeting, although important, and in the discharge of this duty great care and caution should be exercised. The success of Masonry depends largely upon the character and qualifications of the officers of this Grand Lodge; but a mason's zeal should not be so abundant as to permit him to prepare, and distribute by the handful, printed or written ballots for his favorite candidate long before the hour of election arrives, and then, as soon as election is over, take the first train home, as if his mission to the Grand Lodge were ended. Such conduct obviously smacks a little too much of the KING CAUCUS SYSTEM which prevails in political nominating conventions of the day, and ought not to be encouraged in Grand Lodge."

He says that peace and harmony exist among the craft: that no member of the Grand Lodge has died during the year: and that while a few of the lodges are feeble, they are generally in a prosperous condition. He says:

"While Masonry in Wisconsin may be considered in a healthy, growing state, generally—more masonic work having been done during the past than any previous year, yet there are quite a number of feeble lodges, which were once leading lights in our Councils, and may, owing to their present circumstances, surroundings and railroad facilities, be obliged to merge with other lodges which are convenient and on the line of travel. Better have one strong, healthy lodge in a good locality, easy of access, than two or three neighboring weak ones, each striving to subsist on slow decay, or by waiting on Divine Providence and the natural order of things for more people and prosperity."

Among his decisions is the following, which we deem accurate and correct:

"In the absence of a constitutional provision, three Master Masons, members of the lodge, one of whom is at least a Warden, may open a lodge of Master Masons, and when so opened, may transact business."

Upon the question of the right of visitation he decided, and the Grand Lodge affirmed, the following:

"The W. M. of a lodge is the Master of a lodge. It is in his power to say who shall be admitted into his lodge. It is for the W. M. to say, not a brother in the lodge, subjected to be disciplined by the Grand Lodge for an abuse of his power. Ordinarily, a mason has the right to visit, and he should not be deprived thereof without good reason."

We do not deem this correct: we do not believe that the W. M. has the power to admit a visitor into the lodge against the objection of a member, any more than he has the power to initiate a candidate against the objection of a member.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that the provision of their Constitution in relation to physical qualifications is "on its face and in fact" in violation of an ancient landmark, and is therefore void. They devote two pages to showing that an ancient landmark cannot be changed: but they do not undertake to point out wherein the constitutional provision referred to undertakes to change any landmark, and we commend their discretion, for if they had undertaken to do so, we think they might have increased the two pages to twenty without being successful in their undertaking. Still, we wish they had attempted it.

In the Appendix we have the addresses (and very good ones, too) delivered at seven special communications of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (86 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN W. WOODHULL. He commences without any introduction, and when he gets into New Jersey, he suddenly winds up with a brief conclusion: whether he actually got to New Jersey and succumbed to the peculiar "lightning" said to exist there, or whether reviewing it brought the memory of former scenes so vividly to his mind, that he could not go on, we can only guess. Seriously, we greatly regret that he did not finish his report and give us, as he intended, his views on perpetual jurisdiction. He is liberal in his extracts, and while he sometimes expresses briefly his assent or dissent, we would like more discussion.

WYOMING, 1881.

The Grand Master (FRANK M. FOOTE) was not able to be present, but sent in a brief address, the most interesting part of which is his just tribute to Bro. WILLIAM G. TONN, whose death we noticed last year.

The proceedings were wholly of a routine character.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge is given in the Appendix.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. SYMONS. The only fault we find with it is, that the extracts and text are printed in same style and type, so that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. Bro. S. makes but few comments, but those are pertinent and

generally just; in fact, we find nothing in it upon which we take issue with him.

WYOMING, 1882.

The Grand Master (ROBERT WILSON) delivered a brief address: he represents the craft in a prosperous condition: he had visited several of the lodges; one visit involved a wagon ride of four days; then a continuous stage ride of forty hours, save when he was obliged to walk up a steep mountain, as the horses could only draw the mail (one bag half full), and these walks were varied by "driving down steep canyons."

The Grand Secretary (JOHN H. SYMONS) submits a report which shows that he is the right man for the place. In preparing blanks for returns of lodges, he inserted columns calling for the amount expended in charity, the financial condition of the lodge, and the valuation of their property—matters, he says, "of peculiar interest to every thoughtful brother in this jurisdiction." He urges that attention be given to the Grand Lodge Library, and a committee, of which he is chairman, was appointed to take the matter into consideration and report next year.

Upon his recommendation, the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah in relation to Mormonism was endorsed, and the Grand Lodges of Arizona and New South Wales recognized.

BRO. STEPHEN W. DOWNEY, the Grand Orator, was unable to be present, but sent in an address written in blank verse which is published in the Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (76 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOHN H. SYMONS. He confines himself very closely to a synopsis of the Proceedings, with very few comments.

He holds that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is in direct opposition to Grand Lodge sovereignty: this is a new argument, but it seems to us sound: it certainly is inconsistent with the sovereignty of a Grand Lodge to be obliged to ask another Grand Lodge to allow it to make a mason of a man residing in its own territorial jurisdiction.

We have sometimes thought that our brethren in new territories are disposed to be in too great a hurry to have a Grand Lodge of their own: but if Wyoming is to be taken as a test, there is no ground for our fears.

ADDITIONAL GRAND LODGES.

While our report has been going through the press, we have received the Proceedings of Delaware for 1882, and Florida, Kansas and Louisiana, all for 1883, and some of the sheets of New Jersey for 1883.

COLON AND CUBA.

In the absence of the Proceedings, we extract the following from the report of Bro. JOHN H. BROWN, of Kansas:

"An extraordinary session was held July 28, 1881.

"Present: The ex-Grand Master Juan Francisco Prieto, D. G. M. presiding, and sixty-four representatives from thirty-six lodges.

"The exclusive business of the session was the discussion and approval of the basis agreed upon by the Union committee with the fraternity of Santiago de Cuba.

"Seven articles as the basis of union were approved, and the session closed; hearty unanimity prevailing.

"September 4, 1881, there was an extraordinary reunion of the Grand Lodge. Present: M. R. Antonio Govin, Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and a great majority of representatives of the subordinate lodges.

"The object of the special session was to consummate the union approved at the session of the preceding July.

"The Correspondence Committee of the union received and accompanied to the hall, the very venerable Brother Juan Bernardo Bravo, who as Grand delegate of Colon, was present to transfer the archives of that Body to Habana, and to complete the compact of union. The papers relating to such union having been read by the representatives of the respective parties, congratulatory speeches were made by the Grand Master and other distinguished brothers, and the union, under most favorable auspices, was completed."

* * * * *

"The annual session of the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Island of Cuba was convened March 26, 1882.

"M. R. Antonio Govin, Grand Master, presided, and there were present one hundred and seventy-three representatives from seventy-three, out of the seventy-five lodges in obedience to the Grand Lodge, besides representatives of twenty-three Grand Lodges.

"The address of Grand Master Antonio Govin, is a splendid paper, and will compare most favorably with the best productions of the kind for the year. Should we extract therefrom, it would disfigure his effort, and to quote the whole of the introductory is impossible. But in our summary, we hope to be able to recur to it, and make, at least, an abstract of the more salient points. For the present, we can only remark that he reports the union to have been followed by success, although a would-be rival had disputed their territorial rights, and endeavored to thwart their work, while the clergy, backed by an arch-bishop, had been busily engaged in denouncing Masonry and the brethren. Counseling forbearance, he yet invites to earnest work, with the conviction and assurance that truth will ultimately prevail, wherever masonic principles are made the basis of daily life.

"During the year, three subordinate lodges were received into membership, as subordinates of the United Grand Lodge.

"As might be well expected, a number of questions were propounded to the Grand Master. His decisions are to the point, and prove him to be a thorough craft mason, and master of its jurisprudence.

"Following this excellent document, are the annual reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. From the former, it will be seen that harmony has generally, almost exclusively, prevailed; that there has been steady growth, the number of lodges now in obedience to the Grand Lodge being seventy-five, of which thirty-five are in the city of Habana. Prospectively, there is a brilliant future before our brethren of the Antilles, and the day not distant when the better class of their countrymen will acknowledge the beneficence of their purposes."

DELAWARE, 1882.

The address of the Grand Master (JOSEPH W. H. WATSON) is very brief. He announces the deaths of P. G. Master ALLEN V. LESLEY and Past J. G. Warden SAMUEL SHARP.

Upon his recommendation, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution, which he stated had been adopted by the Grand Lodges of Maryland, District of Columbia and West Virginia:

"Resolved, That any subordinate lodge in a foreign jurisdiction may confer the first three degrees of Masonry on citizens of this State who reside nearer to such lodge than to any lodge in this State: provided, the same privilege be extended to the lodges in this State by the laws of such adjoining jurisdiction."

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized, and the Scottish lodges in Quebec acknowledged as regular lodges.

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

"No lodge in this jurisdiction shall confer any of the degrees on a non-resident, without the consent of the proper jurisdiction first being obtained, unless by consent of the Grand Lodge. Nor shall any lodge in this jurisdiction recognize any one as a mason who was made so in any other jurisdiction while a citizen of Delaware, unless by the permission of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided, or having had the consent of the Grand Lodge as above mentioned."

We were, at first, in doubt whether the "permission" refers to the "making" or the "recognition," but the last clause seems to refer to the "making": if so, this shuts the door against the recognition of any one made a mason in another jurisdiction, however innocently, without such permission or consent: it seems to us quite impolitic to tie up the hands of the Grand Lodge so strictly.

The Committee on Correspondence were authorized to print their report with the proceedings, if approved by the committee.

The Grand Secretary, in a note, says a report was prepared by Brother CHARLES C. KING, Chairman of the Committee, but a majority of the committee not having approved it, he (the Grand Secretary) did not have it printed. We confess to some curiosity as to the character of a report which the majority would not allow to be printed.

These Proceedings were not received by us in season to be reviewed in their regular place.

FLORIDA, 1883.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM E. ANDERSON) made one decision that we at first held was erroneous. It was that a mason can be tried for an offence committed before his initiation, when it is of such a character that, if known at the time of balloting, it would have prevented his acceptance. Our Grand Lodge has held the other way, limiting the power to actual fraud in the peti-

tion. We find that the Florida case comes within this rule, as their petition contains the question, "Do you know of any moral reason which should prevent you from becoming a Freemason?" In the case in question, the candidate well knew there was such a reason, but denied it, and for that fraud was justly disciplined.

We feel assured that all our brethren will read the following with intense interest:

"In the latter part of August, the yellow fever broke out in Pensacola, and as the population consisted largely of new comers, who were unacclimated, it spread with great rapidity, and shortly became epidemic. From the beginning, Escambia Lodge, No. 15, took an active part in relieving distress and destitution. Being in constant communication with them, and learning how great and how rapidly increasing were the demands upon their charity, on September 16th I issued a circular letter to the lodges of this jurisdiction, calling upon them to contribute through Escambia Lodge to the relief of the suffering in Pensacola.

"A majority of the lodges responded promptly to this appeal, the total amount received from this State being \$1,295.28. As the need for assistance became more and more urgent, I extended my appeal to several of the neighboring Grand Jurisdictions, and met with a generous response. From some sources contributions were received without solicitation. A detailed statement is herewith submitted (Exhibit B) showing the total amount from all sources, received and expended, to be \$4,262.23.

"Another statement (Exhibit C) shows an additional amount of \$202, which having come to hand after the emergency was passed, was returned by me to the donors.

"All of these remittances were acknowledged as received, but I desire in this place to return thanks to those who so promptly and generously held up the hands of their brethren, and came to the relief of the stricken community.

"Emergencies such as these, my brethren, touch the great heart of Masonry, and draw us very near to each other. In the presence of a great sorrow, the principle of our common brotherhood starts into fresh life, and becomes a reality.

"It is true, that in the Providence of God, the brethren of Escambia Lodge alone, were brought face to face with this great suffering. They fed the hungry, nursed the sick, buried the dead and cared for the orphans. But in all their labors they acted only as the representatives of the great masonic brotherhood, whose ear is never closed to the cry of distress, and whose hand is ever prompt to relieve it. Like a forlorn hope, they were sustained by the consciousness that the great army of their brethren were behind them.

"The accounts of Escambia Lodge, with receipts and vouchers, have been submitted to my inspection, and have been carefully examined. I found them correct, and I approve their expenditures as proper and judicious. Of those who had masonic claims upon them, they had one hundred and three sick under their charge, of whom eighteen died. But their charity was not confined to the fraternity, and many poor and suffering persons were assisted, who had no claim beyond that of a common humanity. I will mention here one incident which will make a deep impression upon the heart of every mason. A poor family, consisting of father, mother and four young children, were among the sick. The father, a stranger, was a mason from Michigan. They were faithfully cared for, but the parents both died, leaving their four little ones, aged from four to ten years, orphans.

"They were faithfully cared for until the epidemic was passed, and the quarantine raised, and then, provided with all that they required, they were started for their distant home in Michigan. The oldest boy was furnished with railroad tickets, and with an open letter from Escambia Lodge, stating who the little

travelers were, and commending them to the care of all good men and masons. They met with kindness and help from one end of their journey to the other, and were safely delivered to their friends. At many points they were not allowed to pay anything for their meals, and money was collected among their fellow passengers for their benefit. Brethren, to bring this incident home to our hearts, let each one of us suppose for a moment that these helpless children had been his own.

"Is it not a privilege to belong to a brotherhood, under whose protecting arm children of tender years may travel from one end of this broad land to the other, secure of meeting friends and protectors at every step?"

The venerable Grand Chaplain (elected for the *sixteenth* time) was unable to be present on account of illness, although he was in the city. The Grand Lodge appointed a committee to look after his welfare, but the good old man died the day after the Grand Lodge closed, and on the next day he was buried by the Grand Lodge, many members remaining for the purpose.

Bro. D. C. DAWKINS submitted a brief general Report on Correspondence, regretting that the finances of the Grand Lodge did not justify a full report.

He gives a copy of a communication he had sent to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, in which he sets forth the principles in relation to the formation of Grand Lodges, maintained by the Grand Lodge of Florida, as follows:

"1. When there are three or more regularly chartered lodges in a State, Territory or Province, where no Grand Lodge exists, all or a majority of such lodges, not less than three, may assemble in convention and organize a Grand Lodge.

"2. When such Grand Lodge is thus duly organized, it is the sovereign power and authority of Ancient Craft Masonry within its territorial jurisdiction.

"3. Its authority and jurisdiction, thus defined and prescribed, is exclusive, except as to matters which it may have voluntarily surrendered to others."

Succinct and accurate. He reports against recognition, because it appears that a majority of the lodges in New South Wales have not given in their adhesion to that Grand Lodge.

KANSAS, 1883.

We are indebted to Bro. BROWN, Grand Secretary, for advance sheets.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM COWGILL) delivered a practical address.

Under the head of "conducting lodges on business principles," he well says:

"The prudent and successful business man collects his accounts when they become due; a lodge should be conducted on the same principle, so far as its finances are concerned.

"But it appears to be the practice of a great many of our lodges to let the dues of its members run as long as they are allowed to by section 44, Grand Lodge By-Laws, and sometimes longer; then, through financial embarrassment, or some other cause, they come to the conclusion that something must be done, and commence trying to force collections, which results in the sus-

pension of a number of their members. If the Masters of our lodges would use the same efforts to have the lodge dues collected at maturity, that they do to collect the money due them on their own private business, our suspended list would present a different appearance.

"It is much easier for a member to pay his dues when called upon often for small amounts, than it is when allowed to run for several years, and accumulate to a comparatively large amount. If our lodges would conduct their affairs as they ought, there would be fewer suspensions for non-payment of dues, and their finances would be in a better condition."

Our irrepressible friend, Bro. JOHN H. BROWN, Grand Secretary, presented a full report, showing that the duties of his office had been zealously and faithfully performed. Reporting that three lodge halls had been burned during the year, he suggests whether the Grand Lodge should not require lodges to keep their property insured: our own Grand Lodge adopted a regulation many years ago that it would not remit the dues of a lodge whose hall should be burned uninsured, and it had a splendid effect.

The growth of this Grand Lodge has been wonderful: in a little over twenty-five years it has reached No. 223 on its roll of lodges, of which *fifteen* were chartered this year.

A revised Constitution was reported and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence to revise again, have printed and sent out to the lodges, and reported to the Grand Lodge next year.

The Grand Lodge wrestled with the question of mileage, but, as we think, based its action upon erroneous principles: it assumes that the representation of a lodge in the Grand Lodge is solely for the benefit of that lodge, and, therefore, it ought to pay the expense: we hold that it is not for the particular benefit of the lodge, but of the whole fraternity, and hence that the expense of representing *all* the lodges should be borne equally by the fraternity—by the *brethren* and not by the *lodges*.

A resolution was adopted to preserve the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges by having them bound.

Bro. JOHN H. BROWN, Grand Orator, delivered a fine, practical address.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized.

The committee appointed by the Grand Master to examine into the condition of the Kansas Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, reported in detail, and recommended the Society to the favorable consideration of the craft; and their report is published in the Proceedings. Similar action by the Grand Lodge having been criticised, Bro. BROWN, with considerable warmth, replies, saying, the Grand Lodge was in no way responsible for it; but, to our mind, he fails to make out his case, for, by accepting and publishing that report, it *does* endorse the Association, gives its influence in its favor, and, if disaster comes, will be held to have endorsed a mere business scheme, with which it had no right to meddle. In our judgment, it would have been just as proper to appoint a committee to investigate the business of an individual mason, and to accept its report recommending *him* "to the favorable consideration of the craft."

The Report on Correspondence (209 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN. It is a very full, faithful abstract of the Proceedings with full comments. We have given up preparing such reports on account of their necessary length, now that the number of Grand Lodges has increased so that we have nearly sixty to review.

Of the policy of chartering lodges, he says :

"Could we dictate after an experience of more than a quarter of a century, we would forbid the institution of another lodge, unless started with twenty intelligent, active brethren, all of whom were apparently fixed residents of the contemplated jurisdiction, and such jurisdiction popular enough to amply warrant steady growth."

In arguing against "perpetual jurisdiction," he says :

"But who does not know that three-fourths of the rejections are the result of captious or sinister motives? Who is not aware that mere petty malevolence, or detestable envy, has shut out from the lodge many a good and true man? Indeed, one of the most experienced masonic writers of our country, estimates the number of candidates thus excluded at ninety per cent.; this may be too high, but there is no doubt that the number will exceed fifty, perhaps sixty, per cent., of all rejections. So long as this evil—and a growing one it is—prevails, such cases as the foregoing will recur. Candidates, knowing that their exclusion from the lodge was prompted by perversity, or downright meanness, will suppress the fact on making a second application, and run the risk of being deemed and treated as masons irregularly made."

We do not agree with him: if his statement is true, the law in relation to the ballot should at once be amended, as a law which leads to such a result is a disgrace to an organization which claims to be founded on principles of justice. On the contrary, experience and observation of over thirty years satisfy us that the craft are too lax in the use of the black ball, and that very many are admitted who ought to be rejected: we have found that the rejections from unworthy motives are very rare. If the argument against "perpetual jurisdiction" rests on the abuse of the black ball, it has a very weak foundation: for the same argument applies to the same extent against the ballot itself.

He devotes six pages to Maine, quoting approvingly from the address of Grand Master KING.

In his comments he devotes considerable space to the danger arising from the threatened spread of atheism, and to the duties of masons in relation thereto.

In a reference to Cumberland Lodge he mistakes WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN (who was not a mason) for his father, SAMUEL FESSENDEN, a life-long supporter of the Institution.

He replies to our remarks last year concerning the relations which his Grand Lodge sustain towards the Mutual Relief Association, but we have already said all that is necessary.

We should be glad to devote more space to this report, but must stop.

LOUISIANA, 1883.

We received advanced sheets, but not quite in season for review in the regular place, and now have the full Proceedings.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM R. WHITAKER) delivered an able and elaborate address.

He devotes considerable space to tributes to the memory of "well loved and honored brethren" who had rested from their earthly labors during the year.

He rendered quite a number of decisions, most of them depending on local law. He decided that it is proper to allow other organizations a place in a procession to do masonic work of a public character (including funerals), but the lodge must have the control and do the work.

He had visited a large number of the lodges, and performed many public ceremonies, with exceedingly good results.

He thinks legislation in regard to the occupancy of halls has been too strict, and argues that the lodges can safely be entrusted with the management of the matter.

He calls up the subject of Masonic History, saying that the committee had taken a position of permanent inactivity ever since the death of the lamented JAMES B. SCOTT. Three members were added to it, including himself and Grand Secretary BATCHELOR: we shall look for results unless there is a limit to their capacity for labor.

He recommended that a manual be prepared for the use of the lodges, and the Grand Lodge requested Bro. BATCHELOR to prepare it.

The Grand Secretary also submits the statement and summary of the official transactions of his office. He had issued a monthly circular to lodges on the first of each month during the year.

The amount of routine business performed by him was very great.

The Grand Lodge had very many matters to act upon, but chiefly of local interest.

The Grand Lodges of Peru and Arizona were recognized: and the Committee on Correspondence reported a resolution withdrawing the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Spain, but the Grand Lodge refused to adopt it.

The finances of the Grand Lodge are not in good condition, and the Grand Lodge ordered enough of its real estate, except masonic hall, be sold to pay its debts, and declined to continue the *per capita* tax.

It ordered an additional number of copies of its Proceedings printed, but restricted the Report on Correspondence to seventy-five pages.

The Report on Correspondence (175 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN G. FLEMING. It is a very faithful abstract of the proceedings reviewed, with full and able comments. It is, of course, impossible to even glance at more than a few of the points we would gladly notice.

He argues at some length against the doctrine of Bro. BROWN, of Illinois, that

all the lodges in a country must unite in order to form a Grand Lodge, and against the position that less than a majority of the lodges can do so; but holds that a majority of the lodges can form a Grand Lodge with exclusive jurisdiction over all the lodges in its territory.

He questions the propriety of our recommendation to exchange Proceedings with the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, as follows:

"We cannot see why Bro. Drummond should recommend, or advocate, an exchange of masonic courtesies with a body not yet recognized on the list as a legitimate one. What more has the Grand Lodge of Maine to give that is of any great importance to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, than an exchange of proceedings and correspondence, save it be a formal surrender, or acknowledgment of territorial jurisdiction? It seems to us that this is too much like one man saying to another: 'Well, sir, I don't admit you my equal as a gentleman, but I will exchange cards with you;' and we well know that Bro. Drummond is not capable of doing anything of that kind, and, therefore, can only charge it to his over-goodness of heart."

Well, the members of those lodges are all regular masons: many of our Grand Lodges have recognized the Grand Lodge; and last, but not least, we wish to keep informed upon the subject. As we *publish* our Proceedings, we see no harm in sending them to non-masons even; and, by exchanging Proceedings, we do not recognize them as masons, but as gentlemen with whom we can exchange documents in which both feel an interest.

NEW JERSEY, 1883.

We have the sheets of the Proceedings proper, but not of the Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM HARDACRE) announces the death of Past Grand Master MARSHALL B. SMITH, an event which has caused great sorrow in masonic circles.

From the tribute paid to his memory by the Grand Master, we take the following:

"In 1874, he was elected Senior Grand Warden; in 1875, Deputy Grand Master, and in 1876, Grand Master, which exalted station he occupied three years in succession, discharging its important duties with remarkable ability and success. At the time of his death he was Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Manitoba, Pennsylvania, Scotland and Utah, near this Grand Lodge. M. W. Brother Smith, though afflicted from his early youth with a feeble constitution, was possessed of a most vigorous and active mind, which enabled him to accomplish, under many physical difficulties, intellectual achievements of the very highest order. Rev. Dr. Gaston, in his able address over the remains of our deceased brother, said of him: 'The general features of Dr. Smith's character were perfectly obvious. Devoid of all hypocrisy as he characteristically was, no study was needed to ascertain "whose he was, and whom he served." He was naturally very cheerful and lively, rendering his society at all times agreeable. But yet there was often coupled with this a tinge of melancholy and depression, which took its rise, no doubt, from the severe bodily ailments to which he had long been subject. Notwithstanding this, however, he was

seldom seen without a smiling face, indicative of the warm feelings of a kind friend. His natural disposition was remarkably amiable, for he combined the purity and gentleness of a woman's heart, with the strength and firmness of a man's, in very rare and beautiful proportions. He had a softness and sweetness of manner, and delicacy of feeling which, to the casual observer, would not at first indicate that inflexible firmness of purpose which he always manifested in determining questions of duty. He was likewise endowed with a strong, clear mind, which he cultivated with assiduous success, and in consequence of which he attained to a large amount of general information. He longed for the acquisition of knowledge and sought for it with unceasing avidity, and labored in its pursuit with unquenchable ardor. His mind was highly cultivated by reading, reflection, observation and intercourse with refined and intelligent society. All the productions of his pen—and they were many, and upon various subjects—bear the stamp of accurate scholarship, great research, as well as of refined taste. To the poor and suffering he freely gave, not money, merely, but also sympathy, counsel and labor for their good. To the interests of the great enterprises of benevolence which adorn the age, he devoted much time and labor. He was an active and liberal friend of education. His whole public life in the different fields of labor in which he engaged, attests the purity and loftiness of its tone and purpose.”

We had the privilege of his acquaintance, and we fully endorse Dr. GASTON'S eulogy.

The remainder of the address and the reports of the other officers are devoted to routine and local matters.

The report of the Committee on the Digest of Decisions was presented, and the Grand Lodge ordered that an analytical index be prepared, and the work printed and distributed to the lodges.

The Committee on History was discharged on account of its size, and the consequent difficulty of procuring a quorum, and a new committee of three appointed in its stead.

Nothing of particular importance appears in the proceedings, save that everything indicates the prevalence of harmony and a good degree of prosperity.

We regret that we have not received the Report on Correspondence.

GRAND LODGES NOT HEARD FROM.

The only Grand Lodge coming under this head is Prince Edward Island, although we have not those of New Mexico for 1882. We need only these two to bring our review up to 1883.

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,.....	8,005	329	448	320	11	17	401	142	.....
Arkansas,.....	10,169	542	601	405	37	48	310	180	.....
Arizona,.....	305	23	21	2	0	0	3	1	16
British Columbia,..	295	9	9	12	0	.....	*11	4	.....
California,.....	12,881	651	708	429	8	7	252	192	158
Canada,.....	17,967	1,205	549	768	0	17	493	182	.....
Colorado,.....	2,462	263	242	117	3	3	51	18	.....
Connecticut,.....	14,739	544	155	118	3	7	168	201	129
Dakota,.....	1,157	152	133	53	1	0	3	6	.....
Delaware,.....	1,356	67	11	6	3	.....	*34	20	23
Dist. of Columbia,..	2,876	154	112	41	0	0	105	49	.....
Florida,.....	2,117	162	124	100	1	.....	*76	34	37
Georgia,.....	10,240	437	350	470	0	.....	*381	186	.....
Idaho,.....	391	13	12	12	0	.....	4	4	.....
Illinois,.....	38,521	2,345	1,193	1,504	40	.....	*895	460	.....
Indiana,.....	23,700	981	707	956	76	24	731	303	.....
Indian Territory,..	422	73	28	36	1	.....	*23	4	.....
Iowa,.....	19,342	1,345	981	1,114	13	15	.....	158	.....
Kansas,.....	10,395	866	755	563	5	.....	*175	90	.....
Kentucky,.....	15,493	914	608	608	23	.....	*645	204	.....
Louisiana,.....	4,382	131	101	101	5	.....	*150	*87	.....
Maine,.....	19,469	772	287	273	0	3	270	265	280
Manitoba,.....	646	75	47	21	0	.....	*5	3	.....
Maryland,.....	4,655	81	41	50	2	0	56	45	.....
Massachusetts,.....	25,856	1,147	1,583	432	0	0	362	232	319
Michigan,.....	26,488	1,413	716	801	34	.....	*480	260	480
Minnesota,.....	7,522	480	213	248	1	6	91	77	.....
Mississippi,.....	8,869	270	289	260	8	11	326	168	.....
Missouri,.....	24,289	1,309	1,242	969	29	27	426	306	.....
Montana,.....	904	54	44	20	1	3	1	10	33
Nebraska,.....	3,959	299	306	157	4	.....	*85	34	.....
Nevada,.....	1,298	41	81	106	2	.....	*87	24	.....
New Brunswick,...	2,057	78	86	77	4	.....	*38	21	.....
New Hampshire,...	7,841	282	302	81	0	2	85	103	78
New Jersey,†.....	11,772	446	249	218	3	0	316	146	.....
New Mexico,.....	243	31	26	11	0	3	.....	5	20
New York,.....	69,973	3,347	2,811	1,079	26	6	4,159	938	633
North Carolina,...	8,051	283	171	121	7	14	156	89	77
Nova Scotia,.....	2,898	169	71	155	0	1	107	33	28
Ohio,.....	30,433	1,858	1,399	780	195	20	1,083	379	.....
Oregon,.....	2,841	151	149	98	7	4	72	39	89
Pennsylvania,.....	35,073	1,439	397	378	.....	.....	697	502	.....
P. E. Island,†.....	530	21	8	20	0	0	4	6	2
Quebec,.....	2,768	224	80	117	0	0	81	47	.....
Rhode Island,.....	3,703	104	124	29	0	0	149	47	34
South Carolina,...	5,443	225	.....	164	.....	.....	179	91	3
Tennessee,.....	15,777	550	655	853	28	22	482	313	.....
Texas,.....	15,661	784	1,058	1,000	47	.....	*276	274	291
Utah,.....	458	34	49	29	0	0	18	2	17

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.	R.
Vermont,.....	7,728	326	107	180	3	24	155	106	103
Virginia,.....	9,043	.....	.....	316	8	8	181	127	.....
Washington,.....	1,200	75	85	77	0	2	13	14	41
West Virginia,....	3,300	164	107	119	3	6	92	51	67
Wisconsin,.....	11,479	558	258	266	2	.....	*81	133	307
Wyoming,.....	384	80	19	15	0	0	0	2	18
Total,.....	579,826	28,374	20,908	20,165	† 644	350	14,549	7,474	3,282

* Including suspensions for all causes. † Same as last year. ‡ Including suspensions and expulsions.

We are obliged to use those of New Jersey and Prince Edward Island, which we reported last year.

Bros. BLACKSHEAR, of Georgia, DAWKINS, of Florida and WOODHULL, of Wisconsin (*et tu, Brute*), fail to give us any recapitulation.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges. Totals.		G. Lodges. Totals.		G. Lodges. Totals.	
	1883.	1883.	1882.	1882.	1881.	1881.
Members,	55	579,826	54	566,149	54	567,128
Raised,	54	28,374	52	22,829	53	21,885
Admissions, &c.,	53	20,908	52	18,630	53	18,746
Dimissions,	54	20,165	53	15,259	54	17,362
Expulsions,	52	644	50	596	49	808
Suspensions,	36	350	34	280	36	257
“ npt. dues,	54	14,549	51	15,750	53	19,250
Deaths,	55	7,474	53	6,956	54	6,899
Rejections,	25	3,282	24	3,502	29	3,434

This shows a gain in the total membership, as well as in the number raised and admitted. The number of suspensions for non-payment of dues has decreased, and this is really more encouraging than the increase of initiates.

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following list gives the Proceedings received, the date and duration of the Annual Communication, and the page of these Proceedings on which the review commences.

Grand Lodge.	Date and length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 4 to 6, 1882.	326
Arkansas,	November 28 and 29, 1882.	341
Arizona,	March 23 to 25, 1882.	343
Arizona,	November 13 to 15, 1882.	344
British Columbia,	June 17 to 19, 1882.	345
California,	October 10 to 14, 1882.	346
Canada,	July 12 and 13, 1882.	351

Colorado,	September 19 and 20, 1882.	352
Connecticut,	January 17 and 18, 1883.	353
Dakota,	June 13 to 15, 1882.	357
Delaware,	October 4 and 5, 1882.	485
District of Columbia,	November 8, 1882.	358
Florida,	January 17 to 19, 1882.	363
Florida,	January 16 to 18, 1883.	485
Georgia,	October 31 to November 2, 1882.	364
Idaho,	September 12 to 14, 1882.	366
Illinois,	October 3 to 5, 1882.	366
Indiana,	May 23 and 24, 1882.	370
Indian Territory,	November 7 and 8, 1882.	373
Iowa,	June 6 to 8, 1882.	374
Kansas,	February 21 and 22, 1883.	487
Kentucky,	October 17 to 19, 1882.	380
Louisiana,	February 12 to 15, 1883.	490
Manitoba,	February 8 and 9, 1882.	385
Maryland,	November 20 and 21, 1882.	387
Massachusetts,	December 13, 1882.	388
Michigan,	January 23 and 24, 1883.	410
Minnesota,	January 10 and 11, 1882.	397
Mississippi,	February 8 to 10, 1882.	400
Mississippi,	February 14 and 15, 1883.	402
Missouri,	October 10 to 12, 1882.	406
Montana,	October 3 to 5, 1882.	413
Nebraska,	June 21 and 22, 1882.	415
Nevada,	June 13 to 15, 1882.	419
New Brunswick,	April 25 and 26, 1882.	420
New Hampshire,	May 17, 1882.	421
New Jersey,	January 24 and 25, 1883.	491
New Mexico,	December 19 to 21, 1881.	424
New York,	June 6 to 9, 1882.	425
North Carolina,	December 5 to 7, 1882.	430
Nova Scotia,	June 7 and 8, 1882.	431
Ohio,	October 17 to 19, 1882.	431
Oregon,	June 12 to 14, 1882.	435
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1882.	438
Quebec,	January 31 and February 1, 1883.	445
Rhode Island,	May 15, 1882.	448
South Carolina,	December 12 and 13, 1882.	451
Tennessee,	January 31 to February 2, 1882.	455
Tennessee,	January 30 and 31, 1883.	459
Texas,	December 14 to 16, 1882.	460
Utah,	January 16 and 17, 1883.	463.

Vermont,	June 14 and 15, 1882.	468
Virginia,	December 11 to 13, 1882.	470
Washington,	June 7 to 10, 1882.	475
West Virginia,	November 14 and 15, 1882.	480
Wisconsin	June 13 and 14, 1882.	481
Wyoming,	October 11 and 12, 1881.	482
Wyoming,	October 10, 1882.	483
Belgium,		329
Colon and Cuba,		329, 484
Mexico,		330
New South Wales,		332
Peru,		334
Scotland,		339

CONCLUSION.

Our Report has extended again to a greater length than we intended, although the idea of keeping it within as short limits as possible has not been out of mind during its whole preparation. If we could have all the Proceedings at hand when we begin, and then prepare the full report before we begin to print, it would be practicable to reduce it by omitting something that had been written.

From our Table of Statistics it will be seen that (as we predicted last year) the lowest ebb, so far as numbers are concerned, has been reached, and that we have made a handsome increase. This is cause for rejoicing, but still our joy is lessened by the recollection that an army of nearly fifteen thousand has marched out of our camp through the gate of "suspension for non-payment of dues": the only consolation we have in this aspect of the case is that the size of this detachment carried out by discretion (in many cases *enforced*, we have no doubt) is less than it has been for many years.

The business prosperity of the country has much to do with this increase of numbers. The greatest obstacle to our growth in numbers is the cloud of imitative societies made popular by a feature of insurance: our members have joined these, and in dull times many have themselves been unable to sustain the burden of so many, and, in consequence, have held on to the societies giving insurance and let Masonry, in which they had no *pecuniary* interest, retain them or not, as their brethren might see fit. If "dull times" continue, this number is increased, but with the advent of business prosperity they are able to continue to pay their dues in all, and so hold on in all.

These *quasi* business societies, in our view, will be short-lived, and, if we succeed in keeping their features out of Masonry and retaining it as it came to us, we shall transmit it in a prosperous condition to those who come after us.

In this work Committees on Correspondence have the greatest facilities for doing good, and we are devoutly thankful to find them so generally disposed to stand by the old ways.

To our brethren in Maine, we would say, we earnestly hope that you will read carefully this report: for it is true that such a report, by whomsoever written, must contain much that is instructive, and that tends to broaden your views, and to give you a higher idea of the Institution.

To our *confères* we would extend our fraternal salutations and hearty thanks: upon you, under the present system, rests a grave responsibility for the future welfare and harmony of the craft: but we have an abiding faith that, come prosperity or come adversity, you will not be found wanting.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
 STEPHEN BERRY, }

The Grand Master appointed special committees, as follows:

On the death of R. W. Isaac Downing.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, CHARLES C. VINAL, GEORGE L. LITTLE.

On the death of W. Rotheus E. Paine.

T. R. SIMONTON, CHARLES W. HANEY, NATHAN WIGGIN.

On the death of W. Gordon R. Garden.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and the Representatives of Hiram Lodge.

ro EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the following report:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1883.

The Committee on Amendments of the Constitution have considered the two proposed amendments submitted last year, as found on page 207 of the printed Proceedings. Both are of Section 96, and seek to lessen the perpetual jurisdiction of lodges over rejected candidates for degrees.

We do not approve the adoption of the first proposed amendment, limiting the jurisdiction to three years, and recommend that the same be rejected.

We do approve of, and recommend, the adoption of the second proposed amendment, limiting the jurisdiction to five years, so that as amended said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 96. No candidate, whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after five years from such rejection, unless the lodge

recommend him to another lodge by unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot.”

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT MOORE,
DAVID CARGILL,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*

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

BRO. IRA BERRY submitted the report of the Committee on Returns, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1883.

Your Committee on Returns submit the following report :

The number of working lodges in this jurisdiction is one hundred and eighty-one; and we have returns from them all.

The promptness with which these returns have been forwarded, (with a few exceptions,) merits decided approbation; and the Secretaries have the thanks of the Committee for the care with which they have been prepared, by which the work of preparing an abstract of them has been rendered much lighter. The Abstract is herewith submitted; and the footings, compared with those of last year, show the following exhibit :

	1882.	1883.
Initiated.....	682.....	805
Raised.....	659.....	772
Affiliated.....	148.....	174
Re-instated.....	75.....	113
Dimitted.....	250.....	273
Died.....	223.....	265
Suspended.....	0.....	3
Expelled.....	3.....	0
Suspended from membership.....	269.....	207
Deprived of membership.....	88.....	63
Number of members.....	18,991.....	19,469
Rejected.....	235.....	280

This shows a decided increase both in work and membership, and indicates clearly that the influences which for some years past have exerted a depressing force upon our Institution no longer act with equal power,—and that we may fairly anticipate for it a course of prosperity commensurate with that of the community at large.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *for the 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,.....	8	9	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	319	3
2	Warren,.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	1
3	Lincoln,.....	4	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	74	..
4	Hancock,.....	2	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	73	..
5	Kennebec,.....	8	10	3	1	2	5	..	..	15	..	157	6
6	Amity,.....	6	5	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	146	2
7	Eastern,.....	7	6	1	..	1	3	..	..	33	..	133	1
8	United,.....	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	109	..
9	Saco,.....	..	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	136	3
10	Rising Virtue,.....	5	2	..	2	4	4	..	..	5	..	192	2
11	Pythagorean,.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	74	..
12	Cumberland,.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	78	..
13	Oriental,.....	5	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	135	..
14	Solar,.....	9	9	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	238	2
15	Orient,.....	2	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	4	..	145	1
16	St. George,.....	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	86	2
17	Ancient Landmark,.....	6	5	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	345	4
18	Oxford,.....	6	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	144	1
19	Felicity,.....	3	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	145	2
20	Maine,.....	5	7	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	86	2
21	Oriental Star,.....	6	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	103	..
22	York,.....	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	83	..
23	Freeport,.....	8	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	112	1
24	Phoenix,.....	4	3	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	175	..
25	Temple,.....	6	6	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	86	1
26	Village,.....	3	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	99	2
27	Adoniram,.....	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	2
28	Northern Star,.....	3	5	1	1	4	3	..	..	6	..	131	4
29	Tranquil,.....	7	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	206	..
30	Blazing Star,.....	7	6	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	81	1
31	Union,.....	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	128	..
32	Hermon,.....	3	1	15	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	212	5
33	Waterville,.....	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	165	3
34	Somerset,.....	7	7	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	186	2
35	Bethlehem,.....	6	6	4	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	239	2
36	Casco,.....	7	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	157	1
37	Washington,.....	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	76	..
38	Harmony,.....	8	8	..	1	2	3	..	..	10	4	136	1
39	Penobscot,.....	5	5	2	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	132	1
40	Lygonia,.....	16	16	1	..	5	5	..	..	13	..	248	3
41	Morning Star,.....	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	75	3
42	Freedom,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..
43	Alna,.....	3	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	153	3
44	Piscataquis,.....	5	5	2	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	90	..
45	Central,.....	4	4	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	139	2
46	St. Croix,.....	10	11	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	194	9
47	Dunlap,.....	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	161	1
48	Lafayette,.....	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	2
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	6	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	80	..
50	Aurora,.....	10	9	1	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	388	1
51	St. John's,.....	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	122	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
52	Mosaic,.....	5	4	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	150	..
53	Rural,.....	2	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	58	..
54	Vassalboro',.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	84	..
55	Fraternal,.....	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	94	..
56	Mount Moriah, ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	55	..
57	King Hiram,.....	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	88	..
58	Unity,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	53	..
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Star in the East,...	7	6	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	141	2
61	King Solomon's,...	1	1	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	112	1
62	King David's,.....	7	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	101	..
63	Richmond,.....	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	106	6
64	Pacific,.....	7	7	5	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	104	1
65	Mystic,.....	3	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	134	..
66	Mechanics',.....	3	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	98	1
67	Blue Mountain,....	10	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	62	..
68	Mariners',.....	6	7	1	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	155	1
69	Howard,.....	8	8	1	2	1	5	..	..	1	..	98	5
70	Standish,.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	66	3
71	Rising Sun, ..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	88	..
72	Pioneer,.....	3	4	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	38	2
73	Tyrian,.....	11	11	2	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	184	2
74	Bristol,.....	10	10	..	*26	..	6	..	..	..	..	137	..
75	Plymouth,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	33	..
76	Arundel,.....	3	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	70	..
77	Tremont,.....	8	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	136	..
78	Crescent,.....	3	2	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	129	1
79	Rockland,.....	9	9	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	290	1
80	Keystone,.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	13
81	Atlantic,.....	8	8	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	287	3
82	St. Paul's,.....	9	9	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	156	..
83	St. Andrew's,.....	2	2	1	1	4	4	..	..	3	..	258	1
84	Eureka,.....	3	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	15	..	109	3
85	Star in the West, ..	..	..	1	1	4	3	..	..	3	..	87	..
86	Temple,.....	3	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	195	1
87	Benevolent,.....	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	62	..
88	Narraguagus,.....	3	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	140	3
89	Island,.....	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	65	..
90	Hiram Abiff, ch. rev.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Harwood,.....	6	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	152	2
92	Siloam,.....	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	113	..
93	Horeb,.....	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	5
94	Paris,.....	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	71	..
95	Corinthian,.....	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	75	1
96	Monument,.....	10	9	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	130	4
97	Bethel,.....	5	4	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	144	5
98	Katahdin,.....	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	89	..
99	Vernon Valley,....	5	4	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	109	..
100	Jefferson,.....	2	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	87	..
101	Nezinscot,.....	4	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	92	1
102	Marsh River,....	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	8	..	80	..
103	Dresden,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..
104	Dirigo,.....	8	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	96	3
105	Ashlar,.....	10	9	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	184	5
106	Tuscan,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	1
107	Day Spring,.....	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	47	..
108	Relief,.....	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	60	..

*Mistake last year.

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. S.	P. D.	Dues.	Mem.	R.
109	Mount Kineo,.....	4	4	..	4	4	2	..	..	..	1	137	6
110	Monmouth,.....	1	..	3	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	52	..
111	Liberty,....	4	4	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	94	1
112	Eastern Frontier,..	3	3	1	..	7	..	..	..	11	..	67	4
113	Messalonskee,....	3	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	101	1
114	Polar Star,.....	6	6	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	204	6
115	Buxton,.....	2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	100	..
116	Lebanon,.....	4	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	76	5
117	Greenleaf,.....	6	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	161	1
118	Drummond,.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	17	..	58	..
119	Pownal,.....	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	82	..
120	Meduncook,(ch. sd.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Acacia,.....	7	7	..	..	1	2	..	..	8	..	67	..
122	Marine,.....	4	4	..	..	4	9	..	..	8	13	127	1
123	Franklin,.....	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	100	..
124	Olive Branch,.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	2
125	Meridian,.....	5	7	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	111	1
126	Timothy Chase,....	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	141	4
127	Presumpscot,.....	2	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	99	1
128	Eggemoggin,.....	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	114	1
129	Quantabcook,.....	10	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	93	1
130	Trinity,.....	7	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	101	3
131	Lookout,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	42	..
132	Mount Tire'm,.....	6	7	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	93	2
133	Asylum,.....	3	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	45	1
134	Trojan,.....	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	..
135	Riverside,.....	1	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	86	1
136	Ionic, (ch. sur.),...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Kenduskeag,.....	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	98	4
138	Lewy's Island,.....	6	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	106	8
139	Archon,.....	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	1	78	..
140	Mount Desert,.....	9	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	87	..
141	Augusta,.....	4	4	..	*7	..	3	..	..	..	..	152	3
142	Ocean,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1
143	Preble,.....	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
144	Seaside,.....	8	8	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	115	..
145	Moses Webster,....	5	5	..	1	9	1	..	..	..	1	169	3
146	Sebasticook,.....	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	108	1
147	Evening Star,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..
148	Forest,.....	9	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	87	3
149	Doric,.....	9	8	1	..	2	1	..	..	5	..	90	4
150	Rabboni,.....	13	13	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	129	2
151	Excelsior,.....	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
152	Crooked River,....	4	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	77	..
153	Delta,.....	5	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	73	..
154	Mystic Tie,.....	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50	2
155	Ancient York,....	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	66	..
156	Wilton,.....	3	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	105	1
157	Cambridge,.....	2	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
158	Anchor,.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	33	..
159	Esoteric,.....	5	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	95	2
160	Parian,.....	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	1
161	Carrabassett,.....	7	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	81	2
162	Arion,.....	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	46	..
163	Pleasant River,....	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	52	..
164	Webster,.....	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	41	2
165	Molunkus,.....	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	..

* Including omissions last year.

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues.		Mem.	R.
										S.	D.		
166	Neguemekeag,	4	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	51	1
167	Whitney,	5	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	73	1
168	Composite,	7	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1
169	Shepherd's River, . . .	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
170	Caribou,	5	6	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	4	85	4
171	Naskeag, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..
172	Pine Tree,	11	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	7
173	Pleiades,	16	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	99	1
174	Lynde,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1
175	Baskahegan,	8	5	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	91	12
176	Palestine,	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	87	1
177	Rising Star,	6	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	49	..
178	Ancient Brothers', . . .	8	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	67	1
179	Yorkshire, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	27	1
180	Hiram,	6	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	95	..
181	Reuel Washburn,	6	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	68	3
182	Granite,	8	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	53	3
183	Deering,	10	9	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	85	..
184	Naval,	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	47	..
185	Bar Harbor,	9	8	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	3
		805	772	174	113	273	265	8	0	207	63	19,469	280

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Master presented letters from Rev. CALEB FULLER and W. J. MURPHY, Grand Chaplains, and W. OREL DEXTER, Grand Steward, regretting their unavoidable absence, and asking to be excused therefor.

Petition for restoration of JOHN H. SARGENT was received, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Petition of WILLIAM E. THOMES, of Portland, for recognition, was received, and referred to a committee, consisting of the W. Masters of the three lodges in Portland, said committee to consider the subject and report to the incoming Grand Master for his action.

R. W. ALBERT W. LARRABEE presented papers of Warren Phillips Lodge with a petition for a charter,

which were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

A vacancy was reported in the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, and R. W. BENJAMIN AMES was appointed to fill the same.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition of Cumberland Lodge, for permission to hold its meetings at Gray and New Gloucester alternately, without change of jurisdiction; which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Petition of Monmouth Lodge, for permission to remove to Monmouth Centre, was received, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The Grand Secretary presented a communication from Augusta Lodge, which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity.

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH,

Voted, That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be requested to present Standing Regulation No. 8 [repealed], in proper form for re-enactment at this session.

The Grand Master presented certain complaints, which were referred to a special committee, consisting of Bro's HIRAM CHASE, FRANK E. SLEEPER and SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE.

Bro. BEN MOORE was appointed a member of the Committee on History, to fill a vacancy.

R. W. OLIVER GERRISH presented the following report:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1883.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the matter of preparing or furnishing a new set of books for the use of the Treasurer, so that accounts may be opened with the several lodges in the jurisdiction, have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to report the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Finance Committee, together with the Treasurer elect, be and are hereby empowered to procure and open a set of books, so that the accounts between the lodges and this Grand Lodge may be kept in a clear and distinct manner.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH,	} Committee.
WILLIAM H. SMITH,	
ALBRO E. CHASE,	

Which report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

The Grand Master presented the application of Parian Lodge, requesting the return of certain papers, with a view to a new trial, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The petition of JAMES W. BUCK for restoration, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Petition for a new lodge at Bluehill, signed by sixty-six brethren, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

On motion of Bro. HENRY R. MILLETT,

Voted, That the Committee on Finance be directed to consider and report on the expediency of repealing the regulation laying a tax of five cents per member on the lodges in this jurisdiction.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Tuesday, May 1, 1883. }

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

Bro. OLIVER GERRISH submitted the following report:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1883.

Your Committee of Finance have considered the matter of the expediency of repealing the five cent tax, and beg leave to report the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not expedient to repeal the five cent tax, in consideration of the present condition of the finances of this Grand Lodge.

OLIVER GERRISH, }
 WILLIAM H. SMITH, } *Committee.*
 ALBRO E. CHASE, }

Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition for a new lodge at Monroe, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted a draft of Standing Regulation No. 8, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal, that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge: and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a mason in good standing.

Bro. EMERY S. RIDLON was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity, the chairman not being present.

The Grand Master appointed Bro's S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, WILLIAM H. FULLER and ALBERT L. HIGGINS a committee to receive, sort and count votes for Grand Officers; and Bro's F. C. WHITEHOUSE, HOWARD BRACKETT and HOWARD D. SMITH a second committee for the same purpose.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot, and the following brethren were reported to be duly and legally elected, to wit:

M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Skowhegan;
R. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston;
" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Portland;
" GOODWIN R. WILEY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Bethel;
" FREDERIC FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Bro. WILLIAM O. FOX declined being a candidate for re-election.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot for a Committee on Finance, and Bro's OLIVER GERRISH, of Portland, ALBRO E. CHASE, of Portland, and S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, of Farmington, were elected.

Bros. MARQUIS F. KING,* of Portland, and ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, of Warren, were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

At 4:45 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

* Declined serving.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 2, 1883. }

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

The Committee on the Pay Roll reported—the report was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payment to the Representatives in accordance with the same.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals reported, and the report was laid on the table until after the exemplification of work.

The officers of Rabboni Lodge entered the Hall, took their stations, opened a Lodge of Master Masons, W. M. FRANK W. PARKER in the East, and conferred the degree of Master Mason upon Bro. LORENZO D. MANSON, of Greene. The exemplification elicited much commendation. The lodge was closed and Rabboni Lodge retired.

Grand Master KING resumed the East.

R. W. JOHN B. REDMAN offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be extended to the officers and brethren of Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, for the very able and efficient manner in which the work was exemplified before the Grand Lodge.

The following Report was presented, and accepted:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1883.

The Special Committee to which was referred matters concerning certain lodges, find, among the papers submitted to them, a petition for a new lodge at Dexter: and believing that the condition of Masonry in that place requires more consideration than there is time to give it at this session, therefore recommend that the petition be referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to be reported upon at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

HIRAM CHASE,
F. E. SLEEPER,
S. J. CHADBOURNE, } Committee.

The report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals was taken from the table and read, as follows:

PORTLAND, May 2, 1883.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In the case of JAMES W. BUCK for restoration to the rights and benefits of Masonry, the petition being accompanied by the unanimous approval of Temple Lodge, No. 86, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That JAMES W. BUCK be and is hereby restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Meridian Lodge, No. 125, at Pittsfield, against Bro. HENRY C. WRIGHT, we would recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of Bro. HENRY C. WRIGHT, from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Caribou Lodge, No. 170, at Caribou, against CYRUS O. GREENLAW, we would recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of Bro. CYRUS O. GREENLAW, from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, at Fryeburg, against Bro. FRANK C. LORD, we would recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, of indefinite suspension of Bro. FRANK C. LORD, be approved and confirmed.

In the several cases of Parian Lodge, No. 160, at Corinna, against C. C. LIBBY, A. R. LEAVITT and G. B. FROST, the papers sent up not being in accordance with the requirements of Grand Lodge, in that they do not show that any meeting of the lodge was ordered or held, or that any notice was served on the accused, and many other informalities, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the papers in these several cases be returned to Parian Lodge, No. 160, for correction; and the committee would further recommend that the lodge, in making up the papers, should consult the "Maine Masonic Text Book."

In the matter of the petition of JOHN H. SARGENT, for restoration to the rights and benefits of Masonry, your committee would state that this was a case of gross immorality and was fully proved at the time, and that since the former action of the Grand Lodge, no new evidence has been presented in mitigation of the offence, nor of sorrow, which worketh repentance; and as Masonry is avowedly a system of morality, the Grand Lodge would be false to itself and its high duties, should it condone such offence against civil and moral law.

We would therefore recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, }
 ARLINGTON B. MAESTON, } *Committee.*
 EDWIN H. VOSE, }

After due consideration, the report was accepted and the resolutions were severally adopted, with the exception of the first, respecting JAMES W. BUCK, in regard to which a question of the rights of lodges arose, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to be reported upon at the next session.

Grand Master KING resigned his position as one of the Trustees of the Charity Fund, and Bro. E. HOWARD VOSE, of Calais, was by ballot elected in his stead.

Bro. S. CLIFFORD BELCHER submitted the following report:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1883.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters make a partial report as follows:

In the matter of the petition of EDWIN W. AYER and others, now working under a dispensation by the name of Warren Phillips Lodge, at Cumberland

Mills, in the town of Westbrook, for a charter, we recommend that a charter be granted, and that the dispensation be continued until the lodge be duly constituted.

HORACE H. BURBANK, }
 S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, } *Committee.*
 BENJAMIN AMES, }

Which report was accepted, and it was voted that a charter be granted as recommended.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Thursday, May 3, 1883. }

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

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM presented the following report :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 3, 1883.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, commend the remarks of the Grand Master relative to "gift enterprises," "fairs," and other public entertainments to replenish the treasury or furnish halls. Gift enterprises are gambling enterprises, and fairs, as generally conducted, are little better. Better is it that the lodge surrender its charter than live by promoting gambling; better, also, that every lodge member die, than aid in diffusing the spirit of gambling in the community. We are aware that it may be said that some churches raise money in these ways. We hope not. If so, they must do as they may. We are not their judges. But a lodge must not forget that there is a God. The general spirit and tendency of the sentiments and advice contained in the Grand Master's address are most excellent, and we commit them to the careful consideration of the lodges.

We have reason to believe that all of the officers have faithfully performed their duties during the year. The sharing, by other committees, of part of

the former duties of this committee and the distribution of portions of the Grand Master's address without formal reference, have very materially lessened the duties of this committee, and has, we hope, as we intended, saved time.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
CHARLES TAYLOR,		
S. J. CHADBOURNE,		

Which report was accepted.

A letter was received from Past Grand Master CARGILL, giving the welcome information that the progress towards recovery from the severe injury received was favorable, and conveying fraternal salutation to the brethren.

BRO. ALBION WHITTEN, on behalf of the brethren in Pittsfield, invited the Grand Lodge to dedicate the hall, which Meridian Lodge is erecting, when it shall be completed.

BRO. BELCHER presented the following report :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1883.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters have considered the matters referred to them, and report as follows :

In the matter of the petition of Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, for permission to move Monmouth Lodge from North Monmouth, and to locate it permanently at Monmouth Centre, we recommend that the permission asked for be granted, upon the condition that the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge shall not be changed by such removal.

In the matter of the petition of Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, for letters of dispensation, allowing said lodge to hold alternate stated meetings at New Gloucester and Gray Corner, we recommend that the petition be not granted.

In the matter of the petition of FREEMAN ATWOOD and others for letters of dispensation or a warrant of constitution for a lodge at Monroe, we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, for the reason that they have not complied with the requirements of the Constitution.

In the matter of the petition of ANDREW J. NORTON and others for a dispensation for a lodge at Strong, we recommend that the petition be not granted.

In the matter of the petition of BENJAMIN MORRILL and others for a dispensation or charter for a lodge at Bluehill, we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, the preliminary constitutional requirements not having been complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK, }
S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, } *Committee.*
BENJAMIN AMES, }

Which report was accepted, and the several recommendations were adopted, excepting that respecting Cumberland Lodge, in lieu of which the following resolution was passed :

Resolved, That Cumberland Lodge have permission to meet alternately at Gray Corner and New Gloucester for one year, but without change of territorial jurisdiction, it appearing that such is the unanimous wish of the lodge.

Bro. J. FERD. KING submitted the following report :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1883.

Your Committee on Pay Roll, to whom was committed that part of the M. W. Grand Master's address relating to mileage and per diem, would recommend that Standing Regulation No. 1 be repealed, and the following resolution adopted in its stead :

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, four cents per mile (one way) from the lodge hall to the Grand Lodge hall, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters, mileage to be reckoned from the hall of the lodge of which each brother is a member. The distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route.

ALBERT W. LARRABEE, }
W. S. DENNETT, } *Committee.*
J. FERDINAND KING, }

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

Bro. BEN MOORE submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1883.

Your committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, having attended to the duties assigned them, beg leave to report.

Since the last Communication of the Grand Lodge, the following Lodge Histories, in manuscript, have been received :

Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 166, from its formation, January, 1872, to January, 1881 ; Alna Lodge, No. 43, from April, 1874, to December, 1880 ; Pioneer, No. 72, from 1872, to January, 1881 ; Mariners', No. 68, from 1870 to 1881.

The History of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, No. 17, of Portland, last year reported as being in print, has been received, being a finely bound volume of two hundred pages. Your committee take pleasure in calling attention to its form, as a model for other lodges, in the compilation of their histories.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

BEN MOORE, *for the Committee.*

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the following report, which was accepted :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1883.

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

1. That the decision in relation to visitors be approved.
2. That an unaffiliated mason registered by the Grand Lodge stands in the same relation to the Grand Lodge, all lodges and their members, as a member of a lodge stands to the Grand Lodge, other lodges and their members, except as otherwise expressly provided in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

Bro. DRUMMOND called up the following resolutions, proposed in the Report on Foreign Correspondence, and they were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine recognizes the Grand Lodge of Arizona as the Supreme Power over symbolic masonry in that Territory, and congratulates it upon the happy auspices under which it commences its career—to be one, we trust, of prosperity and usefulness.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to take steps to secure a mutual interchange of Representatives between the Grand Lodges of Arizona and Maine.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine learns with much pleasure of the formation of a Sovereign Grand Lodge of the York Rite in the Republic of Peru.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes the "Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Republic of Peru" as the only source of Masonic Power over Symbolic Lodges in that Republic, and the lodges and masons of its obedience as the only lodges and masons in that Republic with whom masonic correspondence can be held by the lodges and masons of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Resolved, That the request of the Grand Lodge of Peru for an exchange of Representatives be granted; and that our Most Worshipful Grand Master be requested to appoint, as our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Peru, our well-beloved Brother FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, of Lima.

BRO. DRUMMOND called up the recommendation of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, laid on the table last year, (No. 6, p. 206,) which, with the remarks of the Grand Master on the same, was referred to the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity, to be reported upon at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge.

BRO. EMERY S. RIDLON presented the following report, viz :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your committee appointed to consider the condition of the fraternity, having attended to that duty, beg leave to report as follows, viz :

We find, among the papers submitted to us, reports from all the District Deputy Grand Masters in the state.

These reports, with one or two exceptions, are very full and complete, and contain much information of interest and importance to the craft. They will

be published with the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and need not now be referred to in detail.

From the information derived from these reports, your committee are pleased to say that the craft throughout the state is evidently in a highly prosperous condition.

Good work, harmony and prosperity are the words almost invariably employed by those whose duty it is to inspect the work of the various lodges in describing their condition.

The records of the various lodges are, almost without exception, well kept, or, to use the phrases employed in the different reports, "admirably kept," "models of neatness," "in competent hands," "not to be excelled," "the handsomest I ever saw," etc.

A very few lodges are doing but little work, two, until very recently, having done no work for five years.

In a few cases the members are scattered over a large extent of territory, making it always inconvenient, and in stormy and inclement weather well nigh impossible for them to attend the lodge meetings.

This, in a majority of cases, accounts for the small attendance spoken of by the visiting officers, a condition of things for which your committee cannot readily suggest a remedy. But we think a little more perseverance on the part of the brethren, will, in many cases, have a tendency to obviate this difficulty.

Brother CHARLES W. STETSON, District Deputy Grand Master of the 10th District, mentions a case where a brother of Lincoln Lodge during the past winter, walked sixteen miles to attend a meeting of his lodge.

If the brethren everywhere could be stimulated by a little of the same zeal that this brother possesses, we think there would be less complaint of non-attendance at our next meetings.

An examination of the various reports shows that the District Deputy Grand Masters have during the past year faithfully attended to the duties of their office, but we have reason to believe that in years gone by there has been some remissness in this respect.

We are informed that one lodge in the 10th District has not, until the present year, been visited by any Grand Lodge officer for three years. Surely the lambs of the flock ought not to be neglected so long a time without the presence of the good shepherd, at least once.

While your committee are not informed as to the details of the unfortunate trouble in Meduncook Lodge, No. 120, they would recommend a thorough investigation of its affairs before accepting a surrender of its charter.

All which is respectfully submitted,

EMERY S. RIDLON,	} <i>Committee.</i>
J. FERD. KING,	
J. FRED LEAVITT,	

Portland, Me., May 3, 1883.

Which report was accepted; the recommendation in regard to Meduncook Lodge was adopted.

BRO. DRUMMOND offered the following resolution, which was adopted as a Standing Regulation, viz :

Resolved, That no mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating, any printed document or cipher, as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge for gross unmasonic conduct.

And all masons are enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation.

BRO. WM. R. G. ESTES presented an invitation from the City Government of Portland, to the Grand Lodge, to attend the celebration on the Fourth of July next, and place a monument in commemoration of George Cleeves, the first settler.

On motion.

Voted, That the Grand Lodge accept the invitation.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following report :

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred the resolution on page 208, of last year's Proceedings, have considered the same, and recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

They hold that every member should sign the by-laws: that while our law provides that any one who receives the third degree in a lodge becomes thereby a member thereof, yet he ought to sign the by-laws: and when a mason applies for affiliation he should sign the by-laws, in order that the lodge shall have the evidence of his signature *in a record*, that he is a member of the lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

Report accepted.

A letter from M. W. JOHN H. GRAHAM, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was read, containing fraternal greeting to the Grand Lodge of Maine.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, as the Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Utah, presented the following circular from that Grand Lodge, and offered the resolution appended, and upon his motion they were ordered to be published with the Proceedings, and their further consideration postponed until the next Annual Communication.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY OF THE
 GRAND LODGE, A. F. AND A. M., OF UTAH, }
 SALT LAKE CITY, May 10, A. D. 1882. }

Dear Sir and Brother :

To avoid further misunderstanding, and to explain the position of the Masonic Fraternity of Utah towards the members of the Mormon Church living in this territory, and the reason why they are excluded from receiving any of the privileges of Freemasonry, this Grand Lodge, in its Eleventh Annual Communication, (January 17th and 18th, A. D. 1882), assembled, directed the undersigned to call your attention to the following facts concerning the subject:

Previous to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Utah, there were in the territory three lodges, working respectively by authority of the Grand Lodges of Montana, Kansas and Colorado. The brothers composing these lodges, although working under different Grand Jurisdictions and without receiving direct instructions from them, neither made masons from members of the Mormon Church, nor admitted such who *were* masons into their lodges. This refusal shows plainly that these brethren did not consider the followers of Brigham Young fit material for the masonic structure, and that they must have had sufficient reasons for objecting to associate in their lodges with such who had in their mother country, and prior to joining the Mormon Church, taken the O. B. of a mason.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Utah, A. D. 1872, the Mormon question was not directly approached, for the simple reason that it was supposed then, as now, that each individual brother was familiar enough with the teachings and practices of the Mormon Church to know that a person believing in its doctrines could not be made a mason. The experience of the past decade has proved sufficiently that the Grand Lodge acted wisely in

leaving the question an open one, and in depending entirely on the good judgment of its members.

While the Fraternity in Utah believes in and upholds the universality of the masonic institution, and recognizes the right of every craftsman to join any church and embrace any creed he chooses, and demands of him only that he shall admit the theological belief taught on the threshold of our sacred Temple, and further, *that he must be loyal to the Government under which he lives, and yield a willing obedience to all its laws*, the masons in Utah contend that the latter important pre-requisite is wanting in the Mormons, because one of the chief tenets of their church in Utah is Polygamy, which a United States Statute has declared to be a crime, and which all civilized nations consider a relic of barbarism. It has been said that not all Mormons in Utah practice polygamy, and this is even so, but it is nevertheless true that all believe it to be a revelation of God, and consequently all of them, by retaining membership in the church, uphold the tenet and thereby teach and encourage others to enter into polygamous relations that make them abettors of the crime, and they are therefore, by the laws of our country, the decisions of our Courts and the moral sense of an enlightened world, amenable and guilty. It is their application of the dogma to practical life, and their enjoining it upon all as a duty commanded by God, that constitutes their criminality, and not the simple belief in it. Hence every disciple of and adherent to the Mormon doctrine as taught by Brigham Young, is barred out of our lodges, because we cannot comprehend that a deed committed in the jurisdiction of a Sister Grand Lodge, and there considered to be a crime in the eyes of Freemasonry as well as in the eyes of the law of the land, should be upheld and considered to be a religious tenet in Utah.

In view of the foregoing facts, every thinking mason must admit that the course heretofore pursued by our lodges is the only correct one, and that to be true to themselves and to the craft at large, they can pursue none other. The craftsmen of Utah have seen enough of the evil doings of Mormonism, and will do all in their power to keep the noble and pure institution of Freemasonry free from its evil influences. The Grand Lodge of Utah is well aware of its singular and anomalous situation, but the craft throughout the globe may be assured that, as a link in the masonic chain, it has in the past and will in the future perform its sacred duty to the satisfaction of every sister Grand Lodge. For further information concerning this subject, I refer to our Proceedings of 1879, p. 29, and 1882, pp. 28 and 78, copies of which were mailed to you at the time, and which will more fully elucidate our past actions. Our future intentions in the premises may be judged thereby.

The Grand Lodge of Utah desires to acquaint the masonic world with its position and standing towards the believers in the teachings of Brigham Young, and that this may be accomplished, you, dear Brother, as its Grand Representative, are most fraternally solicited to prepare a report covering the subject as hereinbefore stated, and submit it to your Most Worshipful

Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, with the request that it be published with the Proceedings. Should you be prevented from attending the communication, please intrust another competent Brother with our request, as it is the desire of our Grand Lodge to bring the matter, without delay, to the notice of every mason throughout the globe.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this, and communicate to me the result of your action, and with masonic salutations, believe me to be

Fraternally yours,

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, *Grand Secretary.*

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approves the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah, that any mason, joining an organization, whose avowed principles and practices are in violation of the laws of Freemasonry, is liable to masonic discipline.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Library, reported that, in consequence of the accident to the Grand Secretary, no Proceedings had been bound during the year: the current files of proceedings had been kept up, and some additions made by way of reprints, and Proceedings needed to complete files.

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was called to the East.

Grand Master KING presented the Grand Master elect for installation, who was installed by P. G. Master DRUMMOND, prayer being offered by W. and Rev. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain.

Grand Master ESTES, announced his appointments, as follows:

R. W. WILLIAM O. FOX,*	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
" ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2D,*	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Houlton.
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	" 2d "	Eastport.
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,*	" 3d "	Machias.
" GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "	Castine.
" JAMES T. ROBERTS,	" 5th "	Foxcroft.

* Absent.

R. W.	HIRAM STEVENS,*	D. D. G. M. 6th District, Carroll.	
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	" 7th "	Thorndike.
"	SIMON B. LITTLEFIELD,*	" 8th "	Stockton.
"	JOSEPH O. COBB,	" 9th "	Union.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	HENRY F. BLANCHARD,*	" 11th "	Augusta.
"	H. OWEN NICKERSON,	" 12th "	Readfield.
"	SUMNER A. PATTEN,*	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	F. C. WHITEHOUSE,*	" 14th "	Brunswick.
"	NATHAN U. HINKLEY,	" 15th "	Phillips.
"	JAMES L. BOWKER,	" 16th "	Bryant's Pond
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" 17th "	New Gloucester.
"	JOHN BRADLEY,	" 18th "	Cornish.
"	WINFIELD S. DENNETT,	" 19th "	Saco.
W. & Rev.	CALEB FULLER,*	Grand Chaplain,	Hallowell.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,*	" "	Saco.
"	T. B. GREGORY,*	" "	Rockland.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Portland.
"	GEORGE G. HAMILTON,*	" "	Oakland.
"	WILLIAM G. HASKELL,*	" "	Lewiston.
"	L. H. BEAN,*	" "	Skowhegan.
"	WILLIAM WALKER,*	" "	Thomaston.
"	GEORGE E. FORBES,*	" "	New Gloucester.
"	THOMAS A. KING,*	" "	Portland.
"	ASHER F. PALMER,*	" "	Lamoine.
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Grand Marshal,	Saco.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Senior Grand Deacon,	Bath.
"	BEN MOORE,	Junior Grand Deacon,	North Anson.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,*	Grand Steward,	Solon.
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,*	" "	Gardiner.
"	WILLIAM A. BARKER,	" "	Rockland.
"	EDWARD P. HAHN,	" "	Lincolntonville.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	Grand Sword Bearer,	Auburn.
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,*	" Stand'd Bearer,	Denmark.
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" Pursuivant,	Sabatis.
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,*	" "	Portland.
M. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	" Lecturer,	"
BRO.	GEORGE M. HOWE,	" Organist,	"
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler,	"

Grand Marshal SHAW presented the Grand Officers for installation, who were installed in ample form by

Bro. DRUMMOND; and due proclamation thereof was made.

Bro's CHARLES W. STETSON, WILLIAM H. HILTON and WILLIAM A. STETSON, were appointed a special committee to look into the affairs of Meduncook Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees :

On Credentials.

WILLIAM A. BARKER, ALBERT W. LARRABEE, FRANK E. SLEEPER.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOHN B. REDMAN, SAMUEL W. LANE.

On Returns.

IRA BERRY, WINFIELD S. DENNETT, WILLIAM H. FULLER.

On Publication.

IRA BERRY, CHARLES C. BEDLOW, GEORGE T. MEANS.

On History of Masonry in Maine.

BEN MOORE, ORESTES E. CROWELL, ALFRED LUNT.

On Dispensations and Charters.

HORACE H. BURBANK, S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, CHARLES W. HANEY.

On Amendments to Constitution.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, ARCHIE L. TALBOT.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, HENRY H. DICKEY, MARQUIS F. KING.

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, STEPHEN BERRY.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

TURNER BUSWELL, J. FERD. KING, BEN MOORE.

On motion of Bro. J. H. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That a committee, with such brethren as the Trustees of the Charity Fund may add, be authorized to settle with the retiring Grand Treasurer, and superintend the transfer of the property and funds of the Grand Lodge to the Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Master appointed Bro's ALBERT MOORE, ALBERT W. LARRABEE and WILFORD J. FISHER, a committee in accordance with said vote.

The Grand Master reported, verbally, that the Trustees of the Charity Fund had examined the securities for the invested fund, and found them correct: had approved the bond presented by the Grand Treasurer: and distributed among the applicants for relief, in amounts proportional to the relative needs of the several cases, the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two dollars.

Bro. BURNHAM submitted the following report, viz:

PORTLAND, May 3, 1883.

The committee upon the portion of the Grand Master's address, relating to the death of P. G. Warden ISAAC DOWNING, report the following:

ISAAC, son of John and Mary (Clark) Downing, was born in Kennebunkport, then Arundel, January, 1797. He was first a farmer, then a house and ship joiner, doing good and faithful work for many years. He was a fine bass singer, and taught singing schools. His title of captain was derived from service in the militia. In 1818 he became a Methodist class leader. In June, 1865, he joined the 1st Congregational church in Kennebunk. Jan. 23, 1826, he was initiated in York Lodge; became a member October 9, 1826, and remained a faithful and interested member until his death, May, 1882. He was Secretary when the lodge closed in 1834, and was Secretary when the lodge opened again in 1847. He was Master 1852, D. D. G. Master 1854, 1855, Senior Grand Warden 1856, Trustee of the Charity Fund 1857 to 1863, and 1864 to 1870. The Chapter degrees were conferred upon him in 1852 by Mt. Vernon Chapter, and he was afterward a member of York and of Murray Chapters. For twenty years he attended the sessions of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. DOWNING was interested in Masonry until his death. He was buried, at his request, with masonic honors. He was a worthy member of York Lodge for more than fifty years.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
CHARLES C. VINAL, } Committee.
GEORGE L. LITTLE, }

Which report was accepted, and on motion it was

Voted, That a page in our published proceedings be inscribed to the memory of Bro. DOWNING.

The committee on the decease of Bro's ROTHEUS E. PAINE and GORDON R. GARDEN were allowed further time to make their reports. (*See memorial pages.*)

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the zeal, efficiency and fidelity manifested by M. W. MARQUIS F. KING during many years of official labor, ending with two years' service as Grand Master, merit the cordial thanks of this Grand Lodge, and they are hereby tendered to him. At the same time the Craft are to be congratulated on the reasonable prospect of benefit to be derived, for many years to come, from his interest in the Order and ripened experience.

M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to R. W. WILLIAM O. FOX, for the promptness and fidelity with which he has performed his duties as Grand Treasurer.

On motion,

Voted, That a committee of five, residing in different parts of the State, be appointed, to sit during the recess, ascertain the distance of the hall of each lodge in this State from the Grand Lodge Hall, and report the same to the M. W. Grand Master before the next Annual Communication,—which report, when approved by him, shall be the basis for the computation of mileage to be paid to the Representative of each lodge.

And that the Grand Secretary have printed blanks prepared for the use of the Committees on Credentials and Pay Roll.

The Grand Master appointed Bro's SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, Augusta, J. FRED. LEAVITT, Bangor, WIN-

FIELD S. DENNETT, Saco, J. FERDINAND KING, South Paris, and WILFORD J. FISHER, Eastport, to serve as said committee.

On motion,

Voted, That the committee appointed to settle with the retiring Grand Treasurer be authorized to cancel his bonds after final settlement.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that all the business before the Grand Lodge had been attended to. 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 Rev. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain, and the Grand Lodge of Maine was closed in ample form at half past twelve o'clock.

Attest:



Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

R E P O R T S
OF
District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—I herewith submit to you my report for the past year.

On the 9th of October last, I started on a tour of inspection of a part of the lodges in this District. Drove to Ashland, where I stayed over night; but the officers and brethren were so much scattered, attending to business, we had no meeting.

The next day I drove to Patten, and visited Katahdin Lodge in the evening; witnessed work in the third degree.

October 11th, visited Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills. Had no work, but opened a lodge and spent an hour in examining the records, offering suggestions, &c.

October 12th, visited Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth; witnessed work in the third degree.

October 25th, visited Monument Lodge at Houlton; witnessed work in the E. A. degree.

February 3, 1883, visited Pioneer Lodge, at Ashland; witnessed work in the third degree.

February 15th, visited Caribou Lodge, at Caribou; witnessed work in the second and third degrees.

February 17th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree.

Have met with the brethren of Trinity Lodge at most of their communications during the year, as that is my home. At the Stated Communication in January, I installed the officers elect of this lodge for the coming year.

The records of the several lodges are generally neatly and correctly kept; but in some instances there is a lack of familiarity with the *work*, which I hope in the near future may be obviated.

I have distributed Past Masters' diplomas, as follows: To Bro's JACOB SANDERS and JAMES M. EMERY, of Katahdin Lodge; to CYRUS DAGGETT, of Molunkus Lodge; to JAMES DINGEE, of Baskahegan Lodge; and to CYRUS W. HENDRIX, of Caribou Lodge.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful, as well as the brethren of the several lodges, for the many acts of kindness shown me during my term of office, I remain sincerely and fraternally,

J. F. DYER, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Presque Isle, April 23, 1883.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. Master of the Second Masonic District.

June 10th, I received a request from Eastern Lodge, No 7, located at Eastport, for dispensation to ballot, and, if elected, confer the degrees upon JAMES H. MELTON, in less time than is provided by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, said MELTON being in the Signal Service of the United States, and suddenly ordered away while his petition was in the hands of committee. I telegraphed you and received reply to grant the same if actually necessary, which I did, thinking the occasion demanded it.

February 28th, I visited Crescent Lodge, No 78, at Pembroke, and witnessed work on the third degree by their new Master, A. C. CAMPBELL, being the first candidate since his election to office. The work was well done, attendance good. The records, in the hands of Bro. CAMPBELL, are neat and accurate. This lodge has a neat and well furnished room, and is free from debt.

Thursday evening, March 8th, visited Washington Lodge, No 37, at Lubec, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was well done and fully up to the standard. The attendance was large, notwithstanding the night was intensely cold. The records, in the hands of Bro. NEAGLE, are neatly and correctly kept. The financial condition of the lodge is good.

Monday, March 19th, visited St. Croix Lodge, No. 40, at Calais. W. M. EDWARD C. GOODNOW being absent, Bro. M. D. LAWRENCE, Senior Warden, conferred the third degree in a very creditable manner. Attendance large. Records neatly and correctly kept. Their lodge room is large and elegantly furnished, and the utmost harmony prevails.

March 20th, visited Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton. This lodge had two candidates ready, but on account of heavy rain storm, and living so far from the lodge room, they could not attend. W. M. CHARLES A. ROLFE exemplified work on F. C. degree, with an accuracy as to ritual that I never saw excelled and seldom equaled. This lodge has recently purchased new jewels and regalia, is free from debt, and in a flourishing condition. Records well and correctly kept.

Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport, is my own masonic home. I have been present at all her regular, and most of her special communications the past year, and am happy to say that her course is upward and onward. Her officers are young, ardent and enterprising. The old debt, which has enveloped them so long, is growing beautifully less. The records are still in the hands of Bro. N. B. NUTT, which is a sufficient guarantee for their correctness.

In conclusion, allow me to extend to the fraternity of this district my sincere thanks for the courtesy with which I have been received upon all occasions.

W. J. FISHER, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

Eastport, April 7, 1883.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting to you my annual report of this Masonic District, I have the pleasure of assuring you that every lodge within its limits has been visited, and a personal inspection given to the records and affairs of each.

January 22d, I installed the officers of Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, Addison: also witnessed work in the second degree, conferred in a creditable manner by Past Master SAWYER. The retiring Master, Bro. C. CURTIS, who has faithfully discharged the duties of his office for many years, has now the satisfaction of leaving his mantle "upon worthy shoulders," and of seeing the lodge in a prosperous condition.

February 5th, visited Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, Milbridge, installed its officers, and witnessed work in the first and third degrees. A new Masonic Hall, built during the past season and occupied by them at the beginning of the year, is neat, convenient and well furnished. Their exhibit of work is doubtless large, but I regret to say that at this date (March 30th), *two weeks* beyond the prescribed date of having their returns placed in my hands, I am obliged to report, the lodge upon this point *remiss in duty*. I have, in fact, delayed my own report to you "until the eleventh hour," hoping that I might receive *theirs* before its transmission.

February 6th, visited Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, Cherryfield, and installed its officers. The ceremonies were public to masons and friends. A pleasing feature of "the social hour" succeeding installation, was an interesting though brief history given by Hon. J. A. MILLIKEN, the only surviving charter member of Narraguagus Lodge. Other remarks by brethren and clergymen were timely and appropriate. Many members of other lodges were present, including nearly "a score" from Harwood Lodge, Machias. A bountiful supper concluded the occasion, which was eminently one of pleasure and enjoyment, profit and instruction. The officers are experienced, well "posted" in their duties, prompt and faithful.

February 18th, installed the officers of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Machias. For accuracy of record, business management and work, this lodge maintains an excellence worthy of especial comment and of general emulation.

February 24th, visited Lookout Lodge, No. 131, Cutler, and installed officers. This lodge exhibits marked improvement during the past two years.

March 6th, visited Warren Lodge, No. 2, East Machias, and had the pleasure of installing as Master, R. W. Bro. KINGSLEY, whose efficiency in the East during past years, with co-operation of able officers, ensures a prosperous future.

Respectfully and fraternally,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District, for the past year.

I have visited all the lodges but one, and am gratified to be able to report them all in a good healthy condition. The majority of them are doing but little work, but the material is good, and the work is well done, and agrees closely with that prescribed by the ritual. I find many of them deficient in the matter of courteous reception of visiting brethren—though there has been no lack of courtesy to myself. Many of the lodges do not seem aware of the fact that the humblest visiting brother is not only entitled to a hearty welcome by the members, but at his first visit ought to be formally introduced to the lodge. I have perceived, also, a greater want of acquaintance and familiarity with the laws and regulations of the Institution than should be the case, now that the Masonic Text Book can be in the hands of nearly every member. These are the only criticisms I have to make.

September 7, 1882, I visited Hancock Lodge, No. 4, and examined the records, which were neatly and accurately kept by Bro. ISAIAH L. SHEPHERD, who has served in the office of Secretary for sixteen consecutive years. This being the lodge to which I belong, I have attended nearly every meeting during the year, and have witnessed its work. Though this lodge has had but little work to do, it has done it well, and great interest is shown in both the work and lectures. Without vanity, I can call it one of the best lodges in the District. This lodge has met with a great loss in the death of Past Master S. K. WHITING, who was its first Master after its re-organization, and for a long series of years thereafter served in the responsible office of Treasurer. To him, more than to all others, is due the continued prosperity of the lodge.

September 26th, in company with Past Master CHARLES H. HOOPER, I visited Marine Lodge, No. 122. Upon inspecting the records, I found that no meetings had been held for five years. I also found three or four applications for membership made at that time, and upon which no action had been had. I ordered Committees of Investigation to be appointed at once. The lodge then held its annual election; but as many of the officers chosen—including the Master elect—were absent, I did not install. I found considerable feeling still existing in regard to their former troubles, but also a strong determination on the part of those present to persevere; and from the fact that they have sent in their annual return, and have, as I am informed, held frequent meetings during the winter, and done some work, there is good reason for believing that a prosperous future awaits them.

October 4th, I visited Lygonia Lodge, No. 40. I found the records fully, neatly and correctly kept. I also witnessed work in the third degree. It was well done, notwithstanding the new officers had not had much experience. Everything was done with decorum, and the work, in the main, corresponded fairly well with the ritual, though there were some additions.

October 11th, I visited Mt. Desert Lodge. Owing to a miscarriage of my letter of notification—which was not received until the evening before—the Worshipful Master found himself unable to get a quorum together, and was himself obliged to be absent from town. Upon going out in the evening, after diligent search, I found one Entered Apprentice. Late in the evening the Master returned and took me up into the hall, where I inspected the records, which I found well and neatly kept. From conversation with the Master, I judge that the lodge is doing well, though I presume the loss of membership incident to the formation of Bar Harbor Lodge is felt somewhat.

October 18th, I visited Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185. It was the first official visit since they were constituted. I found the records neatly and correctly kept, but not in a suitable book. I witnessed work in the third degree, which was well and properly done, though there were some slight verbal inaccuracies. The Master's part was particularly well done, the monitorial

portion having all been committed to memory. Owing to the detention of the steamboat, in consequence of the fog, there were present a number of visitors from some of the Eastern lodges of the State, and a very enjoyable time was had after the lodge was closed. There is every reason to expect a prosperous future for this lodge.

November 1st, I visited Naskeag Lodge, No. 171. I examined the records, and found them not only carefully kept, but written out with unusual pains. I witnessed the exemplification of the work in the third degree. It was well and correctly done, only three or four slight deviations from the ritual being noticed. This was the first official visit to the lodge for several years. Great credit is due to Past Master WELLS for his attendance at Grand Lodge and careful supervision of this lodge.

November 20th, I visited Eggmoggin Lodge, No. 128. I found the records correctly and very neatly kept. I witnessed work in the first degree. The officers were *all* new, and this was their first work. It was fairly done under the circumstances.

November 22d, I visited Tremont Lodge, No. 77. I examined the records and found them correctly kept. The finances of the lodge are in excellent condition. I installed Bro. LEVI LURVEY as Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge. I then witnessed work in the second degree. It was very well done, but the hall then in use (a part of a private dwelling) was not suitable for good work in this degree. The lodge had purchased, and has since moved into, a new hall, which is much more commodious and better arranged.

December 11th, I visited Felicity Lodge, No. 19. I found the records well kept and nicely indexed. I witnessed work in the first degree, which was well done. I then installed the officers elect. Owing to the severe storm prevailing at the time, the attendance was small.

December 27th, I visited Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, and publicly installed the officers at the Methodist Church, Past Master HANEY acting as Marshal, and Bro. JOHN F. LOCKE as Chaplain. After the installation, a collation was served at the Town Hall, about 120 couples being seated at the tables. The installation occurring on St. John's day gave added zest to the evening's festivities. The records of this lodge are well kept, and the work is well done.

January 2d, 1883, I visited Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, and listened to the passing of a lecture on the first degree, which was creditably done. I then installed the officers, having previously conferred the Past Master's degree on the Master elect. The records of this lodge are quite full and are neatly kept.

January 11th, I visited Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, and witnessed work in the third degree. The work was exceedingly well done, and conformed in every word to the ritual until it came to the lecture, where the same exactness was not observed. The records of this lodge are very carefully and correctly, as well as fully kept, even the minutes being written out in full and *indexed*,

so that the two books are almost exact duplicates of each other. This lodge is doing a good work, but its older, more wealthy and larger sister lodge absorbs the greater portion of the material.

January 18th, I installed the officers of Hancock Lodge, No. 4.

It is proper for me to add that whenever I found it practicable, in making my visitations, I have taken one or more brethren from other lodges with me, believing uniformity in the different lodges would be much promoted thereby. In all the lodges but two, refreshments were offered and social intercourse held after closing.

12 lodges—1,257 members—65 initiates.

Initiation fees \$130—annual dues \$251.40—total, \$381.40.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. WHEELER, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Castine, March 31, 1883.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report of my official doings as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District for the past year.

October 13th, by invitation, I visited Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo, and conferred the P. M. degree upon ISAAC E. SHERBURNE, Master elect, after which, with the assistance of Past Master S. D. MILLETT, as Marshal, I publicly installed the officers, elect and appointed. The ceremonies were interspersed with good music, furnished by a choir of resident singers.

October 25th, visited Pacific Lodge, at Exeter; witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was well done. This lodge is in good working condition, its stations being well filled.

November 18th, visited Mt. Kineo Lodge, at Abbot; witnessed work in M. M. degree. I found the officers capable of doing good work. Attendance good, and officers and members show a good degree of interest in the welfare of the lodge.

November 20th, visited Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter. The M. M. degree was conferred in such a manner, that it left me no chance for criticism.

November 23d, visited Composite Lodge, at Lagrange. The attendance was small, but those present seemed interested, and the stations were well filled. As there was no work, passed lectures; and, from evidences seen, the officers will fit themselves well for duty.

November 24th, visited Olive Branch Lodge, at Charleston. This lodge has done no work for two or three years. Yet I found a good attendance,

and interest shown; and, from their manner of doing business and passing lectures, I am satisfied that they are in good condition for work, and from evidences seen, predict that in the near future this lodge will again enjoy its former prosperity. I was pleased to meet Past D. D. G. M. T. J. PEAKS, who fills the station of Senior Warden, and whose zeal for the Institution and attachment to his lodge have in no wise abated.

December 18th, visited Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville. As there was no work, examined records and listened to lectures between the W. Master and S. Warden; found them quite well posted, and am satisfied of their ability to perform good work.

December 21st, officially visited Mosaic Lodge, at Foxcroft; witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was well done. December 26th, installed the officers of this lodge, Past D. D. G. M. E. A. THOMPSON acting as Grand Marshal.

January 19th, I visited Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo. I find this lodge in good hands, and from the satisfactory manner they exemplified work in the M. M. degree, am satisfied of their ability to properly confer the degrees upon those who find entrance to their lodge. I was pleased to meet here my predecessor, Past D. D. G. M. LAMBERT SANDS.

January 20th, I visited Parian Lodge, at Corinna. The Secretary failed to receive my notice, therefore my visit took them by surprise, yet I found a good attendance, and was much pleased with the manner of doing business. In this lodge, I find observed all the forms and courtesies due; witnessed exemplification of work in E. A. degree, in strict accordance with the ritual.

January 29th, visited Doric Lodge, at Monson; witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was well rendered. I find this lodge wide awake, and doing good work. After conferring the degree, spent half an hour in a very interesting manner, making some criticisms, giving instruction and answering questions.

I find the records of all the lodges in good condition, the Secretaries understanding their duties. I feel that I cannot close my report without making particular mention of two venerable brothers, who have faithfully performed the duties of Secretaries for many years, but now, feeling the weight of years, have felt obliged to cast the burden upon younger members. I refer to Worthy Brothers ELIHU B. AVERILL, of Mosaic Lodge, and NEWELL H. BATES, of Penobscot Lodge; and although they have grown grey in the service, yet their hearts are young and their zeal for the Institution unabated; and I but express the wish of every member of their lodges, that we may enjoy, for many years, the benefit of their presence and counsel.

In conclusion, M. W., allow me to thank you for the honor conferred by appointing me to this position, and, through you, the officers and members

of the lodges of this District, for the kindness and courtesy shown me while making my official visits.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JAMES T. ROBERTS, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Foxcroft, March 30, 1883.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

At the conclusion of the masonic year, it becomes my duty, as D. D. G. M. for the Sixth Masonic District, to submit to you my report upon the state of the Order in this jurisdiction; and to call to your mind such matters as, in my judgment, may require your attention, on account of the influence, either beneficial or otherwise, which they may exert upon the Order.

The task imposed on me has been, in most respects, an agreeable one, owing to the interest which has been manifested by nearly all the lodges in the district to afford me every facility for performing my duty, not only in the inspection of their work, but in such other directions as the requirements of the office demanded.

My first official visit was to Rising Virtue Lodge, in Bangor, on the evening of January 23d, which was the occasion of the installation of the officers. By invitation of W. Bro. FRANK E. SPARKS, I performed the installation ceremonies, with the assistance of W. Bro. WM. H. KIRKPATRICK as Grand Marshal. The occasion was a very brilliant one, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies of installation, all repaired to the banquet hall, where an elegant repast was in waiting. Later, an adjournment was made to Music Hall, where those who desired joined in the merry dance until a late hour. Of the prosperity of this lodge it is not necessary for me to speak. One of the oldest in the State, it has exerted an immense influence in the moulding of the Order in this jurisdiction; and, though it has grown old in the service, it shows as yet no indication of waning strength.

February 14th, I witnessed work in Kenduskeag Lodge, Kenduskeag, when the second and third degrees were conferred. The work was commendably performed, and a good degree of prosperity is evident.

My visit to Horeb Lodge, Lincoln, was made February 20th, when work was witnessed on the first degree. This lodge is finely located, has a good hall and comfortable surroundings, and is enjoying prosperity.

February 21st, I visited Forest Lodge, at Springfield. With the work, which was on the first degree, I was pleased, and also with evident spirit of

fraternal feeling and cordiality which pervades the members. A banquet prepared by the ladies followed the conferring of the degree.

Upon the succeeding evening, February 22d, I visited Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag. Owing to the illness of the Master, the work was conducted by P. M. WILBUR F. LOVEJOY, in a very creditable manner. This lodge has recently greatly improved its hall by putting in a new carpet and new furniture, and now has a lodge room of which it may well be proud. Here, too, the *inner man* was not neglected, as a substantial banquet served in the latter part of the evening abundantly proved.

The question circulates among the craft in Bangor, at least once a year, "When are we going to Hampden?" And while no one at first seems to know just the occasion for a visit, yet all seem to feel that they will go, and that when they do they will have a royal good time. Those were not disappointed, I think, who visited this lodge February 24th, and witnessed work on the third degree. More than 150 were present, including visitors from all the neighboring lodges. A very enjoyable banquet followed the work, and my verdict of a pleasant occasion and a prosperous lodge would, I think, be sustained by all who were present.

My next visit was made to Archon Lodge, East Dixmont, where I witnessed work on the first degree. The meeting was held in the afternoon. This lodge I was last year unable to visit. From my last visit, however, I judge that it is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity, and the work was certainly done in a creditable manner.

No lodge in this jurisdiction evinces a more thorough interest in its work than Lynde Lodge, Hermon, which I visited March 17th. The work, which was on the third degree, showed thoroughness and care; and the spirit of unity among the brethren ensures a future for the lodge as prosperous as its past. Here also the evening was concluded with a banquet.

My last visit was made to Meridian Splendor Lodge, at Newport, March 22d, where there was creditable work on the second and third degrees. A banquet was enjoyed during the evening.

St. Andrew's Lodge, at Bangor, I have frequently visited during the year. The character of its members, the quality of its work, and the high rank which it holds among masons render unnecessary any further notice from me. Nothing more can be asked than that its future be as successful as its past. A specially pleasant occasion for this lodge was the installation of officers, January 26th, by W. J. FRED. LEAVITT, the ceremonies being followed by an elegant banquet.

Benevolent Lodge, Carmel, I have had no opportunity to visit; but I learn that it has had a fairly prosperous year, and is working in harmony.

I am obliged to overlook Star in the East Lodge, Oldtown, in my report. I informed the Master that I wished to be notified whenever there was any work, and he promised to notify me, but failed to do so. While waiting for

some word, I learned from other sources that work had been done, and since that time have had no opportunity to visit the lodge.

While it might not be proper to speak in special praise of any individual lodge, I cannot refrain from again making mention of the three lodges in the northern part of this district, Pine Tree, Horeb and Forest. Their success during the year has been remarkable, and the amount of their work has been nearly equal to the combined work of all the other lodges in the district. Neither have they relaxed their carefulness, but have secured in all cases, as far as I can learn, "good men and true."

At the close of this, my second year, I am pleased to be able to report a very general prosperity throughout this jurisdiction. The outward as well as the inward appearance denotes prosperity. The halls are, as a rule, well fitted up and well cared for; the records kept with evident interest and care, and a spirit of pride prevalent in the Order which promises well for a successful future. In one thing only would I suggest a change in some of the lodges, and that is the cultivation of a greater degree of sociability with visiting Brethren, who, by chance, may be with them for a meeting. Nothing can root Freemasonry more firmly in the affections of its members, than the continual practice of the Christian, as well as masonic, attribute of Brotherhood.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the lodges in the district for their uniform courtesy, and to yourself for the confidence shown by a second appointment to the office whose duties I have now completed.

Very respectfully and fraternally submitted,

THOMAS W. BURR, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

My first annual report I now have the honor to submit, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District, which is composed of nine chartered lodges.

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.

September 4th, I visited Liberty Lodge, No. 111, at Liberty; work on third degree, which was performed in a manner highly creditable to the lodge. The records of the lodge are correct and very neatly kept.

October 21st, I again visited this lodge; work on M. M. degree. This was

the first work since the installation. P. D. Dep'y G. H. CARGILL was called to the East, who, by the way, is an excellent worker; the work was very creditable to the officers. Bro. CLOUGH, the new Master, has all the qualifications for making a good worker.

October 21st, visited Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, Searsmont, at a special meeting; work on E. A. degree was exemplified, which was well rendered, considering that the officers had been installed but a very short time. This lodge has done a large amount of work the past year. Records exceedingly well and neatly kept by Bro. WILSON, who has had charge of the books for quite a number of years.

October 24th, I visited Plymouth Lodge, No. 75, at Plymouth; installed its officers, and conferred Past Master's degree on Bro. H. L. THORNE. I witnessed exemplification of work in the first degree, which was well done. This lodge has had no work the past year, and records show that the lodge held no meetings from January to September, 1882; yet peace and harmony prevail, the records are models of neatness, and are correctly kept.

*October 25th, I visited Central Lodge, No. 45, at China, and saw work in the F. C. degree well rendered, for the first time by its present officers. This lodge has a fine hall in which to hold its meetings, and I see no reason why its prosperity is not assured. Records in excellent order.

December 21st, I visited Seabasticook Lodge, No. 146, at Clinton, examined the records and found them correct; witnessed the opening and closing ceremonies, also exemplification of work on M. M. degree. The work was very promptly and correctly rendered, and much to their credit. Perfect attention was given by those not engaged in the work. I was glad to meet Bro. J. P. BILLINGS, Past D. D. G. Master. Bro. D. S. WARDWELL, Master, is an accomplished ritualist, and so long as the gavel is retained in his hands the reputation of Seabasticook Lodge will not suffer.

February 20th, I visited Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, at Unity; witnessed the exemplification of the M. M. degree. This was the first work done after the installation, and, under the circumstances, was very satisfactory. I think their newly-elected Master bids fair to become a good presiding officer by experience. Attendance on this occasion was good. Records are in good hands, and well kept.

February 21st, I visited Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, at Brooks. The Master being absent, P. M. LEVENSSELLER took the East, and exemplified work on the F. C. degree. This was the first time the degree had been worked by the new officers, and, considering that fact, it was well done. There was but a small attendance. They are doing no work, and have but little interest. Financially, the lodge is in good condition. I found the records neat and correct.

March 3d, I visited Trojan Lodge, No. 134, at Troy, at a special meeting; saw work exemplified 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.

Being a member of Unity Lodge, No. 58, at Thorndike, I have been present at nearly every meeting during the year. There has been no regular work in the lodge during the past year, but I have witnessed work exemplified in the several degrees, and feel justified in saying that the work of this lodge compares favorably with that of other lodges in the district. Records correct.

In closing, allow me to thank you for the honor conferred by appointing me as your representative, and, through you, the officers and members of the several lodges composing this district, to most of whom, at the time of my appointment, I was an entire stranger, and at whose hands I have received naught but the kindest treatment and attention while making my official visits.

ABSTRACT.

9 lodges—743 members—33 initiates.

Initiation fees \$66—annual dues \$148.60—total, \$214.60.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN AMES, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, I have the honor to submit to you my report as D. D. Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District.

I have visited all of the lodges in the District, and have witnessed work or an exemplification of the work in each, which has given good satisfaction. I am happy to report harmony and general prosperity.

October 9th, I visited Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was very smoothly performed by J. G. Warden C. W. HANEY.

October 20th, I visited Howard Lodge, No. 69, Winterport, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was very well done. Records well kept.

November 7th, visited Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, Searsport; witnessed work on the third degree, which was very smoothly and correctly done. This lodge is enjoying good prosperity. Records well kept.

November 8th, I visited Pownal Lodge, No. 119, Stockton; witnessed the exemplification of the M. M. degree, which was satisfactorily done. Records well kept.

November 23d, I visited Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast; witnessed work on the M. M. degree; work was well done, and nearly conformed to Grand Lodge work. This lodge has enjoyed good prosperity the past year. Records well kept.

December 21st, by invitation, I visited King David's Lodge, No. 62, Lincolnville, and publicly installed their officers. I have witnessed work on the several degrees, and have seen no better in the District. This lodge has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. Records well kept.

December 27th, I visited Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, Northport, and publicly installed their officers.

January 4th, I visited Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, Belfast. This being their annual meeting, and but a very few of the brethren present, did not witness work on any of the degrees. Records well kept, and in good hands.

January 18th, I visited Island Lodge, No. 89, Islesboro'; witnessed an exemplification of the M. M. degree. The evening being very cold, there was but a part of the officers and a few of the brethren present. Work fairly done; records well kept.

March 1st, I visited Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, Belfast; witnessed exemplification of the E. A. degree, which was well done, and in accord with Grand Lodge work.

March 21st, I visited Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, Northport; witnessed exemplification of the work on the E. A. degree. There were but few of the brethren present. Records well kept.

In all of my official visits I have made such corrections and suggestions as I thought necessary, which have all been kindly received.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and through you, the officers and members of the different lodges in the District, for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received.

Respectfully submitted,

Lincolnville, March 31, 1883. R. W. PERRY, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District.

January 31st, by invitation of the W. Master, I publicly installed the

officers elect of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, at Rockport. Although the night was very stormy, there was a goodly number in attendance, and the occasion one long to be remembered by *me*, owing to the marked attention paid to me and the presentation of a beautiful bouquet by a young lady, the daughter of a worthy member of St. Paul's.

February 5th, officially visited St. George Lodge, No. 16, at Warren. Installed the officers elect. Found the records all right, and the lodge still in good condition; the officers and members alike doing all in their power to advance the cause of Masonry, and are interested in each other's welfare.

March 15th, visited Union Lodge, No. 31, at Union. As there was no work, we had a social meeting, which I trust will prove of much benefit to those who were present. The records are full and complete. W. Master BARTLETT takes great interest in Masonry and his lodge. His motto is, "Good work or none."

March 27th, officially visited Rockland Lodge, at Rockland; witnessed work on M. M. degree; good work. W. Master SCOTT has gained great credit in greatly improving the condition of this lodge. He has also great reason to be proud of his Senior Deacon, a young brother who was raised only last December, and who is one of the best workers I have seen. Secretary RAWSON is prompt, as usual; his books are neat and correct.

April 4th, officially visited Aurora Lodge, No. 50, at Rockland; witnessed work on M. M. degree; work well done. W. Master ROLLINS has taken great interest in his lodge, and has created renewed interest among the brethren. I was happy to see a large number of visiting brethren from the lodges in the District. I think these visitations result in renewed interest. I think it not necessary to say that the books of Secretary DAVIS are all right, as the Grand Lodge has been informed by Past D. D. G. Masters in regard to them for twenty years.

April 10th, officially visited Orient Lodge, No. 15, at Thomaston; witnessed work on M. M. degree. Work done better than could be expected, considering the small amount done in the past. The records are correct and well kept.

April 17th, officially visited Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven;* witnessed work on F. C. degree, which was well done. W. Master CREAD has reason to be proud of his lodge, doing good work and getting good material.

April 23d, officially visited St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, at Rockport; witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was very well done. W. M. MERRIAM is doing all he can to advance the cause of Masonry in his lodge, and his efforts are being felt. The records are correct and nicely kept.

In October last, I visited Amity Lodge, at Camden, and witnessed work on M. M. degree, W. M. RICHARDS doing his work in a very satisfactory manner.

My intention was to again visit this lodge, but the roads being in so bad a

condition, and having delayed so long already in sending in my report, I feel that I shall be pardoned.

Having seen Worshipful Master *BATCHELDER*, of Eureka Lodge, and being informed of no work to be done, and that the lodge is in a good condition, I felt justified, on account of the distance and horrid state of the roads, in omitting my visit.

There is an increased interest in most of the lodges in the district. Lodges in good condition and harmony prevails.

For the honor you have conferred upon me, Most Worshipful, I thank you. I tender my thanks to the officers and members of the lodges in the Ninth District, for the kindness they have shown me as your representative.

ABSTRACT.

9 lodges—1617 members—46 initiates.

Initiation fees \$92—annual dues \$323.20—total, \$415.20.

Respectfully submitted,

N. WIGGIN, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report for the masonic year ending April 30, 1883.

I have visited and caused to be visited every lodge in this, the Tenth Masonic District once, at least, and some of them several times.

Alna Lodge, No. 43, at Damariscotta, I have, of course, visited much more than any other, it being my home lodge. The officers of this lodge are all young, enthusiastic masons; and, though they have had no work till their last regular meeting, I know, from the exemplifications of the work in the different degrees that I have witnessed, that they are capable of doing excellent work. By invitation, I installed their officers. To say that the records are in the hands of Bro. W. A. JONES, is tantamount to saying that they are perfectly kept.

Anchor, No. 103, at South Bristol, I visited but once. At that time I witnessed an exemplification of the work on the third degree, which was done in a very creditable manner indeed, considering that the larger portion of their members are away from home (they being seafaring men) the most of the time, and not having had any work for about three years! They informed me that they had received no visit from any Grand Lodge officer for three

years. The records are very neatly and correctly kept by Bro. SYLVANUS McFARLAND. On arriving at their Island home, I was met by Bro. GEO. C. FARRAR, who conducted me to his very pleasant home, where I was most hospitably entertained; and a more social, kind hearted gentleman and lady than he and his most estimable wife I have rarely met.

Bristol Lodge, No. 74, at Bristol Mills, I have visited some six or eight times, and witnessed real work in every instance. Since my first visit, there has been very marked improvement in the work. All of their initiates for the past year (ten in number) are young men, who are taking great interest and are working hard to perfect themselves in the work and lectures, with grand success. The records, in the hands of their veteran Secretary, Bro. JAMES H. VARNEY, need no word of comment from me. During the past year they have procured a Master's carpet and a new set of collars. The W. M., Bro. CHAS. E. CHAMBERLAIN, is a very ardent mason. They are in a very flourishing condition.

Dresden Lodge, No. 103, at Dresden Mills, was visited for me by Bro. W. A. STETSON, Master of Alna Lodge, who reports that that lodge is laboring under the disadvantages of a scattered membership, many of them living some miles from the lodge room; and at the season of the year when it is usually visited by the Grand Lodge representative many of its members are at the Kennebec, working on the ice. This was the case when Bro. STETSON visited it for me in March, and there were not enough of the members present to exemplify the work in any one of the degrees. Bro. S. examined the records, and found them well kept by Bro. E. H. BARKER, who has long acted as Secretary of that lodge. The Master opened a lodge of Master Masons, and lectured for a time very satisfactorily.

Meduncook Lodge, No. 120, at Friendship, I visited in October at your request. On my arrival in Friendship, I met Bro. P. M. NELSON THOMPSON, who related to me the history of the fall of Meduncook Lodge. The principal causes which led to their voting to surrender their charter (which they did nearly a year previous to my visit) was internal dissensions, (the nature of which, for very good reasons, I will not explain in this report) and a scarcity of members who were capable and willing to fill the different offices. I received from the Secretary, Bro. N. THOMPSON, the charter and all other property returnable to the Grand Lodge, which I forwarded to the Grand Secretary.

King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, at Waldoboro', I visited but once, and owing to the bad traveling it was late when I arrived at Waldoboro, (8:30). The Master not then expecting me, was about to close his lodge, but on my arrival proceeded to exemplify work on the E. A. degree. The candidate was obligated by the S. Warden, Bro. W. A. RICHARDS, who did it in a correct and very impressive manner. I was very much pleased to find the Deacons' jewels filled by Bro's Past Masters MILLER and WILLET. I think that with

a little practice the present officers of King Solomon's Lodge will do fine work. The records are the handsomest I have seen in any lodge; they are kept by Bro. M. W. LEVENSALER.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, at Wiscasset, I have visited three times during the year, and witnessed real work at each visit on the third degree, which was done fairly, considering the support of the Master. At each visit I had the pleasure of meeting with P. D. D. G. M. GEORGE B. SAWYER, who still retains a lively interest in old Lincoln Lodge. All that this lodge, in my estimation, needs, is for its older members to show a greater interest in its affairs. There is a manifest lack in this respect. On my last visit there was present Bro. A. J. DUNTON, P. M., who walked sixteen miles to be present on that occasion; a few such members is the life of this lodge. The records well and neatly kept.

Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at Jefferson, I visited the first time in January, by invitation, to install its officers, and, although it was a very stormy night, their pleasant lodge-room was well nigh filled to repletion with the Brethren and their ladies. After the installation services were concluded, the wants of the inner man were well attended to. I made them an official visit in March, and witnessed an exemplification of work on the M. M. degree, which was well done. Their records are well kept. Peace and harmony prevail within their borders.

Seaside Lodge, No. 144, at Boothbay, is in a flourishing condition. On my visit to this lodge I witnessed work on the third degree, which was very well done. I was particularly pleased with the happy manner in which Bro. P. M. WM. I. ADAMS gave the candidate the third section of the lecture. The records, under the care of Bro. WILLARD T. MARR, are very correctly and nicely kept.

The Secretaries of some of the lodges were not as prompt in making their returns, together with their Grand Lodge dues, as might have been desired. The lodges are, generally, occupying very commodious and tasty apartments, and peace and harmony prevail throughout the eight remaining lodges in this District, and I think that the condition of the Order is very encouraging.

The most of the initiates received into the several lodges in the past year were young men, who are very much interested, and who, I doubt not, by the zeal they manifest, will be a lasting benefit to the Order.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officers and brethren of the several lodges of this district, for the kindly manner in which they have ever received my criticisms and instructions, and the pleasant way in which they always received and treated me.

All which is very respectfully and fraternally submitted,

CHAS. W. STETSON, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

Damariscotta, April 25, 1883.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District.

September 25th, I visited Dirigo Lodge, at Weeks's Mills. The work was in the third degree, and was well performed. The records are well kept, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition.

September 30th, I visited Morning Star Lodge, at Litchfield Corner. Seasonable notice was given of my visit, the evening was pleasant, the traveling good, but the attendance was small, several of the officers being among the absentees. The work was in the third degree, and was as well done as could be expected under such conditions. The records are well kept, though very brief, and the lodge is in good condition.

October 9th, I visited Temple Lodge, at Winthrop. By the request of the W. Master, I took the East. The work was in the third degree, and the officers were prompt and correct in their work. The records are neat and correct, and the lodge is in a healthy condition.

December 26th, I visited Hermon Lodge, at Gardiner. The work in the Master Mason's degree was performed in a creditable manner. The records are correct, and the lodge is flourishing. January 16th, I installed their officers in the presence of a very large company of masons and their ladies. The services were interspersed with excellent singing. After the installation, interesting remarks were made by several of the brethren. It was a pleasant social time, and could not fail to benefit.

January 23d, I installed the officers of Augusta Lodge, at Augusta. There was a full attendance of the members of the lodge, and a social evening was passed.

February 7th, I had the satisfaction of visiting Monmouth Lodge. The officers and members appeared to be thoroughly interested in their work, and the lodge is in a fair condition. While it would not be quite fair to say that they did their work, which was in the second degree, as well as the best, still it is very plain that if they continue to work with the zeal with which they have begun, they soon will be among the very best.

February 26th, I visited Bethlehem Lodge, at Augusta. There was a full attendance of the members, and a large delegation of visitors. The third degree was worked, and the reputation which this lodge has for doing good work was fully sustained. The records are correct and neat, and the lodge is in excellent condition.

April 3d, I visited Augusta Lodge, and witnessed the work in the third degree. The work was well performed, and needed but little correction. The records are properly kept, and the lodge is prosperous.

I have been present at every meeting for the year, except two, of Kennebec Lodge, and have witnessed the work in all the degrees. I made an official visit September 20th; their work was very correct, and creditable to the lodge, as has been all their work through the year. Their records are kept in first-class condition. I installed their officers December 7th, in the presence of a large company of masons and their ladies. The occasion was enlivened with excellent singing.

I desire to return my sincere thanks to all the lodges in the District for the kind and courteous treatment I have received from them.

ABSTRACT.

8 lodges—1,069 members—37 initiates.

Initiation fees \$74—annual dues \$213.86—total \$287.80.

JAMES J. JONES, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Hallowell, April 16, 1883.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth Masonic District, would most respectfully submit the following report.

October 24th, I visited Vassalboro' Lodge, and witnessed the work in the third degree. Although my expectations were high in regard to this lodge, they were fully sustained, and I can but report this lodge in good hands. Very few lodges are so fortunate as to procure the services of so fine a penman, for Secretary, as Bro. BALLANTINE. His record is certainly very beautiful.

January 23d, I visited Vernon Valley Lodge, and witnessed the work in the first and second degrees, well done. It always does one good to visit this lodge. The brethren are wide awake and in earnest. At this meeting there were, I think, no less than nine of its Past Masters present, including M. S. MAYHEW, Past D. D. G. M. of this District; Bro. JOHN WILLIAMS, who has, I am informed, been a mason more than sixty years, also honored this occasion by his presence. Where interest of this stamp is manifested, what comment is necessary?

February 19th, I visited Waterville Lodge, and witnessed the conferring of the third degree, which was very correctly and impressively done. The brethren all appeared much interested in the work, and a large number were present. This was Bro. STEWART's first work as Master, and he certainly did himself and his lodge much credit. Bro. CHAS. McFADDEN, Secretary,

appears to have lost none of his interest in Masonry by reason of age, but, on the contrary, I think it strengthens with his years.

March 3d, I visited Messalonskee Lodge, at West Waterville. A goodly number of the members were present, and, by their attention, evinced their interest in the work, which was in the third degree, and conducted in such a manner as would reflect credit upon any lodge.

March 17th, I visited Relief Lodge, at Belgrave; examined the records, witnessed the opening and closing of the lodge, and made such suggestions in regard to the same as appeared to me to be timely, which were kindly received. Bro. YEATON, W. Master, assured me that the lodge could do good work, and certainly I have no reason to doubt his assertion.

March 20th, I visited Asylum Lodge, at Wayne. They had no work, but, judging from all appearances, there has been quite a change for the better within the past year, and the outlook is certainly more cheering.

March 21st, I visited Rural Lodge, at Sidney, and witnessed the opening and closing of the same. The attendance was quite large, and a good degree of interest was manifested. This lodge is very much in need of better hall accommodations, and a movement has been inaugurated, which I hope will result in a change for the better, and I doubt not the proposed plan would very much increase the facilities of this lodge for usefulness and prosperity.

March 22d, I visited Neguenekeag Lodge, at Vassalboro', and witnessed the opening and closing of the lodge, also the work in the second degree. This lodge, considering its limited jurisdiction, is doing well. The brethren are zealous and in earnest in the good work.

I have attended most of the meetings of my own (Lafayette Lodge) and have not considered it necessary to make an official visit except to install its officers. I have no particular change to report in the affairs of this lodge.

Thus it has been my good fortune to be able to visit all of the lodges in this District once, at least, during the past year; and at all times I have received naught but the kindest fraternal treatment, for which I would tender my most sincere thanks.

At most of my visits, refreshments, that no one possessed of a good healthy stomach could decline, however abstemious he may think himself, have been prepared and served to all, much to the social enjoyment for the time being, if not to the peace and quiet of succeeding slumbers.

In closing this brief account of my official acts, allow me to thank you for the honor you have conferred in re-appointing me to this honorable position.

The following is a summary of the returns:

9 lodges—767 members—25 initiates.

Initiation fees, \$50—annual dues, \$153.40—total, \$203.40.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

H. O. NICKERSON, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

Readfield, April 15, 1883.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I submit my report as Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth Masonic District.

I am pleased to report the lodges under my care in excellent condition. A comparison of the work with that of last year shows an increase, and a more even distribution through the several lodges. There are nine lodges in the District. Last year two of the lodges had made ten masons each, and the other seven lodges made but twelve combined—making thirty-two in the District, and three of the lodges had done no work at all. This year every lodge has done something; the largest number made by any lodge being seven, and the smallest two—thirty-five in all. The number of members last year was 943, this year 950, indicating a steady growth and good interest in our work. On account of poor health, I have not visited all of the lodges in the District. Such as I have visited are doing their work well, and harmony and good feeling seem to reign throughout the District. Cambridge Lodge, reported last year as idle and considerably embarrassed, has settled down to work, and a better state of feeling seems to prevail among the members. I hope she will overcome her troubles. No questions of importance or troubles of any kind have come to my knowledge throughout the year.

Corinthian Lodge, at Hartland, and Northern Star Lodge, at North Anson, have taken advantage of the new regulation of the Grand Lodge, allowing joint occupancy of halls, and leased their rooms to the Odd Fellows. In both cases I gave my permission, the requirements having been complied with, and proper care taken to protect our masonic property.

The following is a summary of the returns:

9 lodges—950 members—35 initiates.

Initiation fees, \$70—annual dues, \$190—total, \$260.

Fraternally and respectfully,

North Anson, April 18, 1883. BEN MOORE, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report from the Fourteenth Masonic District, consisting of eight chartered lodges, all of which I have visited, and witnessed work or an exemplification of work in all.

I have found the officers of the different lodges intelligent students of the ritual and masonic law, manifesting an earnest desire in most cases to comply with the Grand Lodge work and regulations, and they have kindly aided me in promoting the good of the Order.

October 11, 1882, I visited Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Bath, and witnessed work on the Master Mason's degree, which was presented correctly, and with that dignity and deliberation which leaves the most favorable impression on the mind of the candidate. This is one of the strong lodges of the District; it has a large membership, and the officers are aided and encouraged in their work by a full attendance of the members and an earnest interest. Brother C. W. ARRAS, the W. Master, has filled the position for several years, with great credit to himself and advantage to the lodge. After labor, refreshments were served and an hour spent in social intercourse, very pleasantly, and no doubt profitably. Records correct and in fine condition.

By special appointment, on the 21st of November I visited Acacia Lodge, No. 114, at Durham, and witnessed work on the Master Mason's degree, which was carefully and well performed. Much credit is due the officers and members of this lodge for the interest maintained, many of them living several miles away from the lodge room. Notwithstanding this fact, a large number were in attendance, and during the year past they have done as much work as any lodge in the District, and are in a prosperous condition. Records well and correctly kept.

Again, on the 27th of December, I visited this lodge by invitation of the retiring Master, and installed the officers elect for the ensuing year, there being present a large number of masons and their lady friends. The installation exercises were interspersed with fine instrumental and vocal music, after which refreshments were served, and an hour spent socially.

January 19, 1883, I visited Webster Lodge, No. 164, at Sabatis, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree. I only need to remark that Worshipful Bro. F. E. SLEEPER is still Master of this lodge, and performed the work with his usual skill and dignity. "Webster" is a model lodge in every particular, and not only exhibits good work, but demonstrates the correct principles of our Order. Its jurisdiction is small, but what it lacks in numbers it makes up in zeal. I am informed that a movement is on foot to still further reduce its jurisdiction. This certainly should not be done. For a body that so faithfully performs its duties should have greater rather than less jurisdiction. Records are correctly kept, and the business of the lodge carefully and promptly performed. Many visiting brothers were present, among them Past J. G. Warden ARCHIE L. TALBOT, of Lewiston. An hour was spent in social intercourse and refreshments, greatly to the pleasure and profit of all present. A new Master has been elected, and at his own request Bro. SLEEPER retires, after many years of faithful service, taking with him the esteem and confidence of all his brethren.

February 15th, I visited Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was handsomely and correctly rendered. This also is one of the strong and prosperous lodges in this District, doing a large amount of work, and having a membership equally large, with an average attendance fully up to the work and membership. I was pleased to meet here many distinguished masons, among them Past District Deputy Grand Masters HAYES, WESCOTT and SHOREY. A hearty welcome was accorded me, and a liberal entertainment furnished, for all of which I am under obligations. I examined the records, and found them models of neatness and correctly kept.

On the 19th of February, I visited Ancient York Lodge, at Lisbon Falls, at which time the F. C. degree was conferred in a satisfactory manner. This lodge has had but little work during the past year, still they have kept up their interest, and are in a prosperous condition. Their records are well kept. I was pleased to meet Past D. D. G. Master STONE present, who is a strong support to his lodge, and a power in Masonry.

March 8th, I visited Village Lodge, at Bowdoinham, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree. This was the first time this degree had been conferred by the present officers. Notwithstanding this fact, it was well done, and made a good impression on the candidate. But little work has been done by this lodge during the year. Still a lively interest was manifest, and the lodge is in a satisfactory condition. Records correct. At the close of the exercises refreshments were served.

April 16th, I visited Richmond Lodge, at Richmond. During the past year this lodge has changed its location, and now occupies rooms jointly with another organization, and has pleasant accommodations. They have not had any work recently, but on the evening of my visit one petition was accepted, and the outlook is rather more encouraging. The E. A. degree was exemplified in a satisfactory manner, which demonstrated that the officers are in condition to work when occasion requires. I was anxious to see their records, but from some reason they were not present.

United Lodge, No. 8, is my masonic home, and I have been present at many of its meetings, and witnessed work in the different degrees. But little work has been done by this lodge during the year, still the interest has been maintained, and the work will compare favorably with that of other lodges in the District. Bro. STORER's long experience as Secretary is a sufficient assurance that the records are carefully and correctly kept.

By dispensation, at the last stated meeting, this lodge voted to rent their rooms one evening each week for the ensuing year to the "Knights of Pythias," and I shall see that proper care is taken of the masonic furniture.

In closing, I desire to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor you have conferred upon me by appointing me to this responsible office, and the

officers and members of the different lodges in the District, for the fraternal kindness and courtesy with which I have been received as your representative.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. C. WHITEHOUSE, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

Brunswick, April 21, 1883.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District, as follows:

This District is composed of fourteen chartered lodges, all of which I have visited, and have witnessed work or an exemplification of the same in each lodge. I find that all of the lodges have had work, and there has been an increase in the number of initiates this year over former years, and am pleased to report all doing good work, and that peace and harmony prevail throughout this jurisdiction. I have installed the officers in six of the lodges, three of them publicly.

October 4, 1882, by invitation, I visited Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, at Lewiston, and installed the officers, Past Master EVERETT L. PHILOON acting as Grand Marshal.

November 2d, by invitation, I was present and publicly installed the officers of Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, at Auburn, Past Master ALBERT M. PENLEY acting as Grand Marshal, and Rev. Bro. THOMAS TYRIE, Grand Chaplain. The ceremony was enlivened by music by a quartette, and followed by remarks by the Grand Chaplain and others. Previous to the installation I conferred the Past Master's degree on Brother ISAAC S. ROBINSON, Master elect. After closing, refreshments were served.

December 26th, by appointment, I visited Wilton Lodge, No. 156, at Wilton, and witnessed work exemplified in the M. M. degree in a satisfactory manner. Their records are correctly kept.

December 27th, by appointment, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154, at Weld, and installed their officers. After the installation, the E. A. degree was exemplified in a correct and impressive manner; examined the records and found them correct. After the lodge closed, oysters were served at the house of Mr. HOLT. Brief but interesting remarks were made by several of the brethren.

January 3, 1883, by appointment, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, at Phillips, in the afternoon, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which

was well done. The lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until evening, when, by invitation, I publicly installed their officers in the presence of a large number of the brethren and their invited friends, Past Master **BART. T. PARKER** assisting as Grand Marshal. The ceremony was enlivened by excellent music, and remarks by Brothers **MORRISON**, **DILL** and others. This lodge has re-finished and newly furnished their hall, which is now one of the best in the District, which they very much needed. The ladies on this occasion presented them with an elegant Bible and twenty dollars in money. After closing the lodge we repaired to the Elmwood Hotel and enjoyed an excellent supper and an hour of social enjoyment. The records of this lodge are fairly kept.

January 4th, by appointment, I visited Maine Lodge, No. 21, at Farmington, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was well done. Their records are neatly and correctly kept. After closing, the lodge was invited to Brother **DRESSER**'s saloon, where oysters were served.

January 5th, by appointment, I visited Franklin Lodge, No. 123, at New Sharon, and witnessed the E. A. degree exemplified by the new officers, which was fairly done. Their records are in good order. I conferred the Past Master's degree on the Master, Bro. **GEORGE E. DYER**, on this visit.

January 18th, I was present at the stated meeting of Whitney Lodge, No. 167, at Canton, and saw the M. M. degree exemplified in a satisfactory manner. Examined their records and found them correctly kept. Among the brothers present was R. W. **DURA BRADFORD**, Past D. D. G. M.

February 14th, I installed the officers of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn, Past Master O. H. **MAXWELL** acting as Grand Marshal, and Bro. G. M. **ATKINS** as Grand Chaplain, first conferring the Past Master's degree on Bro. E. G. **HEATH**, Master elect.

February 17th, I was present at the stated meeting of Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, at Turner, and inspected work in the F. C. degree, which was the nearest perfect that I ever witnessed. Their records are still in the hands of Bro. S. D. **ANDREWS**, and are correctly kept. After the lodge closed oysters were served.

February 19th, I visited Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield. The Worshipful Master being absent, by request of the Senior Warden, Past Master **WHITTEN** took the East and exemplified the E. A. degree in a satisfactory manner. The records are neat and in good hands.

February 20th, I was present at the stated meeting of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at North Livermore, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was correctly and impressively rendered. Their records are neat and correct, and will be so long as they retain Bro. **LARRABEE** as Secretary.

February 21st, I visited Reuel Washburn Lodge, No. 181, at Livermore Falls, at their stated communication, and saw work in the M. M. degree exemplified in a correct and impressive manner. Bro. **BOOTHBY** is a very

prompt and correct worker. Their records are neat and correct. After the lodge closed a collation was provided.

February 26th, I visited Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston, and, with the assistance of W. Bro. A. M. PENLEY as Grand Marshal, and Rev. Bro. Wm. H. WASHBURN, Grand Chaplain, I publicly installed their officers in the presence of the brethren, their wives and invited friends, to the number of two hundred, after which all were invited to partake of an excellent banquet. The music for the occasion was by the Mozart Quartette. Among the brethren present were Past Junior Grand Wardens A. L. TALBOT and F. I. DAY, four Past D. D. G. Masters and eighteen Past Masters.

March 12th, by appointment, I was present at a special meeting of Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, at Auburn, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree in a satisfactory manner. By request of the Senior Warden, Past Master ALBERT M. PENLEY presided, in consequence of the death of the Worshipful Master, Bro. ISAAC S. ROBINSON, which occurred December 22, 1882. The records are in good hands and are well kept. Refreshments were served.

April 11th, by appointment, I visited Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, at Lewiston, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was well and impressively rendered. There was a large attendance of members and visiting brethren, among which were R. W. F. I. DAY, Past Junior Grand Warden, and twelve Past Masters. I examined the records and found them correct. Refreshments were served after closing.

April 16th, I was present at the stated meeting of Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree. The work was not so well rendered as I anticipated it would be, for the amount done by them during the year. I was pleased to meet on this visit R. W. Bro's A. L. TALBOT and F. I. DAY, Past Junior Grand Wardens, W. J. BURNHAM and F. E. SLEEPER, Past D. D. G. Masters. There was the largest number of brethren present that I have met at any meeting for work during the year. Their records are correct and models of neatness. Oysters were served after closing the lodge.

Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, being my own lodge, I have not deemed it necessary to make it an official visit, as I have been present at every meeting for work during the year, and can say that the work has been done as near to the ritual as that of any lodge that I have had the pleasure of seeing. Their records are neat and correct, and will be so long as they remain in the hands of Bro. ATWOOD.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I again wish to return to you my sincere thanks for my re-appointment as your representative in this district; and also to the officers and brethren of the different lodges in the District, for the courtesy and fraternal feeling which has always been manifested toward me, and for

the respect shown for such suggestions and corrections as I have thought proper to make.

Please accept my resignation from holding this honorable and responsible position after the meeting of the Grand Lodge in May.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

ALGERNON M. ROAK, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Auburn, April 26, 1883.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report from the Sixteenth Masonic District.

There are ten chartered lodges in this District, all of which I have visited one or more times, and have witnessed work, or an exemplification, in all save one. There has been improvement in the quality of the work as well as increase in the quantity, and I am happy to say that the lodges are in a prosperous condition, and that peace and harmony prevail throughout the District.

July 25th, I visited Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway. The work was on the third degree, and the officers fully sustained the reputation of this lodge for accuracy. I can say with candor that there is no better working lodge in the District; was present on the evening of October 30th, and publicly installed their officers elect. After the ceremonies, refreshments were served in the hall and a social hour passed quickly away.

September 26th, visited Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, at Bryant's Pond, and saw work in the first degree, the first section of which was very finely rendered; visited this lodge again December 19th, at which time the third degree was conferred in a very creditable manner; the first section I have rarely seen rendered better, and with a little more effort the second and third sections would be equally correct and second to none in the District. The lodge is in good hands, and I bespeak for them a bright future.

September 27th, visited Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, at Rumford Centre. Work in the second degree was well done. I understand that these brethren contemplate adding new furniture and inside blinds very soon. The first will make their lodge room more pleasant and attractive, and the last, in my opinion, are what every lodge should have.

October 11th, visited Granite Lodge, No. 182, at West Paris, and saw the third degree conferred in a very impressive and satisfactory manner; noticed but few mistakes, and those were unimportant.

October 12th, visited Bethel Lodge, No. 97, at Bethel, and witnessed work in the third degree. During the hour of refreshment, all repaired to the Bethel House, where a bountiful repast was served in Bro. LOVEJOY'S usual inviting style. This lodge has an earnest and efficient board of officers, and I expect to hear an excellent report from them in the near future.

October 24th, visited Mount Tire'm Lodge, No. 132, at Waterford, and witnessed work in the third degree, which was done in a very creditable manner. The officers are desirous that their work shall conform to that of the Grand Lodge.

October 26th, visited Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, at Bolster's Mills. The first degree was well rendered, but few mistakes appearing. Judging from the members present, and the interest manifested, I infer that these brethren truly enjoy their masonic privileges, and that Masonry is something more to them than an empty name. After the lodge was closed, all repaired to Stuart's Hall, where refreshments were served in abundance by the ladies of the place.

October 31st, I publicly installed the officers elect of King Hiram Lodge, No. 57, at Dixfield. These brethren are now *financially* free, and in view of this fact were better prepared to enjoy the fine music and the bountiful collation which followed the installation ceremonies.

November 2d, I installed in public the officers elect of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, at Mechanic Falls. The year just past has been one of prosperity to this lodge, having initiated eleven candidates. All applicants for admission to this lodge are subjected to a very close examination.

November 21st, visited Paris Lodge, No. 94, at South Paris, and witnessed an exemplification of work in the first degree, which was well done, when we consider the fact that this lodge has had no work for nearly five years. An oyster supper was served at the Andrews House after the lodge had closed.

I have examined the records of the different lodges, and find them in proper form, and some of them models of neatness and accuracy.

On retiring from this office, I desire to express my thanks to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of a second appointment, and to the officers and brethren of the different lodges, for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me on all occasions.

The following is an abstract from the returns:

10 lodges—1,022 members—51 initiates.

Initiation fees \$102—annual dues \$205—total \$307.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEVENS, D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.

Mechanic Falls, April 3, 1883.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventeenth Masonic District.

This District is composed of thirteen lodges, all of which I have officially visited, and have the pleasure of reporting them in excellent condition, working in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and having for their motto, Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love.

Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester, is my masonic home, and I have been present at nearly all its meetings. The lodge does good work, and peace and harmony prevail throughout its jurisdiction. This lodge will petition the Grand Lodge, at its next annual communication, for permission to hold its meetings a part of the time at Gray Corner, without change of jurisdiction; and as this is the residence of the larger part of its members, and suitable rooms can be procured at a trifling expense, I recommend that the same be granted.

On the evening of October 24th, in company with members from Acacia, Casco and Cumberland Lodges, I visited Freeport Lodge, No. 23, at Freeport, and saw the M. M. degree conferred in a creditable manner. The records, in the hands of Bro. PIERCE, are correctly kept.

November 21st, I visited Casco Lodge, No. 26, at Yarmouth, and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the E. A. degree. This lodge has made great improvement since my last visit, and yet there is room for more. Records correct.

January 8th, I visited Harmony Lodge, No. 38, at Gorham. This was a special meeting, called for the purpose of conferring the third degree upon His Excellency, Gov. FREDERICK ROBIE. I had the pleasure of being accompanied on this occasion by the M. W. Grand Master MARQUIS F. KING, Past Grand Master and Grand Lecturer TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Past Junior Grand Warden ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Past D. D. G. Masters FRANK E. SLEEPER and D. W. BABB, Grand Standard Bearer WILLIAM H. SMITH, and the Worshipful Masters of Portland, Ancient Land-Mark, Atlantic, Temple, Webster and Presumpscot Lodges, together with many other distinguished visitors, who crowded the lodge room to its utmost capacity. This was the first time that the officers of the lodge had conferred this degree, but they performed the ceremonies under the trying circumstances, with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the brethren. At the conclusion, the Grand Master delivered the charge, and in appropriate remarks introduced His Excellency, Bro. ROBIE, to the brethren, as a brother and the Governor of the State of Maine.

The Grand Master, in addressing Bro. ROBIE at his introduction, said that many of the brethren had come a long distance to greet him as a brother

of this Ancient Fraternity, and to show their regard for their obligations to support the dignity of the Institution, and that they represented a brotherhood of twenty thousand in this State, who are loyal to God, loyal to their country and loyal to the highest manhood. After the lodge closed, a splendid banquet was served in an adjoining hall. Records are correctly kept.

January 9th, I visited Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, at Portland, many visiting brethren from neighboring lodges being present. The M. M. degree was conferred on two candidates, and to say the lodge worked well but feebly expresses the praise due the officers for the commendable manner in which the ceremonies were performed. The records are still in the hands of the efficient Secretary, Bro. FRANKLIN FOX.

January 23d, I visited Hiram Lodge, No. 180, at Cape Elizabeth, accompanied by members of Portland, Ancient Land-Mark and Atlantic Lodges. The lodge had work on the M. M. degree, and the officers acquitted themselves with honor. The Secretary keeps the records in a correct manner.

January 27th, in company with members from Cumberland Lodge, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, Windham. This lodge has made great improvement since my last visit, and is now in a flourishing condition, harmony being the distinguishing characteristic of its members. The records of this lodge show care, and the Secretary endeavors to do his whole duty.

February 14th, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Saccarappa. The work of the lodge was well done, and the records are accurate.

March 7th, I visited Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, No. 17, at Portland, a large number of members and visitors being present. This visit was particularly interesting to me, as the Most Worshipful Grand Master, MARQUIS F. KING, with the assistance of the officers of the lodge, initiated his son, ALFRED KING, into the first principles of Masonry. The manner of conferring the degree by the Grand Master was very impressive, and, I doubt not, will have a deep and lasting impression on the mind of the candidate.

After the conferring of the E. A. degree, the W. Master, Bro. GEORGE T. MEANS, conferred the F. C. degree on one candidate, in a manner seldom equalled, all the subordinate officers doing themselves great credit in the rendering of the ritual. This lodge has recently published its history, which is of great value and should be read by every mason in this jurisdiction, and the name of its author, Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, is a sufficient guarantee of its accuracy and worth. The Secretary of the lodge, Bro. JOHN S. RUSSELL, is the right man in the right place, and his records are excellent.

March 12th, I visited Deering Lodge, No. 183, at Deering. W. Bro. SAWYER had arranged for work, but the candidate failed to appear. The records are now in the hands of Bro. FRANCIS E. CHASE, a veteran mason, who in this new position will, I doubt not, merit the esteem of his brethren.

March 14th, I visited Portland Lodge, No. 1, at Portland, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The W. Master, Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, is a

superior presiding officer, and his subordinate officers are proficient ritualists. The records are neat and accurate.

March 22d, visited Standish Lodge, No. 70, at Standish, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree, which was done in an admirable manner, when we consider that the lodge has had no work for nearly three years. Records satisfactory.

Two lodges have applied to me for permission to occupy their halls with other organizations, viz: Casco Lodge, at Yarmouth, and Harmony Lodge, at Gorham, which in both instances I granted, after a personal examination of the lodge rooms, believing it would be for the best interests of Masonry.

In making my official visits I have been accompanied, in nearly every visit, by brethren from sister lodges, and this interchange of visits I believe to have been productive of much good, as it tends to produce that uniformity of work which we so much desire.

In most of the lodges, when making my visits, banquets have been served, showing that this part of the social element has not been neglected, and in every instance I have been received with the utmost kindness and courtesy by the officers and members of the several lodges, to whom I tender my most sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT W. LARRABEE, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

New Gloucester, March 31, 1883.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. M. of the Eighteenth Masonic District, I respectfully submit the following report.

There are ten chartered lodges in this District. I have officially visited eight of them, witnessed work in seven of them, which was very well done, and the records well kept. I notified Delta, at Lovell, and Oriental, at Bridgton, of my intended visit at their stated meetings in February, but owing to severe sickness in my family was unable to visit them. I have received returns and Grand Lodge dues from all lodges except Drummond, at Parsonfield, and Day Spring, at Newfield.

The following is a summary from the returns, so far as received:

10 lodges—645 members—29 initiates.

Initiation fees \$58.00—annual dues \$129.20—total \$187.20.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN BRADLEY, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Cornish, April 23, 1883.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. MARQUIS F. KING,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

On the 29th day of September, 1882, I received a request and appointment from R. W. GEO. H. WAKEFIELD, D. D, G. M. of the Nineteenth Masonic District, to act for him in his official capacity, and with instructions to report to you my official doings. In accordance therewith, I have the honor to submit the following.

In consequence of the lateness of the season when I unexpectedly received my appointment, and my secular duties requiring my whole attention for three or four months later, I had but little time to "brush up" and remove the "rust" that I had allowed to accumulate; therefore my official visits were forced upon me at the extreme limit of the term. I am able, however, to report every lodge in my District, as follows.

Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Membership 46, initiates 4. On the evening of December 19th, by request, I publicly installed the officers of this lodge in Union Hall, at Goodwin's Mills, Lyman, assisted by Wor. C. T. REYNOLDS, of Saco Lodge, as Grand Marshal. A goodly number of the brethren, with their wives, daughters and friends enlivened the occasion, and after the ceremonies a most excellent and bountiful repast was served, to which your humble servant did ample justice.

February 15th, I again visited this lodge for the purpose of witnessing work; but it being a stormy night, some of the officers who live at a distance from the lodge room did not put in an appearance, therefore it proved a failure. I examined the records, and found them fairly kept. Promptness is a virtue which I would most respectfully recommend the brethren to heed.

Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Membership 70, initiates 3. By appointment, I visited this lodge on the evening of March 20th, and witnessed work in E. A. degree. They have a large, neat and convenient room, good attendance, and lively interest. Their records are neatly and correctly kept. This being the first work of W. M. ROUNDS, it was very creditably done, though I fear their instruction has not been obtained from the best source. I advised them to apply to M. W. Bro. MURRAY. The Senior Deacon had been "posted" in New Jersey work, and indications of it were plainly noticeable. Suggestions and corrections were kindly and thankfully received, and I bespeak a good future for them.

Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Membership 100, initiates 2. On the evening of March 5th, I officially visited this lodge; and although one of the coldest evenings of the winter, there was a good attendance, and a lively interest manifested in its welfare; witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was very creditably rendered. The brethren evinced a desire to be thorough in the ritual, which is an excellent omen. The records are neatly and correctly kept, and dues well paid.

Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Membership 161, initiates 2. By invitation, I publicly installed the officers of this lodge on the evening of December 11th, assisted by W. Bro. CHARLES T. REYNOLDS, then Master of Saco Lodge, acting as Grand Marshal. After the ceremonies, the brethren, with their wives and invited guests, repaired to an adjoining hall and partook of a feast.

On the evening of March 5th, during my call at Buxton, Bro. REYNOLDS kindly performed the duties which devolved upon me, and witnessed work in M. M. degree. He reported the work fairly done, and the records in good hands.

Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Membership 94, initiates 1. On the evening of December 20th, by their request, I installed the officers of this lodge, assisted by Bro. R. M. STEVENS, of Palestine Lodge, as Grand Marshal. There was a good attendance, and after the ceremonies, speeches and refreshments followed. I found the records well kept, and a general good feeling is manifested among the brethren. I regret very much my inability to listen to Bro. RICKER's rendering of the work, as I have no doubt it would have been profitable to me.

Naval, 184, Kittery. Membership 47, initiates 6. March 28th being the time fixed by appointment to visit this lodge, I met them on the evening of that day in large numbers and good spirits. The programme for the evening was work in the third degree, which was most excellently carried out, with the exception of a little roughness and a tinge of New Hampshire work, which manifested itself plainly. The officers are very prompt, and much interested in their work and duties, and expressed an earnest desire to make it conform strictly to the Maine standard. They listened attentively to such corrections and suggestions as I saw fit to make, and evinced a determination to profit by them. They are in a very flourishing condition, having had six good and true initiates the past year, who will find themselves in the hands of trusty friends, in whose fidelity they may with safety confide. Their records are nicely kept, and the dues are *all* squared up.

I wish to record my thanks for the kind and brotherly attention and hospitality received from W. Bro. THEODORE WILCOX and the brethren of his lodge.

Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Membership 36, initiates 1. March 27th, the evening selected for my visit to this lodge, proved to be an unfavorable time. Severe sickness in the family of W. M. LEWIS WEST prevented his attendance, and it being stormy, very few members were present. P. M. L. A. STEVENS presided by request of the S. Warden. The order of exercises consisted of an exemplification of work in F. C. degree, which was very fairly rendered. The lodge is evidently in good hands, and a fair future awaits them. Their records are in good condition.

Palestine, 176, Biddeford. Membership 87. Initiates 3. I was requested to install the officers of this lodge on the evening of January 20th, but being

unexpectedly called away, was unable to personally comply. M. W. Bro. E. P. BURNHAM kindly consented to, and did officiate for me, assisted by Bro. C. T. REYNOLDS as Grand Marshal. I have been unable to inspect the work of this lodge, but am confident that "all is well." The records are in good hands, and the dues well paid up.

Preble, 143, Sanford. Membership 50, initiates 2. I visited this lodge on the evening of April 2d, by previous appointment, and witnessed an exemplification of work in first degree, which was well rendered. There was a good attendance, and much interest manifested. It appears to be in a prosperous condition, and if the territory over which they now have jurisdiction is not curtailed, their future prospects are bright. Their records are in able hands, and nicely kept.

Saco, 9, Saco. Membership 136, initiates 0. This lodge being my masonic home, I could not, were I more modest, speak with that spirit of freedom which prevails in respect to other lodges in this District, and I hope I may be pardoned if my report seems ostentatious. We have had no work the past year, for the healthy reason that we have peacefully and respectfully declined to favor the petition of applicants. But, as I have been almost a constant attendant of the meetings, and know of what material our officers are composed, I can safely say that they will not be found wanting when weighed in the balance. Our records are in the hands of Bro. GEO. A. EMERY, who has wielded the pen over its pages for a number of years with satisfaction, and comments are unnecessary.

This lodge being under the fostering care of M. W. P. G. M. EDW. P. BURNHAM, to whom we always flee when in doubt or danger, while we keep ourselves circumscribed within his precepts, it is impossible that we should materially err.

St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Membership 122, initiates 1. On the evening of March 26th, I had the pleasure of visiting this lodge, which has been for a number of years under the care and inspection of R. W. Bro. GEO. H. WAKEFIELD, whom I now have the honor to represent. I expected to witness the initiation of a candidate, but he being a man of medicine, and his services required to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-men, was induced to forego his anticipated pleasure. The work was exemplified in a very creditable manner, and a good interest manifested by the officers and members. There were a number of visitors present, chiefly from Salmon Falls, N. H., and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all. The records are well kept, and prosperity is assured.

York, 22, Kennebunk. Membership 83, initiates 0. York Lodge celebrated the 70th anniversary of their institution on the 13th day of March. They had previously issued invitations to the Grand Lodge, and all the lodges in this District, to which a large number of the brethren responded.

I think it is unnecessary for me to search for words to describe to an eye-witness the festivities of that day. I will, therefore, endeavor to content

myself with simply stating that all the brethren with whom I have met and conversed, who participated in the celebration, have expressed themselves as having highly enjoyed the oration, historical address, bountiful collation, music, evening entertainment, and all that contributed to make the occasion a grand success.

Upon the 19th of March I visited them officially, agreeably to previous arrangement, and witnessed work in the first degree, examined their records and partook of refreshments. It is useless to attempt to criticise Bro. MORTON'S records, as they are a model of neatness and accuracy. The brethren showed their interest by a good attendance, and, although they have had no work the past year, they rest on a firm foundation, and live in peace.

Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Membership 27, initiates 0. Brother WAKEFIELD, in his report of this lodge for last year, stated that they were "not in a healthy condition." I find them still suffering the infliction of a disorder which might be serious if allowed to become chronic. I do not consider the symptoms of that character that must necessarily prove fatal. I would most respectfully prescribe calmness and quiet; allow *more light* to shed its lustre on their deliberations, that they may not so readily lose sight of the moral application of those useful instruments which are always before them during their communications, and to firmly grasp the principal working tool of the Master Mason, and freely use it as the speculative mason is early taught. Then, I think, harmony will take the place of discord, and those *truly masonic virtues* be substituted for divulgation.

I hope the brethren may consider that the prosperity of any lodge depends as much upon the support, assistance and obedience of its members as it does upon the assiduity and faithfulness of its officers.

SUMMARY.

13 lodges—1,059 members—25 initiates.

Respectfully submitted,

WINFIELD S. DENNETT, *Acting D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1883.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at five o'clock P. M.

Present—Bro. MARQUIS F. KING,
“ EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
“ ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
“ ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,
“ CHARLES W. HANEY,
“ CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
“ ARLINGTON B. MARSTON.

Bro. IRA BERRY, Secretary, being absent, Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE was appointed Secretary, *pro tem*.

The Grand Master presented the applications for relief, which were referred to a committee, consisting of Bro's KING and WETHERBEE.

On motion,

Voted, That the Regulations of the Charity Fund be amended by striking out Article IV.

Adjourned, to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1883.

The Board of Trustees met at nine o'clock A. M.

Present—Bro's MARQUIS F. KING, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, A. M. WETHERBEE, A. B. MARSTON, CHAS. W. HANEY, WM. R. G. ESTES, ARCHIE L. TALBOT and CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Voted, That the bond of the Grand Treasurer be fixed at twenty thousand dollars, and that the securities and box be placed in the care of the Grand Treasurer, and the box kept in the Portland Safe Deposit Vault, as heretofore.

The Grand Treasurer presented his report, which was accepted.

The committee to which the applications for relief were referred, reported back the same, with a schedule of appropriations, in which the relative urgency of the several cases was designated by numbers running from one to five, as usual.

The schedule was considered, and some changes having been made, was approved.

Voted, That figure 1, in the schedule, represent six dollars.

Voted, That the valuation of the Elm Street property be fixed at forty-five hundred dollars.

Adjourned to Thursday, at ten o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, May 3, 1883.

The Board of Trustees met at ten o'clock A. M.

Present—WM. R. G. ESTES, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALBERT MOORE, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, A. M. WETHERBEE, ARCHIE L. TALBOT and CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.

Bond of Grand Treasurer—amount 20,000 dollars—was presented, and approved.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to avail himself of the rights of the Board under the Circular from the First National Bank; also that he be authorized, in conjunction with the Grand Master, to sell during the year all our stock in that bank, if it shall appear desirable.

Adjourned, *sine die*.

Attest,

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Secretary pro tem.

*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.

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.

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>Penbrooke.</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.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 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>Orland.</i> | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i> |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Eden.</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>Covina.</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>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> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</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>Oakland</i> . |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> . | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> . |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'</i> . | 106 Neguenkeag, <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>Byrant'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> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 183 Deering, <i>Deering.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cumberland Mills.</i> |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</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 Sheperd'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> |
| 61 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> | |

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, four cents per mile (one way) from the lodge hall to the Grand Lodge hall, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters; mileage to be reckoned from the hall of the lodge of which each brother is a member. The distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1883, p. 512.]

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 imme-

diately 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. *Resolved*, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal, that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge: and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a mason in good standing. [1883, p. 505.]

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 recommendation 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.]

23. *Resolved*, That lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and in writing, approve the occupation.

Voted, That application to a lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society, shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another. *Provided*, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

24. *Resolved*, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the concealment of the offence, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient.

[1882, p. 205.]

25. *Resolved*, That no mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in

any manner aid in circulating, any printed document or cipher, as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge for gross unmasonic conduct.

And all masons are enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation. [1883, p. 516.]

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1883.

M. W.	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Skowhegan.
R. W.	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston.
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Portland.
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Bethel.
"	FREDERIC FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2D,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Houlton.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "	Castine.
"	JAMES T. ROBERTS,	" 5th "	Foxcroft.
"	HIRAM STEVENS,	" 6th "	Carroll.
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	" 7th "	Thorndike.
"	SIMON B. LITTLEFIELD,	" 8th "	Stockton.
"	JOSEPH O. COBB,	" 9th "	Union.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	HENRY F. BLANCHARD,	" 11th "	Augusta.
"	H. OWEN NICKERSON,	" 12th "	Readfield.
"	SUNNER A. PATTEN,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	F. C. WHITEHOUSE,	" 14th "	Brunswick.
"	NATHAN U. HINKLEY,	" 15th "	Phillips.
"	JAMES L. BOWKER,	" 16th "	Bryant's Pond.
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" 17th "	New Gloucester.
"	JOHN BRADLEY,	" 18th "	Cornish.
"	WINFIELD S. DENNETT,	" 19th "	Saco.
W. & Rev.	CALEB FULLER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Hallowell.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "	Saco.
"	T. B. GREGORY,	" "	Rockland.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Portland.
"	GEORGE G. HAMILTON,	" "	Oakland.
"	WILLIAM G. HASKELL,	" "	Lewiston.
"	L. H. BEAN,	" "	Skowhegan.
"	WILLIAM WALKER,	" "	Thomaston.
"	GEORGE E. FORBES,	" "	New Gloucester.
"	THOMAS A. KING,	" "	Portland.
"	ASHER F. PALMER,	" "	Lamoine.
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Saco.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Bath.
"	BEN MOORE,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Solon.
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	" "	Gardiner.
"	WILLIAM A. BARKER,	" "	Rockland.
"	EDWARD P. HAHN,	" "	Lincolnville.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Auburn.
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	" <i>Stand'd Bearer,</i>	Denmark.
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Sabat's.
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	" "	Portland.
M. W.	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	"
Bro.	GEORGE M. HOWE,	" <i>Organist,</i>	"
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	"

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[1880, p. 496.]

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1883.

-
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Alfred Lunt, *m*; Lavator O. Morse, *sw*; Seth S. Parker, *rw*; Lora Newell, West Durham, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 7, 1863. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Charles E. Chick, *m*; Charles E. Small, *sw*; Asa G. Wentworth, *rw*; Leonard J. Strout, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence September 10, 1818. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. William A. Stetson, *m*; Alexander S. Teague, *sw*; F. Eugene Tukey, *rw*; William A. Jones, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence January 21, 1823. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. George H. Cleaveland, *m*; John G. Trim, *sw*; Cornelius T. Hosmer, *rw*; Leander M. Kenniston, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January; date of precedence March 10, 1891. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Nelson W. Gamage, *m*; Winfield S. Gamage, *sw*; Allen Gamage, *rw*; Silvanus G. McFarland, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 5, 1870. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Isaac S. Robinson, *m*; Charles H. Parker, *sw*; Grenville M. Atkins, *rw*; Edwin T. Stevens, *s*. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October; date of precedence June 21, 1875. 15
- Ancient Land-Mark, 17, Portland. George T. Means, *m*; Thomas B. Merrill, *sw*; Fred. R. Farrington, *rw*; John S. Russell, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; date of precedence June 10, 1806. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Alonzo Purinton, *m*; Millard C. Webber, *sw*; William Maines, *rw*; William S. Cotton, Jr., West Bowdoin, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 4, 1870. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Greenleaf G. Bickford, *m*; Arthur R. Croxford, *sw*; Clifford C. Porter, *rw*; B. F. Porter, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence March 8, 1867. 6

- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Cyrus W. Murphy, m; W. M. Staples, sw; W. F. Warren, jw; C. K. Littlefield, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November; date of precedence May 9, 1872. 19
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. William M. Rounds, m; Frank A. Tripp, sw; Joseph A. Titcomb, jw; Seth E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February; date of precedence June 26, 1854. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. John Q. A. Jumper, m; Fred. I. Morrill, sw; Hiram Morrill, Jr., jw; John Winn, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence November 5, 1860. 15
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Hamilton J. Ridley, m; L. R. Startevant, sw; Albert Woodsom, jw; Williston Jennings, s., No. Wayne. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September; date of precedence May 9, 1867. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Chas. C. Bedlow, m; Wooden G. Norris, sw; Martin A. Dillingham, jw; Franklin Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December; date of precedence May 3, 1855. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Samuel L. Boardman, m; Charles H. Dudley, sw; E. McMurdie, jw; George E. Macomber, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January; date of precedence March 21, 1867. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Erastus P. Rollins, m; Lorenzo S. Robinson, sw; Orlando Knowles, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; date of precedence July 18, 1826. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Eden. Albert L. Higgins, m; John S. Lynam, sw; Frank M. Conners, jw; Bryant Bradley, s. Meeting third Thursday of every month; date of precedence April 19, 1882. 4
- Baskabegan, 175, Danforth. Loring H. Floyd, m; Joel Foss, sw; B. W. Stinchfield, jw; Charles E. Berry, s; Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, October; date of precedence December 3, 1874. 1
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Daniel W. Sylvester, m; F. Marion Simpson, sw; Alfred Getchell, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday, week of full moon; election, December 27; date of precedence May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Goodwin R. Wiley, m; L. T. Barker, sw; E. G. Wheeler, jw; John B. Chapman, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, November; date of precedence May 5, 1860. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Samuel W. Lane, m; John W. Rowe, sw; William H. Williams, jw; Prentiss M. Fogler, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November; date of precedence 1821. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. E. Hopkins Hutchins, m; Wm. H. Farnum, sw; Freeman E. Small, jw; Nial F. Hoyt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence March 11, 1819. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Nathan U. Hinkley, m; Arthur J. Porter, sw; John R. Williams, jw; Millard Towle, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, November; date of precedence May 10, 1852. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Charles E. Chamberlain, m; William H. Clark, sw; John M. Bryant, jw; James H. Varney, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 13, 1853. 10

- Doric, 149, Monson. W. H. Pullen, m; C. C. Hall, sw; D. Humphrey, jw; H. B. Thayer, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; date of precedence 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; date of precedence May 9, 1861. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. Charles O. Nute, m; John H. Benson, sw; James J. Fenderson, jw; George P. Davis, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 7, 1863. 18
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. George H. Munroe, m; John Garside, sw; Royal E. Gould, jw; George F. Huntress, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; date of precedence January 13, 1826. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Walter F. Bradish, m; Robert C. Green, sw; Jesse H. Rumery, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th; date of precedence June 8, 1801. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Joseph S. Hall, m; James S. Stevens, sw; J. Linton Ginn, jw; Henry C. Collins, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Freeman G. Higgins, m; Jonathan Bridges, sw; Eugene Candage, jw; Adrian C. Dodge, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January; date of precedence March 1, 1865. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Thomas E. Hale, m; Orrin W. Tripp, sw; Frank W. Billington, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December; date of precedence September 3, 1870. 4
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Nathan Batchelder, m; Charles G. Crocker, sw; Joseph A. Studley, jw; Sewel A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 2, 1855. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. J. Ward Maxim, m; Augustus C. Tubbs, sw; Renaldo Mank, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June; date of precedence May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Isaac Crockett, m; Austin E. Drinkwater, sw; Wellington E. Drinkwater, jw; Oscar Hills, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 1, 1869. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. A. D. Snowman, m; Albert H. Genn, sw; Edward A. Crocker, jw; Edwin P. Hill, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; date of precedence March 14, 1809. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Francis M. Johnson, m; Edwin E. Reed, sw; Jasper L. Lewis, jw; John A. Larrabee, Carroll, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September; date of precedence April 1, 1869. 6
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. George E. Dyer, m; Hiram R. Corson, sw; William W. Norcross, jw; John L. Harding, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence May 3, 1865. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Asa L. Ricker, m; Luke H. Roberts, sw; George W. Roberts, jw; Alonzo Leavitt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; date of precedence January 10, 1828. 19

- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Joshua Holland, Jr., m; Ebenezer Cobb, sw; Charles Harper, jw; Fred W. Libby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; date of precedence January 11, 1823. 18
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Edgar S. Soule, m; Joseph E. Davis, sw; J. A. Chase, jw; D. H. Kilby, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 5, 1845. 17
- Granite, 182, West Paris. George W. Bryant, m; Charles W. Chase, sw; Frank L. Willis, jw; Frank H. Packard, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January; date of precedence September 16, 1878. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. James C. Ayer, m; George F. Merrill, sw; William G. Davis, jw; Fred C. Small, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. John F. Rea, m; John N. Gardner, sw; Frank Hooper, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December; date of precedence June 9, 1794. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. William H. Usher, m; Samuel T. Dole, sw; A. H. Stanwood, jw; John G. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; date of precedence January 10, 1822. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. William G. Stone, m; Fred M. Hutchinson, sw; Henry E. Saunders, jw; Eliphalet S. Means, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence April 8, 1858. 3
- Heron, 32, Gardiner. L. W. Goodspeed, m; George W. Dow, sw; S. W. Cutts, jw; O. B. Clason, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January; date of precedence June 23, 1820. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. Francis M. Garden, m; Stephen Scammon, sw; W. R. Anthoine, jw; Elisha N. Jordan, Knightville, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; date of precedence November 1, 1875. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. James M. Adams, m; Joseph Burland, sw; Harrison Littlefield, jw; William C. Clark, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December; date of precedence June 5, 1858. 6
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Daniel McG. Spencer, m; Moses A. Snow, sw; Augustus I. Mayo, jw; John L. Norton, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May, 1852. 8
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Thomas R. Williams, m; Olney T. Scott, sw; Willard M. Whitcomb, jw; Nelson Kimball, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February; date of precedence November 5, 1857. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. William Day, m; A. Mont. Chase, sw; Stephen L. Ethridge, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 6, 1860. 16
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Charles H. Gilman, m; G. F. Weeks, sw; C. R. Brown, jw; Rives C. Mitchell, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December; date of precedence August 24, 1859. 1
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Ora M. Harvey, m; Peter Barker, sw; William K. Nason, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 3, 1866. 6

- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Ai C. Harrington, m; E. C. Stevens, sw; A. M. Spear, jw; Orlando Currier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; date of precedence March 17, 1796. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Oliver B. French, m; Joseph D. Merrill, sw; Daniel K. Williams, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October; date of precedence May 4, 1855. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Edward P. Hahn, m; Edward M. Coleman, sw; Asa J. H. Pitcher, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; date of precedence January 13, 1850. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Charles L. Dillingham, m; John J. Towle, Jr., sw; William P. Putnam, jw; William G. Harlow, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October; date of precedence April 10, 1828. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. W. H. Levensaler, m; W. A. Richards, sw; N. C. Austin, jw; M. W. Levensaler, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; date of precedence May 4, 1849. 10
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Nelson D. Gordon, m; Phineas Morrill, sw; George W. Cofran, jw; George W. Manter, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February; date of precedence January 13, 1826. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Fred. G. Danforth, m; Charles W. Farrand, sw; O. Fremont Hall, jw; Wm. J. Haynes, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence April 30, 1863. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Charles A. Rolfe, m; Charles F. Heath, sw; Samuel O. Hoar, jw; Naaman Horsman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day; date of precedence May 8, 1867. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. J. Wellington Clough, m; William H. Marden, sw; Hazen N. Dennis, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence May 8, 1862. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Edwin Farnham, m; Woodbury Parsons, sw; George P. Colby, jw; Reuben M. Brookings, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence June 19, 1792. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Moses B. Stevens, m; Ira K. Ackley, sw; Hiram Jones, jw; Fred. W. Thurlow, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 3, 1866. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. James E. Parsons, m; Alonzo W. Packard, sw; Charles C. Burrill, jw; Levi B. Wyman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; date of precedence April 11, 1822. 4
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Frank H. Jewell, m; Wilmer F. Harding, sw; Fred. E. Paine, jw; ———, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December; date of precedence May 6, 1874. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. S. Clifford Belcher, m; William E. Dresser, sw; Frederick H. Webster, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October; date of precedence January 13, 1810. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. S. G. Haskell, m; George H. Howard, sw; Eben E. Raynes, jw; A. J. Beck, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 3, 1864. 4

- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Albert T. Quimby, m; Enoch W. Robbins, sw; J. Friendly Bickmore, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 10, 1853. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Marcellus J. Dow, m; Gilbert C. Levensaler, sw; A. E. Davis, jw; Otis W. Lane, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon each month; election, December; date of precedence May 9, 1861. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Joseph McKenney, m; Eugene Haley, sw; Daniel H. Lambert, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27; date of precedence May 12, 1851. 6
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. Charter surrendered.
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Albion Whitten, m; Harrison N. Gardner, sw; Ira F. Towle, jw; Ernest Maxfield, s. Meeting Friday Evening on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 3, 1865. 13
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. George W. Stuart, m; A. I. Harvey, sw; Charles E. Smith, jw; F. M. Shaw, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence July 13, 1826. 6
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. Orestes E. Crowell, m; Albert S. Young, sw; Charles Rowell, jw; Howard W. Wells, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December; date of precedence May 16, 1862. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. James M. Emery, m; Boardman W. Curtis, sw; Albion O. Levett, jw; John Gosnell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October; date of precedence August 26, 1871. 1
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Daniel P. Boynton, m; Merton O. Edwards, sw; J. Henry Gilman, jw; Benj. T. Hathaway, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, September; date of precedence May 3, 1862. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Henry F. Collins, m; Charles E. Robertson, sw; Samuel W. Putnam, jw; Charles H. Wilson, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; date of precedence May 5, 1859. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Robert J. Campbell, m; James W. Starbird, sw; William H. Duston, jw; Geo. W. Springer, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence July 11, 1822. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Marcell W. Hall, m; Osgood P. Martin, sw; Wainwright Cushing, jw; Thomas P. Elliot, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence July 16, 1827. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Thaddeus C. Creed, m; Manuel Mossman, sw; George Kossuth, jw; C. E. Boman, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September; date of precedence 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; date of precedence May 8, 1867. 4
- Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot. Charles Small, m; Amos Beal, sw; David H. Buxton, jw; Alfred P. Race, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 8, 1862. 5

- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. James K. P. Vance, m; Charles E. Whidden, sw; Luther Trumbull, jw; Albert W. Walker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence January 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Charles L. Wilson, m; James S. Grout, sw; George C. Wheeler, jw; William Douglass, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December; date of precedence May 3, 1866. 16
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Alonzo M. Taylor, m; Henry W. Hammond, sw; Lemuel K. Stubbs, jw; William E. Bogart, s. Meeting Saturday nearest the last full moon of every month; election, December; date of precedence May 12, 1851. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Abel D. Russell, m; J. Sumner Houghton, sw; Abiel H. Jones, jw; Eugene S. Twaddle, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December; date of precedence June 8, 1869. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Edward R. Wingate, m; Benjamin Wakefield, sw; Otis Mitchell, jw; John Monohon, Jr., s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 28, 1857. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Isaac Mayo, m; Daniel Jackson, sw; Roscoe H. Bridges, jw; George B. Flye, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; date of precedence May 8, 1873. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Theodore Wilcox, m; Edwin A. Duncan, sw; Samuel Taylor, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, July; date of precedence May 8, 1879. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Charles A. Stilson, m; Caleb F. Graves, sw; Thomas Clark, 2d, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence December 22, 1871. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Levi B. Perry, m; William L. Loring, sw; Charles H. Barrell, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; date of precedence May 3, 1860. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Columbus S. Mantor, m; Wilbur C. Simmons, sw; Ben M. Steward, jw; Ben Moore, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December; date of precedence December 15, 1818. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Lewis West, m; Charles H. Swasey, sw; Enlus Getchell, jw; Thatcher E. Littlefield, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 22, 1867. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. Cassius B. Brann, m; Thomas J. Peaks, sw; John L. Herrick, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 3, 1865. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. W. A. Metcalf, m; W. Walker, sw; N. H. Lemfest, jw; A. O. Tobie, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January; date of precedence September 10, 1805. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. James P. Lown, No. Bridgton, m; Albert F. Richardson, sw; Geo. E. Tarbox, Harrison, jw; Millard M. Caswell, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence March 12, 1804. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Charles H. Boothby, Jr., m; Charles E. Knight, sw; Charles Jones, jw; John Larrabee, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence June 13, 1811. 15

- Oxford, 18, Norway. George A. Cole, m; J. Hibbard Aldrich, sw; Frank Seavy, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September; date of precedence September 14, 1807. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. George M. Bond, m; Charles H. Carpenter, sw; Joseph P. Oak, jw; Charles E. Merriam, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January; date of precedence May 12, 1851. 5
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. John Etchells, m; George F. Goodwin, sw; William M. York, jw; Jesse W. Muttart, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January; date of precedence May 5, 1875. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. Albion K. Carrier, m; H. Warren Knowles, sw; Nathan R. Packard, jw; Ivory M. Knowles, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence September 9, 1870. 5
- Paris, 94, South Paris. J. Ferdinand King, m; E. Fullum Stone, sw; Charles H. George, jw; A. C. Thomas King, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December, St. John's Day, Tuesday following when it comes on Sunday; date of precedence May 5, 1859. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Daniel Dolloff, Jr., m; Frank C. Gee, sw; Thomas E. B. Knowles, jw; Andrew H. Knights, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December; date of precedence January 24, 1822. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. John M. Fletcher, m; Cyrus E. Tibbetts, sw; George E. Sweetser, jw; J. C. Cates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence February 9, 1816. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Samuel W. Moore, m; Wm. H. Libby, sw; Nathan A. Averill, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December; date of precedence May 7, 1874. 6
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. John G. Mosher, m; Leroy C. Dorman, sw; Ebenezer R. McKay, jw; W. Lionel Watson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 5, 1854. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Isaac E. Sherburn, m; Wilbur W. Hamlin, sw; Edwin C. Mooers, jw; William E. Gould, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September; date of precedence October 9, 1823. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. W. G. Sherburn, m; E. F. Lamson, sw; G. E. Hamlin, jw; E. E. Williams, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November; date of precedence July 28, 1871. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Nelson C. Wallace, m; Charles W. Hopkins, sw; Jasper Wyman, jw; A. C. Leighton, s. Meeting Monday; election, January; date of precedence May 7, 1874. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Henry L. Thorne, m; Grenville Manson, sw; William H. Toothaker, jw; Clarendon Butman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence May 5, 1854. 7
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Charles W. Arras, m; George H. Clark, sw; Walter S. Russell, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; date of precedence March 7, 1863. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Albro E. Chase, m; Charles L. Drummond, sw; Lindley M. Webb, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November; date of precedence March 20, 1762. 17

- Pownal, 119, Stockton, Warren F. Griffin, m; Wilson Partridge, sw; Charles S. Rendell, jw; Jeremiah M. Grant, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; date of precedence July 4, 1863. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. George Brearey, m; Fred J. Harmon, sw; William Kernon, jw; George E. Allen, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1867. 19
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Calvin Morrell, m; William W. Field, sw; Cornelius N. Morrell, sw; Charles Jones, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 3, 1866. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. B. Walker McKean, m; Wallace R. Tarbox, sw; Frank E. Howe, jw; Tobias L. Eastman, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence June 13, 1803. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. William S. Cox, m; Robie F. Meservey, sw; Uriah N. Dyer, 2d, jw; Otis D. Wilson, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October; date of precedence May 3, 1866. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Frank W. Parker, m; Albert S. Plummer, sw; Frank L. Hoyt, jw; Eugene E. Ham, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September; date of precedence December 28, 1868. 15
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. Charles A. Yeaton, m; James C. Mosher, sw; James Tibbetts, jw; George E. Minot, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence May 8, 1862. 12
- Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. Roswell C. Boothby, m; Alonzo M. Bumpus, sw; E. C. Scarles, jw; Charles B. Knapp, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon each month; election, June; date of precedence May 4, 1876. 16
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. A. Libbey, m; C. H. Jackson, sw; J. W. Lamont, jw; A. S. Alexander, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, October; date of precedence May 10, 1850. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. E. R. Bowden, m; Jerome Sillers, sw; Robert Leach, jw; Israel P. Grindal, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; date of precedence June 17, 1875. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Walter E. Keyes, m; George Hancock, sw; John P. Haney, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December; date of precedence October 18, 1852. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Frank E. Sparks, m; Daniel W. Maxfield, sw; Thomas T. Tabor, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December; date of precedence September 13, 1802. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Joseph J. Bond, m; Samuel H. Bond, sw; W. J. Greenwood, jw; J. J. A. Hoffses, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 13, 1866. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. John P. Scott, m; Oliver Starrett, sw; Hiram Berry, jw; Edwin T. G. Rawson, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January; date of precedence May 5, 1855. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. C. T. Hamlen, m; A. H. Bailey, sw; N. A. Benson, jw; L. G. Tilley, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence July 25, 1827. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Isaac E. Stover, m; John R. Carpenter, sw; Ambrose P. Rose, Jr., jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; date of precedence June 16, 1802. 19

- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Norris E. Bragg, m; George W. Whiting, sw; Charles M. Jordan, jr; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December; date of precedence February 6, 1856. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Edward C. Goodnow, m; Millard D. Lawrence, sw; William R. Ker, jr; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's day; date of precedence May 29, 1845. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Charles A. Perry, m; Roland C. Clark, sw; Fred. Jones, jr; George E. Stevens, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence March 10, 1806. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Otis E. Moulton, m; Charles H. Coates, sw; Edward A. Chesley, jr; George H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May; date of precedence February 13, 1827. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. W. A. Merriam, m; Charles McAlister, sw; J. F. Morton, jr; Thomas Perry, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 2, 1856. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. George W. Reed, m; George E. Vanhorn, sw; James F. Dunton, jr; Willard T. Marr, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence October 27, 1867. 10
- Sebasticonk, 146, Clinton. David S. Wardwell, m; Albert Swain, sw; George G. H. Palmer, jr; Howard W. Dodge, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence February 3, 1868. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Samuel N. Adams, m; Charles H. Fogg, sw; Melville Gould, jr; Sylvanus B. Bean, s. Meeting Saturday of each month, on or before full moon; election, May; date of precedence July 1, 1872. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. J. F. Foye, m; Frank Duren, sw; Ben M. Bradbury, jr; Arthur H. Totman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 8, 1858. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Oscar F. Williams, m; William H. Hartwell, sw; Albert Tibbetts, jr; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; date of precedence September 10, 1804. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. William H. Fuller, m; George A. Barnard, sw; Charles V. Richards, jr; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; date of precedence January 11, 1821. 13
- Standish, 70, Standish. Tobias Lord, Jr., m; Willis E. Sanborn, sw; Silas S. Baker, jr; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 5, 1858. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Charles F. McCulloch, m; Charles H. Gray, sw; John H. Morrison, jr; George T. Sewall, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September; date of precedence May 5, 1848. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. W. H. J. Moulton, m; James Libby, Jr., sw; Amaziah T. Woods, jr; Charles Taylor, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 24, 1856. 7

- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Emery A. Wood, m; Harvey J. Corey, sw; John H. McIlroy, jw; Charles C. Stackpole, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence October 6, 1817. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Calvin S. Walker, m; Roger A. Foss, sw; D. Franklin Esty, jw; James M. Webb, s. Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election fourth Wednesday in December; date of precedence March 6, 1856. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Robert P. Chase, m; Fred. A. Bishop, sw; Fred. T. Chase, jw; Waldo B. Washburn, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; date of precedence May 3, 1865. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Elbridge G. Heath, m; Charles E. Darling, sw; William Freeman Lord, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 20, 1847. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. William L. Gilley, m; John E. Billings, sw; John C. Harmon, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 3, 1856. 4
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Frederick G. Parker, m; Sidney Graves, sw; Lewis F. Carr, jw; William R. Piper, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, West Troy. Winslow Whitaker, m; Frank L. Chase, sw; Mayo Bleckmore, jw; Augustus C. Myrick, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence February 19, 1866. 7
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Samuel Bucknam, m; Ellery T. Sawyer, sw; Coffin S. Leighton, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; date of precedence May 9, 1861. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Heman N. Whittle, m; Hollis C. Bray, sw; David R. Greenwood, jw; Charles E. Stoddard, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October; date of precedence May 10, 1853. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Oscar A. Bartlett, m; William E. Hill, sw; Charles Gleason, jw; Cyrus B. Morton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, December; date of precedence April 8, 1820. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Charles H. Ricker, m; William H. Pierce, sw; Elbridge Cornish, jw; L. H. Stover, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December; date of precedence December 14, 1801. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. John N. Tilton, m; G. H. Rich, sw; L. Kenney, jw; Raymond S. Rich, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence May 15, 1828. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Henry Ewer, m; E. C. Coombs, sw; Joseph Wall, jw; Thomas Ballantine, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; date of precedence May 13, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Everett E. Lowell, m; Orman F. French, sw; Dudley Blake, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; date of precedence May 3, 1860. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Franklin K. Jack, m; Converse Purington, sw; Albion H. Hillman, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; date of precedence June 9, 1817. 14

- Warren, 2, East Machias. Austin F. Kingsley, m; Austin Harris, sw; William Rushton, jw; Charles W. Johnson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; date of precedence September 10, 1778. 3
- Warren Phillips, v. D. [186], Cumberland Mills. *Acting Officers*—Edwin W. Ayer, m; Eugene M. Walker, sw; Silas S. Andrews, jw. Meeting first Wednesday of every month; date of precedence April 18, 1883. 17
- Washington, 37, Lubec. George F. Townsend, m; Emilus W. Brown, sw; William F. Trott, jw; James B. Neagle, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December; date of precedence June 16, 1822. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. H. W. Steward, m; L. H. Owen, sw; L. A. Noble, jw; C. R. McFadden, s. Meeting Mouday on or next before full moon; election, December; date of precedence June 27, 1820. 12
- Webster, 164, Webster. Retiah D. Jones, m; Judson Bangs, sw; Benjamin P. Jordan, jw; Thaddeus C. Billings, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December; date of precedence July 28, 1871. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Joseph S. Mendall, m; Herbert J. Deshon, sw; Herbert F. Hayford, jw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon each month; election, June; date of precedence May 9, 1872. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Fred. E. Trefethen, m; Fred. W. Allen, sw; Henry R. Dascomb, jw; Alonzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September; date of precedence May 4, 1870. 15
- York, 22, Kennebunk. George L. Little, m; Gustavus E. Bucknam, sw; William W. Buzzell, jw; Edward W. Morton, s. Meeting on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence March 13, 1813. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. J. Wesley Webber, m; Haven A. McCrillis, sw; Wm. B. Littlefield, jw; Haven A. Butler, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence, September 18, 1875. 19

- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Emery A. Wood, m; Harvey J. Corey, sw; John H. McIlroy, jw; Charles C. Stackpole, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; date of precedence October 6, 1817. 11
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- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. J. Wesley Webber, m; Haven A. McCrillis, sw; Wm. B. Littlefield, jw; Haven A. Butler, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; date of precedence, September 18, 1875. 19

Brethren Died during the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1892, TO MARCH 1, 1893.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland Lodge.—Leroy S. Foster, March 29; Daniel Randall, Sept. 15.
- 4 Hancock.—Samuel K. Whiting, March 29.
- 5 Kennebec.—Eben Horn, March 25; Stephen Lord, March 30; C. H. Paine, Oct. 7; W. S. Marshall, Feb. 3; W. L. Ballou, Feb. 15.
- 6 Amity.—Samuel Heal,* March, aged 78—made a mason in St. George Lodge, Warren, in 1825; Rotheus E. Paine,* May 31, aged 48; Henry Knight,* November, aged 72; Joseph G. Mirick,* Dec. 25, aged 76—Secretary of Amity Lodge fifteen years; John Green,* Jan. 23, aged 62—died in Vinalhaven, and buried by Moses Webster Lodge.
- 7 Eastern.—James Griffin, April 21; Jacob L. Henley, Nov. 12; Samuel Ashford, June 6.
- 9 Saco.—Freeman A. Rounds, April 27; Nathaniel Scamman, April 30—Past Master; Edward Eastman, July 5—Past Senior Warden; J. Tuck Morrill; Amos C. Leavitt, February 14.
- 10 Rising Virtue.—Samuel Chapman, April 7—honorary member; William H. Brown, Nov. 23—honorary member; Seth Paine, Feb. 2—honorary member; Thomas F. Nickerson, Feb. 13.
- 11 Pythagorean.—Calvin S. Osgood, June 11; Caleb Frye, Dec. 7.
- 13 Oriental.—Washington Chaplin, July 15.
- 14 Solar.—John S. Baker, April 27; Norris F. Grindell, Nov. 17; George Thomson, December.
- 15 Orient.—William Tobie, May 2; A. O. Robinson, Aug. 27; John Elliot, February.
- 16 St. George.—B. F. Milliken, April 28; U. H. Hovey, Jan. 1.
- 17 Ancient Landmark.—Warren Phillips, April 6, suddenly; Edward C. Owen, Sept. 16—of consumption; George A. C. Randall, Oct. 13; Winthrop C. Cobb, January—of consumption.
- 19 Felicity.—Richard Roberts, May 1, at Vinalhaven.
- 20 Maine.—Joseph K. Lovejoy, July 18.
- 21 Oriental Star.—Ebenezer Humphrey,* July 30, aged 41—Past Master; Marshall S. Smith, August—in San Francisco.

- 22 York.—Isaac Downing,* May 6, of acute bronchitis—Past Senior Grand Warden.
- 24 Phoenix.—Samuel B. Walker, March 27—of paralysis.
- 25 Temple.—Luther Cobb, June 8; A. Bosserman, date not known.
- 26 Village.—Lewis E. Grant,* Feb. 12, 1882; James T. Carney,* April 5, aged 35; George W. Tinker,* August 21, aged 84—Past Master; William G. Denham,* Dec. 14, aged 58; Sylvanus D. Cobb,*—buried by Bodie Lodge, Bodie, Cal.
- 28 Northern Star.—Josephus Gamage—died in the West; Elwin Patten; Miles Standish, Jr., April 1.
- 29 Tranquil.—Liberty H. Hutchinson, Sept. 8.
- 30 Blazing Star.—Henry B. Smith, April 17—in New Jersey.
- 31 Union.—Philip C. Harding, in Massachusetts.
- 32 Hermon.—Frank O. Nichols, Nov. 1; Barker A. Neal, Dec. 4.
- 33 Waterville.—C. F. Douglass, Sept., in California—lodge paid \$331 expenses; John Webber, Dec. 19.
- 34 Somerset.—Edson Danton, April 13; John Hay, 2d, Nov. 6.
- 35 Bethlehem.—Eri Wills, May 27; Charles H. Whitehouse, Sept. 2; Jacob Arnold, Dec. 30; Joseph Rowse, and E. D. Hamilton—date not known, as they were away.
- 36 Casco.—Calvin R. Humphrey, May 14; Samuel Brown, Feb. 12.
- 37 Washington.—George A. Case, June 15.
- 38 Harmony.—William Silla, Aug. 12—Past Master; Jonathan Hanson, September; Merrill Thomas, Jan. 15—Past Master. The oldest member of Harmony Lodge, being 51 years in Masonry, and one of our most valuable brethren.
- 39 Penobscot.—Ephraim Gee, March 10; Forest A. Wilson, March 26; Edwin G. Higgins, May 7; Frank Storer, Aug. 29, drowned.
- 40 Lygonia.—Carlton M. Austin, July 1; Jesse T. Davis, Feb. 9; James F. Hooper; Nathan Moore; Wallace C. Young.
- 41 Morning Star.—William H. Bosworth, April 16; Joseph H. Holmes, April.
- 43 Alna.—Alonzo Hall,* July 24, at Newcastle; Sullivan H. Keen, Aug. 21, at Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; George B. Austin,* Sept. 24.
- 44 Piscataquis.—William R. Giffard, Dec. 9.
- 45 Central.—John Stinson, Jr., Dec. 17.
- 46 St. Croix.—John D. Creamer, July 16; Caleb N. Bartlett, July 27; William J. Tait, Sept. 6; Samuel B. Aylward, Nov. 24; Andrew Clendening, Jan. 26.
- 47 Dunlap.—Charles Morgan, Dec. 16; David Fales, Dec. 26.
- 50 Aurora.—George S. Keller, March 1—in Los Angeles, Cal.; Hanson G. Bird, May 11, aged 58 years, 8 months; C. N. Germaine, June 11, in Westfield, Mass., aged about 60; John I. Ellis,* June 23, buried by Saco Lodge; Elkanah S. Hall, Sept. 25, aged 45 years, 8 months, 25 days; Frank W. Brown, Nov. 5, Master Mariner—died on the passage from Singapore to New York; John Holbrook, Nov. 13, aged 70 years, 11 months, 3 days.
- 51 St. John's.—Temple Lord, April 24; Chadbourne Warren, April 25.
- 52 Mosaic.—Joseph Morrill,* July 18; A. K. P. Gray,* October 7; F. E. Hutchinson, Nov. 3—committed suicide.
- 53 Rural.—S. L. Waite, June 23, aged 82.

- 55 Fraternal.—Ivory L. Smith ; George Nason.
- 56 Mount Moriah.—Silas Bennett, Dec. 13.
- 60 Star in the East.—Jerome B. Elkins ; Jonas C. Gilman.
- 61 King Solomon's.—A. W. Clark, March.
- 63 Richmond.—Charles Blanchard, October 12.
- 64 Pacific.—Charles Brown, March 27—killed by R. R. accident ; George S. Powers, June 24—killed by accident in California ; Justus H. Jackman, Sept. 17—Past Master ; Samuel Skillin, Dec. 31—Past Master, and for many years Treasurer of the lodge.
- 66 Mechanics'.—Charles W. Mayo, November.
- 67 Blue Mountain.—Elias Field, July 8 ; John C. Winter, December.
- 68 Mariners'.—George Colson,* April 6 ; T. Holmes Buck,* July 4 ; Emery Sawyer, June 17 ; Wilson C. Nichols—lost at sea ; Amos Dow, Oct. 28—drowned at Cuba ; Howard H. Bachelor, Nov. 17, at Federal Point, Florida ; Miles S. Staples, Nov. 20, at Belfast, Me.
- 69 Howard.—Theophilus Cushing, September ; Charles P. Rowell, Sept. 1, in San Francisco ; Nathan E. Hall, Oct. 4—drowned ; Henry G. Morgan, Feb. 2—of paralysis ; Luther D. Curtis, Feb. 5—of pneumonia.
- 71 Rising Sun.—Sawyer Gross, honorary member.
- 73 Tyrian.—John F. Briggs,* March 12—Junior Warden at time of death ; John R. Pulsifer,* Oct. 10 ; George E. Sawyer,* Oct. 17 ; Otis B. Delano,* Oct. 8, at Stoneham, Mass.—buried by lodge there.
- 74 Bristol.—Lyman F. Richardson, in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1881 ; Daniel W. Rice, May 5, 1882, in Wiscasset ; John Hastings,* Nov. 22 ; Moses M. Rhoads, Nov. 26 ; Jacob W. Osier, Dec. 13—drowned in George's River ; Henry C. Hatch, in California, spring of 1882.
- 77 Tremont.—George B. Galley, Nov. 12.
- 78 Crescent.—John Campbell, Dec. 30—of old age. He was made a mason in Crescent Lodge, June, 1861—was a good and faithful member, and a loss to the lodge—74 years of age.
- 79 Rockland.—James Wiley, June 28, at Lynn, Mass. ; A. H. Wass, Aug. 3, in Portland, Oregon ; Robert P. Guptill, Jan. 6 ; Thomas B. Spear, Feb. 18.
- 81 Atlantic.—Isaac Jackson, Aug. 28 ; John G. Fitzgerald, Jan. 14.
- 82 St. Paul's.—E. R. Blackington, Dec. 30.
- 83 St. Andrew's.—Elbridge G. Harlow,* Sept. 17 ; Edward F. Harlow, Oct. 10—wrecked at sea ; Edmund M. Littlefield, Nov. 17 ; William P. Burr, Jan. 16.
- 84 Eureka.—Charles Stearns, April 12—one of the charter members of Eureka Lodge, and for fifty years a regular practicing physician in the town of St. George.
- 85 Star in the West.—Nelson V. Rackliff, March 2 ; Philip P. Scribner, August ; Joseph Mitchell, August.
- 86 Temple.—William Burton.
- 88 Narraguagus.—A. G. Lawrence ; A. R. Willey.
- 89 Island.—Joseph L. Ryder, Sept. 9 ; Edwin H. Sherman, Oct. 10.
- 91 Harwood.—Wyer Bradbury,* March 11 ; Seth McPhee, July 3—drowned at Port Madison, Washington Territory.
- 92 Siloam.—Charles E. Ward, April 8—of consumption.

- 94 Paris.—Henry W. Pierce, June 29, in St. Helena, Cal.; William Biggs, September, in Providence, R. I.; George G. Phelps, Dec. 31.
- 95 Corinthian.—Isaiah B. Littlefield, Oct. 24.
- 96 Monument.—Edmund Cone, June 7.
- 97 Bethel.—Jedediah G. Lary, May 13; Judson E. Stearns, May 16; Abraham Robertson, May 28; John H. Douglass, Oct. 22.
- 98 Katahdin.—Daniel Randall, 1882.
- 99 Vernon Valley.—Hiram Webber, May 21.
- 100 Jefferson.—Reuben S. Allen, Oct. 16; Caleb Besse,* Jan. 23; Rev. Ransom Dunham,* Jan. 28, aged 85 years.
- 101 Nezinscot.—Oscar D. Turner, March 17.
- 102 Marsh River.—David S. Flanders, May 26.
- 104 Dirigo.—Benjamin Nelson, February—of pneumonia; William H. Lampson, February—of pneumonia.
- 105 Ashlar.—George W. Farr, July; Simon W. Miller, Jan. 3; John Jones, Jan. 20, in Fitchburg, Mass.
- 107 Day Spring.—Charles H. Rogers, Dec. 22, aged 46—Treasurer of the lodge.
- 108 Relief.—David Golder, Nov. 6—a charter member.
- 109 Mount Kineo.—Johnson J. Buxton, Sept. 19; Barnabas Bursley, Jan. 15.
- 110 Monmouth.—H. L. Williams,* January, 1882—died from injuries received from being run over by a locomotive—buried by Monmouth Lodge; Granville P. Cochrane,* Sept. 10—services by Trinity Commandery K. T.; C. H. Gilmore, believed by his friends to be dead—was on the Pacific coast when last heard from, several years since.
- 111 Liberty.—Thomas A. Doe, July, in California; Jesse A. Clough, Jan. 26.
- 113 Messalonskee.—Albert Crowell, March 13.
- 114 Polar Star.—George D. H. Gay,* April 25; James H. Eaton, Sept. 28, at Wiscasset; John L. Sprague—he was 1st officer of bark "Rosella McNeil," which left Pensacola for Rio in September, and was doubtless lost, with all the crew.
- 115 Buxton.—Cornelius O'Brien, May 4—killed by cars, on P. & R. Railroad; Benjamin H. Randall, Nov. 24, of congestion of the lungs.
- 116 Lebanon.—John W. Rowe, Nov. 9; Elisha W. Barker, Dec. 28.
- 118 Drummond.—Randall Libby, date not known; James Cook, April, 1882.
- 119 Pownal.—Emery Berry, June 1.
- 121 Acacia.—James G. Jordan, June 23; John D. Osgood, Aug. 27.
- 122 Marine.—Alfred Bray, 1880; Benj. F. Ferguson, M. V. B. Green, Fred'k A. Gross, Benj. H. Haskell and Samuel Smith, in 1881; James C. Haskell, Henry A. Noyes and Hiram Thompson, in 1882.
- 123 Franklin.—J. D. B. Young, Feb. 24.
- 125 Meridian.—Charles H. Varney,* Nov. 13.
- 126 Timothy Chase.—Lemine Colley,* July.
- 127 Presumpscot.—David Plummer, Dec. 11.
- 129 Quantabacook.—Wilfred M. Cobb, April 21; Nathan P. Bean, M. D., Dec. 26.
- 133 Asylum.—Josiah Norris, May, 1882.
- 135 Riverside.—Joseph Weeks, May 17; Joseph Erskin, in California; Amos H. Tarr.

- 139 Archon.—Horace C. Johnson, in Iowa, date not known.
140 Mount Desert.—Daniel Somes, Nov. 2.
141 Augusta.—Edward Emerson; John D. Myrick, Dec. 27; Samuel C. Churchill, Feb. 25.
144 Sea Side.—Robert Montgomery, March 4.
145 Moses Webster.—Fred. Beggs, May 6, of consumption.
149 Doric.—Milton A. Patten, July 4.
150 Rabboni.—Mandinell T. Ludden, Sept. 20; Edward M. Handy.
152 Crooked River.—Johnson W. Knight, Sept. 25.
154 Mystic Tie.—Frank J. Austin, Aug. 4—charter member, and first P. M.
155 Ancient York.—George W. Coombs, Dec. 26; Hiram V. Small, Feb. 25.
156 Wilton.—Benjamin Davis, Feb. 28.
158 Anchor.—Thompson Bradford, Sept. 19.
161 Carrabassett.—Daniel H. Ela, Nov. 1.
166 Neguenkeag.—Hiram Pishon, Jan. 9, age 76 years—Treasurer of the lodge from its organization to his death—an honest and upright man.
167 Whitney.—Thomas C. Wright, March 2, of congestion of the lungs.
175 Baskahegan.—C. A. Dudley, Jan. 12.
178 Ancient Brothers'.—Isaac S. Robinson,* Dec. 22—W. Master, an excellent man.
180 Hiram.—Gordon R. Garden, June 12.
182 Granite.—Alfred P. Andrews, June 26.
183 Deering.—Leonard Montgomery, April; Rev. Zenas Thompson, Nov. 17.
184 Naval.—John W. Lewis, July 1.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,
1883.

WM. R. G. ESTES, G. M.	Ex Officio.
FESSENDEN I. DAY, D. G. M.	"
WILLIAM H. SMITH, S. G. W.	"
GOODWIN R. WILEY, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	"
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	elected May 3, 1881, for three years.
AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	" " 3, " " " "
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	" " 2, 1882, " " "
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 2, " " " "
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 1, 1883, " " "
E. HOWARD VOSE,	" " 1, " " " "

ADDRESSES.

WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, <i>Grand Master</i> ,.....	SKOWHEGAN, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,.....	PORTLAND, ME.,
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</i>	

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.]

SEC. 96. No candidate, whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after five years from such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot.

[1883, p. 497.]

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

-
- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.
British Columbia—
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. FAENHAM, 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, Watfen.
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—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico—WILLIAM H. SMITH, 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.

* Died June 9, 1883.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

-
- 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.
District of Columbia—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.
Florida—DE WITT 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—ROBERT M. FAIRLEIGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, 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—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.
New Mexico—ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN, Mesilla.
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.
Peru—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
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,	Rufus Wills Cobb, Montgomery.
Arizona,	John Tabor Alsap, Phoenix.
Arkansas,	Logan H. Roots, Little Rock.
British Columbia,	Henry Brown, Victoria.
California,	Clay Webster Taylor, Shasta.
Canada,	Daniel Spry, Barrie.
Colon and Cuba,	Antonio Govin, Havana.
Colorado,	Frank Church, Denver.
Connecticut,	Fred. H. Waldron, New Haven.
Dakota,	Oscar S. Gifford, Canton.
Delaware,	John F. Saulsbury, Dover.
District of Columbia,	Edward H. Chamberlin, Washington.
Florida,	Zelotes H. Mason, Apopka.
Georgia,	Josiah I. Wright, Rome.
Idaho,	L. F. Cartee, Boise City.
Illinois,	Daniel M. Browning, Benton.
Indiana,	Bruce Carr, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory,	Harvey Lindsey, Eufaula.
Iowa,	George B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls.
Kansas,	George S. Green, Manhattan.
Kentucky,	Garret D. Buckner, Lexington.
Louisiana,	James L. Lobdell, Lobdell's P. O.
Maine,	William R. G. Estes, Skowhegan.
Manitoba,	John Headly Bell, Winnipeg.
Maryland,	John S. Tyson, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Medford.
Michigan,	C. F. R. Bellows, Ypsilanti.
Minnesota,	C. Henry Benton, Minneapolis.
Mississippi,	P. M. Savery, Baldwin.
Missouri,	Charles C. Woods, D. D., Kansas City.
Montana,	Ansalem J. Davidson, Helena.
Nebraska,	Edwin E. Warren, Nebraska City.
Nevada,	Horatio S. Mason, Carson.
New Brunswick,	Benjamin R. Stevenson, St. Andrews.
New Hampshire,	John Francis Webster, Concord.
New Jersey,	William Hardacre, Camden.
New Mexico,	John B. Wooten, Las Vegas.
New York,	J. Edward Simmons, New York.
North Carolina,	Robert Bingham, Bingham School.
Nova Scotia,	J. Winburn Laurie, Halifax.
Ohio,	Charles C. Kiefer, Urbana.
Oregon,	Joseph N. Dolph, Portland.
Pennsylvania,	Conrad B. Day, Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island,	John Yeo, Port Hill.
Quebec,	E. R. Johnson, Stanstead.
Rhode Island,	Thomas Vincent, Westerly.
South Carolina,	John D. Kennedy, Camden.
Tennessee,	Newton W. McConnell, Hartsville.
Texas,	Charles Stewart, Houston.
Utah,	Philip Henry Emerson, Ogden.
Vermont,	Ozro Meacham, Brandon.
Virginia,	Reuben M. Page, Abingdon.
Washington Ter.,	Joseph A. Kuhn, Port Townsend.
West Virginia,	John H. Riley, Ripley.
Wisconsin,	Lewis E. Reed, Ripon.
Wyoming,	J. K. Jeffrey, Cheyenne.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
<p>Daniel Sayre, Montgomery. George J. Roskrige, Tucson. Fay Hempstead, 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. J. H. Wickersham, Silver City. Loyal L. Munn, Freeport. William H. Smythe, Indianapolis. J. S. Murrow, Atoka. Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Wyandotte. Hiram Bassett, Millersburg. Jas. C. Batehlor, M. D., New Orleans. Ira Berry, Portland. H. Du Pri LeCappellain, Winnipeg. Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore. Sereno D. Nickerson, 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. Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John. George P. Cleaves, Concord. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. David J. Miller, Santa Fé. Edward M. L. Ehlers, 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. Bringhurst, Houston. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City. William H. Root, Burlington. William B. Isaacs, Richmond. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia. Odell S. Long, Wheeling. John W. Laffin, Milwaukee. J. H. Symons, Laramie City.</p>	<p>Palmer J. Pillans, Mobile. Morris Goldwater, Prescott. George E. Dodge, Little Rock. H. F. Helsterman, Victoria. William H. Hill, Los Angeles. Enrique A. Lecerff, Havana. Robert A. Quillian, Walsenburg. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. William Blatt, Yanktown. Thomas N. Williams, Wilmington. W. R. Singleton, Washington. D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon. E. A. Stevenson, Idaho City. Theodore T. Gurney, Chicago. William Commons, Union City. Charles E. Goodwin, Colbert. Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Wyandotte. James W. Staton, Brooksville. M. E. Girard, Vermillionville. 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. J. C. L. Harris, Teachy's P. O. Rev. D. C. Moore, Halifax. R. E. Richards, Toledo. Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem. Richard Vaux, Philadelphia. J. Frederick Walker, Montreal. Henry W. Rugg, Providence. Charles Inglesby, Charleston. John Frizzell, Nashville. A. S. Richardson, Houston. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City. William H. Root, Burlington. William F. Drinkard, Richmond. T. M. Reed, Olympia. Odell S. Long, Wheeling. John W. Laffin, Milwaukee. J. H. Symons, Laramie City.</p>

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
"	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 L. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Portland,	"
R.W.	JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	P. D. G. M.
"	GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	P. S. G. W.
"	DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
"	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	East Dixmont,	"
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Bangor,	"
"	WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	P. J. G. W.
"	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,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	Belfast,	"

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,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" 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,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"		

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Isaac Downing,

PAST SENIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.

BORN IN KENNEBUNKPORT, ME., JANUARY, 1797.

DIED IN KENNEBUNK, MAY 6, 1882.

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, *This was a man.*

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Rothens E. Paine.

PORTLAND, May 3, 1883.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the death of R. W. Bro. ROTHEUS E. PAINE, submit the following report :

BRO. PAINE was born in Exeter, Me., October 18, 1834. Graduated at the Maine Medical School, Brunswick; enlisted as Surgeon in the Eighteenth Regiment Maine Artillery, where he served the government faithfully and ably till the close of the war. He came to Camden in 1866, and soon took first rank among the able members of the medical profession of Knox County. He was made a mason in Mystic Lodge, Hampden, Aug. 16, 1862, became a member of Amity Lodge, April 5, 1867, served as Senior Warden in 1871, was elected Master Jan. 19, 1872, and re-elected Jan. 10, 1873. He was appointed in May, 1873, District Deputy Grand Master of the 9th Masonic District, and served honorably and faithfully for three years in that position. In 1870 he was appointed chairman of Committee on Lodge History, and served the Grand Lodge in that capacity, till his death, with distinguished ability, as our records amply show.

The committee recommend the passage of the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the death of R. W. Bro. ROTHEUS E. PAINE, this Grand Lodge has lost a well beloved member, whose knowledge of Masonry, zeal and faithful work in the various offices which he held were ever conspicuous and of great value to the cause of Masonry.

Resolved, That a page in our printed Proceedings be inscribed to his memory.

T. R. SIMONTON,
CHAS. W. HANEY,
NATHAN WIGGIN, } *Committee.*

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Gordon R. Garden,

PAST MASTER OF HIRAM LODGE, NO. 180.

PAST T. ILL. MASTER OF PORTLAND COUNCIL OF
ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

PAST E. COMMANDER OF BLANQUEFORT COMMAND-
ERY, NO. 13, K. T.

GRAND MASTER OF PORTLAND COUNCIL, P. of J.,
A. AND A. SCOTTISH RITE.

PAST M. P. GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND COUNCIL
OF ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS OF MAINE.

DIED JUNE 12, 1882, AGED 45 YEARS.

A zealous and devoted Mason.

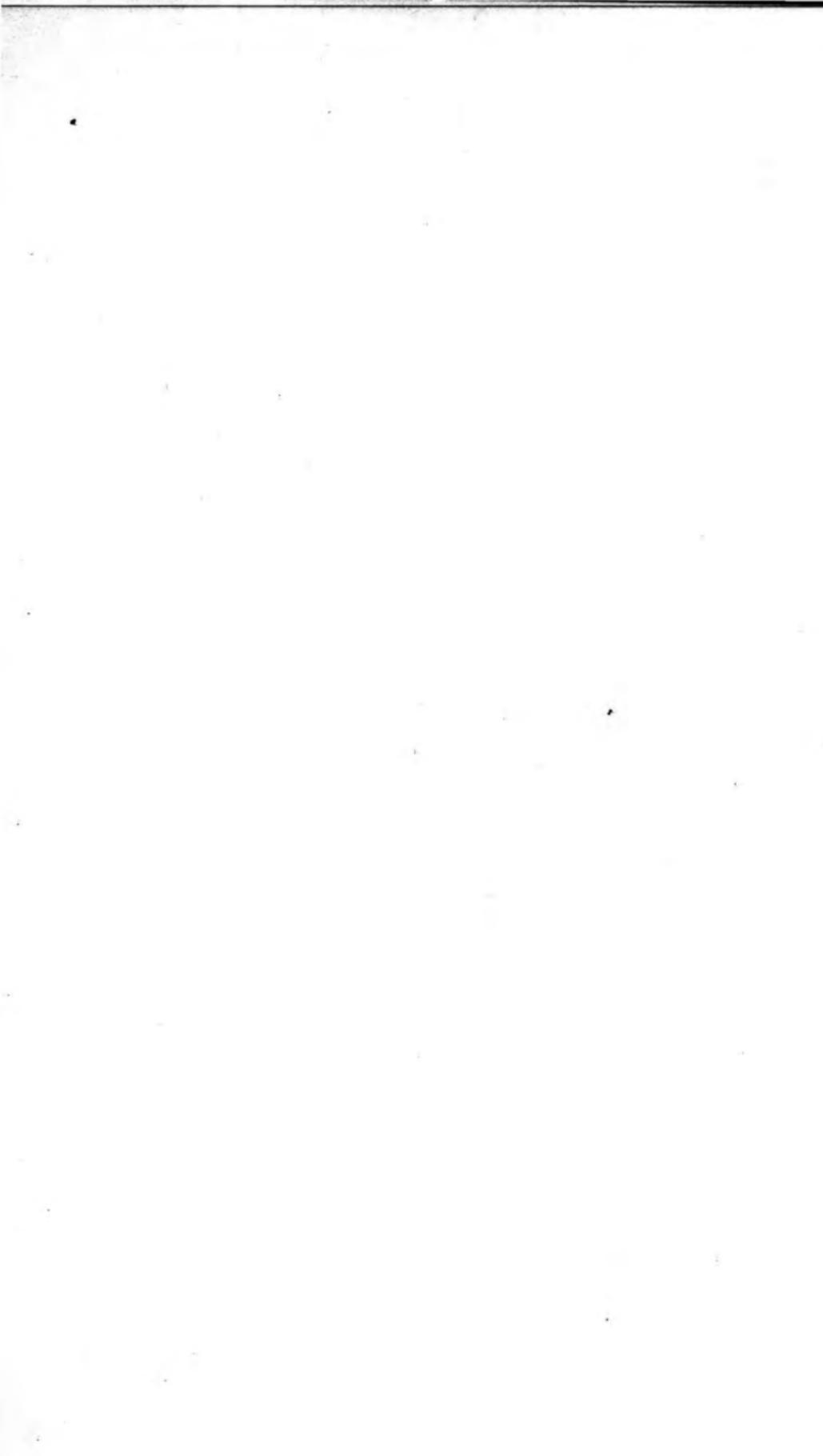
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ISSUED JUNE 27, 1883.



Grand Lodge of Maine.

1884.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
Tuesday, May 6, A. L. 5884. }

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. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Grand Master;
R. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Deputy Grand Master;
" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	Senior Grand Warden;
" GOODWIN R. WILEY,	Junior Grand Warden;
" FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	Rec. Grand Secretary;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
" ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2d.,	D. D. G. M. 1st District;
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	" 2d "
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "
" GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "
" BENJAMIN AMES,	" 7th "
" SIMON B. LITTLEFIELD,	" 8th "
" JOSEPH O. COBB,	" 9th "
" CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "
" F. C. WHITEHOUSE,	" 14th "
" NATHAN U. HINKLEY,	" 15th "
" JAMES L. BOWKER,	" 16th "

R. W. ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	D. D. G. M. 17th District ;
“ WINFIELD S. DENNETT,	“ 19th “
W. & Rev. EDWIN F. SMALL,	Grand Chaplain ;
“ JOHN GIBSON,	“ “
W. JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Senior Grand Deacon ;
“ BEN MOORE,	Junior Grand Deacon ;
“ TURNER BUSWELL,	Grand Steward ;
“ AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	“ “
“ WILLIAM A. BARKER,	“ “
“ ALGERNON M. ROAK,	“ Sword Bearer ;
“ FRANK E. SLEEPER,	“ Pursuivant ;
“ ALBRO E. CHASE,	“ “
Bro. GEORGE M. HOWE,	“ Organist ;
“ WARREN O. CARNEY,	“ Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain.

BRO. WILLIAM A. BARKER, 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 Charles L. Drummond, WM ; Lindley M. Webb, SW ; Judson B. Dunbar, JW ; Robert B. Swift, Proxy.
- 2 ——— *Warren*, not represented.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by Amasa P. Sherman, WM.
- 4 *Hancock*, by John N. Gardiner, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Hadley O. Hawes, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by Isaac Coombs, SW ; Cornelius T. Hosmer, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Walter F. Bradish, WM.
- 8 *United*, by Elbridge Cornish, SW.
- 9 *Saco*, by Burdus R. Melcher, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Daniel W. Maxfield, WM ; William Z. Clayton, JW.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Wallace R. Tarbox, WM.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by John D. Anderson, WM ; Henry W. Loring, SW ; Moses Plummer, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by George Peirce, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by W. Scott Shorey, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by William A. Medcalf, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by Roland C. Clark, SW.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by George T. Means, WM ; Thomas B. Merrill, SW ; Louis D. Greenwood, JW ; Emery S. Ridlon, Proxy.

- 18 *Oxford*, by George A. Cole, WM; Frank Seavy, JW; Howard D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by William E. Dresser, WM; S. Clifford Belcher, Proxy.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Charles H. Boothby, Jr., WM; John D. Hodge, Proxy.
- 22 ——— *York*, not represented.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Joseph E. Davis, SW; John Burr, Proxy.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by John M. Fletcher, WM.
- 25 *Temple*, by William E. Whitman, Proxy.
- 26 *Village*, by Franklin K. Jack, WM.
- 27 ——— *Adoniram*, not represented.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Wilbur C. Simmons, WM.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by Elbridge G. Heath, WM; William F. Lord, JW.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Freeman E. Lord, WM; Waldo Pettangill, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Charles Gleason, SW.
- 32 *Hermon*, by Philip H. Winslow, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by Horace W. Stewart, WM.
- 34 *Somerset*, by J. Henry Frost, WM; Harry G. Kendall, SW; Albert J. Dyer, JW; Charles A. Ross, Proxy.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by John E. Avery, WM; Samuel J. Gallagher, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, Augustus H. Humphrey, WM; Lorenzo L. Shaw, Proxy.
- 37 *Washington*, by James B. Neagle, Proxy.
- 38 ——— *Harmony*, not represented.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Joseph H. Fitzgerald, WM; Willard B. Goff, SW; William H. Abbott, Proxy.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by James E. Parsons, WM.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by James W. Starbird, SW; Henry W. Woodward, JW.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Ebenezer Cobb, WM.
- 43 *Alta*, by Alexander S. Teague, WM.
- 44 ——— *Piscataquis*, not represented.
- 45 *Central*, by Elmer E. Parmenter, Proxy.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by John F. Oliver, WM.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by James Beaumont, SW; Nahum S. Drown, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by George W. Cofran, JW.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by Austin L. Harvey, WM.
- 50 *Aurora*, by Lorenzo S. Robinson, WM; Hiran A. Philbrook, Proxy.
- 51 *St. John's*, by Edward R. McIntire, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by Wainwright Cushing, WM.
- 53 ——— *Rural*, not represented.
- 54 *Vassalboro'*, by Eugene C. Coombs, WM.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by John M. Akers, Proxy.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Charles E. Whidden, WM; Chauncey R. Berry, SW.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by John J. Towle, Jr., WM; William F. Putnam, SW.
- 58 *Unity*, by Albert W. Ward, SW.

- 59 ——— *Mount Hope*, charter surrendered.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Edward G. Newbegin, Proxy.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by William A. Richards, WM; Jesse K. Willard, JW.
- 62 ——— *King David's*, not represented.
- 63 *Richmond*, by William S. Hagar, Proxy.
- 64 *Pacific*, by Joseph P. Oak, WM.
- 65 *Mystic*, by George N. Holland, WM.
- 66 *Mechanics'*, by Joseph McKenney, WM.
- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Arthur J. Porter, WM; Newell P. Noble, SW.
- 68 *Mariners'*, by Albert T. Quimby, WM.
- 69 *Howard*, by Moses A. Snow, WM.
- 70 *Standish*, by John H. Davis, WM; Joseph C. Shaw, SW.
- 71 *Rising Sun*, by Aaron G. Page, Proxy.
- 72 *Pioneer*, by William Lionel Watson, Proxy.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by Hollis C. Bray, WM; John H. King, JW.
- 74 *Bristol*, by Albert Drummond, Proxy.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by Henry S. Thorne, WM.
- 76 *Arundel*, by Charles M. Beers, Proxy.
- 77 *Tremont*, by Cyrus H. Lurvey, WM; Levi Lurvey, Proxy.
- 78 *Crescent*, by Isaiah H. Leighton, WM.
- 79 *Rockland*, by Albert I. Mather, WM; H. Irving Hix, JW; John P. Scott, Proxy.
- 80 *Keystone*, by Turner Buswell, Proxy.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by Martin A. Dillingham, WM; Charles D. Smith, SW; Wm G. Mills, JW; George E. Raymond, Proxy.
- 82 *St. Paul's*, by Charles A. McAllister, SW.
- 83 *St. Andrew's*, by William C. Mason, JW; Frank H. Drummond, Proxy.
- 84 *Eureka*, by Nathan Bachelder, WM.
- 85 *Star in the West*, by Charles Taylor, Proxy.
- 86 *Temple*, by Alonzo Libby, WM; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 *Benevolent*, by A. Allerton Murch, Proxy.
- 88 *Narraguagus*, by Nahum A. Bartlett, JW.
- 89 ——— *Island*, not represented.
- 90 ——— *Hiram Abiff*, charter revoked.
- 91 *Harwood*, by William G. Stone, WM.
- 92 *Siloam*, by Elhanan W. McFadden, Proxy.
- 93 *Horeb*, by Charles Fuller, Proxy.
- 94 *Paris*, by A. C. Thomas King, WM; J. Ferdinand King, Proxy.
- 95 *Corinthian*, by Gustavus A. Towle, Proxy.
- 96 *Monument*, by Hjalmar Edblad, SW.
- 97 *Bethel*, by David Bridge, SW; William E. Skillings, Proxy.
- 98 *Katahdin*, by Willie T. Cobb, SW.
- 99 ——— *Vernon Valley*, not represented.
- 100 *Jefferson*, by A. Mont. Chase, WM.

- 101 *Nezinscot*, by Francis T. Faulkner, Proxy.
- 102 *Marsh River*, by Gilbert C. Levanseler, WM.
- 103 ————*Dresden*, not represented.
- 104 *Dirigo*, by Hiram S. Gray, Proxy.
- 105 *Ashlar*, by William J. Burnham, Proxy.
- 106 *Tuscan*, by Frank Aymar, Proxy.
- 107 ————*Day Spring*, not represented.
- 108 *Relief*, by James Tebbetts, SW.
- 109 *Mount Kinco*, by Amos Beal, WM.
- 110 *Monmouth*, by Daniel P. Boynton, WM.
- 111 *Liberty*, by John W. Clough, WM; Albert D. Matthews, Proxy.
- 112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Henry O. Perry, Proxy.
- 113 *Messalonskee*, by Orestes E. Crowell, WM.
- 114 *Polar Star*, by Charles W. Arras, Proxy.
- 115 *Buxton*, by William H. Smith, Proxy.
- 116 ————*Lebanon*, not represented.
- 117 *Greenleaf*, by James C. Ayer, WM; Howard Brackett, SW; Fred. T. Flint, JW; Oscar H. Thompson, Proxy.
- 118 *Drummond*, by John F. Moore, WM; Charles L. Neal, Proxy.
- 119 *Pownal*, by Arthur S. Bird, Proxy.
- 120 ————*Meduncook*, charter surrendered.
- 121 ————*Acacia*, not represented.
- 122 *Marine*, by Andrew J. Beck, Proxy.
- 123 *Franklin*, by William W. Norcross, SW.
- 124 *Olive Branch*, by Thomas J. Peakes, WM.
- 125 *Meridian*, by Alonzo Burse, JW.
- 126 *Timothy Chase*, by Robert P. Chase, WM.
- 127 *Presumpscot*, by Isaac L. Elder, Proxy.
- 128 *Eggemoygin*, by Herbert S. Dority, WM.
- 129 *Quantabcook*, by Robie F. Meservey, WM; Alexander Cooper, Proxy.
- 130 *Trinity*, by Sidney Graves, WM.
- 131 ————*Lookout*, not represented.
- 132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Alfred S. Kimball, Proxy.
- 133 *Asylum*, by Charles E. Wing, Proxy.
- 134 *Trojan*, by Abner Hodgdon, Proxy.
- 135 *Riverside*, by Joseph J. Bond, WM.
- 136 ————*Ionic*, charter surrendered.
- 137 *Kenduskeag*, by Ora M. Haney, Proxy.
- 138 *Lawy's Island*, by Benjamin F. Chadbourne, WM.
- 139 *Archon*, by Greenleaf G. Bickford, WM.
- 140 *Mount Desert*, by Thaddeus S. Somes, WM.
- 141 *Augusta*, by Charles H. Dudley, WM.
- 142 *Ocean*, by Lemont A. Stevens, Proxy.
- 143 *Preble*, by Frank Wilson, WM; George E. Allen, Proxy.

- 144 *Seaside*, by Frank Smith, Proxy.
- 145 *Moses Webster*, by George R. Doak, WM; Edward W. Arey, SW; Calvin B. Vinal, Proxy.
- 146 *Seabiscuit*, by Albert Swain, Proxy.
- 147 *Evening Star*, by Isaac W. Shaw, Proxy.
- 148 *Forest*, by Francis M. Johnson, WM.
- 149 *Doric*, by Walter H. Pullen, WM.
- 150 *Rabboni*, by Albert S. Plummer, WM; Cyrus Greeley, Proxy.
- 151 *Excelsior*, by Oscar Hills, Proxy.
- 152 *Crooked River*, by Moses E. Hall, WM; Sumner J. Skillings, JW; Oscar V. Edwards, Proxy.
- 153 *Delta*, by Edward L. Bell, WM.
- 154 *Mystic Tie*, by L. Frank Chandler, Proxy.
- 155 *Ancient York*, by William Mains, SW.
- 156 *Wilton*, by Alonzo B. Adams, Proxy.
- 157 *Cambridge*, by Frank R. Kimball, JW; George Mitchell, Proxy.
- 158 *Anchor*, by Stephen Berry, Proxy.
- 159 *Esoteric*, by Thomas E. Hale, Proxy.
- 160 *Parian*, by Andrew J. Knowles, WM.
- 161 *Carrabassett*, by Sewall Brown, Proxy.
- 162 ————*Arion*, not represented.
- 163 *Pleasant River*, by Edward F. Lamson, WM.
- 164 *Webster*, by Judson Bangs, WM; Frank E. Sleeper, Proxy.
- 165 *Molunkus*, by Cyrus Daggett, Proxy.
- 166 *Neguemkeag*, by Charles A. Stilson, WM.
- 167 *Whitney*, by Herbert J. Deshon, WM; Charles O. Holt, Proxy.
- 168 *Composite*, by Fred H. Savage, Proxy.
- 169 *Shepherd's River*, by Melville M. Gould, Proxy.
- 170 *Caribou*, by Charles E. Oak, WM.
- 171 *Nuskeag*, by George R. Allen, Proxy.
- 172 *Pine Tree*, by Hiram Davis, JW; Frank W. Rhoades, Proxy.
- 173 *Pleiades*, by Lincoln H. Leighton, Proxy.
- 174 *Lynde*, by Frank H. Jewell, WM.
- 175 *Baskahegan*, by Joel Foss, SW; Martin L. Porter, Proxy.
- 176 *Palestine*, by Melville Woodman, Proxy.
- 177 ————*Rising Star*, not represented.
- 178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
- 179 *Yorkshire*, by Haven A. Butler, Proxy.
- 180 *Hiram*, by Stephen Scamman, WM; William R. Anthoine, SW; John Q. A. Jordan, JW; Thomas B. Haskell, Proxy.
- 181 ————*Reuel Washburn*, not represented.
- 182 *Granite*, by George W. Bryant, WM; Frank H. Packard, Proxy.
- 183 *Deering*, by Henry B. Webb, WM; George Smith, SW; Charles O. Moses, JW; John E. Sawyer, Proxy.

184 ——— *Naval*, not represented.

185 *Bar Harbor*, by Danforth P. Marcyes, WM; Edwin C. Parker, Proxy.

186 *Warren Phillips*, by Adelbert C. Chute, Proxy.

Total number of chartered lodges, 182; represented, 164.

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

M. W.	HIRAM CHASE,	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	"
R. W.	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	P. S. G. W.
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	"
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	"
"	OLIVER GERRISH,	P. J. G. W.
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	"
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	"
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W.	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W.	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
"	FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Rec. Grand Secretary.</i>
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary.</i>
"	ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2d,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District.</i>
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	" 2d "
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "
"	GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	" 7th "
"	SIMON B. LITTLEFIELD,	" 8th "
"	JOSEPH O. COBB,	" 9th "
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "
"	F. C. WHITEHOUSE,	" 14th "
"	NATHAN U. HINKLEY,	" 15th "
"	JAMES L. BOWKER,	" 16th "

R. W.	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	D. D. G. M. 17th District.
"	WINFIELD S. DENNETT,	" 19th "
W & Rev.	EDWIN F. SMALL,	Grand Chaplain.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "
W.	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Senior Grand Deacon.
"	BEN MOORE,	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,	Grand Steward.
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	" "
"	WILLIAM A. BARKER,	" "
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" Sword Bearer.
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" Pursuivant.
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	" "
Bro.	GEORGE M. HOWE,	" Organist.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The committee also report that Representatives of the following Grand Lodges are present, viz:

ALABAMA,	LOUISIANA,	NEW MEXICO,
ARKANSAS,	MANITOBA,	NOVA SCOTIA,
CANADA,	MARYLAND,	QUEBEC,
COLON AND CUBA,	MICHIGAN,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MISSISSIPPI,	TENNESSEE,
FLORIDA,	MISSOURI,	TEXAS,
GEORGIA,	MONTANA,	VERMONT,
INDIAN TERRITORY,	NEBRASKA,	WASHINGTON TER.,
IOWA,	NEVADA,	WEST VIRGINIA,
KANSAS,	NEW BRUNSWICK,	WISCONSIN.
KENTUCKY,	NEW JERSEY,	

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. BARKER,	} Committee.
A. W. LARRABEE,	
F. E. SLEEPER,	

Which report was accepted.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

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. WILLARD C. G. CARNEY, Assistant Grand Tyler.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees :

On Doings of Grand Officers.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, E. HOWARD VOSE.

On Pay Roll.

ALBERT W. LARRABEE, NAHUM S. DROWN, J. P. OAK.

On Unfinished Business.

STEPHEN BERRY, A. M. WETHERBEE, HENRY R. TAYLOR.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE :

A time-honored custom renders it incumbent on me at this time, to lay before you a detailed account of my official acts for the past year. But first, it becomes me to acknowledge that dependence on God, which all the obedient children of his creation humbly and reverently feel. Masons, especially, should never be unmindful of his infinite goodness and unbounded mercy; his infinite goodness in showering upon them his manifold blessings; his unbounded mercy in bestowing upon all his erring children his tender and protecting care; because God is the source of all masonic light and wisdom, and the Infinite Being in whom every true mason puts his trust. Thus acknowledging His goodness and mercy, and devoutly thanking Him for the continued prosperity of our ancient and honored Institution, let us then ask Him to guide us in all our deliberations, and strengthen us in our endeavors in well-doing, so that we may be enabled by his wisdom to discharge all the duties which we may be called upon to perform at this session, in

a manner that can but reflect to His glory and advance the true interests of this great brotherhood.

As we meet on this, the sixty-fifth Annual Communication, it gives me great satisfaction to announce that harmony, and therefore prosperity, prevail throughout our jurisdiction; that the Grand Lodge of Maine maintains at this time her usual fraternal relations with her sister Grand Lodges, and that the star of Freemasonry shines with resplendent effulgence over the civilized world. More fortunate than some, we have escaped the calamities resulting from the terrible effects of cyclones, flood and fire. In many places the devouring elements have been busy in the cruel work of desolating the homes and hearthstones of both the rich and poor—sparing none. In a night, as it were, many of our brethren have been made houseless and homeless.

Ourselves thus spared from their direful effects, let us not forget to extend our sympathy to the suffering victims of flood and fire and kindred calamities.

While so many of us have been permitted to meet again around our altar, we are painfully reminded that there are vacant seats which will never be filled again by their former occupants. This fact teaches us a lesson that ought never to be forgotten, because it comes directly to our hearts, and tells us that we, too, are "subject to the many ills that flesh is heir to," and may, like our absent ones, ere another year passes, be called from this to the Perfect Lodge above, and the places we now fill be occupied by others. How appropriate, then, the words of Him who said, *Be ye therefore ready also.*"

While, therefore, we are permitted to assemble at this annual gathering, to exchange, as of old, our fraternal greetings, to review our work and wisely, it is hoped, to plan for the future, let us bestow a fitting tribute on the memory of

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD.

On June 9th our distinguished brother, Past Grand Master JOSEPH C. STEVENS, was called from his earthly home to that in the Eternal City, where he now rests in

"The bosom of his Father and his God."

Brother STEVENS was the Senior Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, and the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota near the Grand Lodge of Maine. On receiving notice of his death, which occurred in Boston, where he was temporarily sojourning, at the request of his family I instructed the Grand Secretary to telegraph Grand Master LAWRENCE, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Maine, to conduct the funeral service over the remains of our lamented brother. Grand Master LAWRENCE telegraphed in reply that he had requested Trinity Lodge, of Clinton, to attend the funeral of Gen. STEVENS, at Lancaster, on the 12th; that the lodge complied with the request, and the remains were interred with masonic services conducted by that lodge.

Of the life and character of this veteran and honored mason, I know but little, save from the often imperfect knowledge obtained from his cotemporaries, as my personal acquaintance with him was indeed very limited. Though he was an almost constant attendant at our annual meetings from the time I first entered the Grand Lodge, twenty years ago, I regret to say it was my misfortune never to make his personal acquaintance—the fault more my own, perhaps, than his. However, I saw our brother sufficiently in his intercourse with others more favored, to know him to be a zealous mason and a courteous gentleman.

Wor. Bro. OSCAR A. BARTLETT, Master of Union Lodge, died July 21st, of paralysis of the brain; Wor. Bro. FREDERIC G. PARKER, Master of Trinity Lodge, August 18th, of neuralgia of the heart; and Wor. Bro. ALBION WHITTEN, Master of Meridian Lodge, September 24th, of heart disease. Brothers BARTLETT, PARKER and WHITTEN were here one year ago, apparently in the enjoyment of perfect health, each anticipating a long lease of life. In a moment, almost without warning, they were summoned from labor. The places that then knew them shall know them no more forever.

These are lessons that can but teach us the vanities of human plans and expectations, and the uncertainties of the life below. He who profits by them does not live in vain. For their devotion to Masonry I trust you will accord them due recognition.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wor. Bro. CHARLES H. BRICK having declined the office of D. D. Grand Master for the 11th District, tendered him last May, I immediately appointed Wor. HENRY F. BLANCHARD, of Augusta, to fill the vacancy. Bro. BLANCHARD has served in that capacity to the acceptance of the brethren of that district.

In accordance with the vote passed at the last session of this Grand Lodge, I appointed Brothers SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, J. FRED LEAVITT, WINFIELD S. DENNETT, WILFORD J. FISHER and J. FERDINAND KING, to ascertain the distance from each hall in the State to the Grand Lodge Hall, and, on the basis of the report of said committee, mileage is to be computed. I have the pleasure to state that the committee attended to the arduous duties assigned them, and their report, which fixes the basis for future computation of mileage, without further action of the Grand Lodge, is herewith submitted with my approval. Whether their full report shall be printed in our next Proceedings, so that all the members may be informed as to the distance from his lodge room to this hall, is a matter for the Grand Lodge to decide.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

In compliance with the vote passed one year ago by this Grand Body, I commissioned Brother FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, at Lima, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Peru.

Upon the recommendation of the Grand Masters in those several jurisdictions, I have appointed other Grand Representatives as follows :

M. W. Bro. ANSEL MELLEN BRAGG near the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

R. W. Bro. JOHN H. DANNENBERG near the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory.

And following the custom in such cases, I have recommended for Representatives of other Grand Lodges near this, R. W. ARCHIE L. TALBOT for Peru; R. W. JOHN B. REDMAN for Minnesota; R. W. AUGUSTUS BAILEY for Arizona, and M. W. HIRAM

CHASE for Iowa, who will undoubtedly present at this session their commissions.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

In compliance with the vote of this body at the last annual session, I caused a Grand Lodge to be convened in special communication in this hall, July 4th, for the purpose of repairing to Munjoy Hill in this city, and there placing a monument to the memory of GEORGE CLEEVEES, the first white settler of Portland. I was ably assisted on that occasion by many of the Grand Officers, while the event was especially honored by the presence of P. G. Masters BURNHAM and KING, the Governor of the State and his Staff, the Mayor and City Government, as well as a vast concourse of people who assembled on the beautiful and picturesque hill of Munjoy to witness the ceremony. The Grand Commandery of Maine, aided by Portland and St. Alban Commanderies, with full ranks, did escort duty.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge are due to Mayor DEERING and the City Government for the admirable arrangements in all details.

September 24th, I convened a special session at Cumberland Mills, and constituted Warren Phillips Lodge, and installed its officers. I was there assisted by R. W. Bros. FESSENDEN I. DAY, WILLIAM H. SMITH, A. M. WETHERBEE, HORACE H. BURBANK and WARREN O. CARNEY of the Grand Lodge, and several others from Portland and vicinity. I need not say that the occasion was a pleasant one for the members of the Grand Lodge, and it is hoped it was for all others. I am confident that the latter part of the exercises, in which all seemed to participate with equal relish, was especially enjoyable.

Warren Phillips Lodge starts off under very favorable auspices, and the brethren of Cumberland Mills are to be congratulated on the fine hall which they occupy, and their intelligent corps of officers.

DISPENSATIONS.

June 18th, I granted a dispensation to Monmouth Lodge to hold special communications in July and August, to transact such business as might be done at the stated meetings in those months,

on account of the refusal of the owners of the hall to allow it to be occupied on the evenings provided by the by-laws.

January 10th, to Pacific Lodge, at Exeter, for a public installation in the town of Garland.

February 4th, to Anchor Lodge, to elect a full board of officers, the brethren there failing to elect at the proper time in consequence of the lack of a quorum.

February 14th, to Felicity Lodge, to elect a Secretary.

March 25th, to Timothy Chase Lodge, to elect a Master, in consequence of the death of the Master elect.

Several applications have been made to me for dispensations to enable lodges to receive and act upon petitions for degrees in less than the usual and required time, but knowing full well the sentiment of the Grand Lodge to be adverse to granting dispensations for such purposes, and following, so far as possible, the example of my immediate predecessors in the exercise of that power, and, I am free to say, to be consistent with my own pre-conceived notions and often expressed opinions in the matter, I have seen fit to grant but three—two only being used, owing to the requirements in Standing Regulation No. 7. The fee for the dispensation returned, now in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, I recommend be refunded to Mariners' Lodge.

Cases of absolute emergency are not likely to arise often, as the facts in nearly all instances will show. Undoubtedly, in every case the applicants feel disappointed and somewhat aggrieved at the Grand Master's refusal, for the question had been well discussed and the conclusion arrived at that the request was reasonable. Based on such an assumption, the Grand Master's record would hardly bear the test of critical examination. For myself, I would say that I would as cheerfully grant such power to an applicant, when the case is made clear, as I have in some instances reluctantly withheld it. Power thus confided to the Grand Master should be exercised with prudence and caution. If it is, as it has been said, "a one man power," one man must be the judge in bestowing it.

I refused to grant a dispensation to a lodge to hold a "*Fair*"; and in another instance to grant permission to a lodge to appear at a "*Masonic Ball*"—whatever that may be—clothed in masonic

“regalia.” I do not understand that it is a proper exercise of my power to enable lodges to meet for any other purpose than to perform some masonic labor. Masons, as individuals, have an undoubted right to assemble like other people, and hold “Fairs” and dance or do anything else for pecuniary gain or amusement, not in conflict with the civil law; but neither their persons nor the occasion, when no masonic work is done, should be dignified with the emblems and clothing of the lodge-room, nor with the authority of the Grand Master.

In this connection it may be proper to say that too many Masters regard the Grand Master as being vested with unlimited power. They seem to forget that he is a constitutional officer, as well as they, and therefore restricted to constitutional authority and limitations. The time may, perhaps, have been when, in the absence of a written Constitution, a Grand Master’s power was necessarily more absolute than now. We have in our day, especially in this Republic, outgrown the old feudal idea that the “King can do no wrong.” While it may be necessary to vest him with some discretionary power, I hold that the Grand Master should never set aside the constitutional limitations, because the majesty of the law is in having it, and its safety is in obeying it. Therefore, in exercising the powers with which I have been entrusted, I have been guided by the authority of the law, believing it safer to keep within its bounds than to step over them.

NEW LODGES.

November 12th, I granted a dispensation for a lodge at Bluehill, to be called Ira Berry Lodge.

I am sensibly aware that in creating new lodges in small towns and sparsely settled localities, the prosperity of neighboring lodges may to a certain extent be retarded, and that the propriety of so doing may be questioned. I am one of many who believe that, in some localities, we already have too many lodges. And yet there are other places in which lodges could flourish where there are none. This is owing in part to the fact that populations are constantly changing. Bluehill seems to be fortunate in that particu-

lar, and in my opinion is justly entitled to a lodge. The petition was signed by some fifty brethren, who were required to go a long way to attend a lodge meeting. Within a radius of one mile from where this lodge is located, I am told there live nearly one hundred masons. To be sure many, if not all, of these brethren belong to neighboring lodges and will dimit and form the membership of Ira Berry Lodge, and thus in a measure cripple for a while the others. But with a full understanding of these facts, I readily granted the prayer of the petitioners.

In this connection it may be proper to state that the petition was recommended by the three nearest lodges and the District Deputy Grand Master of that District, thus fulfilling all the constitutional requirements, while but a single individual remonstrance appeared against it.

The brethren of Bluehill will ask for a charter at this session.

On the 16th of April, a petition came to me purporting to be from twenty-two masons, asking for a dispensation for a new lodge at Springvale. As the petition had not the endorsement of any lodge, nor of the District Deputy Grand Master, I declined to give it a favorable consideration. Subsequently, one of the petitioners requested me to present it to the Grand Lodge with accompanying papers, which I now do.

On the 24th of April, I received a petition from several brethren of Jonesport, praying for a charter for a lodge in that town. The Grand Master having no authority to grant charters, the petition is here referred to the Grand Lodge.

DECISIONS.

In a Grand Body comprising the large number of subordinate lodges that compose ours, with a membership that is constantly changing by the natural causes affecting all organizations, it is to be expected that new, and even old, questions will yearly arise, on which the Grand Master is expected to throw some light, it being a part of his duty to endeavor to "make darkness light and crooked things straight." Here I am led to say that our excellent text book and digest renders invaluable service to all who are inclined

to be well read in masonic law and usage. And yet I am forced to add that if our annual Proceedings and our Maine Masonic Text Book were more thoroughly and extensively read, a better knowledge of masonic law and usage would prevail in this jurisdiction. During the past year, I have received a great many letters from officers and members calling for official decisions. Such as are deemed of sufficient importance and worthy of your consideration are here submitted in the belief that, if they are supported by sound masonic law and usage, you will confirm them; if not, you will as readily reverse them.

1. It is necessary to refer an application for degrees to the Committee of Inquiry at the stated communication at which it was received, in order to act upon it at the next.

2. It is proper for a lodge to issue a duplicate dimit to a brother who has lost the original.

3. It is not proper, nor should a brother be allowed, to wear in a Master Mason's funeral procession a Royal Arch Mason's apron. It would be just as proper for a Master Mason who is an Odd Fellow to wear the regalia of that order, as for one who is a Royal Arch Mason to wear in a Blue Lodge, the apron of that degree.

4. The Grand Master has no authority to restore surrendered charters or change the location of a lodge. Charters once surrendered are held by the Grand Lodge, and can be restored by no other authority.

5. A brother who is a member of a lodge in good standing is entitled to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, no matter what misfortune may befall him mentally.

6. A brother three years in arrears of dues, having had notice of the same, is not entitled to a letter under seal certifying that he is a member in good standing.

7. Section 96 of the Constitution as amended, applies to all candidates rejected five or more years ago, and to all other cases of rejection.

8. A masonic hall may be built and situated as most convenient, without conforming to the cardinal points of the compass. The language of the ritual pertaining to the situation of lodges is symbolical and not arbitrary in meaning, except in a ritual sense. It

can hardly be presumed that, when our ancient brethren met on high hills or in deep vales, they always found the situation conforming to the language of our ritual.

9. One of my Deputies inquired whether he "would have any right to change the boundary line established by a predecessor, and recorded in the D. D. Grand Master's book and in the records of the lodge, even though an error had been committed in computing distances; also how far he was bound by the recorded decisions of his predecessor."

To the first question my reply was: I know of no law authorizing a D. D. Grand Master to fix or change lodge jurisdiction. Boundary lines are established by the Constitution, or, in other words, the Constitution fixes the jurisdiction of every lodge.

My answer to the second was: Only so far as they have been confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

10. The Tyler's neglect to vote, or ask to be excused from voting, on the suspension of a brother *does not invalidate* the proceedings.

11. The Master of a lodge made the following inquiry: "According to our by-laws our regular meetings occur on Saturday on or before the full of the moon. The moon fulls January, 12th day, 10th hour, 48 minutes, morning. When is our meeting to be held?"

Answer. Your next stated communication should be held on Saturday, January 12th. The intention of the by-law is that stated meetings shall be held on the Saturday on which the moon fulls, whether at one hour of the day or at another. When the moon fulls on any day but Saturday, your stated meetings should be held on the Saturday preceding.

12 "Lodges of Instruction" may be held under proper regulations.

In the face of what some of my predecessors and this Grand Lodge have done, I should hardly feel at liberty to render a negative decision in this matter. And yet, to be consistent with my own well-established ideas, I have ventured to qualify my decision so that such a body of assembled masons may be under some legitimate head or control.

I acknowledge the fact that so-called Lodges of Instruction have been held in some of our large cities under the authority of Grand Masters and this Grand Lodge, but they were held in regular masonic halls, and presided over by brethren duly qualified to instruct others less informed—all of which meets my unqualified approval.

Now the question naturally arises, have not masons a right to assemble—two, four or six, and if six, why not twenty or any number,—to lecture for mutual improvement? The difficulty is in fixing the boundary line, but it must be fixed somewhere, if we would preserve our dignity and the rights of chartered lodges. I condemn in toto the unauthorized assembly of masons in some attic chamber, with improvised seats, stations, tier jewels and a flour barrel for an altar! It seems to me that the limit should be on the side of the line where there can be no appearance of a regularly constituted lodge. Masons of to-day are well provided for. Turn where we will, in almost every locality we find masonic lodges. Surely, then, it cannot be a great inconvenience for zealous brethren to visit some one of our numerous lodges to either impart or receive instruction. We can hardly expect to have lodges even in all “well regulated families.”

REPORTS OF TRIALS.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals has had something to do, as usual, as several cases have been forwarded to me, which I have referred to the chairman of that committee. I trust your committee will wisely “judge with candor, admonish with friendship, and reprehend with justice” in the cases before it.

INVASION OF JURISDICTION.

This is now, as it has ever been, a fruitful source of trouble and irritation in our lodges. Whether the plain violation of the law in receiving applications is owing to ignorance of it, or a too hasty and avaricious desire to get rich, is a question not always easily solved. It would be well for some of our brethren to study the

commandments before they break the tenth by coveting what is their neighbor's.

Some time in June I received a complaint from Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag, alleging that Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth, had received the petition of and conferred the E. A. degree on a rejected candidate of the first named lodge. Upon investigation, the allegation was found to be true—Mattawamkeag Lodge pleading guilty to the complaint, and, what seemed peculiar, exonerating the candidate. The case presented so much looseness in the way of receiving petitions that I felt it my duty to severely reprimand the lodge, at the time, for its action; and, to make the case exemplary to themselves and others, I have summoned the officers to further answer to the charge. But, inasmuch as they and all participating in the irregularity have shown no disposition to evade the responsibility of wrong-doing, I recommend them to the leniency of the Grand Lodge.

In December I received a complaint from the Worshipful Master of Paris Lodge, alleging that Bethel Lodge had invaded the jurisdiction of the former by conferring the degrees on a person without complying with Sec. 98 of the Constitution.

It was my earnest desire to have the unpleasant matter amicably adjusted by the two lodges, but failing to learn that anything looking to that end had been done—and Bethel Lodge neither admitting nor denying the charge, I have summoned the legal representatives of that lodge to appear here at this session to answer to the complaint.

GRAND LODGE INVASION.

April 2d, I was informed by the Secretary of Moses Webster Lodge that JOHN LOWE, a resident of Vinalhaven and a rejected candidate of that lodge, while sojourning in Scotland obtained the degrees contrary to the laws and usages of this Grand Jurisdiction. I instructed Moses Webster Lodge to withhold all masonic recognition from said LOWE, and now report the case to you as becomes my duty.

DEDICATION.

February 4th, I commissioned R. W. ALBERT W. LARRABEE to

dedicate a new hall at Steep Falls for Standish Lodge, being unable to go myself. Bro. LARRABEE informed me that he had performed the service, and was pleased to add that he was accompanied by many brethren from Portland, and that the brethren at Steep Falls neglected nothing to make the occasion a pleasant one for him and visiting brethren.

MEDUNCOOK LODGE.

One year ago, a committee was appointed to look after the affairs of Meduncook Lodge, which had voted to surrender its charter. The report of that committee, which is here submitted, was made to me some two months ago, and, I regret to say, does not present an encouraging outlook. The committee make no recommendation in the matter, but the inference is that it may be as well to accept the surrender of the charter. Assuming that the committee understand thoroughly the situation as represented in the report, and that the brethren of this lodge know their own wants, I recommend the acceptance of the surrender of said charter.

VISITATIONS.

It is to be regretted that I have been unable to attend all the masonic gatherings to which I have been invited. Geographically, Maine is a large State, but in point of time the distance from "Kittery Point to Quoddy Head" has been wonderfully reduced in our day. Still, it is a task hardly expected of a Grand Master to travel from one extreme of our State to the other and visit the several lodges between. And yet it has been my pleasure to respond to a few calls, when possible so to do.

On December 17th, it was my good fortune to visit Alna Lodge, at Damariscotta, where I witnessed excellent work, saw the officers installed by District Deputy Grand Master STETSON, and listened to an interesting address by Wor. Bro. JAMES A. HALL. Besides listening to toasts and responses, other exercises followed which never fail to interest all masons with good digestive organs. It is often surprising to see how a good supper will brighten up a rusty mason! My visit to Alna Lodge was indeed a pleasant one, even though I arrived there in a severe snow storm.

On January 10th, I installed the officers of Pacific Lodge, in the town of Garland. Nothing was left undone by the brethren there to make the occasion an agreeable one, and my visit enjoyable.

AN INTERESTING SOUVENIR.

April 2d, I received the following circular letter, with the accompanying souvenir :

OFFICE OF THE
R. W. THE GRAND MASTER,
OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNA., &C.

MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1884.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

M. W. Sir and Dear Brother:—Believing that the accompanying photographic copy of the original book of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia, Pa., dated June 24, A. D. 1731, marked "Liber B," will interest the craft in your jurisdiction, as evidence of the first masonic lodge organized in this country under its colonial existence, I have the pleasure of presenting it to your Grand Lodge, with the assurances of my most fraternal regards. Yours fraternally,

CONRAD B. DAY, *Grand Master.*

And I now take great pleasure in passing the same over to the Grand Lodge, to be placed in the archives.

STATUS OF W. E. THOMES.

The committee appointed at the last session to ascertain the masonic *status* of W. E. THOMES attended to their duty, and made report to me in due time. Acting on the recommendation of said committee, I instructed our Grand Secretary to correspond with the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and ascertain whether there was a lodge called Lodge Greenock St. John, No. 175, where the said THOMES claimed to be made a mason, and to see if he was there made a mason in September, 1858.

The Grand Secretary informs me that the Grand Secretary of Scotland writes that there is such a lodge there, and that he had directed the Secretary to correspond with our Grand Secretary, who has as yet received nothing from him.

From the information already gathered, there seems to be no doubt that Bro. THOMES is justly entitled to masonic recognition. I recommend that the Grand Lodge pass a vote to that effect.

STANDING REGULATION NO. 23.

I now call your attention to what was intended to be a wise regulation, and respectfully ask you to modify it or give it such an interpretation as the language implies, because, as it now reads, it is liable to be misunderstood. Not having been called upon to give any decision as to its true or intended meaning, none has been given. Suffice it to say that very many give it a different interpretation from what I do. Hence I recommend a modification of the language, so that all may read it alike.

A REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE.

I regret to learn that in some lodges candidates are allowed to be crafted and raised without that regard being paid to the "suitable proficiency" which the law requires. No violation of a masonic law can result in a greater injury to our Institution than to advance candidates before they have become familiar with the preceding degree. If we would have our symbols comprehended and our principles understood by masons, Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts and Master Masons must be taught the science of Masonry. It is no excuse to plead want of time, though sometimes it is said that a poor excuse is better than none. Our law requires candidates to make a suitable proficiency in the preceding degree before being advanced, and it is the Master's duty to see that they make it. If Masonry is not worth studying in the beginning, it is not worth having, and candidates should so understand it. Intellectual drones are as useless in Masonry as physical or constitutional drones are in good society. Show me a dull mason, and I will show you one who never learned the lectures in his advancement nor comprehended the principles of our Order in the days of his manhood. Look to it, Worshipful Masters, that your candidates make the necessary proficiency in their advancement before you oblige your officers to say they have done so.

POWNAI LODGE LOSES ITS CHARTER.

On the morning of April 17th, the hall of Pownal Lodge was destroyed by fire, and, in spite of all efforts to save it, the charter

was lost. Though a severe blow to this lodge, the brethren there are not discouraged. I am happy to say that a petition in proper form and duly signed, asking for a new charter, has, within a few days, been forwarded to me; but the session of the Grand Lodge being so near at hand, I concluded to defer action.

I now present the petition and recommend that a new charter be issued in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus given you a brief account of my stewardship for the past year, and offered such general reflections as seem to be proper, we now come to the business of the session which has called us together. In the exalted position which I now occupy by your favor, the fact is to be regretted—more on your account than mine—that I bring to the chair very little experience as a presiding officer, so necessary in the proper dispatch of business in a body so large as this. I must rely on your forbearance and wisdom to aid me in the performance of my arduous duties of the session; and may I not confidently claim your fraternal indulgence in consequence of any lack of wisdom or experience? I shall at least console myself with this thought from Sir Walter Scott:

“The wisest sovereigns err like private men,
And royal hand has sometimes laid the sword
Of chivalry upon a worthless shoulder. * * * * *
What then? Kings do their best—and they and we
Must answer for the intent and not the event.”

WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, *Grand Master.*

The Grand Master's Address was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Voted, That the Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters be referred to the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, for the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, ME., May 6, 1884.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee of Finance most respectfully submit the following report

We have examined the records, books and accounts of the Grand Secretary and find that the accounts are correct, and the records kept in their usual neat and careful manner.

The books of the Grand Treasurer have been carefully examined; the accounts audited and found to be correct and properly avouched for; the various items will be found in the detailed report of the Treasurer. More labor and time were required by the Grand Treasurer this year, and much more time than was formerly needed to keep the accounts of this office will be required in the future. In accordance with the vote passed at the last session (1883) of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Treasurer has opened an account with each lodge, and the value of this method has already been manifest, and will grow more valuable as time goes on, because the Grand Treasurer will have before him each successive year the membership of the year previous and can readily detect errors.

Section 79 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine provides that the lodges shall make returns in triplicate annually, one copy of which is to be sent to the Grand Secretary and the other two to the District Deputy Grand Master, who shall cause one copy to be returned to the Secretary of the lodge to be preserved, and shall forward or deliver the other copy to the Grand Treasurer.

Section 25 of the same Constitution provides that this copy to the Grand Treasurer may be made *before* or *on* the first Tuesday of May, which was amended in 1881, page 611—making the time to be April 15th. Your committee would say that they have had no means of verifying the returns of the following lodges: St. George, 16, of Warren; Bethlehem, 35, of Augusta; Eastern Frontier, 112, of Fort Fairfield; Trinity, 130, of Presque Isle; Kenduskeag, 137, of Kenduskeag; because Section 79 had not been complied with at the time of the examination of the accounts, to wit, on the fifth day of May, but may have been complied with on this day under Section 25, before it was amended. Your committee would, therefore, suggest that these returns should be made in accordance with the amendment rather than with the original section, so that no lodge may lose any of its privileges. Your committee furthermore find that no returns nor money have been received from Presumpscot, 127, of Windham, at this date.

The summary of the transactions in the Treasurers' office has been as follows:

1883, April 28.	Wm. O. Fox, Grand Treasurer, had on hand,	\$7,138.38
1883, May 5.	Fred. Fox, Grand Treasurer, receipted to W. O. Fox, the former Grand Treasurer, for the sum of	5,684.93
	Leaving a balance expended of	\$1,453.45

The expenses of this Grand Body are not far from \$4,300.00, annually. The income has averaged during the past four years \$5,375, and there has been carried along during the past five years a surplus not far from \$5,000. Your committee would therefore recommend that this Grand Lodge in some way direct the Treasurer to invest all unappropriated funds in his hands from time to time as it may deem advisable.

Fraternally submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH,	} Committee.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

BRO. JOSEPH M. HAYES was appointed to supply the vacancy in the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, caused by the absence of BRO. SAMUEL W. LANE.

The Grand Secretary submitted the report of the Committee on Returns, as follows, viz :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1884.

Your Committee on Returns are happy in being able to report that they have received returns from all the lodges in the jurisdiction, and in most cases they have been carefully prepared and promptly forwarded.

There are one hundred and eighty-two lodges working under charter; and the abstract of their returns, which is herewith submitted, shows the following condition of the fraternity, as compared with last year:

	1883.	1884.
Initiated,	805	781
Raised,	772	772
Affiliated,	174	170
Re-instated,	113	67
Dimitted,	273	329
Died,	265	228
Suspended,	3	3
Expelled,	0	2
Suspended from membership,	207	309
Deprived of membership,	63	33
Number of members (corrected),	19,477	19,650
Rejected,	280	274

A net gain of 173 in number of members.

The committee have given no place in the abstract to the few returned as non-affiliates; but have endeavored, by comparing past returns, to form an estimate of the number of non-affiliated brethren in our jurisdiction. This estimate, with the data on which it is based, we submit to the Grand Lodge; and believe that the estimated number is fully as great as the actual number. In 1864, the number of non-affiliates returned was 557

During the twenty years since, including the present year's return, the number deprived of membership for non-payment of dues amounts to	3,474
Making,	4,031
Number re-instated, beginning with 1870,	872
Deducting which, we have	3,159
Half of these, we estimate, have died or left the jurisdiction,	1,579
Leaving,	1,580
Half may to some appear too much to allow, but we find that the number of members in 1865 was	8,884
And in 1884 it is	19,650
Adding these, we have	28,534

And taking one-half, viz: 14,267 for the average membership, we find that the deaths during the twenty years, which were 4,012, amounted to more than one-fourth: in point of fact, however, at the end of ten years, the membership had reached 18,000, and has never fallen below it since. But taking 18,000 for the average number of members, the deaths are 22 per cent., or considerably over one-fifth. Considering this,—and also that many lost their membership, because they were away, and nobody could tell where,—we think it reasonable to estimate that not more than the half are now non-affiliates in our jurisdiction.

We find that during the twenty years, 5,328 have been dimitted. Of these we think two-thirds have joined other lodges, left the State, or died.

One-third of 5,328, is	1,776
Add to these, as above,	1,580
And we have	3,356

as the present number of non-affiliated brethren in Maine.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, WINFIELD S. DENNETT, WILLIAM H. FULLER,	}	Committee.
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ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1884.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	7	6	2	1	1	5	..	..	5	6	311	4
2	Warren,.....	1	1	..	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	80	1
3	Lincoln,.....	9	9	..	1	2	2	..	..	13	..	72	..
4	Hancock,.....	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	73	..
5	Kennebec,.....	4	4	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	157	3
6	Amity,.....	8	8	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	151	4
7	Eastern,.....	2	3	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	137	2
8	United,.....	1	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	107	1
9	Saco,.....	..	..	2	*1	2	1	1	..	5	..	130	4
10	Rising Virtue,.....	4	5	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	190	2
11	Pythagorean,.....	3	3	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	75	..
12	Cumberland,.....	2	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	77	..
13	Oriental,.....	2	5	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	137	..
14	Solar,.....	16	13	3	..	8	2	..	..	4	..	240	1
15	Orient,.....	4	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	152	..
16	St. George,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	74	2
17	Ancient Landmark,.....	5	5	2	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	341	3
18	Oxford,.....	3	3	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	143	3
19	Felicity,.....	1	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	137	..
20	Maine,.....	6	10	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	93	1
21	Oriental Star,.....	5	6	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	106	2
22	York,.....	9	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	93	1
23	Freeport,.....	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	111	..
24	Phœnix,.....	7	7	1	1	1	4	..	..	10	..	169	2
25	Temple,.....	8	8	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	91	2
26	Village,.....	3	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	104	1
27	Adoniram,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..
28	Northern Star,.....	6	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	131	7
29	Tranquil,.....	6	5	2	..	4	1	..	..	8	..	200	2
30	Blazing Star,.....	6	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	84	1
31	Union,.....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	124	1
32	Hermon,.....	19	18	18	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	245	2
33	Waterville,.....	7	6	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	169	3
34	Somerset,.....	3	3	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	190	2
35	Bethlehem,.....	6	6	5	..	1	4	..	..	24	..	221	5
36	Casco,.....	8	8	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	160	..
37	Washington,.....	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	8	..	68	..
38	Harmony,.....	2	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	137	..
39	Penobscot,.....	7	7	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	135	..
40	Lygonia,.....	11	8	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	254	1
41	Morning Star,.....	6	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	82	..
42	Freedom,.....	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	25	..	31	..
43	Alna,.....	6	6	..	2	4	1	..	..	8	..	148	..
44	Piscataquis,.....	5	5	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	94	2
45	Central,.....	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	130	2
46	St. Croix,.....	6	6	1	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	194	3
47	Dunlap,.....	5	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	15	..	147	..
48	Lafayette,.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	94	..
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	1	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	1	74	..
50	Aurora,.....	10	11	3	3	..	6	..	..	1	..	398	3
51	St. John's,.....	2	1	1	2	3	2	..	..	6	..	115	..

*Omitted last year.

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues.		Mem.	R.
										S.	D.		
52	Mosaic,.....	6	6	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	156	1
53	Rural,.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	54	..
54	Vassalboro',.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	83	..
55	Fraternal,.....	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	95	..
56	Mount Moriah,.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..
57	King Hiram,.....	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	89	1
58	Unity,.....	5	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	59	..
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.),.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Star in the East,.....	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	138	2
61	King Solomon's,.....	5	4	1	3	7	..	..	..	5	..	108	3
62	King David's,.....	4	5	1	..	1	2	..	..	9	..	95	1
63	Richmond,.....	8	4	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	106	8
64	Pacific,.....	8	8	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	111	3
65	Mystic,.....	4	4	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	136	..
66	Mechanics',.....	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	101	1
67	Blue Mountain,.....	4	4	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	67	1
68	Mariners',.....	7	8	..	..	2	5	..	..	3	..	156	..
69	Howard,.....	7	7	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	105	5
70	Standish,.....	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..
71	Rising Sun,.....	2	2	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	85	..
72	Pioneer,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	38	1
73	Tyrian,.....	5	5	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	187	1
74	Bristol,.....	7	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	..
75	Plymouth,.....	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	34	..
76	Arundel,.....	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..
77	Tremont,.....	8	8	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	140	..
78	Crescent,.....	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	127	1
79	Rockland,.....	4	4	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	289	1
80	Keystone,.....	7	9	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	112	7
81	Atlantic,.....	8	8	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	293	4
82	St. Paul's,.....	6	3	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	158	..
83	St. Andrew's,.....	5	4	1	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	254	3
84	Eureka,.....	2	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	7	..	100	3
85	Star in the West,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	86	..
86	Temple,.....	14	13	1	1	54	1	..	..	..	..	155	1
87	Benevolent,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	60	1
88	Narraguagus,.....	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	27	..	106	1
89	Island,.....	3	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	65	..
91	Harwood,.....	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	153	2
92	Siloam,.....	1	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	108	..
93	Horeb,.....	8	7	3	*2	5	..	..	..	..	..	113	3
94	Paris,.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	2
95	Corinthian,.....	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	77	1
96	Monument,.....	4	5	..	*.	2	2	..	..	..	..	131	5
97	Bethel,.....	4	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	146	..
98	Katahdin,.....	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	90	7
99	Vernon Valley,.....	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	109	1
100	Jefferson,.....	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	86	1
101	Nezinscot,.....	10	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
102	Marsh River,.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	80	1
103	Dresden,.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	43	..
104	Dirigo,.....	4	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	102	3
105	Ashlar,.....	11	8	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	192	6
106	Tuscan,.....	6	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	2
107	Day Spring,.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
108	Relief,.....	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	58	..
109	Mount Kineo,.....	7	7	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	136	4

* Error last year.

† Returned twice last year.

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues.		Mem.	R.
										S.	D.		
110	Monmouth,.....	8	9	7	6	2	3	..	..	1	...	68	3
111	Liberty,.....	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..
112	Eastern Frontier, .	3	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	68	2
113	Messalonskee,.....	3	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	..	95	..
114	Polar Star,.....	7	8	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	207	2
115	Buxton,.....	4	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	104	..
116	Lebanon,.....	5	4	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	..	70	3
117	Greenleaf,.....	6	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	168	3
118	Drummond,.....	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	61	..
119	Pownal,.....	5	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	85	..
121	Acacia,.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	1
122	Marine,.....	12	10	..	..	2	1	..	..	13	..	121	4
123	Franklin,.....	5	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	96	2
124	Olive Branch,.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	1
125	Meridian,.....	7	6	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	117	8
126	Timothy Chase,.....	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	134	3
127	Presumpscot,.....	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	99	..
128	Eggemoggin,.....	1	2	1	3	6	2	..	..	9	2	101	..
129	Quantabcook,.....	4	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	93	1
130	Trinity,.....	9	9	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	111	5
131	Lookout,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	37	..
132	Mount Tire'm,.....	5	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	95	1
133	Asylum,.....	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
134	Trojan,.....	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	58	..
135	Riverside,.....	3	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	11	..	78	2
137	Kenduskeag,.....	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	5	..	93	1
138	Lewy's Island,.....	5	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	109	1
139	Archon,.....	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	73	..
140	Mount Desert,.....	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	89	..
141	Augusta,.....	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	151	2
142	Ocean,.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
143	Preble,.....	3	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	49	5
144	Seaside,.....	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	*1	114	..
145	Moses Webster,.....	13	12	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	181	10
146	Sebasticook,.....	4	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	109	2
147	Evening Star,.....	4	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	76	1
148	Forest,.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	1
149	Doric,.....	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	92	3
150	Rabboni,.....	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	130	2
151	Excelsior,.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
152	Crooked River,.....	2	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	74	..
153	Delta,.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	72	..
154	Mystic Tie,.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	5
155	Ancient York,.....	3	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	70	..
156	Wilton,.....	4	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	107	..
157	Cambridge,.....	6	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	71	..
158	Anchor,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	27	..
159	Esoteric,.....	19	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	110	..
160	Parian,.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	82	..
161	Carrabassett,.....	5	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	84	1
162	Arion,.....	2	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	49	1
163	Pleasant River,.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	45	2
164	Webster,.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1
165	Molunkus,.....	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
166	Neguemkeag,.....	4	5	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	53	1
167	Whitney,.....	7	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	79	1
168	Composite,.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1

*Error last year.

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues.		Mem.	R.
										S.	D.		
169	Shepherd's River, ..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	....	....	38	1
170	Caribou,	11	9	1	..	1	2	..	..	....	....	92	5
171	Naskeag,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	65	..
172	Pine Tree,	10	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	94	3
173	Pleiades,	12	8	1	..	..	2	..	..	....	....	106	3
174	Lynde,	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	41	..
175	Baskahegan,	9	8	..	*2	..	..	..	..	....	....	101	9
176	Palestine,	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	88	..
177	Rising Star,	7	7	7	..	13	1	..	..	....	....	49	1
178	Ancient Brothers',	2	3	0	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	68	2
179	Yorkshire,	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	27	..
180	Hiram,	7	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	....	....	101	..
181	Reuel Washburn, ..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	68	..
182	Granite,	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	56	2
183	Deering,	5	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	94	2
184	Naval,	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	51	..
185	Bar Harbor,	13	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	46	2
186	Warren Phillips, ..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	64	1
		781	772	170	67	329	228	3	2	309	33	19,650	274

*Omitted last year.

Which report was accepted.

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 in attendance.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submit the following report:

We give, at the end of the report, a list of the Grand Lodges whose Proceedings are reviewed, with the date and duration of the Annual Communication: also our usual Table of Statistics.

As usual, we commenced printing before all the Proceedings were received. As usual, also, we commenced with Arkansas, as Arizona was not received in season. After going through them in alphabetical order, we shall review at the end of the report those received too late for notice in their regular order.

ARKANSAS, 1883.

The evidence of returning prosperity, of which we spoke last year, is now more complete. The report of the Committee on Credentials shows the presence of Representatives from *two hundred and eighty-one* lodges, "being the largest assembly ever held in Grand Lodge in this State."

The Grand Secretary has adopted our suggestion, and gives the list of members, other than the Representatives of lodges, present—in which we find the names of eight Past Grand Masters. The list is headed by the name of Bro. ENGLISH, who was last year prevented from attending by serious illness: we are very glad to find him at his post with associates whose names are as familiar as household words.

The Grand Master (LOGAN H. ROOTS) delivered an exceedingly excellent address.

He had no deaths to chronicle among the officers of the Grand Lodge: no important appeal to report: peace and harmony had prevailed among the craft, both among themselves and in their relations with all masons throughout the world.

He had visited, without expense to the lodges or the Grand Lodge, more than three-fourths of the districts, and had been everywhere, both personally and officially, most cordially received. In connection with his account of his visitations, he says:

"I cannot refrain from mentioning one historical incident. In the year 1849 a bright, zealous, intelligent young man was elected Grand Master of Masons of Arkansas, who secured the companionship and assistance of the famous Brother Reed, and together, in their labor of love, they visited lodges in the southern part of the State, diffusing light which will beneficially shine until time shall be no more. In 1883, I, as your Grand Master, in visiting all parts of the State, have officially visited the same section of country which they visited in 1849, and on the visitations was accompanied by him who was Grand Master in 1849. The abolition of slavery, the establishment of railroads and other occurrences, have absolutely changed the whole condition of localities. Places where were towns in 1849, adorned by the accompaniments of wealth and refinement, are now desolate and overgrown with briars. Localities then in the wildest woods are now the sites of busy, thrifty cities. Everywhere in that section of the State change has been written in indelible letters. Yet during all these transformations, the Grand Master of 1849 has never lost his zeal for Masonry, and the masonic altar lights have not been changed, and the brethren boast that they have the ritual exactly as their fathers received it in 1849 from Grand Master English. See the long-headed, kind-hearted Nestor. There he is! His presence is like a benediction!"

He had laid the corner-stone of Little Rock University building, and in his reference to it he says that their free school system is of such a beneficent character as to be a source of gratitude. This leads him to wish that St. John's College could be revived.

He rendered twenty decisions, all of which were approved by the Grand Lodge: among them were the following:

1. Affirming the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction.
2. "Unless jurisdiction has been waived, the balloting for a candidate by a lodge in whose jurisdiction the candidate does not reside is not to be considered of any valid force in any direction whatsoever."
3. "The public Grand Honors (not funeral honors) should be given by the raising of the hands above and a little in front of the head, and clapping them three times together, and then letting them fall to the side, repeating this action twice—that is, in all bringing the hands together three times, three times. (!!! !!! !!!)
4. "A vote authorizing the granting of a dimit does not constitute a dimit. If, therefore, a brother who has been voted a dimit desires to remain a member of the same lodge, the lodge, at any time previous to the actual issuance of the dimit, can by a simple vote continue the brother a member. But after the dimit has been actually executed and delivered, the brother cannot become a member of the lodge without a regular application and affiliation."

In this jurisdiction, in giving the public Grand Honors, the hands are not raised above the head.

The last decision is not in accordance with the decision of other Grand Lodges. It is held that the vote of the lodge is the severing of the membership, and that the dimit is only the evidence of it. We have, without much consideration of the matter, acceded to that view. But upon reflection, we are satisfied that it is erroneous. It is true that the vote is the essence of the grant: but a grant is not ordinarily completed *until the delivery of the deed*. The vote to grant a dimit does not become effective until the dimit has been actually delivered.

We quote the following as showing the real elements of prosperity:

"An examination of the record made by the masonic fraternity of this jurisdiction during the year just closing affords the fraternity ample reason for felicitation. Congratulations are deserved, because there has been more zeal to improve in Masonry, than to increase the number of masons. Congratulations are deserved, because so many of the dormant and non-affiliates have been awakened to an appreciation of active work in Masonry. Congratulations are deserved, because notwithstanding it has not been a year of special financial prosperity, there has been an unusual number of new edifices commenced or dedicated to Masonry. Congratulations are deserved, because there has been an almost universal exhibition of emulation, without bitterness, and a hearty striving to see who can best work, and best agree. Congratulations are deserved, because the standard of morality requisite for admission has been elevated, and the practice of temperance, and every other social and moral virtue essential to purity of life, is being more and more imperatively inculcated and demanded by the Arkansas Masonic Fraternity. Surely it will forever be one of the most proud and joyful memories of my life, that in the year 1883, I was Grand Master of Masons of Arkansas."

The St. Johns' College question was considered by the Grand Lodge, which insisted upon sustaining its former action, by adopting the following resolution:

"*Be it Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge approves the action of the Trustees of St. Johns' College as set forth in their reports, and directs that they continue to manage and control the same in their discretion, so as best to accomplish the object of effecting a judicious sale, and raising a fund for the building of a Masonic Temple, of which the rents of the lower stories may be set apart for educational purposes."

The Grand Master recommended the formation of a masonic library and the Grand Lodge adopted the recommendation. We have scarcely ever seen the importance of this so strongly stated as in the report of the committee, who say :

"We have been favorably impressed with the recommendation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master for the establishment of a general and masonic library in connection with the Grand Lodge, to be under its control, for the use of masons, with such judicious restrictions as may be necessary to prevent abuse or loss. There are but few special depositories of masonic learning and literature in which its history, traditions, morals and symbolism are preserved. There are no more appropriate places for their collection than the several Grand Lodges of the world, which thus become centers of light, for the resort of diligent students of masonic subjects. There also may and should be collected and kept the records of contemporaneous proceedings of all masonic bodies, not only of our sister States, but of the civilized world. By this reciprocity, the uniformity of Masonry throughout all nations will be preserved, and they will learn from each other the best modes of adapting its ever-enduring principles to the new conditions of society as they arise. Masonry is an advancing science and philosophy, and system of practical benevolence. In some respects it is ever the same, inculcating reverence to God, and love towards mankind. It is in this respect unchangeable as truth. But in its practical modes it is always adapting itself to the times. It is the same to-day it was in the middle ages, when the brothers going from city to city in search of work were subject to hunger and want, and the violence and rapacity of the strong, but its modes of relief, and aid, and benevolence, are quite different, and will be different hereafter. It is no longer a collection of operatives in stone and mortar. Its tools are only symbolic. They are, or should be, thinkers and reasoners; prompted, however, by the motives and guided by the principles of the old workers of the Craft. Henceforth, Masonry must grow and flourish by intelligence, and intelligence comes only from interchange of thought and experience. Hence, the utility of having readily at hand the means of ascertaining all that is being done or written by masonic bodies, or brothers of the Order who devote themselves to its studies."

We commend this to the attention of the Grand Lodges who have taken no steps in this matter, and especially to that Grand Lodge which, after making a splendid beginning, abandoned the enterprise.

Five charters were revoked, ten granted, and two dispensations granted and three continued.

An earnest remonstrance was offered by one lodge against the practice, now quite common, of issuing circulars asking for aid in the erection of halls.

The work was exemplified by Grand Lecturer DONNELLY and approved; the hall in which the session of the Grand Lodge was held was dedicated by it.

A proposition was made that representation in the Grand Lodge should be confined to Masters and Proxies, excluding Wardens: the Grand Lodge accepted the report of the committee (P. G. Master ENGLISH, Chairman) that the proposition was to introduce an unwarranted and unprecedented innovation, in destroying a usage so long and uniform that it has acquired the force of a landmark. The proposition is not without precedent, for in

some Grand Lodges it has been adopted in a modified form: but we have always felt that depriving Wardens of membership in the Grand Lodge comes very near being an infringement on the landmarks.

The Report on Correspondence (61 pp.) was again presented by Bro. GEORGE E. DODGE.

He adheres pretty closely to the "abstract" plan of report. He occasionally, however, gives a brief expression of his views. We fully concur in the following:

"The better opinion, as we think, and the prevailing one, is that the mere review of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges does not require the approval of any body. It is difficult sometimes for us to secure our own personal approval of some of our own work in this behalf. The consideration of matters of masonic importance referred to the whole committee for report, no doubt should have the approval of at least a majority of the committee, and then be acted on by the Grand Lodge."

And in this, which is exceedingly pertinent just at this time:

"More heresies have crept into Masonry by the insidious analogies that are introduced under the guise of 'local self-government,' 'inherent rights,' etc., than from any other source. Why, dear brethren, no man on the face of the earth has the inherent right to be a mason. No lodge has any more right to self-government than the Sovereign Grand Lodge that created it sees proper to invest it with. Masonry is not a republic. The nearest analogy we can find to it in civil government, is that of a constitutional monarchy. And so it must ever be, whether administered 'in the land of the free and the home of the brave,' or within the less favored domain of empires and kingdoms."

He objects to a decision by the Grand Master of New Jersey, that a "one-eyed applicant is eligible," and adds:

"We content ourselves with simply remarking as to this, that the only difference between making a man with *one* eye a mason and receiving a totally blind man is simply one of *degree*."

And yet under our rule in Maine one would be eligible, and the other would not be. Our rule is that the candidate must be able to do all the masonic work, receiving as well as imparting; and we hold that our rule is based upon the test in the ancient landmark.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1883.

Our brethren in the North-west corner have a "*Cariboo* Lodge," as well as we in the North-east, although we spell it "*Caribou*."

Arrangements had been made for divine service in the "Skating Rink"; but this being distasteful to many brethren, the place was changed to the Methodist Church, which had been tendered for that purpose. This tender was accepted with thanks, but the further proposition that the "offertory" on the occasion should be added to the Masonic Benevolent Fund was declined "as not being in keeping with masonic custom." We were struck

with the caution shown in declining this offer. It suggests that the test of action should be, that a proposition, to be accepted, must be justified by actual usage and not merely that it should be not contrary to usage. Adherence to this rule would prevent many innovations.

The address of the Grand Master (HENRY BROWN), though confined to local matters, shows that a good degree of prosperity has prevailed, and that though one lodge had been obliged to surrender its charter, the total membership had fallen off but two.

The Grand Secretary (who was elected Grand Master) gives a detailed report of the transactions for the year. The receipt of our Proceedings for 1882 is acknowledged.

The following Report upon the Utah question was adopted :

"Your Committee appointed to report on the communication from the Grand Lodge of Utah have carefully considered the communication and present the following :—"

"1st. That the three lodges existing previous to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Utah were justified in refusing to admit any persons whom they thought improper to associate with and unworthy to be members of the Masonic Fraternity.

"2d. That the Grand Lodge of Utah at its organization acted wisely in avoiding any question of religion and strictly adhering to the ancient landmarks, Masonry having made every provision to avoid such questions by the proper use of the ballot.

"3d. That Masonry recognizes the right of every craftsman to be a member of any church, creed, or religious denomination he pleases. We trust this will be strictly maintained by the brethren in Utah, and in every jurisdiction in the Universe, for all may be admitted to see the light who believe in God and strictly obey the moral law. No man's politics or religion should interfere with his masonic rights and privileges; this, we contend is one of the corner stones of our Temple, which has enabled it to stand for so many generations.

"Let us take our sacred Masonic Tracing Board in the first Book of Kings, xix chapter, from the 14th to the 18th verses. There the Prophet Elijah complains that he only of the faithful is left and they seek to take away his life, but God, who knows the hearts of all men, informs the Prophet that there are seven thousand in Israel who have not bowed the knee. Let us hope that our brethren in Utah have in their zeal, like the Prophet, overlooked many in their midst who love their fellow men and put their trust in God.

"Your Committee would suggest that this Grand Lodge, while sympathizing with the Grand Lodge of Utah in their difficulties, hope they will continue the work in accordance with masonic usages, having charity for all mankind, contending against ignorance and superstition, enlightening the people and maintaining the cardinal virtues of our ancient Order."

We desire to suggest that the real question involved was overlooked. We assume that our brethren would hold that if a mason in his daily life should violate all masonic laws, they would hold that it was no reason for not disciplining him that his religious belief required him to do so. They would say to him, we do not undertake to control your religious belief, but as you violate our laws, you must go out from among us. Masonry will not tolerate murder, even if it is done in order to offer sacrifice.

But it is said that in the case in question the party had committed no overt act. The further question was thus raised, whether the joining of a

society, whose professed object is the promotion of vice and immorality, is a masonic offence. The mere statement of this question answers it.

In lieu of a Report on Correspondence, the reports of Representatives of different Grand Lodges are given: and the Grand Secretary added the statistics given in our last report.

CALIFORNIA, 1883.

Grand Secretary ABELL fires at us another five hundred and fifty paged pamphlet. He has whacked us so often in the same manner, that while the blow staggers us a little at first, on the whole we enjoy it!

A special communication was held on the twenty-fourth of August, to lay the corner stone of the GARFIELD monument. As this was during the session of the Grand Encampment, the civic and masonic procession was immense. We would be glad to devote several pages to the proceedings, but must be content with a brief notice.

The Grand Secretary says:

"Some forty bands were distributed through the procession, and yet, from its exceeding length, there was an apparent scarcity of music.

"From the Masonic Temple to Conservatory Valley, in Golden Gate Park, where the ceremony was to be performed—a distance of about three miles—the windows and roofs of all the buildings, the sidewalks, temporary constructions for seating spectators upon every vacant space, and all the room in the streets and roadways permitted by the police, were crowded with inhabitants of the city and visitors from the adjacent country, who came by thousands upon thousands to witness a procession such as never before had been seen in this city, and which, perhaps, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, had rarely ever been elsewhere seen."

The usual ceremonies were performed, the address being of unusual excellence.

At the Annual Communication, the Grand Master (CLAY WEBSTER TAYLOR) announced the death of Past Grand Master, WILLIAM WILSON TRAYLOR, who had been Grand High Priest, and Grand Commander, as well as Grand Master. He had been an active mason in all the Bodies, and had gained a national reputation as an able, wise and accomplished Freemason. Of him the Grand Master well says:

"Bro. Traylor had occupied the highest station within the gift of this Grand Body, and his administration was one of ability, efficiency, and marked with the greatest degree of fraternal kindness. In social, genial qualities, generous friendship, kind and gentle manners, he was unsurpassed; cordial, courteous and refined, a genial companion and a truly Christian gentleman, his name was the synonym of honor and integrity."

The Grand Master, in few words, gives an account of his more important official acts, and a statement of decisions, some of which we shall notice when we come to the Report on Jurisprudence.

The Grand Secretary, in a report of ten pages, gives a full statement of the

business of his office for the year, and of the matters presented for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

Of the library, he says :

"In the last report of the undersigned it was stated that large additions had been made to the library of our Grand Lodge, and that, the health of the writer permitting, 'a new and complete catalogue of the books upon our shelves' would be found in an appendix to the Proceedings of that year. That promise, as will have been seen, was fulfilled; but soon after those proceedings were published, other books had been received which considerably increased the number therein stated, and in March, 1883, an amended catalogue was printed which exhibited the following summary :

7 volumes, folio,	containing	2,476 pages;
48 volumes, 4to.,	containing	13,837 pages;
1,193 volumes, 8vo.,	containing	638,115 pages;
157 volumes, 12mo.,	containing	45,972 pages;
21 volumes, 16mo.,	containing	4,214 pages;
38 volumes, 24mo.,	containing	19,480 pages;
18 volumes, 32mo.,	containing	3,840 pages;

being in all 1,482 volumes, and aggregating 727,934 pages, thus showing an average of very nearly five hundred pages per volume.

"In addition to the transactions of Grand Bodies included in the foregoing, there are a large number of pamphlets on hand, which, if a comparatively few of the earlier years could be procured, would, when bound, not only largely increase the number of the books of that class, but would present the proceedings of many Grand Bodies back to much earlier periods than those here shown.

"It is proper to say that, since the catalogue above named was published, a considerable number of books has been received, which, in due season, will find place in the history of our library."

In relation to the boy, WALTER WILCOX, whose history we have given in former reports, he says :

"The child is in delicate health and the grandmother is poor, and it is respectfully recommended that the appropriations heretofore made, \$20 per month, be ordered to be continued until further directed by the Grand Lodge."

And it was so ordered.

Of returns and dues, he says :

"Again it is reported, as it has been for very many years past, that, for the fiscal year now written of, the annual reports of all the lodges in the jurisdiction have been received and all their dues have been paid in full. It has seemed somewhat singular to the writer that, during a long period back, many Committees on Correspondence of other Grand Lodges have expressed surprise, wonder, admiration, and other things to which exclamation points might be attached, at so simple a statement as the foregoing. The only explanation is, if any be needed, that the Grand Secretary takes not a little trouble to see that Secretaries of lodges properly perform the duty which the law prescribes for them. When a lodge report is received, it is carefully examined and compared with that of the preceding year, or, if necessary, of other years preceding; and if errors are found the Secretary is at once notified thereof and corrections are required. If they are not made within a reasonable period, he gets another letter, and again, if necessary, another or others until his report *is* properly corrected. If his report does not come within the time prescribed by law, he is notified of that fact, and, if necessary, again and again until it *does* come. If the dues do not accompany the report, as required by our law, the Secretary's attention is at once called to

that requirement, and, if need be, again with more urgency; and if the amount of dues which may have been sent is not found sufficient when the report has been properly corrected, he is informed of the sum remaining unpaid and desired to transmit it at once so that an official receipt for the entire proper amount of dues may be sent to him. In some instances several letters are required before the necessary corrections are all made and balances of dues all paid, but the fact is accomplished—with a little exertion. To the credit of our lodges it is to be said that, year after year, the number of reports which come in due season, which require no correction, and which are accompanied with the full amount of dues, has been continually increasing, and that this year has been no exception to that constant improvement.”

Our own Grand Secretary might properly copy this in describing how he does the same thing. There is a great difference between “pushing things” and allowing things to push themselves.

The Grand Lecturer (JOHN W. SHAEFFER) shows by his report, as well as by the statement of the Grand Master, that he has been an active and efficient officer. He has under him thirty-four inspectors, whose duty it is to look after the lodges in their respective Districts, examine Masters elect and perform other duties like those devolved upon our District Deputies.

The following from his report, will apply with equal force to our District Deputy Grand Masters, and we earnestly commend it to their careful attention.

“Our system of inspection is perfect, if it could only be thoroughly and consistently carried out. A large majority of our inspectors are careful, conscientious, pains-taking officers, who understand their duties and appreciate their responsibilities. But some, I regret to say, accept this important position without a thought, apparently, of the important services required of them, and their responsibilities sit as lightly upon their consciences as does the foam upon the billow's crest; and, for all practical purposes, they are about as useful as that evanescent substance. I have brought this matter so often to the attention of the Grand Lodge that I am wearied of the subject, as, perhaps, my brethren may be also, but the importance of the matter induces me to make one more effort to remedy the evil. No brother should accept the office of Inspector unless he is able and willing to perform his duties faithfully to the best of his ability. If he finds that he cannot do this, let him at once resign, in order that the Grand Master may promptly seek another who can and will do his duty. It is important that every lodge in the jurisdiction should be inspected at least once during the year, and its condition reported to the Grand Master and Grand Lecturer; and this inspection should be thorough and searching—not a mere informal or cursory examination. It should not only include the manner in which the work is done, but a careful investigation of the general manner of conducting its affairs, the condition of the lodge room, the method of keeping its records and accounts, the character of its membership, financial condition, etc. If this is done, the Grand Master and Grand Lecturer will be able to present to the Grand Lodge, annually, a report of the *real* condition of every lodge borne upon its roll; and thus, if difficulty exists in any quarter, the remedy may be intelligently sought and efficiently applied.”

He gives a brief abstract of the reports of twenty-eight Inspectors, and severely but justly censures six others who make no report.

One lodge is reported as being indebted to the Masonic Board of Relief to the amount of \$568, although it had paid \$300 on account. The debt was destroying the lodge, and the Inspector recommended that the Board of Relief

be asked to cancel the indebtedness. We mention this case in order to renew our protest against making masonic charity a debt, and especially against allowing one lodge to expend money at its pleasure on account of another lodge, and then hold the amount as a debt against such other lodge. When masonic relief becomes a right which can be demanded and enforced by the law of the Institution, masonic charity will be no longer known. We insist upon the old rule, which leaves to the conscience of every mason, under the obligations which he has assumed, to determine when and how much he will give to relieve the wants of a brother or his widow.

The Board of Relief report expending \$8,609, in 113 cases, one of which was from Maine, and the amount expended, \$25.00.

It also reports the refunding of \$1,743 by lodges from other jurisdictions, in which is included \$50 from Sebacook Lodge in our own jurisdiction.

The Committee on Grievances present several very interesting reports, involving discussion of general as well as local masonic law.

They decide that, when a mason has been acquitted, and his acquittal confirmed by the Grand Lodge, the case cannot be re-opened; also that when a mason has been suspended, and his suspension confirmed by the Grand Lodge, the case cannot be re-opened for the purpose of increasing the punishment to expulsion. In both cases, the Grand Lodge adopted a resolution, that it had "no power or jurisdiction" to re-open the cases or order a new hearing. We should not have deemed it necessary to notice a rule of law, which we supposed well established, were it not that several brethren, in reviewing our last report, have, by implication or expressly, announced the opposite opinion. After a case has been fully closed, in the absence of express law allowing it to be re-opened, the general law is that the case is ended forever, so far as the *judicial* tribunal is concerned. In cases of acquittal, there is, under the civil law, no exception: and in cases of conviction, it is allowed only in favor of innocence, and such is the almost universal rule under masonic law.

A petition for the restoration of CHARLES LOUIS WIGGIN, recommended by the almost unanimous vote of his lodge, was presented. Four of the five members of the committee favored it, on the ground of the reformation of the petitioner, in a report which, for eloquent pathos, we have seldom seen surpassed. One member of the committee presented a minority report against the restoration, on the ground that it would be an exceedingly dangerous precedent, as the offence was one of the gravest of masonic offences, committed deliberately, and from year to year repeated, and of all the greater magnitude, because it was a breach of great confidence reposed in the accused. The Grand Lodge adopted the minority report, and, while we could not help earnestly wishing that it could have seen its way clear to restore the petitioner, we are not prepared to question the wisdom of its decision. The use of masonic funds (and their consequent loss) by those entrusted with their keeping has happened with very alarming frequency in

these later years; and in many cases the real cause has been the same as it was in California—habits of intemperance. In most cases, too, the offender has been one who, for his numerous good qualities, has attached himself strongly to his brethren, so that proceedings to discipline him cause the utmost pain and grief to life-long friends and associates, and it is no marvel that it is difficult and almost impossible to consider a petition for restoration upon principles of *justice*, as well as of *charity*.

It was decided in one case, that when the Master has decided that specifications are sufficiently specific and no objection is made to this ruling until after the trial is ended, the objection comes too late and cannot be considered. This is the rule under our code.

The question whether an appeal vacates the judgment, when it is a reprimand, was presented. The Grand Master decided that it does: the Committee on Jurisprudence reported the other way: and the Grand Lodge amended its Constitution in accordance with the decision of the Grand Master. We find that both courses were pursued in practice. In one case, it was assumed that further proceedings were stayed by the appeal: in another case, an attempt was made to give the reprimand in spite of the appeal, but the accused protested and came near being expelled for refusal to obey the summons. The fact is that an appeal always vacates or stays the judgment as such: but in case of expulsion or suspension, the accused stands suspended until final decision, just as in our civil law. If a man is sentenced to death or imprisonment for life, and appeals, the judgment is stayed, yet he is not turned out upon the community, but is held in prison, not under the conviction, but in order that he may be forthcoming, when sentenced is pronounced. Suspension, after a masonic trial, corresponds with holding in prison. The accused is deprived of his usual rights in both cases, but not as a part of his punishment.

Among the decisions, confirmed by the Grand Lodge, were the following:

“That for the purpose of balloting for candidates a lodge may use cubes as substitutes for black balls. Your committee think it not only permissible, but desirable, that there should be some difference in the form of the ballots, so that the voter may, without exposing his ballot, select such a one as shall express his purpose.

“That when one black ball appeared in the first and second ballots for a candidate for the degrees, the Master had no authority to order a third ballot; and that in a case where a third ballot was ordered by the Master, and the ballot was clear and the candidate was declared elected, the election so declared was void.

“That one who is ruptured is not eligible as an applicant for the degrees of Masonry.”

The last is not law under our Constitution.

The Grand Lodge reversed two former decisions, (one made in 1861, and the other made in 1878) upon the recommendation of the committee, who say:

"The Grand Lodge in both these cases—that in 1861 and that in 1878—was led into error by the reports of its Committee on Jurisprudence, and the blame properly belongs to the present chairman of that committee, by whom both reports were written."

BRO. BELCHER commenced service on the Committee on Jurisprudence before the writer did, but we believe that we have served more years, and so we venture to suggest to him, that it is very dangerous to pass upon decisions amid the rush of the business in the Grand Lodge, at the same session at which they are announced: for this reason, when the decisions are not presented to them in advance of the session, our committee do not report upon them until the next session, thus securing the opportunity to make a thorough examination of them.

The Report on Correspondence (177 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOMAS H. B. ANDERSON. He gives us more discussion than Bro. HILL did in some of his later reports—an improvement, as we think. We would not say this, were it not that we notice that Bro. HILL has returned to his old post of duty. Bro. ANDERSON has shown by this report that Bro. HILL's place can be supplied in a manner to maintain the reputation which the latter has acquired for his Grand Lodge.

While the following has the ear-marks of truth, we are almost inclined to doubt if it actually occurred:

"We remember an instance where two lecturers in the ritual disagreed upon the point as to whether the Grand Master, Hiram Abiff, should be characterized as 'so good and great a man' or 'so great and good a man.' Failing to come to any satisfactory conclusion, they submitted the point in dispute to our Grand Secretary, who replied, that 'having diligently searched the Ancient Charges and Regulations, and consulted the Constitutions and Edicts of most of the Grand Lodges in existence, he had failed to find any authority upon the subject'; but, in his opinion, any disposition they might choose to make of the adjectives 'would not seriously affect the reputation of our Grand Master, Hiram Abiff.'"

Of names for lodges, he says:

"Dispensations were issued for the formation of six new lodges, one to be called 'Tin Cup' Lodge. We notice, however, that the tin cup was not filled with the waters of prosperity, for the lodge had done no work, and asked that its dispensation be continued. How can a lodge prosper with such a name? 'Little Brown Jug' Lodge would be more euphonious and quite as appropriate for a name. Truly the taste displayed in lodge nomenclature is sometimes anything but aesthetic. In this jurisdiction once existed a hamlet called 'Fiddletown.' Sundry brethren residing there petitioned for the establishment of a lodge to be called *Fiddletown* Lodge. The Grand Secretary wrote to them that such a name was hardly a becoming one, and suggested that, should the Grand Master assent to it, an appropriate design for their seal would be a big fiddle couchant, with bow rampant. The disgusted Fiddletowners 'laid down the fiddle and the bow,' and at the suggestion of that officer that, if they could not do better, they might find some more proper name in the Bible, the petition was altered and the dispensation was issued for *Saint Mark's* Lodge."

Of expenditures for charity, he says:

"We of California also appreciate the situation. We have been roundly abused for suggesting to the brethren of Eastern lodges at least a partial re-

imbursement for the amount expended for the relief of their sick and destitute members. In some cases the amount is promptly and cheerfully refunded, but in others the request is ungraciously received and not unfrequently denied or entirely ignored. During the past year the Board of Relief of San Francisco expended for the relief of destitute masons, their wives, widows and orphans, coming from without the jurisdiction of California, the sum of \$6,781.92, about one-half of which was refunded. We do not claim the re-imbursement of this expenditure as a right; but we ask it to enable us to meet more fully the constant demand upon us for aid from masons from all parts of the world. Since the organization of the Board of Relief in 1856, it has expended \$186,051.77 in charity, and we think it no more than right that those lodges whose members have been relieved, and who are able to repay the amount, should do so, and thereby strengthen our hands to relieve still others who may call upon us for aid."

This puts the matter on the right ground: we do not believe that a debt (in the ordinary sense of the term) can be created by masonic relief: but in such cases the lodge whose member is relieved can well refund the amount it would itself have expended in the case.

In reviewing Georgia, he says of a matter which we noticed last year:

"Thus the doctrine is held that, while it is highly improper for masons to get drunk as a lodge, yet, *'when the brethren are resolved into their individual conditions as men and citizens,'* they may use the lodge room, dedicated to the sacred purposes of Masonry' as a place for wine-bibbing and carousal. The righteous denunciations of the Grand Master were directed against the use of the accursed stuff in lodge rooms under any circumstances; yet the committee, while seeming to concur with him, destroy the force of his argument by saying that he 'very properly draws a distinction as to the time and circumstances under which these are and are not allowable.' The Grand Master drew no such distinction as is here implied; there is nothing ambiguous in his language. He says: *'If it must be used, let it be elsewhere when the lodge is closed and where each acts for himself, and not in lodge rooms or lodge capacity.'* And he is right. If masons will indulge in the inebriating cup, let them gratify their vicious appetites anywhere but in the place where the cardinal virtue of temperance is enjoined upon every novice as one of the most important principles of Masonry."

He says that in California the accused cannot testify, but at the conclusion of the evidence, is allowed to make a statement. That used to be the rule in Maine, but we have followed a similar change in the civil law, and now the accused is permitted to testify. There being no particular code of evidence in masonic law, it is the custom, and a wise one, in most jurisdictions to follow the rules of the civil law.

While upon this subject, we are reminded that in his review of Maine he says:

"Suppose a brother is tried and convicted by the lodge, and, on appeal, the Grand Lodge acquits him. Subsequently evidence is obtained which establishes his guilt beyond the possibility of doubt. Does Bro. Drummond mean to say that he cannot be tried again for the same offence?"

In reply, we quote from the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence of his own Grand Lodge, adopted at this session (pp. 229, 230):

"It holds as well in masonic, as in civil jurisprudence, that no one should be placed twice in jeopardy, either for his natural, political or masonic life."

The conclusion of the committee adopted by the Grand Lodge, is:

"If Bro. ——— has been wrongfully acquitted, the wrong cannot now be remedied."

In another place he says:

"Masonic investigation is intended to elicit the truth, while a judicial examination too often serves to cover up or prevent it."

Both have the same object; both are sometimes abused, and we think that it is better to follow those rules which human wisdom and human experience have found most likely to elicit the truth, than to leave the matter to the off-hand decision of men not accustomed to act in such cases, or to weigh conflicting evidence and determine where the truth lies. This claim of our brother for superiority in masonic investigation over judicial tribunals approaches, in our judgment, the nearest to wisdom, to anything in this report.

He concurs with Bro. BROWN, of Kansas, that if persons to whom Proceedings are sent do not acknowledge them, it is not worth while to send them again. Formerly this was not expected, and was rarely done: and even now, all who send them do not expect it, *for they fail to show from whom the Proceedings come*. We have had one pamphlet since the year came, which we have successively thanked two different brethren for, but each replied that he did not send it, and we presume the sender is silently wondering at our want of courtesy. Some Grand Secretaries are sending a printed slip in the pamphlet: others (and this is better) are putting "a sticker" on the wrapper: when this is done the one receiving it naturally acknowledges the receipt. We have received Proceedings in which the address of the Grand Secretary was not given: and a good many do not give the address of the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, and among *these* is California. If any one is curious about this, let him (as we have done) make up a Table of Addresses.

In his review of Maine, he says that the address of Grand Master KING "gives evidence of zeal, fidelity and culture," and adds:

"He reports that the venerable Grand Secretary, while arranging some books in the library, fell from the step-ladder and broke a leg. Much anxiety was felt for a time on account of his advanced age, but 'thanks to a vigorous constitution and a pure life,' he had recovered; 'the bones of foreshore years knitted as readily as those of youth,' and he was again diligently and patiently attending to his duties. We are rejoiced to learn of this favorable result. If we mistake not, Bro. BERRY is the oldest Grand Secretary now living in the United States. The Grand Master states that during one of his visits to the lodges, 'an invitation from the Grand Secretary, to accompany him on a short walk of nine miles to the top of an adjacent mountain, was respectfully but firmly declined.' We presume that Bro. BERRY, having been Grand Secretary when the aforesaid mountain was a hole in the ground, was anxious to inspect its summit in search of relatives in the vegetable kingdom. We echo the pious ejaculation of the Grand Master: 'Spare him, O Lord.'"

Bro. BERRY is not the oldest Grand Secretary, if our brother means *official* life: Bro. HOUGH, of New Jersey, PARVIN, of Iowa, and Bro. ABELL have served longer; Bro. ABELL was appointed to fill a vacancy in May, 1855, and has served ever since, while Bro. BERRY was elected in May, 1856. We believe, however, that Bro. BERRY is the oldest man who wields the Grand Secretary's pen. In this connection we would say, that Bro. BERRY'S

accident has been noticed in terms of deep sympathy, and his recovery in terms of hearty congratulation, by the brethren of other jurisdictions.

Referring to Grand Master KING's remarks concerning the Triennial, he says:

"Had the M. W. Bro. King been present in San Francisco during the late 'Triennial,' and witnessed our parades, social gatherings and military drills, he might have thought that Bacchus, Venus and Mars held joint sovereignty for the time being; but he would have failed to discover a single instance where Bacchus made himself offensively prominent; where Venus was not draped in becoming modesty; or where the wrinkled front of Mars was not smoothed in joyous and innocent hilarity. We are proud of our 'Triennial;' our people are temperate, virtuous, and by no means belligerent; and the example they set, of dignity and decorum, may have kept Maine's *only* representative within the bounds of propriety. From the secular press, and even from the religious press, with a single exception, we have heard nothing but words of commendation. The exception spoken of, came, as might be expected, from the organ of the Roman Catholic Church, which regards Masonry as the 'Beast with ten horns' spoken of in the revelations. We are not prepared to say that some of our visiting brethren did not have as many as ten 'horns,' and even more during their sojourn, but the effect upon their sobriety was not visible to the naked eye."

He quotes our remarks concerning the action of his Grand Lodge anent the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. He does not quite apprehend us. The Committee said that the Grand Lodge of England does not recognize the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction. This is an error. She insists upon it: she allows that the three British Grand Lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, as among themselves in the Dependencies of the British Crown, in which no recognized Grand Lodge exists, *but exclusive as to all others*, even as against the Grand Lodges in any of the Dependencies. This is all we intended to say: we did not intend to say that the refusal to recognize the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was an error, for our Grand Lodge, upon our report, came to the same conclusion. We hold to the majority rule in order to give exclusive jurisdiction.

We quote him again on the question of re-imbursing funds expended in masonic charity:

"We would remind him of the fact that, while individual masons are bound to contribute to the relief of a worthy distressed brother so far as they can do so without injury to themselves or families, lodges, as such, are bound by no such obligation; and it is not the duty of any lodge to impoverish itself, in order to furnish food, clothing, medicine, attendance and a comfortable passage home to a member of a sister lodge, and if done, it is a courtesy to said lodge which should be duly appreciated, and the 'principles of masonic justice' demand that a part, at least, of the amount contributed should be refunded."

We concur fully in this, only adding that a lodge is its own judge as to the extent it will aid one of its own members, as well a member of another lodge.

We have not half finished the portions of this report we had intended to notice, but we are *scared* at the amount of "copy" we have already prepared, and must stop.

BRO. ANDERSON compliments us by extracting our Table, and our Review of Foreign Grand Lodges.

We find we have omitted one other matter: we had intended to notice the oration delivered before the Grand Lodge by the Grand Orator, Bro. HENRY E. HIGHTON. We can only say as we have of his address at the laying of the corner stone of the Garfield Monument, it is of universal excellence.

CANADA, 1883.

The address of the Grand Master (DANIEL SPRY) is a business document, concise, though dealing with many matters, and clear in its statements.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM B. SIMPSON.

He reports one very important matter: a resident in Toronto, who had been rejected by a lodge there, applied to one of the English lodges at Montreal, and was made a mason. The Grand Master complained to the Grand Master of England, and received in reply very much the same answer that the Grand Lodge of Maine received in a precisely similar case in 1860. The following is an extract from it:

"Having laid this protest before the M. W. the Grand Master of England I am commanded, in reply, to remark that it is not easy to understand how the expression 'Invasion of Territory' can be applied to a case where a person leaves the jurisdiction of the protesting Grand Lodge and entering that of another, is initiated therein. It would obviously be inconvenient and impracticable for such a course to be declared against masonic law, as it would be clearly impossible to lay down where to draw the line. For example, supposing the person in question, instead of going to Montreal, had proceeded to England, Ireland or Scotland, for a time, could it be asserted that he could not be made a mason in those countries? There is certainly no masonic regulation on this side of the water forbidding it."

And Grand Master SPRY says:

"The unsatisfactory nature of this reply did not lead to the hope that anything could be gained by further correspondence, and decisive action is evidently required to maintain the dignity and uphold the sovereign rights of this Grand Lodge. If we accept this letter as a declaration of the masonic principles which guide the Grand Lodge of England, it is clear that they virtually deny the right of this Grand Lodge to exercise exclusive masonic jurisdiction, within and over our own territory. The three English Lodges in Montreal are not now within our jurisdiction, and whatever privileges they possessed under the terms of recognition accepted by the Grand Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England, these privileges ceased the moment the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, and there is now no justification for this unwarranted violation of our territory. The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, in his official communication says, 'that it is not easy to understand how the expression "*Invasion of territory*" can be applied to a case where a person leaves the jurisdiction of the protesting Grand Lodge and entering that of another is initiated therein.' I cannot see any difficulty in understanding that the term '*Invasion of territory*' is correctly applied to a case where members of a lodge subordinate to the Grand Lodge of England, make an attack on the rights of another Grand Lodge by entering its territory and securing the rejected material of one of its lodges, take the person thus willingly captured within the territory of another Grand Lodge and there

make him a mason. Not only is this an invasion of the territory of Grand Lodge, but it is also an injustice to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in making use of its territory to inflict an injury upon a Grand Lodge with which it is on terms of peace and harmony. If this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodges of British America and the United States, allow the doctrine as laid down by the Grand Secretary of England to pass unchallenged, then it may be questioned whether the Masonic Grand Lodges on this continent do possess the powers, rights and prerogatives which heretofore they supposed they enjoyed. Brethren of Grand Lodge, are you prepared to allow residents of this Province to be made masons outside of your jurisdiction without your consent? I trust not. When this matter was brought under my notice I proposed dealing with it at once, but after further consideration decided to leave to the Grand Lodge the settlement of so important a subject. I may say, however, that I am of opinion that there will be no permanent peace or harmony in Masonry in Canada until all lodges now holding Warrants from the Grand Lodges of Great Britain have given their allegiance to the Grand Lodges of that part of the Dominion in which they are situate."

This is an accurate and plain statement of the law. This matter shows clearly the utter folly, and worse than folly, of allowing a lodge in one jurisdiction to remain under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of another jurisdiction. These Montreal English lodges are absolute nuisances. They have managed to disturb the peace of the masonic world for more than ten years. While we have approved the forbearance with which the Grand Lodge of Quebec has treated them, forbearance has now nearly ceased to be a virtue.

The Grand Lodge voted to refuse to give the *status* and privileges of a mason to the candidate in question. A motion to refuse to recognize any member of the offending lodge was lost.

This was the course our own Grand Lodge took, only that it adopted a general regulation, that any resident of Maine made a mason in another jurisdiction, without the proper consent, should not be recognized as a mason in this State.

The reports of the District Deputies show the faithful discharge of duty by those officers, and, with few exceptions, a state of general prosperity in the lodges.

The committee, to which the matter had been referred, reported a revised code for the regulation of masonic trials: it goes over to next year for final action; in many respects it is similar to our own; in some few respects we deem it an improvement upon ours.

No Report on Correspondence.

COLORADO, 1883.

The pamphlet contains a list of the members, and also the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (FRANK CHURCH) says that "the year has been one of peace, tranquillity, prosperity and happiness."

He decided that—

"Non-affiliation is a masonic crime, but the penalty cannot be inflicted until charges have been preferred, and the sentence pronounced by the lodge making the charge."

This seems to have been approved by the Grand Lodge. We suppose that we ought to be thankful that a *trial* is accorded. A mason, guilty of an infamous crime, can be expelled only after he has been fully heard: but the tendency seems to be to hold that non-payment of dues and non-affiliation are the most enormous crimes against Masonry, and so enormous that they should deprive a mason charged with them, of all rights of trial or hearing. If a mason had any rights under the old masonic law at all, one of them was to be a mason without being a member of a lodge: and we regard this law in Colorado as in direct conflict with one of the landmarks of the Institution.

Grand Master CUREN expresses our views exactly in the following:

"Dropping from the roll for non-payment of dues is a practice which has for several years become very general, not only among the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, but among the lodges throughout the whole country. While I do not desire to enter into a discussion of this question, I believe the whole practice to be unwise and inexpedient. To a poor but sensitive brother who loves the Institution, and would cheerfully pay if able, it is an exceedingly severe punishment, and one calculated to expel from his nature all his love and veneration for Masonry. While struggling against adversity of one kind or another, exhausting the last cent he is able to earn, his dues accumulate beyond his means, and at a time when he stands in the greatest need of a friend or words of sympathy, he receives the cold summons to appear and show cause why he should not be stricken from the rolls. Influenced by every feeling of his sensitive nature he fails to appear at the lodge and explain his situation, and the door is closed against him; against one, perhaps, who has been a zealous worker, a generous contributor for years, and who stands in the community a just and upright man. But on the other hand, where a brother is able to pay dues, but is so lost to every sense of duty and honesty as to refuse to pay them—prefer charges and suspend or expel him for defrauding the lodge, cut him off from every right and privilege, and dishonor him in the eyes of masons in the community in which he lives. He will then realize that Masonry has the power to compel obedience, to enforce obligations, and, when necessary, to inflict punishment. To those who are struggling against poverty let us practice brotherly love and afford relief, for every tenet we profess as masons forbids a heartless act. Let us forgive them for past arrearages and continue them on the roll conditioned upon a promise to exert themselves in meeting future obligations. Such generous conduct will spur them to renewed effort and save them to the lodge and the fraternity. And in this connection let me say that this wholesale chopping from the rolls for the non-payment of dues, is one of the most serious evils which affect the reputation and welfare of the Institution; and I believe that in a great measure it is attributed to a misunderstanding by the brethren of the force of their obligations.

"I believe that by the inculcation of the proper sentiment and correct views as to the heinous nature of the offence, its frequency can be greatly reduced. We ought never to speak of it as a slight offence. It is either a grave offence or no offence at all. If the brother is not able to pay his dues it is *no offence*; if he is able and unwilling, he has violated his solemn duty willfully and deliberately; he has disobeyed the law and wronged the lodge and the brethren. To sum up the whole matter on this subject I would say: Remit the dues of the poor, prefer charges and suspend or expel those who are able and will not pay, or collect the *whole amount* that you expect to receive from a brother at the 'raising.'"

The recommendation of the Grand Master was adopted, in part at any rate: we do not find, however, that the main point of his recommendation was noticed; his idea was that the charge should contain the allegation that the accused is able to pay and unreasonably neglects and refuses to pay.

On the recommendation of the Grand Master, a regulation was adopted requiring Committees of Inquiry to answer specifically the following questions:

- "1. What is his age?
 - "2. Is he married or single?
 - "3. If married, is he living with his wife?
 - "4. What is his occupation, and where is he employed?
 - "5. Is he physically qualified for admission?
 - "6. What is the character of his company and associates?
 - "7. Is he addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors?
 - "8. Does he gamble?
 - "9. Does he habitually use profane or indecent language?
 - "10. Has he licentious or immoral habits?
 - "11. Is he a law-abiding citizen?
 - "12. Does he possess sufficient education and intelligence to understand and value the doctrines and tenets of Masonry?
 - "13. Has he ever made previous application for the degrees, and if so, where and when?
- "Committees should also report any other facts of value to the lodge in arriving at a correct conclusion."

The Grand Lodge censured a lodge for refusing to bury a mason, who was in good standing, except that he was indebted to the lodge for dues to the amount of a few dollars.

The library is evidently making good progress, as five hundred dollars was appropriated for purchasing book cases and binding pamphlets.

BRO. R. A. QUILLIAN presented a Report on Correspondence, boiled down to twenty-seven pages.

CONNECTICUT, 1884.

BRO. WHEELER again comes to the front with the first Grand Lodge Proceedings for 1884. Last year he was ahead of *all* others: but *this* year the Grand Lodge of Delaware was two days ahead of him. His Grand Lodge closed January 17th, and we received a copy of the Proceedings February 21st.

They are embellished with a portrait of the retiring Grand Master FRED. H. WALDRON.

There are *one hundred and ten* lodges in the State, and *one hundred and ten* were represented. We do not remember that we have ever noticed the representation in a Grand Lodge, of *all* of its subordinates, when their number has been so considerable.

If we should judge by the respective Proceedings, we should think Bro. ABELL is a *young* man, and Bro. WHEELER an *old* man.

The address of Grand Master WALDRON is exhaustive, taking up over thirty pages of the Proceedings. He gives a summary of the reports of the

District Deputies, showing that harmony, growth and prosperity generally prevail in the lodges.

Among his decisions are the following:

"1. Notice by registered letter, receipted for by the party to which it is addressed, is a legal notice."

This manner of notifying ought to be adopted in all cases in which a notice is sent by mail.

"2. *Question by Compass Lodge, No. 9:*

"Is a brother who, by the action of the Grand Lodge, was exempt from payment of dues after being a mason twenty-one years, liable under the later action extending the time to thirty years?"

"*Answer.* My opinion is, that the resolution was not intended to be retro-active, and that all those who had been masons twenty-one years, and were exempt, are still exempt, and the law should apply only to those who had not been masons for twenty-one years previous to the passage of the amendment to the resolution extending the time."

This was not concurred in by the Grand Lodge. We vote with the Grand Master. We hold that a masonic vested right cannot be taken away by legislation, any more than any other vested right.

"3. The lodge to which the brother belongs is primarily charged with relief, and burial of one of its members. If they neglect or refuse, the duty devolves upon brethren everywhere. Temporary relief is a present duty of all, irrespective of lodge membership. If a lodge buries a brother sojourner, and the charge is fair and reasonable, the lodge to which he belonged ought to re-imbursé it. A lodge affording relief to a brother sojourner for any length of time, if it expects to be re-imburséd, is bound to notify the lodge to which the brother belongs. This rule cannot always be applied in case of burial. It is not in the province of one lodge to contract debts for another lodge, where communication is possible. I would recommend that the lodge should be re-imburséd to a reasonable amount at least.

"4. The Grand Master having arrested the charter of a lodge, does not alter the *status* of the lodge. It is merely suspended, not revoked; therefore I shall decide, that territorial jurisdiction is not changed by the arrest of the charter of a lodge until action by the Grand Lodge."

We have been of the contrary opinion: it seems to us that a lodge does not legally exist while its charter is suspended. It is practically dead for the time being.

He had been obliged to arrest the charter of one lodge, and the Grand Lodge revoked it. It was a good lodge, and had many good members, and its applications were from unobjectionable candidates: but for some two years every applicant had been rejected. The Grand Master visited it, and it was hoped that it would do better in the future: but the hope proved to be not well-founded. A few had determined to *ruin* the lodge, as they could not rule it. So the charter was arrested. This is one of those cases in which we should not complain of the restoration of the charter to a part of the old members.

After trying the *per capita* tax five or six years, he says all concede that it is the most equitable and just manner of providing a revenue for the Grand Lodge.

The "Masonic Charity Foundation" occupied considerable of the time of the Grand Lodge. The fund had increased nearly \$1,000 during the year, and now amounts to about \$7,700. A proposed act of incorporation was presented and discussed, but it was recommitted to the committee to be reported upon next year. Opposition to the plan was developed, the ground of which was a jealousy that there was some scheme of individual benefit involved in the matter. It is deeply to be regretted that such a jealousy so often exists in relation to such enterprises; and it is difficult to determine whether the existence of ground for such jealousy is more to be regretted than the existence of such jealousy without grounds for it.

BRO. JOSEPH K. WHEELER presents another of his excellent Reports on Correspondence (115 pp.). As he reviews Proceedings we are to review in this report, we are tempted to use his work, and thus save time and labor!

But we cannot do that: nor can we quote all we would wish, and must therefore summarize as he does, and as we have done in former reports.

Speaking of Grand Lodges which do not have and maintain exclusive jurisdiction in their own territory, he says:

"The perplexities that have been forced upon the masonic world, growing out of such organizations, should be sufficient to restrain recognition, unless the body can assume supreme control over its entire territory, at least sufficient to command the respect and support of a majority of Grand Lodges whenever that right is assailed. Masonry is founded in this country on the same principles that govern in representative bodies; and in many things its autonomy is controlled by peculiar circumstances which surround it where the governing authority is located, and on which depends its existence. It matters not what may have been the rule, it seems to us a fact, nevertheless, that no organized body of masons can successfully govern, without allegiance to the American principle that the Grand Lodge is supreme in its control over the degrees of craft Masonry within its territory."

Of perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

"It is another of the new-fangled notions that has been engrafted upon the jurisprudence of the craft within a few years, and undoubtedly prompted from personal motives, to give some one the power to follow up and torment an enemy. It is not supported by the ancient landmarks or ancient custom, and attempt by any argument we have seen to prove to the contrary is mere sophistry, and will not bear the light of common sense. There should be some general rule adopted by all Grand Lodges, limiting the effect of a black ball to some reasonable period, and allowing the lodges their ancient prerogative to select their own material and administer their own private affairs."

We have shown in former reports that his first statement is very erroneous. In some of the older jurisdictions, it has always prevailed. Indeed, the opposite doctrine is the "new fangled notion" adopted by our younger Grand Lodges, and has grown out of the newly-established doctrine of lodge jurisdiction over territory.

Referring to the lately enunciated "new fangled notion" that a new Grand Lodge can be formed only by consent of all the lodges, in its territory, he well says:

"Brother Gurney adheres strongly to the doctrine, that Grand Lodge organizations should be established upon the well settled principle that the will of the majority governs, the same as in all representative forms of government, and upon no other principle can they be erected and perpetuated. Such conclusions cannot be gainsayed, and all argument favoring a unity in this particular, is prompted by a wishy-washy sentimentalism that is totally impracticable in connection with the rougher elements of our human nature, which religion, or the philosophy of Masonry, or any human institution does not entirely eradicate. It is good in theory, but weak in practice, and will continue to be until the approach of the millennium, when holiness shall reign supreme throughout the world, and the rougher elements of our being are totally subdued. Not until then can the advocates of such a dreamy hypothesis expect to realize the full development of their shadowy assumptions. If this principle is to govern in the organization of a Grand Lodge, why should it not be applied in other departments of our masonic autonomy, including the election of Grand Master; adopting regulations for our Grand Lodge government, and the particular lodges under our control, that permission for the organization of a new lodge from the nearest lodge be unanimous; also the election of the Worshipful Master and officers, and other matters innumerable?"

Referring to the recent action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, he says:

"In this, it seem to us, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has erred, for while it recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under its authority, and other regular Grand Lodges, which include the three degrees known as the symbolic degrees, it *admits* several other organizations, which it enumerates, to be regular and duly constituted *masonic* bodies, which is equivalent to a practical recognition; and, as a Grand Lodge, composed of Master Masons, it knows nothing of either of them."

We think that he has lost sight of the real question. It is not what the Grand Lodge ought to do, if the question were a new one, and no action thereon had been taken by the Grand Lodge in previous years.

The Grand Lodge finds that imposters and degree-mongers were swindling the brethren and imposing upon them by pretending to confer upon them *masonic* degrees; it has the power to intervene and prevent this abuse: and the occasion demands its action for the protection of the brethren, the maintenance of harmony, and the preservation of the good name and fame of Freemasonry. We understand Bro. WHEELER to assent to all this.

But the Grand Lodge also finds that it has already in the past recognized bodies other than Grand Lodges and their subordinates, as bodies of a masonic character. It has leased them rooms in the Temple, it has assigned them places in its processions, and upon great masonic occasions has invited their aid and held them out to the world as bodies of a masonic character. It would be the grossest breach of faith and equal self-stultification now to turn around and denounce those bodies as non-masonic, and prohibit the brethren of their obedience, under pain of masonic discipline, from practicing the rights they had been accustomed to practice, and for practicing which it had leased them apartments in its own Temple.

The Grand Lodge recognized this, and, therefore, excepted from the prohibition the bodies to which it had already given a masonic character: but

there it drew the line: it would now call a halt and go no further in the direction of recognizing other bodies or organizations as masonic.

The suggestion that we, as Master Masons, cannot know anything about these bodies seems to us arrant nonsense: we have the voucher of masons in good standing, that they are members of these bodies, and that they are bodies of a masonic character; in other words, we have "lawful information" upon the subject. If we exclude from human knowledge everything learned by information, the remainder would not be worthy of the name of knowledge.

It seems to us that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts took a correct and common-sense view of the matter, at any rate so far as the exceptions from the prohibition are concerned. The policy of making the prohibition at all, we do not propose to discuss. That is a matter not of masonic law but of policy, which each jurisdiction can best determine for itself.

In his review of Ohio, he notices that the Grand Lodge gave up further effort towards a library, although great progress had been made by the very efficient committee, S. STACKER WILLIAMS, J. HOPE SUTOR and ORESTES A. B. SENTER. He says:

"Alas! poor Williams. We commend him to the kindly consideration of the 'Gripsack Brigade.' *Stacker hopesutor, orestes absenter.*"

The italics read like Latin, but we are unable to translate it. Of course the committee can, and we call upon them to do so.

In his review of Maine he indulges in a little pleasantry as to whether there had been twelve or thirteen moons between our two Annual Communications, and as to the meaning of the word "up," taken in connection with the revolution of the earth. We are able to inform him that the statement of Grand Master KING, as to the moons, was precisely accurate, that TWELVE moons had "waxed and waned," and twelve only, between the two Annual Communications. Our Grand Master's statement being accurate, the matter of reconciling it with thirteen revolutions is Bro. WHEELER's question, which we leave him to answer!

Referring to our Grand Secretary, he becomes thoroughly in earnest, saying:

"We regret that any serious accident should have befallen their devoted Grand Secretary, who ranks among the very oldest now living, and rejoice that Ira is himself again. 'Long may he wave.'"

Of our report, he says:

"Last year we said something about foot-races, fights and funerals, in explanation of promptness in getting returns, and he has the effrontery to add to it the following:

"We imagine it would be *all the f's*, if necessary, *i. e.*, foot-race, fight and funeral! We think no Connecticut Secretary has ever waited for more than the first."

"For such defamation he should be dealt with. He ought to have known the Grand Secretary of Connecticut would never *run*, preferring to take his chances with the other alternatives. Reasons obvious."

He misunderstands us: it is the "other fellow" that runs!

BRO. WHEELER holds that we might as well have two Grand Lodges in the same territory as to allow the existence of lodges therein hailing under any other than its own Grand Lodge: that while a mason cannot be tried for any offence committed before initiation, he can be for any fraud or misrepresentation connected with his admission: that masonic aid should be purely voluntary and not bounded by lodge lines: thinks that the granting, by one Grand Lodge to the subordinates of another, of the general right to receive candidates, is likely to lead to complications and a dangerous surrender of sovereignty: and that Quakers may properly be admitted on affirmation.

The latter decision was made by our Grand Lodge some sixty years ago, and was severely criticised by some other Grand Lodges, but we believe the decision has been occasionally followed in several jurisdictions.

DAKOTA, 1883.

The growth of this Grand Lodge, since its difficulty with Minnesota was settled, has been wonderful, *nine* lodges were chartered in 1882, and *eighteen* in 1883, so that in a little over a year the number of its lodges increased from *twenty-three to fifty!*

The Grand Master (OSCAR S. GIFFORD) says that the condition of the craft is prosperous to a high degree: nearly all the lodges have halls for their exclusive use: all had made returns and paid dues: and in fine the growth and prosperity of the craft are "keeping pace with the remarkable and almost unparalleled development of the territory.

He devotes considerable space to "the work." It had been a difficult matter to deal with, as the lodges were composed of masons coming from different jurisdictions and bringing their peculiar work with them. The year before the Grand Lodge adopted a work, and the Grand Master had been very successful in disseminating it. The lodges north of the forty-sixth parallel were exempted from the order of the Grand Lodge adopting—and as the Grand Master thinks unwisely. This is very evident, as the sooner *this* question is settled in a new jurisdiction, the better. If the same system of teaching the work is continued, we have no doubt that substantial uniformity will soon be reached. The Grand Lodge endorsed his views.

He rendered a large number of decisions upon questions which will necessarily arise in a new jurisdiction, but we believe that there are none among them which have not been already settled by our Grand Lodge.

He says that one very singular case arose: a mason was found guilty of unmasonic conduct by a two-thirds vote, and yet upon the question of imposing one of the several penalties, no one commanded the necessary two-thirds vote. He interprets the action as a plain disregard of duty by the lodge. This does not follow. Those who voted against convicting him may have voted against the severer penalty: and those who voted for the severer

penalty undoubtedly voted against a reprimand as an altogether insufficient punishment. We have known this to happen in other jurisdictions.

The *per capita* tax is seventy-five cents per member; and lodges also pay the Grand Lodge ten per cent. of all moneys received for initiating, passing and raising candidates.

The Committee on Grand Lodge Library report that the library is rapidly growing, and already contains over two thousand volumes.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Utah on the Mormon question was "heartily endorsed": the Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized; the resolutions declaring non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland were repealed.

The Report on Correspondence (75 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM BLATT.

His review of each Grand Lodge is necessarily brief. He favors one ballot for all the degrees, and says that it works well [as it does in Maine]: he deprecates the use of the word "subordinate," as applied to lodges we [see no reason for his objection; the term is used to distinguish lodges from the Grand Lodge, and as they *are* subordinate to the Grand Lodge, we see no lack of courtesy, propriety or legality, in thus styling them]: properly objects to rotation in office, as a rule: says that a by-law providing that suspension for non-payment of dues deprives one of all privileges *in his lodge*, but not of all masonic rights and privileges, is a good one, and is an embodiment of both masonic charity and justice [we are glad to find that *one* mason outside of New England understands and appreciates our system]: and—but we must stop, merely adding that he quotes largely and approvingly from the address of Grand Master KING, which he pronounces "able and eloquent."

DELAWARE, 1883.

Two special communications were held for the dedication of masonic halls. The ceremonies are given in the Proceedings.

Among the permanent members we notice that there are *fifteen* Past Grand Treasurers—four from one lodge.

The Grand Master (JOHN F. SAULSBURY), in his address at the Annual Communication, says that most of the lodges are in a flourishing state, but that some are not prospering.

He says that it is a masonic adage that good officers make good lodges; but that it is equally true that poor, inactive and inefficient officers make poor lodges. To secure good officers, he thinks that they should be examined before they are installed, and that the Grand Lodge should have a library of good masonic works which the officers might consult.

The Grand Master refused a dispensation to elect officers of a lodge after its annual meeting had gone by, on the ground that he could not find any

authority in the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge for so doing. It would seem that immemorial usage is sufficient authority in an Institution, the larger part of whose laws are unwritten, and consist of ancient usages.

He decided that a lodge cannot receive a petition from a candidate who cannot subscribe to all the edicts, rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

He announced that he was not a candidate for re-election: but he was, nevertheless, re-elected, the brethren evidently, and with reason, having a higher appreciation of his services than he himself had.

The proceedings were of a routine character. A general regulation was adopted that no Master shall be installed until the Grand Master is satisfied of his ability to confer the three degrees: and the Grand Master to appoint a committee to examine the Master elect, and give him a certificate vouching for his proficiency.

A resolution was also adopted requesting each lodge to furnish itself with necessary masonic text books, "that the interests of Masonry may not suffer for want of proper masonic knowledge."

BRO. THOMAS N. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Correspondence, submitted an excuse for not making a report (on the ground of business of an imperative character), and expressing the hope that in the coming year a full report would be presented. As he is continued chairman of the committee, we shall expect his hope will end in fruition.

GEORGIA, 1883.

As we had the impression that this Grand Lodge still adheres to biennial sessions, we were agreeably surprised by the receipt of these Proceedings.

The Senior Grand Warden, J. H. ESTELL, being absent on account of serious illness in his family, the Grand Lodge caused a resolution of sympathy, adopted by it, to be telegraphed to him.

The address of the Grand Master (JOSIAH I. WRIGHT) is comparatively brief. He opens with a forcible statement of the general purposes for which the Grand Lodge had met. In his account of his official action we notice the appointment of five Past Masters for the purpose of opening a lodge of Past Masters, and trying charges against the Master of a lodge; also that he decided that the conferring of the second and third degrees upon a candidate at one meeting was contrary to law, and *that the work was void*, and could be made good only by the action of the Grand Lodge.

This last is not in accordance with the law, as settled in almost all the other Grand Jurisdictions. It is held that as the lodge has the power to confer the degrees, the work cannot be invalidated, but the lodge is liable to discipline for its breach of the law of its Grand Lodge.

He also decided that a brother under suspension is liable, and ought to be disciplined, if he commits additional offences.

He tells the members of the Grand Lodge that they would be surprised at the number of letters received by him, asking information concerning masonic law, which could readily be obtained by referring to the Constitution: but he says (and justly, too) that they have some excuse, inasmuch as the Constitution had not been printed since 1878, and then only in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for that year. He recommended the publication of it in a separate pamphlet, and the Grand Lodge so ordered.

A large amount of business was transacted. The Grand Lodges of Victoria and Portugal were recognized: the work was exemplified and approved: it was reported that the net rent of the Grand Lodge property is \$1,425: and four charters were granted and seven refused.

From the Report of the Committee on Finance we learn that last year the *per diem* of members was \$2,000.00, and the mileage \$5,733.70; total \$7,823.70. The mileage is *twenty* cents a mile, and if it was reduced to *ten* cents a mile (which the committee says is more than any member pays in traveling to and from the meetings of the Grand Lodge), the debt of the Grand Lodge would be paid in four years. The dues from the lodges were almost \$12,000. The proposition to reduce the mileage was defeated, very much to our surprise, we confess, if the statements of the committee are correct: but we are not surprised that the committee was also obliged to report a constantly decreasing membership, stated by another committee to be from 15,158 to 9,759 in eight years.

A circular was presented favoring some plan for the systematic relief of widows and orphans, upon which, however, no action was taken.

The death of WILLIAM TRACY GOULD, for more than fifty years a mason, who had won a national reputation as an authority upon all questions of masonic law and ethics, was announced; and a tribute paid to his memory.

The Grand Lodge, upon the report of the Committee on Grievances, confirmed the expulsion of *forty-two, seventeen* of them from one lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (40 pp.) was presented by Bro. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR. It is wonderful how much he compresses into so brief a space.

In his review of Maine he takes exception to a visitor's asking to see the charter. If clandestine lodges existed in Georgia, he might not deem it an absurdity. We are bound to take care not to enter such a lodge. A stranger, who wishes to visit a lodge, is under the same duty to ascertain *certainly* that it is a regular lodge, as the lodge is to ascertain *certainly* that he is a regular mason. We have visited lodges in which it was the universal custom for the committee, who examined visitors, to take the charter with them and exhibit it to him as the necessary evidence of their authority to examine him masonically.

He assures us (in reply to a remark on the subject in our last report) that neither the Grand Master nor the committee would sanction the practice of liquor drinking in the hall or ante-room during or after lodge hours.

Of a proposition to require a member of a lodge who asks a dimit to produce a certificate that he has applied for membership in another lodge, he says that they have tried that experiment in Georgia and it did not work satisfactorily: no wonder, for it is in direct conflict with the fundamental principles of Freemasonry; and Bro. BLACKSHEAR well says, that "forced membership is worse than no membership at all."

This Grand Lodge, in consequence of attempting to maintain certain charitable Institutions, became involved in debt, the burden of which it is gradually throwing off. We have watched its progress with much interest, and have believed that it had passed the turning point, but our belief was not justified by the event, and we have been at a loss how to account for it, until we read these Proceedings, in which we find ample cause for it. The *per capita* tax is one dollar, and in addition each lodge pays one dollar for each initiate. If the statements of the committee are correct, *eighty cents per capita* is expended in mileage and *per diem*: but worse than all, the Grand Lodge pays in mileage some \$3,000 more than the actual traveling expenses of the representatives! Yet, "in the face and eyes" of this statement of the committee, a proposition to reduce the mileage and thus pay off the debt was defeated. "A constantly decreasing membership" will no longer surprise us.

IDAHO, 1883.

In the appendix, we have a brief history of the Grand Lodge.

Of the condition of Masonry, the Grand Master (LAFAYETTE CARTEE) says:

"I must be permitted to congratulate you, my brethren, upon the general condition of the craft throughout the land, and the general harmony now prevailing among the Grand Lodges; while there are a few vexed questions yet unsettled, it is hoped that wise counsels will prevail, and that experience, tempered with justice, will lend her aid and bring the Grand Bodies to a unity. Of our own jurisdiction, I can speak more hopefully than at any time in the past, and I have been a close and careful observer of our work and the doings of our Grand Lodge, never having been absent from its sessions for one moment since its first organization, and I can say, that at no time has Masonry, in Idaho been more prosperous or more wisely fulfilling its great duties to man, not that our numbers are greatly increasing, but there is a firmer determination upon the part of the craft to bring Masonry up to what it purports and professes to be, a moral and charitable institution, in the broadest sense, with a growing determination to make the craft live the lives of men and masons, or to lop off the excrescences that disfigure our otherwise fair temple, and to *dig out* the unsound material. And I may here give a warning to those with us but not of us; the day is not far off, when you must live as masons should live, as your own judgment tells you you should live, or be no longer a disgrace to the workers in the temple."

In answer to an application for a dispensation to make a cripple a mason, he says:

"I have no authority to grant the dispensation asked for, or to authorize the making of any particular man a mason in any lodge. In this matter

every lodge is supreme and must be its own judge of the qualifications, moral, mental and physical of its initiates, responsible of course to the Grand Lodge for any abuse of its power. It has been held from early days that a candidate for Masonry should be physically a perfect man, and the most liberal construction that has ever been given to the ancient usage and custom by any Grand Lodge, has been, that the candidate must be physically able to comply with and perform all the work of the lodge. If a man cannot do this the lodge should not make him a mason notwithstanding he may possess all other qualifications."

He says further :

"In the early part of last winter, I received several letters from the brethren of Cassia Lodge, saying they were using the greatest care in the selection of lodge material, and had as a unit determined that no person affiliating with or endorsing the Mormon belief should be made a mason. I wrote to the Worshipful Master, Bro. Lucas, fully endorsing the position, that no Mormon could consistently be made a mason. While we, as masons, had nothing to do or say about the particular belief or tenets of any denominations of christians, we have the right, and it is our bounden duty, when any denomination or sect sets at a defiance the laws of the land, and endorses practices condemned by every enlightened and Christian nation in the world, and contrary to the moral teaching of the craft, to say they shall not be of us or with us. Their ways are not our ways, and we cannot live in the same household. And I most fully endorse the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah on this question, and believe it is the duty of every Grand Lodge to stand firmly and unequivocally by her. I presume their Grand representative will lay the matter before this Grand Lodge, as their representatives are doing in other Grand Jurisdictions."

In relation to this the Grand Lodge adopted the following preamble and resolutions :

"WHEREAS, Masonry commands that he who shall become a mason 'must be loyal to the government under which he lives, and yield a willing obedience to its laws;' and,

"WHEREAS, The teachings of Mormonism are opposed to the law of the land; therefore,

Resolved, That while the masonic fraternity of Idaho recognizes the right of every craftsman to embrace any religious creed he may see fit, yet it deems it an equally imperative duty to observe the landmarks of masonry; and therefore, be it further

Resolved, That no person acknowledging allegiance to the so-called Mormon Church, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, shall be admitted to any of the privileges of Masonry within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Idaho."

He makes a forcible argument against the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, which is the law of his Grand Lodge.

We take the following from his remarks upon "the greatest evil that Masonry has to contend with" :

"The evil to which I allude is that of drunkenness. Masonry has nothing to fear from professed enemies, for sound and unblemished principles underlay its entire structure, and will live when time shall be no more. Our only danger is from our own ranks, and the great evil that besets the craft is drunkenness, and is to-day doing more against our most perfect human Institution than all other evils combined, for it is the stepping-stone or starting point for most others."

* * * * *

"Let the lodge do their duty and discipline every mason who continues to live a drunkard's life, for it is a violation of one of the cardinal virtues, and is continually presented to our view. Brethren, when a man has so lost his manhood, as to neglect his business, and realizes that day by day he is losing ground; that his business friends are deserting him; that he is becoming a disgusting nuisance to all who come in contact with him; but above all, when supplications of weeping wife and family have not the power to awaken him to manhood and his duty—Masonry can never do it. If the Grand Master above has not fitted a man to be a mason, you may heap your O. B.'s upon him as thick as the quarto Bible that lays upon your altar, and you cannot make him one. Let him alone—leave him to his idols."

The Proceedings were chiefly of local interest: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Lodges of Arizona and New South Wales were recognized: the Orphan Fund, including interest on hand, amounts to over \$8,000: two charters were granted.

ILLINOIS, 1883.

Here we have *four hundred and twenty-five* pages of fine print—the only variation being print finer still.

The address of the Grand Master (DANIEL M. BROWNING) is chiefly confined to an exceedingly concise statement of his official acts and decisions.

He decided that the work done by a lodge after its charter had been burned, and without a duplicate or other authority, was valid, and adds:

"It was the action of the Grand Lodge that gave them existence and authority as a lodge, and unless this authority is surrendered, or properly revoked, the lodge does not cease to exist, although the parchment, (called a charter) that bears evidence of this action of the Grand Lodge may be destroyed."

The decision was approved by the Grand Lodge.

Perhaps we have already written enough upon this matter, but having again considered it, we give the result of our examination. M. W. Brother BROWNING says, "It was the action of the Grand Lodge that gave them existence and authority as a lodge." This proposition, we submit, is erroneous. A Grand Lodge does not *create* a lodge, and more than that, under the immemorial usages of the craft, *it cannot do so*. The Grand Lodge votes to grant a charter to *certain Brethren*: according to his doctrine, the lodge at once exists; but that is not so; according to a usage which has become law, it does not exist until the charter has been issued and delivered to the brethren, and they *constituted into a lodge* under the charter, by the Grand Master or his Deputy.

If any accident prevents the issuing of a charter, or the constitution of the lodge under it, the lodge does not exist for all that the Grand Lodge has done.

The formula for constituting a lodge had come down to us from the earliest

days of organized Masonry, and it clearly indicates the necessary action of the Grand Master:

"In the name of the M. W. Grand Lodge of ———, I now constitute, and form you, my good brethren, into a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, by the name of ———. From henceforth, I empower you to act as a regular lodge, constituted in conformity to the rites of Freemasonry and the charges of our ancient and honorable fraternity."

The formal delivery of the charter to every new Master by the installing officer is very significant.

Thus we see that while the Grand Lodge must authorize the creation of a lodge (and in that sense may be said to "create" it), it becomes a lodge only by the issue of the charter by the Grand Officers, and the constitution of the lodge by the Grand Master. It follows inevitably that the only *complete* evidence of the existence of the lodge is the charter. The vote of the Grand Lodge authorizing a charter is not sufficient evidence of the existence of the lodge. The charter is thus recognized as the *necessary* evidence of the regular character of the lodge. It is solemnly delivered to the lodge when the lodge is formed under it. It is with equal solemnity delivered to every Master at his installation, *as the authority by which his lodge is held*. [See Forms for Installation prescribed by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, p. 38.]

The definition of a lodge in the ritual, calls for the presence of the Bible, Square and Compasses, and the Charter. The reason of this is seen in the ceremonies to which we have referred. The law of the Institution has seen fit to require that a lodge shall be held only when it has present the *necessary* evidence of its existence and right to be held. If we were to make the law over, this might not be required: but this is no reason for overturning the ancient law which *does* exist.

The following decisions of his were approved:

"*Second*.—If an accused mason, whose trial is pending, appears before the committee taking the evidence, and persists in such boisterous and indecorous conduct as to prevent the evidence being taken in his presence, the committee would be warranted in ejecting him, and taking the evidence in his absence."

"*Fifth*.—It is irregular and unlawful for a lodge to hold communications for work in two separate halls at the same time.

"*Sixth*.—When the Secretary of a lodge, upon the written request of a brother who has received the degrees therein, signs the brother's name to the Constitution and by-laws of the lodge, the lodge is afterwards estopped from denying his membership."

After notice and investigation he had in two instances deposed a Worshipful Master, and in each case "suspended him from Masonry during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge." We commend this to those brethren who were so greatly shocked to learn that the Constitutions of the Grand Lodges of Maine and Massachusetts contain a provision authorizing the Grand Master to exercise this power.

The year before the Grand Lodge decided that a by-law providing that the Senior Warden shall appoint the Junior Deacon, and the Junior Warden,

the Stewards, was unauthorized by masonic law. Some brethren having insisted that the decision was hastily made, and was erroneous, he recommended its reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence for re-examination. The committee affirmed the former decision, and the Grand Lodge concurred.

The committee say :

"The structure of Masonry is such that by a natural line of demarkation the officers of a lodge are divided into two classes; the first comprising those whose duties are of both a business and working character, the other those who are working officers simply. The same line as naturally marks the division into elective and non-elective officers. The brethren all and equally have a voice in the selection of officers who are to manage the business concerns of the lodge. The selection of the purely working officers properly falls to the power that controls the work of the lodge, and is held responsible for its due performance. This power is the Master. He is answerable for the conduct of the work, and his prerogatives are commensurate with his responsibilities. There can be but one executive head in a masonic body."

While we think that a lodge may provide in its by-laws for the election of all its officers, we concur that if it does not so provide, they can be appointed only by the Master, unless the law of the Grand Lodge otherwise expressly provides.

Of the "Massachusetts amendment," the Grand Master says:

"We object to all of this amendment following the word 'world,' for the reason that 'this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry, except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various States and Territories of the United States, and the Governments throughout the world.'"

And the committee say :

"The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having taken occasion to define Masonry anew, we are compelled to re-examine the basis upon which that definition rests. The result of that re-examination is to strengthen our convictions that the Grand Lodge cannot, without losing sight of its obligation to sustain the law of the Ancient Charges, subscribe to any definition of Masonry that will include within the category of masonic bodies those organizations whose only claim to be considered as such rests in the fact that those who organized them were already masons.

"The conclusion, then, at which we arrive, so far as it applies to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and its territorial jurisdiction, is that, like Massachusetts, we recognize no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the various States and Territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world, viz: the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason; and that as we cannot admit as being regular and duly constituted masonic bodies any save those organized for the practice of these recognized degrees, we can find no basis anywhere for the assumption, on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to interfere with the operations of the various associations of craftsmen enumerated in the Massachusetts amendment, and known also to exist within this jurisdiction, or with any other similar bodies which, like them, do not assume control over any portion of the Masonry of the lodge."

We hold that the Grand Master and the committee are wrong. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, ever since its organization, and in far too many instances to be enumerated, has recognized other bodies than lodges as masonic bodies. It has assigned places in masonic processions to do masonic work to Royal

Arch Masons and Templars. In its prescribed forms of processions it now gives "Royal Arch Masons" a place in the procession, as well as Knights Templar. The prescribed forms provide:

"Whenever Knights Templar are present in uniform, they should act as an escort or guard of honor to the Grand Lodge."

The order of procession is then given, in which are

"Knights Templar (escort),
"Royal Arch Masons,
"Master Masons,"

and then is added:

"SHOULD ANY MASONIC BODY, OTHER THAN THOSE ABOVE NAMED, APPEAR, they should be assigned an appropriate place in the procession."

In the Instructions for conducting funeral services, we find the following:

"When a number of independent lodges, OR OTHER MASONIC BODIES, join in a funeral procession, they will be governed, so far as applicable, by these general instructions."

Specific provision is made in case "the deceased brother was a Knight Templar," to assign his commandery a place "immediately in advance of the Master Masons."

But we need not pursue the subject further. It is evident that Grand Master BROWNING spoke without due consideration. The old maxim "Acts speak louder than words," finds an unanswerable application.

A full account is given of the Burrill defalcation, and of his trial, conviction and sentence of five years in the penitentiary; there had existed much sympathy for Burrill, in spite of his embezzlement of over \$7,200 of the Grand Lodge funds, but we think all will assent to the following from the report of the committee on the address of the Grand Master:

"Your committee are in full accord with the sentiments expressed by the M. W. Grand Master in the matter of Bro. John F. Burrill, late Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, and congratulate the Grand Lodge on the termination of this most unpleasant affair. Brethren, the mantle of charity should ever be broad enough to cover a brother's faults, but when these faults descend to deliberate crime, justice requires that the criminal shall not take shelter under the protection of Masonry. The result of this trial will prove to the fraternity, and to all outside the pale of Masonry, that the Grand Lodge of Illinois will not extend its protection to any man who coolly and deliberately commits a criminal offence, no matter what his position may have been in the craft."

The following amendment to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge was adopted: "

"Any mason who, concealing the fact of such rejection, shall knowingly assist or recommend for initiation to any lodge, any candidate who has been rejected by a lodge, without first having lawful permission of said rejecting lodge, shall be liable to masonic discipline; and any candidate who may receive the degrees by false representation, or through deception, shall be brought to trial and punished, as the lodge may determine."

While it is a good thing to call the attention of the craft to this matter, by an express provision in the by-laws, we hold that the general masonic law reaches the case.

The Reports of the Grand Secretary and of the District Deputies show

that the other executive officers had well sustained their chief by faithful and zealous discharge of their duties during the year.

The report on Correspondence (209 pp.) was presented by Bro. T. T. GURNEY. He reviews the Proceedings in the order in which they were received : but had not received those of Canada, Dakota, Nebraska, Prince Edward Island, Texas or Minnesota.

Some review Proceedings as they are received, and then arrange the reviews alphabetically. In case of one not used to this method, the result is apt to be a disjointed report. The result of adhering to the alphabetical arrangement is, that the reviewer usually awaits the receipt of, substantially, all the Proceedings before he commences to write. This often causes delay, and always causes undue haste in the preparation of the report. We have used the alphabetical arrangement so long, that it seems almost impossible to break away from it : and yet we are satisfied that Bro. GURNEY'S method is the best. He gives a table of the Proceedings reviewed, with the page upon which the review commences : but we would suggest to him, and to those who adopt his method, that in that table the Grand Lodges should be arranged *alphabetically*, and not in the order in which they are reviewed.

It is utterly impossible for us to review this magnificent report in detail, or even to give a summary of his views. We will refer to several subjects which are frequently discussed or referred to by him. In most of his views, we agree with him : but upon two subjects—important ones, too—we utterly dissent from his positions.

He holds that under the general law relating to lodges under dispensation, the Master of a chartered lodge may be the Master of the lodge under dispensation. This is true : but the impolicy of so doing is so apparent that no Grand Master ought to grant such a dispensation. This does not apply to Maine, as the express provisions of our Constitution regulate the whole matter :

Upon the subject of masonic charity, he says :

“Perhaps we do not understand him, but his language will lead to the belief that he indulges in the erroneous impression that masons are invested with certain pecuniary *rights*, by reason of their contributions to the treasury of their lodges. It is this indefensible estimate of charity (Masonic) that, in our opinion, is the ground-work of all hostility to non-affiliates, and that has been productive of the variety of unfriendly and unfraternal legislation indulged in by so many Grand Bodies ; the entire tendency of which has been to inculcate a gross misconception of the whole subject.

“Charity, in its broadest and masonic sense, is a personal obligation or responsibility, and means that whatever is bestowed for relief is a *gratuitous* offering—never contemplating a benevolence that demands a *quid pro quo* for its kind offices. The fundamental and unchangeable law is found in the unwritten statute, and in every grade of the Institution. If the reader will recur to his obligations we shall be readily understood in saying, that there is nothing in the law that conveys the thought that a member of a lodge, or other masons, has legal pecuniary investments therein, and that are at his disposal upon application for relief. On the contrary, the enactment provides that a mason shall make his contributions to the needy in obedience to the dictates of his judgment of the ‘worthy’ character of the applicant

and his 'ability' to comply with the necessities of the needy. It is quite true that a *mason* has a moral right to *expect*, in the event of indigency, that his needs will be regarded with favor; nevertheless, not in any instance is it contemplated that he can properly approach a brother member, or his lodge, with a demand originating in any *legal* claim upon either. That which is true of personal responsibility in this direction, is also true of the lodge as the almoner of the member. If, therefore, we are correct in our premises—if it is undeniable that a mason is not vested with *rights* to charitable consideration—if it is a fact that an applicant for charity must rest his claims to attention upon his good name and the ability of brethren to respond to his wants, why the necessity or apology for legislation that not only casts a reflection upon our charitable professions, but that is sapping the foundations of the fraternity, by drifting us from our landmarks and associating the organization with mutual insurance? *The fundamental law is ample under all possible contingencies.*"

* * * * *

"There are not any 'benefits,' as we ordinarily understand the term, inhering to a mason; consequently, nothing is renounced by the act of dismission, excepting prerogatives that come of membership. In other words, the member has an inherent right to be present in his lodge, participate in its deliberations, and in the administration of its rituals. These are the only rights he can abandon, because he is not invested with *anything else*. The unwritten, fundamental law of masonic charity will occur to every intelligent mason. This is absolutely governing, and to which the member (his lodge and Grand Lodge) is irrevocably pledged. To explain: When an applicant for relief presents himself, it is the privilege and duty of masons or lodges to fount their responses upon the following propositions: (1) is the petitioner worthy; (2) ability to meet the demand. Further, if the reader will consult the law mentioned, he will find that our charities are personal obligations, over which lodges or Grand Lodges cannot have control, excepting in cases where brethren have authorized themselves to be represented by bodies of which they are members. Constituent or Grand Lodges are governed by the same regulation that is of force in determining the duties of members; consequently when an application for relief demands their attention, they do not assent to the request because the supplicant, or needy one, has any *vested rights* in the premises, but because, 'I finding them worthy,' the moral obligation rests upon them to do all in their power to meet the emergency. This is the immemorial statute, and never can be changed, unless a Grand Lodge is determined to crush a landmark as old as the Institution itself."

* * * * *

"The position of our North Carolina brethren is, to us, one repulsive phase of the *quid pro quo* idea of *masonic* charity, and that has found a lodgment in the minds of those who have been associated, directly or indirectly, with organizations that have adopted an insurance policy as primary to their systems of so-called benevolence. These sodalities or co-partnerships are well enough in their places, and with which we do not have a disposition to quarrel, but when brethren seek to impose such plans or methods upon Masonry, we are disposed to call a halt, and ask that *charity* be not supplanted by mercenary considerations. First, then, to the law. This is found in the esoteric and exoteric rituals of the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and is as fundamental to the Institution as is the office of Master, Wardens, or any other command or provision found therein. What is it? The unwritten law says, in substance, that I am to meet the wants of a brother, his widow or child, so far as ability will justify, 'I' finding him or them 'worthy.' In other words, masonic charity is a personal obligation or responsibility, over which lodges or Grand Lodges do not have control, except so far as the member delegates the body to which he belongs to act as the almoner of his contributions to its general work—the Grand Lodge holding a like relation to the constituent body. The law, therefore, positively justifies two propositions. The first has already been mentioned, and the second, that a mason is not

tolerated in a legal claim, by virtue of his contributions to the funds of his lodge, or upon the treasury of the fraternity, only so far as a moral obligation exists to care for him as an object of *charity*, if his brother or brethren feel that he is 'worthy' of their benefactions. Now place this *supreme* law beside that quoted by Bro. Grainger, and what is found? Simply this, that the Grand Lodge has assumed to tell its constituent bodies that they shall violate an obligation upon which the essence of the entire fraternal fabric rests—to tell a lodge that it *shall not* exercise its charitable functions in the case of a *mason* without lodge membership, is to say that there is authority above and beyond obligations. It is for the mason, or the lodge acting in his behalf, to determine such questions, and not Grand Bodies, except in cases of direct appeal for its charities."

We quote him thus at length, because we hold his views to be in accordance with the law upon the subject, and because there is so strong an effort made to introduce the *benefit* system into Masonry, that it is necessary to bring the true masonic doctrine constantly to the attention of the craft. The *quid pro quo* doctrine is urged by two classes of brethren; first, those who are accustomed to it in other organizations: and second, those who, from their geographical position, are often called upon to relieve brethren from abroad.

He denies the right of the Grand Master to arrest the charter of a lodge without giving a hearing. We agree to this, with the understanding that the Grand Master may, for what he deems good cause, suspend the charter temporarily at once and until there can be a hearing, just as a person accused of a grave crime is kept in custody until he can have a hearing.

He also denies the right of the Grand Lodge to revoke a charter without sufficient cause. This may be true: but it does not affect the question of *power*; as the Grand Lodge is the sole and final judge of what is "sufficient cause," and there is no appeal from its decision, it practically has the power to revoke charters at its pleasure.

He thus well states the correct doctrine upon another question, now quite frequently arising:

"A mason domiciled in Illinois must obey the law of that jurisdiction regardless of his affiliation, be that where it may. The District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky and Maine, are sovereignties; independent, adopting their own codes and regulations, and have absolute control of masons within their limits; otherwise the American doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty is a myth and delusion. If a citizen of Maine commits an offence in Iowa, the latter does not ask the former to try and punish the culprit. He has offended the statutes of Iowa (and in *Iowa*) and there he is tried, the penalty inflicted if found guilty, without a remote regard for his citizenship elsewhere."

In the following he endorses views heretofore given by us:

"He seems to be of the impression that a Grand Lodge is invested with sovereignty beyond its territorial boundaries. To make the illustration clear, we will take the case between Missouri and New Mexico. He would insist that, because the former had planted an organization in Silver City, by virtue of some law, it had obtained *territorial* sovereignty therein. The common law upon the subject does not warrant any such conclusion, for the reason, that *any and all Grand Lodges* of the world have the same rights with Missouri in the premises. A territory without a Grand Body is open to *all*, and if it had been the pleasure of Washington or Illinois, each could have established lodges side by side with the creation of our sister jurisdiction.

Territorial sovereignty, therefore, cannot exist, or be maintained by a Grand Lodge, by reason of having a lodge therein."

We would like to quote his remarks upon physical qualifications, but as the law is well settled and well understood in Maine, we forbear.

In his review of Maine he says, "M. W. MARQUIS F. KING, of pleasant recollections, directed deliberations."

He says:

"The report of the Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, shows a gratifying condition of the fraternity. The net increase of membership, 478 during the year. We do not quite comprehend the following: 'Suspended, 3; suspended from membership, 207; deprived of membership, 63.' We suppose that the first is suspension from the rights of Masonry, while the latter are those absolutely unaffiliated, and can only return to lodges through customary proceedings of petition, &c. Are we correct?"

Yes: and the middle class may resume their membership upon payment of arrearages. The last class must also pay arrearages (or have them remitted) before they can petition their former lodge or any other for membership.

He refers to the case, mentioned by us last year, of a candidate for the third degree, who became so sick during the ceremonies that the work had to be suspended: and the question was, whether the candidate was entitled afterwards, and before the completion of the work, to sit in a Master Mason's lodge. The matter is one which cannot well be discussed out of the lodge. But the point we had in mind can be stated so that it may be understood. Bro. GURNEY applies the same test in the *third* degree, that exists in the *first*. We not only doubt, but, from the further thought we have given to it, are inclined to the opinion that the same test is not applicable. In the first degree, all that follows is *instruction* only: in the third degree, that is not the case. The test is expressly stated in the first degree: in the third it is not, but in fact the opposite is stated. As the discussion now stands, we are of opinion that while in the first degree there is but *one* essential test, in the third degree there are *two*: and we are surprised that Bro. GURNEY, with his knowledge of the symbolism of the ritual, and his hearty belief therein, did not understand our allusion. We notice, however, that he says that their ritual expressly settles it, and gives the same test as in the first degree. Ours does not, but precisely the opposite information is given. Will Bro. G. reconsider, and make sure that he is correct?

In reviewing Bro. BROWN'S "unity theory," he crystallizes the views we have advanced, into a single sentence, which deserves to be emblazoned on the walls of every masonic hall in the land: "UNITY IN MASONRY IS SUBMISSION TO THE WILL OF A MAJORITY."

He denies the right of the three British Grand Lodges to exclusive concurrent jurisdiction in the Colonies and other Dependencies of the British Crown: that is, *concurrent* among themselves, and *exclusive* as to all others. But the claim has been so long maintained, and recognized by other Grand

Lodges, that we think it is too late to question it. But the doctrine places the Grand Lodges in the Dependencies on the same footing as other Grand Lodges; and so we commended the action of Manitoba in withdrawing her claim to establish a lodge at Gibraltar.

He frequently discusses the "Massachusetts Amendment," and with much zeal sustains the views enunciated by the Grand Master. The question is an important one, as in our judgment it involves the good faith and integrity of the fraternity. We understand that the amendment referred to, may be formulated in three propositions:

1. The Grand Lodge has the rightful power to forbid the members of its obedience from practicing, AS MASONRY, any rites which it does not recognize as masonic.
2. It has already, and for a long time, recognized the degrees cultivated by certain bodies, as masonic degrees, and has recognized, and *by its acts* authorized, those bodies to hold out their rites, as *masonic* rites.
3. It forbids the members of its obedience from practicing any rites AS MASONIC RITES, other than its own degrees, and those which it has recognized, or may hereafter recognize, as masonic.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts holds that it cannot put the ban upon the bodies included in the second proposition, without a breach of faith of the grossest character. We concur. Bro. GURNEY apparently does not.

If the question were a new one, or one open for decision, it would be a very different matter. But for almost a century, and during all the time in which Masonry has been taking form, the whole craft have recognized certain bodies as masonic bodies and awarded to them the masonic character. Upon the faith of that recognition, brethren have united themselves with them, and sustained and built them up: and those bodies have even assisted in defraying the expenses of maintaining the existences of lodges. This may have been all an error: but if it was, masons cannot correct it by an act of injustice or breach of plighted faith. They may prevent the further increase of the error: and this is what Massachusetts has attempted to do, as we understand it.

Bro. GURNEY says we "fight shy of the real question at issue." We do not so see it. We have heretofore stated our views fully upon the first two propositions, while we said, in relation to the last, that while we had no doubt of the *power* of the Grand Lodge to enforce such a measure, we should not discuss the *policy* of it.

Bro. GURNEY asks numerous questions, and puts some of them in "small caps" to denote their importance. The answer to them all is given in what we have written; but we can put it in fewer words—the authority for what has been done is found in the usages of the craft from a time whereof the memory of masons runs not to the contrary.

We had intended to discuss, at some length, the new doctrine recently announced by Bro. VAUX, and adopted by Bros. GURNEY and ROBBINS, that the members of the obedience of Grand Orients are not masons entitled to recognition, but the length of our review precludes it. We dissent from their conclusions, as unwarranted by the laws, usages and history of the Institution. We may, before concluding our report, put in shape the materials which we have gathered for the discussion of this question.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1883.

We receive these Proceedings when our printer has gone beyond the alphabetical place of this Grand Lodge, but we conclude to put our review in a little out of place, rather than send it to "the end of the docket."

A large number of communications were held during the year, at which the work was exemplified and other business of local interest transacted. The "one-ballot system" was adopted, and various amendments made to the Constitution.

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to P. G. Master NOBLE D. LARNER, with appropriate addresses: and the Grand Lodge of Victoria was recognized by a unanimous vote.

The address of the Grand Master (E. H. CHAMBERLIN), while confined to local matters, shows that the affairs of the Grand Lodge have been faithfully administered, and are in a prosperous condition.

The Grand Lodge has adopted the rule that an objection after ballot is valid and effective until withdrawn or the objector ceases to be a member of the lodge, and this same rule had been adopted in relation to advancement. The latter rule had been referred to a committee, whose able report shows the absurdity and injustice of both rules; and the rule in relation to advancement was amended: as amended, it conforms substantially to the rule adopted in our jurisdiction.

BRO. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON presented another of his able Reports on Correspondence (110 pp.).

In his review of Alabama, he says:

"From the address of the Grand Master we quote some of his decisions:

"Under Section 19, Article VI, of the Constitution, every lodge has jurisdiction to try and punish for unmasonic conduct, a sojourner or resident brother who is not a member of any lodge in this State."

"This is similar to a section in our own Constitution, and means that if the offending brother is a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction he cannot be tried and punished. As some of our chairmen of Foreign Correspondence committees have commented adversely on the action of our Grand Lodge in the matter of the expulsion of one of our members by a lodge in Washington Territory, we propose taking a poll upon the question, and ascertain how many Grand Lodges yet retain in their Constitutions the old doctrine, which was once nearly universal, at least in the West and South."

If in other cases, as in this, he claims that when a Constitution *says* that the lodge *has* jurisdiction, it *means* that the lodge *has not* jurisdiction, he will get a large majority in his favor!

He says that his Grand Lodge follows the doctrine that a person, who has been rejected by a lodge in its jurisdiction, and afterwards receives the degrees in another jurisdiction, is not a regular mason and cannot be recognized as such. This doctrine prevails in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and some other jurisdictions: but in most jurisdictions, the party is held to be a regular mason, but the lodge or himself is held to be liable to discipline for the fraud or carelessness: some jurisdictions take a middle ground, and deny the party the right of visitation and masonic intercourse.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Grand Master, in his address, refers to another of those 'journeys of our mother earth around the great luminary' as being 'mysterious.'

"'Tis true that the journey is 'mysterious,' but please tell us what is there in the whole range of Nature that is not mysterious to us. All, all that is, or can be known to us, is involved in the most inextricable mystery; and he who by scientific deductions or inductions has seemed to excel all others in his apparent knowledge of the causes and effects, in the varied phenomena of the Universe, knows better than all others how deeply involved in the most profound mystery are all, all of these phenomena; hence the Grand Master touched the key-note in the very preface of his address, and who but one well-versed in Masonic mysteries shall have the right thus to comment on the annual course of our earth, when that circumstance is so often repeated in the working ritual of every degree in Masonry, for every perambulation is but a symbolical representation of the annual course of the sun, for, as was said in the ancient mysteries, in their perambulations, 'I imitate the Sun in his annual course, and follow his beneficent example.'

"But, alas! our Grand Master King lost something in his astronomy when he 'touches the moon,' for he says:

"'Twelve moons have waxed and waned since our last annual communication.' What had become of the 'thirteenth' moon up there in Maine? Upon reference to our almanac for the District of Columbia, we find that we enjoyed the 'waxing' and 'waning' of that 'baker's dozen.' How did it happen otherwise in Maine?"

On the "moon" question, as we have shown elsewhere, Bro. SINGLETON's usual accuracy has failed him, or the District of Columbia Almanacs need a "new version." It is certain that in Maine, between May 5, 1882, and May 1, 1883, but *twelve* moons "waxed and waned."

He quotes from our report last year, but his printer, by omitting quotation marks and "leading," makes him apparently say what we said; but as he concurs in all we said, except as to the time when the office of Grand Master had its origin, it is of no consequence. In this connection, we would say that Bro. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY has recently shown us the copy of a manuscript from the British Museum, which *must* have been written before 1717, and which experts conclude was written before 1686, in which is given a rule requiring the presence of at least one operative mason at every lodge. This shows, conclusively, that the change from operative to speculative had been gradual, and that when the manuscript was written the speculative element was very large.

He says it may be that our difference in relation to the origin of Grand Masters may depend upon the definition of the term "Grand Master": exactly so; and if he means a Grand Master *elected by a representative Grand Lodge*, he is right: but that is not our definition of the term.

Bro. S. admits that the Old Regulations (and of course the Ancient Charges) were not made in 1721, but were then collected, and the collection approved by the Grand Lodge, and published. They were then "*Ancient Charges*" and "*Old Regulations.*" Both mention *more than once*, the Grand Master, as the supreme executive officer of the craft. It follows that unless these "Ancient Charges" and "Old Regulations" are a fraud, the office of Grand Master had existed long before these Charges and Regulations were compiled. The admission that these existed before they were compiled, is also an admission that the office of Grand Master was an ancient element in the polity of the Institution.

There is one point in this connection to which we have given considerable consideration. Originally, lodges had no permanency of existence; and in 1717, it was provided that they must have a charter. It some time ago occurred to us, that all this change could not have been made at once. It is certain that prior to 1717, some lodges had a permanency of organization entirely inconsistent with the old theory and practice, under which a lodge could not have existence except when in actual session; a lodge was a mere assembly of brethren, and had no organized character. With the Ancient Charges, there was published the form of constituting a lodge "*according to the ancient usages of masons.*" In these forms, no mention is made of a charter, but in other respects they are substantially the same as those now in use. In the forms given a few years later, the delivery of the warrant is made a prominent feature. The evidence tends very strongly to show that before 1717, brethren were constituted into a lodge, with Master and Wardens, and became a body of a permanent character.

Bro. S. says, that if the statement of Bros. ANDERSON and OLIVER in relation to the existence of Grand Masters before 1717 be taken as true, we must take their statements about Noah, Moses, &c., to be true. Not quite: the fact that a man is correct in *one* statement that he makes, does not prove that he is correct in *all* that he makes.

In his report last year, Bro. S. said that we assume that the masonic law in Maine and Massachusetts is the *general* masonic law. We pointed out his error and called upon him to show a single instance in which we did so: or had done anything more than in reply to a claim by some one else that a particular proposition was and always had been universal masonic law, to show that the law was, and had been otherwise in Maine and Massachusetts, and, therefore, that the proposition could not be *universal* masonic law. Bro. S. does not notice what we said, but in substance repeats his statement. We suggest that our denial must stand until he produces at least *one* instance to sustain his assertion.

But we intimated that Bro. S. himself "assumed" that the law he had learned was the universal masonic law, and we quoted from his report the following:

"Notwithstanding the assertions of others, we personally knew that the dictum, that any mason may be tried wherever the offence has been committed, is a modern doctrine," &c.

We then showed that the doctrine did obtain in New England eighty years ago, and was practiced more than a hundred years ago. He makes no reply, but his "silence gives consent" that our point is well taken.

But he says:

"We are willing to leave the matter to our cotemporaries, if, in any of our reviews, we have ever attempted to force any one to our way of thinking, except by direct reference to well-acknowledged authority, and we shall continue to respect carefully the views and opinions of all, but we do not like to have the authority of a particular section, even if it be New England, as a peremptory guide for all others, when their entire masonic precedents and antecedents have been diametrically different. There is where we stand! a respecer of others' opinions, as well as a firm maintainer of our own. No 'ipse dixit' can scare us worth a cent, or drive us from our 'lines.'"

We have never claimed that he ever attempted to "force" any one to his way of thinking, and his intimation that we ever undertook to make New England authority "a peremptory guide for all others," has for a foundation only his imagination. If he claims otherwise, let him cite one instance.

When the laws of our jurisdiction have been assailed as being "modern," and in conflict with fundamental principles or universal masonic law, we have attempted to show that our laws are not open to either objection, just as Bro. SINGLETON has done in his able reply to Bro. VAUX in this report. But doing this is not assuming that the laws of other jurisdictions are open to the charge made against ours.

There are many other matters in this report that we would like to notice but time compels us to omit some, and to be brief in our notice of others.

He understands that the New York and Connecticut embroglio was settled upon the principle that a mason has a right to become a charter member of a new lodge, and *that thereby his membership in his old lodge is severed*. He is in error as to what we have italicized; precisely the reverse was decided.

He holds that a majority of the lodges of any Grand Lodge must be represented to constitute a lawful body when assembled together for the business of the craft. We would be glad to have his authority for this: so far as we know, it is not the law, and is contrary to the usages of the craft, except when required by express constitutional provisions. We find nothing in the principles of Masonry to require it, any more than that a majority of the members of a lodge must be present to do the business of the craft.

Referring to the doctrine, that a mason can be tried by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he commits an offence, he says:

"The position taken by the advocates of these doctrines appears to be predicated upon the assumption that the laws of Masonry are universal. Such universality does not prevail. If there was but one jurisdiction in all the world, then there is a bare possibility that, as in the criminal jurisprudence of a State, it might be proper to set up the doctrine that an offender should be tried where the crime was committed."

Not at all, but directly the reverse: an act may be an offence in Maine, which would not be in the District of Columbia. And in passing we would inquire how a lodge can try a mason for an act which is not a masonic offence under the law of its Grand Lodge? The doctrine assumes that a mason is a mason the world over: that each jurisdiction enacts the laws for the masons resident or being therein: and that it punishes every mason for a violation of its laws committed therein.

He asks further:

"And now we wish to ask, in all simplicity and candor, what harm would ensue if the brother's lodge should be informed of his misconduct, and their consent obtained to institute a trial of the case? Surely no lodge could refuse such courtesy."

If permission must be *asked* it may be *refused*: if it must be granted as a matter of course, it would be an idle ceremony. But the harm is that one sovereignty would be compelled to ask the permission of another sovereignty to enforce its own laws in its own jurisdiction.

Bro. S. insists upon the practice by the churches, but in our view, he proves that the churches are wrong and would do much better if they would adopt the masonic practice of disciplining unworthy members of distant churches, who reside in their immediate neighborhood.

Upon another important subject he says:

"It has been the policy of the Grand Lodges in the United States, to recognize every new Grand Lodge that has been organized by at least three chartered lodges in an unoccupied territory, until within a few years. Some have set up a new principle, that a majority of the lodges within that jurisdiction should unite in the organization of a Grand Lodge."

In arguing from precedents, all the circumstances of the precedents must be considered: now, will Bro. SINGLETON inform us what Grand Lodges, formed by less than a majority of the lodges in the jurisdiction, have been recognized by the Grand Lodges of the United States prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales? We should be glad to see our way clear to recognize that Grand Lodge. But as we read the precedents, a majority of the lodges have always acted, or confirmed the proceedings. If such is the case, the usage is not merely that their lodges may form a Grand Lodge, but that not less than three lodges, being a majority in the jurisdiction, may form a Grand Lodge. We do not set up a "new principle," but the usage of the Grand Lodges, whose action is invoked as establishing the law: and we hold that we must take the whole usage and not a mere part of it.

As to the doctrine of the text-books, that three lodges may form a Grand Lodge, we think it means that three is the least number that can form a Grand Lodge; and that it does not mean that any three lodges in unoccupied territory may form a Grand Lodge.

Taking this and the universal usage in this country, as we understand it, we are constrained to hold to what Bro. S. calls the "new principle."

INDIANA, 1883.

This Grand Lodge did not meet last year, but we have the reports of the Officers and Board of Trustees. They are taken up in the details of the finances: and the fact of the most interest given is that the debt had been reduced \$18,000, leaving \$45,000 still due, with a prospect of further reductions as the dues from the lodges should come in. The statistics of membership, we are sorry to say, are not given.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1883.

The "Proceedings" of this Grand Lodge, of themselves, attest its growth and prosperity.

Thirteen of the fifteen lodges were represented: two charters were granted and the work exemplified.

The address of the Grand Master (HARVEY LINDSEY) is confined to a brief account of his official action. He says that with one or two exceptions the lodges had had a year of prosperity: indeed, he feared that some of them had done too much work. We regret to see that he deemed that one lodge should be investigated by his successor, on account of its public character.

One lodge had obtained the services of Bro. GEORGE A. DANNELLY, Grand Lecturer of Arkansas, and he had held a school of instruction at Atoka, which had been productive of much good.

The report of the indefatigable Grand Secretary, Bro. JOSEPH S. MURROW, shows that the affairs of his department had been administered with great zeal, fidelity and ability. The Grand Lodge library had been increased, and with his efforts it must continue to do so. He makes one recommendation, which should be adopted by all Grand Lodges. After saying that two lodges, in making their returns, had given the full names of members, he adds:

"This is as it should be. The mere initials of a man's name is too indefinite. For instance, who can tell whether the *J.* in the name of *J. Smith*, stands for Job, Jacob, Joseph, Jehoshaphat, or, possibly, *John*.

"If the lodges would require every candidate who petitions for initiation or membership, to sign his *full* name to the petition, and then sign the by-laws in the same manner, and then the Secretary put this full name in his Historical Register and Ledger, there would be no trouble on this score, and our returns

and list of lodges and members, in the proceedings, would be without any danger of confusion in names."

We notice that the representatives of the lodges *v. d.* were allowed to vote after their charter had been granted. This is not in accordance with the old law, or the general usage. A lodge does not exist until it has been constituted under the charter.

The Report on Correspondence (111 pp.) was the work of three brethren. The chairman of the committee, CHARLES E. GOODING, had such trouble with his eyes as to preclude doing the work. Bro. H. B. SMITH, after reviewing some eight pamphlets, cried "hold." Thereupon the Grand Secretary drafted Bro. FRANK W. BAXTER, of Vermont, to review Quebec and the New England Grand Lodges (except Vermont), and did the rest of the work himself.

The report is pretty closely confined to abstracts. Bro. MURROW very nearly hits our case, when he says:

"We should like to write more about California, but the truth is, it is too large to write about. It is just as Grand Master Taylor says, 'California is grand in Masonry as in all else,' and we feel ourself too small to handle it. Why, the book itself is a volume of nearly a thousand pages. We turned down about three hundred pages to quote from, and have scratched our head forty times trying to determine which of the two hundred and ninety-nine we should leave out of this review, and finally took the book reverently and affectionately and laid it on the shelf."

Bro. BAXTER gives his own views more than the others do. He fully approves the "Massachusetts Amendment."

Bro. GURNEY having said:

"A year ago we came across, in Washington, a mason who knew much of the Masonry of Indian Territory. He did not give a very flattering representation of its ethical *status*. The language of the Grand Master does not, therefore, remove a rather unfavorable impression, then gathered of many of the so-called masons of his jurisdiction."

Bro. MURROW thus replies:

"Concerning the 'mason who knew much of the Masonry of the Indian Territory,' whom you 'came across in Washington,' Brother Gurney, and who 'did not give a very flattering representation of its ethical *status*,' let me say that the 'ethical *status*' of many who claim to know a great deal about the Indian Territory, is not, itself, of the highest order. We have known Masonry almost from its inception in the Territory, and we do not hesitate to affirm that its 'ethical *status*' will compare favorably with that of any other Grand Lodge, not excepting that to which even the lodges of the *City of Chicago* belong. We acknowledge that the 'ethical *status*' of one of our lodges is bad, (and we suspect it was to that lodge our brother's informant referred) but take our lodges in general and their moral character is *not* bad."

We second the following, and trust that it will receive attention:

"In this connection we would make a request, 'couched in a most fraternal spirit,' to the Grand Secretaries of all Grand Bodies with which we are in fraternal association, and all other friends of the Indians, to send us masonic, or other contributions, for our Grand Lodge library. We are doing our best to be 'good men and true;' to grow in knowledge and virtue, and to be worthy our pale-faced brethren in every regard. We shall be very thankful

for contributions to our Grand Lodge library, and will utilize all gifts well and truly."

IOWA, 1883.

We have a volume of nearly six hundred pages, immense not only in size but in its contents. It contains a catalogue of the "BOWER LIBRARY," (which takes up one hundred and twelve pages) and of the "Old Library," by authors, but not including Proceedings or Periodicals.

BRO. PARVIN always gives us something new, and in this pamphlet we have a "Masonic Map of Iowa," showing the location of every lodge, and also an Almanac of the full moons from 1883 to 1899.

The Grand Master opened the Grand Lodge "in ample form upon the third degree in Masonry." Good: no "prying open" in Iowa.

The address of the Grand Master, GEORGE B. VAN SAUN, though largely devoted to local matters, is able and of much interest. During the year, *fifteen* lodges have been constituted, and he had granted dispensations for *eighteen* more, and as *four* had been continued at the preceding session there were *twenty-two* applications for new charters: *thirteen* of which were granted and the dispensations of *nine* others were continued.

The total membership in Iowa is almost the same as in Maine: but in Iowa, the lodges number up to 446, while in Maine they number up to only 186: Iowa has 403 active lodges, and Maine, 183: as the population of Iowa is much larger than that of Maine, the *per cent.* of masons in Maine is larger than in Iowa.

The Grand Master stayed the execution of the decision of the Grand Lodge in an appealed case, for the reason that the Committee on Grievances did not decide the case upon the transcript, but received additional evidence not before in the case, and decided it in a manner which the transcript would not justify. He submitted to the Grand Lodge two questions: 1. The power of the Grand Master to hold the action of the Grand Lodge in abeyance; and 2. The propriety of the action of the committee. It was decided that the Grand Master has the power to hold action of the Grand Lodge in abeyance until its next session, provided he finds that justice requires it: and that the Committee on Grievances are confined to the transcript, unless for good reason they believe new evidence should be received, and then both parties must be notified and heard. We concur in these decisions; but confess that we are surprised to find the first made by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, where the doctrine prevails, *theoretically*, that the Grand Master has only the powers expressly given to him by the Constitution. The decision shows that pet theories will not overcome the good sense of our Iowa brethren. It can be sustained only upon the ground that the long established usages of the craft are as binding as written Constitutions.

At the preceding session, the Grand Lodge ordered charges to be preferred

against Past Grand Master HARTSOCK, in Iowa City Lodge. Accordingly charges were filed, a committee appointed to reduce the testimony to writing, several hearings had, and the testimony finally closed. By request of the parties, the Grand Master was present when the arguments were made, and the case was to be decided. After several ballots, the Grand Master became satisfied that there were enough in the lodge to vote against conviction, even upon specifications to which no defence was made, and thereupon closed the case, and ordered all the papers to be transmitted to the Grand Lodge for its action. Subsequently, and with the consent of the accused, he appointed a committee to examine the evidence and report their conclusions to the Grand Lodge, and this was done. The matter was referred to that special committee. The questions of law involved were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which reported that the Grand Lodge has original jurisdiction to try masonic offences, and that the Grand Lodge had jurisdiction of this case under the action of the Grand Master, and could properly proceed to try it. The Grand Lodge at first refused to adopt the report, and adopted a substitute declaring that "the Grand Lodge has no original jurisdiction to try a case where charges for unmasonic conduct have been preferred against a brother in his own lodge." When the special committee made its report, however, this action was reversed, and the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted. Nevertheless, the case was referred back to the lodge for the completion of the trial. We do not understand why the Grand Master ordered the case closed and transferred to the Grand Lodge, unless the silly doctrine, that only the accused can appeal, prevails in Iowa, and, therefore, that if he allowed the case to be finished the accused would be finally acquitted, when the Grand Master believed he ought to be convicted. If the lodge had so decided, an appeal by any member of the lodge would transfer the case to the Grand Lodge, which could render such judgment as it should deem just. We have no doubt that a Grand Lodge has original jurisdiction to try charges for unmasonic conduct, especially against its own members (and in this case the accused was a permanent member), unless it has deprived itself of this power by express constitutional provision, but we know of no law or usage that justifies the transfer of a half-tried case from the lodge to the Grand Lodge, and the completion of the trial by it. The case can be transferred by appeal from the judgment of the lodge: possibly, the Grand Master may annul the proceedings in the lodge and commence the case *de novo* in the Grand Lodge, on charges filed there: but we repeat we do not believe that there is any masonic law for one set of men to try a case in part, and then another set take it up and finish it, acting upon a report of what the first set had done. The final action of the Grand Lodge was correct, and no other would have been.

The Grand Mastership of Iowa is no sinecure. Bro. VAN SAUN had visited ninety lodges and held some two hundred sessions. With due deference,

we are compelled to say that labor of this kind ought to be devolved upon deputies. While a Grand Master's visits are productive of good, beyond any question, he cannot be expected to sacrifice his whole business to the duties of his office: and he has enough to do, if he attends to those matters which cannot be done by others, with visits to lodges upon extraordinary occasions.

We should like to notice other matters in the address of the Grand Master, but if we do, and go through the book in the same manner, our report will surpass the big report of Bro. BROWN, of Illinois.

BRO. PARVIN submits, in addition to his official report, a report on deceased brethren and a report on the library, with a supplemental catalogue. These all contain so many matters of interest that we can scarcely tell which to select.

Upon one matter, he says:

"In this connection we wish to speak of a recommendation made by the Grand Secretary (Bowen) of Nebraska, seconded by the new Grand Secretary (Munn) of Illinois, that *four* copies should be sent to each Grand Secretary, that 'one might go to the *retiring* Grand Master.' We do not favor this proposition at this date, for the reason that we do not propose to send ours where they will not be appreciated. We have never declined to give ours upon the asking, and if brethren do not appreciate them enough to signify their appreciation of them, we see no just cause why we should thrust them upon them *volens volens*. In the past ten or more years we have never had a *retiring* Grand Master of either Nebraska or Illinois, and but very, very few from other jurisdictions, even so much as signify, directly or through others, a desire for such Proceedings. It is time enough when such persons indicate their wish for us to respond. 'Ask and ye shall receive' is as good a saying in Masonry as in religion, and upon it we propose to act in the future as in the past.'

While it is true that Bro. PARVIN has given Proceedings for the asking, others do not, and often cannot. We have known retiring Grand Masters and others to desire to receive Proceedings, and yet not feel authorized to ask for them because they understood they had no right to do so. We think Bro. PARVIN's objection is not well founded for that reason.

We naturally give our attention to the portion of the report relating to the library. The purchase of the BOWER collection gives the Grand Lodge a large number of duplicates. It was proposed to put them temporarily in the State Library as a Masonic Department. The Grand Lodge declined to do this. If the proposition had been to put them there *permanently*, we should have deemed it a wise disposition of them. Our State Library has a masonic department—small, it is true, but it will increase and be valuable to the public as well as to the craft. Bro. PARVIN, in speaking of masonic libraries, mentions that of our Grand Lodge as if it was a general masonic library, whereas it is pretty closely confined to Proceedings, of which, however, it has a very full collection. * "Portland Masonic Library" (after going through two fires) since the receipt of Bro. PREBLE's collection, has quite a respectable number of Text Books and Periodicals, as well as Proceedings. We find that all our

public (and *quasi* public) libraries (that is, the representatives of those libraries) are anxious to obtain masonic books and pamphlets, and we commend the placing of them in such libraries for permanent preservation. We find that the desire for them is on the increase, and we hope that it will be met. And especially do we hope that if Congress provides a decent place for the Congressional Library, the brethren will make it a point to fill the masonic department already commenced. It is disgraceful that a great nation like ours suffers rare and valuable books, maps and charts to be spoiled or destroyed, just for the want of a proper place to put them in. The destruction of the Alexandrian Library by fire is universally regarded as the most barbarous act of a barbarous age: but how much less barbarous is it to allow the destruction of a vast library by neglect to provide a proper place for its preservation?

The Grand Lodge appointed a committee to consider the question of providing a fire-proof building for the library, and especially to recommend a location for it, after ascertaining what each city, where it might be proposed to locate it, would give for the purpose. If it should be located away from the capital, the policy of placing the duplicates permanently in the State Library would be wise. It would be very easy to arrange to have all the current Proceedings added to the collection, and thus create a very full *public* masonic library. We believe the State would gladly provide for binding the pamphlets and paying all the incidental expenses.

We find, upon further examination, that in Iowa the doctrine, that only the accused can appeal, does prevail *theoretically*—"but *practically* quite the reverse." Only the agony required to be gone through to get an appeal makes the whole matter quite ridiculous: and we cannot help saying that it seems to us that our Iowa brethren, in order to do justice in a particular case, have stretched their law to its utmost tension, if they have not actually violated it. To show the whole proceeding, we quote at length from the Report on Jurisprudence adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"*Query* (6). When a brother has been tried and acquitted in his own lodge upon charges regularly preferred, can he be tried again upon said charges in any lodge?"

"*Answer*. Yes; but only by the Grand Lodge, or under its direction.

"*Query* (7). Has the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master during its recess, authority to order a change of venue in any trial when convinced that the evidence is sufficient to convict, but the lodge fails to secure the necessary vote to do this, and thus allows the guilty accused to go unpunished? If not, what recourse has the particular lodge or the Grand Lodge?"

"*Answer*. Under such circumstances, the aggrieved members of the lodge have the right to memorialize the Grand Master, fully setting forth the facts in the case; and the Grand Master, if on due examination he should find that justice demands it, should then refer the memorial to the Grand Lodge, with a recommendation that its Committee on Grievances maturely consider it and formulate a plan of action thereon, reporting the same to the Grand Lodge for its decision. The Grand Lodge has power to change the venue or to take any other steps to subserve the ends of masonic justice. We state a general principle when we aver that while the plaintiffs in a masonic

trial cannot appeal, their *right to petition* the Grand Master, and through him the Grand Lodge, is in legitimate cases masonically indefeasible.

"*Query (8).*—[*a.*] Can the Grand Lodge grant any greater power to a constituent lodge than itself possesses ?

"[*b.*] And can it not resume at pleasure any power or authority which it has granted ?

"*Answer.*—[*a.*] No. The Grand Lodge would itself make an innovation in the body of Masonry should it dwarf itself on behalf of one of its creatures.

"[*b.*] Yes. The constituent lodge lives, moves and has its being in the Grand Lodge; therefore, the Grand Lodge can, at will, assume any powers it has for masonic purposes conferred upon its subordinate.

"*Query (9).*—If a lodge fails to convict when the evidence of guilt is ample, and is persistent in such failure, what course should be followed in order that the accused may be justly dealt with ?

"*Answer.*—Transfer the case to the Grand Lodge in the manner prescribed in the answer to *Query (7).*"

No appeal from an acquittal lies to the Grand Lodge, but another trial may be had in the Grand Lodge, or under its direction! We wonder if any *stumps* are found in Iowa. We do not agree that a mason may be tried a second time for the same offence, when he has once been acquitted upon a regular trial and a final judgment rendered; but we do hold, that any member of a lodge can appeal from the decision of a lodge acquitting an accused, and he can then be tried in the Grand Lodge: this right of appeal is given to the accuser in the Ancient Charges, and we have often wondered how this old law could be supplanted by rules taken from the modern civil law—and those rules not universal, although in force in nearly all the States: it is substituting a modern idea for the old landmark.

The decision in answer to the seventh query really gives an appeal in a round-about way, as we have above intimated. The members of the lodge can memorialize the Grand Master, and if he deems that justice requires it, he can submit it to the Grand Lodge, and, after a few more tussles, the Grand Lodge can take such action as in its judgment will subserve the ends of justice. Suppose the memorial should be made to the Grand Lodge in the first instance, and then such course be taken with it as to the Grand Lodge should seem just: will the committee deny that the Grand Lodge might thus act? It is precisely the same course as they suggest, divested of a good deal of red tape. Divesting it of a little more red tape, it becomes a simple appeal. All three methods are in substance appeals, but the one suggested by the committee is encumbered with forms.

The second clause (*b*) of the answer to "Query 8" is as sound law as ever was enunciated, and yet we are agreeably surprised to find it so strongly stated by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, which in former times has been inclined to hold that the Grand Lodge gets such powers as it has from the lodges, instead of the lodges getting all their powers from the Grand Lodge.

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that our Iowa brethren are equal to the emergency: if they cannot *find* a way already existing, they will *make* a new one.

The Report on Correspondence (200 pp.), is again from the pen of Bro. PARVIN. No, we mistake; it is not from his *pen*; he has introduced a new departure; he dictated the report to a short-hand writer, who wrote it out; this is a good innovation, and must be a great saving of time. It is a splendid report to read (but that is a matter of course), and yet a very difficult report to review. Bro. PARVIN is a mason of long experience, of great knowledge acquired by accurate observation and careful study, and of positive opinions, which he is neither afraid nor ashamed to maintain in very plain language. Indeed, his plain and emphatic manner of statement is imputed to him as a fault, by some, who forget or do not know his intense devotion to Masonry, and his almost terrible earnestness in repelling all attempts to divert the Institution from the old ways, as he understands them, or to lower the standard of morality which it teaches.

He devotes six pages to Maine, and we should like to quote all he says. But as we cannot do that, we will give samples. He gives our State coat of arms in miniature as an ornament, then some statistics, and then says:

"At the opening of the session we observe that our Grand Representative was at his post, ready for duty. Grand Master Marquis F. King welcomes the delegates to their sixty-third Annual Communication,—

"To the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea."

"We can readily appreciate the poetic inspiration which animated the bosom of this royal brother, who is both a Marquis and a King, and a splendid officer. It was our pleasure to meet the good brother, and those other princes of Maine masons, Brothers Drummond and Berry, father and son, and to enjoy a drive on a beautiful morning around the town, and upon the borders of the sea.

"The brother's allusion to the death of President Garfield is both grand and beautiful. The outpouring of that martyred life has been as the pouring of oil upon the troubled waters. The curative process has been a painful one, but, since the days of the rebellion, there has not been, throughout the country, such union, such peace and good will as to-day. God forbid that the memory of this experience should be forgotten, or that it should lose its healing virtue in the coming years. To which every good citizen and mason will, with all heart, say amen.

"It is no wonder that the spirit of poesy has seized upon our good brother, even in that northern clime; for his native city is at the birthplace and the early home of America's great poet."

Of Grand Master KING's address, he says further:

"He enters decided protest to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. If rejection were proof that a candidate was an unworthy man, and could never reform, or that he was still residing within their jurisdiction, it would be well. There is a feeling quite prevalent in some quarters, that territory is assigned for pecuniary benefit only. We are glad to see this doctrine enunciated from so high an authority, and from that jurisdiction."

In reviewing our report he says:

"Brother Drummond holds that a mason may be masonically tried twice for the same offence. 'It is good law, as well as good sense,' he says, 'that

if the lodge do not agree, or the proceedings be set aside for error, a new trial may be had." We have observed, in the conduct of masonic trials, where lawyers appear as counsel for the defense, they are very apt to quote the practice of the civil courts, with which they are much more familiar than with the practice in masonic courts or with masonic law."

This may be misunderstood. We do *not* hold that after a brother has been legally tried once, and a final judgment has been rendered, he can be tried again for the same offence: but when the proceedings are set aside as erroneous, he can be tried until he has been *legally* tried, although it may take twenty attempts to accomplish it.

We are glad to have his endorsement in the following:

"In speaking of the convening of the Grand Lodge, to join in the funeral occasion of the late President, he commends it as a return to the late custom, which at one time, quite generally, was, and even now in many jurisdictions is, held not to be in accordance with correct masonic principles. He successfully controverts this view of the case, and proves conclusively, that both ancient usage, and fundamental masonic principle, teach that the honoring of the chief magistrate of state or nation, is masonic work, which the lodge may properly do, in its hall or in public, in connection with the citizens thereof."

He "admits the corn" as to what we said in 1882 about "Venus Lodge," and adds:

"We cannot help but endorse all that Brother Drummond says on this subject, and wipe our hands of the matter. We were absent at the time, or should certainly have suggested, at least, a name more in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, as practiced in this Grand Lodge for years past."

In regard to these reports, after quoting what we had said, he thus replies:

"If confession be good for the soul, as it is said to be, we here publicly express our concurrence in this sentiment of Brother Drummond, and recant from our former statement. We never doubted the value of the reports, but we did have serious doubts as to their being read, and felt that the expense incurred in their preparation and publication was to a great extent thrown away, unless they should be read by the general reader. We are now satisfied that the cessation, on the part of this Grand Lodge, for two years, has awakened a greatly increased interest in these reports, and now probably ten read them to where one did before. Having, therefore, erred, we can speak with much more interest than formerly."

In the early part of his report he proposes to discuss later the "Massachusetts Amendment," but finally concludes to take another year for it, contenting himself with expressing his "dissent to the action had, or the wisdom of such procedure.

This to Bro. SINGLETON:

"We hold it to be incontrovertible that it is the inalienable and inherent right of every jurisdiction to uphold and maintain the dignity of the Institution within its borders, and to punish all who therein shall transgress the law."

He seems to us to have an erroneous view of the purpose of exhibiting the charter to visitors. The visitor has no *masonic* knowledge that the examiners

are regular masons, and, therefore, has no *masonic* right to assume that they *are* regular masons: the exhibition of the charter is sufficient proof to authorize the visitor to be examined and to prove himself a mason, as in conducting the examination, the examiners necessarily furnish the remaining necessary proof that they are also regular masons. This was the theory we were taught thirty-five years ago, and it seems to us the logical result from our masonic obligations.

In another matter of immense importance, he seems to us to have stated a proposition more broadly than the law allows. He says that in a former report, he "expressed the opinion that a lodge has the right to dispose of its own funds in such manner as it deems best." From the proposition as thus stated, we emphatically dissent. It is quite probable that, in the report to which he alludes, he modifies the proposition by the proper limitation. Lodge funds are *trust* funds, held by the lodge for the payment of its legitimate expenses and charitable uses. For these purposes, the lodge has power to dispose of them at its discretion. In the case to which Bro. PARVIN refers, there was a suggestion that the funds were diverted to other purposes, and were in fact divided among the members. In the anti-masonic times, such a disposition of lodge funds was attempted in Maine, but the Grand Lodge held that it could not lawfully be done, and that an attempt to do it would be cause for expulsion, as much as criminal embezzlement of the funds would be. The Supreme Court of one State decided that the funds were trust funds, and could not be diverted from the trust; and if the lodge and Grand Lodge should go out of existence, the Court would appoint Trustees to administer the trust according to the intentions of those who created it. This is the well-known law relating to trusts, and a *masonic* trust is no exception. The members of a lodge have no more right to divide the funds among themselves than the Trustees of *any* charity fund have to divide that fund among themselves.

We are surprised to see that he says that the lodge has stolen the Past Master's degree from the Chapter: unless our reading has been to little purpose, the fact is precisely the reverse.

He holds that an objection by a member to a visitor may be overruled, and cites a case in which an objection was made by a member who was so drunk that he could not tell whether the Master or a visitor was presiding. We confess that if we had been the Master, we should have admitted the visitor, but not *until after we had "bounced" the drunken member.*

He thus refers to our remarks in relation to Bro. HEDGES, of Montana:

"Under the head of Montana, he quotes the opening words of Brother Cornelius Hedges, who writes the report for that jurisdiction, and says 'Having spent the summer in the east.' Brother Drummond adds: 'Yet he did not come to Maine.' Without the fear of the castigation which Brother Drummond proposed to give him for that grave error, but from a pure love of the thing, when we were east, we did go to Maine, and never once thought of the 'Maine law,' which would not, however, deter us from going, as our stay there was so brief that we could afford to practice a little

self-denial, and substitute the excellent cup of good, hot coffee, which the good wife of Brother Drummond furnished, and relished the same much more than the 'ardent,' whether manufactured in Maine or Iowa."

The next time Bro. PARVIN comes to Maine, he will not make so *brief* a visit.

BRO. PARVIN shows, by his comments on Bro. HOWRY's report, that since Iowa abolished the Council system, he has not kept track of the Cryptic Rite: and we wonder that, not having done so, he should undertake to write about it.

BRO. PARVIN holds that Grand Masters have only the powers given them in the Constitution, and has much to say about it in his report: the contrast of his views with the acts of Grand Master VAN SAUN and the Grand Lodge is very sharp; but we suppose Bro. P. will say that there are exceptions to every rule. Exactly! The fact is that Bro. PARVIN's doctrine reduces the office of Grand Master to a level with that of chairman of a ward caucus: but when a case occurs in which necessity requires it, the Grand Master of Iowa can exercise his prerogatives as sensibly and as effectively as the Grand Masters of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

We had marked a place in which Bro. PARVIN recognizes that an expelled mason may be restored to good standing by a two-thirds' vote, but to membership only by an unanimous vote; but we do not find it. We had proposed to quote it, chiefly because an esteemed brother in his jurisdiction, in a report to another Grand Body, deems the proposition to be so erroneous as to be actually absurd, and is surprised that such a "glaring inconsistency" should be inserted in a code. We "fight *mit* PARVIN."

We have condensed some of BRO. PARVIN's views upon various matters, but must omit them, as we have no more space to notice further this grand report.

KENTUCKY, 1883.

REV. DR. JOSEPH A. GALBRAITH, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near the Grand Lodge of Ireland, was introduced and welcomed, and briefly responded.

The address of the Grand Master (GARRETT D. BUCKNER) is a compact and business-like statement of his official actions with a few recommendations.

He announces the deaths of three Past Grand Masters, each of whom served but one year, according to the usual practice in that State.

Of the Home, he says:

"It is with very great pleasure that I call your attention to the prosperous condition of the affairs of the Home. Since the opening of its doors for the reception of its beneficiaries, there have been received 33 widows and 381 children. Eighteen widows have been discharged, one died; 213 children have been discharged, 10 have died; leaving at the close of the year 158 children and 14 widows in the institution. A number of children have been admitted since August 31st. The financial condition of the Home presents

a very satisfactory exhibit. The buildings and furniture are paid for, and there is no debt hanging over the institution.

"The Endowment Fund amounts to \$148,149.32. The income from this for the past year was \$8,993.95. The amount received for the assessments for last year is \$7,793.65. The amount received by brethren in Louisville on June 24, 1883, is \$1,552.44. Other donations, including Grand Lodge donation, is \$3,728.75. Amount from the inmates of the Home, \$883.41. Mite Chest, \$31.20. The total amount is, for the past year, \$22,973.40. The Board of Directors have added the surplus to the Endowment Fund, after paying all expenses. The expenses of the Home, outside of fitting up the printing office and other industries, amounted during the year to \$15,507.97.

"The industries of the Home have largely increased, and it must be exceedingly gratifying to the brethren to know that the children at the Home have been able to do so much toward sustaining it. The new printing office has been fitted up in a very neat and economical manner, with new material, presses, type, and everything necessary to enable the management to issue the HOME JOURNAL and do other printing in a creditable manner. The Home is no longer a pleasant dream indulged in by a few enthusiastic and philanthropic brethren, but is now established on a permanent basis."

He urges the craft to continue their efforts until provision is made for the support of five hundred inmates of the Home, the number which can be accommodated there.

He advises the adoption of rules as to the time and manner of making returns, as the existing provisions are meagre and defective. We have no doubt of the correctness of the following:

"I wish to express my opinion that the Constitution and Digest which was promulgated in 1880, has done incalculable good to the subordinate lodges, and has been a source of inestimable service to me in my official capacity, and reflects great credit on Bro. Grant, who, by his untiring energy, prepared that admirable volume."

The Grand Secretary (HIRAM BASSETT) submits a full report of the transactions of his office. Among other things, he reports the collection of a full file of the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge, except one report, a List of Expulsions, and the Proceedings of one session (June, 1824). We congratulate the Grand Lodge, as the early Proceedings are exceedingly rare.

A gift of five hundred dollars from Oriental Consistory, in Chicago, to the Widows' and Orphans' Home, was announced.

The Governor of the State, and several other State officials who were masons, visited the Grand Lodge, were welcomed by the Grand Master and invited to seats on the dais. Afterwards the Governor addressed the Grand Lodge. We are glad to see this recognition of the duty of masons to honor the chief magistrate.

The Grand Lodge decided that the word "month" in its Constitution means a lunar month, and that a lunar month is twenty-eight days.

At the previous Annual Communication, a resolution was adopted that the roll be called the last thing before closing, and any representative not responding should forfeit his *per diem*, to be charged to and collected of his lodge as other dues to the Grand Lodge. Accordingly, at this session the roll was called, and *thirty-three* representatives failed to respond. We shall

watch this experiment with much interest. We sometimes think that those who must be an hour or two in advance of time are nearly as bad as those who must be an hour behind time. We have seen a meeting substantially broken up half an hour before the time for it to close by the premature going out of those who seem to be obliged to have three-quarters of an hour to travel a five minutes' distance. We presume a portion of these thirty-three 'had to take the train,' and to make sure of it started an hour before it was necessary!

A Masonic Burial Service is published with the Proceedings, by order of the Grand Lodge.

We find the following note to the Table of Grand Representatives:

"Grand Representatives are requested to report name in full, address, date of commission, by whom given, etc., on receipt of this copy of Proceedings. Also to report, concisely, *immediately* after the adjournment of their Grand Lodges, the following: 1st, the fact of their presence or absence; 2d, names and addresses of Grand Secretaries and Grand Masters; 3d, any action taken touching this Grand Jurisdiction; 4th, any important matter that, from its nature, ought to be reported."

The Report on Correspondence (115 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES W. STATON.

In reference to the proposition that three members make a regular Master Mason's lodge, he says:

"Yes, but we are more firmly of the opinion every day that it is a mistake to allow lodges the privilege of transacting business with a less number than the Grand Lodge would require to grant a charter; and the lodge that can't afford more than three members to transact important business, such as balloting for the degrees or membership, voting away the funds of the lodge, etc., had better 'shut up shop.'"

We agree with him in the following:

"The moving principle of Masonry is charity or love, and if a man so far loses his interest in the Institution as to desire to sever his membership, we think the best plan is to let him go. Most men, when coercion is applied, become refractory and disagreeable, and the sooner a lodge is rid of such members the better. But the moment membership is severed, the brother should be informed that he cannot claim the rights and privileges of Masonry, such as the right to visit the lodge at such times as suits his convenience, the right to lodge assistance, masonic burial—in fact, he loses all the rights that are obtained by virtue of affiliation, and retains none except the right to expect assistance, when in want, from individual masons. We want to be understood that we have no patience with non-affiliation, but at the same time we are not ready, nor can we conscientiously refuse any member the right to withdraw his membership when he desires to do so."

And fully endorse the following, and commend it to the attention of our Pennsylvania brethren:

"We notice a practice prevailing in Arkansas from which we must beg leave to dissent. In burying the dead or laying corner-stones, the craft is 'called to refreshment.' Burying the dead and laying corner-stones is as much 'labor' as conferring degrees, and there is as little necessity for calling to refreshment in the one as the other. Whenever a mason dons his white apron and gloves, either in public or private, he is presumed to be at work—if not, he should take them off."

He makes a somewhat extended argument on the Bible question; we cannot copy it in full, and extracts from it would not do it justice.

He gives a *strong* argument upon another question in a few words:

"Our good brother thinks that there is not much harm in a mason engaging in the manufacture, traffic and sale of intoxicating liquors. We will not enter into the extended argument on this question that we have on the Bible question, but suffice it to say that an article that has caused so much disturbance in lodges, and one that has entailed upon the craft so many widows and orphans for support, should not be manufactured or sold by men or masons styling themselves moral men."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"Our experience in civil matters is that in appeals prosecuted from criminal courts, the cases are rarely if ever reversed on the *facts*, but only, or mostly so, on the law of the case, the appellate court regarding the jury as the best judges of the facts. The rule should hold good in masonic matters. The Master decides the law, the members of the lodge sit as the jury and hear and determine the facts. The Master may have, as is very frequent, given some rulings contrary to law, which turned the whole case. We still adhere to our proposition that the lodge is the best judge of the facts."

Verdicts in civil cases are frequently set aside because they are against the evidence: they are sometimes set aside in criminal cases for the same reason: and in the large majority of cases in which appeals are taken on questions of law, the verdict is sustained. Because in the large majority of cases, decisions are sustained, if we carry Bro. STATON'S rule to its full extent, we should allow no appeal at all.

BRO. STATON is a member of the Library Committee, but we do not find that it made any report: for that reason we quote the following:

"The Grand Secretary was ordered to have reprinted the early proceedings of the Grand Lodge, including all previous to 1851. This will be a valuable acquisition to masonic literature. In a recent conversation with the Grand Secretary, Bro. Innes, your correspondent was informed that the reprint would include 1852, and that each year would be printed separate, and that the reprint of each year would be literal. We commend this sensible Grand Secretary for the course he has adopted in this matter, and are truly glad to learn that we are not to have any garbled reprints. When, oh when, will Kentucky move in this matter? Only one *complete* file of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky is known to exist, and that in an unprotected condition. A fire is liable to consume it at any time, and then fare-well to a complete reprint, because in that file there are some pamphlets that cannot be duplicated so far as is now known. That file the writer has the honor to be the owner of. Wake up, brethren, and do not let the glorious history made by the long line of distinguished craftsmen pass into eternal oblivion without making some effort to perpetuate it in the shape of a substantial and literal reprint."

This we commend to several Grand Lodges, whose records are of inestimable value as history, and yet have never been printed.

We would endorse the following were it not that Bro. STATON is a practical printer, and our endorsement would add no strength to it:

"Just here we might just as well say what is in our mind on the small-type question, and that is we will be glad to see the day when Grand Lodges

will forever quit the use of small type in the body of the Proceedings, and also in the Reports on Correspondence. It is exceedingly trying on the eyes, and we think it mars the beauty of the book. Nonpareil is not a good book type."

On another subject, he thus states the correct doctrine :

"We cannot subscribe to the doctrine of Bro. Wait, that those who stay out of the organization should be permitted to hold their allegiance to the jurisdictions from whom they received their charters, because there is too much danger of collision and engendering strife. Two or more kings can't reign in the same country without collision. Hence it is decidedly better, if a new Grand Lodge is recognized at all, to give it entire sovereignty over *all* the political territory in its jurisdiction."

We should like to follow this excellent report further, but we must stop.

MANITOBA, 1883.

A special session was held to lay the corner-stone of a public building, and interesting addresses were delivered.

Fourteen of the *fifteen* lodges were represented: six charters were granted, one to a lodge which had been working under the Grand Lodge of Canada, but had surrendered its old charter.

The Grand Master (JOHN H. BELL) says that new lodges are being opened, and the membership is increasing: good men and true are joining, and honored masons from other lands are settling among them and affiliating with their lodges. He looks forward with great confidence to the material prosperity of the Province, situated "at the gateway of the almost measureless North-West, and very near to what is yet to be the heart of the great Dominion."

The most important matter in his address, as well as before the Grand Lodge, was that in relation to the lodge in Morocco. The Grand Master appointed a special Deputy to constitute the lodge, and the latter, magnifying his office, exceeded his powers: the Grand Master thereupon revoked his commission, and refused to recognize the lodge: the matter was referred to the Board of General Purposes, which fully sustained the Grand Master. At his suggestion, however, the Grand Lodge confirmed the acts of the lodge and recognized it as regular. In this connection, the Board of General Purposes say :

"Though it is advisable occasionally, as in the present instance, in order to assist the spreading of masonic light, for Grand Lodges to authorize brethren to form subordinate lodges in parts of the world remote from the jurisdiction, and in unoccupied territory, still, as a rule, it is not desirable, owing to the difficulty that must be experienced in properly guiding and supervising such organizations. No doubt much of the trouble that has arisen might have been avoided if the distance had been less, and the correspondence more regular. Under these circumstances, your committee would advise that while assuring Al Moghrab Al Asda Lodge of our hearty countenance and support in future, so long as they elect to remain with us and observe our Constitution, still, if the brethren should deem it best for their

own interests to throw in their allegiance with some Grand Body nearer home, this Grand Lodge would not withhold its consent to such a step. In this connection, and to govern all similar cases in future, your committee would recommend the same amendment to the Constitution as has been made by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and which reads as follows:

“Any lodge which has been established by warrant from this Grand Lodge in any territory in which a Grand Lodge did not exist, and which does not take part in the lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge within said territory, shall thereby forfeit said warrant, and all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto, unless within one year after the lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge within such territory, the said lodge shall become of obedience to the Grand Lodge of the territory within which it is established.”

“Such a change as the foregoing would remove all possibility of subordinate lodges in unoccupied territory ever becoming a source of embarrassment to the parent stem, when the time should be ripe for such territory to be legally taken up.”

The first portion of this is wise: while the latter is an affirmation of the general masonic law growing out of the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction, except so far as the Grand Lodge undertakes to exercise jurisdiction in the territory of another Grand Lodge, although it is to declare a charter forfeited. The declaration, over a century ago, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, to the effect that when a Grand Lodge is formed in a new territory all the lodges therein at once pass under its authority, and the parent Grand Lodge has no further jurisdiction over them for any purpose, is the older and better law.

The Deputy Grand Master (WILLIAM G. SCOTT) had visited the Grand Lodge of England, while holding a special communication, and expresses his thanks for courtesies received.

The District Deputies make full reports, showing a general good condition of the lodges from knowledge acquired by personal visitation of them.

There was no Report on Correspondence, but the Board of General Purposes reported that the time had arrived to have such reports, and the Grand Lodge concurred. So we shall look for a report next year.

MARYLAND, 1883.

The Grand Master, in his address at the Semi-Annual Communication, says that in the city the lodges generally were in a healthy and prosperous condition; the attendance had increased, and also the work done; and he had heard nothing from the rest of the State detrimental to the general interests of Masonry.

Of one growing evil, he says:

“My attention having been called to certain publications in the newspapers under the head of ‘News in Masonry,’ I requested the brother who furnished the information to the press to discontinue it; and he very promptly and kindly complied with my wishes. In these publications there was, of course, no disclosure of any of the secrets of Masonry, but merely general statements of the nature or degree of the work done, the names of the officers and criticisms upon their proficiency, as compared with other

lodges, and statements as to what is considered a 'good night's work,' and how much more work a certain lodge can do in a given time than some others."

* * * * *

"The newspapers continue to publish 'News in Masonry,' but in a less objectionable form. Evidently they have found another reporter.

"There are some persons who like to see their names in print, and whenever they have an entertainment, a wedding or a funeral, are pleased to have a full account published in the newspapers, with names of persons, description of dresses and a list of what they had to eat and drink. I have no objection. It is their own affair, and it is a mere matter of taste. But in my opinion, it is bad taste, and so generally considered; and I do not propose to adopt it in my own household. I look upon a lodge room as a private house, and the lodge as a family. I do not like to have our private affairs published. My regard for Masonry is such that I do not like to see the masonic family commit a breach of good taste, or do any act that will derogate from its high social standing."

Upon this the Grand Lodge adopted the following report and resolution :

"As to the action of the M. W. Grand Master in regard to the publication of 'Masonic News' in the daily papers, your committee cannot too highly commend his efforts to have it discontinued, and sincerely regret that they have not met with perfect success. We are of the opinion that it is within the jurisdiction of this Grand Body to take action upon the matter, as we deem it grossly unmasonic, and in fact a violation of all the established laws of Masonry, for a brother to report to the profane *anything* which transpires within the sacred precincts of the lodge room. This evil is a growing one, and unless decided action is taken, not only by our own Grand Lodge, but by other Grand Bodies throughout the world, Masonry will become as common in daily print as many other Institutions which make no claim to secrecy. We therefore submit the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That the furnishing of masonic information to the press for publication (except such as the Grand Master may authorize) is hereby prohibited."

And the Grand Master decided :

"That said resolution was not intended to prohibit the furnishing of information in reference to matters which occur outside the lodge, and are wholly unconnected with the work or business of the lodge, such as public processions, banquets, excursions, funerals, laying corner-stones, &c."

We hope that the spirit of this action will be followed in all jurisdictions. The eagerness of newspaper men for "items" has pushed the publication of private affairs to the very verge of indecency—if the publication of the purely personal concerns of citizens *can* be indecent—and as a consequence the doings of masonic bodies are eagerly sought after to be published. Of course, when those bodies do any public work, their proceedings are legitimate matter for publication. The elections of officers are properly published in masonic papers, for the information of the craft: but when that line is passed, ordinarily some mason acts in violation of the customs of the fraternity.

The Grand Master announced that the following resolution, formerly adopted by it, had been adopted by all the neighboring jurisdictions, except Pennsylvania :

"*Resolved*, That any subordinate lodge, in any adjoining jurisdiction, may confer the first three degrees of Masonry on citizens of this State who reside

nearer to such lodge than to any lodge in this State; *provided* the same privilege be extended to the lodges in this State by the laws of such adjoining jurisdiction."

The following is the reason upon which the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania based its action:

"The committee further report that it is unwise to enact any general legislation by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on this subject, because it may so happen that thereby difficulties, controversies and contentions may be created which may result in disturbing the harmony of the Grand Lodges on the borders of this jurisdiction."

While the action of Pennsylvania is cautious, we deem that it is very wise. It is very proper and safe to waive jurisdiction over *candidates* in particular cases, but we do not believe that it is wise for any Grand Lodge to surrender to another jurisdiction over any portion of its *territory*.

The finances of the Grand Lodge seem to continue to improve, but somewhat slowly.

The Grand Lodges of Arizona and New South Wales were recognized.

The portraits of Past Grand Master CHARLES H. OHR and Deputy Grand Secretary WILLIAM M. ISAAC were presented to the Grand Lodge, with appropriate addresses.

The Report on Correspondence (166 pp.) was again presented by Bro. FERDINAND J. S. GORGAS. It is one of the best abstracts of the Proceedings reviewed that we have read. He is very sparing in comments.

Of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, he says:

"This Grand Body, located in distant isles of the Pacific, has been pursuing a prudent and conciliatory course for some five years past, evincing energy and perseverance, and presenting from time to time, strong arguments in favor of its recognition as an independent and lawful Grand Lodge.

"The entire number of lodges in that heretofore unoccupied masonic territory held their charters from the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, and until 1877 rendered due obedience to the mother Grand Bodies, when, as in the case of the American colonies, taxation became oppressive, and protection, on account of distance, became insufficient, and redress for grievances was denied, the necessity for self-government became apparent, and the result is the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

"For such reasons, and also on account of the dignified and honorable course pursued, since its organization, by this Grand Body, we have recommended the Grand Lodge of New South Wales to the Grand Lodge of Maryland for recognition; and notwithstanding this proposition met with opposition on the part of some of our brethren, who may have an undue reverence for royalty in the form of European Grand Bodies, we are pleased to state that justice was done, and that the Grand Lodge of Maryland is in fraternal accord with this New Grand Body, to whom we extend greetings of friendship and brotherly love, confident that this action is a just and charitable one, eminently due to our distant brethren."

He does not meet the point, that less than a majority of the lodges united in this movement: and even now, a large majority of the lodges adhere to their original obediences.

Of another matter, he says:

"There is another subject to which we desire to invite attention before closing—it is the necessity existing for all of the Grand Lodges of this

country to publish in their annual volumes of Proceedings the names of the members of their subordinate lodges. In all of the large cities masonic lodges of relief are in existence, and the printed lists of names we refer to will prove of great service to the officers of such relief lodges, and save much correspondence as well as expense. Their labor is one of love, and for the benefit of *all masonic bodies*; hence it is the duty of their brethren to endeavor to lessen their arduous labors in behalf of worthy suffering masons as much as is possible, and this can be done in a great measure by the adoption of the suggestion we present."

On the other hand, great complaint was formerly made that the publication of these names aided the *success* of impostors rather than their *detection*. While we have had no particular experience in this regard, it would seem that the complaint may be well founded. A sharp impostor in Maryland, with the list of Maine masons in his hands, could, it seems to us, derive more aid from such a list, in satisfying a Maryland mason that he is a regular mason from Maine, than the Maryland mason could derive in detecting his imposture. We publish names of officers and location of lodges, so that parties desiring information can soon obtain it by letter or telegraph: and this seems to us to be the best method.

At the Annual Communication, a further reduction of \$4,000 in the debt, and an increase of the amount of work done, with a consequent increase of \$1,100 in Grand Lodge receipts, were announced: also the presentation of a memorial window to perpetuate the memory of Rev. JAMES A. MCKENNEY, Past Grand Master, who died in 1880; the window is properly inscribed with his name, title and masonic emblems, and was placed in St. George's P. E. Church in Baltimore.

The reports of the Inspectors show that in Baltimore the Institution is prosperous: but no reports were received from those outside of the city, except one, and the committee reported in favor of abolishing the system, on the ground of its being a failure; and it was done, except as to the city.

BRO. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ wrote the Grand Master that he was collecting the materials and preparing a general history of Masonry in Maryland: and requesting that brethren having old papers and documents would submit them to his examination. We have no doubt Bro. SCHULTZ will give us an interesting and valuable addition to the history of Masonry.

The centennial of this Grand Lodge comes around in 1887, and the brethren seem determined to make it memorable as a year of jubilee over the deliverance of the Grand Lodge from the debt which has been such an incubus on its growth.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1883.

We find so many matters of general interest in these Proceedings, that we scarcely know what ones to select for notice.

Grand Master LAWRENCE signalized his administration by the extinction of the "Temple Debt." During the three years of his official life, he gave

much of his time, thought and labor to this subject, and has the great satisfaction, upon his retirement, of having achieved complete success. While he had able support from his associate Grand Officers, it is not too much to say that the result is due to his "energy, enthusiasm and persuasive power." We most heartily congratulate him and our Mother Grand Lodge.

At the quarterly communication in June, important action was taken in relation to what is known as "The Massachusetts Amendment." The question was upon adopting an additional amendment. While we have, in former reports, given these amendments, they are of so much importance, and the matter to which they relate is so likely to come up for discussion and action in all the jurisdictions, that we copy them again:

"**SEC. 24.** Whereas, this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various States and Territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world; and whereas it admits the following named organizations to be regularly and duly constituted masonic bodies, namely:

"The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters, and other bodies under their jurisdiction; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States; the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Councils under their jurisdiction; the Grand Encampment of the United States; the Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Commanderies under their jurisdiction; the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, of which Henry L. Palmer and Albert Pike are M. P. Sov. Grand Commanders respectively, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction:

"Now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any mason who is hereafter admitted, in this jurisdiction, into any other Orders, as masonic, whether called the Rite of Memphis, or by any other name, is acting un-masonically, and for such conduct shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office in this Grand Lodge."

An additional section was added, but being somewhat indefinite, the following was proposed as a substitute—the adoption of which was the question before the Grand Lodge:

"**SECT. 25.** Any mason in this jurisdiction who shall confer, communicate or sell, or assist in conferring, communicating or selling, or solicit any one to receive, or apply for, any so-called masonic degree or degrees, limited to Freemasons, not hereinbefore recognized or admitted, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

The committee, after briefly discussing this particular amendment, go into a full discussion of the whole subject: we should be glad to copy the whole report, but our space will not allow, and we think we can give the argument: the committee say:

"As far as we can learn, two grounds are urged on masons to induce them to disobey Section 24 of the Constitutions: that the Grand Lodge has no right to meddle with other bodies professing to be masons, and no right to control its masons as to what other bodies, professing to be masonic, they shall enter or associate with; next, that if they violate the laws and regula-

tions of this Grand Lodge, no power to punish them exists. The error and evil tendency of such opinions will be readily manifest.

"The organization of Freemasonry has been the growth of ages. The doctrines are kept true to their original purpose, and the benefits of Masonry are exclusively reserved to those who have obtained its mysteries in a lawful way and from a lawful source. Within a century and a half its organization has spread into every nation professing to be civilized. A lawful brother of a legitimate body of the Institution may go where he will, in foreign countries, with the certainty that he will find brethren of the craft who will admit his claims and reciprocate masonic courtesy. This cosmopolitan fraternity is created through the Grand Lodges of the craft in the several States and nations recognizing and reciprocating with each other. The lawful Freemasons of a political State have the masonic right to form into a Grand Lodge for that political State, and within it to possess the exclusive right to practice Freemasonry and make laws for the government of the craft a home, and for controlling the intercourse of its masons with those of foreign countries, or of different Rites.

"New Grand Lodges obtain a place in the masonic commonwealth by the recognition of the previously existing Grand Lodges, that the applicant has been lawfully organized in a territory which it was lawful for it to occupy, and that it practices the legitimate ancient Masonry and performs its masonic duties. One quality of a Grand Lodge is its exclusive right to practice the Rite in the territory for which it is recognized.

"*Recognition* by other Grand Lodges involves as part of the masonic compact it implies:—

"1. That the aspirant is recognized as the only sovereign power in that territory.

"2. That the recognizing powers will not hold intercourse with or countenance any rival Grand Body, or any rebellious schism against that body, in the territory.

"3. That they are satisfied and admit the Masonry professed by the aspirant is faithful to the landmarks, and lawfully acquired.

"4. That the new Grand Lodge will not innovate on the Rite, that it will respect and maintain the exclusive sovereignty of each of the recognizing bodies, and affiliate with none as masons, of the territories of the other Grand Lodges, who are not in full communication with the Grand Lodge thus recognized as the exclusive masonic authority for the territory its jurisdiction includes.

"Freemasonry is thus a Commonwealth of distinct Grand Lodges, pervading the earth in the exercise of its fraternity and charity among its legitimate brethren, bound together by solemn masonic treaties.

"How is this made effectual, and how are lawful brethren distinguished from impostors or the unworthy?

"It is by very much the same means as intercourse is kept up between different nations, that is, by treaties recognizing each other as Sovereign States, establishing amity between them.

"There is a Law of Nations among Grand Lodges to respect the exclusive territorial rights of each other, a system of guarantees against invasions of their territorial rights, and against insurrection or spurious and clandestine Masonry at home.

"Where a Grand Lodge breaks its pledge or fails in its duty to another Grand Lodge, the international remedies, of remonstrance, non-intercourse, or withdrawal of the right hand of fellowship, are the means, in the hands of the offended, and of impartial Grand Lodges, of censure, and compelling a return of masonic harmony.

"The weapons of war, the cannon, the sword and the rifle, have no place in our tactics. Like the Congregational churches in their internal organization, the extending of fellowship and the withdrawal of fellowship are the sole means of securing harmony and union, and among the Grand Lodges have been the successful means.

"Thus the Grand Lodges, as do the Executive and Senate of the nation,

perform the exclusive duty of regulating the foreign masonic intercourse of their brethren, with those professing a masonic character; and whether its decisions favor commerce or non-intercourse, the members of the fraternity are bound, by their loyalty, to act on the subject matter as its Grand Lodge shall prescribe.

"This great Commonwealth of Sovereign Masonic Bodies, this vast brotherhood of their respective members, fraternizing in the cause of humanity, and the preservation of the purity of these solemn masonic doctrines, teachings and rites, in every part of the world, necessarily depend on the power and authority of each of the Grand Lodges to act beyond its own lodges, and beyond its own territorial limits, on other than its own masons, and also on its own masons in their relations to other bodies or societies or persons professing to be masonic, whether at home or abroad, alike to acknowledge or denounce their pretensions, and to permit or forbid its members to hold masonic intercourse therewith.

"The Revolutionary Carbonari and Forestieri were denounced as unmasonic.

"This does not interfere with the civil and religious associations and liberty of a mason; it leaves these as the Old Charges left them; but, as in this Great Republic, whose flag our craftsmen helped to plant among the national emblems of civilization and government, every citizen must be faithful to this government, who made him its citizen, in his relation to all others, so the freemason in masonic matters has pledged his allegiance to the craft which made him a mason, and must take its guidance from its Grand Lodge in masonic matters."

The right to form a Grand Lodge, its exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges in its territories, and its sovereign powers are thus clearly and emphatically stated. The application of the Law of Nations to Grand Lodges, as asserted by our Grand Lodge in 1860, is also recognized.

The committee then proceed to give a large number of cases in which their Grand Lodge had refused recognition to bodies claiming to be regular Grand Lodges: also instances in which the same thing has been done by other Grand Lodges and masonic Grand Bodies: and say:

"After these, which are but a few of the hundreds of illustrations that might be arrayed, the clamorous assertion that no such power exists to pass on the masonic pretensions of other bodies who, or whose members seek intercourse with the brethren this Grand Lodge represents, or to restrain its masons from intercourse with bodies which it holds to be clandestine, spurious, or hostile, comes either from deplorable ignorance of Freemasonry, or from a desire to deceive unwary masons and debauch their integrity.

"This Grand Lodge, in the exercise of its usual powers to avert an impending evil, inserted an article in its Constitutions forbidding any mason under its authority from taking or receiving masonic degrees in this jurisdiction, from any Order, Rite, Society, or persons, professing to be masonic, not having been admitted by the Grand Lodge to confer them on masons of its jurisdiction.

"The Constitutions of the Grand Lodge at that time expressly declared (Part I, Article IV): 'The Grand Lodge, as the supreme masonic authority in this Commonwealth, is invested with certain original, essential, and unalterable powers and privileges. Among these is the power of (1) enacting laws and regulations for the governing of the craft, and of altering, repealing and abrogating them; (2) the inherent power of investigating, regulating, and deciding all matters relative to the craft or to particular lodges, or individual brothers; (3) of expelling brethren.'

"It was her lawful duty to preserve the peace and protect Masonry in her jurisdiction from pollution. The method adopted, of prohibiting all species

of masonic intercourse with the excluded objects and persons, was an effective and usual masonic way of accomplishing its purpose. Such regulations were in the interests of her own craft. Who can doubt that Blue Lodges will be benefited by a more thorough concentration of the energies and generosity of their members, or that the policy of cultivating other degrees at the expense of Blue Masonry ought to have a limit? The Grand Lodge did not doubt it, and she made a limit. A policy of shutting the eyes and folding the arms would let tares and cheats thrive among the wheat and choke the good plants. The Grand Lodge acted to preserve Masonry and prevent chaos. Shall the Grand Lodge renounce the arms with which it has hitherto protected Freemasonry? Can it be denied that if the Grand Lodge had allowed the caprices of individuals to multiply what each may be pleased to invent and call 'higher degrees' at their pleasure, and engraft them upon the substructure and foundation of Blue Masonry, the Grand Lodge and its Masonry would soon fall into contempt and neglect; that piratical invasions of the exclusive rights of those bodies with whom she had long lived in peace and amity, would be encouraged; and that Freemasonry, now prosperous and popular, might become an abomination to civilized and peaceful society?"

The committee then proceed to discuss the second ground of objection, above stated—the power of the Grand Lodge to enforce this law; they say:

"We have carefully examined these pretences to paralyze the authority of this Grand Lodge. They do not spring from any recognized relation of speculative Masonry to the Grand Lodges. It is a new rendering of political nullification, applied to define the relation of a mason to the Grand Lodge which has made or accepted him. It denies he is bound by its laws, and claims that he may nullify any of the laws at his pleasure, and retain all his prior rights and standing in the fraternity: that he shall construe, at his own pleasure, the laws, and recognize and promote any alien rites as masonic among the brethren. As to the idea of any restraint on such liberty, its assertions amount substantially, to a claim that the Grand Lodge can neither protect its Freemasonry among the brethren, exclude error, enforce its recognitions or exclusions of other bodies, nor restrain individuals from entangling it with strange heresies, or from applying it to disgraceful or profane purposes.

"A moment's reflection will show all this plainly applies to one part of the Constitutions, as well as to another, and, if true, Masonry has no government, commands no obedience, enforces no landmarks, and exercises no control over individuals of its fraternity. The Grand Lodge must look the bearing of all this on the craft right in the face, and say whether it will maintain the Freemasonry of the Constitutions, with its recognized powers of discipline, and control of intercourse with other bodies claiming to be masonic, that for a century and more, it has freely exercised; whether its twenty-five thousand masons, whose sovereignty it embodies, shall be baited and defied with impunity within its own organization by a handful of 'schismatics and disturbers.'

"Your committee are satisfied that these pretences for the lawfulness of disobedience, put forth as apologies for maintaining spurious bodies, are utterly unconstitutional and unmasonic.

"Through our organizations the Grand Lodges actually give, to those they receive and accept into the fraternity, valuable and honorable social privileges, well known throughout the world, and highly esteemed by worthy men everywhere.

"The Constitutions, and the precedents of this and our sister Grand Lodges, show their organization embodies exclusive authority in each jurisdiction over the craftsmen, with full powers to regulate intercourse and repel intrusion.

"Every mason admitted to enjoy the benefits and privileges of the craft takes them, with the obligation to conform to the laws, rules and regulations

of the Grand Lodge, under whose authority he was made, or is sojourning; and there is no personal right in a mason to nullify or adhere to its laws at his own pleasure, and still remain in good standing in the craft, enjoying its benefits and social privileges.

"Where a mason sins by inadvertence, and repents, the Grand Lodge has power to heal and forgive; but there is no privilege for disobedience or unmasonic conduct, secured to him whilst he remains a mason in this State.

"Let this Grand Lodge imagine a candidate for the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, loudly proclaiming that he reserves to himself the exclusive right of obeying such laws as he pleases, and disregarding others; and of holding fraternal intercourse with clandestine, expelled and bogus masons, when and where he chooses, without thereby impairing or forfeiting his right to the privileges and protection of the fraternity! If he cannot gain *entrance* on these terms, how can they be his right after admission? No. The obligations and responsibilities of Freemasonry go hand in hand with the title to its benefits.

"The citations already made, show that the care of the masonic fellowship of its fraternity with other bodies, is one of the exalted and important duties pertaining to Grand Lodges, and extends to their relations with bodies both within and without the territory.

"Massachusetts, whilst exercising this power according to her discretion, has, where she has recognized another masonic body in the State, still claimed her own sovereignty over its Blue Masons.—'Constitutions, Art. 4: Expulsion from a Chapter or Templar Encampment shall not carry with it expulsion from a Lodge.'

"After the Grand Lodge had drawn the line of its masonic recognitions in the jurisdiction, was it loyal conduct in a mason to assist in working the forbidden degrees in her territory, or in procuring recruits for them from among her fraternity? Was it masonic for a mason to lead a weak brother into an act punishable with expulsion? Was it loyal to strengthen inroads the Grand Lodge sought to repel? In the obedience of citizens to a civil government, the law calls similar acts conspiracy and treason. In relation to church covenants, like acts are heresy and schism. What do our Constitutions say?

"Part 5, Sec. 21, says, a lodge or brother offending against any law or regulation of this Grand Lodge to the breach of which no penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge, be subject to admonition, suspension or expulsion.

"Sec. 4. Any lodge may take cognizance of a sojourning brother on a charge of unmasonic conduct.

"Part 1, Art. 4. The Grand Lodge is invested with an unalterable power to enact laws for the governing of the craft, etc., the inherent power of investigating, regulating and deciding all matters relative to the craft, or to particular lodges, or to individual brothers,—the exclusive power of expulsion.

"The Blue Masons, members of the bodies recognized as legitimate, admit they are personally subject to the laws of the Grand Lodge. The treasonable pretensions to treat her duty to regulate Freemasons in Freemasonry as a nullity are set up only by those who lately have espoused the cause of the outlawed bodies or degrees. Those of the craft who remain Blue Masons only, have no interest to destroy the authority of the Grand Lodge over Freemasonry, in order that self-asserting mystic degrees may pervert Masonry to their own pleasures. They have too often wielded the powers of the Grand Lodge against interlopers, schismatics, and disturbers in masonic matters, to lay down the authority by which the purity of the rites and the morals of the craft have been successfully preserved through many trials and many years."

Of the particular amendment under discussion, the committee say:

"It also has a further advantage: it plainly declares that Sec. 24 and this section are directed against those who in this jurisdiction, without the con-

sent of this Grand Lodge, meddle with 'any masonic degree or degrees limited to Freemasons'; thus conclusively showing that the Grand Lodge in this action is regulating masonic intercourse only, and that the prohibition does not relate to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, and other societies somewhat of that class, which are not limited in their admission and membership to Freemasons."

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 351 to 52: *ninety-five* lodges voted unanimously in the affirmative and *fourteen* in the negative; *two* gave a majority in the affirmative and *four* in the negative.

We have no doubt of the rightful power of the Grand Lodge to take this action: we fully believe—

1. That the Grand Lodge has the power to determine *what Masonry is*, and to prohibit members of its obedience from practicing anything else, *as masonry*;

2. That the Grand Lodge having officially recognized for many years, certain bodies, as masonic bodies, it cannot now recall that recognition without a breach of faith, entirely unworthy of masons, and must except them from its prohibitions:

3. That it is time to cease recognizing bodies as masonic, simply because they claim to be.

4. That the prohibitory action is a question of policy for each Grand Lodge to determine, according to the exigencies of the case.

A special communication was held on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of King Solomon's Lodge, at which addresses of much interest and historic value were delivered. We can only thus refer to them.

At the September communication, M. W. J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Grand Master of Nova Scotia, and FREDON J. BABCOCK, Grand Secretary of Oregon, were presented to the Grand Lodge, and welcomed by the Grand Master: Bro. LAURIE responded.

A memorial tribute to Bro. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN, Past Deputy Grand Master, who had recently died very suddenly, was presented and adopted. He was a true and faithful mason, as well as a public spirited and very useful citizen.

A special communication was held on the first of October to celebrate the *one hundred and fiftieth* anniversary of St. John's Lodge, the first lodge ever chartered on American soil. The main feature was a historical address by Bro. SERENO D. NICKERSON, Grand Secretary. This address is an extremely valuable one, and we would like to quote from it: but as it is almost exclusively historical, it must be read as a whole. He discusses the claim of our Philadelphia brethren, that DANIEL COXE established regularly warranted lodges in Philadelphia before HENRY PRICE established the "First Lodge" in Boston, and he shows very conclusively that the evidence does not sustain the claim. In view of a recent discovery of an old lodge, we propose to refer to this subject in our review of Pennsylvania.

The pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Annual Communication

is embellished with an excellent portrait of Bro. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, the retiring Grand Master.

We would like to quote the whole of his address, but must be content with the first paragraphs :

“Brethren of the Grand Lodge:—The present year brings with it the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Masonry, *organized under duly chartered authority*, in this State, and, as we have equally good reason to believe, in this country. In the early history of the colonies, the masons residing in the scattered settlements were few in number, widely separated, and, of necessity, in a great measure debarred from the privileges of fraternal association, and mutual help and sympathy. Although for many years, meetings of masons were unquestionably held for the purposes of masonic work, and conducted with more or less of form, it was not until July 30, 1733, that any organization was effected in this country *under chartered authority*. Upon the date mentioned, R. W. Bro. Henry Price, the ‘Father of Masonry in America,’ duly authorized by a commission or deputation, dated April 30, 1733, from Viscount Montague, Grand Master of Masons in England, in his capacity as Provincial Grand Master, formed and opened in Boston, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, on King street, a Provincial Grand Lodge, and regularly organized it by the appointment of a Deputy Grand Master, and other officers. The work of organization was duly performed, and the legality of the foundation of this Grand Lodge rests upon undisputed historical evidence; and just as unquestionably its date of precedence antedates that of every other Grand Lodge of Masons in America.”

He notices the deaths of masonic veterans, prefacing with the following, in which we are in sympathy with him.

“For myself, I must confess that I regard with affection and reverence the survivors of the masons of the earlier half of this century, the brethren who stood by the ship which carried the sacred fortunes of our Institution, when the tempest raged fiercest, and a lee shore stood threateningly nigh. How much we owe to their courage and devotion! It cost something to be a mason in the times when our gentle craft, misrepresented and vilified, was undergoing the fiery ordeal of hatred and persecution; and in honoring these loyal and great-hearted men, we are keeping alive the proudest and most touching memories of our order.”

Among them are CHARLES R. VICKERY, a mason of sixty-one years’ standing, a signer of the “Declaration” in 1831, who showed his love for the Institution by a bequest to his lodge, of \$3,000, as a perpetual “Charity Fund”; TIMOTHY PHELPS, sixty-two years a mason, and a signer of the “Declaration”; BARTLETT ELLIS, fifty-eight years a mason, and also a signer of the “Declaration”; also four signers of the “Essex Protest” of November 8, 1831, and published in the Masonic Mirror, STEPHEN B. IVES, FRAZIER CARLTON, WILLIAM LEAVITT and STEPHENS BARKER, the latter a mason for sixty-seven years: also SETH DEWING, a signer of “the Declaration,” who was nearly *ninety-five* years old when he died, and had been a mason *seventy-three* years: and finally, JOHN BRYANT ATWELL, a signer of “the Declaration,” at the age of nearly *ninety-seven* years, during *seventy-three* of which he had been a mason.

He closes the list with the following notice of our Past Grand Master STEVENS:

"Gen. Joseph C. Stevens, Senior Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, died in Boston, June 9, 1883, and was buried at Lancaster, June 12th. That proper masonic notice might be taken of this event, in compliance with the wishes of the Grand Lodge of Maine, telegraphed by its Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, I requested Trinity Lodge, of Clinton, Edward J. Stevens, Wor. Master, to attend the funeral, and the remains were interred with masonic services, conducted by the lodge. These honors were fittingly paid to General Stevens, who, in an active masonic life in Maine, had filled with distinction some of the highest offices in the various branches of Masonry."

At the close of the preceding year, the Temple debt had been reduced to about \$25,000, and there remained *thirty-seven* lodges which had not "commuted," and it was believed that no more could be done in that direction: but the Grand Master thought otherwise and addressed himself to the work, and so successful were his efforts that *thirty-two* of the *thirty-seven* commuted, and thereby the Temple debt was entirely extinguished and the mortgage discharged.

In connection with this the Grand Master says:

"Commutation has achieved the full success which its original movers promised, and under its operation the Temple debt has been practically wiped out. More than this, the apprehensions, which were sometimes expressed, that its effect would be simply to shift the debt from the shoulders of the Grand Lodge to those of the subordinate lodges, thereby loading them with a burden which they would have to carry through a long future, have proved to be unfounded; for you will be pleased to learn that the great majority of the commuted lodges have chiefly by individual commutations, already freed themselves from all obligations incurred under the capitation tax, and are entering untrammelled upon the new career of prosperity which opens before them."

We confess that we had shared in these fears, and are greatly pleased to read the assurance of the Grand Master.

We quote from his remarks upon the "financial management of lodges":

"The great body of the lodges now stand in a sound financial position, and it would be well for those which have suffered in the past to look back upon the causes of their troubles, and so shape their future course as to avoid the danger of their recurrence. These causes are patent. It is the old fight between the dollars of income and the dollars of expenditure; and in this contest certainly, if in no other, Providence always takes the side of the stronger battalions. Masonic bodies must learn to rely for support upon their receipts from dues, and these should be adequate to defray all the necessary running expenses of the body; for calls for charity, and for other objects, will generally absorb the income from other sources. Now, the expenses of a lodge properly managed are never so onerous as to be a burden to its members, and brethren must not forget that the privileges of Masonry are worth something."

* * * * *

"The providing of ways and means for the support of a lodge is a matter largely in the hands of its officers, and it is their bounden duty to see that adequate provision is made. It may, in some cases, demand a degree of courage to ask for an increase of dues; but it is better to do that than to depend upon the precarious receipts from initiations, and to live haunted by a dread of imminent insolvency. Nothing can be worse than the reliance placed by some lodges upon the uncertain income which accrues from fees

for the degrees. It is dangerous to discount the future; receipts from this source must vary from year to year, and with the lodges dependent upon them it is first a feast, and then a famine. Besides all this, the practice fosters an undue desire to increase membership, with the consequent danger of carelessness as to the quality of the new masonic material.

"If I express myself with some warmth upon this subject, it is because I have myself seen the shipwreck of lodges which have relied upon this means of support, and because I believe that if it is worth while to maintain a lodge at all, it is the right thing to maintain it decently, liberally, handsomely,—if its members have the means to do it,—just as a man supports his wife and children."

Experience in our jurisdiction accords with these views of Grand Master LAWRENCE, and we most earnestly commend them to the attention of the craft, and especially to the officers of lodges.

In this connection, he also speaks of "Life Membership": he says:

"This provision, properly guarded, is an eminently wise one, and worthy of general adoption; but it is not a matter which lodges should rush into without due consideration. They should be careful to secure a fair equivalent for the exemption from dues, and they should be especially careful of the disposition they make of the money thus received. The by-laws of some lodges make no provision for the funding of life membership fees, and the money is thoughtlessly sunk in current expenses, which ought to form part of a permanent fund, the income from which would be a source of comfort and safety to the lodge. Such a misapplication of life membership fees not only destroys the confidence of life members in the security of their investment, but is calculated to demoralize the lodge itself.

"There is every encouragement for lodges which have not yet given attention to the matter to enter upon the work of building up a permanent fund from life membership fees, the principal of which shall never be expended,—the income to be devoted to the uses of the lodge. Experience shows that, although only a small minority of the members of a lodge are likely to avail themselves of the privileges of life membership, the funds thereby created increase surprisingly with the lapse of time. I can speak from personal knowledge of permanent funds, made up of life membership fees received within the last fifteen years, which now amount to sums varying from \$3,000 to \$20,000. The possession of such a fund gives to a lodge a sense of independence and a promise of stability which nothing else can impart.

"A permanent fund can be increased in prosperous times by moderate appropriations from any surplus funds in the treasury, and its very existence in the hands of competent and trustworthy business men as trustees will encourage donations and bequests, which liberally disposed brethren will be more likely to make when they see that their lodge possesses the inclination and ability to hold a trust fund intact. It would seem to be a natural thing for brethren of means to give, either during their life time, or by testamentary bequests, something to their lodge,—no matter how small a sum,—as a testimonial of their affection for their associates and their attachment to the lodge. I am happy to state that during the present year two such bequests have been made,—one of them of \$3,000. I do not think the importance of the matter of the establishment of permanent funds can be exaggerated; for in the competition for the confidence and favor of the public, into which so many organizations are now entering, the one whose financial affairs are conducted upon sound business principles, and whose future is fortified by an assured income from inviolable and growing funds, will have every advantage over its improvident rivals."

We quote thus at length, on account of the vital importance of the subject, and the great weight that should be given to the utterances of Grand Master

LAWRENCE. In considering these views, it must be borne in mind that he is no mere theorist but a practical business man, of great ability, large experience, sound judgment and marked success. More than that, by following his advice almost every masonic body, of which he is a member, is in a highly prosperous financial condition, with a system of management that secures economical expenditure, prevents unauthorized disbursements, and presents to the body, at least once a year, a full and accurate statement of its financial condition. We hope our Masters will read, remember and *act upon* these views of Grand Master LAWRENCE.

MINNESOTA, 1883.

The address of the Grand Master (C. HENRY BENTON) is chiefly devoted to local and routine matters. He announces several decisions:

"1. The Grand Master will of course, in his discretion, at all times, counsel with, advise and assist all masons applying to him in all matters pertaining to Masonry, but while he has power to do so, he ought never to give an official opinion, having the force of law, except to the Master of a lodge, or upon his request. The Master should in all things give all needed counsel and assistance to the craft within his jurisdiction. The Grand Master should, when occasion requires it, advise and assist him, and should, if necessary, direct and control his acts."

2. In substance, a mason once tried on regular charges and in a lawful manner, cannot be tried again for the same offence: but may be tried again if the first trial fails on account of informality in the proceedings.

"3. In my opinion, a lodge is not a proper tribunal for the settlement of business differences. Two brethren may honestly differ in a business matter. The parties are both strictly honest and upright. Each desires to render to the other what is his due. It is no disgrace to either, it is rather to their credit, that they submit their differences to a court for legal settlement. A lawsuit need not by any means imply unfriendly strife. So long as each party only attempts to honestly maintain what he honestly believes to be right, each party to a lawsuit may take each other by the hand, with just as warm and just as friendly a grip, as though they had not honestly differed in their construction of some civil contract."

These were all approved, and are undoubtedly correct: but when the *third* is generally acted upon, we shall look for the millennium. We look for seeing the lion and the lamb lie down together, sooner than see litigants in general entertain fraternal feelings towards each other!

He also decides that a lodge which has lost its charter may still go on and work: but the committee could not agree in relation to it, and further time was given them.

He also decided that a by-law providing that a member in arrears of dues is ineligible to office, is invalid.

He says further:

"I have in several cases refused to approve by-laws which either in terms or by implication authorized the Master to *compel* a member, in person,

to watch with a sick brother. Let the Master inform one that a brother needs assistance. It is the duty and the privilege of the one so informed to render that assistance, and he needs no other mandate than the promptings of his own good heart. Compulsion in the matter robs the brother's act of all virtue, besides even the thought of compulsion in such a matter is repugnant to the principles of Freemasonry."

Of the condition of Masonry, he says :

"We have a very few weak lodges. Most of our lodges are, however, flourishing. More than ever before, as I think, peace and harmony prevail, not only between the brethren and lodges of this jurisdiction, but also between ourselves and other jurisdictions. Our subordinate lodges are, as a rule, doing good work. So far as I am at present advised, all their officers for the coming year are masons, well skilled in the mysteries of the craft, abundantly able to guard, care for, and promote the interests of Freemasonry. Relying upon their skill, and upon the zeal and fidelity of the rank and file of masons, I bespeak for Masonry in this jurisdiction, during the coming year, a brim full, and running over measure of success and prosperity."

The business was chiefly of a routine character: the following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That for the purpose of determining the residence of an applicant, and whether a lodge may receive a petition for the degrees of Masonry, the principle of constructive residence shall not prevail, but to entitle such petition and its reception, the petitioner shall have been an actual resident, and actually domiciled within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which such petition is presented, for at least one year next preceding such presentation."

We believe this is the correct doctrine, and if generally adopted, would prevent many cases of disputed jurisdiction.

The question arose whether the Grand Lodge was incorporated or not; the Chairman of the Committee on Landmarks made a communication in relation to the same, which the Grand Master declined to allow to go on record, or make a part of the archives of the Grand Lodge, but authorized it to be printed in an Appendix to the proceedings: it is said in the body of the Proceedings, that it would be found in Appendix I, but Appendix H is the last in our copy.

The Report on Correspondence (105 pp.) was again presented by the veteran A. T. C. PIERSON: he gives us a splendid abstract, but the more reports he writes, the more bashful he seems to be about giving his own views.

He is opposed to the law of perpetual jurisdiction, and thus expresses his views :

"One black ball rejects. Who cast it? No one knows or has a right to know. What was the reason? But one party knows, and it is the business of none other. If, on the contrary, the reasons were known, then perhaps it might be fitting to proclaim the rejected party as 'unfit material.'

"The petitioner may be better and more fit material than the objector; who knows? Who can say he is, or he is not? Making a man a mason does not change his heart; a spiteful man, a man of narrow, contracted views, so remains. Why ask the question, 'Have you ever applied to a lodge for admission?' The question asked, answered, 'Yes; I was rejected,' so-and-so. Result perfectly natural—rejected again. And yet he would have been an ornament to the fraternity. The old rule is the best:

leave the applicant in as good condition as you find him. If rejected, say nothing about it. All there is of it, is, that some one brother says by his ballot, 'I do not want him in this lodge.'

"We admit territorial jurisdiction so long as the party remains within the jurisdiction of the lodge; beyond that, no."

He says further:

"We hold that any well informed brother has a right to examine any one claiming to be a mason at any time, and, if satisfied, can vouch for such brother to another or in the lodge."

This has always seemed to us to be *theoretically* correct; but *practically* there is a difficulty, because there is no tribunal to determine who is a "well-informed brother"; each brother determines this for himself, so that the foregoing rule must be amended by striking out the word "well-informed," and then practically it becomes dangerous.

He gives the following in relation to the management of the finances:

"The custom in Minnesota of late, is to have an abstract of these returns, ready to be submitted to a committee; the committee compares the abstract with the returns, noting any errors.

"The Finance Committee compares the abstract, returns, and Grand Secretary's stubs of receipts with an abstract that has been prepared for it, the reports are then read by items in the Grand Lodge, each delegate hears the account of his lodge recited, and if any errors, he is prepared to announce it in Grand Lodge, errors are corrected and the financial question is settled then and there, and the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer are prepared with clean sheets for the next year's business.

"But if dues are not paid until the morning of the session, or during the session—a delegate approaches the Grand Secretary with I want to pay my dues—there is more or less confusion, the abstracts have to be corrected, the committee delayed, and with all care errors are apt to creep in."

He gives the following incident in his own experience:

"We are reminded that some twenty-five years since we visited a lodge U. D. for which we had issued the dispensation; we were not personally known to but one brother, and he was confined to his house. We took a seat in the East to observe the ceremonies of opening. In reply to a question, the S. W. replied that he was satisfied that those present were M. M., *except the Grand Master*. Silence reigned. Finally the W. M. said: 'I can vouch for the Grand Master, as I accompanied him on a visit to Bro. F— this afternoon.'"

A committee having stated that it was never contemplated, in the organization of Grand Lodges, that they should be a medium for distributing charity in individual cases, Bro. PIERSON says:

"We differ with the committee; we hold that the distribution of charity was one of the primary objects in the organization of Grand Lodges. Examine the transactions of the first Grand Lodges in this country; where is one but that contained evidence of the distribution of charity in individual cases?"

We agree with him: at any rate, it was contemplated in the organization of some Grand Lodges. One of the first acts of our Grand Lodge was to provide for a "Charity Fund" and the same is true of many of our neighbors.

MISSISSIPPI, 1884.

By the kindness of Bros. SPEED and HOWRY, we are in receipt of advance sheets of the Proceedings, Addresses and Reports.

The address of the Grand Master (P. M. SAVERY) is a plain, concise, business-like statement of his official action.

He had given Grand Secretary POWER leave of absence for sixty days, "with fraternal recommendations to the craft wheresoever dispersed." We are sorry to note a dereliction of duty on the part of the Grand Secretary; it was his duty to present those "recommendations" to the craft in Maine, and he did not do it! We cannot forgive him till he comes to Maine *in person* and breathes our mixture of sea and mountain air, which we have no doubt would prove highly beneficial to him.

One curious case was acted upon by him: he granted a dispensation to a lodge to receive and act upon the petition of an itinerant preacher, long a resident of the State, but who had not lived a full year in any one place, with the consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he had previously resided. The committee reported that, as the Constitution of the Grand Lodge requires a twelve months' residence in the jurisdiction of the lodge, and as the Grand Master cannot set aside that law, his action was unauthorized.

The candidate could not have been received in any lodge in the State under that law, but we suppose he could have gone to another State, with the consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided, and got the degrees there. The lodge could consent for another lodge to do what it could not do itself! We think this case well illustrates the wisdom of the law prevailing in many of the jurisdictions, which allows the Grand Master to waive the strict letter of it in special unforeseen cases.

Our good friend, FRED SPEED, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, has such extreme views against the powers of Grand Masters, that we think he has led his Grand Lodge into erroneous decisions.

There were several cases in which the Grand Master decided that the proceedings of lodges in trials were void for irregularity, and in substance set aside the proceedings, and directed the lodge to proceed again in a regular manner. The Committee on Jurisprudence held that the action of the Grand Master was unauthorized, and the only remedy was by appeal. In one of the cases, the committee reported thereon, as follows:

"The proceedings of United Friends Lodge in expelling a brother without notice to him were absolutely void, but as we have said before, the remedy of the aggrieved party was by appeal to the Grand Lodge and not to the Grand Master, and we, therefore, think his action in instructing the Master to set aside the action of the lodge was not in accordance with our laws."

To the average mind, it seems that proceedings which are "absolutely void" have no force whatever, and may be as utterly disregarded as if they had never taken place. It seems absurd to us to hold that the only remedy a man has for proceedings *of which he has no notice*, and which are confessedly

void, is by appeal therefrom. How a man can appeal from a judgment of which he has no notice or knowledge, we are not informed. Under the civil law, proceedings which are void, have no force whatever: and we do not believe that there is any such absurdity as the opposite doctrine in the masonic law. If this is so, it is perfectly proper for the Grand Master to instruct the lodge to that effect, and to proceed *de novo*: or to instruct the Master that the rights of the member had not been affected by the proceedings.

The following decision was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"In the absence of any promulgated masonic law or statute regulating business transactions of a lodge, the mode of procedure is in the discretion of the W. M."

This is sound law; but it does not seem to us entirely consistent with the doctrine that a Grand Master has only the powers given to him by the constitution or statutes.

A brother pleading guilty to charges, promised reformation, and thereupon the lodge postponed action in relation to the sentence or fixing the penalty, and finally, his promises of reformation having been kept, the lodge refused to inflict any penalty. The Grand Master decided that it is mandatory under their rules, for the lodge to inflict some penalty when a plea of guilty had been entered, and this decision was approved. In the particular case, the Grand Master decided that the action should not have been postponed, but notified the Master to let the action stand: he adds in his address, "Defendant forgiven and restored." The committee understood this to be the order of the Grand Master: they say:

"We approve so much of the Grand Master's decision * * * * * as relates to the time when the lodge should have voted upon the penalty to be inflicted. The lodge, undoubtedly, ought to have voted upon the penalty at the meeting when the trial took place, and it should have been inflicted by the brethren who were present when the proceedings were had, but as neither the Grand Master, nor the Grand Lodge, has any authority to pardon offenders, which is the effect of the Grand Master's order to 'let the matter stand—defendant forgiven and restored,' we feel compelled to dissent from that part of his decision. In our judgment, the case is still before the lodge, and it must proceed to complete the trial by imposing the penalty."

Unless the regulations of the Grand Lodge, either expressly, or by necessary inference, forbid a postponement of sentence, we think a lodge has the power to do so, subject always to discipline for abusing the power, as in other cases. Unless, however, the proceedings were actually void, the Grand Master had no power to quash them; and we agree with the committee, that if the vote when taken, was void, the charges are still pending, and should be passed upon by a lodge specially notified for the purpose. We, of course, do not agree that the Grand Lodge cannot pardon by restoration. It seems to us, that if the brethren had confidence in the accused's promises of reformation, they might have imposed a light sentence, or imposed sentence, and then restored him.

The following decisions were approved by the Grand Lodge :

"A suspended mason for any cause is not entitled to vote or sit in a lodge during period of suspension—nor is it legal, lawful or masonic to converse with said suspended mason upon the secrets of Freemasonry. In Mississippi a mason legally suspended for non-payment of dues is no exception to the rule above stated.

"Proffered payment of all indebtedness of a brother mason, at a stated communication of a lodge, does not entitle him to a dimit, if charges are then preferred, or good cause shown why they should be. If a brother knows of any good and sufficient reason why dimit should not be granted, he has the right, and it is his masonic duty to object to grant dimit, but he must prefer charges without delay.

"A dimit once granted cannot be recalled, although charges may be preferred, and the brother holding dimit tried as a non-affiliate."

Of the following decision of the Grand Master :

"Acts of a lodge at a stated communication cannot be *reconsidered* at a subsequent communication. The only way to reach the error (if any) is by resolution."

the committee say :

"We think the Grand Master overlooked the report of this committee as amended by the Grand Lodge in the year 1881, the effect of which is that a lodge, by subsequent proceedings, may annul its acts at a former communication. The act cannot be undone, so as to render it void *ab initio*, but by motion or resolution, it may determine upon a different course or measure, such action not to be retroactive in its effect."

It seems to us that the decision of the Grand Master entirely accords with the views of the committee. To *reconsider* is to put matters in the precise position in which they were just before the vote to reconsider was adopted, and is always retroactive. For this reason, as meetings of lodges are usually held only once a month, the masonic law usually forbids reconsideration at any subsequent meeting. In this respect it accords with the general parliamentary law, which is that a vote cannot be reconsidered after the session, in which it was passed, has closed by the final adjournment of the body. To amend or rescind at a subsequent session, a vote adopted at a prior one, resort must be had to a similar act or resolution, and not to a reconsideration of the old one. This is precisely what we understand that the Grand Master decided, and precisely what the committee say is correct.

The committee hold that while a *suspended* charter may be restored, one declared *forfeited* cannot be, "as its functions have ceased and all its powers determined." Such is not the law in Maine: a *forfeited* charter may be restored upon the same principle that an *expelled* mason may be restored. It seems to us that the logic of the committee leads to the result that an expelled mason cannot be restored, but can only gain admission in the same manner as a profane.

The Master of a lodge having died, upon petition of the Senior Warden, the Grand Master granted a dispensation for an election to fill the vacancy. This has been done in other jurisdictions, but we agree with the committee that it is not in accordance with masonic law.

The Grand Master also decided :

"A lodge may be notified by its Tyler in person, or by written or printed notice, mailed by Secretary, or published in the columns of a newspaper. A summons is not merely a formal notice. Should be written or printed, may be signed by the W. M., attested by the Secretary and under seal of the lodge. It should be served by Senior Deacon or Tyler in person, and due return made of said service, and all masons disregarding a lawful summons should be disciplined for violation of the O. B. Lodges are held responsible that a lawful summons is not disregarded."

The committee report :

"We cannot concur in the seventh decision, because we think a summons may be either written or verbal, though it should be certain and definite; the manner or by whom served is not material, and we think the Grand Lodge has heretofore so decided. We, however, heartily concur in so much of said decision as holds that prompt punishment should follow a neglect or refusal to obey a summons."

In a *very few* jurisdictions, the law prevails as stated by the committee : but in almost all, the Grand Master's views prevail : and we believe the latter has the better reason. It may be that the Master has power, personally, to summon a member : but ordinarily it is the act of the lodge, and the party, who communicates it, serves a summons issued by a lodge. Under our civil law, if an officer, *without a precept from the Court*, should undertake to summon a man into Court, he would, in all the States in which we are acquainted, be told, "show your warrant," and failing to do so would be contemptuously disregarded. In Masonry, to summon a member is an act of the lodge in the exercise of one of its most important functions : it is one of the few powers of a compulsory character : and for that reason should be performed in the most formal and solemn manner, and therefore in writing and under seal, so that there can be no error in its service and no opportunity for mistake.

A question of conflict of jurisdiction has arisen with a lodge in Texas. A member of a Mississippi lodge resided some time within the jurisdiction of the Texas lodge. After he had returned to Mississippi, he was tried and convicted for an alleged offence committed while he resided in Texas. Grand Master SAVERY, the Committee on Jurisprudence, and the Grand Lodge admit that the Texas lodge would have had jurisdiction over him, if the proceedings had been commenced *while he resided in Texas*. This limitation is not according to the general rule. *The place of the commission of the offence* fixes the jurisdiction. If a mason comes into Maine, violates *our law*, and rushes out of the State at once, we hold that nevertheless we have jurisdiction to punish him for violation of *our law*.

The Grand Master, soon after his installation, issued a circular to the lodges requiring answers to the following questions :

"1. How many stated communications of your lodge have been held since February, 1883 ?

"2. How many special ?

"3. How many brethren in the lodge are qualified and competent to confer the degrees, and give the lectures pertaining to the same ?

"4. How many days of instruction has the lodge, or any members thereof, received within the past five years ?

"5. Give the name of the Grand Lecturer, or District Deputy Grand Master who last visited your lodge, and the time of visit; also number of days of instruction.

"6. What manual or text book is used in the lodge ?

"7. How many widows and orphans of deceased Master Masons reside within the jurisdiction of your lodge ?

"8. How many of them may be classed as indigent and needing assistance ?

"9. What *pro rata* of your lodge funds (if any) is applied to the relief of widows and orphans in your jurisdiction ?

"10. State amount of your appropriation for that purpose for 1882, and to this date in 1883, in dollars and cents.

"11. Section 71, Rules and Regulations, requires Masters of lodges at each regular meeting to appoint a committee of three, to serve until the next regular meeting, or until their successors are appointed. Is this rule observed, and do the committees report ?

"12. How many non-affiliated masons reside within the jurisdiction of your lodge ?

"13. How many of said non-affiliates became such by suspension for non-payment of dues ?

"14. Has the attention of the same been called to the action of the last Grand Lodge permitting re-instatement on payment of dues in arrear when suspension took effect, thus remitting all dues to subordinate and Grand Lodge during period of suspension ? [This action is summarized on page 176, last Proceedings.]

"15. Has the attention of non-affiliates who became such by surrender or forfeiture of charters been called to the liberal action of last Grand Lodge vesting discretion in the Grand Secretary to issue certificates without fee ?

"16. If you will give the names and post office address of all non-affiliates, (except those who became such for unmasonic conduct), the Grand Secretary will communicate with same by special circular.

"17. What amount is masonically due your lodge from non-affiliated masons ?

"18. State the number of Entered Apprentice Masons resident in jurisdiction of your lodge, who have made no application for degree of F. C.

"19. State what number of resident fellow crafts who have not applied for degree of M. M.

"20. State condition of your lodge room, amount, condition and value of regalia on hand; and whether you use a Master's Chart.

"21. State whether the lodge records are regularly kept, and if secure from the eyes of the profane when lodge is not at labor.

"22. Give date of last return to Grand Lodge, and if not for year 1882, state reason of default.

"23. Were you represented at last Annual Communication of Grand Lodge ? If yea, by whom ? if nay, why not ?

"24. Do you own the lodge hall, or is it rented ?

"25. What is the value of real estate owned by your lodge; in what does it consist; what income does it yield, and is it encumbered, and to what extent ?

"26. Is your hall occupied by any other fraternity ? If so, name the same."

Of the lodges, 260 responded, and 22 did not. The reports were referred to a special committee, and so strongly was the Grand Lodge impressed with the value of the reports, that the system was made permanent, and a standing "Committee on the State of the Order" provided for, to which these reports should go. We should be glad to copy the Grand Master's remarks upon these reports, but have not space.

One result is too important to be passed over. The circular was supplemented by a circular letter from the Grand Secretary to every non-affiliate reported: and the result was that very many took the necessary measures to regain their membership.

We commend this to the attention of our Grand Lodge, as an improvement upon its action in the same general direction.

There are many other matters in this address, which we should be glad to notice, but must forbear.

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$500 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and \$50 to the relief of an inmate of the Blind Institute, to which the members added \$50 more by personal contribution.

The Masters of several lodges were installed in the Grand Lodge. This practice is not in accordance with the usage in this jurisdiction, and we would be glad to have information as to how long this practice has obtained, and the reasons which justify doing it in any other place than the lodge over which the Master is to preside.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted an able and carefully prepared report upon questions submitted to them during the recess. And right here we will say that the other report, prepared after the Grand Lodge met, bears evidence of haste in its preparation, and want of due consideration of the questions submitted. In our judgment, there is a marked difference between them, which confirms us in our opinion of the wisdom of our practice in Maine, in holding the decisions for report at the next Annual Communication, and thus having time to consider them carefully.

We quote the following from the report, because it so clearly and fully states the law and the correct mode of practice under it:

"Upon the death of the Master the Senior Warden, by virtue of his office as Senior Warden, presides over the lodge; he succeeds to the duties of the office but not to the title of Master; he still remains a Warden, and must so remain until the expiration of his term. The West is filled *pro tempore* at the opening of each communication, the Junior Warden not being advanced to that place or rank. In some lodges, in order to add to the dignity of the office and to make the distinction between a Master elected and installed and a Warden presiding as Master, more marked, on the death of the Master his chair is draped in mourning, and not occupied during the remainder of the term, another chair being placed beside it for the use of the Warden who presides. A Warden presiding as Master should always, when acting officially, sign himself as 'A. B., Senior Warden, presiding as Master.' The private ceremony which is performed when a Master elect is about to be installed, and which for convenience, is denominated the 'Past Master's degree,' is only communicated to those who have been *elected* to preside over a lodge, as this ceremony is an indispensable pre-requisite to an installation, hence it is that the Master of a lodge under dispensation, who is appointed by the Grand Master, is never installed, such lodges being inaugurated without any ceremony whatever, except the usual opening ceremonies and the Master nominated in the warrant is not necessarily a Past Master."

We commend the following to Bro. WARREN, of Nebraska, and other "suspension-is-suspensionists."

"What is the status of a brother under a sentence of 'Indefinite Exclusion from Lodge Benefits'?"

"Exclusion from lodge benefits is not suspension. While it continues the brother has all his masonic rights, except those incident to lodge membership. He is a member of the lodge all the time and it must pay dues for him to the Grand Lodge, and his lodge dues continue to run, but his rights as a member are in abeyance."

We find we have omitted reference to Bro. POWERS' report as Grand Secretary: well, if he wants an explanation, let him come to Maine during his next "leave of absence" and get it!

The Report on Correspondence (91 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES M. HOWRY. We do not see how he condenses so much into so little space. Bro. H. stands by the old ways, and adheres to the Masonry of the fathers. If he varies from that, it is an error of judgment only, and not in consequence of a disposition to run after that which is new.

We cannot give the space to this excellent report which we should like to give.

He says that the different masonic jurisdictions are coming nearer together every year on all the mooted questions which have agitated the craft for many years, and that more general agreement already exists on the essentials in ritual, jurisprudence, usage, and proper construction of landmarks and laws, than ever before.

He holds that an objection is equivalent to a black ball: that no visitor can be admitted against the objection of a member: objects to the *one ballot* system; and would keep on trying an accused until justice is done.

He quotes what we said last year about Masonic Mutual Benefit Associations, and adds:

"Time, patience and perseverance accomplish—much! Bro. DRUMMOND has at last joined the plan now in force in Mississippi! tho' he will not be convinced of that which we have not tried to convince him. Our system never had any connection with the lodge except that our Grand Lodge nominated three-fifths of the directors. This was done to give it moral support—countenance.

"No lodge—Grand or Subordinate—had anything to do with its pecuniary affairs, and now to appease the fastidious objections of some of our good brethren who seemed to be afraid that this mode of collecting and distributing a noble charity might undermine our noble mystic fabric—our Grand Lodge quit nominating any of the Directors, and now Maine 'has several flourishing institutions of the kind.' So being together on the insurance feature, we hope others who have thrown their whole weight against us in our noble enterprise, and having so many secret societies full of members from our lodges and their weight to carry, we may have a hard time of it to sustain our association, and many poor widows and orphans of our deceased brethren may suffer! There has been so much cheating and swindling in insurance companies—especially since the war, that when the subject is mentioned honest men hesitate and move cautiously."

The exception was what we objected to: we deem it scarcely less objectionable for a Grand Lodge to be pecuniarily responsible than to "give moral support": in the former case it pays the bills, and in the latter case helps induce men to go into the scheme, who, if that fails will hold the

Grand Lodge responsible for their being in it. So we repeat, that as the appointment of part of the Directors by the Grand Lodge is an endorsement of a business scheme, which may be a failure, the Grand Lodge ought not to mix in it, and as the Grand Lodge of Mississippi has taken that position, it is all right.

He quotes what we said last year about the General Grand Council, and among other things, says:

"Let us '*tote fair*,' in this business, dear brother. You are right partly, in one statement. When we wrote we did not have the documents you refer to before us. We devoted hours to recover them, but failing wrote from memory. We must have been grievously in error if they had a 'large majority of the Grand Councils from the first,' to begin with. Our recollection is that it took them some time to get up the famous nine to begin their work of division among Council masons, and, that as a Council came into the league, a flourish of trumpets, as it were, was made over it, as much as to say we have gained a great victory over the recusants!"

He evidently has not found the documents yet, for in another place he says, that R. and S. Masters made in Pennsylvania would be rejected in Maine, New York and even in South Carolina! "You evidently are not acquainted with our family"!

As to the rest, we have to inform him, that after the formation of the Provisional General Grand Council, each Grand Council *at its next meeting* ratified the Constitution, until the necessary *nine* had ratified it: *there was no exception*: as other Grand Councils met they did the same, with only two exceptions, until a large majority of the Grand Councils had done so: now, as a large majority of the Grand Councils ratified the Constitution *at their first meeting*, we are justified in saying that they did it "from the first."

He is opposed to any movement which tends to promote discord among masons: as for us, "that depends." We shall not hesitate to oppose any movement to introduce innovations, whether such opposition tends to discord or not: and so would Bro. HOWRY: only we think that he was unconsciously so carried away with "the Mississippi plan," that it did not occur to him that he was both introducing an innovation and engaged in a movement that "tends to discord among masons."

A glance at our pile of manuscript since we commenced Mississippi, compels us to "call a halt" with great regret.

Since the preceding form went to press, we have received from Bro. SPEED the sad intelligence, that Bro. JAMES M. HOWRY died at his home in Oxford, on the fifteenth day of April, only a week before this is written.

Bro. HOWRY was of advanced age, and of course his death was an event likely to happen: and yet, the announcement of it is a great shock.

Bro. HOWRY was elected Grand Master in 1852, and there have been few sessions of the Grand Lodge since, at which he was not present.

He was an active, earnest mason, devotedly attached to the Institution, steadfastly believing in it, and in the grandeur of its mission.

We met him (with Bro. HARVEY WALTER) at Buffalo and Cleveland, in 1877, and him again at Chicago in 1880.

His goodness of heart, his unselfish devotion to Masonry, his constant effort to maintain the "Ancient Landmarks," and to resist modern innovations, commanded our respect and affection, only to be largely increased by our further acquaintance with him through his Reports on Correspondence.

A good man and true mason, crowned with the earnest, faithful work of a long life, has gone to his reward.

MISSOURI, 1883.

The address of the Grand Master (CHARLES C. WOODS), while concisely stating dry routine business matters, is distinguished for its beautiful and impressive style. He says:

"But we are not *all* here—voices that swelled our thanksgivings in other years are silent now, and hands that were skillful in our work, and warm and cordial in the brotherly grip, are cold and still now—some of our brethren are dead;—pause we awhile on 'the brow of the hill near Mount Moriah,' with evidences of newly-made graves about us, and here let us pay the tribute of a tear to those who have passed away."

* * * * *

"But, alas! many others have gone—our toiling craftsmen—our humble brethren who wielded no gavel, nor issued edict, but were happy to toil in obscure position and rejoice to obey. All honor to those noble, simple hearts, who, uncomplainingly have labored as bearers of burdens, or, as craftsmen, have toiled in the flinty quarry. Their memories are most precious—their names are like ointment poured out.

"While we fail not in fullest honor to those grand men who towered high among us, let us keep a garland for the humble grave, and drop a tear to the memory of our *unknown* dead!"

Of District Deputies, he says:

"And it may be as well to say, in this connection, that the office of District Deputy Grand Master is most important, and it should be filled only by men who will faithfully and intelligently attend to the duties appertaining thereto. To bestow it as a mere compliment upon unworthy men, or sluggish men who fail in any respect to attend to its duties, is worse than useless; it is dishonoring to the fraternity.

"But it is difficult to secure the services of good men in all the districts, and frequently this is the case because of a shameless injustice that has been practiced in many cases, viz: the District Deputy Grand Master has been allowed and expected to bestow, not only his time, gratuitously, upon the work of his office, but in the majority of cases, perhaps, he has been allowed to pay all his own expenses in traveling, and also for hotel bills. To say that this is *shameful* is to put the matter mildly.

"A lodge too poor to pay such expenses, or unnecessarily continuing a mere pauper existence, ought to be reformed or suppressed. However zealous and faithful a mason may be, yet very few would be willing to pay fifty to one hundred dollars each year for the privilege of doing the work of District Deputy Grand Master. Let the Grand Lodge express itself upon this point."

This is all very true: but if the matter is left to the lodges, those will *not* be visited, which need it most. We believe our plan of paying the expenses of Deputies from the Grand Lodge treasury, and requiring them to visit every lodge, contributes much to the promptness of our lodges in making returns, which so much surprises brethren of other jurisdictions.

In reference to one case he well says:

"And I will here remark, not with reference to this case, but in general, that if the Grand Lodge allows no *prerogative* whatever to the Grand Master, but shuts him within the narrow bounds marked out by the technicalities and decisions of the masonic martinet, then you need no *man* in this place, with his heart warm with sympathy, but only a *dummy* to wear the insignia of Grand Master, and point with cold and lifeless finger to decision and precedent. Let the Grand Lodge criticise the action, if criticism be in place, but touch not the Acacia which waves at the head of D. P. Wallingford, nor disturb the evergreen upon his lifeless breast:—they were placed there by those who knew all his weaknesses and faults; and yet, in the last agony, they *forgat* and *forgave*, and, like brothers, they gathered about the dying man to soothe his pain, to watch the spirit take its flight, and to lay away the cold, still form in the narrow cell, where we all must shortly sleep: So may we all be forgiven and comforted when we come to die."

Referring to his visitations, he says:

"Nor can I forget the celebration at Montrose, where the Grand Secretary should have been *but was not*, and left the Grand Master to apologize to the thousands who had assembled to hear the gilt-edged orator of the Grand Lodge. However, I had my revenge, for I rode in Bro. Vincil's carriage, and ate Bro. Vincil's dinner, and made Bro. Vincil's speech, and it was not a very good one either, yet the brethren were *patient*."

* * * * *

"On the 25th of December, 1882, a committee from my own (Temple) Lodge, consisting of some half-dozen of the solid men of our city, visited me at my own home, and after Deputy Grand Master Towt, the chairman, had '*made love*' to my wife in a most charming little speech, he, on behalf of the lodge, presented her with a silver service, in that gilt-edged and elegant way which is so characteristic of the man. The good woman was so overcome by her feelings, that she promised, then and there, that I might stay at lodge every night, and till any time of night, without any fear of being blown up when I came in—which promise she has so faithfully kept, that there is danger I may become dissipated and reckless from having no wholesome discipline at home."

That he has the courage of his convictions, the following fully attests, and we fear that such brave words are needed in other jurisdictions:

"Wherever I have gone during the year, I have not failed to labor, as best I could, to build up our Institution. I have spoken many times, in public and private, and have always held on to the *practical*—steadily refusing to indulge in mere sentiment, and to please the fastidious taste by any tricks of oratory possible to me. I have sought to *teach*, and so entuse—to enlighten and elevate. And I have everywhere dwelt at length upon the '*religion of Masonry*'—upon its '*cardinal virtues and most excellent tenets*.' The wonderful prosperity which we now enjoy, and which, under my eyes, has increased every day, would be still more wonderful if we could only secure a greater loyalty to the principles of our Institution. It is manifest that our popularity is increasing constantly; and, if we could only correct the irregularities of weaker brethren, and teach all to restrain their passions '*within due bounds*,' the successes of the past would be as nothing compared to the

larger results of the future. But we have been greatly injured by unworthy and unclean men. We may expect this if our great masonic lights shine dimly—if our Grand Officers are intemperate in word or act there is little hope that lesser men will be clean and pure. The stream will not rise above its source, and Masonry will not reform and bless the world, unless it can reform its teachers. I myself have seen unworthy conduct among our Grand Officers, and have heard most unbecoming language from the Grand East. Let no man say that this is simply the cant of denominationalism or the fanaticism of a priest. I scorn the charge; I defy any man to show when I have ever, in the lodge-room, spoken from any other standpoint than that of a Master Mason. I only point to the 'law and testimony,' as held by you, while I say, as I have often said, such things *ought not, must not be*. No 'irreligious libertine' *can* be a mason. He may take the obligation but he is false to his vows, and the Shibboleth he whispers may admit him to the lodge-room here but not to the society of the pure or the everlasting refreshment of the Grand Lodge above."

The able and full report of the Grand Secretary shows an improvement in the condition of the craft and a general state of prosperity. Out of 513 lodges, but *ten* failed to make returns and but *seventeen* failed to pay dues: of these he says:

"Yet there are some lodges delinquent whose past indifference challenges the severest reprobation. They never have been prompt in meeting the law. I think, if by any accident they should ever be on time, they would be very unhappy. They will be surprised if they arrive at the Judgment Day in time to take part in the proceedings. I desire this Grand Lodge to say and do something which will *compel* them to obey the law they constantly violate."

In this connection, we refer again to our remarks in relation to District Deputies: the Grand Lodge has the means to pay these bills, as it refunded to the lodge three-fourths of the dues they have paid.

He gives us the portrait of Past Grand Master JOHN RALLS, which he was ordered to give in last year's Proceedings: but as he found that he must delay the publication of the Proceedings a long time if he did so, he wisely concluded to delay the insertion of the portrait till the next year. Prompt publication of the Proceedings is of imperative importance.

The Grand Lodge chartered a lodge in the city of Mexico, of which the committee say:

"Your committee have also examined the record of Toltec Lodge, in the city of Mexico, existing under Dispensation granted by the M. W. Grand Master since December, 1882, and having duly considered the advisability and propriety of establishing a lodge under this jurisdiction in the Republic of Mexico, as prayed for by the petitioners, and your committee being of opinion that the granting of the same will not conflict with any of the local Grand Bodies there, none of them having been officially recognized by this Grand Lodge, and, as we are informed, none of them will grant a charter to a lodge to work in the English language or York Rite Masonry, your committee recommend that a charter issue upon receiving the lodge returns and charter fee."

We shall look for future reports of this lodge with much interest: but we fear that it will increase the complications already existing in the Mexican Republic. This act of the Grand Lodge of Missouri may lead to discussions which will settle some very important questions, heretofore not fully considered.

While many matters of considerable interest were before the Grand Lodge, they were not of such importance as will keep us longer from the able and very interesting Report on Correspondence (132 pp.) presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL.

In the review of Maine, he says:

"We cannot understand why the Grand Lodge of Maine is only *sixty-four years* old. New Hampshire is ninety-four, New Jersey ninety-six, Connecticut ninety-five, Rhode Island ninety-two, and New York 102 years old. Bro. Drummond will please 'shine on our darkness,' as we really desire to be informed as to why Maine falls behind the other Eastern Grand Lodges as to age. He can tell us all about it, we feel assured.

Maine was originally a part of the State of Massachusetts, called, however, "the District of Maine." Legally and practically she was as much a part of Massachusetts as Boston was. But by an act of the legislature of Massachusetts and a vote of the people of Maine, a separate government was provided for, and in 1820 she was admitted to the Union as a State. In fact, Maine and Missouri, as States, are almost twin sisters, Maine, however, being the first-born. So Bro. VINCIL will see that there is a good reason for the affection we have always had for the sons of Missouri. As the civil government of Massachusetts extended over Maine so did the masonic government. But as soon as Maine became a separate State, her masons, under the lead of the distinguished jurist and mason, SIMON GREENLEAF, exercised their rights and in 1820 established the Grand Lodge of Maine. The Mother bade the Daughter "God speed." Thus it happened that *thirty-one* of the lodges in Maine were chartered by the the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts before the Grand Lodge of Maine existed: and, moreover, every one of these lodges are in active existence to-day, *working under their original charters*. When the new State was created, no one imagined that the various corporations—municipal, charitable and business corporations—must surrender the charters which Massachusetts had granted and take new ones from Maine; and so GREENLEAF and his associates did not deem it necessary or proper that the lodges in Maine should surrender their charters to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and take new ones from the Grand Lodge of Maine. We cannot see any legal principle upon which such a surrender can be justified.

Thus it happens, Bro. VINCIL, that while we have lodges much older, our Grand Lodge is but sixty-four years old.

Of Maine, he says further:

"The annual address of Grand Master King, as last year, did great credit to its author and the Grand Lodge. The address contains an elevating and devout tone that captivates us.

"He recorded the decease of some past Grand Officers and others, and paid proper tributes to their memory. The venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. Ira Berry, and Past Grand Master Cargill, had been singularly unfortunate, both having been seriously injured by accidental falls. Bro. Berry, though eighty years old, rallied from the effects of the fall and was present at the session, 'as diligent and patiently attentive to duty as ever,' said the Grand

Master. We say 'Amen' to the prayer of the Address: 'Spare him, O Lord.'

"The Grand Master reported official visits made and other acts performed during his administration. He recorded 'an event worthy of notice' in Harmony Lodge, where he assisted in raising Governor Robie. Many of our Missouri Governors have been masons, the present one being an exception. One lodge had been instituted under dispensation, with *sixty* members. That is the way to start lodges. Two instances, of recent date, occurred in Missouri, where lodges were organized with only *seven* members—a bare quorum. A member of one lodge died, and one brother moved away from the other, leaving both without a constitutional quorum. Under our laws these lodges cannot meet and work unless *seven members* be present. When will Grand Masters learn wisdom! No lodge should be formed with so small a number of petitioners.

"Grand Master King's statement about Timothy's denunciation of 'any who provides not for his own,' may pass in Maine, but our understanding is that Bro. Paul wrote that sentence; at least our *version* makes Paul the author and Timothy the recipient of the statement. Read again, Bro. King."

We have defended Bro. KING'S MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY, and shown that he is right; but when we come to *theology*, we must leave him to the tender mercies of Bro. VINCL!

Of the Grand Secretary's report he says:

"He reported the number of working lodges in the jurisdiction at this session to be 181, and *returns* from all had been received. 'O happy land of Canaan,' how we would like to be Grand Secretary in such a jurisdiction. We often hear *spouters*, in their spread-eagle flights, talk about *from* 'Maine to California.' Well, extremes meet, for 'Maine and California' are the only two jurisdictions of any size in the Union that report returns from *all* the lodges received at or before the Grand Lodge. Only thirteen lodges out of 181, were *not* represented at the above session. The membership in the 181 lodges of Maine is very little less than *twenty thousand*, showing an increase the past year, of nearly *five* hundred. The Maine lodges average a larger membership than any American Grand Lodge. It reaches 107. This is the best showing we have yet met in any jurisdiction. But few lodges fall below *fifty* in membership. Strong lodges and fewer of them should be the rule, in all jurisdictions."

* * * * *

"The Grand Secretary noted, with pleasure, that returns had been received from every lodge; an increase in membership had occurred, and that Maine stands *first* of all the jurisdictions of the world in the proportion of masons to the population. Three per cent. of the white population are Master Masons. We lift our beaver to Maine, the home and workshop of Drummond, Burnham, Collamore and others. And Masonry is not only *numerous* in Maine, but it *means* something."

Then, in introducing an extract from Grand Master KING'S address, he says:

"The following utterances voice our sentiments and prove that our Maine brethren make Masonry to mean more than mere display or a 'good time' at some triennial blow-out. In our review of Alabama, we have said some very plain things which will not be popular. Since writing that review we are pleased to meet the Maine Grand Master's out-spoken views, and transfer them to this report. Would to God, that we could have a moral earthquake in all our jurisdictions, to shake up and purify Masonry. Grand Master King said that 'drunkenness is a *masonic crime*, and lodges should purge themselves of criminals.' Yes, put them out. Gross immorality is no part of Masonry. Then it should go out, or those who practice it should be excluded."

If Bro. VINCI were not himself a minister, we should hesitate to copy the following :

"Our friend and good Bro. E. P. Burnham, P. G. Master, presented a report on the 'Doings of Grand Officers,' approbating the deliverance of Grand Master King against 'lodge lotteries,' and 'such like things.' It is too good to be omitted, especially as he *raps* some of the churches soundly and properly. We know so-called 'churches that raise money in these ways.' In our opinion they care as little for God as they do for the *methods* employed to raise money. The *end* sanctifies the *means* with them. A party once said, 'I am going to join a certain church, because it has *nothing to do with politics or religion.*' 'That broad-gauged church had fairs, lotteries, elections in behalf of the prettiest woman or most popular man, besides a *bar* where intoxicants were sold the same as at other *rummeries* and *doggeries* in the city. The money raised was for 'THE Church.' The *methods* used were justified by the *uses* made of the money. Oh, Religion! what crimes are perpetrated in thy pure name! No wonder infidels laugh and sneer. 'THE Church' makes *infidels* and then curses them."

In his review of Alabama, he devotes considerable space to a matter becoming daily of more importance, and under Maine he alludes to the same thing. We would like to copy the whole, but we cannot: after contrasting the benefits arising from Temples and those from Homes, he says:

"Let no one misunderstand the drift of our thought and deery our purpose. We say nothing against Masonic Temples and Halls and demonstrations; but we do say, and maintain, that it is high time that *something else* was being done; something to prove that Masoury means more than *outward* show. Since Masonry ceased to be 'operative' and became 'speculative,' the material phases and characteristics should give place to moral and intellectual attributes. Being no longer builders in wood and stone, our *works* must have reference to the welfare of humanity in another and higher sphere; physical comfort, mental improvement and moral elevation must be the trinity of objects, embraced in the wide-reaching purposes of SPECULATIVE Masonry. If not these, what have we in view? The *operative* art has been abandoned; the name and symbols of said art are retained, by which to teach moral lessons, and to work in the realm of usefulness. If we *work not* in said realm, our professions are vain, if not worse, and we 'become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.' Our public parades, Temples, Halls, Addresses, Triennial Shows and Grand Encampments attract attention, excite wonder and create expectations. Where is the *good* of such things? say the thoughtful. In this triennial year, thousands of Templars will traverse the continent on a '*pilgrimage*' to San Francisco. Unlike the ancient Templar when on '*pilgrimage*' with sandals, staff and scrip, the moving columns of 'Valiant' Knights will march towards sunset with gorgeous appointments. The '*wearry pilgrim*, traveling from afar,' will rest and *refresh* himself in a palace car on the way, or in the 'Palace Hotel,' when his *pilgrimage* ends on the Pacific slope."

* * * * *

"We saw and studied the affair as soberly as we do the claims of life and duty. The conclusions reached were our own. We shall not utter our convictions or write our reprehension, but we assume the privilege of saying that the money spent on the Chicago Conclave would erect 'Homas' for the poor, Asylums for the afflicted, and schools for the indigent, where every needy masonic widow in America could find sanctuary; every distressed Master Mason could find shelter and every helpless orphan secure an education."

In relation to the Grand Encampment, we desire to remind Bro. VINCI that the extravagance of which he complains began at its session in St.

Louis, in 1868: other cities, at which it has met since, have followed the example, until the best friends of the Grand Encampment have become alarmed, but yet have been powerless to stay the tide: in 1886, it is to meet again at St. Louis, and *it rests with the Master Masons of that city to determine* whether its next conclave shall be obnoxious to the criticisms of Bro. VINCIL: as this evil commenced at St. Louis, let its reform commence there: and unless the Master Masons of St. Louis aid and assist in the course which Bro. VINCIL opposes, the reform *will* begin. We are aware that in one respect, we may be said to be getting outside of our province as a Grand Lodge correspondent, but inasmuch as the resident masons of all degrees must contribute to the funds to enable these displays to be made, we have a right to discuss *their* duty in the premises. And we specially desire to say to Bro. VINCIL, that we are not criticising St. Louis for what was done in 1868, but to suggest to him, that it is much easier for St. Louis to lead in the reform than it would be for any other city, whose pride would lead it to equal and, if possible, outdo those whose example it follows. We most earnestly hope for the sake of the Grand Encampment, and for the sake of Masonry, that Bro. VINCIL's words will be heeded.

He, in various places, discusses what he terms the "prerogatives" of Grand Masters upon the basis that the Grand Master, in exercising such powers, is *above* the Grand Lodge. But such is not the case: the theory assumes that in the recess of the Grand Lodge occasions will suddenly arise in which such action is needed, as the Grand Lodge would take, if it were in session: and in some jurisdictions, the Grand Master is held to have authority to act in such cases. If Bro. VINCIL will study the history of Masonry in connection with that of the civil government in England, he will be satisfied that such was the ancient law.

We had marked many more matters in his report for notice, but we find that while we started out determined to keep the length of our report "within due bounds," we are increasing instead of shortening, and must stop.

MICHIGAN, 1884.

These Proceedings come while our review of Missouri is going through the press: so that while we cannot give them their regular place, we still can have them among the M's.

Special communications were held to lay corner stones, attend the funeral of P. G. Master WILLIAM N. GREENLY, and to dedicate a masonic hall.

The address of the Grand Master (CHARLES F. R. BELLOWS) at the Annual Communication is a concise summary of his official action, accompanied by several wise recommendations.

He had granted several dispensations (and refused others), concerning one of which he says:

"I am well aware that the authority of the Grand Master to waive the regulation of residence has been denied; but I confess my inability to detect the ground upon which that position is taken. I admit, of course, that the privilege should be exercised with great prudence and discretion; but after a diligent study of the Ancient Landmarks and the prerogatives of the Grand Master conceded by our Constitution, I am led to a different conclusion upon this point from what some have reached."

This was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but if any report was made upon it, we have overlooked it.

He had ruled against the progress of candidates for physical disqualifications as follows: In one case, after a candidate had been initiated, it was discovered that he was blind in one eye; in another case, the candidate had a cataract over the sight of one eye; in another, he was crippled in the ankle and had to use a crutch; in another, after being passed, he had an epileptic fit, and it was then found that he had been subject to them for some years; in another, he had lost the thumb and forefinger of the right hand; and in another, one leg was "a trifle shorter than the other."

Of his refusal, the Grand Master says:

"By so doing, it may be that exact justice has not been done in each individual case. Very likely, a uniform ruling like the above, applied to so many different cases, has closed the door of Masonry against some good and most worthy men. But the difficulty of deciding each separate case of the kind upon its own particular merits, and the importance that attaches to the observance of a policy which has become quite definitely and uniformly settled in Masonry, determined that if there be an element of error not altogether unavoidable in such cases, it shall be kept on that side of a theoretically just line where it is least likely to do mischief. It was one of the *ancient charges*, 'that no Master should take an Apprentice unless he be a perfect youth having no maim or defect in his body'; and the rule is no less imperative to-day as requiring perfect physical qualifications in those who would be masons."

If he had quoted the whole of the sentence from the *Ancient Charges*, instead of only a part, he would have seen, we think, that his decision in *three*, and probably *four* of the cases, was not in conformity to the *Ancient Charges* as applied to speculative Masonry. We do not find that these decisions were passed upon by the Grand Lodge.

He rendered thirty-one other decisions, all of which, save one, were approved by the Grand Lodge.

From them we learn that there is a difference in the laws of Michigan and Maine in several particulars, in two of which, at least, we think our laws more in accordance with masonic principles and sound policy.

1. Petitioners for a new lodge must file their dimit with their petition before presenting it to the nearest lodges for recommendation.

We object to this, because if the petition is refused it leaves them unaffiliated: and we do not think that it should be assumed that they will get a charter, or if not that they can, as a matter of course, regain membership. In Maine, the issuing of the dispensation suspends the membership of the petitioners in their old lodge, and then, if a charter is granted, they must file their dimits with the Grand Secretary before it issues.

In this manner the granting of a dispensation and the subsequent issuing of a charter stand upon their own merits, without being influenced by the consideration that if not granted or issued, good brethren will be left out in the cold—unaffiliated masons.

2. An objection to a candidate after election holds good until withdrawn, or the objecting brother ceases to be a member of the lodge: while with us, it is equivalent to a rejection by ballot, and no more.

A question came up in connection with a similar decision, in which the committee differed from the Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge postponed its decision till the next meeting. A brother unable to be present objected to the advancement of a candidate, and the Grand Master decided that the objection should be entered of record, but not the name of the objector. The committee held that the name must be entered of record also. Of course, if the law prevails that the objection is good until withdrawn, or the objector ceases to be a member, the logic of the cases sustains the committee, because there must be proper evidence as to the person who can withdraw the objection, and it is obvious that the evidence must be found *on the record of the lodge*. But when an objection has only the force of a black-ball, the objector's name need not be recorded, nor even known. This is much more in accordance with the masonic idea of secrecy in all matters pertaining to the election of candidates. Great objection has been raised against the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates: but the making an objection a perpetual bar seems to us open to vastly greater objections, as it leaves the power in the hands of one man. The opposite doctrine is based upon the idea that the ballot has reference to the time when it is taken, and a rejection merely says that the candidate is not *then* fit, but as he may be proposed again in six or twelve months, it is equivalent to saying that he *may be* fit then. If a rejected candidate could never petition again, then there would be some reason for the doctrine.

The Grand Master says:

"I have been asked many questions which I was able to answer by simply referring to the decisions of former Grand Masters, or even by merely turning to the Blue Book. This is the common experience of Grand Masters, and such it must continue to be, from the fact that the officers of our lodges are being constantly recruited from the ranks of young and new men coming into the Order, and also for the no less significant reason that to one not used to the business it is by no means an easy task to ascertain with certainty just what is standing masonic law among us."

If a Grand Lodge does not provide a compilation of its laws, complaints that the Grand Master is called upon to decide questions already decided are not well founded.

He also urged, with great force, the lodges to procure libraries of masonic works: and the committee endorsed and emphasized his views.

Grand Secretary INNES reported that he had reprinted the Proceedings of 1826 to 1828, and 1842 to 1850, inclusive, as ordered last year. He had also

had printed with it a concise history of Masonry in the State, prepared by Bro FOSTER PRATT.

He had not distributed them as directed, and he thus tells the reason why :

"Up to this time the Proceedings have not been forwarded as directed, for the reason that I thought best to appeal to Grand Lodge for a modification of the resolution in that direction, and submit for your consideration the course the Grand Secretary would suggest, and which he now makes from full knowledge of the disposition made of pamphlet proceedings by a very large number of our subordinate lodges. Unbound Proceedings, I regret to say, in many cases find their way into the waste basket or wood-house of our lodges; many, I fear, are even used to keep the lamp shades clean, and but few find their way into our lodge libraries; while some find their way, after much buffeting and tossing, into the private library of some intelligent and reading mason. (Would they could all get there.) Not so with bound volumes. We find they receive, as a general thing, kindly consideration and protection from the lodges. I would therefore recommend that the Grand Secretary be instructed to have the proceedings bound in plain, strong covers at a cost not exceeding \$1.00 per volume, with the name of the lodge stamped upon the cover, and forward to each lodge one copy, (bill for binding to be paid by the lodge), retaining the surplus copies to be distributed hereafter to lodges that might either lose them by fire or otherwise, and also by this arrangement provide copies for our new lodges to be hereafter organized."

His conclusion is in entire accord with the results of our experience and observation. A *book* seems sacred, when a *pamphlet* seems to be mere waste of paper, with "the average human."

He urges that attention be given to the Grand Lodge Library, but as the Grand Lodge has no abiding place, nothing was done. Bro. INNES, however, will "hold the fort," by preserving everything, until the Grand Lodge appreciates his labor in that direction and acts accordingly.

He also recommended that the Proceedings of 1851 to 1856, 1860 and 1870, be reprinted. His recommendations as to binding and distributing were adopted: and he was authorized to reprint 1,500 copies of the Proceedings of the years named, except that 1851 and 1852 are omitted, but whether intentionally or not does not appear, except that 750 copies of the reprint up to and including 1856 was ordered to be bound in one volume.

The Grand Lodges of PERT and NEW SOUTH WALES were recognized. In case of the latter, a strong statement of the cogent reasons for forming a Grand Lodge is given: but the fact that a majority of the lodges refused to join in the movement is not discussed or mentioned.

The Report on Correspondence (150 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES, the efficient Grand Secretary. "After his manner," it is a most excellent synopsis of material matters in the Proceedings, with very little comment.

In one matter, he gives his views upon one point mentioned by us in our review of Maryland, which are in accord with our own: he says:

"The recommendation relative to publishing the names of members of subordinate lodges with Grand Lodge Proceedings has its merits in some directions, while in others it has its defects. Such things with the unworthy

may be made the means of much imposition, although with the worthy it has its merit; but with these days of telegraphs and telephones to every corner of the masonic world, we say, do not print any names of members. If called upon to aid a suffering brother, telegraph the officers of his lodge at once; if a worthy object, he will commend you for your prudence; and if an impostor, our word for it he will be beyond your jurisdiction long ere the answer is returned to your lightning message. We have often tried it, and know whereof we speak."

MONTANA, 1883.

These Proceedings came just in season to come in their place.

The Grand Master (A. J. DAVIDSON) says that peace and harmony prevail throughout the jurisdiction, and that the fraternity are very generally prosperous. In other respects, the address is devoted to local matters.

The Grand Secretary reports the binding of 136 volumes of Proceedings, making 186 in all in the Grand Lodge Library.

The Grand Lodge of Victoria was recognized: two charters were granted: the work was exemplified: fifty dollars appropriated for the library; and \$200 for a monument to Past Grand Master POMEROY, whose death we noticed last year.

A page is devoted to the memory of JOHN J. HULL, the Senior Past Grand Master, who died about eight days after the session of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (76 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES, Grand Secretary.

The excitement incident on the completion of the North Pacific Railroad through the Territory and through his city, had prevented his commencing his report as early as usual. In this connection, he says:

"The past season has been so filled with novel and diverting incidents connected with the construction of the North Pacific railroad through our territory and city, bringing with it throngs of visitors from all parts of the world, that we have had no leisure that we can remember, and it seems as if we had been so much among strangers that it seems incredible that all this has happened without our going away from home. The railroad that has been the subject of our hopes and aspirations, of our anxieties and disappointments, for ten years past, is at length completed, and the great tide of trade, traffic, and travel is surging about with such a constant change of engrossing incidents, that we have not even paused a moment, till now, to realize that the change has exceeded our expectations. We had intended to take one of the earliest trains out to see some of our friends, scattered all over the country. We had not thought that they could also come to us, and that we could now go a visiting every day without even going away from home."

We congratulate him.

In his review of Alabama, he advises them to drop the matter of a "Masonic Home and College," and gives the following reasons:

"A generation of widows and orphans that need present attention will pass away before an endowment fund is raised. But let every lodge and

brother go to work helping widows, feeding, clothing, and educating orphans, and it will do more than half a dozen homes and colleges. Every mason can become a masonic home and college by himself, without any report or action of the Grand Lodge. Start one in every neighborhood and family and masonic heart. This is the masonic *work* of which your Grand Master spoke so eloquently. We would give more for a live, large-hearted mason, whose charity was aggressive and incessant, than for the largest and best endowed home or college in the world. Now suppose 8,000 such masons turned loose in Alabama; do you believe twenty-four hours could pass before every widow and orphan in the State was provided for? In order for charity to become a habit, to work itself into the texture of one's character, it needs daily, hourly exercise, and never can come otherwise."

Of Maine, he says:

"Maine's contribution of the Proceedings of her sixty-fourth Grand Communication, held in May last, is in no respect inferior to its long line of illustrious predecessors, and in some respects superior, especially in the address of Grand Master King. This address is full, wise, eloquent, and highly seasoned with poetry and scripture. We felt at first like challenging the correctness of the claim that 'Maine stands first in the world of all Masonic jurisdictions in the proportion of masons to population.' Maine claims to have 3 per cent. of her white population as masons. Nevada, Vermont, District of Columbia, Connecticut and New Hampshire successively following, and Montana only showing up as No. 7. There is something yet about it that we cannot understand: that four of the New England States should out-rank us in the ratio of masons to population. The real reason is probably that our fees and dues are so high that it checks both initiation and affiliation.

"Maine has 185 lodges enrolled, and only four vacancies in the list. The membership is 19,469, this being a gain of 478 in the year. Even lodges that petition for charter with 86 names on the roll are denied and discouraged. We do not accept Bro. Drummond's explanation, that all available material has been worked up. Where do those 805 initiates come from?"

We did not mean that all "available material" had been worked up: our position was that lodges now must rely chiefly upon young men becoming of lawful age for the larger part of their material, and therefore that we should go slow in creating new lodges.

We are surprised that he, who generally is so correct in his views, should hold that an unaffiliated mason is not in good standing: at the same time he opposes measures which tend towards compulsory membership. When the writer was Grand Master, he changed his residence and came very near ceasing to be in good standing under that rule, as nothing but the consideration that the Grand Master ought not to submit his name to be voted on for membership, prevented his taking his dimit from his old lodge.

He favors also the recognition of the Australian Grand Lodges; but has not, so far as we have seen, discussed the right of a minority of the lodges to form a Grand Lodge against the wishes of the majority.

We have been obliged to hurry through these Proceedings more rapidly than we expected, when we commenced.

From his conclusion, we copy the following:

"The era of temple building seems to be drawing to a close. It has, on the whole, been a troubled one. There have been heart-burnings and dis-

appointments, heavy burdens and base desertions. In no single instance have the glowing hopes of those who laid the corner-stones been realized. There is no charity, and but little profit, in costly temples. The work that Masonry was commissioned to do can never be done within palace walls. It is all outside, in the aching, burdened, weary, despairing hearts of those who never enter these fair structures. We have been grasping at the shadow and neglected the substance.

"Those who have founded institutions of learning have fared no better. The enthusiasm that has started these institutions has not continued to sustain them.

"Even the Widows' and Orphans' Homes have not received such generous support and attained such assured success as to settle the question that in this way lies our path to future conquest. We fully believe that we have too generally overlooked our true and proper sphere; that the great work for Masonry is to be wrought out by the subordinate lodges and not by the Grand Lodges, and by individual brothers rather than by commissions and organizations. Our lodge rooms and altars must be centers of inspiration, so that all that come within their influence shall become better men and go forth to practice and illustrate the principles of charity. When we have learned to do our charities in secret, anticipating the request, and have really learned to do kindness for sweet charity's own sake, without thought or hope of praise or pay, we shall have found our way into the sanctum sanctorum by the only path or doorway through which mortal can ever enter it. We want aggressive, discriminating charity, not that passive, blind sort that encourages mendicancy and begets helplessness."

We confess, that this is a new view to us: we have never favored the building of Temples, but we have thought very favorably of Homes, especially with the splendid example of Kentucky before us. But the views of Bro. HEDGES are undoubtedly those of the "original plan of Masonry" and deserve serious consideration. The changing of *individual* responsibility to *organizations* has been going on gradually, and we have always held that the change is against the spirit of Masonry. We shall think more of these views of Bro. HEDGES, and we commend them to the careful thought of the craft.

NEBRASKA, 1883.

A special communication was held September 23, 1882, to celebrate the *twenty-fifth* anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge. The brethren met, the Grand Lodge was "called on," visitors introduced, and all took the train to "Omaha Driving Park," where they sat down to a "table lodge"; after due attention to the ceremonies of *that* lodge, Grand Master WARREN welcomed the brethren in a beautiful address, and then in response to toasts, various other appropriate addresses were made, among them a historical address by the Senior Past Grand Master, ROBERT C. JORDAN, and responses by Bro. VAN SAUN, and PARVIN, of Iowa, and JOHN H. BROWN, of Kansas. The wonderful growth of the State, and the corresponding growth of Masonry from three lodges with 107 members to over one hundred lodges with over 4,000 members, were subjects of just pride to the various speakers. Of the *seventeen* Grand Masters, all but one, FRANK WELCH, were then living: since then, however, the Grand Lodge has been called to mourn the

sudden and unexpected death of another, ORSAMUS H. IRISH, Grand Master from 1867 to 1869, who died in Washington, January 27, 1883, in the fifty-second year of his age.

At the Annual Communication, the Grand Master (EDWIN F. WARREN) again congratulated the Grand Lodge on its great, but as he believes, *sound* growth: of *ninety* chartered lodges, but seven were extinct, and there were then *twenty-four* U. D., nearly all of which were chartered.

He had granted a dispensation to a lodge, to elect a Senior Warden and Secretary, those officers having permanently removed from the jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge decided that no vacancies existed; and, therefore, that the dispensations were not lawfully issued. The law in Maine takes the middle ground; no Warden could be elected, but a Secretary could be.

He granted a dispensation to install a Master elect, who had never served as Warden: the Grand Lodge decided against this: in Maine, no dispensation would be necessary in such a case.

He also granted a dispensation to a lodge to re-ballot on three petitions at the same meeting at which they were rejected and before any brother left the hall. But the Grand Lodge decided that after they were declared rejected, no re-ballot could be lawfully taken. This is the law in our jurisdiction.

The law of perpetual jurisdiction prevails in Nebraska, and jurisdiction can be waived only by a unanimous vote of the rejecting lodge; but the Grand Master overruled this provision and allowed jurisdiction to be waived by a majority vote, but the Grand Lodge refused to approve the decision, considering it in conflict with masonic law and usage, as well as the express law of that jurisdiction.

He decided that a petition may be withdrawn after report and before ballot thereon: but the Grand Lodge overruled the decision, which, with the previous one, is in accordance with our law.

He also decided as follows:

"A and B have sat in lodge together and can vouch for each other. B and C have likewise sat in lodge together, but A and C have never thus met. Can B vouch for A to C—all three being present—so that C can vouch for A in lodge?"

"He cannot. The reason is that for one mason to 'vouch' for others upon the street or anywhere outside a lodge-room—unless appointed by the Master an examining committee—is no *avouchment*. No authority exists to 'vouch' for another in any such way. An avouchment must always be in open lodge, or else to a committee duly appointed for the purpose of examination."

The Grand Lodge properly refused to approve this decision, it not being "in accordance with masonic law and usage."

A mason hailing from Massachusetts applied to visit a lodge, but as he admitted that he had been suspended from membership for non-payment of dues, admission was refused: the Grand Master sustained the action of the lodge, saying:

"In Massachusetts, when a member does not pay his dues, upon being notified thereof by the Secretary, he is 'suspended from membership,' but his general rights in the fraternity are declared to be unaffected. The distinction is made between lodge rights acquired by affiliation and general masonic rights acquired by initiation, and it is the former only that are affected by such a suspension. He is thus suspended without formal trial, and can reinstate himself by paying arrearages. Upon the legality of the proceeding I do not think we are called upon to express an opinion. I do not understand that even there he is entitled to visit other lodges, or even his own while his delinquency continues, and it is clear to my mind that his record is tainted, clouded, and that he is nevertheless in bad standing. With us the term 'suspension' has but one meaning, and a brother suspended from any cause of his masonic rights as a punishment for neglect of duty cannot visit in any lodge. Those owing allegiance to a foreign jurisdiction are not entitled to more rights or privileges than our own members have."

The statement that he is suspended "without formal trial" is not quite correct: the accused (unless his residence is out of the jurisdiction or unknown) must be notified of the time when, and place where, action will be taken in his case, and if he appears, he is heard as in other cases. While not "entitled" to visit other lodges, *as a matter of right*, he stands in *this* respect on the same footing as other unaffiliated masons. What relation the last sentence of Grand Master WARREN'S statement has to the case, it is impossible to understand.

The Grand Master decided:

"The announcement of the Master that the application is 'rejected' is conclusive—he knowing what vote is required to reject—and cannot be questioned. If he announces falsely he is subject to discipline.

"Upon a vote of this kind being announced, any brother has the right to know *how many* ballots of each kind appear, but has no right to inquire who has cast any particular kind."

The Grand Lodge approved the decision except the last clause, and as to that held that no brother has the right to know or inquire how many ballots of each kind appear.

We believe that the Grand Master was right and the Grand Lodge wrong. We are aware that *recent* usage is to some extent against our views. There has grown up an idea in recent times, that because the ballot is submitted only to the Master and Wardens, no others have the right to know what it is. This idea is of recent growth in this section, and we see no reason for it: in fact, we see strong reasons for the opposite; the number of black-balls in any case would show the opinion of the members—an opinion of value in the future.

Grand Master WARREN is strongly opposed to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and submits some propositions upon the subject which he himself says are crude. They seem to us complicated: it seems to us, that if the jurisdiction is not to be perpetual, a limit of the time in which it should last is the only thing needed. Maine has fixed a limit; other jurisdictions have done the same, and the tendency is to make the limit one year. He advocates allowing a one-third vote to waive jurisdiction. It seems to us,

that this would be an easy method of getting bad men into the fraternity. He advocates the abolition of a vote upon the admission of members: if the committee report favorably, he would have the candidate sign the by-laws and at once become a member.

We know our good brother is "progressive," but this goes ahead of our expectations of him: and we must say that we are pleased to find that his Grand Lodge was conservative enough to reject his recommendations.

He is all right, however, in his tribute to Grand Secretary BOWEN:

"I cannot close this report without reference to the assistance I have received from Bro. William R. Bowen, Grand Secretary. Only those who have filled the station I now occupy—the Executive of the Fraternity in the State—can appreciate the worth he is to the Grand Master. Alert, efficient, learned, willing and able to assist, with his office and his office work in complete order, and conducted with an almost perfect system, he has at all times been a most efficient help and invaluable in counsel. He works without confusion, and his work is thoroughly done. I have had occasion to visit the offices of several of the Grand Secretaries in the country, and in none of them have I seen as complete system and order. It is not too much to say that to his ideas concerning the printing and issuing of our Proceedings, and in other matters pertaining to his office and to the craft at large, more than to all others, are we indebted for the high rank our masonic work has taken in our neighboring jurisdictions and throughout the world. Long occupancy of the office has made him thoroughly familiar with all details, and he is known abroad, *even better than at home*, because we are so near him, as the *Grand Secretary par excellence*."

The Grand Officers were installed in public, the brethren not having the fear of Bro. VAUX, of Pennsylvania, before their eyes. The oration on the occasion was an excellent one.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized: no Report on Correspondence.

The following decision was made by the Grand Lodge:

"It is the duty of any mason, when selected by his brethren to serve as an office-bearer, to accept the trust, provided his duties to himself or those dependent upon him will permit; but the one so chosen must be the judge whether, under his obligation as a mason, and taking into consideration his own private business, he can so serve."

It was further decided that visiting brethren should not be admitted during a trial, even as counsel for the accused. We in Maine make an exception in favor of members of the Grand Lodge.

NEVADA, 1883.

The address of the Grand Master (HORATIO S. MASON), was a very brief one. The year had been a very quiet one. Business depression had continued and many brethren had removed into other jurisdictions.

The report of the Grand Secretary relates to local matters. We are pleased to note that the library is growing in interest and in size.

A question was discussed as to the power of a lodge to discipline, for an offence committed in its jurisdiction, a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction, who had fled the country. All conceded the right to discipline all masons residing within the jurisdiction; then if one absconds, why does that destroy the right. However, we commend the course agreed upon—that the lodge correspond with the lodge of which the accused was a member.

The following decision (Bro. VAUX to the contrary notwithstanding) was made:

"The burial of a brother is a duty devolved upon us as masons, and while the lodge is in the performance of these sad rights it is as much at labor as if conferring a degree, and no lodge has the right or power to visit a sister jurisdiction and confer degrees. It is the duty of the lodge in whose jurisdiction the brother died to open its lodge and give the brother a masonic burial."

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized: the Representatives of other Grand Lodges were welcomed in a fitting address; and the Grand Orator delivered a very interesting oration.

The following resolution upon the Utah question was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Nevada approves the action of the Grand Lodge of Utah in refusing to hold masonic communication with, and in excluding from the craft the members of the Mormon church. The practice of polygamy is in contravention of the laws of God and of our nation, and he, who either advocates or practices such a doctrine, is a criminal, violating both the divine and moral law, and justly merits our condemnation as men and masons."

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOHN D. HAMMOND, the Grand Secretary. He gives a moderate amount of extracts, wonderfully good abstracts, and quite full comments: and at the end, he gives a digest of the decisions.

Referring to Bro. Brown's "unity theory," he says:

"He holds very firmly to the doctrine that no Grand Lodge can be formed without the consent of *all* the lodges in the territory occupied. So far as we now recall, he has almost an entire monopoly of this extreme view among American masonic correspondents, but that, of itself, would not prove him wrong. In his review of Nevada, he asks us several questions upon this subject. We cannot hope to add anything to what has often been said, but our brother is welcome to our opinion. Briefly, we hold that a *legal Grand Lodge* is one formed, after due notice, by legal constituent lodges located within unoccupied territory, such territory having at the time an acknowledged autonomy in civil affairs. Territory is *unoccupied*, when no legal Grand Lodge exists within its bounds. Such a legal Grand Lodge is, and must of necessity be, independent and sovereign, equal to any and the peer of all. It is highly *desirable* that all the lodges in the territory agree, but the right of self-government, which is crystallized in the Grand Lodge, is a higher right than can possibly exist in any constituent lodge to maintain its allegiance to a foreign Grand Lodge. Imperfectly stated, we believe such to be what is known as the American doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty, a doctrine which we hope to see maintained, not by the claptrap of crimination and decrees of non-intercourse, but by calm reasoning and solid argument."

In his review of Maine (1882) he says the address of Grand Master KING

is quite above the average: and strongly approves his remarks against "perpetual jurisdiction."

His remarks in relation to funerals so entirely coincide throughout with our views, that we give them entire to the exclusion of other matters, which we had marked for notice:

"A misunderstanding at a funeral is very awkward, and may, almost always, be avoided by the exercise of a little plain common sense. Too frequently, civic societies regard a funeral as an occasion for dress parade, and they come to think that, some way or another, they have *rights* in the burial which must not be set aside. So far as Masonry is concerned, the general ritual sets forth the proprieties, when it says that 'from time immemorial it has been the custom, *at the request of a brother*, to accompany his remains to the place of interment, and there to deposit them with the solemn formalities of the craft.' If, however, as is most frequently the case, the deceased has left no request, then the wish of the widow or friends should control. A double service should never be tolerated, but we know of no reason why a lodge of masons may not appear, *as mourners*, at a funeral which they do not conduct, nor do we see why the same right should not be freely granted to any other civic society at a masonic funeral. If such societies attend at our funerals, we see no impropriety in allowing them a representation among the pall-bearers, or elsewhere, so that said representation does not entangle the service. At almost all funerals, a clergyman is present at the request of the deceased or the friends. Between the Master and this attending clergyman, there should be the most perfect understanding to the end that harmony prevail, and certain forms be not duplicated. For instance, there is scarcely a burial service in existence—ecclesiastic or civic—that does not contain the solemn words: 'Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' and it is customary three times to cast the soil into the open grave as the words are repeated. Now, it is almost mockery to have such a solemn service twice given at the same grave, and there should be an understanding as to whether it is to be given by the clergyman or the Master. There is a possibility also, of having too many prayers or too long a service, and it is not at all necessary that the friends in attendance be twice dismissed with a benediction, as is sometimes done. A masonic funeral is an occasion for dignity, self-poise and that stateliness of bearing so becoming an ancient and honorable fraternity, ever mindful of the fact that our brother has gone and left his dearest friends to our kindly sympathy. Above all, if unforeseen difficulties arise, yield everything rather than haggle in the house of mourning over questions of mere precedence."

Worshipful Masters, please read the foregoing, remember it, and act accordingly!

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1883.

In 1882, the Grand Lodge voted to issue \$10,000 in bonds in aid of the Masonic Temple. It turned out that there was some defect in the proceedings and a special communication was held, at which the matter was put in proper shape, and we learn from the address of the Grand Master (BENJAMIN R. STEVENSON) at the Annual Communication, that the bonds had been disposed of at par. They are payable in installments, which the Grand Lodge feels confident of meeting even before they are due.

His address and the proceedings are chiefly devoted to this matter. The dues of the lodges had been increased, but the lodges had heartily responded,

and there is a determination on all hands to carry the matter to a successful issue.

We are glad to note that the library is rapidly growing in size and intrinsic value: among others, to whom thanks are tendered for contributions, is Grand Secretary BERRY.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized: but recognition of the Grand Lodge of Venezuela was declined, the committee expressly saying that the refusal to recognize is no imputation upon the legitimacy of the Grand Lodge in question, but as it is part of a Grand Orient, they do not deem it expedient.

From a circular, we learn that the total Temple debt is about \$35,000: and the property cost about \$65,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1883.

The Grand Master (ALPHEUS W. BAKER) says:

"In the performance of this final act of my administration of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, it is my pleasant duty to report that the condition of the craft in our jurisdiction for the past year has been, and is, all that could be desired. The true masonic ideal has been well sustained in the main, and that degree of advancement has been made in all directions, which is occasion for the deepest gratification to the fraternity. The spirit of our symbolism has been more nearly realized than ever before, and there are evidences of progress on every hand which should, and does, beget added enthusiasm and increased love and veneration for our beloved Institution. As evidences of the happy future to which we may look with the greatest degree of confidence, they are occasion for the gratitude of us all."

The full and detailed reports of the District Deputies largely sustain this statement of the Grand Master.

He had occasion to forbid the carrying out of "an enterprise, designed to procure funds for the particular lodge—a species of gambling, mildly termed a lottery, and advertised as a fair."

A lodge having proposed to adopt a by-law imposing an annual tax of one dollar upon each member to provide watchers for the sick, he decided that it was an innovation, and should not be attempted: however, he submitted the question to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which stated the true principle in the following terms:

"The principle is, that Masonry does her work, extends her aid and cares for her members purely as a charity. If a brother needs help, she gives it, if, in her judgment, such assistance is necessary. Should that help be to furnish assistants of such experience and skill as no brother at hand could render, and it becomes necessary to employ others, she does it, and pays therefor from her funds. If such funds are not in the treasury, she, through the instrumentality of lodge organization, can assess her members, and raise the necessary amount. The power to tax in Masonry is founded on the right to require of her members to do the things necessary for the good and support of the Institution, and to enable it to do its duty. All this relates to certainties and things existing, duties needed to be done, not contingencies

which may never happen. The taxing of members of the particular lodge to create a fund to be expended in some work however good, and which may never come, is to anticipate and compel members to bear a burden not called for by the present condition of the lodge or its members, and is beyond the scope of the principle upon which the true masonic work is founded."

A plan was adopted looking to the establishment of a "Masonic Orphans' Home," by voluntary contributions and the sale of memberships, without resorting to a tax on lodges.

The "Massachusetts Amendment" was proposed and laid over to the next Annual Communication under the rule.

The Report on Correspondence (140 pp.) was again presented by Bro. A. S. WAIT: carefully and ably written as usual, it is a document of much interest.

In his review of Alabama, he says he has never known of evil results following from concurrent jurisdiction of Grand Lodges in the same territory. We presume he reckons discord and dissensions as evil results. In Canada there are three lodges which the Grand Lodge of Canada allowed to continue under the jurisdiction of their mother Grand Lodge: and now there is a nice little row going on because one of these lodges initiated a candidate rejected by a Canadian lodge and sent home a mason to laugh at those who rejected him. Masons are not yet quite so good, that they will suffer wrong without complaining about it and resenting it, although Bro. W.'s doctrine makes it their duty to submit without a murmur. The application of the opposite doctrine has been the occasion for discord, simply because a few were disinclined to obey the law: but it is now so well settled that hereafter we doubt if any one would have the hardihood to refuse to submit to it. Bro. W. would say that it would be very productive of discord to have two equal civil governments in the same territory, and yet can see no evil results from having two masonic governments.

He holds that when a rejecting lodge becomes extinct any other lodge (having jurisdiction otherwise, of course) may accept the candidate, and that the Grand Lodge has nothing to do with waiving the jurisdiction: upon this point he says:

"On the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, a candidate for the degrees having been rejected or having received a degree, becomes the material of the lodge rejecting or conferring the degree, of which no other lodge has the right to deprive it. The rule is founded upon the principle that each lodge has the right to complete its own work, and not upon any supposed disability of the candidate to receive the degrees elsewhere. When the lodge owning this material becomes extinct, there remains no owner of the material, and none whose rights can be infringed by the completion of its work by another lodge. It results that any lodge may take up the work and finish it. It is not the province of the Grand Lodge to confer degrees; a degree conferred by a Grand Lodge, unless in the presence of the Grand Master, and by virtue of his power to make masons at sight, would be void. This being so, the work of an extinct lodge cannot be said to revert to the Grand Lodge. There can be no reversion to a Grand Lodge of a power that it never possessed nor is capable of holding. It is the province of the Grand

Lodge, and that, and no other, is the purpose of its creation by the lodges, to protect the lodges in their rights, but when a lodge becomes extinct it has no longer rights to be protected or wrongs to be redressed. If such is the case of a Grand Lodge, far less is there in such a case occasion to apply to the Grand Master for a waiver of jurisdiction."

We are not quite satisfied with this reasoning. The Grand Lodge prescribes the law of jurisdiction to its subordinates: and it seems to us, that a Grand Lodge may, with perfect propriety, enact that a rejected candidate shall not be received without the consent of the rejecting lodge, or, if that has ceased to exist, that of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. Besides, the general law is that when a lodge becomes extinct all its property and rights are vested in the Grand Lodge. Of course, under the law of the Grand Lodge, its territory goes at once under the jurisdiction of other lodges, but it is by virtue of that law, which the Grand Lodge may change at pleasure. Upon the whole, we are of opinion that all acts, which the lodge must have performed if in existence, must be performed by the Grand Lodge after the demise of the lodge, either directly or through the proper officer. We do not admit that the Grand Lodge cannot confer degrees: but the fact that it ordinarily does not confer them is as sufficient for Bro. WAIT's argument, as the admission that it has no power to do so.

We scarcely need say that we agree with him in the following:

"It is a doctrine recognized by all civilized nations, that offenders against the law, regardless of citizenship and regardless of the state or sovereign to whom they owe allegiance, must be tried where their offence is committed. The question of allegiance has nothing whatever to do with that of jurisdiction of offences against the law. But in Masonry the case is even stronger, for, after the duties peculiar to membership, the allegiance of masons is not to lodges, as we conceive, but to the great body of Masonry; and each lodge is the proper tribunal for the trial of masonic offences within its territorial jurisdiction. We do not question that a lodge may try one of its members for a masonic offence committed within the territorial limits of another lodge, though we think this is rather the result of authority than the reason of the thing. We think by far the more proper tribunal for such a trial, as well on masonic principle as from convenience in the production of evidence, is the lodge within whose territorial limits the offence is committed."

He devotes sixteen pages to Maine, (1882). In discussing briefly the questions raised by the formation of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, he expresses the belief that the doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction is an American idea and is not recognized elsewhere. This was once true: but we have recently found that the British Grand Lodges have adopted it, holding, however, that the three have *concurrent*, but as against all other Grand Lodges *exclusive* jurisdiction in the Dependencies of the British Crown in which there is no Grand Lodge: and in a large number of foreign jurisdictions, the same doctrine is *theoretically*, if not *practically*, held. Indeed, it is rapidly becoming recognized as a law, not enacted, but growing out of the existence of equal Grand Lodges.

In discussing the question of the necessity of the presence of the charter,

he takes issue with us upon our use of the words "warrant" and "charter"; he says:

"We are surprised at this manner of conducting the discussion by our brethren of Maine. If anything is plain in Masonry, its ritual, its history, or its literature, it is, that the words 'charter' and 'warrant' are synonymous. The word 'warrant' is never applied to a dispensation, or to anything but a charter of constitution. In our own Grand Constitution the word *charter* is nowhere found, but the word *warrant* occurs twenty-four times, and in every case it means the instrument granted by the Grand Lodge under which the lodge is constituted. It is in no instance applied to a *dispensation*, but on the contrary thereof the latter word is used in *contradistinction* to the word *warrant*."

And he quotes MACKAY besides. When we wrote what we did we foresaw his answer, but also foresaw the reply that to us is conclusive. That a "Warrant of Constitution" is a charter we admit; but if a warrant is a charter and nothing else, pray why are the words "of constitution" added? Their use implies that there are other warrants than those "of constitution," and, therefore, other warrants than charters. The word "warrant," when used in its ordinary sense, has a much wider significance than the word charter. If we trace the history of warrants for lodges, we think it will be found that it includes dispensations. The first warrant ever granted for a lodge was granted in 1718: but dispensations are of a much more recent origin. Warrants of constitution or charters, were formerly, and in England are to this day, granted by the Grand Master and not by the Grand Lodge, as the authority for holding a lodge. For example, the charter of Portland Lodge was granted by Provincial Grand Master ROWE. The authority to hold the lodge came from the Grand Master, and the document was called his warrant of constitution, because it authorized the *constituting* of a lodge. In England, as we understand it, no such thing as a dispensation for a lodge is known. In this country, the power to issue a charter was taken from the Grand Master, but the power was still left to him to issue an authority for holding a lodge, regular in all respects, except in being constituted: he cannot issue a warrant of constitution, but he can issue a warrant for holding a lodge, for a limited time. Bro. WARR's argument, if valid, proves too much. If a dispensation is not a warrant, a lodge *u. d.* is *not a lodge*. According to the ritual, a lodge *must have* a warrant: a lodge under dispensation is admitted to be a regular lodge: hence its dispensation is a warrant.

He says that we pass over his main argument without notice: it is, in substance, that his own Grand Lodge (as well as others) has by resolution, declared that the work done by a lodge after its charter had been destroyed should be held legal. He admits that this implies that it was not legal, but he says a Grand Lodge cannot, by resolution, legalize *null* work. We do not assent to this proposition: degrees conferred by regular masons, in due form, but without authority, may, according to masonic usage, be confirmed, upon the principle that subsequent ratification is equivalent to previous

authority. Does not Bro. WAIT know that the irregular masons of New York were healed by resolution of the Grand Lodge? And that the Grand Lodge of Virginia refused at first to recognize the united Grand Lodge for that reason, but finally yielded?

He quotes also Bro. GEORGE WINGATE CHASE in his favor, and thinks that we have declared him to be great authority. But Bro. W. is in error; Bro. CHASE's Digest is an excellent and valuable work, as a compilation of decisions; and we have often referred to it as such.

We find that if we go on we shall make our report too long, and must pass over many things in this report which we should like to notice. There is one point which he has argued at considerable length, which we must notice, and that is the declaration of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge in 1783. He insists that it was an *enactment* and not a *declaration* of law, and that if the doctrine is insisted upon, the only way in which it can be enforced, is by a tribunal in the nature of a General Grand Lodge.

We are surprised to find that he claims that the five Grand Lodges in Great Britain all worked harmoniously together: we had always supposed that the bitterness between many of them exceeded all that has ever been experienced on this side of the water.

We regard Grand Lodges as Masonic Nations: there are inter-Grand Lodge laws growing out of the existence of a plurality of Grand Lodges, precisely as there are international laws growing out of the existence of a plurality of nations. Vattel, and all writers upon the Laws of Nations, hold that there are certain laws, growing out of the existence of a plurality of nations, which are not enacted but recognized as binding upon all nations: some may not recognize them, but such nations are without the pale of civilized nations. These laws are *recognized*: it may not be by express declaration, but by acquiescence and conforming thereto.

The declaration of 1783 was not made as an enactment: but it asserted a principle, and asserted that that principle was binding on all Grand Lodges, as an enactment of one Grand Lodge could not be. All the other Grand Lodges, which acted at all, declared it to be a law binding upon all Grand Lodges: and those, which did not act, acquiesced. In other words, the doctrine was asserted and received in the same manner in which the laws, which writers term the "necessary laws of nations," were asserted and received. There is no more call for a superior tribunal to enforce against Grand Lodges the inter-Grand Lodge laws, than there is to enforce against the nations of the earth the Law of Nations, or International Law.

Upon further consideration of the great importance of this particular question and the fact that a question, once very generally considered settled, has been raised, we conclude to reproduce in part a document issued by our Grand Lodge in 1861.

A lodge in New Brunswick, near the line of our State, had accepted residents of Maine as candidates, and in one case had accepted a party rejected

by the Maine lodge having jurisdiction. Correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England then ensued, and the writer, as Grand Master of our Grand Lodge, and in its behalf, stated the views of our Grand Lodge as follows:

“The incidental and collateral questions having been thus disposed of, we come to the real question at issue: Has a subordinate of one Grand Lodge the right to make masons of persons residing within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge without its consent? It resolves into this: Have Grand Lodges *EXCLUSIVE territorial* jurisdiction?”

“The question presented is one of great magnitude. It involves an inquiry into the origin, objects and relations to each other, of Grand Lodges.

“Grand Lodges are of comparatively recent origin. The General Assemblies of ancient times were mass meetings of all masons. ‘Until late years,’ says Bishop Mant, ‘the Grand Lodge as now constituted did not exist; but there was but one family of masons,’ &c. Every mason was a branch of that family. In the General Assembly was vested the whole governing power of the Fraternity. In 926, a charter was granted by King Athelstane to the masons as a body, on application of Prince Edwin. Accordingly Prince Edwin summoned all the masons *in the realm* to meet him in a General Lodge. They met at York, framed a Constitution and enacted Statutes. For a long time the York Assembly exercised jurisdiction over all England. It possessed the whole supreme governing power of the fraternity. All masons were governed by it: all took part in it.

“In 1567, the masons in the south of England elected a Grand Master for themselves. Whether this was done by a violent secession, or because the York Assembly was become too cumbrous, I am unable to ascertain. But as the relations between the General Assemblies were friendly, I have no doubt it was done by consent of the York Assembly, and for good reasons.

“In 1717, the masons in the south of England formed a Grand Lodge upon the Representative system. All the governing power was vested in that; no man could be made a mason but by virtue of its authority; subordinate lodges derived all their power from it. The York Grand Lodge, or General Assembly, (it is not material to inquire which,) kept up friendly relations with it for several years. There was a mutual interchange of recognition. The Grand Lodge of England sprang from this London Grand Lodge. It is the progenitor of all the Grand Lodges in the world, with, I believe, a single exception. There is nothing in the history of Masonry previous to 1717 to throw any light upon the question under discussion, save that *territorial* jurisdiction is distinctly recognized.

“In 1729, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and in 1736, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, were formed. The first Provincial Grand Warrant for North America was granted to HENRY PRICE. It bears date April 30, 1733, and invests PRICE as ‘Provincial Grand Master of *New England* and *dominions and territories thereunto belonging*,’ * * * and authorizes him ‘to constitute

the brethren (Free and Accepted Masons) *now residing or who shall hereafter reside in those parts*) into one or more regular lodges, as he shall think fit, and occasion may require.' Without enumerating them particularly, it is sufficient to say, that, previous to the revolution, lodges in America were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, through the medium of Provincial Grand Lodges. Immediately after our independence was established, the Provincial Grand Lodges took steps to sever their connection with the mother Grand Lodges, and proceeded to establish Grand Lodges in the several States. Among the reasons assigned for this course was, that, as the two countries were politically separated, each being sovereign and independent, it did not comport with the dignity of this country to be tributary, even masonically, to a foreign power. The justice of this course was at once acknowledged by the parent Grand Bodies, the new Grand Lodges were recognized as such, *and from that time down to the occurrence of the acts of Union Lodge, which we have complained of, no one of the parent Grand Lodges has attempted to exercise any jurisdiction whatever within any one of the States in which a Grand Lodge has existed.*

"The recognition of these new Grand Lodges was an era in the history of Masonry. In former times there had been but one governing power: now there were many. Instead of one Grand Lodge, there was now a family of Grand Lodges.

"Let us now consider the objects of Grand Lodges. In many respects, there is a perfect parallel between Grand Lodges and civil governments in nations.

"It is essential,' says Vattel, 'to every civil society, that each member have resigned a part of his right to the body of the society, and that there exist in it an authority capable of commanding all the members, of giving them laws, and of compelling those who should refuse to obey.'

"Grand Lodges perform for the fraternity what civil governments perform for their nations. The civil government makes civil laws, judges concerning violations of them, and executes them upon its members and those under its authority. A Grand Lodge makes masonic laws, judges in the last resort concerning violations of them, and executes them upon its members and those under its authority. Grand Lodges with subordinates and their members are masonic nations. All writers agree that

"Nations or States are bodies politic, societies of men united together for the purpose of promoting their mutual safety and advantage by the joint effects of their combined strength.'

"What, from the history and objects of Grand Lodges, are their relations to each other?

"The same question has risen in reference to nations. With nations, as with Grand Lodges, there is no superior tribunal by which questions between them can be authoritatively decided. But there is a 'Law of Nations' applicable to civil governments to determine their relations to each other.

“ But the origin and object of Grand Lodges being so similar to the origin and objects of civil government in nations, we may learn something of the relations of Grand Lodges to each other, by considering what, by the Law of Nations, the relations of nations are to each other.

“ It is held by all writers on International Law, that in addition to the *voluntary* law of nations, arising from their presumed consent—the *conventional*, arising from an express consent—and the *customary*, arising from a tacit consent—there is besides the *necessary* law of nations, which is the law of Nature applied to States.

“ We call that the necessary law of nations, which consists in the application of the law of nature to nations. It is *necessary* because nations are absolutely bound to observe it.’

“ If the law of nature itself imposes certain duties upon nations in regard to each other, certainly the masonic law and law of nature impose no less on Grand Lodges in their relations to each other.

“ One of these ‘necessary laws of nations’ is, that all nations are naturally equal, free and independent of each other.

“ ‘Since men are naturally equal and a perfect equality prevails in their rights and obligations as equally proceeding from nature, nations composed of men and considered as so many free persons living together in a state of nature, are naturally equal, and inherit from nature the same obligations and rights.’

“ It cannot be doubted that for similar reasons Grand Lodges are equal, free and independent of each other. The Grand Lodge of Delaware, with her few subordinates, is the equal, *as a Grand Lodge*, of the Grand Lodge of New York with her hundreds of subordinates. The Grand Lodge of Kansas, yet scarcely three years old, is the equal of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which has diffused masonic light for nearly a century.

“ It is also a ‘necessary law of nations,’ that each nation should be left in the peaceable enjoyment of that liberty which she inherits from nature.

“ ‘Nations being free and independent of each other, in the same manner as men are naturally free and independent, the second general law of their society is, that each nation should be left in the peaceable enjoyment of that liberty which she inherits from nature. The natural society of nations cannot subsist, unless the natural rights of each be duly respected.’

“ It requires no argument to prove that if nature imposes this law on nations, the principles on which Masonry is founded imperatively impose it on Grand Lodges.

“ It is also a “necessary law of nations” that

“ ‘When a government is established in a country, it is exclusive : and the nation inhabiting it has a peculiar and exclusive right to it. This right comprehends the *empire*, or right of sovereign command, by which the nation directs and regulates at its pleasure everything that passes in the country.

“ ‘It therefore excludes all rights on the part of foreigners. And every other nation ought to respect their rights and leave them in the peaceable enjoyment of them.

“ ‘No State has the smallest right to interfere in the government of

another. Of all the rights that can belong to a nation, sovereignty is doubtless the most precious, and that which other nations ought the most scrupulously to respect if they would not do her an injury.'

"All writers on international law admit and assert this—that the government in a nation is necessarily exclusive, over all its territory—and that any interference by another nation, by exercising acts of sovereignty in such territory, is contrary to the law of nations.

"I will not recite the reasons given for this; they are familiar. They all apply with increased force to Grand Lodges, that their jurisdiction in their own territory should be exclusive. Surely the principles of Masonry teach us to respect another's rights as strongly as do principles of natural law.

"This general principle forbids nations to practice any evil manœuvres tending to create disturbance in another State, to foment discord, to corrupt its citizens, to alienate its allies, to raise enemies against it, to tarnish its glory, and to deprive it of its natural advantages.'

"Nations are held to be bound to observe this law. Can masons do less than nations?

"The history of the difficulty between St. Croix and Union Lodges shows that the practices of Union Lodge do 'create disturbance' in another jurisdiction, and do 'foment discord.' Are not these practices then forbidden by the law just cited?

"The first general law that we discover in the very object of the society of nations, is that each individual nation is bound to contribute everything in her power to the happiness and perfection of all the others.'

"Does not Masonry also teach this? Is not this law applicable to masons as individuals? Does it not apply equally to lodges of masons, and to Grand Lodges? If it applies to the 'society of nations,' does it not apply to the society of Grand Lodges!

"It will be remembered that these laws prevail among nations, not by treaty or compact, but as laws growing out of the very existence of a plurality, or society of nations, founded upon the immutable principles of right. The principles maintained by the Grand Lodge of Maine are thus shown to be founded on right and natural justice.

"They have been often asserted. In 1725, the Grand Master of England constituted two lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of York, and granted without its consent deputations for Lancashire, Durham and Northumberland. 'This circumstance,' says PÆSTON, 'the Grand Lodge at York highly resented, and ever afterwards viewed the proceedings of the brethren in the south with a jealous eye. All friendly intercourse ceased,' &c. The York masons claimed that they had exclusive jurisdiction over their own territory. Both Grand Lodges up to that time had acted in accordance with such claim.

"Masonic writers almost universally hold that when a Grand Lodge is formed for a given territory 'all other Grand Lodges are precluded from exercising any masonic authority within the said territory.' LENNING de-

fines a Grand Lodge to be 'the dogmatic and administrative authority of several particular lodges of a country or province, which is usually composed,' &c.

"The fact before alluded to, that the parent Grand Lodges in Europe have for three-quarters of a century refrained from exercising any jurisdiction whatever upon American territory in which a Grand Lodge existed, but have established lodges, &c., in territory in which no Grand Lodge existed, is a practical recognition of the doctrine this Grand Lodge is contending for.

"It is held universally in this country, that any Grand Lodge may grant charters for lodges in any country or province in which no Grand Lodge exists; but that when three or more lodges have thus been formed in a country, they may (even if chartered by different Grand Lodges) sever their connection with their parent Grand Lodge, and form a Grand Lodge of their own; and that such Grand Lodge has then exclusive jurisdiction of lodges in that country, even of such as did not unite in forming the Grand Lodge. Many of the Grand Lodges in the United States were thus formed. The United Grand Lodge of England has recognized such Grand Lodges, unless I am incorrectly informed.

"In the action of the United Grand Lodge of England in reference to the Grand Lodge of Canada, the principles upon which this Grand Lodge founds her claim are recognized. It is presumed that your Lordship's Grand Lodge has yielded all claim to any jurisdiction in Canada to the Grand Lodge recently formed and now exercising undivided jurisdiction in that province.

"The Grand Lodge of Maine, therefore, claims that by the laws growing out of the very existence of a society of Grand Lodges, founded on the principles of justice and right, by the practice of Grand Lodges, and by the authority of masonic writers, she has exclusive jurisdiction for all purposes in her own territory, and that, therefore, her request to the United Grand Lodge of England to forbid the invasion of her jurisdiction by Union Lodge should be granted.

"But she may be told that on the continent of Europe, by the practice of Grand Lodges not objected to, these laws are not recognized. I am not aware that this question has for many years been raised there, or that it was ever discussed.

"On this continent there are about forty Grand Lodges. They all, without a single exception, concur in claiming for themselves *exclusive* territorial jurisdiction, and in allowing the same to all the rest. This does not rest, as has been supposed by some, on treaty or agreement; but it is declared to be *law growing out of the existence of a plurality of Grand Lodges*.

"This fact is a strong proof of the correctness of the principle itself. Its assertion by so many proves its truth. The celebrated GROTIUS says:

"'When several persons, at different times and in various places, maintain the same thing as certain, such coincidence of sentiment must be attributed to some general cause. Now, in the questions before us, that cause must

necessarily be one or the other of these two; either a just consequence drawn from natural principles, or a universal consent.'

"In the question before us, the case is not 'a universal consent'; it must therefore be 'a just consequence drawn from natural principles.'"

There may be a few inconsequential errors of fact in this statement: but the reasoning and conclusions were endorsed by every American Grand Lodge then existing, and while the Grand Lodge of England did not take the same course, violations of our jurisdiction ceased, and no similar complaint against her has ever arisen, so far as we know, until within the last year.

NEW JERSEY, 1883.

We last year reviewed these Proceedings, except the Report on Correspondence (159 pp.) presented by Bro. JAMES A. NORTON, which was not received in season. He avowedly confines himself very closely to abstracts, with little discussion.

He thus replies to Bro. SINGLETON upon a point we have somewhat discussed:

"We assent, as before, to the proposition that lodge courtesy should impel a lodge having jurisdiction where an offence is committed, to notify the lodge to which the offending brother may belong, but that is all that can be expected of it; the welfare of the fraternity requires that measures should at once be taken to vindicate the good name of Masonry by the punishment of brethren who deserve punishment, and we have never been able to find any justification for awaiting the action of the lodge to which a brother belongs. The point to be settled in any given case is, which lodge first commenced proceedings. Whichever did has *exclusive* jurisdiction. The principle laid down in the quotation from Mitchell's *Common Law of Masonry*, which the committee characterizes as 'the just and correct rule,' is rejected by the bulk of masonic authority and by the best living masonic jurists; indeed, so far as our information extends, by nearly all.

"It seems to us that nothing but sensitiveness over the possibility of an invasion of sovereignty could ever have induced Grand Lodges or masonic jurists to consent to debate the question."

In his review of Michigan, he says:

"Bro. Innes' report is largely made up of judiciously selected extracts from the Proceedings reviewed, a practice which we approve and follow, but which is in disfavor with some of the corps, notably so with Bro. Drummond, of Maine, who says he would never employ extracts if he could command the time necessary to get up reports without them.

"As quotations are generally given for the information of the reader, it is better that the information should be conveyed by the original than by a paraphrase; hence, we believe it to be the proper thing to give a writer's views in his own language, leaving it with the *reader* to draw conclusions and make interpretations. In debated questions, we consider this to be the only justifiable course."

We think Bro. PARVIN's reports for 1882 and 1883 are two overwhelming arguments against the purely "abstract" style of reports.

Copying our account of the incident of our visiting, when Grand Master, a lodge none of whose members knew us personally, he adds :

"As Grand Master Drummond submitted to a test, it seems to us that he might better have adopted the test of an examination, and thus have satisfied the brethren that he was, at least, a mason. Those brethren had a perfect right to demand satisfaction on that point; they were wrong in not demanding it. It is not within the scope of the prerogatives of a Grand Master to permit brethren to dispense with that kind of proof in the case of any individual claiming admission to the lodge. We think it would have puzzled Bro. Drummond to frame a just accusation against those brethren for contumacy or insubordination if they had refused to admit him even without proof that he was a mason.

"We once had a similar experience as the representative of the Grand Master of New Jersey, having been at the time D. D. Grand Master. The brethren asked us to point a way out of their dilemma, and we directed them to examine us. We felt that by proving ourself a mason our claim in respect of being the one who wrote of an intended official visit, together with the 'possession of the insignia of the office,' would justify them in listening to and heeding our suggestions and instructions."

This incident has been referred to by several, and the opinions as to the proper course are various: but one brother holds that the question was one solely of *identification*. This was our view at the time, and is now. Once identified as Grand Master, no examination was allowable. The only doubt we had, or have, is whether an examination should be allowed to aid in settling the question of identification.

NEW MEXICO, 1882.

In the first pages of the pamphlet, the Grand Secretary gives "Requirements and Suggestions for 1883," of much practical value to Secretaries and other officers of lodges.

The Grand Master (HENRY L. WALDO) was not able to be present, and the Grand Senior Warden (ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN, the Representative of our Grand Lodge) presided.

The latter congratulated the Grand Lodge upon the flourishing condition of the craft in the jurisdiction: he says that the growth of Masonry had been as healthy as it had been rapid, but that the evil of non-affiliation seems to be increasing, owing to the immigration of strangers, many of whom are waiting to become better acquainted before they join a lodge.

The address of the Grand Master was received later. He gives the official proclamation and other proceedings concerning the restoration of masonic relations with the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

He had declined to issue authority to lay the corner stone of a church, and in another case, of a seminary, on the ground that they are not "public edifices," and he argues at some length in support of his proposition. He admits the long usage the other way, but he says that it commenced when Church and State were united, and as they are no longer so, the practice should cease. The Grand Lodge very properly, it seems to us, refused to

sustain his views, and decided that these edifices are of a character sufficiently public to justify masonic ceremonies in laying the corner stone.

It appears also that special sessions of the Grand Lodge were authorized by him for the purpose of instituting lodges *v. d.*, and installing their officers. As the Grand Secretary remarks in a note, this is contrary to the general practice, and to the principle upon which lodges *v. d.* are created. Bro. MILLER suggests that there may have been no impropriety in installing the officers, but by the law which has long existed only the officers of "duly constituted lodges" can be installed into office.

The Grand Secretary (DAV. J. MILLER) submits a detailed report of the proceedings of his office. He gives the method agreed upon for the settlement of dues by the lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Arizona, saying that it was the same as that adopted by California and Nevada upon the formation of the Grand Lodge of the latter, in 1865. This is certainly an *equitable* method, but the one usually adopted is the rule of the civil law in such cases—that the dues are paid to the Grand Lodge under whose authority the lodge is *when the dues accrue*. A year is taken as the *unit*, and although a new lodge has been in existence only a few months when Grand Lodge dues accrue, it pays the dues the same as if it had been in existence the whole year. There is no apportionment of the dues according to the time the lodge has existed. The same rule applies to the payment of dues by members of lodges: they either pay for the whole year, where the dues accrue annually, or they do not pay at all; or rather, they pay the *annual dues* when they accrue during the membership.

It seems that Bro. MILLER has served from the organization of the Grand Lodge without pay: but the Grand Lodge has now got into such condition that it can pay him a small salary. In addition, just before the Grand Lodge closed, Bro. FOUNTAIN (Deputy Grand Master) approached his desk and, apparently without any provocation, assailed him—*with a speech*—and presented to him an elegant watch chain, charms and sleeve buttons, as a testimonial of the esteem and regard of his brethren. The suddenness of the attack for a moment seemed to overcome the Grand Secretary, to whom even *the choice of weapons* was not allowed; but he speedily recovered his presence of mind and attacked Bro. FOUNTAIN with his own weapon with so much effect, that it is very difficult to ascertain which won the victory. But all who looked on, and all who read the account of it, concur in the verdict, that Bro. MILLER *fully deserved all he got*.

The position of the Grand Lodge of Utah on the Mormon question was endorsed: the Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized. two charters were granted: the appointment of District Grand Lecturers was provided for, looking to uniformity of work: and after the session was closed the Grand Lodge attended a banquet given by Temple Lodge, which we judge, from a "note" by the Grand Secretary, those present enjoyed rarely.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was the work of Bros. FOUNTAIN and HUGGINS, and the Grand Secretary. Bros. FOUNTAIN and HUGGINS identify their portions of the report by their respective initials, while the "unmarked logs" belong to the Grand Secretary.

To show how uncertainly located people are in that Territory, we quote the following from an "interlarded paragraph" by the Grand Secretary:

"Yet, while considerably more than half of the sister Grand Bodies are heard from in this report, still a large proportion of them are not, and we trust these will accept the explanation, to wit: In the first place Bro. Colonel Huggins was stricken early last summer with the 'miner's fever' caused by the great mining discoveries in southwestern New Mexico, and he bled thither and yet abides thereaway, his busy life in the mining camps preventing his doing any more reviewing, though, luckily, he did review and report upon a fair share of the books before that mining epidemic got him; and in the second place Bro. Major Fountain, before he finished his task of criticising the books in hand for the purpose, was called by the Governor of New Mexico into constant active military service in command of the territorial militia in the existing war with the Rustlers, and is still in the field. Nevertheless, both writers have done well under the impeding circumstances stated, each handing in for this report, we believe, the same number of reviews, as indicated by the 'H' or the 'F' which we have appended to them respectively. As to the other member of the committee, for there is no 'M' seen appended, the chairman, *id est*, the Grand Secretary—well, the spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. Self-evidently, he had not the time, since besides his duties as Chief Clerk, Translator and Interpreter, *tri juncta in uno*, in an early and late hardworking government office, with only the 'out of office hours' for his own, all 'his own' was *ex necessitate* consumed in the official service of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, inadequate, though, for the duties exacting it."

Bro. HUGGINS thus announces the organization of a Grand Lodge in Arizona:

"The nasal organ of New Mexico is dislocated. Our late distinction as being the favorite baby child of the American Continent has, by a sudden transformation, been wrested from us, and we find ourselves elevated to a position of adolescence, to be considered henceforth as no better than the rest of the family—alas! no longer a pet, but a simple co-worker in the family fold. A young child is born; a good-looking and healthy child, and her name is Arizona."

Bro. FOUNTAIN thus apparently refers to an incident which we noticed in a former report:

"Brother Hill, you are a reckless man; you have actually had the temerity to allude to the onslaught made upon 'His August Majesty of P———-a,' by Grand Master French. Now, don't you know that you must not mention the G——d M——r of P———-a without having a dispensation?"

Bro. H. proposes several questions to Bro. MORRIS, but as Bro. ROB will have no opportunity to answer, we started to answer for him. Bro. H. founds them upon the assumption that the Ancient Constitutions require that there must be seven members of a lodge present to transact business; hence he argues that there should be the same number present in order to do work: but as his assumption is erroneous, his conclusion is also. In most of the jurisdictions the law, that there must be seven present to do business in a Master Mason's lodge, dates no further back than the Baltimore

Convention of 1843. Before that, the business of lodges was done while open upon the first degree. In consequence of the rule there adopted, Grand Lodges provided that the business must be done in a lodge open on the third degree: then the rule that there must be seven present was gradually adopted in the different jurisdictions, and in Maine it has been in force scarcely twenty years.

The review of Maine fell to Bro. FOUNTAIN. He discusses somewhat the "Massachusetts Amendment," and asks some questions which we have already answered elsewhere.

He insists that masonic halls should never be used for other than masonic uses. This is an idea that has become prevalent within about twenty-five years. It finds no support in ancient usage, and frequently imposes a burden on lodges, and almost always requires the constant expenditure of money which otherwise might be devoted to charitable uses.

He discusses at some length, and warmly supports the proposition heretofore stated by us—"No candidate should be accepted who belongs to a church whose creed denounces Masonry."

NEW YORK, 1883.

The Proceedings are embellished with a portrait of the retiring Grand Master, BENJAMIN FLAGLER.

His address is chiefly confined to a concise, business-like statement of his official action, with a few recommendations. He says the year has been one of general prosperity.

Last year we noticed that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had ordered that no members of a certain New York lodge should be received as visitors, on account of certain alleged misconduct of the latter lodge. Nothing has been done during the year about it, and the Grand Lodge voted that when the edict above named should be revoked, the Grand Master be authorized to re-open the case, and draw upon the Grand Treasurer to refund the expense of procuring such evidence as Pennsylvania might offer.

The Grand Master devotes considerable space to the present law of New York in relation to non-payment of dues: we confess that we have not understood that law: it seems that it is less severe than our own, for the delinquent is merely deprived of membership, and left free to join any lodge, *without paying his arrears*. At any rate, this can and has been done, he says, in other jurisdictions: we are not sure that he means that it can be done in New York, for he says that the Grand Lodge may prohibit it within the jurisdiction, but cannot make that prohibition effective in other jurisdictions. We confess to surprise at his statement, if the law of his Grand Lodge deprives such an unaffiliated mason of the right to become a member of another lodge until his arrearages are paid, except, possibly, in the few juris-

dictions in which dual membership is allowed. We had supposed that the production of a dimit, or proof equivalent to its production, is necessary to gain membership in a lodge: and we should deem it a gross violation of masonic law and comity, if a lodge should admit as a member a mason who had been a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction, and who neither produces a dimit or proof equivalent to its production. The matter was referred to a committee, but no report was made thereon.

Apropos to our review of Mississippi, we take the following from the address of the Grand Master, and endorsed by the Grand Lodge:

"A summons, to be legal and of effect, must be issued by the Master over his own signature, or by order of the Master, and be attested by the Secretary, under seal of the lodge; it must be addressed to the brother summoned, and either be handed to him, or sent through the post-office to his last known address."

* * * * *

"The practice of using the word 'summoned' in simple notices and of publishing in newspapers so-called summons is a grave mistake, and has led to the general impression that a summons is no more than a notice, and, therefore, but little attention is paid thereto, and our lodges seem to have almost entirely discontinued to discipline members for refusing or neglecting to obey."

This not only defines a summons, but it includes the mode of serving it: the Grand Lodge voted that leaving it at the residence or place of business with a person of mature age is sufficient, when not given to the party in hand. In almost every jurisdiction, it can be served on absent parties by mail, but such party cannot be punished for not obeying it unless it is shown that he received it; for this reason, the practice of sending it in a registered letter has grown up.

We have been much interested in the report of the Grand Librarian, Bro. HERMAN G. CARTER. Since the time of the lamented ROBERT H. THOMAS until last year, but little attention was given to the library, and as a consequence it got into disorder, the files of current Proceedings and magazines were not kept up, and we fear many valuable documents were lost. This fear arises from the fact that Proceedings which are now called for we know were in the library when Bro. THOMAS had charge of it: for instance, we know that it contained a full set of the original Proceedings of our Grand Lodge, and now those for 1835, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1845 and 1846 do not appear to be there. Bro. CARTER claims the most complete set of Proceedings, original and reprints, in existence: this was the case ten years ago, but now we think it is not; for during that time others have been "*filling gaps*," while in that library they have been suffered to increase. However, Bro. CARTER is rapidly gaining ground, and we greatly regret that the Grand Lodge felt unable to adopt the very wise recommendations which he made. He had bound 369 volumes during the year and a small appropriation for that purpose was again made. "Eternal vigilance is the price" of a good library as well as "of liberty."

The report of the Board of Relief is decidedly interesting. They had exposed and published as imposters *sixteen* different applicants, and among them one calling himself WILLIAM H. STEWART, and claiming to hail from Maine. One notorious rogue was convicted of obtaining money by false pretences, and sent to jail for four months.

We are bound to say that the Board indicate that they have been assisted in their labor by the publication of the names of members of lodges, as well as by the publication of names and addresses of officers of lodges, whereby they were able "to enter into prompt and effective correspondence without delay, thereby saving time, labor and money." They speak of this in acknowledging the courtesy of the Grand Librarian in allowing them to have access to the Proceedings of the different Grand Lodges. We are not sure, after all, that their attention had been called to the question whether the publication of the names of the *members*, as well as the officers of a lodge, is beneficial.

This Grand Lodge has *twenty-eight* lodges under its jurisdiction working in German, and *seven* working in French, Spanish and Italian.

The Grand Lodges of Arizona and Peru were recognized.

The Report on Correspondence (143 pp.) was submitted by Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY, but we understand that, as heretofore, it is the work of Bros. JOHN W. SIMONS and M. PINNER.

Bro. SIMONS holds that when a Warden dies or otherwise vacates his office the Master should appoint a Warden *pro tem.* until the next time of choosing and that it is not in accordance with masonic law to choose and install an officer to fill the vacancy. He holds that a person must serve a full year as Warden, before he is eligible to the office of Master, and that no dispensation of a Grand Master or Grand Lodge can set this law aside. Many years ago, our Grand Lodge decided that this rule is not a *landmark* but a *regulation*, which may be modified or repealed by the Grand Lodge, and it accordingly voted that any member of the lodge is eligible as Master, but that preference ought to be given to those who have served as Wardens. The writer and Bro. PREBLE supported the views which Bro. SIMONS holds: Bro. JOHN J. BELL held that it was a regulation: while Bro. BRADFORD held that it is a regulation only when adopted by the Grand Lodge.

He holds that the Grand Lodge has no original jurisdiction to try charges, because it would take away the right of appeal: we do not agree; it is not "an appeal" that is given by the masonic law, *but a trial by the Grand Lodge*, which is obtained by appeal, when the case is tried first by his lodge. The right granted is not an "appeal," (which in itself is of no value) but the right of a trial by the Grand Lodge, which is the highest judicial tribunal known to the Institution, and therefore presumed *always* to decide justly.

He discusses at some length the decision of a Grand Master, that a Master of a lodge cannot refuse to bring the records of the lodge into Court, when

ordered to do so by proper authority. He denies the correctness of the decision and says there is no such authority. He insists that the Court cannot do it: in this he is in error; if a Court issues its summons ordering the Master to bring the record of the lodge into Court, he must do so, if it is under his control. The question whether it can be used as evidence cannot be determined by the Master, but by the Court, after the book is produced. There have been cases in which the records have been used as evidence in Court. The decision of the Grand Master was correct: masons must obey the law, and yield obedience to the summons of the Courts.

He holds that if a resident of a jurisdiction goes to England and takes the degrees, we cannot help ourselves, and that when the authorities in those places ask us, "What you are going to do about it?" the answer is not ready. We beg his pardon, but in Maine a very effective answer is ready. We say, "We will not recognize him as a mason." If all American Grand Lodges would take this stand (except in cases in which it should clearly appear that the candidate was not in fault), the practice would soon cease, as our experience in Maine has fully proved.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1884.

In consequence of a change of time from December to January, in holding the Annual Communication, there was none in 1883.

The address of the Grand Master (ROBERT BINGHAM) and the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge are very largely devoted to the affairs of the Orphan Asylum. We notice that it has so impressed itself upon the public mind, that the Legislature has made an appropriation of \$5,000 a year for its benefit. It seems to be in a flourishing condition, its only need being money to provide maintenance and teachers for its inmates. It suffers a great loss in parting with Superintendent MILLS, who may truly be called its father: for while it was started before he took charge of it, he carried it through its darkest days and raised it from a very doubtful experiment to a very decided success.

The Grand Master gives a pleasant account of his visit to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts at its Installation Communication and of his kind reception.

The address of the Grand Master and the report of the very efficient Grand Secretary show that the condition of the Institution is improving in that jurisdiction: nine new lodges had been organized during the year, and four charters had been restored: the making of returns and payment of Grand Lodge dues were very prompt and general, although there were still several delinquent lodges. But it is evident that the tide has turned, and we may confidently expect to have a prosperous growth of the Institution in "the old North State."

Grand Secretary BAIN reports the addition of fifty-one volumes to the library during the year, making a total of nearly six hundred volumes.

There was no Report on Correspondence, but one is promised for next year.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1883.

We are very glad to note a more prosperous condition of this Grand Lodge. The lodges reporting show an increase of membership, but as four failed to make returns, the number of members shown in our table is less than it was last year. The financial condition had also improved: by the sale of a substantially unproductive property, it had reduced its indebtedness \$10,000.

The Grand Master (J. WINBURN LAURIE) had visited England during the year, and had attended communications of the Grand Lodge. He marched in the procession with the Grand Master of Scotland in entering the Grand Lodge, and stood up together to acknowledge the grand honors, with which their presence was greeted. The representatives of Old and New Scotland were thus received together. He was the recipient of many courtesies during his visit.

He thus relates his action in one matter:

"At the last meeting of Grand Lodge, the issue of a new charter to New Caledonia was ordered; but at my official visit to the lodge, a strong desire was expressed by the brethren to obtain, if possible, a duplicate of the original charter, issued by the Grand Lodge of England; and as I am strongly in favor of preserving all our old associations, and was then on the point of proceeding to England, I willingly undertook the task of making the application and doing what in me lay to meet their wishes. I was, however, informed by Colonel Clerke, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, that even in the case of lodges still under the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge, it was not their practice to issue the duplicate of a charter; but when, from any cause, a charter was destroyed, a warrant of continuance was issued; as a copy of the original charter, without the actual signatures, would be of no effect; and to issue a new charter signed by the actual and present Grand Officers, would destroy the seniority of the lodge. Hence it was considered more satisfactory to issue a document reciting the particulars of the original charter and its loss, and thus, without destroying its seniority, giving the lodge authority to continue work."

This seems to us correct: and the practice in our jurisdiction really carries out Bro. CLERKE'S views: we issue a duplicate (or copy) of the original, with an endorsement duly signed and sealed, showing the cause of issuing it, and authorizing the lodge to work under it. It is practically a "charter of continuance."

The Grand Secretary (Bro. CURREN) submits a report showing that he had performed the duties of his office with promptness and ability.

The Grand Master, when he delivered his address, had not received the report of a single District Deputy, and we are much surprised to find that a proposition requiring them to be made two weeks before the session was voted down. An examination of the reports, which were finally made, shows

that they would have been very useful to the Grand Master, in ascertaining the condition of the craft.

While the Grand Master was absent, the Deputy was also: so the Grand Master authorized the Senior Grand Warden to act for him; but as he was called away also, there was no one to exercise the authority of Grand Master, as the Junior Grand Warden held that he could not do it without being authorized, and that the authority delegated to the Senior Grand Warden could not be delegated by him. So an amendment to the Constitution was adopted devolving the powers and duties of Grand Master on the Junior Past Grand Master in the absence of the Grand Master and his Deputy. We do not understand why, in the absence of these officers, the duties do not devolve on the Senior Grand Warden, *without any delegation*, and in his absence upon the Junior Grand Warden. Such is the almost universal law; and we should have left "almost" out of this proposition, but for this particular case.

The number of District Deputies was increased, in order not to lay too great a burden upon each of them.

Bros. D. C. MOORE, T. B. FLINT and L. JOHNSTONE submitted the Report on Correspondence (56 pp.). It is necessarily a very condensed abstract of the most important points in the Proceedings reviewed.

They express their gratification that the number of Grand Lodges, which require a separate ballot for each of the degrees, is gradually decreasing.

They notice our Proceedings for 1882 and 1883, saying that Grand Master KING's address "reflects great credit on him and on the jurisdiction," and quote a page therefrom.

OHIO, 1883.

The address of the Grand Master (CHARLES C. KIEFER) is a compact business document, with very few references to other matters. He evidently had not had a year of easy official honor without work. His administration was characterized for ability, firmness and fidelity in the dispatch of business.

He had dedicated at Springfield a hall which he believed to be the finest in that State. From a personal inspection of it, we can say that it is one of the best we ever visited.

He calls attention to, and justly commends very highly, the Book of Constitutions, Code, &c., "chiefly prepared by ROBERT C. LEMMON, but assisted by Bros. J. KELLY O'NEAL and WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM.

He makes a pleasant reference to a visit to California, and his courteous reception by the brethren of that State.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized, and action upon the question

of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Victoria was postponed to the next Annual Communication, in order that fuller information might be obtained.

The Committee on Library submitted a full report: they had secured, at evidently a very low price, a full set of CHAS. W. MOORE'S "Freemasons' Magazine," and of CORNELIUS MOORE'S "Masonic Review": they were very fortunate, as it is a very difficult thing to procure them: the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery had turned over about 400 pamphlet Proceedings of Grand Bodies: and they had collected about 400 original Proceedings and ten reprints: among the donors is our Grand Secretary.

The expense for the year, including the cost of the books purchased and of binding, was a little over \$300.

Their report was referred to a special committee which reported in favor of abandoning for the present the project of the establishment of a masonic library. This action surprises us. The objection was the expense, which it was, and always would be, in the power of the Grand Lodge to control as it pleased. But the committee saw visions of bankruptcy of the treasury and said, "The library must go"! And the Grand Lodge quietly said "Amen." There would have been so much given to the library, (and as the Proceedings grow older and rarer they become more valuable), that the bankruptcy might have been averted by selling the library at a large profit. Our disgust at this action is so great, that we are in danger of saying what might be deemed discourteous, so we will not pursue the subject further.

A memorial page is devoted to CORNELIUS MOORE, the editor and publisher of the first *fifty volumes* of the *Masonic Review*, who died in June, 1883, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was the author of several masonic books; and his long, laborious life was largely devoted to Masonry.

The Report on Correspondence (100 pp.) was again submitted by Bro. R. E. RICHARDS. This is his *third* report and is an improvement over the second, as that was over the first, and for the reason we gave last year.

The following from his opening remarks is true:

"Few persons without actual experience can form anything like a correct idea of the amount of time, labor—brain labor—and care required in the preparation of such reports. To be sure, there is some compensation in the pleasure afforded, the intellectual feast partaken of, the wide range of information obtained, and the exchange of fraternal salutations; but to the man whose regular business hours of the six working days of every week are fully occupied winning the necessaries and some of the comforts for wife and family, it becomes first a recreation, second a labor, and finally a task to be dreaded. After a three years' trial the undersigned can say, in all sincerity, the position is no sinecure, and yet there is a certain sort of fascination about it that creates a lingering regret at the parting with familiar friends, whose faces have appeared only in dreams, but whose hearts, always warm, and whose hands, ever ready, have been prompt at all times to extend a brotherly greeting.

"To examine fifty odd volumes of Proceedings, to read ten thousand pages of print, mainly by lamplight; to mark a passage here and a passage there for further and more careful reading; to select matter only of general interest; to copy; to condense; to comment, consumes time, that, unless he who

undertakes it be a man of wealth and leisure, must come from hours that should be given to rest and sleep."

We, however, rarely "copy": we mark the extracts and send the pamphlets to the printer; and his "compo's," though not masons, have had so much experience in "setting up" our copy, including the extracts, that they are decidedly good authority in masonic jurisprudence!

He opposes the formation of "Masonic Homes," saying:

"The fact is, 'homes' or 'colleges' or 'retreats,' or by whatever name they may be known, savor so much of the 'poor-house' that no widow or orphan of a mason, if they have a spark of womanhood or manhood left, will for a moment entertain the idea of becoming an 'inmate.' Better, cheaper, more satisfactory every way, for each lodge to look after and provide for the indigent of its own jurisdiction. We venture the assertion that a 'home' in Ohio would not secure fifty *worthy* beneficiaries."

Referring to the practice, in Colorado, of opening the Grand Lodge on the first degree to lay corner-stones, he says:

"It is quite unusual in modern Masonry, where important work is to be done, for a Grand Lodge to intrust the performance of such work to the unskilled hands of Entered Apprentices. Ohio performs no duty, no labor, except the actual work of conferring degrees in other than a lodge of Master Masons. Such, we think, should be the rule and practice everywhere. Would a master builder direct an apprentice to take charge of the plans and details of an elegant and costly structure? Certainly not. Then why should we, as speculative builders, be less particular in that respect than the operative workman? To our view the Colorado practice is questionable, to say the least."

But the Colorado practice is sustained by ancient usage, as well as by quite universal practice now. In fact, every Monitor, which we have been able to examine from Preston down, gives Entered Apprentices a place in the procession on such occasions, while no one gives them a place in funeral processions. It occurs to us, that this practice accords with the theory of Masonry. All the craft, the Apprentice as well as the Master, take part in the work of erecting edifices, and while the laying of the corner-stone is the work of the Grand Lodge, the preparation of the stone is the work of the craft.

He wishes for our views on the "one ballot question." When, as formerly, a Master's lodge was a distinct body from the Fellow Craft's lodge, a ballot in each lodge was proper and even necessary. But now we have a lodge conferring the three degrees, and according membership only to those who have received them all. Practically, a man does not become a mason until he has received all the degrees and acquired membership. Candidates petition *for all the degrees* and membership: if one of them understood that he could receive only one degree, he would not petition at all. In a word, we have made the *three* degrees the process of making a mason, for all practical purposes. No member would for a moment think of electing a candidate as an Entered Apprentice, whom he did not think fit to be a Master Mason. The vote is upon the petition, and grants or refuses what that asks. But

some say the second and third ballots are on the question of proficiency. This is not true in fact, and if it were it undertakes to act upon a matter which by masonic law is imposed upon the Master: whatever the lodge may vote, he must determine the question upon his own responsibility, and if he believes a candidate has not made "suitable proficiency," he violates his duty if he advances such a candidate, even in accordance with the vote of his lodge. If objections to the candidate arise after he has been initiated, there is a method by which they can be made available, if they are well founded. As the sole object of the petitioner is to become a Master Mason, the question of his fitness, in justice to him, ought to be determined at the outset: and as the question of his proficiency ought to be determined by the Master, only one ballot should be taken: after taking the fees or a part of them, a candidate, who would have given nothing for a part of the degrees, ought to receive them all, unless reasons arise which, when submitted to the lodge, should be determined sufficient to debar him from proceeding.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"In the annual address we learn that Grand Secretary Berry 'met with a severe accident whilst at work in his office, falling from a step ladder, breaking his leg;' but, 'thanks to a vigorous constitution and a pure life, the bones of *fourscore* years knitted as readily as those of youth.' And yet at the age of *eighty* Bro. Berry exhibits no flagging in the matter of getting out the annual proceedings of his Grand Lodge, the volume before us being ready for delivery at the end of fifty-four days after the close of the session. There must be an unusual amount of the life-giving power in the atmosphere of the old 'Pine State,' when the Grand Master, presumably a much younger man (in years) feels compelled to 'firmly decline an invitation from the Grand Secretary to accompany him in a short walk of *nine miles* to the top of an adjacent mountain,' and up a mountain, too. All honor, say we, to the fathers in Masonry!"

He draws an inference from Grand Master KING's remarks in relation to Past Masters, that is not quite correct. These remarks did not apply to Past Masters, as a rule, but to some Past Masters, and to enough to make the caution well-timed.

He says their Grand Secretary (JOHN D. CALDWELL) has attended *thirty-four* consecutive annual sessions of the Grand Lodge. Good for "John"! We hope he will keep on: and when it becomes *flfty*, we have no doubt he will be as genial and *young-hearted* as he was when it was only *five* and is now. We have known him the bigger half of the thirty-four years, and really think he has grown younger in all but his years!

We give our emphatic endorsement to the following, and if we could sing more than two tunes ("one of which is Old Hundred, and one isn't") we would personally set the ball in motion:

"To our mind the music (vocal and instrumental, we presume) was a grand addition, if it did precede the opening ceremonies; and we would be pleased to have our own Grand Lodge go back to the good old custom of singing at the opening and closing. Twenty-five years ago, when our attendance at Grand Lodge commenced, we always closed by singing 'Burns's Adieu,' and

we can assure our brethren of to-day that it warmed up our hearts, and hand met hand in fraternal grasp. While we dislike prating about by-gone days, it does seem that Masonry meant more then than now. But of late years the brethren come together; there is no singing, no music of any sort, very little of the social; the business is hurried through, the Treasurer's table is besieged at the earliest moment practicable, and we go home again, to come back and repeat the same thing the year following. Ah! brethren, let us again have that grand old 'Adieu, a heart-warm, fond adieu,' at parting, and may be it would have a tendency to make us better men and masons."

Referring to the personal incident we have already mentioned, he thinks we erred in fixing the test to which we would submit; if he will examine our original statement, he will see that we did not fix the test; the Master suggested it himself, and was satisfied from it of our being the Grand Master. We think that, upon reflection, he will agree that when the Grand Master is identified as such, it would be absurd for the Master to require him to submit to an examination, or for him to submit to one. When a man is identified as *Grand Master*, he cannot be asked if he is a mason: holding that office is conclusive upon *that* question.

OREGON, 1883.

The able address of the Grand Master (JOSEPH N. DOLPH) takes up twenty-five pages of the Proceedings. He says the year had been one of prosperity in that State, without a parallel in its history: and he believes that the State had entered upon a career of development and prosperity such as has scarcely been witnessed in any other portion of the Union. Among the craft harmony had prevailed, and great prosperity had attended them.

He reported a large number of decisions, nearly all of which are based upon local law.

We find that the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" prevails in Oregon: that a lodge may open at once on either degree without climbing *up* or *down* through all three: that a Master elect has no power until installed, not even to select the installing officer: and that objection to advancement holds good until withdrawn; we do not understand this last, as the Constitution provides that objection after ballot is equivalent to a rejection by ballot.

He decided that when, in the absence of the W. Master, the Senior Warden acts as Master, he should sign orders and other papers with his own name, and not the name of the Master, and should sign as Senior Warden: the Grand Lodge rightly decided that the words "acting Master" should be added. A diploma would be signed by the "Senior Warden and acting Master," the "Senior Warden, *pro tem.*," and the Junior Warden.

In visiting lodges, he learned many incidents of a highly interesting character, which he thought should be preserved, and he earnestly recommended a system of procuring lodge histories precisely like ours in Maine.

He urged at length that a system of work should be agreed upon, so that

there might be uniformity throughout the State: that the regulations in relation to establishing a Grand Lodge Library should be put in force: that the Proceedings of certain years be reprinted, and that a text-book and digest should be published.

The Grand Secretary recommends that the Report on Correspondence be printed in advance of the session, so that the Proceedings can be sooner issued, and that the pamphlets in the library, enough to make over four hundred volumes, be bound, well saying that in coming years they would be of inestimable value.

Our observation confirms the following remarks of the Grand Secretary: "As usual, the number stricken from the rolls is much too large. In my humble opinion, this is in a great measure the fault of the Secretaries of the various lodges. If they would regularly call upon each brother at the end of each quarter and collect the quarterly dues, nearly every brother could and would pay the amount; but instead of this, they allow the dues to accumulate for two or three years, and on presenting a bill of from twelve to twenty dollars, many a poor brother finds himself unable to raise the amount without distressing himself or family, and as the amount is still increasing, he becomes discouraged and suffers his name to be stricken from the roll, and thus joins the great and increasing army of non-affiliates."

The Committee on Digest reported, and it was re-committed to be presented at the next Annual Communication: a proposed "Penal Code" was referred to the same committee.

A committee was appointed to consider and report a plan for a home for indigent masons, and widows and orphans of masons: the *per capita* reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00: the third degree was exemplified by conferring the degree in Grand Lodge upon a candidate furnished by one of the lodges: the Grand Lodge of Arizona recognized.

A rejected candidate having been made a mason in a Canada lodge, all masonic intercourse with him was prohibited.

The recommendations in relation to the library were approved, but only \$50 was appropriated for binding, and \$5 to pay for an assistant to aid the Grand Secretary in putting the pamphlets in order, they "being in a very confused condition." These are very small amounts for the present needs of the library, but as the \$50 is an annual allowance, it will be only a question of time *and labor*.

The Grand Master's recommendation in relation to lodge histories was adopted: the plan is a little broader than our own, and we therefore copy the resolutions relating thereto:

"Resolved, 1st. That the R. W. Grand Secretary, at his earliest convenience, be required to prepare a circular letter to the different lodges in this jurisdiction, requesting each lodge to appoint some one of their number to prepare a history of their respective lodges, giving a short biographical sketch of each of its charter members, and also of its Worshipful Masters: and also any and every incident connected with the early history that they may deem of interest to the craft, and that the same, when so prepared, be transmitted to the Grand Secretary."

* * * * *

"3d. That the R. W. Grand Secretary be also requested to procure biographical sketches of all Past Grand Masters, Deputy Past Grand Masters and Wardens of this Grand Lodge, and preserve the same with the manuscript aforesaid."

A lodge owned a building: sold it to an association; took payment in stock of the latter and divided that stock among its members: of this transaction the committee say:

"The Masonic Lodge Building Association was organized among the members of Temple Lodge, on November 22, 1875, nine days after the lodge had voted to sell its property, and some twelve days before it, the association, became the purchaser of the property. It thus seems that the association was organized for the purpose of acquiring this property. The effect of these proceedings was to divest Temple Lodge of its property, of the net value of \$3,400, and vest it in the individuals of the lodge. The garments of Joseph were parted among the brethren.

"Your committee have no hesitation in saying that the proceedings of Temple Lodge, in thus distributing its property, are void. Subordinate lodges are mere trustees of all property vested in them, and they are accountable to the Grand Lodge as to the manner in which such trust is discharged. They cannot dispose of such property beyond the uses sanctioned by masonic law and practice. The masonic relation cannot be made a matter of barter and exchange, nor have the members of the Order any claim or lien for moneys paid as dues or by voluntary contribution. Upon the surrender of its charter by a subordinate lodge all the property held by it passes to the Grand Lodge.

"The stock in question, so far as the same is held by the members of the fraternity, or any others having notice of the character and source of the property, still belongs to Temple Lodge, and we do not doubt may be recovered by it in a proper proceeding brought therefor. Those who had notice of the proceedings through which their pretended title is derived are presumed to have known that such proceedings were illegal.

"It is important that the proceedings in question be not allowed to become a precedent to tempt the enterprise of the brethren of other lodges, or to discourage the accumulation of property by the lodges throughout the jurisdiction."

We are glad to see this vigorous statement of the masonic law (and *civil* as well) in relation to this matter.

The Grand Orator (WARREN TRUITT) delivered an interesting address, abounding in elegant passages. But he exaggerates the number of masons in the world, when he places it at five millions: we think there must be a misprint, as he puts the number of lodges at 15,000, so that each lodge must average 333 members to make up his total number, whereas, in fact, but a *very* small proportion of the lodges have as many members as that; in Maine, the average membership is very large as compared with most jurisdictions, and yet only *two* of our 182 lodges in 1883 came up to that number.

The Report on Correspondence (121 pp.) was again presented by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. He adds to it the digest of decisions prepared by Bro. HAMMOND, of Nevada, making fifteen pages more in very small type.

The report is chiefly a well-digested abstract, with well-selected quotations: but he discusses several matters at length.

In his review of Maine (1882), he quotes what he styles "the beautiful opening" of Grand Master KING's address.

He argues at some length that money expended by one lodge to aid a member of another ought to be returned. He claims that lodges do not act upon the same principle that an individual mason acts: but holds that they act upon the expectation of having their money refunded when it is expended for brethren of other jurisdictions. His argument proves so much that it must be unsound. If a lodge is not entitled to consider its ability to aid in the same manner as an individual mason, it follows that a lodge must aid a needy brother to the full extent of his wants, *whether it is able or not*. Masonry does not teach such an absurdity. Again, if such is the principle upon which a lodge acts, its own members are bound to refund whatever may have been given to them in charity (?).

While we hold that a lodge is bound to refund in good faith in such cases, according to its ability, we also hold that no other lodge can make itself the judge of its ability and create a debt for it to pay.

We judge from his review of Pennsylvania, that Bro. VAUX had been complaining because Bro. CHADWICK had devoted more space to some other jurisdictions than he did to Pennsylvania. Bro. C. replies, in substance, that he gives praise where he deems praise to be due, and gives space to select such extracts as he deems to be of interest to the brethren of his jurisdiction. Bro. VAUX will consider this as "adding insult to injury," and think still less of Bro. CHADWICK's power to appreciate true merit!

PENNSYLVANIA, 1883.

The report which we have noticed in our review of Maryland against giving general permission to candidates residing on certain territory to apply to lodges in other jurisdictions is given in full, and in our judgment it takes the correct ground that such general permission should not be given, but that the matter should be left to the proper authority to give such permission to a candidate, when specially applied for.

Several appeals were before the Grand Lodge in cases growing out of business transactions. In one case, the committee say:

"By a long established decision and a well-settled principle of Grand Lodge jurisprudence, the case should have had no place in the proceedings of the lodge. It has been repeatedly decided by Grand Lodge that cases and disputes arising from business connections or relations must be adjudicated by the proper legal authorities of the land; our lodges cannot be converted into civil courts, nor can they be used to force settlements of such disputes. The craft must divest their minds of the too prevalent idea that they can at any time resort to their lodges for the purpose of coercing, threatening or punishing a brother for a business transaction in which they may feel aggrieved."

The committee quote the following from a decision of the Grand Lodge made in 1871:

“The Grand Lodge has over and over again decided that disputes in business relations between members of the Order must be adjudged by the law and civil tribunals of the State.”

The committee thus state another case:

“Brother —— was charged with conduct unbecoming a mason, and with a violation of the several obligations of Masonry; the specifications being that he obtained the endorsement of a brother mason upon his promissory note, upon pledges that it would be paid; that he promised to give a judgment to secure the endorser and refused to do so; that he spoke disrespectfully of the brother who endorsed for him, when he brought suit upon the note, and would not speak to him afterwards; and that he spoke disrespectfully of other masons. He was tried in an orderly manner, found guilty in part, and was suspended.”

They add:

“This Grand Lodge has often decided that business disputes between members of the craft must be settled by the law and civil tribunals of the State; and that there are but few instances in which a lodge of Freemasons can be justified in taking action upon business relations; and in these the masonic offence must be too clear of doubt to be seriously questioned.”

* * * * *

“In regard to the specifications which charge Brother —— with speaking disrespectfully of other masons, we report that the charges are not sustained, as the language imputed to him does not amount to any masonic offence.”

The resolutions offered by the committee, reversing the action of the lodge and restoring the brother, were adopted.

This was unquestionably in accordance with the law as it has been universally held ever since the question has been raised and discussed.

An effort was made to induce the Grand Lodge to join in establishing a Masonic Home. While giving its approval of the scheme, it wisely declined to become a party to it; but we confess that the reasons given for this action excite a smile. They are, in a word, that as the Grand Lodge is a sovereign body, it must take entire and exclusive control of it, or else have nothing to do with it! On the same principle, as it seems to us, the Grand Lodge cannot *contribute* to the support of a needy brother, but if it does anything, it must support him *wholly*, and “take entire and exclusive control” of his support!

During one of the sessions, Bro. SAMUEL HARPER, in behalf of the masons of the Allegheny District, presented to P. G. Master ROBERT A. LAMBERTON a Past Grand Master's jewel in a very neat speech, and Bro. L. very appropriately replied.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized; and the resolutions from the Grand Lodge of New York in reference to the Shakespeare Lodge matter having been presented, the edict of non-intercourse with that lodge was repealed.

The address of the Grand Master (CONRAD B. DAY) is a full statement of his official acts and decisions. He had evidently been an able, faithful and zealous officer and had devoted much time to the duties of his office. His

re-election was only a just tribute of appreciation of the manner in which he had administered the affairs of the Grand Lodge.

He had granted permission in four instances for a brother to deliver an address before a lodge. We wonder if a brother must have a dispensation from the Grand Master to discuss a business matter before his lodge? It seems to be rapidly coming to that.

In five cases, the Grand Master declared the action of a lodge null and void, and ordered the names of as many initiates to be struck from the roll of members, because inquiry was not made in either case of the Grand Secretary, and he had not made a reply that there was nothing on record against the applicant, and the reply read in open lodge before the petition was acted upon. In ten cases, he ordered names to be struck from the roll of membership, because the regulations of the Grand Lodge had not been complied with. He *unmade* four others, who had been made masons in a regular lodge, for various causes. This is a speedy method of visiting upon innocent candidates the sins of lodges. The exercise of such a power is in conflict with the ritual, and with masonic law and usage in all jurisdictions save Pennsylvania; and we doubt if such a usage has existed there for many years. Ordinarily, what has been done cannot be undone: but it seems that the Grand Master of Pennsylvania undertakes to do the impossible.

But the question arises, What becomes of these *unmade* masons? They are becoming so numerous in Pennsylvania, that their *status* becomes a serious matter. As the work is null and void, and they gain no rights, of course *they are under no obligation*. They have a perfect right to make public all that they received and learned. A suspended or expelled mason still remains under the same obligation in this respect that he was under while in good standing. But the Grand Master of Pennsylvania is turning out annually, and apparently by the dozen, men who have learned all our secrets and yet are under no obligation to keep them, but are at perfect liberty to publish them! And they are relieved of this obligation by the act of the Grand Master! And this is in a jurisdiction where it is held to be a masonic crime to perform the ceremonies of installation in public which have been printed for quite a century!

Among Grand Master DAY'S decisions are the following:

"A member of a lodge in this jurisdiction, residing in another jurisdiction, who commits any offence for which he would be liable to charges and trial in the lodge of which he is a member, may be tried and disciplined by the lodge nearest to which he may be residing.

"A lodge cannot attend the funeral of a deceased brother in masonic clothing.

"Neither a second nor a third petition for initiation and membership can be withdrawn on the favorable report of the Committee of Inquiry, but the applicant must be balloted for. If the ballot is unanimous in favor of the applicant, the petition may then be withdrawn."

The second is a Pennsylvania innovation. It is not in accordance with

masonic usage, and not in accordance with the practice of the Grand Lodge from which the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania originated.

The Report on Correspondence (127 pp.) was again presented by Bro. Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX. In his allusion to the duties and obligations of this committee, he very truly and happily says:

"We are to use all possible means to preserve inviolate our ancient landmarks; prevent the inroad of any innovation; use all our efforts to preserve unity, peace and harmony in the fraternity; courteously, but with courage, treat questions of masonic importance that may tend to these injurious consequences; and never cease to elevate the character of Freemasonry, and bring to the craft the harvested fruit and grain of masonic seed so sown as to yield a hundred fold."

This is somewhat in contrast with some of his utterances in the earlier days of his service, but is none the less true on that account.

In his review of Arkansas, he is greatly shocked that the Grand Master described and explained the "public grand honors"; and he adds that "With us here in Pennsylvania, such a mention is never made, except in a tyled lodge, where it is proper." Well, everywhere else masons have, and have had from the earliest times in which its history is known, "public grand honors," which have been referred to in books printed under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of England a hundred years ago. Moreover, at the laying of the foundation stone of "Freemasons' Hall" in London, by the Grand Lodge of England, on the first day of May, 1775, "the Grand Master (Lord PETER) then struck the stone with a mallet three times; upon which the Grand Treasurer waved his wand, and the grand honors were given." They were repeated, and again repeated, during this public ceremony, witnessed by a "crowd of spectators."—*Noorthouck's Constitutions*, p. 313.

Numerous other instances might be added, in ancient as well as modern times, in England as well as in this country, but the one we have cited is sufficient to show that the cause by which Bro. VAUX was so greatly shocked was insufficient to produce such a catastrophe.

After vigorously stating the cardinal principles relating to the sovereignty of Grand Lodges, in referring to the "Massachusetts Amendment," he well says:

"Can it be possible, then, that individuals who voluntarily, of their own free will and accord, have sought association with Freemasons, under the rules and regulations imperiously commanded, use the character thus obtained, secure the rights and privileges thus conferred, then consent to be the associates in foreign or hostile organizations, without rendering themselves amenable to the spirit of the law they have violated? Such a course of conduct on the part of these brethren, in fact, if not in intention, denies the exclusive sovereignty of the Grand Lodge, and violates the cardinal principles to which we have referred. Surely this is a masonic offence! Surely the Grand Lodge power is sufficient to reach it! It cannot be admitted for a moment that these Brethren can hold a divided duty, separate allegiance, inconsistent relations; and while asserting on the one hand their allegiance to the Grand Lodge, on the other permit themselves to deny the supreme power of the Grand Lodge, which then would be but an impotent assertion of its power."

In his review of Maine, he accuses us of "general scolding, when treating of Pennsylvania"; he says:

"In his review of Pennsylvania he carps at our Grand Master's decisions, at Brother the Hon. Pearson Church's address, at Brother the Hon. Thomas J. Clayton's address, at Brother Samuel Harper's address, and at Brother J. Simpson Africa's address."

But unless venturing to dissent *from the views of a Pennsylvanian*, and giving reasons in a fraternal and courteous manner for such dissent, are "scolding" and "carping," his accusation has no foundation. We are so fully convinced of the truth of the first extract we have made from his report, that we must continue to combat errors, even although they may be made in Pennsylvania.

He says we "carped" at Bro. Church's address: what we *did* do was to quote from it certain historic facts which absolutely overthrow one of Bro. Vaux's pet theories, and called Bro. Vaux's attention to them!

Of Bro. Harper's address, we said that we differed from the views he expressed concerning the relation of lodges to the Grand Lodge. And in this we hold precisely the same views that we understand Bro. Vaux to hold.

This is a small matter to notice, save for one reason. Our Proceedings are, of course, but little read in Pennsylvania, so that the brethren in that State depend upon Bro. Vaux for information, and as he is very careful not to let us speak through his reports, the brethren have only his assertions to found a judgment upon.

He undertakes to ridicule Grand Master King's address, but inasmuch as he stands alone in his views, and as all other reviewers highly commend the address, Bro. King can stand it, if Bro. Vaux can.

Referring to our quotation from the Ahiman Rezon of 1825, to show that a lodge performed funeral services as a lodge, he says:

"Even taking his quotation from the Ahiman Rezon of 1825, it is manifest that the brethren were present at the burial ceremony only as masons, and not as a lodge. The lodge opened, the brethren then went as masons to the grave, and then returned to the lodge room, when the lodge was again tyled, and closed with a blessing. There was no Charter present at the grave, the Great Lights were not there, nor the Lesser Lights. No part of the ceremony at the grave had any relation to lodge work, and had no more the character of a lodge than if the same brethren had been present looking on at a public pageant. The officers do not even wear their jewels or masonic clothing. Our esteemed and distinguished brother may quote Preston, but Preston can be no masonic authority on a subject which he does not touch. But as Brother Drummond has not heard from Pennsylvania on this subject since 1825, we beg to refer him to page 165 of the Ahiman Rezon adopted by our Grand Lodge in 1877, under title '§ 9, Masonic Burial Service.'"

That is, the brethren go off, *leaving the lodge open*, perform ceremonies and come back to the hall, and *close a lodge!* This seems to us too absurd to require any answer.

But as, by his statement, the Grand Lodge adopted this in 1877, the innovation is a much more recent one than we supposed.

In England and in this country (outside of Pennsylvania), so far as our knowledge extends, funeral services are performed by the lodge, the officers, clothed as such and bearing the insignia of their office; the Great Lights are borne in the procession, "which is under the strict discipline of the lodge room, and therefore no one should enter or leave one without permission of the Master, conveyed through the Marshal or Junior Deacon."

In fine, by ancient and almost universal modern masonic usage, Masonry has its *public* as well as its *private* ceremonies: among the former are installations, funerals, laying of corner-stones and a portion of the ceremonies of dedication.

We tender to Bro. VAUX our condolence upon the severe attack of *ill-health* under which he was evidently suffering severely while he was preparing his report, and we sincerely trust that he has fully recovered.

Quite recently, the ledger of St. John's Lodge in Philadelphia, existing as early as June 24, 1731, has been discovered. It is a very important historic document, and we congratulate our Pennsylvania brethren upon its discovery. It was found by Bro. CLIFFORD P. McCALLA, in the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Portions of it have been photographed, and we take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of a copy sent to us by order of the M. W. Grand Master, by his private secretary, and to tender our hearty thanks for it.

It shows that a lodge was formed early in 1731 and maintained its organization for several years. It confirms our former belief, that the lodge spoken of by FRANKLIN was a permanent organization like the four English Lodges existing in 1717.

The accounts all commence June 24, 1731; but the lodge had previously existed, although, as we judge, only as the brethren met and opened one. But on that date, it seems to have been determined to make a permanent organization. There is no evidence that it had any warrant, or existed under any other authority than that of the brethren who formed it. The "Stock Account" is given, and while it shows a payment for the book itself, there is no item of payment for any warrant or of any sum whatever for expenses of organization.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was a member, and we have no doubt that he was made a mason in it in the early part of 1731.

WILLIAM ALLEN was also a member, and his account is given. It affords conclusive evidence that on June 24, 1731, the lodge knew nothing of DANIEL COX as Grand Master. For the account is headed "WILLIAM ALLEN, ESQ., Grand Master." In the "Stock Account," WILLIAM ALLEN is also designated as Grand Master. In the "Stock Account" also, WILLIAM PRINGLE is designated on the same date (June 24, 1731) as "Deputy Master."

The Pennsylvania theory has been that in 1732, ALLEN was elected Grand Master to *succeed* COX. But here we have the evidence that on June 24,

1731, WILLIAM ALLEN was recognized as Grand Master and WILLIAM PRINGLE as his Deputy: and this, too, when the lodge first took on the form of permanent organization.

The discovery of this book settles that, so far as is known, the first lodge, organized in permanent form in this country existed in Philadelphia: but it also shows that the lodge recognized WILLIAM ALLEN as Grand Master; of course, it did not recognize Cox as Grand Master at the same time, and therefore could not have existed under the authority of Cox.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1882.

We have the Proceedings for 1882 and 1883 and the Constitution in one pamphlet.

In 1882, M. W. Brother JOHN YEO, Grand Master since the organization of the Grand Lodge, delivered a brief address, devoted to matters of local interest. The year had been one of unusual quietness.

The proceedings were entirely of a routine character, except that a revised Constitution was adopted.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1883.

Grand Master YEO says nothing of importance had happened during the year to disturb the even tenor of the Institution.

The membership had fallen off somewhat, owing to suspensions for non-payment of dues and dismissions. Indeed, the membership is not so large as it was when the Grand Lodge was organized.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized: beyond this, the proceedings were merely routine; no Report on Correspondence.

Pages in the Proceedings are inscribed to memories of President GARFIELD, Grand Secretaries CHEEVER and AUSTIN, Bros. MACKAY and BLACKIE, as well as to the deceased Representatives of this Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodges of Canada and Utah.

QUEBEC, 1884.

The Grand Master (E. R. JOHNSON) gives a full and interesting statement of his official action, with tributes to the fraternal dead, and an account of his visit to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The subject of "Relations with England" was the one of paramount importance and interest, not only in his address, but in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master gave a concise, but very intelligible history of the question from the organization of the Grand Lodge.

Of what was done by his immediate predecessor during the preceding year, of the result, and of the condition of matters, he says :

"From constitutional precedents derived even from the records of Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, from the jurisdictions of other portions of the Old World, as well as the new, he established beyond a doubt that we were and are entitled to have and maintain exclusive masonic jurisdiction in this Province. He urged the expediency, in the interests of the craft here and elsewhere, 'That England either recall and cancel the warrants of these three lodges, or that they become of obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. That the joint occupancy of this territory by two Grand Bodies was tending to produce much uneasiness, discord and confusion among the craft.' No more earnest and forcible language could have been used, yet all in the most fraternal spirit. But what availed the argument, the protest and almost pleading? The Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge, in reply to one of the above mentioned letters, said: 'With reference to the points once more urged in your letter on the subject of the English lodges by you, H. R. H., our Grand Master, can only again express his regret that he cannot comply with your wishes.' Another communication was addressed to His Royal Highness under date of June 14, 1831. This received a brief fraternal reply. The ultimatum had been given. The correspondence closed. Further representations and appeals would be of no avail.

"At the last communication of this Grand Lodge held in the city of Quebec, the M. W. the then Grand Master, in a masterly and most exhaustive manner, set forth our cause and pretensions. Yet, no relief is afforded, aggressions are more frequent and of a more virulent nature. In the address delivered on that occasion, we find the following:

"Frequent and continued violations, with seeming intent and avidity, of fundamental laws governing the craft here, such as the acceptance of material rejected by Quebec lodges, and the like irregularities, and with which probably no other Grand Lodge would have borne with as long as the Grand Lodge of Quebec has; and thus the circumstances have been increasingly aggravated, and have thereby put a still greater strain upon the forbearance of this Grand Lodge.'

"I have thus endeavored to follow the principle of exclusive jurisdiction as understood by this Grand Lodge from the time of its formation until I was called upon to preside over its deliberations and measurably guide its destinies. Another year has passed, and I fear the breach is wider to-day than it was. The happy realization of our fond hopes, labors and efforts, seems indefinitely deferred. If we may judge from the tone of the public press, a most deplorable state of affairs exists in masonic circles in this Province, and all arising out of England's determination to maintain her position, or rather perhaps the determination of these three private lodges to continue with that Grand Body and bid defiance to the only legally constituted masonic authority now existing in this Province. England has recognized Grand Lodges who, in their turn, have recognized us. They Her peer, We Their peer, and yet not Her peer.

"In recognizing the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the Grand Lodge of England used the following language, sentiments so inconsistent with her present attitude toward us: 'Having perused your book of Constitutions, we reflect with pleasure that the Grand Lodge of England has given birth to a Grand Lodge in the Western World, whose strict adherence to the ancient and immutable landmarks of our Order reflects honor on its original founders. We conceive that in constituting your Grand Lodge we necessarily communicated to it the same independent masonic authority within your jurisdiction which we ourselves possessed within ours; amenable to no superior jurisdiction under Heaven, and subject only to the immutable landmarks of the Order. All Grand Lodges in Masonry being necessarily free, independent and equipollent within their respective jurisdictions, which consequently excludes the idea of subjection to any foreign authority, or the establishment of an *imperium imperio*.'

"She, to whom we are bound by so many ties, refuses to do for us that which she has done for the stranger. The question now comes with increased force, shall this state of affairs longer continue? Shall we tamely and quietly submit to have our rights trespassed on and our territory occupied by others? Shall we content ourselves with the delusive declaration that we are a Sovereign Grand Body? With all due deference to that Mother Grand Lodge whom we love so much, and of whose ancestry, benevolence, renown and glory we are so proud, I unhesitatingly answer no! The time for action has arrived. I fear a longer submission will tarnish our fair name and record with those sixty-three Grand Lodges who have extended to us the fraternal hand of welcome as being their peer, an independent Sovereign Grand Body. Many of them received us in an hour of danger and peril, gave us much comfort and support, and wished us God speed. Our masonic standing in the masonic world, our honor, dignity and integrity demand your earnest and immediate attention to this question. Let us either exercise our constitutional privileges and maintain the landmarks, or hereafter hold our peace. We have done all in our power to obtain an amicable adjustment of these differences. I advise that we now assert our rights, avow our position. That all who are not with us are against us, and declare masonic non-intercourse with those lodges who will not array themselves beneath our banner and join our register. This is to be preceded by due notice. Such, after much thought and reflection, are my views. I submit them to you, leaving the matter in your hands, believing that your calm and deliberate judgment will dictate to you that which is for the best."

In relation to this, the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"Fully recognizing the grave importance to this Grand Lodge of any proceedings it may adopt in regard to its relations with England, and well aware of the measure of responsibility they assume in advising in the premises, your committee desire to say, that they have pondered well on the views, expressions and advice of the M. W. Grand Master on the subject; they have carefully followed and studied his statements and arguments, have verified each and every one of them, with this result, viz: It is their duty to recommend Grand Lodge, in view of the past and present course of the Grand Lodge of England, so truthfully traced by the M. W. Grand Master, and her persistence to encourage within our territory the existence of lodges holding warrants from her, and which continue to violate and set at nought the rights, privileges and prerogatives of this Grand Lodge, thus depriving this Grand Lodge of its sovereign, independent and exclusive jurisdiction over its territory, to follow the advice given by the M. W. the Grand Master, namely,—after due notice, to declare non-intercourse with all lodges and brethren in the Province of Quebec who will not array themselves beneath our banner and join our register.

"Your committee doubt not but that if the course now advised be pursued firmly, yet judiciously, a speedy and final consummation will be arrived at. It will take less than the fourteen years already past of attempted conciliation to bring about the entire unity of government of the craft in our jurisdiction so much to be desired."

It is needless to add that we believe that the American Grand Lodges will sustain the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the action contemplated.

By masonic law the three English lodges are legally under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and if they do not yield to her authority, she will be sustained in dealing with them in precisely the same manner as she would if they were her own chartered lodges.

RHODE ISLAND, 1883.

We have in these Proceedings a portrait of JAMES SALSURY, with a brief memoir.

At the semi-annual communication, various amendments to the Constitution were adopted.

Among them was one providing that certain Grand Officers must be Past Masters, by service, of a lodge "*chartered by this Grand Lodge.*" A motion to strike out the italicized words was lost. We regret it, as limitation of the universality of Masonry. We believe that service as a Warden or Master in a regularly chartered lodge should be as universally recognized as the initiation of a candidate in such a lodge is.

Another amendment requires the District Deputy Grand Master, a Deputy specially appointed for the purpose, or, in their absence, the Senior Past Master, to preside during an election of officers, and none can be held if none of these officers are present. This is a new idea to us, and we should be glad to learn the reason for it, and how long the practice has existed.

Also it was provided, that no one receiving the third degree shall become a member of the lodge until he has repeated in open lodge the first section of the lecture of that degree. The tendency of late years is to favor admission to membership, and this amendment is a step backwards, as tending to non-affiliation.

A committee was appointed with power to prepare a "Jurisdictional Map," showing the territorial jurisdiction of each lodge in the State.

We greatly regret to learn that P. G. Master VAN SLYCK was prevented from attending the session by the death of his eldest daughter. The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution of condolence and sympathy—in which we join in behalf of the brethren of our jurisdiction.

The Grand Master (THOMAS VINCENT) delivered a practical, business address, containing much information and several wise suggestions.

Among other things, he says that lodges ought to investigate thoroughly the question of jurisdiction whenever they receive petitions, because nothing causes so much ill-feeling between lodges as the encroachment by one lodge upon the jurisdiction of another. This is true: we do not believe that such feeling is based upon losing the fees, but upon the substantial imposing upon a lodge of a candidate who might not be able to obtain the degrees therein.

We find that he takes the same ground in relation to requiring a mason to repeat in open lodge the first section of the lecture of the third degree as we have above. He says that the provision requires the brother to remain an unaffiliated mason an indefinite time.

He says that the year had been one of peace and prosperity, and the reports of the District Deputies sustain him. He and they had been able, efficient and faithful. The system of requiring dues had been comparatively recently introduced into Rhode Island, and in consequence there had been a

"pruning of the dead limbs," which had apparently reduced the membership: but it was thought that the work of pruning had been substantially completed, as there had been an increase in the total membership over that of the preceding year.

The Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter had suggested to him the propriety of having the Grand Secretary notify the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of the expulsion of any member of the lodge who was a Royal Arch Mason. The Grand Master properly replied, that as neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge knew what members of lodges were Royal Arch Masons, and as it was manifestly improper to notify the Grand Chapter of the expulsion of all Master Masons upon the supposition that they might be Royal Arch Masons, he could not adopt the suggestion: but he saw no objection to *giving* such official information, when it was asked for.

A *per capita* tax of *forty cents* was imposed: the Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized: the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah on the Mormon question was endorsed: an appropriation was made to be expended in reprinting the early Proceedings; and another for the Grand Lodge Library: the "Jurisdictional Map" was approved; the committee say that it was drawn so as to leave each individual in the State in the jurisdiction of the nearest lodge by an air line; the exceptions are those cases in which lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, and then the hall of the oldest lodge is taken as the center, and the other gives concurrent jurisdiction to lodges on the coast over certain islands in Narraganset Bay.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1883.

A special communication was held to lay the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead in the cemetery near Camden; and another to lay the corner stone of a Court House at Beaufort.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (JOHN D. KENNEDY) says:

"In regard to the peace and harmony of the craft in this jurisdiction, I am guided more by the fact that but few complaints have been made or requests forwarded to correct grievances than by any positive information. I have found the lodges I have visited in good working order, while from reports received of others, I believe the attendance of the brethren has been larger, and more interest taken in the work than during the preceding year. The accessions to our ranks are not as numerous as they were just after the late war, but I do not regard this as discouraging. On the contrary, it shows a steady, careful and lasting progress, free from impulse or excitement."

He says that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is about the same as last year, and recommends a resort to biennial sessions, by which, in a few years, enough would be saved to pay off the debt.

He strongly endorses the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah upon the Mormon question.

The Grand Master reported no decisions, but the District Deputies reported

several, which, with one exception, were approved by the Grand Lodge. Among them were the following :

"1. An unaffiliated mason can lawfully prefer charges against a member in good standing, but it must be done as a profane, through some brother in good standing, and in his name.

"2. A candidate applying for advancement must undergo the same rules as to ballot as a profane.

"3. One erased from the roll for non-payment of dues, after paying up what he owed at date of erasure, need not apply to his old lodge for re-instatement—he has the right to apply to any lodge.

"4. One petitioning for a new lodge, of which he proposes to be a member, must affiliate with some other lodge while the new lodge is working *u. d.*"

From these it would appear that an unaffiliated mason is not in good standing.

In relation to a "summons," the Grand Lodge (reversing the decision of a Deputy) held :

"That the seal of the lodge is necessary to make a summons to show cause a legal official summons. The brother summoned may waive the defect by appearing, but without such waiver he would not be bound by it."

A brother pending the trial of an indictment formed against him, asked for a dimit and the following decision of the Deputy was approved :

"I know of no law that limits the preferring of charges against an offending brother to the J. W., nor that specifically imposes that duty upon him. Any brother in good standing may prefer charges. It should always be done in writing, specifically stating the crime, handed to the Secretary, and read by him at a regular communication. Still, when this is not done, and the lodge, as a body, knows by rumor or common report, that the crime is imputed to the brother, it may with propriety require the J. W. to prefer the charges. From his peculiar prerogative as the *custos morum* or guardian of the conduct of the craft, he is the proper person to bring the offending brother before the lodge. If he is uninformed as to the precise nature of the offence, he should inform himself, as it is his duty to superintend the craft while from labor to refreshment and see, &c., &c.

"The lodge should by no means dimit the brother while he is not in good standing, nor should it wait for the termination of proceedings in the State Courts, for the very good reason, that an acquittal in these Courts would not relieve him from masonic trial. The lodge does not look to technicalities, but searches for the *truth*. Nor does the lodge try a brother for the violation of the laws of the State, but of masonic law. No matter what may be the final result in the State Courts, it is the duty of the lodge to make their own investigation and rely upon it. If the conduct of the brother has been such as to cast odium upon the Order, or his guilt appears to be manifest in the eyes of the community, it is the duty of the lodge to inflict masonic punishment regardless of what the State Courts may do. In fact the two things are separate and distinct, and the lodge, for that reason, has no cause to delay. The Order will be best served by prompt action."

The proposition for biennial sessions, as well as one to waive one-half the mileage and *per diem*, was indefinitely postponed.

Recognition was accorded to the Grand Lodge of Arizona, and withheld from the Grand Lodges of Peru (for the present) and New South Wales.

A resolution was adopted to solicit subscriptions to be applied in payment of the Grand Lodge debt.

The Report on Correspondence (96 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY.

He says:

"The masons of Alabama have instituted measures looking to the establishment of an Orphan Asylum, and Bro. Pillans is very earnest in his advocacy of the scheme. We wish and hope it success; but, as we have repeatedly said, we do not believe in the advisability of such measures, because in order to succeed they must be conducted upon business principles and must involve business—and business should be kept out of Masonry."

* * * * *

"Upon the report of the same committee it was decided that when the Junior Warden preferred charges, he was merely acting as the servant of the lodge, and therefore, that the right of appeal was not solely in him, but the Master might appeal from the result of the trial, and we entirely coincide in this opinion. We observe that, later in the communication, it was properly decided that where charges had been preferred by order of the lodge, such charges could not be withdrawn by the prosecutor, or even by the Master without the consent of the lodge."

Insert after the word "Master," in the third line, the words "or any other member of the lodge," and it covers the whole ground.

"We have been a strong advocate for the American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and we believe in it still; but at the same time we think it is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that this law is peculiar to the Grand Lodges of the United States, and is not recognized by the Grand Lodges of Great Britain or of Europe. If therefore a citizen goes over to England, and receives his degrees there, we see no good reason why he should not, upon returning to this country, be allowed to affiliate. When he left this country, he was not a mason, and is not presumed to have known our laws; he cannot, therefore, be said to have violated them, and it is idle to deny that he is a mason."

But suppose the candidate had been rejected here, and went abroad on purpose to evade our laws, what then? In most States the civil law is that a marriage valid in the place where it is solemnized, is valid everywhere; but still it is provided that if residents of the State go abroad in order to evade the law, and are married, the marriage shall be void in that State: cannot the same rule be applied in Masonry? And if it can be, ought it not to be? In this State, it is practically so held.

And the following is very timely:

"No one will deny that truth is a divine attribute, and that to reach the truth so that justice may be done and a correct judgment rendered is the only object of a masonic trial; but we submit that in any trial, masonic or otherwise, it is unsafe to depart from the well settled and well considered rules of evidence. They are the wisdom and experience of ages, and if sometimes technicalities permit the guilty to escape punishment, they much oftener protect the innocent from injustice and malice."

In reply to Bro. SPEED, of Mississippi, he says:

"Well, we are not many eminent masons, but we take leave to maintain that the dispensing power is one of the prerogatives of the Grand Master, and is a landmark in Masonry, and that the installation obligation requires the Grand Master to preserve the landmarks quite as much as the Constitutions which are things of yesterday. Of course we do not mean that the

Grand Master should arbitrarily or in mere caprice dispense with the Constitution."

But in reference to the action of the Grand Master of Iowa, which we have noticed, he says:

"We have never known a Grand Master to hold in abeyance, or re-open, a case that has been acted upon by Grand Lodge; we do not see how he can do so, and not put himself above the Grand Lodge. But more than this, the subordinate lodge and the Grand Lodge have acted with both parties before them. The Grand Master, if he acts at all, acts upon *ex parte* proceedings and testimony. We are decidedly of the opinion that, in such cases, the Grand Master should confine himself to bringing the matter to the attention of the Grand Lodge at its next communication, with such recommendations as his judgment suggests."

"Of course we know nothing of the Hartsock case, but taken in connection with his granting appeals and re-opening cases which have been passed upon by Grand Lodge in its appellat capacity, and his refusing to report his decisions, the action of the Most Worshipful in this case to us demonstrates that he is very fully impressed with the prerogative of Grand Masters, and not slow to exercise the powers of his high office."

Inasmuch as Iowa has been among the chiefs of the "anti-prerogative" doctrine, we presume they will say "circumstances alter cases"!

In his review of Maine, he says:

"We also much regret to learn of the severe accident to our Bro. Grand Secretary, the venerable Ira Berry, who, while at work in his office, fell from a step-ladder and broke his leg. Much anxiety was felt for some time on account of his years, but thanks to a vigorous constitution and a pure life, the bones of four-score years knitted as readily as those of youth; and says the Grand Master: 'We have him with us to-day, as diligent and patiently attentive to duty as ever. I but echo the sentiments of Freemasons everywhere, in praying "spare him, O Lord!"'"

"In reviewing our Correspondence Report, he thinks that our interpretation of the right of vouching is the correct rule. Quotes our remarks on 'perpetual jurisdiction' and says: 'So we have thought and argued, but has not the introduction of territorial jurisdiction changed all this?' He inclines to the opinion that it has, and believes that all the Grand Lodges that recognize the doctrine, also hold that when a rejected candidate moves his residence into the territory of another lodge, and desires to apply, he must have the consent of both lodges, and can apply to either, but only with the consent of the other. He says that this is a departure from the old law which Bro. Mackey taught, for that vested the jurisdiction in the rejecting lodge, and no other lodge could acquire any authority over or interest in the candidate. It is pleasant that Bro. Drummond so far, at least, concurs with us, for we submit that when he says that the jurisdiction of the residence lodge can only be exercised with the concurrence of the rejecting lodge, it is in effect the perpetual allegiance doctrine. In fact, we do not know that there is any real difference between Bro. Drummond and ourselves, because with us the right of the rejecting lodge to waive its jurisdiction has always been recognized, and unless very extraordinary reasons exist we should hold that lodge and Grand Lodge comity requires such waiver, where the candidate has permanently removed from the jurisdiction and has acquired such a residence within the territory of the lodge applied to, as to make them better judges of the fitness of the candidate at the time of his application."

The doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction has always prevailed in Maine, until two years ago we amended our Constitution. We hold that it does prevail

in all jurisdictions in which it is not repealed by express constitutional provisions. We believe it grew out of the old doctrine that lodge jurisdiction was *individual* rather than *territorial*. One point to which he refers was, that the doctrine had already been so far modified that the *territorial* jurisdiction attaches as well as the *individual* in case of rejected candidates. It seems that this modification has been made in South Carolina: so that whereas formerly the rejecting lodge had *exclusive* jurisdiction, now even the rejecting lodge cannot exercise jurisdiction without the consent of the lodge in whose territory the candidate resides. It had not occurred to us that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is a landmark, and we cannot so esteem it, especially as almost every Grand Lodge has modified it: if it can be modified at all, it may be repealed. The reasons for its repeal, especially in this country, are so strong that we believed it wise to repeal it, and leave the jurisdiction, after a reasonable time, to the lodge in whose territory the candidate resides.

In relation to another matter, he says:

"With reference to the term 'Rebellion,' we will agree to differ with our distinguished brother. It is, always has been, and always will be, a term of reproach and offence, and, therefore, should not be used by one who does not intend to convey reproach and offence. Outside of this, it is objected to by those to whom it is applied, and, therefore, courtesy requires that it should not be used."

We do not agree with the first part of the second sentence, and, therefore, do not agree with the conclusion drawn therefrom. The third sentence, however, contains a valid reason, and we accept the situation, at any rate for all masonic documents.

We have marked for notice several other portions of this excellent report, but must be content with one more quotation, containing views that are not generally accepted, which at first startled us, but which seem to us of more weight the more thought we give to them:

"Our observation and experience has brought us to the firm conviction, that the lack of interest in Masonry so generally complained of is caused, first, by the utter neglect of its social features, and second, by the widely spread mistake of supposing Masonry to be a mutual benefit society, or one organized for the bestowal of alms. Now, we agree that hall rent, &c., &c., being debts, must be paid before any social expenses should be incurred, but we insist that if those debts are provided for, then it is the duty of the lodge to promote good fellowship and fraternal relations among its members by social entertainments, before it votes away any of the *lodge funds* in alms, as it is the duty of a father to feed and clothe his children before he gives to outsiders. As friendship, morality and brotherly love are the chief aims and purposes of Masonry, so correspondingly should that which will best promote and encourage those virtues be regarded by the craft, and if anything will tend more to promote them than the cultivation of the social feature of our fraternity, we would like to know what it is. If a lodge is so fortunate as to have means sufficient to form a separate charity fund, by all means form it and give all they can spare. But the scheme of lodge organizations, the small amounts paid by the members into the lodge treasuries, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, precludes there being any lodge charity fund. Hence, all the teachings with reference to charity point to the individual charity of the

individual mason. We have frequently heard men talk about masonic charity and its beauties and Heaven-born graces, and all that sort of thing, who never in their lives had put their hands in their individual pockets to give a cent of that Heaven-born charity. They would be quick enough to take an application to the lodge and vouch that the applicant was worthy and in great need, when all the time they well know that the lodge treasury was empty and had not a cent which they could honestly so bestow. When they had 'turned it over to the lodge' they felt that they had done all they were called upon to do, forgetting altogether their individual duties and obligations. What does all the talk about charity amount to when the talkers invariably refer to *lodge* charity, knowing, as they well do, that almost without exception, the lodges are as poor as the E. A. in the N. E. corner? Let the charity be as the fathers understood it—individual charity—and make the lodge the place where all the moral and social virtues are fostered and promoted; then will brotherly love prevail, and the lodge be truly 'a sacred band, or society, of friends and brothers, among whom no contention would exist, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree.'"

TENNESSEE, 1884.

The Grand Master (NEWTON W. McCONNELL) gives a glowing account of the prosperity of the State in all its material interests. He says:

"Indeed, the voice of universal prosperity comes from the workshop and the field, and the quarry, and the mine, and the forest, and the schools, and the churches—from every place throughout this happy land; and I am glad to say that our Order has partaken of this prosperity. The signs everywhere indicate that we are again on the high road to success."

We most heartily rejoice at these good tidings, and we trust that the revival of business prosperity will bring with it prosperity to the craft.

The Grand Master had been exceedingly active and efficient. But we will let him speak for himself:

"Feeling the importance of a revival in Masonry, I sought for some means, early in my administration, to reach that end. And by revival I do not mean the acquisition of new members, so much as the awakening to a new and higher life the membership we already had. I found scattered all over the State an army of non-affiliates, whose ranks were continually being filled with fresh recruits from the lodges. My first effort was to arrest this stream of desertion which threatened to deplete many of our lodges to such an extent that they must inevitably perish. I found another army that, while they still retained their membership, rarely ever attended the lodge communications; and, while they have a name to live, were really masonically dead. To arouse and resuscitate these was another important end to be accomplished. Among these two armies were many valuable brethren. To reach them, and bring them back to their first love, was a matter of the very first importance.

"Freemasonry only hopes to win members from among the good and noble of the world by the devotion of its members to its principles. It plants a vineyard, and says to its votaries, Go, work therein. It erects a high standard of moral character, and exacts of its members conformity thereto. Surrounded by such demoralizing influences as a host of straggling non-affiliates without the camp, and another host of idle loungers within it, we could not expect the Order to make much headway in the acquisition of new and valuable material. In view of the situation, then, I determined to issue a circular-address to the lodges."

In that circular, he gave the losses and gains for nine years—from 1873, when the membership was the largest, 19,922. During that time, there had been 7,332 dismissions against 3,727 admissions, and 4,836 suspensions (of which about 4,600 were for non-payment of dues) against 1,422 restorations. During the nine years, the net loss was 4,419, while the gross loss was 15,126 (including 2,353 deaths), a number almost equal to the remaining membership, which was 15,503.

The lodges reporting at the time his address was prepared showed a small increase, and we find that while there was a small falling off in membership, it resulted from the surrender of charters, and that in the lodges actually at work there was a net gain of 69.

The following from his circular is of universal application :

“Require your Secretary to collect the dues promptly every quarter, before they become so large as to be inconvenient to be paid. *This is business, and must be done on business principles.*”

Of one lodge, which he styles a “model lodge,” he says :

“This lodge in its whole history has dropped but one member from the roll for non-payment of dues. There is not a single cent due from the members to the lodge, not a non-affiliate within its jurisdiction, several hundred dollars in the treasury, and they are furnishing aid to fifteen masonic orphans. The lodge is well attended; and, above all, they possess that priceless jewel—perfect harmony—and are a living exemplification of that beautiful sentiment, ‘Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.’”

We regret to learn that “Charles A. Fuller Lodge” surrendered its charter, and that “Albert Pike Lodge” had been reduced to a membership of four, and consequently lost its charter.

Of Grand Lodge meetings, he says :

“I deem it important to the interest of Freemasonry that the meetings of the Grand Lodge shall be made a source of improvement to its members. They are declining into purely business meetings. The tendency is to hurry through with the business with the greatest possible dispatch and go home. Grand Lodges ought to be more than a business machine. They ought to be schools of instruction in the work and in the principles of the Order. They ought to be social re-unions among the brethren. In this age of steam, when men are engaged in the pursuit of material wealth with such avidity, the tendency is to materialize our Institution, and to forget that there is a wealth of the soul of far greater value than the gold in all the Ophirs and Californias in the universe. It is all right to economize, but let us have enough zeal to remain together at least three days—upon two days' pay, if necessary. Let us have a masonic revival, and go home better masons, and make our fellows better.”

He says further :

“It avails Masonry nothing to discourse about the cardinal virtue of temperance, when the lives of many of its votaries are darkened by drunken revelings. When I wrote to inquire why the charter of one of the lodges already named was surrendered, the reply was, it can be told by one word, ‘whisky.’ But bad as this is, it is not half so bad as to keep an open saloon. The inordinate appetite for alcoholic drinks, in the absence of such stimu-

lants, sleeps, and, like the chained tiger, is harmless; but in the presence of them, it flames into fierce frenzy, and clamors for gratification until every prop of good resolution is swept away, and the man falls a helpless victim to its insatiable fury. Hence the open saloon, which presents a standing temptation to all such weak ones, becomes to them the very gateway to perdition. We boast that one of our great tenets is relief. But it is a grim mockery to talk about relief being administered across the counter of a saloon. The great Nazarene taught us to pray to the Father above, 'Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.' The practical prayer of the saloon keeper, and the saloon maker, and the saloon abettor is, 'Lead us into temptation, and deliver us unto evil.'

"I have seen every one of these destructive agencies closed in a judicial circuit in this State, containing eighty thousand people, by the enforcement of one short statute, and scores of inebriates, some of whom were upon the very 'ragged edge of despair,' reclaimed by the simple method of removing from them the temptation to drink. I therefore urge that the old edict prohibiting a mason from keeping a saloon be re-enacted."

The report of the Grand Lecturer, who had visited one hundred and eighty lodges, shows that much good had resulted from his labors.

The Grand Lodge of Peru was recognized and a large amount of routine business transacted.

The "Saloon Edict" was not revived, as the Grand Lodge held that under the existing law it was the duty of lodges to discipline those engaged in the business.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following, although five members of the committee dissented:

"As to ruling number two, which is in these words, 'A mason voluntarily gets drunk, and in consequence thereof commits suicide—held, that he is not entitled to masonic burial,' the committee are of the opinion that it would be unwise to adopt this regulation or edict, but they are of the opinion that the question of the burial of a deceased mason is one which should be decided by subordinate lodges, and they recommend that the question be left to each lodge, when applied to, to decide for itself, in the exercise of a sound discretion, what action it will take. The committee, however, are of opinion that the Grand Lodge should express it as its sense that in such cases, as a matter of propriety, funeral honors should not be conferred."

The following resolution, which we think states the true rule, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Master should not preside at, or issue dispensations for laying corner-stones with masonic ceremonies of buildings which are not of a masonic, sacred or public character, or to be devoted to masonic, religious, educational or public purposes, the latter being intended to refer alone to buildings erected for the use of national, State, county or municipal organizations. Buildings erected for private enterprises, although somewhat public in character, such as hotels, stores, factories, railroad structures, banking houses, etc., should not be included."

The Grand Lodge decided that a W. Master is bound to entertain a motion that certain proceedings of the lodge at a former communication are illegal and void.

The Report on Correspondence (106 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILBUR F. FOSTER.

In relation to one matter already noticed by us, he says:

"The writer is not informed of the circumstances which called forth the above decision, but apparently it is one of those cases in which the imaginary line separating State Jurisdictions acts as a barrier to prevent a petitioner from seeking admission to the lodge nearest his home. Upon this question Tennessee has for many years expressed the most liberal views, and extended a friendly hand toward all her neighbors. Some of the sister Jurisdictions touching her borders, for reasons which were doubtless good and sufficient in their estimation, have declined to accept her advances, and stand strictly upon their vested rights of jurisdiction. This, of course, is their privilege; and yet, would not the necessity for decisions like the above be removed and the friendly spirit between neighboring lodges greatly improved by the adoption of a Grand Lodge provision similar to our own edict No. 5, which 'freely concedes to lodges in States adjoining ours the privilege of receiving and initiating citizens of Tennessee whose residences shall be nearer such lodge than to any lodge in Tennessee; *provided*, the same privileges are extended to the lodges of this State by said jurisdiction'? Somehow this sounds better, anyhow."

While we commend the spirit of this legislation we are so averse to the surrender of any portion of its sovereignty by any Grand Lodge, that we prefer to have action taken by the lodge in each case as it arises; we deem it also unwise to give lodges situated in different States concurrent jurisdiction in the same territory.

Commenting upon a decision, that if a candidate in answer to a question substantially denies that he has been guilty of a masonic offence, when in fact he has been, he may be tried for such offence, he well says:

"We can readily perceive how the party might be tried upon the charge of practicing a fraud in not answering said question truthfully; but, one of our own Grand Lodge rulings to the contrary notwithstanding, we are at a loss to see how he can be held for trial upon the offence itself, committed before he was made a mason."

Of the Iowa "prerogative" decision, he says:

"We believe that Grand Master Van Saun did right; but we are curious to know what Bro. Parvin would say about it if he were reviewing Iowa. There are cases, you know, in which Grand Masters' 'prerogatives' are a very convenient thing to have in the house."

He makes an extract from the address of Grand Master KING, which he says:

"Is a fair index of the elevated tone which prevades the entire paper, which is equally creditable to himself as the author and complimentary to the intelligence and character of the brethren to whom it was addressed."

A committee having reported that a brother, who had been tried and acquitted, cannot be tried again *for the same offence*, he says:

"In this opinion of the committee we fully concur, *unless* such new testimony is discovered (which was neither before the lodge in the trial nor the Grand Lodge on appeal) as would *of itself* be sufficient to convict in case of a new trial. In that event we believe that the mere fact of former acquittal, in the absence of such testimony, should not forever protect the accused from a trial *upon the same charge* when the new evidence discovered is conclusive of his guilt."

Theoretically, this appears to be just and wise, but human experience has shown that *practically* it is dangerous. In all civilized lands, it has become

a settled principle of law and practice, that when a man has been once legally tried upon a valid charge, and his rights to obtain a new trial have all been waived or exhausted, and a final judgment rendered, he cannot be tried again upon the same charge, whether convicted or acquitted. This principle is found in all civil Constitutions. The reason is, that as neither human laws nor the execution of human laws are perfect and free from the chance of error, it is better that a guilty man should occasionally escape, or even that an innocent person should occasionally suffer, than that citizens should be subject to an indefinite number of trials, perhaps years after the alleged commission of the offence, when witnesses have died, been scattered or forgotten the truth. In many States this rule is still enforced, and the only remedy which an innocent man, convicted of a crime, has, is an application for a pardon. In some States, however, "*in favor of innocence*," the rule has been relaxed and the highest tribunal been authorized to grant a new trial to a person, who shall make it appear that new testimony has been discovered establishing his innocence. Such is the rule of the civil law, deduced from the experience of ages. As we, in our character as masons, are not wiser than in our character as citizens, nor less fallible, it follows that what is wise and safe in the one case is wise and safe in the other. Hence we do not concur in Bro. FOSTER's proposed modification of the rule.

In his review of Maine he asks :

"While upon the subject of history, we would ask brother Drummond if it is not true that, until about 1843, all Masonic business, except conferring F. C. and M. M. degrees, was transacted in an E. A. Lodge, which was required to be composed of no less than seven members. If that be true, is it not a legitimate inference that, in transferring the business feature to the M. M. degree, the *number* requisite for its proper transaction accompanied the transfer; so that it is really a matter of 'law,' rather than 'policy,' that seven should be the number required for the performance of all business in the M. M. Lodge, except the conferring of degrees?"

It is true, that until the Baltimore Convention of 1843, business, in most of the jurisdictions, was done in the E. A. Lodge. That Convention did not undertake to transfer by affirmative legislation the transaction of business to the Masters' lodge, but merely decided that the Masters' lodge is the only proper place for the transaction of business. We cannot see that this had any effect upon the composition of the Masters' lodge, and should no sooner hold that it increased the number necessary to do business in such a lodge, than it authorized Entered Apprentices to sit in one.

It having been decided in one jurisdiction that a suspended mason cannot be present at a trial upon charges against him for another offence, Bro. FOSTER justly says :

"From this we emphatically dissent as being the grossest injustice to the accused. It is certainly not the true spirit of Freemasonry to deny to any person the amplest opportunity to defend his good name, or to convict and punish even the most unworthy brother without duly respecting his inalienable right of self-defence. Shall Masonry perpetrate the injustice of placing a brother on trial without granting him the privilege, nay the *right*,

to face his accuser and cross-examine those whose testimony is to work his ruin? We are at a loss to perceive upon what ground the accused could be denied attendance before a commission appointed to take testimony, and which should also give him the fullest opportunity to defend himself. In Tennessee we go still further, and declare:

“When a brother has been definitely or indefinitely suspended for a minor offence, and should afterward be guilty of some grave offence, it shall be competent to prefer charges looking to a greater penalty; and should such charges be accepted by a two-thirds vote of the lodge after the members have notice, such acceptance shall act as a *supersedeas* of the former action until said charges are disposed of.”

This provision is a new one to us, but we do not know but that it is better than the method of calling the lodge to refreshment during the trial, until the vote is about to be taken or going into a Committee of the whole, with tiled doors.

TEXAS, 1883.

In this jurisdiction, the amount of routine work devolving upon the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary is simply *immense*.

Accordingly the address of the Grand Master (CHARLES STEWART) was very largely devoted to a statement of his official acts and decisions, which, however, are generally of only local interest. They show that he had been an able and very efficient officer.

The following decision at first struck us as unsound. Masons, as such, cannot take the place of the constituted authorities, but we are not prepared to say that they may not assist the authorities by contributing to any expenses which must be met by contributions from public-spirited citizens:

“On the 10th of April last, Hubbard City Lodge, No. 530, issued a circular to the various lodges in this State, stating that said lodge, together with Aquila Lodge, No. 196, had employed lawyers to prosecute a man who had attempted to ravish a Master Mason's daughter and had killed her father, and requested the lodges to help them pay the expenses of the prosecution. When my attention was called to this circular, I at once addressed a letter to the W. Master of each one of the named lodges and informed them that in my opinion, the issuance of such circulars was unmasonic, and requested that they desist from making such appeals to their sister lodges. I know that the members of Hubbard City and Aquila Lodges were prompted by their better feelings to issue this circular, conceiving it to be their duty to have properly punished the perpetrator of this unparalleled outrage. In matters of this kind we cannot be too circumspect. In my judgment, we should not as a fraternity array ourselves as a body for the vindication of an individual wrong, no matter how great that wrong may be, and we cannot be too careful in our action in regard to matters which do not affect us so much as masons, as they concern us as citizens of a Commonwealth. If masons can in this manner be permitted to make themselves felt in the prosecution of crime before the judicial tribunals of the State, it is difficult to see where it will end. Such action can only bring injury to the craft. Besides my own conception of the matter, I felt that under the precedent established by this Grand Body, I was right in requiring these lodges to desist from asking other lodges to aid them in prosecuting the case. As far back as 1853, a case somewhat analogous came before this Grand Body. Washington Lodge, No. 18, publicly offered a reward for the murderer of a

member of said lodge, and this was condemned by this Grand Lodge as an act contrary to masonic usage. Evidently this Grand Body thought that it was improper for masons, as such, to attempt to take the place of the constituted authorities of the country."

The following, from the report of one of the Deputies, shows that lodges will not *always* remit the dues of those unable to pay:

"I find a large number of old, infirm and feeble brethren, who have given the devotion of a life-time to the cause of Masonry, and who, now in their old age and poverty, must either be cut off from the privileges of Masonry, or pay dues, which many of them are unable to do. It is true that the subordinate lodges may remit the dues of such if they feel disposed to do so, but as long as the Grand Lodge requires her subordinates to pay dues on all members reported, subordinate lodges will give these old masons no exemption from dues. It occurs to me that it would be but an act of justice to these old and devoted brethren, to secure to them an exemption from future dues, after a service of thirty years in the cause of Masonry."

The Grand Master decided that the conviction of the party mentioned in our review of Mississippi, was an absolute nullity for want of notice. But there *was no appeal*, and under the doctrine in Mississippi, the conviction was valid. To be sure, the accuser knew nothing about the proceedings and had no chance to appeal, but under Mississippi law this makes no difference! We shall look with some interest to see if Mississippi will apply her law to Texas, but presume she will not. We understand that the reason why Mississippi maintains this absurdity is, that she prefers to be absurd rather than take any action inconsistent with the decision in the "Speight case."

The usual Lodge of Sorrow was held: the Grand Lodge of Victoria recognized, and the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah on the Mormon question endorsed.

The Report on Correspondence (68 pp.) was presented by Bro. J. K. P. GILLASPIE. It is a very brief but well-prepared abstract of the more important matters in the Proceedings, with an occasional remark that causes us to wish that he would not restrict himself within such narrow limits.

UTAH, 1884.

The Grand Master (PHILIP HENRY EMERSON) delivered an address of much merit and interest. He shows that harmony had existed between other Grand Lodges and his own, and that a good degree of prosperity had prevailed among the craft.

He speaks in high terms of the value of reports on Correspondence and deservedly places their own Committee (Bro. DIEHL) "among the best of Masonic reviewers." As the "application" of these remarks, he urges Masters to have the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge read in the lodges.

We should like to copy the whole of his remarks upon "election of officers," but must be content with some extracts. After stating that dur-

ing the past three years there had been but very few calls for decisions, he says:

"The chief factor in so thorough an understanding of the fundamental laws of Masonry, which govern the craft, is the fact, that during the above period there have been but few changes in the Masters of the lodges. This custom of re-electing Masters, now so thoroughly inaugurated, I trust will continue indefinitely. It is of more importance that the constituent lodges should have good Masters, than that the craft at large should have a good Grand Master. The Grand Lodge meets but once in a year, unless upon special occasions and for a special purpose, and the Grand Master is rarely called upon to exercise his authority. 'But the Worshipful Master comes constantly in direct contact with the members of his lodge. His authority is supreme and his decisions are without appeal. If he commits an error, that error will be perpetuated during the term of his administration. If he is ignorant, the craft who are in his charge will receive no instruction. If he is arbitrary, the harmony of the lodge will be destroyed. If he is weak, its discipline will be impaired. If he is immoral, his example will be directly and continuously injurious. It is he who educates the initiates into the Institution; and if the elementary lessons be imperfect and erroneous the subsequent learning will be likely to be insufficient, for first impressions are not always or without great difficulty eradicated.' The qualifications which should recommend a brother to the position are twofold—moral and intellectual—and one is as essential as the other."

* * * * *

"In Masonry, more than anywhere else, the office should seek the man and not the man the office. No brother should be advanced simply because he is a 'good fellow,' much less for the single reason that he desires it. It is an honorable ambition to desire to preside over the 'Sons of Light'—but only honorable when it fires the ambition of the brother to qualify himself for so exalted a position. Merit and ability should be the only passport to advancement. Personal solicitation for votes and preferment should be condemned by every good mason."

* * * * *

"The Master of a lodge should be a studious and thoughtful man, and above all a man fruitful in resources. Should the energy and zeal of the members of his lodge begin to slacken, and their attendance become more and more reluctant and infrequent, he should be able to devise some scheme, to put into operation some plan by which he may win them back to their allegiance. The lodge room should be made, next to home, the most delightful and attractive place on earth; a pleasant retreat from the cares and dividing influences of every-day, active business life. Every mason should regard his lodge as a perennial fountain to which he may come at all times, and have his own moral courage, and his confidence in his fellow men, increased and strengthened."

* * * * *

"As one means to so desirable an end, I would suggest that as often as time will permit, when the Masters make the usual inquiry, if any Brother has anything to say for the good of Masonry, that it be something more than formally done. Insist upon something being said upon the subject of Masonry. If found necessary, go to some brother before lodge night, and tell him that you shall call upon him and he must be prepared, if only for a five minutes' talk. Invite others to express either their assent or dissent to what has been said, and you would soon be surprised at the readiness with which your call would be answered, as well as at the general increase of knowledge upon masonic subjects. In this connection I have one further suggestion to make. Occasionally, at least, at your regular communications, after the routine business is done, and when there are no degrees to be conferred, let the Master go through with the questions and answers constituting the

lectures of the three degrees, requesting the first brother on the right or left to answer the first question, the next the second, and so on around the lodge room. Invite discussion as to the correctness or otherwise of the answers, the Master, however, being, for the time being, the final arbiter upon the question. If no work offers, exemplification of the degrees and other modes of schooling the members may be substituted, and thus social intercourse stimulated, and attendance upon lodge meetings made interesting and agreeable."

We most earnestly commend the following: it would be exceedingly pleasant to the visitor, and useful to the members:

"One other suggestion in this line, and I have done with this portion of my address. Strangers visiting our lodges are by far too often very fortunate if as many as two or three members enter into conversation with them, and they are apt to go away disappointed, feeling that the members are cold and inhospitable; that he has not met with any expression of that warm brotherly love he had a right to expect. My suggestion is, that no matter who the stranger may be, for if he is fit to pass your Tyler and stand before your altar, he is the peer of any brother in the room, when the Master has extended to him the usual and formal welcome, if the lodge is at labor, that it be called off for a few moments, and the Master, placing himself beside the visiting brother, introduce him to every one in the room, and do this so heartily and in so kindly a manner, as to convince him that he has indeed found a home among brethren, although he may be a stranger and in a strange land. In other words, make your visitors welcome by social and fraternal intercourse."

BRO. DIEHL reports continued accessions to the library, so that it now has 650 volumes on purely masonic subjects, while the public departments contain 5,344 volumes, an increase of 721 during the year. This library must be doing a great good, as its circulation during the year was 14,743, an increase over that of the previous year of 2,891. The expenses are about \$1,200 a year, some \$300 being saved by the generosity of the masonic bodies in furnishing a library room rent-free. BRO. DIEHL says it is run on business principles, and not a five cent piece wasted. The people of Salt Lake City have much to thank him for, as his energy and perseverance have been the most potent factors in the creation of this library.

But we have been informed that *all* the people of Utah do not know BRO. DIEHL. A few weeks ago, while we were on our way home from the "Hub," and were laughingly chatting with two young lady friends, a man approached us, and introducing himself as MR. YOUNG, handed us two pamphlets, saying that perhaps we, "or the ladies" would be interested in them. As he said he was from Utah, we eagerly inquired after "CHRIS. DIEHL"; a shade passed over his face, as he replied that he was not acquainted with the gentleman: "but he is Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons," we persisted, and a deeper shade passed over his face as he said, "I never met him." Turning to the pamphlets, we found to our surprise that they were Mormon pamphlets of the worst character! His manner was very chilling when he reclaimed them; and of course we felt *very* bad, because while he may never have met Bro. D. he had evidently *heard* of him, and *was unwilling to admit it*. Bro. D., what *can* you have done, that should

make your name cast a shadow over that young man's face? But seriously, we were proud to learn in that manner, that when he found that he was talking with a mason, he at once indicated that he was fully aware that he "had waked up the wrong passenger."

The Report on Correspondence (72 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CHRIS. DIEHL. He used his condenser of double power, but as usual, hits the most interesting points.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"The address of the Grand Master is one of those papers that one reads through, then looks over it again and again, and always finds something that he likes better, because it has the true masonic ring to it."

And quoting the Grand Master's account of the accident to our Grand Secretary, he adds "We join in the prayer."

He says further :

"He reads a mighty good lecture to Past Grand Masters, and before we extract from it we may be permitted to say that our experience has taught us that there is not one word too much said."

Of the one-ballot system, he says :

"The one-ballot system is the law of the Grand Lodge of Utah, and it has been such ever since its organization. It is a good law; and, in our opinion a just law, and the only correct one in an association of men who claim and profess to be true among themselves and honest towards their fellowmen. We subscribe to every word Bro. Drummond has said anent the subject, and would only add, that if the E. A. or F. C. is not fit or capable of promotion, and an objection raised to his advancement, cause should be shown by the objector. In other words, charges must be preferred and the merits of the objection adjusted by a trial. Such, too, is the law in Utah, and we claim to be far ahead in that respect of many of the older Grand Lodges. We want no back-door business on that point, and on it, like on any other, we want to be as open and square as Freemasons ought to be. Bro. Dodge, of Arkansas, who with his sharp pen is again in the field, and whom we wouldn't 'sell short' for any amount in the wide world, has taken us several times to task because we have that law in our masonic dictionary, and pleaded for its correctness. Nevertheless, we stick to it, because it is our honest conviction that it is right, and deviate from that conviction we cannot."

There are other matters in the report which we intended to notice, but must reluctantly omit them.

We confess to a profound admiration for the high stand taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah, and the pluck which enables a little band of less than five hundred to maintain that high stand in the midst of a population of 170,000, nearly all of whom are bitterly opposed to the Institution, and undoubtedly hate with the bitterness of ignorance and fanaticism combined the gallant few who uphold "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man."

VERMONT, 1883.

The Grand Master (LUCIUS C. BUTLER) delivered an address of much ability, covering a variety of subjects.

He says:

"The past year has been one of general prosperity in all our lodges. There has been an increase of membership, a healthy increase. Death has touched the fraternity lightly. Harmony prevails."

He discusses the doctrine of "Perpetual Jurisdiction," in connection with a communication from the Grand Master of Massachusetts, where the law prevails that a rejected candidate made a mason, whether there or elsewhere, without prescribed permission, must be treated as a clandestine mason. He says that the same decision had been made in Vermont, and adds:

"Whether the principle embodied in these regulations is in full accord with masonic law and usage, may be an open question; but, whether it be or not, the law of State Grand Lodge sovereignty and jurisdiction must be recognized. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is supreme in that masonic jurisdiction. It has an undisputed right to make its own rules and regulations. This regulation it has adopted, and masonic courtesy and comity require that it should be regarded by this jurisdiction. The rule is imperative and without limitation in time. Whatever time may have elapsed between the rejection and application to another lodge in any other jurisdiction, or if a change of citizenship has meanwhile taken place, if such person receive the degrees of Masonry without official compliance with the regulation in question, he becomes for the jurisdiction of Massachusetts a clandestine mason."

And after saying that the parties involved would be healed, and thus all trouble saved, he adds:

"But, in order to avoid all like occurrences in the future, I would recommend that all applicants for membership in this jurisdiction be required to state in their application whether their petition has at any time been rejected in any masonic lodge without the State."

The Grand Lodge adopted his recommendation.

He decided that suspended masons are not liable to dues during suspension overruling the decision of a predecessor. Though he supported his view by unanswerable arguments, the Grand Lodge, to our surprise, reversed his decision.

Passing over many matters of local interest, we find that he decided that if a W.M. elect decline to accept, no new election can be had, but the S. W. elect succeeds to his office, except that if the W. M. declines before the S. W. is elected a new ballot may be taken. We think our M. W. Brother overlooked the act that creates an officer. The *election* is necessary, but an officer *elect* is no more an officer than he was before election. The *installation* confers official authority: and until installed, an officer-elect has not one of the powers or prerogatives of an actual officer. The masonic law contemplates that the W. M. will be installed before any subordinate

officer is installed. Indeed it is the prerogative and duty of the retiring W. M. to see his predecessor installed, and of the latter to see his subordinate officers installed. It follows, therefore that unless the Senior Warden has been *installed* he has no rights and powers as such, and an election may be had for Master *after* such election as well as before, and any person elected to a subordinate office may be elected to another, and decline the first and accept the second.

But we do not agree with the decision, but hold that even if the S. Warden and other officers have been installed and the W. Master elect declines to accept, an election of a W. Master may be authorized or ordered by the Grand Master. As a consequence of the law, that it is the prerogative and duty of a W. Master to see his *successor* installed, it follows that a W. Master holds over until his successor is installed. The declination of a Master-elect, therefore, creates no vacancy, and as there *is* none, the S. Warden succeeds to none. But, as the annual meeting has passed, the power of the Grand Master must be invoked, not to authorize the election of a Master, but to authorize the lodge to hold an election at a time later than that fixed in its by-laws.

He calls attention to the fact that a decision made by him the previous year, that *seven* members of a lodge must be present to transact business, had not been passed upon: and the Grand Lodge refused to approve it. There being no express provision of the Grand Lodge Constitution upon the subject, the decision of the *Grand Lodge* is undoubtedly correct. The argument that, because a charter will not be granted to less than *seven*, no less than *seven* can act as a lodge, has no force, for the number to whom a charter should issue is a mere question of expediency.

The Grand Master utters some most valuable closing words in the way of "Admonition and Exhortation," which want of space precludes us from copying.

We notice that the Grand Lodge, having received Proceedings of Grand Chapters, &c., turned them over to these respective Grand Bodies. In Maine, we did the reverse, and, as we think, wisely, for now we have in our library the Proceedings of all the Grand Bodies, to which, however, the members of the others have access.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the presence of our four and only living Past Grand Masters at this communication is especially gratifying to the members of this Grand Lodge. We trust that continued health and prosperity may be vouchsafed to them by the Great Architect of the Universe, and that many succeeding communications we may be favored with their presence and wise counsel."

Two hundred dollars was appropriated for the veteran JOHN BOLLENECK, of whom the Grand Master says:

"Our venerable brother and Past Grand Secretary Bro. John B. Hollenbeck 'still lives,' and sends greeting to his brethren in Grand Lodge

assembled. The infirmities of age, and the sad accident which deprived him of his power of locomotion, are gradually wearing away his physical system, but his mind is still active. His eyes brighten as he grasps the hand of a brother mason, and he takes a lively interest in the prosperity and progress of the fraternity. He is one of the old landmarks of Masonry, a connecting link between the past and the present in its history, very few of which now remain. He remembers with deep emotion the kind benefactions of the Grand Lodge in his hour of need, and desires to express to all the brethren his grateful appreciation of their sympathy. The passing years of his affliction have not improved his finances. The substantial charities of the Grand Lodge cannot be more worthily bestowed than in cheering the few surviving days of this venerable brother with the comforts of life."

The Grand Lodge changed its rule in relation to perpetual jurisdiction by adopting the following :

"In reference to the subject of the perpetual jurisdiction of candidates for the degrees of Masonry in this State, once having applied and been rejected within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, while fully recognizing the undisputed right of every Grand Lodge to make its own rules and regulations, and that it is supreme within its own jurisdiction, yet we are of the opinion that, in all cases of a permanent change of citizenship to this State, and the requisite time has elapsed since rejection, such rejected applicant may properly petition for the degrees of Masonry within this jurisdiction, and the same be received and acted upon like the petition of any other candidate, without the intervention of the lodge, or the members thereof, wherein he was rejected, or the consent of the Grand Master of such foreign jurisdiction being required, and that such person so receiving the degrees of Masonry is entitled to recognition as a regularly made mason within this jurisdiction, and to have and to hold masonic intercourse with his brethren as such."

Of course, the same rule must be applied to candidates rejected in Vermont and afterwards becoming residents of other States.

A gold watch and chain were presented to the retiring Grand Master with appropriate remarks and responses.

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.) was presented by Rev. A. G. SAFFORD. He says :

"We have departed from the usual classification of the reviews of the several Grand Bodies, and have divided them into five divisions :

"1st. The several States.

"2d. The Territories.

"3d. Canadian.

"4th. English and its Foreign Dependencies.

"5th. Other Foreign Grand Bodies."

Of course, in so short a space, he can only glance at the salient points of the Proceedings.

On the 26th of June, a special communication was held to re-lay the corner-stone of the new "Academic Building of the University of Vermont." The corner-stone had been laid fifty-eight years before by LAFAYETTE. This fact added much interest to the occasion. Past Grand Master BUTLER delivered a very interesting address, from which we learn that this was the first time that the masons of Vermont have been called upon to lay the corner-stone of a public building in that State. When LAFAYETTE laid it, many masons were present, but the meagre history of the event gives no information as to

whether masons were prominent in the transaction or not. Now, the Grand Lodge escorted by the Grand Commandery, four commanderies and twenty-three lodges, performed the ceremonies. Of course, it was a great day for the masons of the Green Mountain State.

VIRGINIA, 1883.

The address of the Grand Master (REUBEN M. PAGE), while comparatively brief, is sufficiently comprehensive.

He says:

"I am happy to inform you that our Order is in a sound and healthy condition in this Grand Jurisdiction, and that nothing has occurred to disturb the harmonious relations between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodges of other jurisdictions."

He announced the death of the Grand Treasurer, OSCAR M. MARSHALL, and paid a high tribute to his memory, which was supplemented by the report of the committee. In his death, the Grand Lodge lost a faithful officer, the Institution a devoted supporter, and the community a noble man.

Among the Grand Master's decisions we find the following, which we had not seen when we discussed the same question in our review of Vermont. The decision was approved by the Grand Lodge, and we are glad to find it sustained by so high authority.

"That if the Master-elect of a lodge declines to be installed, the lodge is in the condition it would have been in if there had been a failure to elect a Master, and that the Master should order the members to be notified to attend the next stated communication of the lodge for the purpose of electing a Master, and that such officers elect as presented themselves on the day of installation should be duly installed; and that, in the case given, the Master should continue to serve as such until his successor is elected and installed.

Of one case, he observes:

"By this disposition of the matter you will observe that, in effect, I decided that in all masonic trials, even if there be a confession of guilt, the ballot must first be had upon the question of the guilt of the accused; in other words, no one can be declared guilty of a masonic offence except by the formal and solemn ballot of the brethren."

We do not assent to this in cases in which the accused enters the plea of "guilty": that plea becomes a part of the records and is conclusive on the lodge. When a ballot must be had, each member may vote as he believes right, and it might happen that a lodge would find an accused not guilty in spite of his plea of "guilty." The right to vote implies the right to vote either way, according to the views of the voter: but when a man pleads guilty, the plea *must* be taken as true. We agree that when the confession is made in any other mode than by plea, it is evidence only, and the case must go to a ballot.

Of another matter, he says:

"In looking over the list of Grand Representatives, I found there had been no interchange between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and this

Grand Lodge. While I have never seen or heard of any benefit derived from such appointments, either to Grand or Subordinate Lodges or the members of the Fraternity at large, yet as the system does exist, and is practiced by all the Grand Jurisdictions in this country, I deemed it eminently proper that such an interchange should be made between two of the oldest Grand Lodges in the United States. It was, therefore, my pleasure to instruct, in April last, our Grand Secretary to communicate with the Grand Secretary of Pennsylvania, suggesting the appointment of Grand Representatives. An answer was received, substantially declining to recognize, on the part of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, any correspondence on the subject unless the proposition was made by myself as Grand Master. I regard the Grand Secretary as the executive officer of the Grand Master, and his acts, performed under the direction of a Grand Master, are entitled to the same consideration and dignity as if done by a Grand Master in person. While the correspondence between the Grand Secretaries was courteous and kind, yet, holding the views above expressed, I had no hesitation in granting the request of our Grand Secretary for permission to withdraw or recall his official letter on the subject, and thus the matter remains."

We know of one case in which a brother received a letter from the private secretary of the Grand Master "by command" of the latter, and having accidentally mislaid the letter, and thus lost the address of the private secretary, was unable to reply, as he knew it would never do to address the Grand Master directly. Seriously, we think that in *this* country, at least, a Grand Master should not be so much above the level of the craft, that the humblest member may not address a respectful communication to him.

The Grand Master refers to a decision made by him the year before, that application for membership must be made to the nearest lodge, and says that he doubts its correctness and desires the Grand Lodge to pass upon it. The Grand Lodge by vote adopted the opposite rule, sustaining the Grand Master's doubts.

The Grand Master refers in deservedly eulogistic terms to Bro. DRINKARD'S Report on Correspondence, and the committee on his address well say:

"We fully approve the suggestions of the Grand Master in reference to the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. The Grand Lodge annually expends much talent and money in the preparation and publication of that Report, as a means of putting valuable masonic information within the reach of the brethren. The aim of the Grand Lodge is to make them better acquainted with the extent and principles and influence of our Institution. If the Grand Lodge thinks it a duty to do this work, as a means of making the brethren more intelligent and better masons, is it not important that the officers of the subordinate lodges should see that the brethren have an opportunity of gaining the benefits of the Grand Lodge work? We, therefore, earnestly recommend to the Worshipful Master, and other officers of our jurisdiction, not only to read these Reports, and thus be more learned in Masonry, but also to have large portions of them read to the members when they are assembled and have time to spare for it.

Of the decision quoted, they say:

"While we agree with the Most Worshipful Grand Master in his views in reference to the *status* of a lodge when a Worshipful Master elect declines to serve, yet we express the opinion that no person has the right to decline to accept an office to which he has been elected, unless the causes for so doing are really and truly imperative. The members have the right to say

who shall be their officers, and those selected should not refuse, if they can possibly serve. The custom of exempting a Worshipful Master who has just served one term from being compelled to serve a second one immediately has authorized this view."

The Grand Lodge ordered an interleaved copy of the latest edition of the Text Book to be issued to each District Deputy, to be by him delivered to his successor in office.

A Standard Code of By-Laws was reported, with a proposition to make them obligatory on all lodges, filling certain blanks in accordance with the present by-laws of the respective lodges. The consideration of this proposition was made the special order for the first day of the next session. We doubt the propriety of making them obligatory.

Past Grand Master JOHN R. PURDIE, who became a member of the Grand Lodge fifty years before, and Grand Master thirty-nine years before, was present, and the Grand Lodge adopted a congratulatory resolution in his honor.

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD.

He gives the proof *from the record* that GEORGE WASHINGTON was the Master named in the charter of Alexandria Lodge (afterwards named Alexandria Washington Lodge in his honor), and was re-elected the next year, and that he, *as acting Grand Master*, laid the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington, September 18, 1793.

He says:

"We learned from Past Grand Master James Evans' papers, that in Virginia, some thirty or more years ago, the lodge, instead of getting a dispensation from the Grand Master to confer degrees out of time, voted that it was a case of 'emergency,' and proceeded to work on the candidate."

In Maine, also, since our recollection, as well as when Masonry was introduced here in 1769.

Of dual membership, he says:

"Dual membership has always been allowed in Virginia, so far as we know, except for a year, or possibly two, some twenty years ago. In 1882, the Grand Lodge was again asked to vote upon the subject. By a large majority—almost unanimously, we believe—it decided in favor of dual membership. It gives the brethren a chance to aid in supporting several lodges, or a dozen, if they choose to do so. Lawyers traveling from county to county, can join a lodge at each county-seat. We once saw a brother who spent part of his means in keeping up his dual (or more than dual) membership, offer also to pay the dues (ten dollars or more) of a brother he was not acquainted with, in order to prevent that brother's suspension for non-payment of dues. We think we can say that the most charitable masons we ever knew belonged to more than one lodge. That's our experience. Others must speak for other Grand Jurisdictions."

He thus replies to Bro. PARVIN in relation to the use of the word "profane," and we are with him:

"Bro. Parvin objects to the word 'profane,' as used to describe persons who are not masons. We like it because it is a strictly masonic term—that

is, a term that can be appropriately used by even an operative mason. 'Pro' means 'without,' and 'fane' means 'temple.' Profane, therefore, means 'without the temple,' and is consequently the proper word to describe those persons who are 'without (outside of) the temple.'"

Again, he says :

"The Grand Master of Kentucky allows the Grand Lodge to overrule him on appeal on questions of honor! Such a Grand Master is not one of the old kind. In Virginia, no appeal from the Master's decisions is allowed even in a subordinate lodge. The only appeal is to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge. Surely a Grand Master ought to have at least equal power with a Master."

Correct: and in those jurisdictions in which an appeal is allowed from the Grand Master, no appeal is allowed from the Master, except to the Grand Lodge.

He does not concur with us in the opinion we expressed in relation to when a candidate becomes a Master Mason; he says :

"Either the brother is a Master Mason, or else in teaching the ritual we teach every Master Mason an untruth. He is a Master Mason just as an ignorant brother is who has forgotten all that was taught him in the third section of the third degree. Neither knows the 'essentials' spoken of by Brother Drummond. If this ignorance does not cause A to cease to be a Master Mason, it does not prevent B from being a Master Mason. Both are entitled to know these 'essentials,' because both are Master Masons. And as both are entitled to this instruction, both are entitled to be in a Master Mason's Lodge whilst it is being given to them; and, if so, entitled to sit in a Master Mason's Lodge at all times.—Q. E. D."

In our ritual, in the first degree, we are told *what makes a mason*: but there is no such statement in the third degree, as to what makes a *Master Mason*: moreover, the third section of the *third* degree is not *all* instruction: there is in it an *essential* ceremony: we cannot discuss it out of the lodge, but we may say that we were told, after we had passed the point indicated by Bro. D., that we were not a Master Mason, and it was not certain that we ever would be: the word we use in the lodge to express the conferring of the third degree supports our view: does it not, Bro. D. ?

He devotes considerable space to the defence of the practice of making nominations to office in the Grand Lodge: and we confess that he has so far changed our views, that we should like to see the experiment tried. He says:

"How is it in Virginia? Every officer, down to Junior Deacon, is elected by ballot. After the late distinguished mason, John Dove, had been Grand Secretary for twenty (nay, thirty) years, the Grand Lodge refused to allow him to be elected by acclamation, or to stay in the Grand Lodge whilst the election was going on, or to run without an opposing candidate. Why? Because it would have been a bad precedent. Next year some officious brother might have tried to steal the office of Grand Master, or Deputy, or Warden, or Deacon, for a friend of his. To the Grand Master-elect, we, in Virginia, accord the right to make the first nomination for each office lower than his own. Then the brethren are *required* to nominate at least one opposing candidate. Then the candidates are *required* to retire from the room. Then if there be any good reason why any candidate should not be elected, the brethren acquainted with it are permitted to make it known. No brother

in Virginia 'allows himself to be placed in the attitude of seeking office.' If he should do so, he would at once be 'squelched.' But we go farther. We require nominations to be made so that no brother may have even an *excuse* for seeking office, and no friend an excuse for private electioneering. In other words, we cause every movement to be public, and allow no secret proceedings. Does any ill-will result? Not half as much as we *guess* results from the Tennessee method of choosing officers. We can bear this testimony upon the subject, as we are a Grand Lodge officer—namely, that the Grand Master who nominated us for Grand Junior Deacon well knew that we had in Grand Lodge advocated the election of his competitor when the two ran against each other for the office whose possession placed the one who got it in the line of succession to the Oriental chair. Was this Grand Master exceptionally magnanimous? No. All of our Grand Masters are like him in this respect."

Also:

"If you allow nominations, there can be no excuse for private electioneering. If you do not, you compel private electioneering. There must be some means adopted to secure an election, and to make known the merits and demerits of the candidates for office."

This last is certainly true, and we are obliged to admit that this "private electioneering" has grown to an alarming extent; in fact, so that it has ceased to be "private," and the methods of the caucus have been followed in Grand Bodies in which we hear of "combinations," "understandings," &c., which are an outrage upon masonic principles.

We quote the following, in spite of its length, which we commend to the attention of all who desire to understand the fundamental principles of masonic government:

"And then Brother Drummond asks:

"Is not there something significant in the fact that while nearly, if not quite all of the old Grand Lodges, sustain the "prerogative" doctrine, those which have been formed within forty years nearly hold the opposite?"

"We answer, there is. It means that in the new Grand Lodges some of the dignitaries do not know what the word 'Constitution' means in England. In this country that word has a strictly technical meaning. It means here organic law—a law which the Legislature itself cannot repeal. In England, whence we get our Masonry, the word has a different meaning. Look at Worcester's folio dictionary. There are, it says, more than a hundred 'Constitutions' in the Church of England. Look at Blackstone. There you will see the word used constantly in its proper masonic sense. Look at the Virginia Text-Book. Look at the *Alimau Rezon* of any jurisdiction. Its title page reads, 'The Book of Constitutions'—that is, the Book of Laws—not the 'Constitution.' The word ought never to have been used, in its American sense, in any masonic book or body. It has misled uninformed masons, and been the cause of much confusion in the craft. There is a word in Masonry which expresses almost precisely just what the word 'Constitution' means in the United States, and which our English brethren employ in that sense. It is the word 'landmark.' Any masonic law which the Grand Lodge cannot alter or amend is a 'landmark.' The prerogatives of the Grand Master no Grand Lodge can take away and still remain a genuine masonic body. These prerogatives, therefore, are 'landmarks.' A few years ago the Grand Lodge of Illinois passed a law providing that the Grand Master should not grant a dispensation for a new lodge to be located within ten miles (we think it was) of another lodge. But the Grand Master's prerogative was asserted. He told the Grand Lodge that his right to grant dispensations was a prerogative, and could not be taken away. The Grand Lodge, therefore,

rescinded its action. This prerogative is a landmark. If it had been only a provision of a 'Constitution,' as this word is understood in the United States, the Grand Lodge could have proceeded in the manner prescribed in the Constitution to change the Constitution. But a landmark cannot be touched. It is sacred. It is above all law and all Grand Lodges. The 'Constitutions of Justinian' are mere laws. The judicious Hooker speaks of the 'positive Constitutions (rules) of our own church.' The Political Dictionary says: 'The number of Constitutions of the Church of England is one hundred and forty-one.' Wright's Dictionary says that the word 'Constitution' means any law, ordinance or regulation made by the supreme power, civil or ecclesiastical. These quotations clearly show that the word 'Constitution' has, among masons, or ought to have among masons, no such meaning as brother Reed attaches to it.

"Every lawyer among the Reporters on Foreign Correspondence will understand the point we make. We hold that no Grand Lodge ought to have a 'Constitution,' in the American sense of that word. Every Grand Lodge ought to be like the Parliament of Great Britain, 'omnipotent'—free to adopt any regulation, pass any law, issue any edict, not violative of a landmark. The landmarks, we repeat, are our Constitution, in the American sense of the word 'Constitution.' No Constitution (in the American sense) ever hampered the British Parliament. It is clear, therefore, that our British masonic fathers never could have used the word as we use it. A real Grand Lodge possesses all powers—legislative, executive, judicial—except so far as these powers are limited by landmarks. Blackstone says one Parliament cannot bind another—that is, cannot pass a law which Parliament cannot at its next session repeal. So, in our opinion, as to Grand Lodges. They come to us from England, and come with the features we have named. We hold, therefore, that 'Constitutions,' in the American sense, are an 'innovation upon the body of Masonry.'

"A Grand Lodge of masons has the powers which would be possessed by a Convention to form a new Constitution of the United States. Such a Convention might exercise unlimited powers, and yet there would be and could be no higher body to set it right. It might even adopt a new Constitution itself, and refuse to submit it to the people or the States for ratification. The present Federal Constitution was never ratified by the people, but merely by State Legislatures. A new Convention would no more be obliged to submit the new Constitution to the Legislatures than the last was to submit its work to the people. If a Grand Lodge puts into its 'Constitution,' as it is absurdly called, a regulation providing that it shall require a two-thirds' vote to change its regulations, and that Grand Lodge, nevertheless, chooses to disregard that regulation, or repeal it by a majority vote, what mason dare disobey?"

We find that we have overlooked one matter, which we quote for the purpose of calling the attention of Brother SINGLETON to it. He says:

"We quote again: We agree to this and go a little further: we punish a mason sojourning in Maine for an offence committed in Maine: we presume the same is true in Virginia. It has been true in Virginia 'time out of mind.'"

Thus it appears that in Virginia for "time out of mind," sojourning masons have been held to answer for offences committed in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, 1883.

The Grand Lodge met at the city of Seattle: Bro. WILLIAM H. WHITE, in behalf of the lodges, welcomed the Grand Lodge, and Bro. LOUIS ZIEGLER, Grand Orator, responded.

The address of the Grand Master (JAMES A. KUHN) is a concise statement of his official action. In giving an account of the constitution of a lodge, he says:

"On this occasion I was assisted by R. W. William R. G. Estes, Deputy Grand Master of Maine, who at that time was on a visit to Puget Sound. Brother Estes is the Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and we are fortunate in having so bright a mason in that honored place, and we can rest assured that our interests will be well protected by the brother. Our Masonic BB. of Maine, appreciating his merit, elected Brother Estes their Grand Master last month."

He announced the following decision:

"A person applying for degrees of Masonry, his creed being that of a Quaker, and they will not swear, but instead they affirm, should we confer the degrees upon such a person? Oaths are only binding when conscientiously taken, and any form of an obligation that does not bind the conscience of a man is without force; hence if the creed of a man is such that he cannot conscientiously comply with our ceremonies, his oath would not be binding. Masonry does not attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious faith of any of its members, except so far as a belief in God. It does, however, require all who seek admission into its mysteries to conform to all its usages and ceremonies. If your aspirant has such religious scruples that he cannot comply with our established ceremonies, he cannot be received."

But the Grand Lodge adopted the following report of a majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"The solemn obligation required at the altar from all persons receiving the degrees of Masonry, may be made equally binding by either an 'oath,' or an 'affirmation,' without any change in the time-honored landmarks; therefore a majority of the committee respectfully dissent from that portion of the decision of the M. W. Grand Master which seemingly holds otherwise."

This is in accordance with the decision of our Grand Lodge nearly *sixty* years ago, which then caused considerable discussion.

The Grand Secretary calls attention to the fact, that while in no other jurisdiction is so heavy a representative tax paid, the Grand Lodge must soon become bankrupt if it continues to pay mileage and *per diem* to three representatives from each lodge, and in his Report on Correspondence, in his review of Maine, he says further:

"The Maine plan is, perhaps, the best that has yet been tried, where any representative expense is paid by the Grand Lodge; and it would not perhaps be burdensome in other jurisdictions, if adopted on a tax basis paying only a *reasonable mileage*, having the Grand Lodge centrally and permanently located. But some Grand Lodges do 'board round,' a fact which enormously *increases* the expense of representation; and the great trouble is that once they begin and continue the 'feast' from place to place, they never seem to know when to stop, until absolute bankruptcy stares them squarely in the face. Then again, there is still another side to the question. While it is true in a general sense that the representation of lodges is for the general benefit of the craft, it is also true that it is for the *particular* benefit of the lodge represented. But it is a serious question, and important to know, whether a taxation amounting to absolute oppression upon some lodges can be made to subserve the greater good to the lodge, or to the general interest of the craft, by any system or representation to follow. This leads us to observe in this reference that we are strongly impressed with the belief that

there is too much of the mercenary spirit creeping into this subject of the payment by the Grand Lodge of mileage or expenses of representatives. Lodges, to maintain a healthful *masonic* existence, should be able to pay their own representatives, and before any lodge is established, the question of 'Ways and Means' should be fully considered and determined upon. If a lodge through any mishap or unforeseen circumstance unavoidable in its nature, should be unable to send a Representative to the Grand Lodge, it is no difficult matter for the Grand Lodge to grant the necessary relief. We are averse to any system that involves heavy taxation upon the fraternity with no corresponding benefits to accrue; and especially in this matter of representation, when we *know* it fosters mercenary evils of a most damaging character to the general weal of the Order. We think it better for the craft in general that the whole system be discontinued."

We still think that if his Grand Lodge would adopt our system of paying *one* Representative a part of his expenses, leaving him or his lodge to pay the balance, he would find that it would secure full representation, and be but a comparatively slight burden to the craft. At any rate, it would reduce the amount paid now more than *seventy-five* per cent. We find that a modification of our system was unanimously adopted. Each member pays a *per capita* tax of *one dollar* for this fund. It is appropriated to pay one representative five cents mileage and two dollars and fifty cents *per diem*; or if not sufficient to pay as much as that, then in proportion: and the amount paid for one lodge is to be divided equally among its representatives present.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized; three charters were granted: and an admirable oration was delivered by Bro. LOUIS ZIEGLER, Grand Orator.

The lodge in Alaska being in a somewhat questionable condition, a committee was appointed, whose report was referred to the Grand Master for such action as he should deem proper.

The Report on Correspondence (112 pp.) was presented, as usual, by Bro. THOMAS M. REED. He gives us a good abstract, but less discussion than usual, evidently in order to avoid making a *long* report.

In his review of Maine (1882), he says that the address of Grand Master KING is excellent, and gives a pretty full abstract of it. He understands him, however, as favoring the obliteration of all territorial lines as between lodges, and does not concur. We do not so understand Bro. KING.

He says further:

"Brother D., though formerly holding to the contrary, is now satisfied that 'the honoring of a Chief Magistrate is *masonic work*, which a lodge may do in its hall, or in public,' and that such is in accordance with masonic principles and ancient usage. We can hardly see where the '*masonic work*' comes in, but have no serious objections to demonstrations of that kind on befitting occasions. Certainly we favor '*masonic work*' on all proper occasions."

What is "*masonic work*" is fixed to quite an extent by ancient usage: and as Freemasons are bound to be true to the civil rulers, an expression of this principle in outward form may well be deemed "*masonic work*," especially when it is justified by ancient usage.

His Grand Lodge has a rule which forbids members of lodges in other jurisdictions from petitioning for the formation of a new lodge, and this rule has been considerably criticised.

The object and the spirit of the rule are both right, and yet the objections urged against it are serious. We in Maine comply with the spirit and object of the rule, and, at the same time, avoid the objections. Membership in a lodge *v. d.* in one State does not in the slightest degree interfere with membership in a chartered lodge in another jurisdiction; so we do not require petitioners for a lodge *v. d.* to file their dimitts, for even if they do, their petition for a dispensation may be denied, or if it is granted, their petition for a charter may be denied, and thus they be left unaffiliated. So, we require the dimitts to be filed with the Grand Secretary *after* the charter is *voted* and *before* it is *issued*, and the name of no one whose dimit is not filed is inserted in the charter. We submit this for the consideration of Bro. REED.

There are very many matters of interest in his report, which we are reluctantly compelled to pass over; but, as in nearly all, his views agree with our own, there would be no occasion for discussion.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1883.

Of the condition of the craft the Grand Master (W. H. H. FLICK) says:

"The past masonic year has been a prosperous and harmonious one. Abroad, we are at peace with all the world, while at home fraternal feeling and unity of sentiment among the craft exist to a degree never excelled in the history of this Grand Jurisdiction."

Of a dispensation granted to retake a ballot, in which a candidate had been rejected, he says:

"The reason given for asking this dispensation was that the black balls had been cast by mistake, the brethren casting the same doing so because they supposed the applicant to be another person of the same name. I granted this dispensation with considerable hesitation, and only because I feared an unintentional stain had been put upon a worthy man; and then only on condition that the whole lodge should be summoned. On more mature reflection, I am of opinion that I made a mistake in granting this dispensation. I believe no encouragement should be given to brethren to state after a ballot how they voted and why. In this case the lodge was duly summoned for the purpose, the ballot taken and the candidate again rejected."

We commend his sober, second thought: the case illustrates the views which we have heretofore advanced, that the candidate should wait till he can petition again, rather than allow *any* inquiry as to whether there was a mistake or not, unless the mistake is discovered *before the candidate is declared rejected*.

He announced quite a large number of decisions, but none of more than local importance, except the following, which we should not copy but for his statement that its correctness had been doubted:

"Where a brother takes the petition and deposit fee of a profane, and promises to present them to his lodge, but does not, but keeps the petition, appropriates the fee to his own use, and on request to return the fee fails to do so, claiming that he is financially unable, he is guilty of unmasonic conduct, and charges should be preferred against him at once. It is not a mere matter of breach of contract, or inability to pay one's debts. The brother has violated one of the great duties which, on his initiation, he was charged to practice and inculcate, and by his conduct has debased the dignity of his profession, and brought shame and disgrace upon the craft. He did not *borrow* the money; he was only a bailee to carry it to the lodge room. I know it is hard to always draw the line between the unfortunate debtor and the dishonest one, but this brother was not a debtor, and he had no right to use the money. I have discussed this matter at some length, because some very intelligent masons have doubted the correctness of my decision."

The reports of the Grand Secretary, Grand Lecturer and District Deputies show that the affairs of the Grand Lodge have been faithfully and zealously administered, and sustain the Grand Master in his statement of the condition of the craft.

The proceedings were of a routine character, and there was no Report on Correspondence.

One of the Deputies says:

"In some lodges it is the custom annually, at some time prior to the convening of Grand Lodge, to suspend all who are liable to suspension. It is often done as a financial measure, thereby avoiding dues to Grand Lodge on such as are suspended. I am of opinion that such procedure injures, *needlessly*, the fraternal and friendly relations which ought to exist in every lodge of Freemasons; and instead of proving a financial relief, it is in the end often the reverse, as the suspended member is not available as a resource. I have advised, and yet hold it to be the part of wisdom, that discipline for non-payment of dues should only be applied in cases which have assumed an aggravated form. Reflection will convince that the true spirit of Masonry is not exhibited by making undue haste to deprive a brother of the privileges of the lodge for the reason that he has not put up his share of the necessary funds within a specified time. The lodge should be something more to a mason, and instead of leading him to feel that his standing is gauged by mercenary qualifications, convince him of the great masonic truth, that no man is regarded in this mystic fraternity for his external qualifications. Press the cardinal virtues, inculcate good citizenship, and punish *other* offences with alacrity, rather than for non-payment of dues. By such a course I conceive Masonry will be true to itself, and the lodge will not deteriorate into a system like unto a 'bucket shop.'"

Of this, the committee say:

"We do not agree with Bro. Burt in his denunciation of suspension for non-payment of dues. This *dernier* resort of the lodge is hardly ever used hastily or harshly; the delinquent is generally billed and dunned until forbearance is wearied out, and the lodge in self-protection is compelled to drop the offender. It rarely occurs that a worthy brother, being unable to pay his dues is thus dealt with if he lays his case before the lodge. The Grand Lodge has wisely provided against haste in suspension for non-payment of dues."

We do not see any substantial disagreement, except as to the point whether the remedy is often applied to save payment of dues to Grand Lodge. The committee say, substantially, that it is not: the Deputy seems to think otherwise, and we confess that the fact which he states, in relation to the time when action is taken, seems to give support to his statement.

WISCONSIN, 1883.

The Grand Master (LEWIS E. REED) pays a deserved tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master ALVIN B. ALDEN, who had died during the year, and of whom we speak from a personal acquaintance of over fifteen years.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"Our lodges are generally in the 'hey-day' of encouragement and thrift, and seem to present a united front in working together for a high appreciation of the merit of our Institution. Their interest in the judicious increase in numbers and reputation of the Order in the older portions of the State continues unabated, and the rapid settlement and development of the newer portions are rapidly opening the avenues for the formation of new lodges, and their zeal is there, as nearly everywhere, keeping pace with the enterprise and intelligence of its new settlers."

Upon his recommendation, a committee was appointed to compile a monitor, to be published when the financial condition of the Grand Lodge would allow it.

He says that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is not what it should be. He thinks the tax of *forty cents* upon each member, with the charter and dispensation fees, ought to pay the expenses of the Grand Lodge, and suggests that at the last session money was voted too freely. The Grand Lodge, in view of this matter, suspended Schools of Instruction for the year, voted to surrender the Grand Secretary's office at the termination of the present lease and take cheaper quarters—in connection, we judge, with the other Grand Bodies, and reduced the Grand Secretary's salary from \$1,500 to \$900.

The following decision was adopted:

"Decision number 8 is approved, except that in a lodge trial the Master, having voted once on the call of the roll, is not entitled in case of a tie to give the casting vote, and whether upon other questions where he has once voted he is to give a casting vote in case of a tie is not decided."

The decision is correct: and we do not see why the committee did not extend it to all cases, as we do not think that they know of any masonic law or general parliamentary law which gives a presiding officer *two* votes in any case: when he has such power, it must be given by express rule or law.

The other proceedings of the Grand Lodge were of a routine character and there was no Report on Correspondence.

Three special sessions were held, one for laying the corner-stone of a Masonic Hall and two others for dedicating Masonic Halls, at which interesting reminiscences were recounted and interesting addresses delivered.

An exceedingly interesting letter from Past Grand Master B. T. KAVANAUGH is published, in which he gives a brief sketch of the history of the introduction of Masonry into Wisconsin, and of the formation of the Grand Lodge, of which he was the first Grand Master.

He was made a mason in Kentucky, learned the work and lectures of Bro. JOSEPH FOSTER, of Missouri (distinguished as a wise and skillful craftsman), revised them after the Baltimore Convention under Bros. FOSTER, CARNEY and BARNEY, and studied the jurisprudence and polity of the Institution in CHARLES W. MOORE'S *Magazine*, twenty-two volumes of which he read as the numbers were issued. He afterwards edited the "*Texas Masonic Mirror*" for three years.

He says:

"As I was the Presiding Elder on a District which covered more than half the populated portion of Wisconsin at that time, I made it convenient to visit nearly all the lodges in person, inspected their work, as well as the accurate knowledge necessary to the conferring of degrees, and I had the unbounded satisfaction, after presiding over the Grand Lodge for three consecutive years, to find the lodges greatly increased in numbers and efficiency, and possessing, at the time of my leaving, the most perfect system of the work and lectures of the Order, and the highest and purest standard of masonic morality. I have met with in the whole range of my travels."

This was while he was Grand Master. Is it any wonder that Freemasonry has flourished in Wisconsin? Surely it was fortunate to have such a founder.

ADDITIONAL GRAND LODGES.

We have gone through the list in alphabetical order: but since we began Proceedings have been received, but not in order for notice in their regular order: those we will now proceed to review.

ALABAMA, 1883.

† The Grand Master (R. W. Cobb) was not present, and his address was not received until after the Grand Lodge closed. It is published with the Proceedings, but is confined to matters of local interest.

The proceedings were chiefly of a routine character, in which, however, we are pleased to note more re-instating of lodges and restoring of charters than forfeitures.

BRO. PILLANS reported against the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Spain. He copies the erroneous statement put out by the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba, which it evidently issued upon false information.

We copy the following from a report of the Committee on Grievances:

"From the evidence in this case your committee is satisfied that Henderson is proven to have done what is laid to his charge in the foregoing specifications; and further, it is apparent that he chooses to pursue a course of conduct which is extremely detrimental to the interests of Masonry and the well-being of society in that community. We do not discuss the right of an individual to traffic in liquor under the laws of the United States, because such a discussion is not pertinent in the present instance, but we do call at-

ention to the fact that *prohibition* obtains in the County of Calhoun in accordance with the laws of Alabama. In the opinion of your committee it were better for Cross Plains Lodge that the dust of years should settle undisturbed upon its vacant chairs, than that it should keep in its family of brothers a man whose course is so subversive of good morals, peace, and prosperity."

The Report on Correspondence (118 pp.) was again presented by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS.

We are greatly grieved to read the following from his opening, and we tender him our most earnest sympathy :

"We have labored in the preparation of the following report under grievous affliction, and if it comes not up to your expectations we invoke your charity, for during all the time we were traveling hand in hand with the Great Destroyer, and when we had emerged from the dark valley of the shadow of death, our eyes were dimmed—we could not see, and our head and brain sore, we could not think. Slowly for months we watched and waited the gradual, yet rapid, decay of both the mental and physical powers of her who had for more than thirty-eight years been our solace and our pleasure. And now, brethren, when you shall have read this report think of the writer as of the past, and be charitable."

In his review of Maine, he says :

"We take up the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge with a great deal of pleasure always, because we know that we shall find a great deal to admire, and indeed but little to condemn."

* * * * *

"The membership numbers 19,469, or an average of 107 to the lodge. Our Maine brethren must love Masonry more than it is beloved among us, and by not multiplying lodges, but strengthening each lodge in membership, how much more able are they to do good."

* * * * *

"We congratulate the Grand Master and the brethren of Maine on the handsome showing made of the Order in the Grand Master's address."

* * * * *

"We do not think we have ever met a more practical or better address than that of Grand Master King. It is full of instruction, kindly given."

* * * * *

"The following resolution was adopted, and we suppose means that every visitor must present a diploma, or he will not be examined. If this be so, why? We had always been taught that we might ascertain who should be admitted by due examination, strict trial, or lawful information, nor have we ourself ever thought that we would have been denied even an examination because we had not carried our diploma along with us."

That a man should prove himself to be a mason, without the aid of any written documents, we hold in Maine as fully as it is held in Alabama. But we require one thing more—proof *that he was made in a regular lodge*. From time immemorial, it has been one of the charges to a Master when he is installed :

"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."

This certainly implies that *written* vouchers may be used or required,

when the visitor cannot produce a brother to vouch for him. There have existed reasons why prudence required care in this respect: so we have deemed it proper to emphasize the matter by adopting the regulation in question. We have abundant reason to believe that visitors have been admitted in lodges in other jurisdictions, who would not have been admitted if it had been known where they obtained their degrees. We wish Bro. PILLANS would tell us how they manage this in Alabama, or if a man passes "strict examination," he is admitted without any proof as to whether he was made in a regular lodge.

Referring to a personal incident of our own, he copies what Bro. NORTON said,—who misunderstood, and so erroneously stated the matter. There were two points upon which the lodge must be satisfied, one that we were a mason, and the other, that we were Grand Master. We were identified as Grand Master in a manner perfectly satisfactory to all concerned: then no question was made about our being a mason. We have said since, that after being identified satisfactorily as Grand Master, we should have declined to be examined as to whether we were a mason. We did not decline at the time, for, of course, when we were identified as Grand Master, it did not occur to any of us that it should then be proved that we were a mason: this is one of the cases in which the greater contains the less.

ARIZONA, 1883.

A very neat pamphlet, in the style of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, paged consecutively from its predecessor, brings us the Proceedings of this young Grand Lodge at its Second Annual Communication.

Four of the five lodges were represented: the proxy of the other lodge was present, but not being a member thereof, he could not be admitted to represent it under the express provisions of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. This provision in the older States, with short distances, and facilities for rapid traveling, is undoubtedly a wise one: but in the olden time, when a journey to Boston was a matter of a week's absence, our lodges used to elect a proxy residing in Boston, instruct him by correspondence, and thus be represented in the Grand Lodge, and the system was beneficial; we have no doubt that it would be so found in our new territories, in which sparse population and lack of facilities for rapid transit, make it a great burden for every lodge to send a resident member to the Grand Lodge.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN T. ALSAP) is brief: he says that prosperity has attended the people, and harmony has prevailed among the craft. Though he, with others, had had misgivings as to the wisdom of organizing the Grand Lodge, it had succeeded, and there could be no doubts as to its future.

He rendered a few decisions, all of them in accord with well-settled principles.

The total membership is scarcely equal to that of Portland Lodge, and yet, just one less than one-third of the applications for the degrees had been rejected.

We regret to see that the Constitution authorizes the suspension of masons, or persons supposed to be masons, without trial, and for the offence(?) of voluntary non-affiliation. They are notified that unless by a given date they contribute or affiliate they will be "declared suspended," and the Constitution provides that if they do not comply with the notice the Master shall declare them suspended! Such proceedings are evidently null and void: no Grand Lodge would recognize a sentence imposed by a Master without a trial.

The Report on Correspondence (42 pp.) was presented by Bro. MORRIS GOLDWATER.

It is a brief but well prepared abstract of the Proceedings, especially noticing the action of other Grand Lodges in relation to the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

Another brief, but beautiful address from Bro. JAMES A. ZARRISKIE is published, and *this* time it bears his mark.

Success to the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

KANSAS, 1884.

This Grand Lodge has joined the "early birds," and holds its annual sessions in February.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE S. GREEN) and the report of the Grand Secretary (JOHN H. BROWN) cover an immense amount of routine business incident to a rapidly growing Grand Lodge. Her lodges number 232, and are increasing at the rate of ten a year, and yet scarcely keep up with the wonderful growth of the population of the State. Iowa has just passed Maine in point of numbers, and Kansas, though she now has less than two-thirds as many as Maine, is rapidly "closing the gap."

The Grand Master well says:

"I have been importuned during the year to grant special dispensations to lodges in this jurisdiction, permitting them to solicit aid to build halls or buy lodge furniture. These requests I have invariably refused. Lodges should be able to manage their own business affairs, provide a place of meeting and secure the necessary lodge equipments, without asking outside help as charity. I do not look upon this as masonic charity, and the practice should not be permitted by our own lodges, or tolerated by lodges outside of our jurisdiction asking help from us. We should build our own masonic homes, and in doing so avoid extravagance and running in debt, and when a home is once secured, make suitable provision by judicious insurance, so that in case of a calamity your lodge will not be left without resources from which to build."

From many practical suggestions of Grand Secretary BROWN, we select the following:

"Sixteen years of official work, coupled with close observation as to the working of lodges, satisfy me that the chartering of lodges in sparsely inhabited portions of our State, and the crowding of two or more lodges into any city in Kansas, at least outside of four or five of the largest, has been followed in almost every instance with detriment to the Institution of Freemasonry. What we want are live, vigorous lodges, and such can only be had when there is abundance of good material. To create something out of nothing and endue it with active powers is not the prerogative of men or masons. Our Grand Masters cannot be too exacting in their requirements of those who are desirous to organize lodges in the country, nor too careful in their scrutiny of the pretensions and statements of those who are anxious to establish a new lodge where one or more already exist. Sickly and weakly saplings rarely become sound trees, and puny lodges as rarely become strong, efficient exponents of the grand truths which Masonry proclaims."

In Maine there are *three* lodges in only *one* city; and *two* in only *eight*; and one of *three* surrendered charters was that of a second lodge in another city. Kansas averages about fifty members to a lodge, while Maine averages about 110.

We find the following under the head of "A pleasant episode":

"Bro. John H. Brown, Grand Secretary, took occasion to present to the Grand Lodge the two sole survivors of those who assisted in organizing the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Kansas—R. W. Bro. Daniel Vanderslice, the first Grand Junior Warden, now over eighty-six years of age, and R. W. Christian Beck, the second Grand Junior Warden, now, and for the past twenty-seven consecutive years, Grand Treasurer, and over eighty years of age. Both of these aged brethren enjoy reasonably good wealth, and the latter has not failed for many years to attend the annual meetings of the various Grand Bodies of which he is an honored and beloved member.

"The Grand Master, in an appropriate and feeling manner, extended a hearty greeting to these two faithful and highly esteemed craftsmen, who by precept and example have ever contributed to the growth and stability of Freemasonry in Kansas."

A schedule of questions had been submitted to the lodges, covering matters of which cognizance is, or should be, taken by our District Deputy Grand Masters. The answers disclosed some irregularities and led to the adoption of several "Standing Regulations."

A revised Constitution was adopted and submitted to the lodges for their action. We would remark that it occupies pp. 63 to 138 of the Proceedings, and is omitted from a portion of the copies sent out. "Collectors" will make a note of it.

From the Report of the Committee on Grievances, we select the following:

"This case was before this Grand Lodge at its last annual session, and remanded for a new trial; the accused was charged with keeping a place where intoxicating liquors were sold, and with selling intoxicating liquors at the city of Topeka, in violation of the laws of the State. This case has been tried again, and the accused found guilty, and by the judgment of his lodge, the accused was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. From this judgment Bro. Seicher duly prosecuted his appeal, but since he brought his appeal here, he has announced to your committee that, inasmuch as he was satisfied that his lodge had simply discharged its duty, and the proceedings were regular, he would not further prosecute his

appeal; and that he had abandoned this offensive business, and proposed to accept the judgment of his lodge, and trust to the charity of the members of the fraternity to restore him to the rights and privileges of Masonry, at such time as he shall be found worthy. Your committee recommend that the sentence be approved."

After two cases, in which convictions for obtaining money by false pretences and embezzlement, respectively, were sustained, we find the following :

"The accused was charged with cheating, wronging and defrauding a brother mason in this, that Bro. Morris performed work and labor for the accused, and the accused failed to pay as he had agreed. The evidence shows that there was a dispute between the accused and Bro. M. about the state of their accounts. M. sued the accused before a Justice of the Peace, and having failed to get satisfaction in the courts of law, he charged the accused as above stated. The accused was tried, found guilty, and suspended from all rights and privileges of Masonry. From these proceedings the accused appeals. There is a wide difference between obtaining money or property by means of false statements or embezzling money or property of another, and the failure to pay a debt. Without enlarging on these subjects or entering into a discussion of the abstract duty one member of the fraternity owes to another, we are of the opinion that it is not sound policy for the Grand Lodge to encourage such proceedings as this record shows, and we recommend that the proceeding be reversed and that Delta Lodge be directed to discontinue the same."

The Report on Correspondence (194 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN.

While it is one of the fullest and most thorough abstracts of the Proceedings, it abounds in discussions which the long masonic experience, large reading and ability of the writer make interesting and instructive. As he says of us, "we are sometimes compelled to disagree with him," but when we do, it is only after a careful examination of his positions, and his reasons for them. He writes strongly, especially when dealing with abuses, so that sometimes we are inclined to think that he does not give his Satanic Majesty his due. You know, Bro. Brown, that the kind old lady said that whatever failings Satan might have, few people mind their own business as closely as he does!

For instance, in speaking of the immense number of letters Grand Masters and others have from masons seeking information which they might find in the Constitutions, &c., he says, "Vanity generally prompts such letters." Now, while we believe that *decisions* should be given only in real cases and upon due application, we think that very often masons seek information which the more learned should be glad to give. In Maine we tell our E. A.'s :

"At your leisure hours, that you may improve in masonic knowledge, you are to converse with well-informed brethren, who will always be as ready to give, as you will be ready to receive, instruction."

Now, we fully admit the immense amount of labor thrown upon Grand Masters, but we are strongly of the opinion that, as a whole, it is not labor in vain. The inquirer often has no access to the Constitutions, and if he has, he cannot readily find what he seeks; and we have known many

cases in which inquirers, upon the receipt of information where to look, have procured the books and become in a short time quite well-posted in masonic law and interested in the general principles of Masonry. This view is strengthened, when we consider that in our lodges more stress is laid upon proficiency in the ritual than upon the jurisprudence and philosophy of the Institution. We believe that, upon reflection, our genial and kind-hearted brother will modify the views, not which he really *holds*, but which his righteous indignation led him to utter.

Referring to the Iowa case, which we have discussed, he says :

Query. If a Grand Master may suspend the operation of an adopted report of one committee where injustice has been done, may he not also suspend the operation of one by any committee, if followed by a similar result ? In that it is presumed not to be the intention of a Grand Lodge to favor or promote injustice or wrong, but, on the contrary, to see, so far as human power can, that exact justice is meted out to all parties in cases before it, it seems to be the duty of a Grand Master, during the recess of the Grand Body over which he presides, to interpose and suspend the operation of any report by any committee—which on being adopted by said body, becomes its own act—that would result in injustice by being enforced, provided the facts presented, had they been known to the committee, would in his judgment have caused them to frame a report differing in whole, or in some important particular, from the one presented. But a strong case should be sent up before a Grand Master would be justified in suspending the operation of any act of his Grand Lodge."

We think he "hits the nail pretty squarely on the head." Grand Lodges are blamable if they elect a Grand Master who would abuse such a power, and we do not believe they often do. If he does, let him answer to the Grand Lodge. Theoretical bears may be seen in this doctrine, but practically it works well.

In another matter, we must differ from our good brother. He says :

"While we have no serious objections to such exhibits of honors, we do not care to indulge in them ourselves. We do not mean to let any one outdo us in showing a decent respect for our public officers, yet we would chose a proper time and place therefor. But to select the session of a Grand Lodge, looks a little too much like mixing Masonry and politics—a mixture not tending to promote the welfare of our institution. Since there is a time for all things, one should not be suffered to clash or interfere with another. 'One thing at a time,' should be the inflexible motto."

We hold that it is the duty of the mason, *as such*, to honor the chief magistrate. We are so taught on our very introduction into the lodge. This is not "mixing Masonry and politics." We have helped honor chief magistrates elected against our vote and our most earnest efforts, because when he was installed in his office he was no longer the *man*, but the *magistrate*. We should no more think of politics in such a case than we do when we vote for Grand Master.

He puts his experience of an equal length against ours as to the causes of the use of the black-ball. We conclude that we are both partly right and partly wrong, and, as an Irishman once said, "the truth lies in the *middle* extreme!"

There are very many matters in his report which we would like to notice: but as we agree with his views, and have already discussed the same subjects, we refrain.

As we came to the close of his report, we found a review of Wyoming for 1883: and as we had not received these Proceedings, we proposed to take his review bodily; but as we read it, it seemed familiar, and upon further examination, we found that he had written 1883 for 1882, which we reviewed in our last report.

We commend his full report to the attention of the brethren, and they will find it in the Grand Lodge Library and in Portland Masonic Library.

LOUISIANA, 1884.

The address of the Grand Master (JAMES L. LOBDELL) is a full statement of an immense amount of business, chiefly routine, which he had performed during the year.

He gives us most important information in relation to Masonry in Mexico:

"The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 33^d, for the United States of Mexico, a body in affiliation with the Supreme Councils of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of that rite in the United States, recently abandoned all control over the Symbolic Lodges in Mexico, leaving them free to manage their own affairs. The lodges of the Federal District have taken the opportunity, and in convention the majority of the legal lodges of the District have organized a Grand Lodge, adopting as their *ad interim* constitution and by-laws, those of our Grand Lodge. The application before us will be followed by others from the different States of Mexico, and the question before the Grand Lodge of Louisiana is simply this: Shall we assist the foundation of Ancient Craft Masonry in Mexico, by recognizing and exchanging Representatives with the Grand Lodge of the Federal District? A thorough examination of the Proceedings of our Mexican brethren, on file in the office of the Grand Secretary, will afford opportunity to satisfy every doubt as to the position of this new Grand Lodge. It is not extravagant to believe that your action in response to this application may result in extending the benefits of our institution, at least to the limits of the continent."

The Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, but postponed till next year the application of the "Independent Grand Lodge" at Vera Cruz.

We are profoundly sorry to learn of the illness of the Grand Secretary. The Grand Master says:

"The Grand Lodge unites with me in regret that illness prevents the attendance of our R. W. Bro., the Grand Secretary. Many years of diligent service have earned for him our grateful regard, but Dr. Batchelor has been more than a servant to the Grand Lodge. He has been its Mentor.

No one in this country has a profounder knowledge of masonic principles; no one is better versed in the real history of Masonry than he; his life has been in his work here; he has devoted himself to it, night and day, and upon it he has spent the best energies of a frail body, the best work of a well disciplined mind. Masonry has been really his life, while he has had

control of our Secretary's office. In his present affliction, the best feelings of the craft of the State go out toward him in great volume."

This tribute is well deserved: and instead of speaking for "the craft of the State," the Grand Master might well have spoken for the craft of the whole country.

The Grand Lodge adopted resolutions of condolence and sympathy.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master says:

"I have had unusual opportunity for personal inspection of the work of the Fraternity throughout the State during the masonic year just closed. While it is not in my power to report anything like a prosperous growth in Louisiana Masonry, I am well advised whereof I speak, when I say that the craft is in most excellent condition. The work done is well done; the material used is generally of admirable character; dissension appears nowhere; the craft has never been more united; the ritual never more strictly adhered to; and the teachings of the lectures never more generally beneficial."

The matter of chief interest before the Grand Lodge was its debt, which was to mature in March. It had been found impossible to sell the Grand Lodge property: and it was concluded to issue \$35,000 in bonds, with six per cent. interest, payable at any time within ten years.

The Grand Lodge decided that brethren appointed to prosecute or defend a brother on his trial are entitled to vote on the questions of his conviction and punishment. Also, certain relatives of the accused and his wife having refrained from voting, on the recommendation of the presiding officer the conviction was reversed.

We are glad to note the following, and trust the matter will be vigorously pursued:

"Your Committee on Masonic History respectfully report that they have made progress in assorting and cataloguing the archives of this Grand Body, including the documents of the oldest lodges of Orleans Territory and Louisiana. Only when this work is completed, can a full and accurate history of Freemasonry in Louisiana be written. The accommodations under way, under the favor of the Board of Hall Directors, are ample for the convenience of your committee, and the proper arrangement and custody of the works and documents confided to their care."

The lamented Brother Scor did a great work in this direction, but the publication of his History has brought to light, it is said, old documents to which he did not have access.

There was no Report on Correspondence.

MANITOBA, 1884.

An emergent session was held at Brandon to lay the corner-stone of a Masonic Hall.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN H. BELL) is a full account of his official action, with a fine disquisition upon the lesson which Masonry teaches.

He announces the death of WILLIAM C. CLARK, the first Grand Master.

We are pained to learn of the defalcation of the Grand Secretary. The Grand Master suspended him from office *and from all the rights and benefits of Masonry*. The Board of General Purposes approved the action of the Grand Master; and the Grand Lodge, upon the recommendation of the Board, expelled the delinquent.

The increase of membership during the year was wonderful, amounting to *thirty-five* per cent.

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted detailed reports, showing that they had been zealous and faithful officers, equal to the emergency arising from the rapid growth of the Province and the large increase in masonic work.

The present Grand Secretary (WILLIAM G. SCOTT) presented a full report. We congratulate the Grand Lodge upon securing so able and efficient an officer. Owing to the rapid influx of emigrants, the excitement necessarily attending the rapid development of this new country, and the comparatively transient character of the population, the administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge is a matter of delicacy and difficulty: but with Bro. BELL for Grand Master, and Bro. SCOTT for Grand Secretary, we have no doubt of its success.

The lodges last year increased from sixteen to twenty-two, and at this session six more charters were granted. There were more joined by affiliation than by receiving the third degree.

It will be remembered that in 1878, a schism occurred in this Grand Lodge, and during that year and the next there were two Grand Lodges in the Province. One of them was generally held to be illegal: but a union was effected in 1880. We note that in the list of Grand Officers the illegal Grand Lodge is not mentioned, and the whole matter is ignored. The seceding Grand Lodge was dissolved, but its work was healed. We mention this matter for the purpose of saying that the reconciliation was so perfect, that there remain no visible effects of the difficulty, but the most perfect harmony prevails.

GRAND LODGES NOT HEARD FROM.

We do not hear from Florida or Wyoming. We should have received the Proceedings of the former for 1884, and those of the latter for 1883. We had hoped, also, to receive those of New Mexico for 1883, and of New Jersey for 1884. We have reviewed in this or our last report the Proceedings of all the Grand Lodges for 1883, except New Mexico and Wyoming.

FOREIGN GRAND BODIES.

‡ We have received a large number of documents from abroad, some of which we will briefly notice.

BELGIUM.

We have received the Bulletin of this Grand Orient, which is to all intents and purposes a Sovereign Grand Lodge, having nothing to do with any other than the symbolic degrees. The Bulletin is issued only to lodges or individual masons, and is not allowed "to be put in circulation in the profane world," and to that end every copy bears the name of the lodge or the mason to which it is delivered.

Its list of lodges shows fifteen (all in Belgium) under its jurisdiction.

The Bulletin gives the proceedings at the various sessions during the year, some account of the work of the various lodges, and information from the Grand Bodies with which it is in communication.

We find no statistics of the members of its obedience.

COLON AND ISLE OF CUBA.

We have the "Anuario" for 1882-1883, which gives the proceedings of three quarterly sessions in 1882 and of the annual session of March, 1883.

At the latter, among the Representatives received with the accustomed honors was EDUARDO LOREDO, Representative of our Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary (AURELIO ALMEIDA) makes an interesting report. After referring to foreign matters, he discusses the condition of the craft at home. The interest in Masonry, he says, has not decreased. While he will not say that it is greater than during the previous year, it certainly is not less.

The Independent Grand Lodge of Mexico, the Grand Lodge of Peru and the Grand Lodge of Arizona were recognized upon a full report, in each case, by Bro. ENRIQUE A. LECERFF.

Harmony and intelligent consideration mark the Proceedings.

Bro. LECERFF presented a Report on Correspondence, which is largely taken up with an account of masonic affairs in Mexico and Peru.

He gives extracts from the addresses of Grand Masters (quoting half a page from the address of Grand Master KING): selects some of the more important decisions, giving Bro. KING's decision anent visitors, and discusses them with much force; and devotes considerable space to the reports of Committees on Jurisprudence and Foreign Correspondence.

In addition, he discusses quite a number of subjects under special headings; among them "The Bible," "The degree of Past Master," "James A. Garfield," "The Israelites," &c. He also discusses affairs in several jurisdictions under special heads, among them, Mexico, Peru, New South Wales, Spain and others.

The report must be an exceedingly valuable one to the Brethren of his

jurisdiction, who do not have access to the documents which he has examined with so much care and labor.

The roll of lodges numbers seventy-one, with an aggregate membership of 3,695.

We see no reason to doubt the future prosperity of this Grand Lodge.

IRELAND.

We have a broadside from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, giving the names of the Grand Officers, of the Representatives from and to the various Grand Lodges, the dates of the meetings of the various Grand Bodies in Dublin, and various *dota* in relation to the lodges in Dublin.

The Grand Lodge meets every month except August and September, the Board of General Purposes every month, the Committee of Charity twice a month, and the Grand Lodge of Instruction every month from November to May, inclusive.

The Grand Chapter and its Board of General Purposes meet quarterly, and the Grand Chapter of Instruction meets five times a year.

The "Great Priory" and the "Council of the Great Prior" meet quarterly.

The "Grand Chapter of Prince Masons" also meets quarterly.

We judge that the Grand Lodge recognizes these others as masonic bodies, for, in addition to publishing their meetings with its own, the Grand Lodge allows them all, as well as *thirty-four* of the *thirty-six* Dublin lodges, to meet in Freemasons' Hall. We presume that the subordinates of the other Grand Bodies meet there also.

MEXICO.

There has been a very important movement in Mexico, as we have already indicated in our review of Louisiana.

We have received the Proceedings of that Convention. Fourteen lodges in the city of Mexico participated in it. During the session, members of an alleged suspended lodge at Tenango appeared in the Temple, and were admitted to the hall, but were not allowed to participate in the proceedings, and thereupon a discussion arose, which finally took such a violent form, on the part of the new comers, that the presiding officer declared the session adjourned to a future day and the Representatives of the fourteen lodges left the Temple. At the appointed time they met and completed the organization of the Grand Lodge.

At a subsequent session, applications were received from lodges in the different States to become constitutents of the Grand Lodge, as there was

no Grand Lodge in their respective States, and, upon consideration, their applications were granted, and they were entered upon the roll of the Grand Lodge. It is understood that the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, with the necessary changes, was adopted.

From another circular we learn that twelve lodges in the "Federal District," two in the State of Mexico and five in the State of Hedalgo had given in their adhesion to, and been accepted as constituents by, the new Grand Lodge.

We learn, however, that the alleged suspended masons, whom we have already mentioned, and others associated with them, formed another Grand Lodge.

If this be so, the recognition of this movement will be delayed. In any event, one very important step has been taken. The Supreme Council has renounced all control over or interference with the lodges and Symbolic Masonry, for the purpose of allowing the formation of Grand Lodges according to the system of the York Rite. The plan contemplates the organization of a Grand Lodge in every one of the Mexican United States. We think this will ultimately be effected. There will be delay growing out of a want of harmony. We have already alluded to one schism. The Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba has chartered three lodges in Vera Cruz and they have formed a Grand Lodge: that is another disturbing element, as we find that it claims to be a Grand Lodge for the whole of Mexico! We at first supposed it was a Grand Lodge for the State of Vera Cruz, and were disposed to consider its claims favorably; but its claims to be the Independent Grand Lodge of Mexico are so absurd that it scarcely deserves a passing notice.

Some of the lodges publish a magazine as an organ of the lodge. We have not been able to examine all that have been received: but we have gone far enough to learn that the condition of Masonry in the Mexican Republic is badly "mixed." We hope, however, now that the Grand Lodge system has been adopted, that gradually order will come out of chaos.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No apparent progress has been made by this Grand Lodge in securing the recognition of the parent Grand Lodges, which have, also, thus far been successful in holding from the new Grand Lodge a majority of the lodges in the Province, and thus preventing its recognition by many of the American Grand Lodges.

We have not received the Proceedings for the year ending June, 1883: but we learn from the *Freemason* that harmony prevails and that the Grand Lodge has had a prosperous growth. The number of Grand Lodges which have recognized it has increased.

ONTARIO.

We have received a pamphlet circular from the spurious organization calling itself the "Grand Lodge of Ontario." It still persists in existing and sending out its circulars, although it has not been recognized by a single Grand Lodge in the world, and every one, which has noticed it, has denounced it as illegal and clandestine.

Its claim for existence rests solely upon the fact that the regular Grand Lodge in the Province calls itself the Grand Lodge of Canada, its old name. The idea that the *name* which a Grand Lodge takes, affects its legality, is so absurd that one is almost inclined to say that these Ontario schismatics must either be fools themselves, or think all the rest of the world are.

PERU.

We have the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge from July, 1882, to June, 1883, as well as a large number of circulars and other documents.

Routine business largely occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge in most of the sessions.

A petition was presented from officers and members of a lodge of the obedience of the Supreme Council, asking to be received as a constituent of the Grand Lodge; but it appearing that the petitioners were only a fraction of the lodge, which would still continue under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, the petition was reluctantly denied.

Subsequently this lodge and another, previously under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, were received as constituents.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were re-elected: our Representative, Bro. FRANCIS L. CROSBY, was elected Junior Grand Warden; he is also chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Legislation.

The pamphlet contains in an appendix the decrees, reports, resolutions and important official correspondence during the year.

The following American Grand Lodges had recognized the Grand Lodge of Peru: Alabama, Maine, Manitoba, Louisiana, New York, Nebraska and Quebec.

Its roll of lodges numbers eleven chartered lodges and one *v. d.*, with a membership of 600: there had been during the year 104 exaltations and 38 affiliations.

From a recent circular we learn that ANTONIO ARENAS was re-elected Grand Master, and FRANCIS L. CROSBY, Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Secretary was re-elected.

We also learn that the Grand Lodge has adopted the York Rite ritual, and has declared for exclusive territorial jurisdiction, and if compelled to do so will hold lodges chartered by any other masonic power to be illegal, or will

hold them in contempt and arrest their charters—the more proper course to take.

The Supreme Council, against the advice of the most of its associates, still insists upon jurisdiction over lodges, and is, therefore, the greatest obstacle to union. Contests among masons of the Latin race are even more severe than those among their Anglo-Saxon brethren. We have often wondered, when we have seen the bitter epithets hurled by one side against the other, if this was in earnest, or the words were used in a Pickwickian sense, or the parties were merely following the custom. Certainly we have seen accusations and counter-accusations, which if true left all concerned not only outside the pale of Masonry, but of gentlemen. This seems to be taken by those concerned so much as a matter of course that we do not believe that it can be serious.

By a letter from Bro. Crosby of a later date than the circular, we learn that there are *twenty-five* lodges in Peru, of which *fifteen* hail under the Grand Lodge, *five* under the Supreme Council, *four* under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and *one* under the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

One of the Supreme Council lodges (*Estrella de Italia*) had asked and received a charter from the Grand Orient of Italy and transferred its jurisdiction accordingly: and it was expected that another would follow its example. The two lodges are composed almost wholly of Italians. The Grand Lodge carefully considered the question involved, and took the solid position that the Grand Orient of Italy could have no jurisdiction in Peru, and declared the lodge to be irregular and illegal.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland, with its usual characteristics, sustains its four lodges against the Grand Lodge. Three of the four are in Callao, and one in Lima. The latter, composed almost wholly of Frenchmen, had applied to the Grand Orient of France for a charter, but at our last advices nothing had been heard from the application.

The Grand Lodge is growing stronger daily, and when the Supreme Council shall have yielded to the advice and wishes of its Peers and given up all interference with symbolic Masonry, the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge will be *practically* as well as *legally* attained, for we do not think that the Grand Lodge of Scotland will interfere to disturb the unity and harmony of Peruvian Masonry.

We are under obligations to Bros. FRANCIS L. CROSBY, RICHARD H. HARTLEY, and EDUARDO LAVERGNE for valuable documents.

PORTUGAL.

We have a pamphlet entitled "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in Portugal," printed in Lisbon in *English*.

The Grand Commander of the Lusitanian Grand Orient authorized five lodges chartered by that Grand Orient to form a Grand Lodge for the symbolic degrees. Their representatives assembled and organized accordingly, taking the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England as the basis of their own. Their action was confirmed by the Grand Orient. Other lodges united until its constituents numbered eleven.

But, as usual, trouble followed. It seems that there were three Rites represented in the Grand Orient. The other two undertook some proceedings which the new Grand Lodge did not favor, but which we do not fully understand from the brief account given of them.

In consequence, the Grand Lodge determined to cut loose from the Grand Orient and even abandon its share in the common property. It announced this resolution in a circular, and held its first meeting in December, 1882, the Representatives of five lodges being present.

In March, 1883, it had on its register eleven lodges, said to be working regularly.

Of course, more definite information must be obtained before this Grand Lodge can be recognized, but we are inclined to think that it has established the American and English system in Portugal.

SCOTLAND.

We have received the Proceedings of 1883 in a pamphlet of *seventy-two* pages, fifty-four of which are taken up by the lists of officers, members, committees, representatives and the index to the lists.

Ten of the lodges are in New South Wales and three in Victoria. Some of these, we are sorry to see, are among those recently chartered. We had hoped that, if the Grand Lodge would not entirely withdraw from New South Wales, it would refrain from chartering more lodges there.

The Proceedings were almost wholly of a routine character. A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to the late Past Grand Master.

A lodge having adopted a resolution censuring the Grand Secretary, he brought the matter before the Grand Lodge as an unconstitutional act, and the Grand Lodge, after consideration, ordered the resolution to be expunged from the records of the lodge.

VICTORIA.

This next neighbor of New South Wales gives us a new candidate for recognition. We have a pamphlet giving the proceedings towards forming a Grand Lodge in 1863, and again in 1876, which failed at both times, followed by the preliminary proceedings, and those at the organization of a Grand Lodge in 1883.

There were English, Scotch and Irish lodges in the Colony, and one District and two Provincial Grand Lodges. A meeting composed of Representatives from all three, was held, and after full discussion it was voted unanimously to form a Masonic Union to promote the organization of a Grand Lodge. A courteous circular was issued, showing the advantages of a Grand Lodge. To this a reply was made in the name of the English Deputy District Grand Master, which we are compelled to say was exceedingly arrogant in tone and very erroneous in statement, carrying the impression that the writer was moved wholly by personal motives of a character exceedingly selfish.

He issued orders to the Masters of lodges, forbidding their allowing the discussion of the movement in their lodges, and directing them to discountenance, in every way, the action of the brethren seeking to form a Grand Lodge. Not content with this, the lodges were visited and the whole of his official authority was used to defeat the movement. We think he went beyond the scope of his authority, and we wonder that the brethren submitted to his dictation.

The result was that *one* English lodge, *six* Scottish lodges and *ten* Irish lodges were represented in the Convention, with fifteen members of another English lodge.

The proceedings in the formation of the Grand Lodge were in every respect strictly regular. The only reason for not recognizing this Grand Lodge is that a majority of the lodges in the Colony have not given in their adhesion to it. We do not know how many lodges there are: we wrote to inquire but received no answer: the English Deputy, in his statement, says that there were *seventy* English, *fifteen* Irish and *ten* Scotch lodges, and, while this statement may not be accurate, it is very certain that a majority of the lodges have not come under its obedience.

SPAIN.

We have received a large number of documents from Spain, and had intended to review them with care and at length: but our limited knowledge of the Spanish language has made the execution of our plan impossible in the limited time at our command.

FLORIDA, 1884.

These Proceedings came to hand after the last of our report had been "set up," but finding a blank space on this page, we insert this note of acknowledgment.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual table. So few of the Grand Lodges report rejections that we have omitted that column from our Table.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	7,878	380	460	352	11	8	365	141
Arizona,.....	355	44	33	21	0	1	1	9
Arkansas.....	10,209	602	445	439	16	11	349	171
British Columbia,.....	293	13	19	4	0	.....	*4	5
California,.....	13,579	839	800	473	7	2	228	211
Canada,.....	18,442	1,258	522	771	0	5	551	168
Colorado,.....	2,918	276	283	145	3	2	41	25
Connecticut,.....	14,942	508	132	112	3	5	74	207
Dakota,.....	1,533	217	139	74	1	0	23	13
Delaware,.....	1,378	52	5	14	3	.....	*6	10
Dist. of Columbia,.....	2,904	152	95	54	.....	.....	107	57
Florida,†.....	2,117	162	124	100	1	.....	*76	34
Georgia,.....	10,355	504	419	499	0	.....	*341	163
Idaho,.....	498	27	13	9	0	.....	*7	7
Illinois,.....	44,007	2,283	1,070	1,548	41	.....	*838	397
Indiana,†.....	23,700	981	707	956	76	24	731	303
Indian Territory,.....	533	73	31	38	2	.....	*7	9
Iowa,.....	19,715	1,475	877	1,097	16	17	.....	181
Kansas,.....	11,353	864	713	631	8	.....	*161	107
Kentucky,.....	15,565	837	627	637	16	.....	*631	227
Louisiana,.....	4,199	153	115	90	1	.....	*113	123
Maine,.....	19,650	772	237	329	2	3	342	228
Manitoba,.....	1,092	176	195	44	0	2	35	7
Maryland,.....	4,759	110	43	48	0	2	63	30
Massachusetts,.....	26,583	1,216	1,563	301	3	0	293	339
Michigan,.....	27,181	1,379	612	789	32	.....	*599	294
Minnesota,.....	8,065	647	305	443	4	6	183	104
Mississippi,.....	8,897	299	512	208	5	13	294	183
Missouri,.....	24,594	1,122	1,890	1,004	26	29	471	326
Montana,.....	939	63	54	44	2	0	21	15
Nebraska,.....	4,417	464	336	257	3	.....	*55	27
Nevada,.....	1,247	44	61	76	1	.....	57	22
New Brunswick,.....	1,961	104	37	119	0	.....	*97	24
New Hampshire,.....	7,987	303	427	87	4	0	77	113
New Jersey,.....	11,946	546	258	226	6	2	249	152
New Mexico,.....	321	47	35	16	0	.....	*4	5
New York,.....	70,700	3,682	1,909	924	25	0	2,744	986
North Carolina,.....	8,065	310	204	143	3	9	226	97
Nova Scotia,.....	2,801	192	63	113	0	0	65	29
Ohio,.....	31,359	1,818	1,350	902	72	20	1,259	396
Oregon,.....	2,981	162	129	91	1	3	35	31
Pennsylvania,.....	35,829	1,881	586	482	.....	.....	†746	483
P. E. Island,.....	454	11	5	31	0	0	26	1
Quebec,.....	2,840	200	113	82	0	.....	146	27
Rhode Island,.....	3,654	130	169	29	1	1	80	39
South Carolina,.....	5,201	240	.....	136	.....	.....	*229	88
Tennessee,.....	15,434	579	738	676	7	21	285	238
Texas,.....	17,514	998	1,190	1,342	69	.....	*290	337
Utah,.....	468	24	19	17	2	0	8	10

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
Vermont,.....	7,739	351	132	176	3	2	82	80
Virginia,.....	9,053	.....	57	314	9	11	191	134
Washington,.....	1,390	132	148	70	4	4	12	10
West Virginia,.....	3,500	226	100	82	3	2	80	42
Wisconsin,.....	11,903	664	301	300	4	.....	*108	133
Wyoming,†.....	884	80	19	15	0	0	0	2
Total,.....	587,321	30,620	20,906	18,070	496	205	13,993	7,600

* Including suspensions for all causes. † Same as last year. ‡ Including suspensions and expulsions.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges. Totals.		G. Lodges. Totals.		G. Lodges. Totals.	
	1884.	1884.	1883.	1883.	1882.	1882.
Members,	55	587,321	55	579,826	54	566,149
Raised,	54	30,620	54	28,374	52	22,829
Admissions, &c.,	54	20,906	53	20,908	52	18,030
Dimissions,	55	18,070	54	20,165	53	15,259
Expulsions,	52	496	52	644	50	596
Suspensions,	34	205	36	350	34	280
“ npt. dues,	54	13,993	54	14,549	51	15,750
Deaths,	55	7,600	55	7,474	53	6,956

This again shows a gain in the total membership, as well as in the number raised, while the number dimitted and suspended has decreased.

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following list gives the Proceedings received, the date and duration of the Annual Communication, and the page of these Proceedings upon which the review of each Grand Lodge commences.

Grand Lodge.	Date and length of Annual Communication,	Page.
Alabama,	December 3 to 5, 1883.	805
Arizona,	November 13 to 15, 1883.	807
Arkansas,	November 27 to 29, 1883.	641
British Columbia,	June 23, 1883.	644
California,	October 9 to 13, 1883,	646
Canada,	July 11 and 12, 1883.	655
Colorado,	September 18 and 19, 1883.	656
Connecticut,	January 16 and 17, 1884.	658
Dakota,	June 12 to 15, 1883.	663
Delaware,	October 3 and 4, 1883.	664
District of Columbia,	November 14, 1883.	678
Florida,		821

Georgia	October 30 to November 1, 1883.	665
Idaho,	September 11 to 13, 1883.	667
Illinois,	October 2 to 4, 1883.	669
Indiana,	Report of Grand Committee, 1883.	683
Indian Territory,	November 6 and 7, 1883.	683
Iowa,	June 5 to 7, 1883.	685
Kansas,	February 20 and 21, 1884.	808
Kentucky,	October 16 to 18, 1883.	693
Louisiana,	February 11 to 14, 1884.	812
Manitoba,	February 14 and 15, 1883.	697
Manitoba,	February 13 and 14, 1884.	813
Maryland,	November 20 and 21, 1883.	698
Massachusetts,	December 12, 1883.	701
Michigan,	January 23 and 24, 1884.	728
Minnesota,	January 9 and 11, 1883.	711
Mississippi,	February 13 to 15, 1884.	714
Missouri,	October 9 to 11, 1883.	722
Montana,	October 3 and 4, 1883.	732
Nebraska,	June 19 to 21, 1883.	734
Nevada,	June 12 to 14, 1883.	737
New Brunswick,	April 24 and 25, 1883.	739
New Hampshire,	May 16, 1883.	740
New Jersey,	January 24 and 25, 1883.	750
New Mexico,	December 19 to 21, 1882.	751
New York,	June 5 to 7, 1883.	754
North Carolina,	January 8 to 10, 1884.	757
Nova Scotia,	June 6 and 7, 1883.	758
Ohio,	October 16 to 18, 1883.	759
Oregon,	June 11 to 13, 1883.	763
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1883.	766
Prince Edward Island,	June 26, 1882.	772
Prince Edward Island,	June 25, 1883.	772
Quebec,	January, 1884.	772
Rhode Island,	May 21, 1883.	773
South Carolina,	December 11 and 12, 1883.	774
Tennessee,	January 29 and 30, 1884.	781
Texas,	December 11 to 14, 1883.	786
Utah,	January 15 and 16, 1884.	787
Vermont,	June 13 and 14, 1883.	791
Virginia,	December 10 to 12, 1883.	794
Washington,	June 6 to 8, 1883.	799
West Virginia,	November 13 and 14, 1883.	802
Wisconsin,	June 12 and 13, 1883.	804

CONCLUSION.

With congratulations to our Brethren, wherever dispersed, upon the increasing prosperity of Freemasonry, we fraternally submit our Report.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
STEPHEN BERRY,

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual report as follows, viz:

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
in account with FRED'K FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1883.

May 5,	To cash paid W. O. Fox,.....	8	24
	“ “ M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, Com. on Correspondence,.....		80.00
	“ “ H. L. Davis, for blank books for Gr. Treasurer,		3.85
7,	“ “ revenue stamps,.....		.24
	“ “ check book,.....		.50
	“ “ W. O. Fox, Past Grand Treasurer,.....		60.00
	“ “ G. M. Howe, Organist,.....		10.00
	“ “ A. S. Plummer, S. W., and del. Rabboni Lodge,		3.30
8,	“ “ W. O. Carney, Grand Tyler,.....		30.00
	“ “ stamped envelopes,.....		1.62
	“ “ P. O. stamps,.....		1.00
	“ “ postal cards,.....		.25
	“ “ P. O. envelopes for papers,.....		.28
11,	“ “ A. F. Kingsley, del. of Warren Lodge,.....		22.40
	“ “ F. I. Day, on account of Ocean Lodge, No. 142,.....		3.50
16,	“ “ W. M. A. D. Russell, Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154,		9.20
18,	“ “ S. W. Lane, W. M. Bethlehem Lodge,.....		6.20
	“ “ A. L. Ricker, W. M. Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, ..		3.20
22,	“ “ F. C. Whitehouse, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.,...		19.60
	“ “ R. W. Ben Moore, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.,...		10.52
	“ “ R. W. R. W. Perry, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.,...		23.00
June 4,	“ “ American Bank Note Co., printing diplomas, ..		100.00
July 2,	“ “ Stephen Berry,.....		470.10
	“ “ Stephen Berry, Assistant Grand Secretary,..		20.00
5,	“ “ Ira Berry, on account,.....		200.00
	“ “ H. N. Jose, rent,.....		50.00

July 14,	To cash paid H. W. Stewart, W. M. Waterville Lodge, No. 33,	8.10
23,	" " J. W. Robinson,.....	2.00
Aug. 10,	" " Ira Berry, Grand Secretary,.....	27.72
Oct. 3,	" " J. W. Shaw, del. Evening Star Lodge,.....	5.00
	" " H. N. Jose, rent,.....	50.00
Nov. 15,	" " W. O. Carney, Grand Tyler,.....	9.15
19,	" " Mark H. Ford, del. York Lodge, No. 22, ...	2.50
27,	" " H. A. Butler, del. Yorkshire Lodge, No. 179, ..	3.50
Dec. 13,	" " Turner Buswell, Secretary Keystone Lodge, No. 80,.....	11.50
1884.		
Jan. 10,	To paid rent of hall to R. H. Hinkley, Gr. Treas. Masonic Trustees, for the year 1883,.....	175.00
	" " H. N. Jose, rent,.....	50.00
11,	" " insurance on Library, &c.,.....	10.00
	" " Ira Berry, Grand Secretary,.....	200.00
Feb. 21,	" " American Bank Note Co.,	100.00
26,	" " Ira Berry, sundries,.....	50.72
	" " Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, balance salary,.....	100.00
Mar. 25,	" " W. O. Carney, Grand Tyler,.....	1.02
26,	" " R. W. Benj. Ames, D. D. G. M.,.....	26.65
31,	" " F. W. Bailey, books, &c.,.....	3.29
Apr. 2,	" " H. N. Jose, rent,.....	50.00
	" " American Express Co., 40 cts. and 40 cts.,.....	.80
	" " " " " 40+50+60 cts.,.....	1.50
14,	" " R. W. A. Lovejoy, 2d, 1st District,.....	45.12
16,	" " American Express Company,.....	.50
17,	" " American Bank Note Co., printing P. M. diplomas,	40.00
18,	" cash paid express,.....	.60
22,	" " " " .....	.15
28,	" " James T. Roberts, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.,.....	31.00
May 5,	" balance to new account,.....	9,206.87
		<u>\$11,341.69</u>

1883.

Cr.

May 5,	By cash paid me by W. O. Fox, Past G. Treas- urer, balance of account,.....	\$5,684.93
8,	" cash Temple Lodge, per. W. O. Fox,.....	5.50 5,690.43
Nov. 14,	" cash dispensations Mariners' Lodge and Lodge at Bluehill,.....	28.00

1884.

Jan. 29,	" cash of John Bradley, D. D. G. M. Dayspring Lodge, No. 107, dues of 1883,.....	9.40
Feb. 26,	" cash Proceedings sold,.....	2.75

	By cash charter to Warren Phillips Lodge,.....	30.00	
	“ “ cash received from dues dispensation cases,.....	3.00	73.15
Mar. 18,	“ cash received of R. W. Benj. Ames, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D., \$200.00 :		
	No. 45, Central Lodge,.....	32.00	
	“ 58, Unity Lodge,.....	21.80	
	“ 75, Plymouth Lodge,.....	6.80	
	“ 85, Star in the West Lodge,.....	17.20	
	“ 102, Marsh River Lodge,.....	18.00	
	111, Liberty Lodge,.....	32.20	
	“ 129, Quantabacook Lodge,.....	26.60	
	“ 134, Trojan Lodge,.....	15.60	
	“ 146, Seabasticook Lodge,.....	29.80	200.00
Mar. 19,	By cash received of R. W. James L. Bowker, D. D. G. M. 16th M. D., \$272.80 :		
	No. 18, Oxford Lodge,.....	34.00	
	“ 30, Blazing Star Lodge,.....	28.80	
	“ 57, King Hiram Lodge,.....	25.80	
	“ 73, Tyrian Lodge,.....	47.40	
	“ 94, Paris Lodge,.....	14.80	
	“ 97, Bethel Lodge,.....	37.20	
	“ 100, Jefferson Lodge,.....	21.20	
	“ 132, Mount Tire'm Lodge,.....	29.00	
	“ 152, Crooked River Lodge,.....	18.80	
	“ 182, Granite Lodge,.....	15.20	272.80
	By cash received of R. W. W. J. Fisher, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D., \$157.00 :		
	No. 7, Eastern Lodge,.....	31.40	
	“ 37, Washington,.....	15.60	
	“ 46, St. Croix Lodge,.....	50.80	
	“ 78, Crescent Lodge,.....	27.40	
	“ 138, Lewy's Island,.....	31.80	157.00
	By cash received of R. W. Henry R. Taylor, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D., \$167.40 :		
	No. 2, Warren Lodge,.....	18.00	
	“ 88, Narraguagus Lodge,.....	21.20	
	“ 91, Harwood Lodge,.....	34.60	
	“ 106, Tuscan Lodge,.....	41.00	
	“ 131, Lookout Lodge,.....	7.40	
	“ 173, Pleiades Lodge,.....	45.20	167.40

By cash received of R. W. W. S. Dennett, D. D.
G. M. 19th M. D., \$282.40:

No. 76, Arundel Lodge,.....	23.20	
" 162, Arion Lodge,.....	13.80	
" 115, Buxton Lodge,.....	28.80	
" 47, Dunlap Lodge,.....	30.40	
" 55, Fraternal Lodge,.....	21.00	
" 184, Naval Lodge,.....	14.20	
" 142, Ocean Lodge,.....	7.00	
" 176, Palestine Lodge.....	19.60	
" 143, Preble Lodge,.....	15.80	
" 9, Saco Lodge,.....	26.00	
" 51, St. John's Lodge,.....	27.00	
" 22, York Lodge,.....	36.60	
" 179 Yorkshire Lodge,.....	9.40	282.40

April. By cash received from R. W. Chas. W. Stetson,
D. D. G. M. 10th M. D., \$215.00:

No. 43, Alna Lodge,.....	41.60	
" 158, Anchor Lodge,.....	5.40	
" 74, Bristol Lodge,.....	43.00	
" 103, Dresden Lodge,.....	8.60	
" 61, King Solomon's Lodge,.....	31.60	
" 3, Lincoln Lodge,.....	32.40	
" 135, Riverside Lodge,.....	21.60	
" 144, Seaside Lodge,.....	30.80	215.00

By cash received from R. W. John Bradley, D. D.
G. M. 18th M. D., \$194.00:

" 11, Pythagorean Lodge,.....	21.00	
" 27, Adoniram Lodge,.....	17.40	
" 13, Oriental Lodge,.....	31.40	
" 42, Freedom Lodge,.....	10.20	
" 56, Mount Moriah Lodge,.....	11.20	
" 107, Dayspring Lodge,.....	9.00	
" 117, Greenleaf Lodge,.....	45.60	
" 118, Drummond Lodge,.....	20.20	
" 153, Delta Lodge,.....	16.40	
" 169, Shepherd's River Lodge,.....	11.60	194.00

By cash received from R. W. H. Owen Nickerson,
D. D. G. M. 12th M. D., \$192.60:

No. 133, Asylum Lodge,.....	13.60	
" 148, Lafayette Lodge,.....	18.80	

No. 113, Messalonskee Lodge,.....	25.00	
" 166, Neguonkeag Lodge,.....	18.60	
" 108, Relief Lodge,.....	13.60	
" 53, Rural Lodge,.....	10.80	
" 54, Vassalboro Lodge,.....	18.60	
" 99, Vernon Valley Lodge,.....	25.80	
" 33, Waterville Lodge,.....	47.80	192.60
Cash received from R. W. Simon B. Littlefield, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D., \$243.00:		
No. 24, Phoenix Lodge,.....	47.80	
" 62, King David's Lodge,.....	27.00	
" 69, Howard Lodge,.....	35.00	
" 119, Pownal Lodge,.....	27.00	
" 68, Mariners' Lodge,.....	45.20	
" 89, Island Lodge,.....	19.00	
" 126, Timothy Chase Lodge,.....	32.80	
" 151, Excelsior Lodge,.....	9.20	243.00
By cash received from R. W. Henry F. Blanchard, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D., \$337.40:		
No. 110, Monmouth Lodge,.....	29.60	
" 25, Temple Lodge,.....	34.20	
" 32, Hermon Lodge,.....	87.00	
" 141, Augusta Lodge,.....	34.20	
" 41, Morning Star Lodge,.....	28.40	
" 104, Dirigo Lodge,.....	28.40	
" 5, Kennebec Lodge,.....	39.40	
" 35, Bethlehem Lodge,.....	56.20	337.40
By cash received of R. W. Joseph O. Cobb, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D., \$421.40:		
No. 84, Eureka Lodge,.....	24.00	
" 82, St. Paul's Lodge,.....	43.60	
" 145, Moses Webster Lodge,.....	62.20	
" 15, Orient Lodge,.....	38.40	
" 31, Union Lodge,.....	24.80	
" 6, Amity Lodge,.....	46.20	
" 79, Rockland Lodge,.....	65.80	
" 50, Aurora Lodge,.....	99.60	
" 16, St. George Lodge,.....	16.80	421.40
11, By cash received of R. W. Nathan U. Hinkley, D. D. G. M. 15th M. D., \$418.80:		
No. 20, Maine Lodge,.....	30.60	

No. 21, Oriental Star Lodge,.....	31.20	
" 29, Tranquil Lodge,.....	52.00	
" 67, Blue Mountain Lodge,.....	21.40	
" 101, Nezinscot Lodge,.....	40.00	
" 105, Ashlar Lodge,.....	60.40	
" 123, Franklin Lodge,.....	29.20	
" 147, Evening Star Lodge,.....	23.20	
" 150, Rabboni Lodge,.....	26.00	
" 154, Mystic Tie Lodge,.....	14.40	
" 156, Wilton Lodge,.....	29.40	
" 167, Whitney Lodge,.....	29.80	
" 178, Ancient Brothers' Lodge,.....	17.00	
" 181, Reuel Washburn Lodge,.....	13.60	418.80
12, By cash received of R. W. Sumner A. Patten, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D., \$276.00:		
No. 157, Cambridge Lodge,.....	26.20	
" 161, Carrabassett Lodge,.....	26.80	
" 95, Corinthian Lodge,.....	19.40	
" 80, Keystone Lodge,.....	36.40	
" 116, Lebanon Lodge,.....	24.00	
" 125, Meridian Lodge,.....	37.40	
" 28, Northern Star Lodge,.....	38.20	
" 92, Siloam Lodge,.....	23.60	
" 34, Somerset Lodge,.....	44.00	276.00
15, By cash received of R. W. F. C. Whitehouse, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D., \$277.40:		
No. 155, Ancient York Lodge,.....	20.00	
" 14, Solar Lodge,.....	80.00	
" 63, Richmond Lodge,.....	37.20	
" 8, United Lodge,.....	23.40	
" 114, Polar Star Lodge,.....	55.40	
" 26, Village Lodge,.....	26.80	
" 121, Acacia Lodge,.....	24.40	
" 164, Webster Lodge,.....	10.20	277.40
16, By cash received of R. W. Geo. A. Wheeler, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D., viz: \$408.00:		
No. 4, Hancock Lodge,.....	16.60	
" 19, Felicity Lodge,.....	29.40	
" 40, Lygonia Lodge,.....	72.80	
" 77, Tremont Lodge,.....	44.00	
" 122, Marine Lodge,.....	48.20	
" 128, Eggemoggin Lodge,.....	22.20	

No. 159, Esoteric Lodge.....	60.00	
“ 171, Naskeag Lodge,.....	15.00	
“ 177, Rising Star Lodge,.....	23.80	
“ 185, Bar Harbor Lodge,.....	35.20	
“ 71, Rising Sun Lodge,.....	21.00	
“ 140, Mt. Desert Lodge,.....	19.80	408.00
By cash received of R. W. Albert Lovejoy, 2d, D. D. G. M. 1st M. D., \$216.40 :		
No. 96, Monument Lodge,.....	34.20	
“ 98, Katahdin Lodge,.....	26.00	
“ 112, Eastern Frontier Lodge,.....	19.60	
“ 175, Baskahegan Lodge,.....	38.20	
“ 165, Molunkus Lodge,.....	10.20	
“ 170, Caribou Lodge,.....	40.40	
“ 72, Pioneer Lodge,.....	7.60	
“ 130, Trinity Lodge,.....	40.20	216.40
18. By cash received of R. W. Hiram Stevens, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D., \$380.40 :		
No. 139, Archon Lodge,.....	18.60	
“ 87, Benevolent Lodge,.....	12.00	
“ 148, Forest Lodge,.....	29.00	
“ 93, Horeb Lodge,.....	38.60	
“ 174, Lynde Lodge,.....	10.20	
“ 49, Meridian Splendor Lodge,.....	16.80	
“ 65, Mystic Lodge,.....	35.20	
“ 66, Mechanics' Lodge,.....	26.20	
“ 172, Pine Tree Lodge,.....	38.80	
“ 10, Rising Virtue Lodge,	46.00	
“ 60, Star in the East,.....	27.60	
“ 83, St. Andrew's Lodge,.....	60.80	
29, “ 137, Kenduskeag Lodge,.....	20.60	380.40
22. By cash received of R. W. James T. Roberts, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D., \$283.80 :		
No. 52, Mosaic Lodge,.....	43.20	
“ 160, Parian Lodge,.....	26.40	
“ 39, Penobscot Lodge,.....	41.00	
“ 168, Composite Lodge,.....	12.00	
“ 109, Mount Kineo,.....	41.20	
“ 44, Piscataquis Lodge,.....	28.80	
“ 163, Pleasant River Lodge,.....	11.00	
“ 64, Pacific Lodge,.....	38.20	
“ 124, Olive Branch Lodge,.....	17.60	
“ 149, Doric Lodge,.....	24.40	283.80

By cash received of R. W. A. W. Larrabee, D. D.,			
G. M. 17th M. D., \$522.80 :			
	No. 183, Deering Lodge,.....	28.80	
	“ 17, Ancient Landmark Lodge,.....	78.20	
	“ 180, Hiram Lodge,.....	34.20	
	“ 86, Temple Lodge,.....	59.00	
	“ 38, Harmony Lodge,.....	31.40	
	“ 70, Standish Lodge,.....	20.00	
	“ 186, Warren Phillips Lodge,.....	22.80	
	“ 81, Atlantic Lodge,.....	74.60	
	“ 1, Portland Lodge,.....	76.20	
	“ 12, Cumberland Lodge,.....	19.40	
	“ 23, Freeport Lodge,.....	30.20	
	“ 36, Casco Lodge,.....	48.00	522.80
May 2,	By cash of Grand Chapter, viz :		
	“ proportion of Grand Secretary's office expenses		
	to August, 1883,.....	1.42	
	“ do. do. to February 26, 1884,.....	3.69	
	“ proportion of rent of Grand Secretary's rooms,		
	Centennial Block,.....	60.00	65.11
	“ cash of Grand Commandery, viz :		
	Its proportion of Grand Secretary's office ex-		
	penses,.....	.94	
	“ do. do. do. to February 26, 1884,.....	2.46	
	“ do. proportion of rent of Gr. Secretary's rooms,	40.00	43.40
	“ cash dispensation from Unity Lodge, per M. W.		
	Grand Master Estes,.....	3.00	3.00
			<u>\$11,341.69</u>

THE CHARITY FUND consists of—

In Grand Treasurer's hands May 2, 1884 :

25 shares Canal National Bank,	\$2,500.00
37 “ Casco “ “	3,700.00
*7 “ First “ “	700.00
5 “ Freeman's “ “	500.00
§1000 City of Portland Bond,.....	1,000.00
Deposit in Maine Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
† “ “ Portland “ “	1,900.00
§800 in U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds,.....	800.00
Real Estate, No. 16 Elm Street,.....	4,500.00
	<u>\$17,500.00</u>

Portland, May 5, 1884.

FBED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

* 2 shares purchased June, 1883.

† May, 1884, dividend payable May 15, 1884.

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Treasurer made some verbal recommendations, which were referred to a committee consisting of the Committee on Finance, and such Past Grand Masters as might be present.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual report, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 6, 1884.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

In giving a report of my acts as Secretary for the past year, I am glad to be able to state that for the last nine months, though to some extent a cripple, I have been enabled to attend to my duties at the office every day, whatever the weather or condition of the streets, and I am thankful for it.

After seeing to the printing and distributing of the Proceedings, my first care was to have the records written up; this has been done, and they are ready for examination.

The recording of charters I consider of great importance, and to this I directed my attention next. Eleven have been put on record the past year—all I could get at. Sixty-four yet remain unrecorded, a number which I trust will be much less next year.

Five of those who have registered in Grand Lodge, yet remain on the list, and pay the annual fee regularly.

What time I could spare from other necessary work has been occupied in the arrangement of books and documents in the Library Room. A good deal yet remains to be done there.

Nine years ago, the Grand Lodge changed the regulation requiring that lists of rejected candidates should be sent to the several lodges, and providing instead that rejections should be reported to the Grand Secretary, and that he should register the same in a book, so that any lodge in doubt as to an applicant, by inquiring of the Grand Secretary, could learn whether said applicant had been rejected by a lodge in Maine.

Under this provision, I have received during the nine years over four hundred letters, notifying me of between six and seven hundred rejections; the names I have registered and placed the letters on file, as required. During the same nine years I have not received a single inquiry as to the rejection of any man. I conclude, therefore, that the provisions made by the Grand Lodge are amply sufficient to guard the outer doors of our lodges, and that the Secretaries may be spared the labor of making special reports of rejections to the Grand Secretary, and only notice them in their annual returns. For this purpose I recommend that so much of Section 96 of our

Constitution be repealed as contains the aforesaid provision for the report and registration of rejections.

The supply of blanks for returns of lodges is exhausted. Secretaries complain that the blanks do not allow sufficient space for names of members; and it may be worthy of consideration whether our present form cannot be improved. I suggest that a committee be appointed to examine and approve a form for Returns before printing anew.

The last edition of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge was printed in 1875, and there are but few copies remaining. I have supplied lodges, and brethren in office with them, when lacked, considering it most desirable that its provisions should be widely known, and accessible to all brethren.

When again printed, it should be carefully revised, to see that in amending, changes have been made to agree with the amendments, and if not, to make such changes.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

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

The M. W. Grand Master presented the following papers:

Dispensation, Records, etc., of Ira Berry Lodge at Bluehill, with petition for charter;

Petition of Pownal Lodge, No. 119, Stockton, for a charter to replace theirs which had been destroyed by fire;

Petition for a new lodge at Springvale:—

Which were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The Grand Secretary presented

Petition for charter of a new lodge at Jonesport;

Petition for a new lodge in Steuben;

Petition for a new lodge in South Thomaston:—

Which were referred to the same committee.

M. W. HIRAM CHASE presented a commission as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was welcomed as such.

A petition from brethren in Vanceboro' was received, and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

R. W. ARCHIE L. TALBOT presented a commission as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Peru near the Grand Lodge of Maine; and extended fraternal greetings from that jurisdiction. He was welcomed by the Grand Master.

Past Grand Master DAVID CARGILL, who was present in restored health, thanked the Grand Lodge personally for the sympathy extended to him at the last session.

Deputy Grand Master FESSENDEN I. DAY presented a vote of Ancient York Lodge, requesting permission of the Grand Lodge to allow the Odd Fellows to occupy their Hall; which was referred to the District Deputy Grand Master for the Fourteenth District.

Bro. AUGUSTUS BAILEY presented a commission as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arizona near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was duly welcomed.

At high twelve, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock in the afternoon.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Tuesday, May 6, 1884. }

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

On motion,

Voted, That the Committee on the Pay Roll be appointed a Committee on Leave of Absence.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. ALBERT W. LARABEE Assistant Grand Lecturer.

Rev. JOHN GIBSON, on behalf of Bro. CALEB FULLER, Senior Grand Chaplain, presented his fraternal regards, and his regrets that old age and infirmities would not allow him to be present at this communication.

Bro. BENJAMIN AMES was appointed on the Committee of Dispensations and Charters in place of Bro. H. H. BURBANK, who was ill.

At three o'clock the Grand Master announced that the hour for the election of officers had arrived, and called Past Grand Master COLLAMORE to the East.

Bro. COLLAMORE appointed Bros. CHARLES W. HANEY, TURNER BUSWELL and WILLIAM A. BARKER, a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bros. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, WILFORD J. FISHER and GEORGE T. MEANS, a second committee for the same purpose.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot, and the following brethren were elected, viz :

M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Skowhegan :
R. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston ;
“ FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Sabatis ;
“ AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Gardiner ;
“ FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland ;
“ IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee on Finance, and Bros. OLIVER GERRISH, of Portland, ALBRO E. CHASE, of Portland, and S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, of Farmington, were elected.

Bros. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, of Bangor, and JOSEPH M. HAYES, of Bath, were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, for the special committee consisting of the Committee on Finance and Past Grand Masters, reported the following Resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to invest, with the approval of the Finance Committee or a majority of them, during the coming year, so much of the funds of the Grand Lodge as they may judge will not be required for the current expenses, in such securities as they may deem advisable ; and \$2,500 in amount of such securities shall be turned over to the Grand Charity Fund, and the balance be held by the Grand Treasurer for the Grand Lodge.

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Jurisprudence, reported, recommending that the petition of Brethren in Vanceboro' be referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals ; which report was accepted, and the petition referred accordingly.

On motion of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That the sum of Twenty-five dollars be appropriated for the benefit of Bro. TIMOTHY J. MURRAY.

At five o'clock the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 7, 1884. }

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

Assistant Grand Lecturer ALBERT W. LARRABEE announced that Ancient Landmark Lodge was ready to exemplify the work of the third degree.

By direction of the Grand Master, the Grand Officers vacated their stations: Ancient Landmark Lodge entered the Hall, and its officers took their appropriate places.

W. M. GEORGE T. MEANS, assisted by his officers, opened a Lodge of Master Masons. Bro. FRANK W. ROBINSON was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

The lodge was closed, and Ancient Landmark Lodge retired.

Among the visitors were noticed Gov. ROBIE and Adj. Gen. BEAL.

On motion of Bro. FESSENDEN I. DAY, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be extended to the officers of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, for the excellent manner in which the work of the third degree was exemplified this afternoon before the Grand Lodge.

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM presented the report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, viz :

PORTLAND, May 7, 1884.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, to whom have been referred the address of the Grand Master and the report of the Grand Secretary, ask leave to report, viz :

We recommend :

1. The reference of the Decisions of the Grand Master to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

2. The printing in the proceedings of the report of the committee appointed to ascertain the distance from each masonic lodge hall in the State, to the Grand Lodge Hall in Portland.

3. The refunding to Mariners' Lodge the fee for a dispensation granted, but not used.

4. The approval of the conclusion of the Grand Master to refuse the granting of dispensations for holding of Fairs and of Masonic Balls, as not coming within the intent of lodge charters.

5. The approval of the instruction of the Grand Master to Moses Webster Lodge at Vinalhaven, to withhold all masonic recognition from JOHN LOWE, a rejected candidate of said lodge, who afterward, without consent of said lodge, obtained the degrees in Scotland while sojourning in that country.

6. The acceptance of the surrender of the charter of Meduncook Lodge, in accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Master.

7. The adoption of the accompanying resolutions, in order to carry out suggestions of the Grand Master in relation to subjects severally alluded to by him.

Resolved, That so much of the address of Grand Master ESTES as relates to deaths of members of the Grand Lodge during the past year, be referred to four special committees, viz : Upon the decease of Past Grand Master JOSEPH C. STEVENS : of W. Bro. FREDERICK G. PARKER, Master of Trinity Lodge : of W. Bro. ALBION WHITTEN, Master of Meridian Lodge : of W. Bro. OSCAR A. BARTLETT, Master of Union Lodge.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are tendered Grand Master Lawrence of Massachusetts, and to Trinity Lodge at Lancaster, for their brotherly kindness in attending to the request of our Grand Master relative to the funeral of our Senior Past Grand Master General JOSEPH C. STEVENS,

who died in Boston, June 9, 1883, and who was buried at Lancaster, with masonic services conducted by Trinity Lodge.

Resolved, That (for reasons set forth by our Grand Master and in accordance with his recommendation) masonic recognition be accorded to Brother W. E. THOMES, who states that he was made a mason in September, 1858, in Lodge Greenock, St. John, No. 175, of Scotland.

Resolved, That standing regulation No. 23 be amended by adding after the first clause thereof these words: "But this inspection shall not be necessary in cases where other societies seek to have joint occupation of previously dedicated masonic halls."

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are tendered to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for an "Interesting Souvenir" received April 2, 1884, from Grand Master DAY, being a photographic copy of the original book of St. John's Lodge of Philadelphia, dated June 24, A. D. 1731, marked "Liber B," that the same be placed in our archives and also commended to the consideration of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The committee have also considered the report of our venerable Grand Secretary, and unite with him and the Grand Lodge in rejoicing that so large a measure of strength and good health has been allowed him.

We commend his great diligence, care and faithfulness in the discharge of the responsible duties of his office, and trust that Ira Berry Lodge will long possess the name of a living Grand Secretary.

We recommend that the Grand Secretary print new blanks for lodge returns, substantially like the new blank returns of Chapters.

We recommend that the Constitution be examined in reference to the amendments made thereto since the last printing thereof, and that said amendments be entered in their proper places, and that P. G. M. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND be a committee for such revision; after this shall be done, that a new edition of the Constitution be printed.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Grand Secretary, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution is submitted, upon the question of entertaining of the same.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Amend Sec. 96, by striking therefrom the second clause thereof, being these words, to wit:

"And the Masters and Wardens shall cause such rejections to be communicated to the Grand Secretary, who shall register the same in a book kept for that purpose."

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM }
E. HOWARD VOSE, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted, the resolutions were adopted, and the proposed amendment of the Constitution was entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments.

BRO. JOSEPH M. HAYES presented a petition from Richmond Lodge for the restoration of Bro. BENJAMIN F. STETSON, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE presented petition of Portland Lodge for restoration of WILLIAM S. PHILBROOK, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the following report, viz:

PORTLAND, May 7, 1884.

The Committee on Proposed Amendments to the Constitution have considered the amendment proposed by the Committee of Finance, found on page 318, of Proceedings of 1883, viz: "Amend Article XI, Section 20, of the Constitution, by striking out in the second line the words 'the personal,' and insert the words 'all the,' so that it shall read: 'The Grand Treasurer shall have the custody and charge of all the property and funds of the Grand Lodge.'"

At the time the Constitution was last revised, the Grand Lodge owned no real estate. Since then the Grand Lodge has become the owner of real estate on Elm street, Portland. Therefore, we recommend the adoption of said proposed amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
A. M. WETHERBEE,	
A. L. TALBOT,	

Which report was accepted and the amendment was adopted.

The Grand Master appointed the following special committees, viz:

On the death of M. W. JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Bros. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, HIRAM CHASE and CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.

On the death of W. OSCAR A. BARTLETT, Bros. CHARLES TAYLOR, CHARLES E. DOAK and JOSEPH O. COBB.

On the death of W. ALBION WHITTEN, Bros. SUMNER A. PATTEN, HARRISON W. GARDINER and JOSEPH P. FOLSOM.

On the death of W. FREDERIC G. PARKER, Bros. HENRY O. PERRY, CHARLES TENNEY and ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2D.

Bro. BEN MOORE submitted the report of the Committee on History, which was accepted, as follows:

PORTLAND, May 7, 1884.

The Committee on History have attended to the duties assigned them, and beg leave to report.

One history—that of Morning Star Lodge, No. 41—has been received since the last communication of the Grand Lodge.

Your committee would call attention to Standing Regulation No. 2.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN MOORE,
ORESTES E. CROWELL, } *Committee.*

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Thursday, May 8, 1884. }

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

BRO. ALBERT W. LARRABEE submitted the report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payment in accordance with the same.

On motion,

Voted, That a Standing Committee on Transportation be appointed, consisting of three, whose duty it shall be to make arrangement for fares at reduced rates for delegates attending our annual sessions.

BROS. STEPHEN BERRY, CHARLES I. COLLAMORE and ALFRED S. KIMBALL were appointed said committee.

BRO. TURNER BUSWELL submitted the report of the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 8, 1884.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity respectfully submit the following report:

Two years ago the question was raised whether it was proper for lodges to appear in public processions in funeral or memorial services occasioned by the death of distinguished masons. Last year that question was referred to this committee.

We find that the answer depends upon what is and what is not permissible under Section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, which reads as follows: "No public procession can be formed by a lodge (except funeral processions) without permission from one of the first two Grand Officers or the District Deputy."

We further find, by examination of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, that several of our Grand Masters have held that it was improper for a

lodge to appear in public except to perform some masonic labor. Those decisions were caused by circumstances arising at home, within the jurisdiction of the lodge, and we think under the circumstances they were correct.

Nearly three years ago President GARFIELD was assassinated. The lingering effects of the shot which caused his death stayed all party feeling. It was a crime against the nation, a national misfortune, and masons everywhere desired to take part as masons in the memorial services so generally held. Had they that right?

Upon page 81 of the Text Book adopted by this Grand Lodge we find the following:—"In former times, masons frequently appeared in public in their distinctive character, to pay respect to the Chief Magistrate, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death. Some have attempted to make a distinction, holding that when the Chief Magistrate is, or has been, a mason, such a course is proper, but when not, it is improper. But an examination of the Old Charges and Regulations will clearly show that there is no ground for this distinction, and that they teach the propriety of masons, in their character as such, honoring the Chief Magistrate while living, and mourning for him when dead."

We believe the above to be a correct statement of the ancient practice. We are taught to-day to "conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which we live," and to "pay proper respect to the civil magistrate." And for the guidance of future Grand Officers in the practical construction of our constitutional provision we recommend the passage of following:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, it is proper, under section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death.

We have examined the reports of the several D. D. G. Masters, and find that most of the lodges are reported in a healthy condition. We are glad to learn that in one case, that of Anchor Lodge, No. 158, where at the time of the official visit the future seemed very discouraging, the advice of Bro. CHARLES W. STETSON, D. D. G. Master, met a responsive chord in the minds of the brethren of the lodge, and a renewed interest has taken the place of the former despondency.

We commend the practice noticed in some instances of neighborly visits, believing that they conduce not only to personal pleasure, but also by the interchange of fraternal courtesies and thought, to the benefit of the fraternity.

The matter of "delinquent members" and of "arrear of dues," as in the past, is now productive of trouble and embarrassment in many lodges. Upon this point we cannot do better than to quote from a communication made to this Committee by R. W. Bro. HENRY R. TAYLOR, D. D. G. M. 3d District, as follows:

"I see no danger so impending or prevalent, as 'delinquent members' and 'arrears of dues.' Upon this point hinge *attendance, interest, harmony.* The brother who owes his lodge, feels self-condemned while within its walls, absents himself from its meetings, seeks pretence for his own justification in finding fault with all its workings, and by ignoring its welfare. The right man for Secretary should, above all other officers, be selected. Beyond penmanship or transcribing dexterity, he should possess *tact* and *ability to collect*, that no accumulated arrearage may block the free companionship or good standing of a single brother."

We are reluctant to criticize in any manner such excellent reports as those before us; but it seems to us that some of them might be condensed without material injury, so as to occupy less space in the published proceedings. We are pleased to learn that most of the lodges so far appreciate the inclinations and appetites of the District Deputies as to provide bountifully for the inner man on the occasion of their visits; but in view of the fact that this practice has become almost universal, we would suggest that in future reports that part be assumed, and not made the main feature of the report.

Respectfully submitted,

TURNER BUSWELL,	} Committee.
J. FERD. KING,	
BEN MOORE,	

Which report was accepted, and the resolution was adopted as a Standing Regulation.

BRO. S. CLIFFORD BELCHER submitted the report of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1884.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters have considered the matters referred to them, and report as follows :

In the matter of the petition for a dispensation or charter for a lodge at Steuben, we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, the preliminary constitutional requirements not having been complied with.

In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at Springvale, we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

In the matter of the petition of Pownal Lodge for a new charter to issue to said lodge, to replace the charter destroyed by fire April 14, 1884, we recommend that the new charter be issued as prayed for.

In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at South Thomaston, we recommend that the petition be not granted.

Having duly considered the report of the special committee appointed at the last Annual Communication, to look into the affairs of Meduncook

Lodge, we recommend that the surrender of the charter of said lodge be accepted.

In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at Bluehill, we recommend that a charter be granted, and that the dispensation be continued until the lodge shall be duly constituted.

In the matter of the petition for a charter for the lodge at Jonesport, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

BENJ. AMES,	}	Committee.
S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,		
C. W. HANEY,		

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

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Master issue a dispensation to the brethren at Jonesport, under authority of which they may work until charter is issued, and the lodge constituted under the same.

Voted, That the brethren at Jonesport select some other name, there being already an "Ionic Lodge" on our roll.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, reported verbally, recommending the approval of the decisions of last year; which report was accepted, and the decisions were accordingly approved.

BRO. DRUMMOND called up the resolution submitted last year in relation to the Grand Lodge of Utah, and on his motion the same was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approves the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah, that any mason, joining an organization, whose avowed principles and practices are in violation of the laws of Freemasonry, is liable to masonic discipline.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE submitted the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to wit:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1884.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In the case of Parian Lodge, No. 160, at Corinna, against Bro. G. B. FROST, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of Bro. G. B. FROST from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Parian Lodge, No. 160, at Corinna, against Bro. A. R. LEAVITT, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the expulsion of Bro. A. R. LEAVITT from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Paris Lodge, No. 94, against Bethel Lodge, No. 97, for invasion of jurisdiction, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That Bethel Lodge, No. 97, through a misunderstanding, conferred the degrees upon WARREN O. DOUGLASS, and thereby violated the jurisdiction of Paris Lodge, No. 94 ; and the said Bethel Lodge is hereby required to pay the fees received from the candidate (less the fees to the Grand Lodge) into the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

In the case of Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, against Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, for invasion of jurisdiction, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That Baskahegan Lodge, in conferring the degrees of Masonry upon LEWIS A. GILBERT, thereby violated the jurisdiction of Pine Tree Lodge ; and the said Baskahegan Lodge is hereby required to pay the fees received from the candidate (less the fees to the Grand Lodge) into the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

In the case of Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54, against BENJAMIN H. HAWES, and Bro. ORRICK HAWES, appellants, although the lodge, acting as we believe in good faith, admitted evidence which is clearly inadmissible, thereby vitiating their finding, we recommend that the appeal be sustained, the respondent restored, and the case dismissed.

In the case of J. I. BROWN, complainant, against Keystone Lodge, No. 80, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the complainant have leave to withdraw.

In the matter of CHARLES HUNTER and others, petitioners for a remedy in the case of Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, against EDWARD A. HOLBROOK, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, in receiving and taking action upon the petition of the respondent, was wholly without precedent ; but that your committee are unable to take any further action, at this session of the Grand Lodge, and recommend that the petition be continued until our next regular session, for further action.

In the matter of the petition of Richmond Lodge, No. 63, for the restoration of BENJ. F. STETSON to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that BENJ. F. STETSON be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of the petition of Portland Lodge, No. 1, for the restoration of WILLIAM S. PHILBROOK to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that WILLIAM S. PHILBROOK be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the matter of E. C. ROBINSON and J. C. RUNDLETT, appellants from the decision of Hiram Lodge, No. 180, against EBEN N. PERRY, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the appeal of E. C. ROBINSON and J. C. RUNDLETT from the decision of Hiram Lodge, No. 180, be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	} Committee.
JOHN B. REDMAN,	
JOS. M. HAYES,	

Which report was accepted, and the resolutions were severally adopted, excepting that relating to the case of Baskahegan Lodge v. EDWARD A. HOLBROOK, which case was referred back to the committee to be reported upon at the next annual communication.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 8, 1884.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals last year, in the case of JAMES W. BUCK, and the resolution accompanying the report, have considered the question of law involved therein, and ask leave to report.

It seems that BUCK was expelled for fraudulently obtaining the degrees after having been rejected by a lodge, or lodges, other than the one in which he received the degrees, and has petitioned the Grand Lodge for restoration.

The question submitted to the committee is the naked question of the power of the Grand Lodge to restore him, and we have nothing to do with the merits of the case, and we have, therefore, excluded everything but the question of law from our consideration.

In earlier times, there was no provision in the Constitution in relation to

the matter, and the Grand Lodge habitually exercised the power of restoration without question.

Thereafter, a question came up as to the vote in a lodge necessary to restore an expelled mason: and the Constitution was amended so as to provide that no mason, expelled by his lodge, should be restored without a *unanimous* vote of the lodge: to this an exception was made, "except such lodge has ceased to exist."

This amendment was directed to the *vote* necessary to restore, and the question of its interference with the power of the Grand Lodge was evidently not considered, as the Grand Lodge kept on for years restoring masons expelled by lodges, which were in existence.

Then the amendment (Sec. 119) in relation to restoration of a person who fraudulently obtains the degrees, after being rejected by another lodge, was adopted.

Then it was discovered that the terms of the Constitution forbid the restoration of masons expelled by a lodge, and an amendment was adopted that

"The Grand Lodge may restore any brother suspended or expelled, but he shall not thereby be restored to membership in his lodge."

As this amendment by its terms covers *all* cases, and was adopted since Section 119 was adopted, it amends Section 119 so far as the two sections conflict, and the Grand Lodge has the *power* to act in this case.

The Committee, therefore, report back the resolution for the action of the Grand Lodge.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

Which report was accepted, and the Grand Lodge proceeded to consider the resolution, as reported last year, *viz*:

"*Resolved*, That JAMES W. BUCK be and is hereby restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry."

The resolution, after discussion, was refused passage.

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH,

Voted, That under the direction of the Finance Committee, there be prepared and printed bill heads for the use of the District Deputy Grand Masters, and that all bills of said officers be made out on said blanks as therein designated.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the following report, which was accepted:

PORTLAND, May 8, 1884.

The Committee to whom has been referred the part of the Grand Master's Address relating to the decease of Past Grand Master JOSEPH C. STEVENS, now report.

BRO. STEVENS, the Senior Past Grand Master, died in Boston, June 9, 1883, aged 80 years. He was born February 22, 1803, graduated at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1824, and was a Second Lieutenant in the army a short time. He was also an engineer employed in the construction of the Erie Canal. He came to Bangor in 1827, and entered into mercantile business; also became president of a bank. His military education led him to take interest in the militia, and also procured his promotion therein, until in 1837 he was chosen Major General. He entered Rising Virtue Lodge, May 27, 1828, became Master in 1846, Junior Grand Warden of Grand Lodge in 1848, and was Grand Master in 1849 and 1850. He was active in the other departments of the York Rite, and presided in Grand Chapter, Grand Council, Grand Commandery, and Council of the Order of High Priesthood.

He was a dignified, courteous Christian gentleman, respected in his community and valued in his church. We recommend that a page in the Proceedings be dedicated to his memory.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD [P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
HIRAM CHASE,	
CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	

The following report was received and accepted, viz:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The committee appointed to report upon the death of Bro. ALBION WHITTEN, of Meridian Lodge, No. 125, Pittsfield, have attended to that duty and submit the following:

BRO. WHITTEN was born at Cornish, Me., September 25, 1827, and died suddenly at Pittsfield, September 24, 1883. At the time of his death he was Master of the lodge.

He was made a mason by Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, Unity, in 1863. He was an earnest working mason, and was anxious for the prosperity of the craft.

He wrote up the history of Meridian Lodge from its organization in 1863 to 1878, and the work was well and faithfully done.

He was about three years in our late civil war, and participated in many of its battles.

As a citizen he was highly esteemed, and was honored with positions of trust and responsibility.

One child survives him—a son, to comfort and aid his widowed mother.

S. A. PATTEN, for the Committee.

presented to this Grand Lodge in the name of the M. W. Grand Lodge of South Carolina; and that a copy of the Proceedings, containing this resolution, be forwarded to Bro. SCHULTZ.

The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

BRO. JOHN GIBSON moved to reconsider the vote dismissing the appeal in the case of RICE v. PERRY. Negatived.

Past Grand Master DRUMMOND was called to the East.

M. W. MARQUIS F. KING presented Grand Master WILLIAM R. G. ESTES for installation, who was installed by Bro. DRUMMOND, and the Grand Honors were given.

Grand Master ESTES made the following appointments, viz:

R. W.	WILLIAM O. FOX,*	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2d,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Houlton.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	BENJAMIN MORRILL,	" 4th "	Bluehill.
"	CHARLES N. RAND,*	" 5th "	Parkman.
"	HIRAM STEVENS,*	" 6th "	Carroll.
"	JOHN E. WOODCOCK,*	" 7th "	Searsmont.
"	SIMON B. LITTLEFIELD,	" 8th "	Stockton.
"	WILLIAM A. BARKER,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta
"	HENRY F. BLANCHARD,†	" 11th "	Augusta.
"	ORESTES E. CROWELL,	" 12th "	Oakland.
"	SUMNER A. PATTEN,*	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	CHARLES W. ARRAS,†	" 14th "	Bath.
"	NATHAN U. HINKLEY,	" 15th "	Phillips.
"	JAMES L. BOWKER,*	" 16th "	Bryant's Pond
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	ALBERT F. RICHARDSON,*	" 18th "	Fryeburg.
"	WINFIELD S. DENNETT,*	" 19th "	Saco.

* Absent.

† Resigned. Cyrus Kindrick, of Litchfield, appointed July 1.

‡ Died, June 11th. William T. Hall, of Richmond, appointed July 15th.

W. & Rev.	CALEB FULLER,*	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Augusta.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Portland.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,*	" "	Kennebunk.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,*	" "	Saco.
"	HIRAM A. PHILBROOK,	" "	Rockland,
"	C. S. LEFFINGWELL,*	" "	Bar Harbor.
"	L. H. BEAN,*	" "	Skowhegau.
"	ADONIRAM J. PADELFOED,*	" "	Calais.
"	ASHER F. PALMER,*	" "	Lamoine.
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,*	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Saco.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Bath.
"	BEN MOORE,*	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Solon.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	" "	Farmington.
"	J. FERD. KING,	" "	South Paris.
"	JOSEPH O. COBB,	" "	Union.
"	GEORGE A. WHEELER,*	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Castine.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Norway.
"	JAMES B. NEAGLE,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Lubec.
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	" "	Portland.
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Auburn.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The officers present were installed in ample form by M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND, of which due proclamation was made.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the Standing Committees, as follows :

On Credentials.

WILLIAM A. BAKER, ALBERT W. LARRABEE, WILFORD J. FISHER.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES A. COLLAMORE, JOHN B. REDMAN, JOSEPH M. HAYES.

On Returns.

IRA BERRY, WINFIELD S. DENNETT, JOSEPH P. OAK.

On Publication.

IRA BERRY, GEORGE T. MEANS, MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

BEN MOORE, HENRY R. TAYLOR, CHARLES E. OAK.

On Dispensations and Charters.

HORACE H. BURBANK, S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, CHARLES W. HANEY.

On Amendments to the Constitution.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, WILLIAM H. SMITH.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, HENRY H. DICKEY,* E. HOWARD VOSE.

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, STEPHEN BERRY.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

TURNER BUSWELL, J. FERD. KING, BEN MOORE.

Bros. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and IRA BERRY were continued, with the Grand Master, as the Committee on the Library.

The committee on the death of W. FREDERIC G. PARKER had time granted to report. They send the following :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee appointed to report on the death of our late Brother, FRED. G. PARKER, having attended to that duty, beg leave to submit the following as their report :

Brother FRED. G. PARKER died at his home in Presque Isle, Saturday, August 18, 1883, at 8 o'clock in the evening, aged 42 years, 10 months and 24 days. Brother PARKER was, at the time of his death, Master of Trinity Lodge, No. 130, of Presque Isle. He was a consistent mason, and took a great interest in the lodge over which he presided.

The funeral took place at the Congregational Church in Presque Isle, on Tuesday, August 21st. A large number of masons from the different lodges in Aroostook were in attendance. The services at the church were impressive and solemn. Trinity Lodge, with the brethren from sister lodges, led by the Presque Isle band, followed the body of our brother to the cemetery, where the solemn masonic burial service was performed, closing with an eloquent and impressive prayer by Rev. Brother G. M. PARKE.

Brother PARKER was born in Corinth, Me., in 1840. He received an academic education, and afterwards graduated from Bowdoin Medical College.

* Deceased, May 31.

He entered the Army as Assistant Surgeon of the 19th Maine Regiment, and afterwards became Surgeon of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry. In 1867, he came to Presque Isle, where he entered into the practice of Medicine. In 1872, he purchased the North Star newspaper, which he published up to the time of his death. In 1879, he was a member of the Governor's Council.

In the death of Brother PARKER, Trinity Lodge loses a valuable member, the fraternity a true and loving brother, and Presque Isle a noble citizen. He was large-hearted and genial; always having a bright smile and kind word for all. The whole community mourns his loss.

HENRY O. PERRY,
ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2D, } Committee.
CHAS. P. TENNEY,

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that the business of the session was concluded.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Prayer was offered by W. and Rev. JOHN GIBSON, and the Grand Lodge of Maine was closed in ample form.

Attest:

Ira Berry,
Grand Secretary.



R E P O R T S

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

To M. W. WM. R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

My first annual report I now have the honor to submit as District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District.

December 26th, I visited Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle; witnessed work in second degree.

December 27th, visited Pioneer Lodge, at Ashland; found the lodge in good condition, and the records well kept.

December 28th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield. On account of the severe storm, could hold no meeting. I spent an hour looking over the records and talking with the Brethren who were present in the lodge room.

December 29th, visited Caribou Lodge, at Caribou; witnessed work in second degree.

March 15th, visited Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth; witnessed work in second degree. The records show great improvement. The Secretary endeavors to do his duty faithfully.

March 17th, visited Katahdin Lodge, at Patten; witnessed work in second degree.

March 18th, visited Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills; found all the officers absent but the Secretary; looked the records over carefully; found them in good condition.

Monument Lodge, at Houlton, of course I have visited often, it being my home lodge. I usually find a good attendance, and the interest well kept up.

I deemed it unnecessary to make more than one official visit to each of the several lodges during the year, as they are so very far apart.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and, through you, the officers and members of the different lodges in this District, for the kind attention bestowed upon me.

All of which is very respectfully submitted,

ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2d, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Houlton, March 25, 1884.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. Master of Second Masonic District.

December 27th, by special invitation, I visited Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke, and publicly installed their officers; examined the records, and mode of working, and am satisfied they are doing good work and harmony prevails; they are out of debt, with five hundred dollars in the treasury. After the installation we enjoyed a sumptuous repast and social intercourse with the brethren and their families, for which they will please accept my sincere thanks. I had made arrangements to visit this lodge again when they had work, but was prevented by storm.

April 7th, visited St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, at Calais. I had put off my visit to this lodge until this late date, in order that repairs, decorations and painting being done by the lodge might be finished, the lodge holding their meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall, and was amply repaid for the delay. They have now one of the handsomest and most commodious lodge rooms in the State. Many of the decorations, I was informed, were the handiwork of Past Junior Grand Warden E. HOWARD VOSE, who has proved his skill as a workman, and his zeal as a mason, to make this, his masonic home, equal to any in the State, and I consider St. Croix Lodge fortunate in having so zealous a member. It was also my good fortune to meet Past Grand Master ELLIS, of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, at St. Croix Lodge, and, as your representative, extend to him a fraternal welcome to Maine. Witnessed work on third degree on two candidates, which was excellent, far above the average. The officers of this lodge are energetic and do not mean to be excelled by any lodge in the State for good work. The records are in the hands of Past D. D. G. Master S. D. MORRELL, which is a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and neatness. This lodge is free from debt, with about \$600 in the treasury; attendance large and harmonious. I also had the pleasure of witnessing the presentation of a token of esteem to Bro. E. H. Vose, which was

worthily bestowed and modestly received. After closing we enjoyed a bountiful collation and social intercourse, for which the Brethren will please accept my thanks.

April 8th, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton, in company with Past Junior Grand Warden E. HOWARD VOSE, Past D. D. Grand Master S. D. MORRELL, W. M. JOHN F. OLIVER, and about twenty of the brethren of St. Croix Lodge, who kindly aided me in procuring an extra train to Princeton, for which I cannot be too grateful, as the roads were in bad condition. Witnessed work on the third degree by their new officers, which was very creditably done and well up to the ritual. This lodge owns its hall and is out of debt, with some \$200 in the treasury. The records are well and neatly kept. The attendance large, although the roads were in bad condition. After closing, we repaired to the banquet room over the hall and sat down to a sumptuous supper provided by the ladies, which added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening,—and I embrace this opportunity to thank the ladies for their kindness on this occasion.

I am sorry to report that I have not visited Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec, although so near, though I have seen many of the brethren from time to time and requested them to notify me when they had work; but being acquainted with many of them personally, I am assured that their lodge is flourishing and harmonious.

Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport, my own masonic home, I have attended at nearly all the meetings, and have installed her officers, who are doing good work. The records are still in the hands of Bro. N. B. NUTT, which guarantees their accuracy. We have still a small debt hanging over us, but it is fast disappearing. The land and building is owned by Eastern Chapter and Eastern Lodge, and a committee has been appointed by each to examine the accounts and report the interest each body has in the premises.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

W. J. FISHER, *D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.*

Eastport, April 11, 1884.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Having visited one or more times each lodge comprised in this District, I have the honor herewith to submit its annual report.

January 21, 1884, visited Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, Milbridge, and installed officers.

The occasion was rendered extremely pleasant by large attendance upon

the ceremonies (public to masons and lady friends), by the pertinent yet brief "words of cheer," singing, social greetings, and a collation, characteristic of the zealous and warm-hearted brethren of Milbridge. Their records exhibit "good work," and their "surroundings" denote a prosperous career.

January 28th, visited Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, Cherryfield; examined records and installed officers.

Though not overtaxed with work, their able and experienced officers suffer "no rust of idleness" to corrode the symbolic implements of Masonry at their hands.

February 5th, installed the officers of Warren Lodge, No. 2, East Machias. Under the able instructions of Bro KINGSLEY, who again occupies the East, and with records admirably kept, the reputation of "Ancient Number Two" is well sustained. Within the past year they have moved to a more convenient and pleasant lodge-room, in which new furniture has been arranged evincing taste, progress and prosperity.

February 6th, visited Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, and publicly installed officers.

The evening was stormy, yet in a drenching rain many of its members and visiting brethren, from a distance of twelve miles and upwards, were prompt in attendance upon the ceremonies.

Their records, under Bro. TRACY's care, are absolutely without fault; while their returns verify the nature of their labors and extent of their present improved condition.

February 11th, installed the officers of Harwood Lodge, 91, Machias.

During many visits of the year (being a member of said lodge), I can with just pride refer to its excellent masonic and financial condition. It has efficient officers, "a goodly fund" in the treasury, and its members have never deemed it expedient to incur a *burden of debt* in any form; and during its existence of twenty-five years, while freely responding to many calls of charity, it has never sought to draw from the Grand Lodge Charity Fund a single dollar of re-imbusement or assistance.

February 22d, upon the anniversary of "our country's Father" in public gathering of masons and friends, I installed officers of Lookout Lodge, 131, Cutler.

In concluding this report of the District, I have the pleasure of informing you that *harmony* prevails in each and *all* the lodges.

Having now, under the several Grand Masters, held commissions for this District during *nine terms*, would not the best interests of the lodges, the "dignity and high importance of Masonry," as well as *propriety*, suggest a change? With many misgivings as to past and present *fitness* for that office, I can only thank *all* the lodges of the District for their courtesy, and the preference so repeatedly signified in my behalf. And to you, Most Worshipful, as to your predecessors, permit me here and now to express my warmest

having a fair amount of work, and a few are having a large amount. Whenever I have visited I have taken pains to impress upon lodges the necessity of prudence in the selection of material.

There were one or two lodges in the District where less interest was shown at the time of my visit than I could have wished; but as I believe the causes to have been temporary ones, I refrain from mentioning them.

From my conversation with different masons in the District, I am led to believe that a high moral standard is preserved in most of the lodges; but there is still a chance for improvement in this respect in all of them, and great need of it in a few. No amount of excellence in the mere work of the ritual, will make up for a lack of proper attention to the moral precepts of Masonry.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the different lodges I have visited for the favors and universal courtesy that have been shown me. I wish also to state that while I have tried, so far as I could, to make my appointments fall upon the nights of regular meeting, it is not always possible so to do; and that when a special meeting is called for the purpose of an official visit, lodges are doing *themselves* more injustice than their visitor if they fail to get out a fair attendance.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

12 chartered lodges—1,270 members. 77 initiates.

Initiation fees, \$154—annual dues \$253.80. Total dues \$407.80.

One lodge *v. d.* not included in foregoing.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. WHEELER, *D. D. G. M., 4th M. D.*

Castine, March 31, 1884.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

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 Fifth Masonic District.

June 18th, visited Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter; saw work in M. M. degree, which was well done. The lodge room was well filled,—the largest attendance that I have seen at any lodge meeting in this District during my term as District Deputy. I think it worthy of mention that no one asked permission to retire or did leave the hall until the lodge was closed.

August 20th, visited Doric Lodge, at Monson; witnessed work in M. M. degree. Attendance not so large as at my former visit. Work well done.

thanks for the confidence reposed in, and the honors conferred upon me for these many years.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

Machias, March 17, 1884.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic District for the past year.

I have visited in person during the year all the lodges in this District, with the exception of Eggemoggin, which was visited, at my request, by Bro. JOHN F. REA, a Past Master of Hancock Lodge.

I have been particularly unfortunate this year in having my visits happen during extremely stormy weather. It was owing to this cause that the lodges at South West Harbor, Mount Desert and Ellsworth were not opened; and I am unable, therefore, to report from personal observation as to the manner of working. I am satisfied, however, that they are doing good work. Wherever I have seen work done in the District, it has been fairly well performed. * * * * *

I am particularly well pleased with the condition of things at Deer Isle Marine Lodge, in that place, has been having frequent meetings, with full attendance. As many as eighty members were recorded as present at one of their stated meetings. The exemplification of the work was good. This lodge appears now to be in a prosperous condition, and great credit is due to the Master and his thirteen or fourteen associates, who in one year lifted such a heavy burden of debt. I doubt whether any lodge in this jurisdiction would have done more. The success of our brethren of this lodge shows "that where there is a *will* there is a *way*," and ought to be an encouragement to all other lodges that are laboring under difficulties.

I have visited Ira Berry Lodge, U. D., once, and intended, if possible, to do so again before the session of the Grand Lodge. It was expected that there would be work on the M. M. degree the evening of my visit, but the occurrence of a death the day previous had cast a gloom over the lodge, and the brethren wishing to postpone it, I could not object. From what I saw of the lodge at that time, and from all I can gather from different sources, I am of opinion that it will be well to grant a charter.

The records of all the lodges have been examined, and I find them all fully, neatly and correctly kept. The lodges generally in this District are

September 15th, visited Mount Kineo Lodge, at Abbot; saw work in M. M. degree. This lodge is wide awake and endeavors to work in accordance with the ritual.

October 10th, visited Pacific Lodge, at Exeter; witnessed the conferring of M. M. degree upon two candidates. This lodge still maintains its standing as one of the best lodges in the District.

October 12th, visited Olive Branch Lodge, at Charleston. I had been notified that the lodge expected work on that evening, but found, on arriving at the lodge room, that the W. Master was out of town on business, and the candidate not appearing, the lodge was opened by Past Master LEASON. This lodge has done some work the past year.

October 19th, installed the officers of Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo, in presence of members and invited friends. I was assisted by Past Master S. D. MILLETT, as Marshal.

December 31st, installed the officers of Mosaic Lodge, at Foxcroft.

January 10th, visited Composite Lodge, at La Grange; witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was well done, Past Master DUBGIN in the East.

January 11th, visited Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo; saw the M. M. degree conferred upon two candidates. This lodge is active and doing good work.

February 9th, visited Parian Lodge, at Corinna. I had hoped to see work in one of the degrees in this lodge during my term as District Deputy, but was disappointed. Saw the lodge opened; examined records.

February 11th, visited Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville; found but few members of this lodge present, but a good delegation from Piscataquis Lodge. By invitation of the W. Master and brethren, took the chair, and with the assistance of R. W. Brother SANDS as Junior Warden, and Brother CUSHING, W. Master of Mosaic Lodge, as Senior Deacon, exemplified work in the M. M. degree.

I have visited Mosaic Lodge a number of times during the year, and know that the officers are well qualified to perform their duties.

Every lodge in this District has done work during the year; and although in a few cases the membership is small, yet find them satisfied with the quality of work done, and hopeful for the future.

In closing, please accept thanks for the honor conferred in appointing me to this office, and through you, the officers and members of the lodges of this District, for the courtesy shown during my visits.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JAMES T. ROBERTS, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Foxcroft, March 31, 1884.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of Sixth Masonic District, for the year ending April 30, 1884.

By invitation of Bro. F. M. JOHNSON, on the evening of October 16th I publicly installed the officers elect and appointed, of Forest Lodge, assisted by W. Bro. P. C. JONES, of Springfield, as Grand Marshal. The hall was well filled, and the closest attention observed during the ceremonies, which were interspersed with excellent music, vocal and instrumental. At the close we were called to partake of a banquet, such as the wives and daughters of the members of Forest Lodge know how to prepare.

After having notified the lodges in my District that if agreeable to them I would visit as per notices sent, I started on my official tour.

February 22d, visited St. Andrew's Lodge, Bangor; witnessed work in the third degree, which, being the first work after installation of the present board of officers, was very well done. At the proper hour we were called to refreshment, to which ample justice was done, and a season of social intercourse very pleasantly enjoyed.

February 23d, visited Mystic Lodge, Hampden. The evening was very stormy, but a goodly number were present, and work was well rendered in the third degree. A bountiful collation was prepared and well discussed.

February 25th, visited Archon Lodge, East Dixmont. Several officers were unavoidably absent, yet a sufficient number were present to do very fair work. The lodge room needs some repairs, and a small expense would make it more attractive. Witnessed work in the second degree.

February 26th, visited Rising Virtue Lodge, Bangor, and witnessed work in the first degree. This, the first work of the present corps of officers, was very well done, although some of them were quite nervous. This and St. Andrew's Lodge occupy a very nice suite of rooms, furnished with everything necessary to make them pleasant and attractive. On this occasion, as well as that of my visit to St. Andrew's, the lodge room was well filled. Having long been acquainted and sat with a large number of the brethren of these lodges, it was very gratifying to me to see so large a number present with outstretched hands and warm hearts to greet me.

February 27th, visited Kenduskeag Lodge, Kenduskeag. There being no work on hand, I listened to giving of lectures, which were very correct indeed, showing a very careful study and disposition to comply with the order from the Grand Lodge.

February 28th, visited Lynde Lodge, Hermon. Notwithstanding a severe storm, a large number were gathered to meet me, and I witnessed work very correctly done in the third degree. The tables in the refreshment room fairly groaned under their loads, upon which we could make but little impression.

February 29th. This evening I was to visit Benevolent Lodge, Carmel. It will be recollected as the cold and stormy night of the season which blocked almost all locomotion. I had a very pleasant interview with the Secretary, and examined the records.

February 30th, I took the train to Newport. Finding the roads all blocked up, I repaired to the lodge room in company with the Master and Secretary, and examined the rooms and records. I had been petitioned to permit the use of these rooms to the lodge of Odd Fellows and A. O. U. F., which I had temporarily granted, and which, after thorough examination of the premises, and taking into consideration the attendant circumstances, decided to confirm. I would, however, say that under most circumstances I should not feel disposed to favor joint occupancy of halls by different orders.

March 18th, visited Horeb Lodge, Lincoln; witnessed work in second degree, which was admirably executed. This being the maternal lodge, in which I received my first instruction, on which I build my present masonic edifice, I could not otherwise than feel highly grateful at the appearance of the over-filled rooms on the occasion. At the close of the lodge and after an hour spent in mutual congratulations, we were called to the well-loaded tables at the Lincoln House.

March 22d, officially visited Forest Lodge, Springfield; witnessed work in the first degree, which was very well done, showing a good improvement since last year. After the lodge closed, we were taken to the banquet room for refreshments.

Circumstances beyond my control prevented my visiting Mechanic's, at Orono, Star in the East, at Oldtown, and Pine Tree, at Mattawamkeag, which I very much regret.

I find the records of all the lodges neatly and correctly kept, but would suggest that the Secretaries be more prompt in returning reports and dues of their lodges. A few were very prompt, but the rest dilatory, and the dues and duplicate returns of one lodge are not yet received at this date, April 15th.

You will see by my report, that I was most unfortunate in selection of time to make my visits. I think that in this District it would be more pleasant, and give the older members of the craft a better opportunity to visit, if we were to make our visits in September and October.

At all my visits I have been received with the greatest degree of cordiality, for which I wish to express my sincere thanks.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HIRAM STEVENS, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

Carroll, April 15, 1884.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have attended to my duties as D. D. G. M. of the Seventh Masonic District, and find them all in good condition, with one or two exceptions. Nothing has occurred, that has come to my knowledge, deserving reprimand or even censure; harmony prevails through the District. I have been received with courtesy and respect due the representative of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge; my visits have been very pleasant seasons to me, and, I doubt not, to the several lodges.

I herewith submit my report.

October 23d, I visited Trojan Lodge, No. 134, at Troy, for the purpose of installing the officers elect; it being a stormy day, there were not enough present for a meeting. I called on the Secretary, A. C. MYRICK, examined the records, and found them well kept. The lodge remains in about the same condition as when visited last year.

November 2d, I visited Liberty Lodge, No. 111, at Liberty, at a special meeting; work on third degree, which was well rendered. I find this lodge wide awake, and doing good work. After conferring the degree, spent an hour in a very interesting manner, making some criticism, and giving instructions and answering questions. At this meeting, I had the pleasure of meeting with Past D. D. G. M. G. H. CARGILL, who still retains a lively interest in Liberty Lodge. The records are correct and neat.

November 3d, I visited Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, at Searsmont. The programme for the evening, exemplification of work on third degree, was most excellently carried out. The lodge is in good hands, and a fair future awaits them. Their records are in good condition.

November 13th, I visited Plymouth Lodge, No. 75, at Plymouth. There seems to be a lack of interest in this lodge. Records show that there has been but two meetings since my last year's visit that they have had a quorum present to do business. I inspected the records; they are models of neatness. This lodge has had no work for the past year. I gave them some good instructions, which I hope may be useful to them.

December 12th, I visited Central Lodge, No. 45, at China, and witnessed exemplification of work on 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. The Secretary deserves great credit for the neatness and correctness of his records.

January 8th, I visited Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, at Unity. I am very sorry to say I found them in a somnambulistic state. I know that they

labor under some trying difficulties. The members who live within the sound of the gavel do not heed its call. But their present mode will not eradicate their troubles. By invitation of the Junior Warden, I performed the duties of the East, and installed the officers present. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. CHARLES TAYLOR.

January 10th, I visited Seabasticook Lodge, No. 146, Clinton. I was very kindly received by Bro. R. W. GERALD, Secretary. I was pleased to find the lodge had elected for the third year Bro. D. S. WARDWELL, their W. Master. He being absent, I did not require an exemplification of the work. Past Master SIMON W. BAKER presided, and in opening and closing, the officers showed themselves proficient in their work. The records are correctly kept.

February 6th, I visited Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, at Brooks. The day I visited the lodge, one of the heaviest rain storms of the season came on, and there were only four or five members present.

March 5th, I again visited Marsh River Lodge. The officers not having been installed, by invitation I installed them, Past Master M. J. Dow acting as Grand Marshal. I found the lodge in a quiet state, not having had much work for the year past. I feel confident in saying that the next year will see more improvement. The records are correctly kept.

I have attended most of the meetings of my own (Unity Lodge, Thorndike), and have not considered it necessary to make an official visit, except to install its officers. The lodge has been blessed with a prosperous year; their work has been very correct, and creditable to the lodge, as have been all their business affairs; and I am happy to say that the lodge is out of debt, and has something in the treasury.

Circumstances render it necessary that I decline the honor of another appointment to this important position. Thanking you and your predecessor for the appointments 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 instructions as I have thought proper to give.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

9 lodges—750 members—25 initiates.

Initiation fees \$50.00—annual dues \$150.00. Total \$200.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

BENJ. AMES, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report from the Eighth Masonic District, consisting of eight chartered lodges.

The masonic year which has just closed has been marked by no important event in the District over which my jurisdiction extends. Harmony has prevailed between the several lodges and among the brethren; and I am able to state that the Eighth Masonic District has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity.

I have visited most of the lodges once and some of them twice during the year, and find them all in a peaceable and prosperous condition.

December 13, 1883, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Howard Lodge, No. 69, at Winterport; December 18th, King David's Lodge, No. 62, at Lincolnville; December 10th, Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, at Northport; January 12th, Pownal Lodge, No. 119, at Stockton; January 18th, privately installed the officers of Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, at Searsport; February 11th, publicly installed the officers of Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, at Belfast. I was ably assisted throughout by Past Master Bro. J. M. GRANT, who acted as Marshal, and rendered most efficient service, for which I take this opportunity to thank him.

June 23d, visited Howard Lodge and witnessed work on the third degree, which was conferred in a very solemn and impressive manner, each officer performing his part promptly, and, with few exceptions, in keeping with the standard work. Records in good hands and correctly kept.

January 8th, visited King David's Lodge; witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was very creditably done and very nearly in accordance with the Grand Lodge ritual. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, and great interest is taken by each and every officer to perform his part correctly and promptly.

This being my official visit, I was received by all with courtesy and kindness long to be remembered with pleasure. Records are still under the pen of Brother HOWE, who has carefully observed the proceedings of his lodge and made a true and perfect record of the same for twenty-two consecutive years; which I consider as an ample voucher of their being neatly and correctly kept.

January 7th, visited Phoenix Lodge; witnessed election of officers and the ceremonies of opening and closing the lodge, which were very correctly done. Was cordially and kindly received by the brethren.

February 1st, met with the brethren of Mariners' Lodge; witnessed work on the third degree, which was very smoothly and correctly done. This lodge is enjoying good prosperity. Records well kept.

Have been unable to visit Timothy Chase Lodge, at Belfast, but have seen

the W. Master, Brother R. P. CHASE, who assures me that peace and harmony prevail. I have an appointment to meet with them Friday, April 11th, if the weather and traveling will permit.

Have not visited Island Lodge, at Islesboro'; I therefore requested Brother BOARDMAN to visit that lodge, examine the records and report to me, which he accordingly did, and reported them in good working condition, with peace and harmony prevailing. Records in good hands.

I have attended almost every meeting of Pownal Lodge the past year. 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. Records in good hands, and correctly and neatly kept.

This pleasing condition of things among the lodges in this District has made my labor with them light and pleasant, and has afforded me much satisfaction. I find, upon a careful examination of their records, that they have done a fair amount of work, and all in strict accordance with the Grand Lodge requirements, and that their Records are in the main well kept.

In closing, allow me to thank you for the honor conferred by appointing me as your representative, and through you, the officers and members of the several lodges composing this District, at whose hands I have received naught but the kindest treatment and attention while making my official visits.

★ ABSTRACT.

8 lodges—845 members—37 inities.

Initiation fees \$74—annual dues \$169. Total \$243.00.

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. LITTLEFIELD, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting to you my annual report of the Ninth Masonic District, I have the pleasure of assuring you that every lodge within its limits has been visited, and a personal inspection given to the records and affairs of each.

September 25, 1883, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, Vinal Haven. The Hall was well filled, and after the ceremonies of installation, refreshments were served, and an hour spent in a pleasant and social manner. Good music, furnished by a quartette, added much to the enjoyment of this occasion.

March 4th, I again visited this lodge, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was very fairly rendered. Records are well and neatly kept.

November 5th, by invitation of the W. M., I publicly installed the officers of St. George Lodge, at Warren. Their hall was well filled with brethren, their ladies and invited guests. After closing, a bountiful collation was served, and a very pleasant hour spent in social intercourse.

January 28th, I again visited this lodge; witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was rendered in a very impressive and satisfactory manner, nearly correct, according to the work recommended by the Grand Lodge; there was a large attendance and quite a number of visiting brethren. Records are well kept.

December 27th, I was to install the officers of Union Lodge, at Union, in public. On account of a powerful rain, and the feeble health of the W. Master elect, it was not deemed prudent for him to be present; but as there were about two hundred and fifty present, it was thought best to proceed with the ceremonies, and install the officers present, after which we had the pleasure of listening to a very able address on Masonry, by Rev. Bro. H. A. PHILBROOK, of Rockland. Good singing by a quartette was well interspersed, and a bountiful collation served by the ladies. January 10th, I installed the W. Master, and with the assistance of Bro. S. N. JONES, Past D. D. G. M., as Marshal, and a number of other Past Masters, I opened a lodge on that degree, and conferred the degree belonging to the chair on Bro. WILLIAM E. HILT, the W. M. I have been present at almost every meeting of this lodge, it being my masonic home, and did not deem it necessary to make any other official visit except to install its officers. As there has not been any material deemed suitable presented, there has not been any work; but judging from the exemplifications of work which I have witnessed, they are qualified to give instructions very near to that recommended by the Grand Lodge. Records are in the hands of Bro. C. R. MORRIS, who has filled the position of Secretary for a number of years.

I have been called to perform the last sad rites on three of its members, one of which was our W. Master, OSCAR A. BARTLETT, who was suddenly called from the East, and his remains were deposited in the grave July 22, 1883, in the presence of about one hundred and twenty-five members of this and adjoining lodges. The true principle of Masonry was demonstrated at this time by the members of this lodge, by taking a collection of \$42.50, as a token of their respect to him, for the widow.

January 15, 1884, by invitation I publicly installed the officers of Orient Lodge, No. 15, at Thomaston, in Union Hall, which was well filled, after which Rev. Bro. H. A. PHILBROOK gave a very able and interesting address on Masonry; good music was rendered on this occasion. After the benediction we repaired to their masonic hall, where we found the tables well filled, so that none could go away dissatisfied.

March 18th, I again visited this lodge, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was quite well rendered. Attendance was very good. Records are in good hands.

February 7th, I visited Eureka Lodge, No. 84, at St. George. This was their stated communication, and was opened on the M. M. degree in due form which was done quite well; the attendance was small, and no work, some of the officers not being present on account of sickness; therefore the work was not exemplified; passed first section of E. A. lecture, which was done quite well. A question being referred to me on jurisdiction, I answered according to Proceedings of Grand Lodge, page 497, of 1883. Made some suggestions, which were well received. By request of the W. Master, I took the East and closed the lodge of Master Masons in due form. I was very happily surprised in meeting Bro. GEORGE H. CLEVELAND, Past Master of Amity Lodge, Camden, on this occasion.

February 15th, I visited Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden; witnessed the work on Fellow Craft degree, which was rendered in a very satisfactory manner, very nearly correct. The officers seem to be very much interested, as well as the members, there being about fifty present. Records are in the hands of Bro. L. M. KENNISTON, and are very full, neat and well arranged.

February 19th, I visited Rockland Lodge, No. 79, Rockland; witnessed work on the second and third degrees, which was done quite well—the second section of the M. M. degree was rendered in a very impressive manner. Most of the officers will do their work very near to that recommended by the Grand Lodge. Quite an interest was manifested, there being a very large attendance. Records are well kept.

February 27th, visited Aurora Lodge, No. 50, Rockland; the work was rendered on the third degree by their new officers in a very satisfactory manner, only a few slight variations from the work as rendered by T. J. MURRAY; there were present about sixty. The records of this lodge are in good hands.

March 15th, visited St. Pauls's Lodge, No. 82, Rockport; the attendance was good, the brethren showing their interest by their presence. The third degree was conferred very well, but not quite as near the work of Grand Lodge as would be desired. The officers are in earnest, and show quite an interest for the good of the Order. Records neat and well kept.

I find the records of all the lodges in good condition, the Secretaries understanding their duties; all the lodges are occupying good and safe apartments, and doing their work in a highly dignified, instructive and satisfactory manner.

I have called the attention of the several lodges to the resolution on page 516 of the Proceedings of Grand Lodg of 1883.

I have issued Past Master's diplomas during the year to the following named brethren:

Names.	Lodges.	Names.	Lodges.
Fred. M. Richards,	Amity.	John P. Scott,	Rockland.
Geo. H. Cleaveland,	Amity.	Thaddeus C. Creed,	Moses Webster.
Erastus P. Rollins,	Aurora.	David R. Manson,	Moses Webster.
Charles A. Perry,	St. George.	W. A. Merriam,	St. Paul's.
W. A. Metcalf,	Orient.	Perez B. Cooper,	St. Paul's.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officers and brethren of the several lodges of this District for the kindly manner in which they have ever received my criticisms and instructions, and the pleasant way which they have always received and treated me as your representative.

The following is a summary of the returns :

9 lodges—627 members—48 initiates.

Initiation fees \$96.00—annual dues \$325.40—total \$421.40.

All of which is fraternally and most respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH O. COBB, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Union, April 3, 1884.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report for the year ending April 30, A. D. 1884. I have visited all the lodges of this District, and witnessed work or an exemplification of the work in them all excepting one, Anchor, at South Bristol.

Alna, No. 43, at Damariscotta, being my masonic home, I have visited more frequently than any other; and you, Most Worshipful, having had an opportunity on the evening of December 19, 1883, to witness an exemplification of the work on the third degree, any extended report of the manner in which the officers of this lodge do their work seems to be unnecessary on my part. I will say, however, that this lodge is in good hands. Its officers are all young, ardent masonic students, doing, thus early in the masonic year, excellent work. W. Master TEAGUE has the good of the Order at heart, and is ably supported by his subordinate officers. P. Master SYKES, the S. D., is the right man in the right place, and Alna Lodge is particularly fortunate in retaining two such brethren as Bro. P. M. JOHN W. DAVID and Bro. WM. A. JONES, as Treasurer and Secretary, whose accounts and records are always correct. On February 13th, W. Master TEAGUE and officers conferred the third degree on Bro. N. C. HALL, in the presence of eighty brethren, delega-

tions being present from Seaside Lodge, at Boothbay, Bristol Lodge, at Bristol Mills, and other lodges. The work was well done.

King Solomon's, No. 61, at Waldboro. On Friday evening, March 14th, I made my official visit to this lodge and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the F. C. degree, which was done finely and reflects credit on the officers of this grand working lodge, particularly the W. M. and S. D. This is the first term of W. M. RICHARDS, but he displays the efficiency of an old veteran in our ritual. The S. D., Bro. SWEENEY, has only been a member of our Order about four months, yet he acquitted himself very creditably indeed, rendering the work as nearly perfect as it has been my privilege to witness, and I bespeak a bright masonic future for him. The records, in the hands of Bro. M. W. LEVENSALE, are models of perfect neatness and correctly kept. The brethren of King Solomon's Lodge are fortunate in retaining the services of Bro. LEVENSALE. They have the best lodge room and appointments in the District. In January, by special request, I installed their officers, Bro. P. M. FRED. D. MARCH, of Alna Lodge, as Grand Marshal.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, at Wiscasset. This lodge I have visited five times. On December 27th, by special request, I publicly installed their officers. After the installation services the brethren, with their ladies and invited guests to the number of seventy, repaired to their spacious dining hall and partook of a bountiful repast.

On Thursday evening, February 21st, I officially visited this lodge and witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was done very smoothly indeed, with but few errors, which were called to their attention. The officers of old Lincoln Lodge are, with but one exception, young men, and show a remarkable degree of proficiency in the work. To all appearances, Lincoln Lodge has taken a new lease of life and usefulness. The lack of interest on the part of the older members so noticeable last year still continues. The future of this lodge in particular is and *must* be in charge of its *young* members. The records, in the hands of Bro. WILLIAM D. PATTERSON, are models of neatness and properly kept.

Bristol Lodge, No. 69, at Bristol Mills. On Saturday evening, February 2d, I officially visited Bristol Lodge and witnessed work on the third degree, which was conferred in a very impressive manner, with but very few errors. Although the weather was threatening, there were present seventy brethren, mostly belonging to their own lodge. Bristol Lodge is in a prosperous condition and doing a good amount of work. They have repaired their building (which they own) and painted it, at an expense of one hundred dollars and sixty-eight cents, and purchased a set of collars at an expense of forty dollars. Their records are models of neatness, and in the hands of Bro. P. M. E. J. ERVINE not only neatly, but properly kept. Its officers are gentlemen, and are deeply interested in the welfare of their lodge and performing good, square work. After the lodge was closed we repaired to their banquet hall and partook of refreshments, returning to the lodge room again

and spending an hour in social converse. I bespeak a bright future for Bristol Lodge.

Seaside Lodge, No. 144, at Boothbay. This lodge I officially visited on Friday evening, February 8th, at which time I expected to witness work on E. A. degree; but events transpiring over which we have no control, namely, sickness and death, deprived the lodge of its Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, the two former by sickness and the latter by death in his family. It being their stated communication, Bro. P. M. WILLIAM I. ADAMS opened a lodge of M. M., transacted their business, and then we passed two hours very pleasantly in giving and receiving instruction in the work and lectures. Seaside Lodge is in good hands. It is the home of P. D. D. G. M. CHARLES H. FISHER. The records, in the hands of Bro. W. F. MARR, need no words of commendation from me; he is a very efficient officer. Although the night was stormy, and their membership is scattered over a large territory, yet there were present a goodly number, among whom were several Past Masters. I am sensible of the obligations which I am under to the brethren of Seaside Lodge for courtesies received.

Dresden Lodge, No. 103, at Dresden Mills. On March 5th, I visited this lodge officially, where I met twelve of the brethren; and I was *not* disappointed in the number present, for the reason that the membership of this lodge is scattered over a large territory, and it was the worst traveling of the season. That you may form a correct idea of some, or at least *one* of the disadvantages under which these brethren labor, I will say that they elected their officers in October and did not meet again until the evening of March 5th, in consequence of their members being employed on the ice on the Kennebec a number of miles distant, and thus it is year after year; so that you will see it is next to impossible to get the brethren of this lodge together in the winter time, which is really the best time for most lodges. By request, I installed those of the officers elect who were present, Bro. P. M. W. A. STETSON, of Alna Lodge, acting as Marshal. After installation, they exemplified the work in the E. A. degree, which was done in a very pleasing manner, considering the disadvantages under which they labor. Records well kept.

Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at East Jefferson. On Monday evening, March 3d, I made my official visit to this lodge, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was well done. A very few errors in the work were made, which I corrected. The brethren give evidence of their ability to do good work, and peace and harmony reign in their borders. The records, in the hands of Bro. W. A. JACKSON, are neatly and correctly kept. I have visited this lodge twice. On December 26, 1883, by special request I publicly installed their officers, and one pleasant feature of the occasion was the presence of visiting brethren from sister lodges. After the services of installation, the brethren were edified by remarks from Rev. Bro. NELSON and Bro. P. M. HAWES, of Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, Hallowell, after which the

brethren and invited guests partook of refreshments, then passed an hour or more in social conversation.

Anchor Lodge, No. 158, at South Bristol. I made my official visit to this lodge, by special request of the Master, on Wednesday evening, January 22d. On account of the severe weather of that period and the condition of the roads, which were badly blocked by snow, they hardly expected me to get through, and but few of the brethren were present at the lodge meeting, and they thoroughly discouraged. The object of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of surrendering their charter. The election of their officers went by default, and the situation looked anything but cheerful.

The Master, Bro. NELSON W. GAMAGE, by my suggestion, opened a lodge of M. M., and then made a statement of their standing—that is, financially, and other matters of discouragement; then called upon the brethren to express their feelings and desires in relation to their lodge, which was very freely done. After listening to their remarks, I must confess it looked dark indeed for the future of Anchor Lodge.

The matter of unpaid dues, the great thorn in our lodges, is one of their discouragements. I gave them such counsel and advice as I deemed they needed.

As I had no authority to grant them a dispensation to elect their officers, I advised them to procure the same of the M. W. G. Master. When I left them, they seemed more cheerful and hopeful.

On Friday, February 17th, I received a communication from the Secretary, Bro. GEORGE FARRAR, bearing the welcome tidings that they had elected and installed their officers. He wrote: "If you had been here, you would not have thought that we ever contemplated surrendering our charter." Continuing, he says: "Our lodge is stronger than it has been for ten years." They had collected half their dues from delinquents, and the prospect of soon getting the rest was good. Long may they prosper, and diffuse light and knowledge in their island home.

I am again under obligations to Bro. FARRAR and lady for courtesies received.

Most Worshipful, in concluding my report, I wish to call your attention to one very pleasant, and I can't but think very profitable feature, in the Tenth Masonic District; it is in the brethren visiting their sister lodges. Some of our lodges have not the work of our Grand Lecturer, and in visiting from lodge to lodge, they get information that possibly they might not obtain in any other way, and from a social standpoint we derive benefit; we become better acquainted with each other, and interchange views on what is and what is not correct in our manner and way of doing our work. I am persuaded from year to year of the lasting benefit we receive from this very pleasant practice, and it is increasing as the brethren become aware of its good results. I have called the attention of the lodges to the resolve in relation to printed cyphers as recorded on page 516 of the Proceedings, Vol. XI,

part second. For the honor you have conferred upon me, Most Worshipful, I thank you. I tender my thanks to the officers and members of the lodges in the Tenth District, for the kindness they have shown me as your representative.

The following is an abstract from the returns :

8 lodges—735 members—34 initiates.

Initiation fees \$68.00—annual dues \$147.00. Total \$215.00.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES W. STETSON, *D. D. G. M., 10th M. D.*

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District.

September 18, 1883, I visited Hermon Lodge, No. 32, of Gardiner, W. Bro. L. W. GOODSPEED, Master, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was performed in an excellent and impressive manner, the rendering of the ritual by all the officers being as a whole the best, with scarcely an exception, that I have ever seen.

This excellence of work I found to be due principally to the continuing in office that brother who was found best fitted for the position, and every brother being willing, without jealousy or ambition, "to abide in the calling wherein he was called."

This being a special communication, the records were not at the lodge room, and consequently I had no opportunity to examine them. On this visit I was accompanied by W. Bro. J. W. ROWE, of Bethlehem Lodge.

January 29, 1884, I was invited to install the officers elect of this lodge ; and the ceremony, which was public, was performed in Johnson Hall, W. Bro. JOHN E. AVERY, of Bethlehem Lodge, acting as Marshal. The hall was packed to overflowing. After the installation services were over, remarks were made by several clergymen and other members of the order, and an original poem was read by Bro. LARRABEE, which was highly appreciated by the audience.

October 3, 1883, I visited Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, of Hallowell, W. Bro. A. C. HARRINGTON, Master. There was a very full attendance, and the work, which was on the 3d degree, was well performed, the ritual being closely followed.

I examined the records of this lodge, and found them well kept and in the hands of an experienced and faithful Secretary, Bro. ORLANDO CURRIER.

The opening and closing of the lodge was particularly well done. While the usual amount of work accomplished by this lodge in years past has not been done in the present masonic year, yet the material put in has been good.

I was invited by this lodge to install their officers elect in November last, and arrangements were made by the Master for a public installation November 22d, but owing to a sudden bereavement in my family caused by the accidental death of my son, I was unable to be present.

Augusta Lodge, No. 41. During the past year, I made three visits to Augusta Lodge, which meets in the same hall with Bethlehem. The brethren of these two lodges, especially the officers of each, are in the habit of attending the meetings of both, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevail between them.

The amount of work done by this lodge has not been large, but it has been uniformly well done, and the material excellent.

On the evening of September 4th, I was present and saw W. Bro. BOARDMAN confer the third degree. To those who know him it would be superfluous for me to add that the work was more than well done. W. Bro. BOARDMAN is well known throughout New England. He was one of the early Masters of this lodge after its organization in 1867.

On Tuesday evening, April 27th, there was work in the third degree, which was performed by the new officers, W. Bro. DUDLEY, Master. I was unable to be present, but learn from a visiting brother, who is also a Past Master, that Bro. DUDLEY went through like a veteran. The records are well kept and in excellent order.

On the first day of January last, I installed the officers elect of this lodge, W. Bro. E. C. DUDLEY, a Past Master of this lodge, acting as Marshal.

Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35. It would be very difficult for me to say upon which communication of Bethlehem Lodge I made my official visit during the past year. This being the lodge to which I belong, I have been pretty regular in my attendance both during the term of W. Bro. JOHN W. ROWE, and also of W. Bro. JOHN E. AVERY, the present Master, under both of whom the work has been well done.

I have often inspected the records of this lodge, which are a pattern of neatness and skill. The present Secretary, Bro. D. M. WAITT, having been for some years past widely known as the President of Dirigo Business College. As a masonic record, they are unequalled.

W. Bro. AVERY is doing excellent work, and has throughout his term thus far devoted a great deal of time and attention to the welfare and prosperity of his lodge, and especially to perfecting his subordinates in the duties of their respective positions.

On the 3d day of December last, I installed the officers elect of this lodge, W. Bro. S. W. LANE acting as Marshal.

This lodge, in conjunction with Augusta Lodge, during the past winter inaugurated a series of masonic sociables, which have had a tendency to bring the brethren and their ladies into closer intimacy, and, as appears to me, with beneficial results. This has been brought about principally by the Masters of the two lodges. Lack of time and space prevents me from referring to this matter in a more extended manner.

May 3, 1884, I visited Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, at Monmouth Center, W. Bro. D. P. BOYNTON, Master. The work, which was on the third, was done accurately and impressively. I found by an examination of their records (which I will here say were well kept, and in good hands) that, for some time past, this lodge has been accustomed to exemplifying the work in the third degree whenever they have had no candidate or other business of importance to prevent, each brother criticising as the work went on; and in this manner they have attained almost an exact, literal rendering of the ritual—consequently there was but little for me to criticise.

I found the brethren interested in the order, proud of their Master and pleased with their masonic home, which is as comfortable and cosy as one may wish to see in all its appointments. They have recovered from their temporary embarrassment, have fitted up a new hall, furnished it comfortably, have discharged all their liabilities and have something ahead.

Whoever visits Monmouth Lodge, be his visit official or unofficial, he may be sure of an old-time brotherly welcome.

I have not been able to visit the three remaining lodges of this District, as my health has been such that I could not ride into the country. Monmouth Lodge, visited on 3d inst., is the only one to which I have made an official visit which was not easily accessible by rail.

All this I have explained to you in my communication of April 8th, and as you so kindly excused me from what otherwise might seem a dereliction of duty, I shall offer no further apology.

I have had frequent opportunities to learn the condition of the other lodges, particularly Temple and Dirigo, and can report them as prospering and in good condition. I find by the Secretary's report that Morning Star Lodge, with a membership of 82, has raised 6 candidates, being one to every 14, the average throughout the District being one to every $19\frac{1}{2}$, a good showing for that lodge.

The following is a summary of the reports of the different lodges:

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

8 lodges—1,117 members—57 initiates.

Amount of dues, \$337.40.

Fraternally submitted,

W. F. BLANCHARD, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following as the report of my official acts as D. D. G. M. for the past year.

Owing to a protracted illness in the early part of the season, I was unable to make any visits; consequently I have been obliged to make them at the extreme limit of the term.

March 4th, I visited Asylum Lodge, at Wayne. The roads were almost impassable, save in some favored localities; and in consequence, but few of the members were present. Those who were present were zealous and correct in the performance of their respective duties, and the outlook for this lodge has very much improved within the past two years.

March 6th, I visited Neguenkeag Lodge at Vassalboro', and witnessed the exemplification of the work in the first degree, which was very correctly and impressively done. This lodge has among its members those who have long since passed the meridian of life, but who nevertheless are very active and efficient in conducting the affairs of the lodge.

By invitation, on March 11th, I visited Vassalboro Lodge, and witnessed the work in the first degree. Bro. COOMBS, the newly elected Master, brings to the work an amount of enthusiasm which can but result in the continuance of the high standing which this lodge has heretofore enjoyed. Bro. C. is very ably assisted by the other officers, all having the good of the order at heart, and working with commendable zeal to this end.

March 17th, it was my privilege to visit Waterville Lodge, at Waterville. This is the oldest lodge in this District; my previous impressions of this lodge were fully confirmed by this visit. If one enjoys correct and impressive work, and good company, let him visit this lodge.

March 18th, visited, with much pleasure, Vernon Valley Lodge, at Mt. Vernon. A goodly number were present, and withal, the unusually large number of Past Masters for which the meetings of this lodge are so justly famous. Would that more Past Masters would express their interest in the same way.

April 5th, I visited Relief Lodge, at Belgrade, and witnessed the opening and closing of the lodge, also the work in the third degree. The indications point very strongly to renewed interest and activity in this lodge.

April 11th, by appointment, I visited Messalonskee Lodge, at Oakland (West Waterville), and witnessed the work in the Entered Apprentice degree, which was well done. This lodge has a corps of good officers, and they are working well.

In consequence of the fact mentioned at the beginning of this report, and more recently the bad condition of the roads, I have been obliged to deny myself the pleasure of visiting Rural Lodge, at Sidney. I regret this fact

very much, for I had hoped to be able to report progress in the matter of a more convenient and suitable hall. It is a duty which this lodge owes to itself, as well as to the whole masonic fraternity, to provide a more suitable place in which to hold their meetings. I hope that this matter will not longer be postponed, but that this lodge will come up manfully to the work, and take the place among her sister lodges which rightfully belongs to her in this respect.

Of my own (Lafayette) lodge, I have nothing new to report. I was invited to install the officers of this lodge on March 11th, but as I was previously engaged to be at Vassalboro', I was obliged to decline the invitation.

My visits to the several lodges have been very pleasant. As the representative of the Grand Lodge, I have universally been treated with the distinction and attention which is due the high position, and for which I would tender my grateful acknowledgments. The records and accounts of the lodges are universally well kept, and many of them are models of neatness and good penmanship.

In closing this report of my official acts as District Deputy of the 12th Masonic District for the past year, I desire to return my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred, and most respectfully to decline a re-appointment.

The following is a summary of the returns :

9 lodges—763 members—20 initiates.

Initiation fees \$40—annual dues \$152.00. Total amount \$192.00.

All which is very respectfully and fraternally submitted.

H. OWEN NICKERSON, *D. D. G. M., 12th M. D.*

Readfield, April 15, 1884.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As a part of my duty as District Deputy Grand Master, I have the honor to submit a report of the condition and prospects of Masonry in the Thirteenth Masonic District.

Of the nine lodges in my jurisdiction, I have visited all but one; and in every instance have been kindly received and warmly welcomed by the officers and brethren, who seemed desirous to make the visit pleasant to me and profitable to themselves.

I commissioned Bro. HARRY PUSHOR to visit Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, at Hartland. He attended to that duty and informed me that the lodge is in

good working condition, and although there has not been done as large an amount of work as during some of the years of its history, yet peace and harmony prevail throughout its borders, and the brethren seem to appreciate the beauty and high importance of the Institution, and are striving to do their work well.

October 16th, I visited Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, at North Anson. Found a good attendance of the brethren, all of whom seemed interested in Masonry, especially in the growth and prosperity of their own lodge. Witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was finely done.

Somerset Lodge, No. 34, at Skowhegan, is the largest lodge in this District, and is favorably located for growth and influence. There exists, however, from some cause or causes, a want of sufficient interest among the mass of those belonging to it to insure that attendance on the meetings which is desirable, and which helps to give zest and real enjoyment to the ceremonies and lectures.

The fact that a Chapter and Commandery are located here, and draw upon the time and interest of many members of the lodge, may account in part for the small number usually present at its meetings. The work, however, is generally well done, and a favorable impression is made upon the mind of the candidate.

The records are neatly and correctly kept. It is to be hoped that the present year will witness a revival of interest in Somerset Lodge, and that its light will shine with greater brilliancy. Its history, the names of its founders—the men who in the early years of its existence, and during the times of its greatest trials, were always at their stations and at work—ought to be an inspiration to those who now enjoy the honor and responsibility of occupying places which they so worthily and ably filled.

A special meeting of Keystone Lodge, No. 80, at Solon, was called for my accommodation; and accordingly I was present Thursday, March the 13th, and witnessed an exemplification of the work of the M. M. degree. There was a large attendance, as it seemed to me, of wide-awake masons; and I was more than pleased with the spirit exhibited and the manner of the work.

The records are very neatly and correctly kept by Bro TURNER BUSWELL, who has been the faithful Secretary of the lodge for about ten successive years.

This lodge, financially, is in excellent condition. It has paid out for charity for the last few years, on an average, about one hundred and forty dollars for each year. It has the nucleus of a good library, and the books are taken out only on the afternoon of their stated meetings, thus furnishing an additional motive to the brethren to be present at that time.

I visited Siloam Lodge, No. 92, at Fairfield, January 10th, and installed their officers. There is not felt or manifested here that interest in Masonry which is necessary to prosperity and success. This lodge has many well-posted and excellent members, and a well-directed and united effort on their

part would make Siloam Lodge what it should be, prosperous and influential.

Saturday, August 18th, visited Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, at Norridgewock, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree. The Senior Warden and some of the other officers were absent, which I much regretted, especially as it was the evening of their stated meeting. The work was fairly done.

I judge that this lodge, on the whole, is in a prosperous condition. Good feeling prevails among the brethren, and an earnest desire is felt on their part so to live and work as to merit the confidence and esteem of the brotherhood.

Meridian Lodge, No. 125, at Pittsfield, was visited February 16th, and I witnessed work in the M. M. degree. It was well rendered, every officer doing his part with correctness and becoming zeal.

Their hall is convenient and attractive, and the brethren find it good and pleasant to come together and see "who best can work and best agree."

Saturday evening, September 8th, I visited Cambridge Lodge, No. 157, at Cambridge.

This was a special meeting, called at my request; and as the evening chanced to be very rainy, the attendance was small.

Witnessed an exemplification of work in E. A. degree, which was well done.

Among the members of this lodge are some earnest lovers of Masonry, who are willing to work for the prosperity and highest good of the Order.

Visited Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, at Canaan, August 14th. Had the pleasure of witnessing work in the M. M. degree. All the officers seemed familiar with their respective parts, and were prompt and correct in doing the work. I can see no reason why this lodge may not have a large measure of prosperity.

In concluding this report, allow me to say, that so far as I have been able to see and judge, the past year has been one of more than an average degree of prosperity for the lodges of the Thirteenth Masonic District. Peace and harmony have generally prevailed.

It is to be hoped, however, that the present year will witness greater interest on the part of the brethren in the meetings of their respective lodges, and more and better work. This will most assuredly be the case, if our members shall come to realize more fully the beauty, dignity and high character of our Institution, and shall labor with becoming zeal to make wide-spread and potential the spirit and principles of the Order.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SUMNER A. PATTEN, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

On the 8th of October, 1883, by invitation of Bro. WEBBER, Master elect, I visited and installed the officers of Ancient York Lodge, there being present a large number of the members and their lodge friends. The installation exercises were interspersed with fine vocal and instrumental music, after which refreshments were served and an hour spent socially. Again, on the 7th of April, I visited this lodge to inspect their work, at which time the Entered Apprentice degree was conferred on one candidate in a very satisfactory manner, and I am satisfied from the interest manifested that the lodge will prosper and do good work. I was pleased to meet on both occasions, P. D. D. G. M. SIMEON STONE, who takes a strong hand in all matters pertaining to Masonry. Records correct.

October 17th, I visited Village Lodge, Bowdoinham, and publicly installed the officers, assisted by W. Bro. RICKER, of United Lodge, as Marshal, there being present a goodly number of the fraternity and invited guests. Refreshments were served and a time spent in social converse, to the pleasure of those present, and no doubt to the profit of the lodge.

On the 19th of December, I again visited this lodge, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was creditably done. Only a small amount of work has been done in this lodge during the year, still the zeal of the officers enables them to maintain a good standard.

December 18th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Acacia Lodge, Durham, Me.; and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, a large number were present. Rev. Bro. J. H. LITTLE, of Brunswick, accompanied me on this occasion, and after the installation delivered a very interesting address on Masonry. I was pleased to meet here R. W. ALBERT W. LARABEE, D. D. G. M. of the 17th District, who added to the interest of the occasion by some interesting remarks. Refreshments were served.

I made appointments on three dates to visit this lodge to inspect their work, but sickness in my family prevented me from filling the first two, and on the third the weather was so inclement that it was impossible for me to get there; but I am convinced, from the interest manifested, that the present officers will maintain the good reputation which Acacia has always held.

January 7th, 1884, by invitation of Bro. WILLIAMS, Master elect, I publicly installed the officers of Solar Lodge, assisted by W. Bro. ARRAS as Marshal, in the presence of a large assembly. Refreshments were served, after which a musical entertainment was furnished. Again, on the 3d of March, I visited Solar Lodge, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was done in

a very dignified manner, and closely to the ritual. Solar Lodge may well be proud of her present board of officers, and I was pleased to note that the interest in Masonry here is not confined to the officers only, but pervades the whole lodge. There was a large number of members present, among them many Past Grand Officers, who have for many years honored and been honored by the fraternity throughout the State. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition, having initiated sixteen candidates during the past year, more than one-third of all the work done in the District. Records neatly and correctly kept.

January 8th, I installed the officers elect of United Lodge, at Brunswick, on which occasion the members of Village Lodge, Bowdoinham, were entertained. After installation, refreshments were served, and "A feast of reason and a flow of soul" closed the evening's entertainment. This being my masonic home, I have not made any formal visit to inspect the work, but have been present at nearly all regular meetings; and while but little work has been done, I am convinced that when it comes it will be well done.

February 13th, I visited Polar Star Lodge, Bath, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree, which was very correctly and handsomely conferred. W. Bro. ARRAS's long experience and zeal has enabled him to become master of the ritual. The masonic tools and implements he handles with consummate skill, assisted by able officers and supported by a large membership, and a full attendance on all meetings enables them to present a model lodge. Records are correct and neatly kept. On the 2d of April I publicly installed the officers elect of Polar Star Lodge, before a large assembly of the fraternity and invited guests. A large delegation from United Lodge, Brunswick, were present, and were royally entertained. The finest of vocal and instrumental music interspersed the installation exercises with good effect, after which Bro. A. J. FULLER, the first Master of Polar Star Lodge, in the most complimentary manner presented W. Bro. ARRAS, the last Master, in behalf of the lodge, with a very beautiful Past Master's Jewel. Bro. ARRAS has served his lodge as Master for several years in the most faithful and efficient manner, and richly deserves the compliment paid him, retiring at this time at his own request with the esteem and confidence of the entire masonic fraternity.

February 26th, I visited Richmond Lodge, at Richmond, Maine, and witnessed the conferring of the Fellow Craft degree, which was very well done. The officers all appeared to be interested in the work, and manifested a desire to become proficient in the ritual. I was pleased to note an improvement in the social feeling from that existing one year ago. Harmony prevails again, and I predict a prosperous future for Richmond Lodge. Records in good condition.

On the 20th of March, I visited Webster Lodge and witnessed the conferring of the Fellow Craft degree, making such corrections and suggestions in the work as appeared necessary; but little work is done in this lodge, but the

material is good and the lodge is in safe hands. Whatever Webster Lodge does will be done prudently and in order. Their members are few, but their zeal is that of many, and they will prosper. Early in the season I was invited to be present and install their officers, but other engagements prevented me from doing so.

The fraternity, as a whole, in this District, I consider in a flourishing condition. All lodges have good and convenient rooms for their meetings, and all are financially strong. Records in all cases are correctly and neatly kept, and the attendance at meetings indicates a good amount of interest.

In closing, I desire to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by appointing me to this responsible office, and the officers and members of the different lodges in the District for the fraternal kindness and courtesy with which I have been received as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

F. C. WHITEHOUSE, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

With pleasure I submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

There are fourteen chartered lodges in this District, all of which I have visited once, witnessed their manner of work, examined their records, and made such corrections and suggestions as in my judgment seemed for the interest of the craft. The amount of work done by the several lodges appears in the summary hereto annexed. There is a good degree of interest taken generally, peace and harmony being prominent features throughout the District.

December 5, 1883, in the presence of the members and their wives, I installed the officers of Blue Mountain Lodge, Phillips, after which we repaired to the Barden House, to partake of a turkey supper. The exercises were enlivened by music furnished by a quartette club composed of members of said lodge. I shall always remember this as one of the most enjoyable occasions of my life.

December 27th, by invitation, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge, Weld, and publicly installed the officers. The exercises were holden at the Union Church, Bro. D. M. TEAGUE acting as Grand Marshal. Bro. E. W. SIMONS, of Berwick, Me., delivered an appropriate address. The Weld band furnished music to add to the interest of the occasion. At the conclusion of the exer-

cises we were invited to partake of an oyster supper at a Mr. Holt's near by. In the evening I met the brethren at their hall, and witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was nicely done. The records are neatly and correctly kept by P. M. Bro. LUFKIN.

February 4, 1884, I visited Ashlar Lodge, Lewiston; witnessed work in E. A. degree, which was very correctly done. I was pleased to meet Past R. W. A. M. ROAK, D. D. G. M., on this occasion. At the close of the ceremonies refreshments were served in the banqueting hall.

February 5th, by appointment, I visited Oriental Star Lodge, Livermore. Bro. C. H. BOOTHBY, the present Master, met me on arrival of the train, and took me to their hall, some four miles from Livermore Falls. I found this lodge in a very fine financial condition, with an earnest, persevering Master. I predict for them a prosperous year. The book of records is an example for uniformity and neatness.

February 6th, my official visit to Reuel Washburn Lodge, Livermore Falls. I witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was done splendidly. Bro. R. C. BOOTHBY presides in the East, and is worthy of particular mention. The records are correctly kept.

February 11th, I visited Maine Lodge, by appointment, and witnessed the conferring of M. M. degree. The lodge is situated in Farmington, and is one of the oldest lodges in the State—No. 20. I found this a model lodge for accuracy. Refreshments were served at Bro. DRESSER's saloon. Bro. CRAGIN, Secretary, was first to make his returns.

February 12th, I visited Franklin Lodge, New Sharon; witnessed work in M. M. degree. Although I cannot rank this quite up to the best, I found them zealous, with a marked degree of interest. Whoever has the good fortune to visit them another year, will find them entitled to a first-class rating in my opinion. Refreshments were served.

February 13th, I visited Wilton Lodge, Wilton; witnessed work in third degree, which substantially was well rendered. The representation was large, and the interest unsurpassed by any lodge I have had the pleasure of meeting. The records are correctly kept. Refreshments at the close.

March 5th, visited Tranquil Lodge, Auburn; witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was acceptably done. The records are deserving of special mention. My visit was made very pleasant by the brethren. Refreshments were served in their banquet hall.

March 17th. At this, the second attempt, I met Nezinscot Lodge, Turner, and after witnessing work in M. M. degree, can truly say it excelled in perfection of work my most sanguine expectation. This lodge has always been in the front rank. In my judgment they have earned it, too. Such effort is entitled to more than passing notice. I had the pleasure of meeting R. W. F. T. FAULKNER, Past D. D. G. M. He takes much pride in his lodge, and in return his services are appreciated. At the close of the exercises refreshments were served and a social hour passed.

March 18th, I met the brethren of Rabboni Lodge, Lewiston, and witnessed work in E. A. degree. Considering the fact that this was the first time the new officers had done any work, they are entitled to much credit. They have had no work in this lodge for the past year. I examined their records and found them correct. Among the brethren present was pleased to meet R. W. ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Past D. D. G. M.

March 19th, by appointment, I visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, Auburn. Having no actual candidate, they exemplified work in E. A. degree, with a good degree of accuracy. The records are very neatly and correctly kept.

March 20th, I again saw work exemplified in E. A. degree, by the officers of Evening Star Lodge, Buckfield. With more study, this lodge will do better. The records are in good hands.

March 21, I visited Whitney Lodge, Canton, and witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was very well done. Records are properly kept. R. W. DURA BRADFORD, Past D. D. G. M., was present, temporarily acting as Junior Warden.

I have no special report to make of Blue Mountain Lodge, Phillips. It was in this lodge I became interested in Masonry. I have met with them during the year when in town, and have every reason to believe I enjoy the fraternal affection of all the members. I am happy to report this a prosperous lodge.

I have little to say in conclusion, Most Worshipful. I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, impartially. While in some instances my criticisms may have appeared severe, my intention was to benefit Masonry, and I trust they were kindly received.

The following is an abstract from the returns of all the lodges in the District:

14 lodges—1,434 members—66 initiates.

Initiation fees \$132.00—annual dues \$286.80. Total \$418.80.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me, and the brethren for their uniform courtesy and kindness, I remain,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

NATHAN U. HINKLEY, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Phillips, April 1, 1884.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting my report as Deputy of the Sixteenth Masonic District, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have visited each of the ten lodges which comprise this jurisdiction at least once during the year.

The records of the several lodges are in good hands and well cared for; two of them, viz: Oxford and Jefferson, are especially neat and nicely arranged.

August 18th, I made a personal inspection of the hall of Paris Lodge, and granted them permission to rent the same to the United Order of the Golden Cross.

September 17th, I publicly installed the officers elect of Oxford Lodge. At the close of the ceremonies, refreshments were served in the hall to the large company present. It was especially pleasing to me, on this occasion, to note the kindly feeling manifested by the ladies of this beautiful village for the welfare and prosperity of this lodge.

October 17th, I publicly installed the officers elect of Blazing Star Lodge. A large company was present to witness the ceremony, at the conclusion of which the time was spent in pleasant greeting and conversation, while the tables were being spread in the hall, which were loaded with everything to tempt the appetite, of which all were bountifully supplied. This lodge is especially noted for its courtesy and generosity, and I shall ever remember this evening as one of the pleasant reminiscences of the past.

November 13th, visited Mount Tire'm Lodge. W. Master WILSON being absent, at the earnest request of the brethren present, I took the East, and conferred the third degree on two candidates who were in waiting. From my own observation, and inquiries made of Past District Deputy H. D. SMITH, who has visited this lodge, I can report them in a prosperous condition, and doing their work in a satisfactory manner.

December 10th, visited Oxford Lodge. The work in the third degree was performed in a very impressive manner, which fully sustained their previous good record.

December 11th, visited Paris Lodge. Work was exemplified in the first degree. I have to thank the members for their kindness and hospitality shown me at this time, also for the friendly manner in which they received the few corrections made in their work.

December 12th, visited Granite Lodge, at West Paris. Witnessed work in the first degree. The officers are good ritualists, and, so far as I can learn, peace and harmony prevail within its borders.

December 13th, visited Crooked River Lodge. Although almost an entire stranger to the members of this lodge, yet while among them I was made to realize the truth of the saying that "In every clime the mason may find a home, and in every land a brother." The work in the third degree was very well rendered.

January 15th, 1884, I publicly installed the officers elect of Jefferson Lodge. This being my masonic home, I took great pleasure in being present on this occasion, and meeting the brothers and their families and invited guests, a large number being present. After the installation ceremony, which was interspersed with music from the choir, all adjourned to the hall below, where

a bountiful collation was spread, the arrangements being such that none were left out in the cold, as they sometimes are on such occasions. Much credit is due the first three officers of the lodge, for the able manner in which they discharge their duties as Committee of Arrangements.

March 5th, visited Blazing Star Lodge. There was a very full attendance at this time, and work was creditably performed in the third degree. This lodge has lately added inside blinds to their hall, and laid down a beautiful new carpet, which adds much to the comfort and attractiveness of their masonic home.

March 6th, by appointment, I visited Tyrian Lodge, at Mechanic Falls; witnessed work in the first degree. This is the largest lodge in the District, and in point of ability in the manner of its work, and the way in which the business affairs of the lodge are conducted, if not the first, is certainly second to none in this jurisdiction.

March 13th, visited Bethel Lodge. The work of exemplifying the first degree, though not quite up to my expectation, was fairly rendered. Their Senior Deacon, Bro. BILLINGS, is one of the finest working officers it has been my pleasure to meet.

March 25th, visited King Hiram Lodge. This was a special meeting accorded me by the brethren of this lodge, on account of my inability to keep my appointment with them at their regular meeting in March, the traveling being such that it was next to impossible to get there. Not a large attendance. Work was exemplified in the third degree. The lectures were given in a very correct manner by the Worshipful Master.

I have been present at most of the meetings of Jefferson Lodge, and although it would not become me to say much in its praise, yet I feel justified in saying that it compares favorably with the other lodges in the District.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the members of the different lodges, for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me on all occasions, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of the appointment as District Deputy. I would respectfully request not to be re-appointed.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES L. BOWKER, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Bryant's Pond, April 7, 1884.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my third annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventeenth Masonic District.

At the stated communication of Cumberland Lodge held in June, 1883, I made my official visit. The W. Master of the lodge being absent, by invitation of the Senior Warden, I assumed the East and conferred the M. M. degree on two candidates.

June 16th, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, at Windham, and saw work on the E. A. degree. The work was fairly done, but may be improved by a strict adherence to the principles inculcated in Standing Regulation No. 25 of the Grand Lodge.

October 15th, I visited Freeport Lodge, at Freeport, and saw the M. M. degree conferred. The work was creditably done, considering that several of the regular officers were absent, among them the W. M.

January 22d, I made an official visit to Casco Lodge, at Yarmouth. I had the pleasure on this occasion to meet with some eighty brethren from Portland, who came by special invitation from Casco Lodge. The M. M. degree was conferred in a manner well calculated to please. Much praise is due the brethren of Casco Lodge for the truly cordial and fraternal manner in which they received and entertained their guests.

February 22d, by special dispensation of the M. W. Grand Master, I dedicated the new masonic hall of Standish Lodge, at Standish Corner. I was ably assisted by a full corps of subordinate officers from Portland, to whom I take this opportunity to extend my thanks for their able assistance. The brethren of Standish deserve much praise for having erected one of the most beautiful and convenient lodge rooms to be found outside of our large cities.

March 5th, I visited Ancient Landmark Lodge, at Portland, and had the pleasure of witnessing exceedingly fine work on the M. M. degree; but as this lodge is to exhibit work before the Grand Lodge at its coming session, I forbear further remarks, leaving you and other members of the Grand Lodge to judge of the ability of the officers of Ancient Landmark Lodge to confer the degrees of Masonry in accordance with the ritual prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

March 6th, in company with the W. M. of Atlantic Lodge, and J. W. of Portland Lodge, I visited Standish Lodge, at Standish. The lodge had no work, and the evening was occupied in giving instruction that I trust will be profitable.

March 11th, I visited Hiram Lodge, at Cape Elizabeth, and saw the M. M. degree conferred in a creditable manner. In fact, Hiram Lodge has the reputation of doing good work, and its present officers seem determined to maintain that reputation.

March 12th, I visited Portland Lodge, No. 1, at Portland. The lodge worked the F. C. degree in a manner seldom excelled.

March 17th, I visited Harmony Lodge, at Gorham. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, and I predict for it a successful future. The work, on the M. M. degree, was performed in a creditable manner.

March 18th, I visited Warren Phillips Lodge, at Cumberland Mills, and it is with a great deal of pleasure that I am able to report this new lodge as doing good work, and well situated in their elegant and commodious new hall.

March 19th, I had the pleasure of making an official visit to Atlantic Lodge, Portland, and witnessing the conferring of the M. M. degree on two candidates. The work was performed in a superior manner; but very few ritualistic errors. I am also pleased to report them as complying with Sec. 105 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

April 23d, I visited Deering Lodge, at Deering, and saw the E. A. degree conferred in a manner seldom equalled.

I have been unable, by reason of severe sickness, to visit Temple Lodge, at Saccarappa; but am informed that peace and harmony prevail throughout its jurisdiction, and that it is having a large amount of work, having initiated fourteen during the past year.

The Secretaries of the several lodges, in most instances, keep their records in a commendable manner, and some of them are particularly neat and correct; among the latter, I will mention Bros. GOULD, RUSSELL and FOX, Secretaries of Portland, Ancient Landmark and Atlantic Lodges.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for my re-appointment last May, but must respectfully decline being a candidate for the position another term.

I also desire to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the brethren of the several lodges in this District for the truly fraternal manner in which I have been received and welcomed by them in my official visits during the past three years, and can assure them that if I have failed in performing my duty, it has been an error of the head, and not of the heart.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

ALBERT W. LARRABEE, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

Auburn, April, 1884.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

May 20th, I visited officially Drummond Lodge, at Parsonsfield; witnessed work on third degree, which was very well done. Records correctly kept.

Limington, August 14, 1883. This evening I visited Adoniram Lodge, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree. Most of the officers worked

acceptably. Records are still in the hands of Bro. L. C. STROUT, which is a good guarantee that they are correctly and neatly kept.

Bridgton, November 10, 1883. By invitation, I this evening publicly installed the officers of Oriental Lodge. After remarks by the W. M. and others, we repaired to G. A. R. Hall, where a bountiful collation was served. The records are neatly and properly kept.

On January 9th, was invited to install the officers of Mount Moriah Lodge, at Denmark. Owing to the severe rain of that date, was unable to meet them, and have not had a chance to do so since.

West Newfield, January 23, 1884. Having given previous notice, I this evening met with the brethren of Day Spring, and witnessed exemplification of the work on the first degree, which was very well done, the officers being thoroughly instructed in their parts. The records are properly kept.

Fryeburg, February 9th. Officially visited Pythagorean Lodge this evening, and witnessed work in first degree, which was very well done. The records are correctly and nicely kept.

February 25th, I visited Delta Lodge, at Lovell. I found the records fully, neatly and correctly kept. I also witnessed work in the second degree. It was well done, notwithstanding the new officers had had but little experience. The work, in the main, corresponded fairly well with the ritual.

February 27th, I publicly installed the officers of Freedom Lodge, at Limerick, assisted by Bro. JAMES C. RICKER, as Grand Marshal. A large number of the brethren with their wives, daughters and friends enlivened the occasion, and after the services refreshments were served. Records in good condition.

I made an appointment to visit Shepherd's River Lodge, at Brownfield, but owing to a severe snow storm, was not able to arrive there. Am informed by their worthy Secretary, Bro. S. B. BEAN, that they are in good condition.

Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, at Cornish, is my masonic home. Have met with them nearly every meeting during the year. Without vanity, I can call it one of the best lodges in the District. Brother CYRUS G. MARR is serving on his seventeenth year as Treasurer. To him, more than all others, is due the continued prosperity of the lodge. The records are nicely kept by Bro. F. C. SMALL.

One lodge (Day Spring) has applied to me for permission to occupy their hall with another organization, which I granted after a personal examination of the lodge room, believing it would be for the best interest of Masonry.

I have distributed twelve P. M. Diplomas the past year.

The following is an abstract from the returns :

10 lodges—740 members—23 initiates.

Initiation fees \$46—annual dues \$148. Total \$194.00.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, allow me to thank you for the honor conferred by your commission as D. D. G. Master, and through you the officers

and members of the lodges of this District, for the kindness and courtesy shown me while making my official visits.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN BRADLEY, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Cornish, March 31, 1884.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It is not with the happy reflection consequent on a well-performed duty that I submit my report for the past masonic year; for, by reason of a variety of causes, I have been unable to visit all the lodges within this District, or even to provide a substitute. I can conscientiously say, however, that I have not been entirely inactive and unmindful of the trust confided to me. I have visited and met with the Masters and other officers of several of the lodges, and have examined the records of a number of them, and made such suggestions as seemed proper. I have heard from all the lodges, and the tenor of the reports shows a general good feeling and fair prosperity throughout the District.

There has been a considerable increase in the amount of work during the year, compared with last, although there has been but a slight increase in the aggregate membership, resulting from the neglect of far too many of the brethren to comply with the laws made and provided, to secure a healthy condition of the lodge finances. We have in our midst a great many non-affiliates, some of whom, no doubt, are unacquainted with the phraseology of Sec. 112, Art. VII, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; and I have suggested to the officers of some of our lodges the propriety of calling their attention to it, with the hope that it may induce some of them to see the error of their ways, and again become enrolled with the active fraternity.

I have officially visited a few of the lodges, and I cannot well close this report without making special mention of the good time enjoyed on the evening of February 11th, at my visit to York Lodge, Kennebunk, when two good men and true were enabled to receive more light in the presence of a very large gathering of the brethren of that and neighboring lodges.

I had the pleasure to meet with the Masters of five or six different lodges, who could but be highly pleased with the almost perfect rendering of the work.

This lodge may well be proud of its prosperity, and unskilled officers may safely take their mode of working as a model. Records perfect.

Yorkshire Lodge is now in a fair state of prosperity, and has nearly recovered from its difficulties reported last year, and two candidates have successfully passed its portals. I hope those brethren who saw fit to take dimits will return during the present year.

On the evening of the 10th of December, I installed the officers of Dunlap Lodge, assisted by P. G. M. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, as Grand Marshal.

January 28th, installed the officers of Palestine Lodge, assisted by Rev. Bro. HENRY A. WALES, as Grand Chaplain, and W. Bro. H. H. BURBANK, G. Marshal.

March 5th, installed the officers of Saco Lodge, assisted by Bro. L. O. STRAW as G. Chaplain, and W. Bro. H. H. BURBANK, G. Marshal.

I have conferred the P. M. degree upon the newly-elected masters of Dunlap and Palestine Lodges, and have issued P. M. diplomas to four Past Masters.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

13 lodges—1,062 members—35 initiates—\$282.40 dues.

Fraternally submitted,

WINFIELD S. DENNETT, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1884.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund met at 12 o'clock M., on call of the Grand Master.

Present—Bro. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, *President*.

- “ FESSENDEN I. DAY,
- “ WILLIAM H. SMITH,
- “ E. HOWARD VOSE,
- “ AUGUSTUS BAILEY,
- “ EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
- “ ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,
- “ ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
- “ IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

Examined the Accounts of the Grand Treasurer, and the securities for the invested fund, which were found correct, and on motion it was

Voted, That the same be approved.

The Secretary presented applications for relief, with a schedule of the same, prepared for the use of the Trustees; which were referred to a committee, consisting of E. HOWARD VOSE and AUGUSTUS BAILEY.

Adjourned, to meet at five o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, May 6, 1884.

The Trustees met at five o'clock P. M., as provided by the Constitution.

Present—Bros. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, FESSENDEN I. DAY, WILLIAM H. SMITH, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, A. M. WETHERBEE, CHARLES I. COLLAMORE and IRA BERRY.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer invest during the year, subject to the approval of the Grand Master, such sums as may remain after the expenditures and reservations of this session, including the \$2,500.00 in securities authorized to-day by the Grand Lodge to be added to the Grand Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer have authority to rent or lease the Elm street property; and that the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer have authority to sell and convey said property, at a price not less than six thousand dollars.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following statement of account:

DR.		TRUSTEES OF CHARITY FUND.	
1883.	May.	To Expenditures, as per account rendered,	
		From May 5, 1883, to May 5, 1884,	\$ 701 18
		To Balance to new account,	1,472.74
			<hr/>
		CR.	\$2,173.92
1883.	May.	By Cash received of W. O. Fox,	
		late Grand Treasurer,	\$ 768.97
		By Cash received as per account	
		rendered,	1,404.95
			<hr/>
			\$2,173.92

On motion,

Voted, That when the Trustees adjourn, it be to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

On motion,

Voted, That the Board now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1884.

The Board of Trustees assembled at nine o'clock A. M., agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, FESSENDEN I. DAY, WILLIAM H. SMITH, AUGUSTUS BAILEY, A. M. WETHERBEE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, E. HOWARD VOSE and IRA BERRY.

The Committee on Applications for Relief reported back the papers referred to them—having examined the same, and marked the applications on the schedule by numbers, from one to five.

On motion,

Voted, That No. 1, on the schedule, represent six dollars.

Voted, That the schedule be approved,—and that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay the several sums thereby appropriated, amounting in the whole to one thousand and fifty-six dollars.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer is authorized to take needful steps and sign the necessary papers relative to the surrender of stock in the Freeman's National Bank, which is about to close in liquidation instead of resuming charter.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer is authorized to re-invest the proceeds of the surrendered Freeman's National Bank shares,—and also to re-invest such sums as may be received by him during the year from payments not now expected.

On motion,

Voted, That the bond presented by the Grand Treasurer be approved.

The minutes were read and approved.

On motion,

Voted, That the Trustees now adjourn.

The Board accordingly adjourned *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.

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

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1884.

The Board of Trustees assembled at nine o'clock A. M., agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, FESSENDEN I. DAY, WILLIAM H. SMITH, AUGUSTUS BAILEY, A. M. WETHERBEE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, E. HOWARD VOSE and IRA BERRY.

The Committee on Applications for Relief reported back the papers referred to them—having examined the same, and marked the applications on the schedule by numbers, from one to five.

On motion,

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Voted, That the Grand Treasurer is authorized to take needful steps and sign the necessary papers relative to the surrender of stock in the Freeman's National Bank, which is about to close in liquidation instead of resuming charter.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer is authorized to re-invest the proceeds of the surrendered Freeman's National Bank shares,—and also to re-invest such sums as may be received by him during the year from payments not now expected.

On motion,

Voted, That the bond presented by the Grand Treasurer be approved.

The minutes were read and approved.

On motion,

Voted, That the Trustees now adjourn.

The Board accordingly adjourned *sine die*.

Attest,

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ARTICLE I.

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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.

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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.

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> . | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler</i> . |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield</i> . | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge</i> . |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias</i> . | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport</i> . |
| 100 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine</i> . | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert</i> . |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport</i> . | 150 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth</i> . |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth</i> . | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin</i> . |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland</i> . | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot</i> . |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont</i> . | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Eden</i> . |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle</i> . | 187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluehill</i> . |
| 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 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.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 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>Mattawankeag</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.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnville</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.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 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>Vinathaven</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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>Waldboro'</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.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> . | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> . |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> . | 113 Messalonskee, <i>Oakland</i> . |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> . | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> . |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'</i> . | 166 Neguemkeng, <i>Vassalboro'</i> . |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 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.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 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.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 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.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 183 Deering, <i>Deering.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cumberl'd Mills.</i> |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 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>Linerick.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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> | |

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, four cents per mile (one way) from the lodge hall to the Grand Lodge hall, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters; mileage to be reckoned from the hall of the lodge of which each brother is a member. The distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1883, p. 512.]

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 imme-

diately 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. *Resolved*, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal, that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge: and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a mason in good standing. [1883, p. 505.]

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 recommendation 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.]

23. *Resolved*, That lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and in writing, approve the occupation. But this inspection shall not be necessary in cases where other societies seek to have joint occupation of previously dedicated masonic halls.

Voted, That application to a lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society, shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another. *Provided*, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

24. *Resolved*, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the concealment of the offence, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient.

[1882, p. 205.]

25. *Resolved*, That no mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating, any printed document or cipher, as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge for gross unmasonic conduct.

And all masons are enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation. [1883, p. 516.]

26. *Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, it is proper, under section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death. [1884, p. 844.]

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1884.

M. W.	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Skowhegan.
R. W.	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston.
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Sabatis.
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Gardiner.
"	FREDERIC FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2D,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Houlton.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	BENJAMIN MORRILL,	" 4th "	Bluehill.
"	CHARLES N. RAND,	" 5th "	Parkman.
"	HIRAM STEVENS,	" 6th "	Carroll.
"	JOHN E. WOODCOCK,	" 7th "	Searsmont.
"	SIMON B. LITTLEFIELD,	" 8th "	Stockton.
"	WILLIAM A. BARKER,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	CYRUS KINDRICK,	" 11th "	Litchfield.
"	ORESTES E. CROWELL,	" 12th "	Oakland.
"	SUMNER A. PATTEN,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	WILLIAM T. HALL,	" 14th "	Richmond.
"	NATHAN U. HINKLEY,	" 15th "	Phillips.
"	JAMES L. BOWKER,	" 16th "	Bryant's Pond.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	ALBERT F. RICHARDSON,	" 18th "	Fryeburg.
"	WINFIELD S. DENNETT,	" 19th "	Saco.
W. & Rev.	CALEB FULLER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Augusta.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Portland.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "	Saco.
"	HIRAM A. PHILBROOK,	" "	Rockland.
"	C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	" "	Bar Harbor.
"	L. H. BEAN,	" "	Skowhegan.
"	ADONIRAM J. PADELFOED,	" "	Calais.
"	ASHER F. PALMER,	" "	Lamoine.
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Saco.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Bath.
"	BEN MOORE,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	TURNER BUSWELL,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Solon.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	" "	Farmington.
"	J. FERD. KING,	" "	South Paris.
"	JOSEPH O. COBB,	" "	Union.
"	GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Castine.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Norway.
"	JAMES B. NEAGLE,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Lubec.
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	" "	Portland.
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Auburn.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LODGES IN MAINE,

WITH DATES OF PRECEDENCE AND CHARTER.

[Much time and care has been devoted to the preparation of this table; yet the dates are not all exact, and cannot be made so, under circumstances. Those lodges which have their charters on record, are correctly given; the others as nearly so as can be ascertained from present sources of information.]

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
1 Portland,	Portland,	March 30, 1769.	March 30, 1769.
2 Warren,*	East Machias,	Sept. 10, 1778.	Sept. 10, 1778.
3 Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	June 1, 1792.	June 1, 1792.
4 Hancock,	Castine,	June 9, 1794.	June 9, 1794.
5 Kennebec,	Hallowell,	March 14, 1796.	March 14, 1796.
6 Amity,	Camden,	March 10, 1801.	March 10, 1801.
7 Eastern,	Eastport,	June 8, 1801.	June 8, 1801.
8 United,	Brunswick,	Dec. 14, 1801.	Dec. 14, 1801.
9 Saco,	Saco,	June 14, 1802.	June 16, 1802.
10 Rising Virtue,	Bangor,	Sept. 13, 1802.	Sept. 16, 1802.
11 Pythagorean,	Fryeburg,	June 13, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
12 Cumberland,	New Gloucester,	June 5, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
13 Oriental,	Bridgton,	March 12, 1804.	March 12, 1804.
14 Solar,	Bath,	Sept. 10, 1804.	Sept. 10, 1804.
15 Orient,	Thomaston,	Sept. 10, 1805.	Sept. 10, 1805.
16 St. George,	Warren,	March 10, 1806.	March 10, 1806.
17 Ancient Landmark,	Portland,	June 10, 1806.	June 10, 1806.
18 Oxford,	Norway,	Sept. 14, 1807.	Sept. 14, 1807.
19 Felicity,	Bucksport,	March 13, 1809.	March 13, 1809.
20 Maine,	Farmington,	June 13, 1809.	Jan. 13, 1810.
21 Oriental Star,	Livermore,	June 13, 1811.	June 13, 1811.
22 York,	Kennebunk,	March 9, 1813.	March 9, 1813.
23 Freeport,	Freeport,	Sept. 13, 1814.	Sept. 13, 1814.
24 Phoenix,	Belfast,	Sept. 9, 1816.	Dec. 30, 1816.
25 Temple,	Winthrop,	Sept. 8, 1817.	Oct. 6, 1817.
26 Village,	Bowdoinham,	June 9, 1817.	Sept. 16, 1817.
27 Adoniram,	Limington,	Sept. 9, 1818.	Sept. 10, 1818.
28 Northern Star,	North Anson,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 15, 1818.
29 Tranquil,	Auburn,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 9, 1818.
30 Blazing Star,	Rumford,	March 11, 1819.	March 11, 1819.
31 Union,	Union,	Dec. 27, 1819.	April 8, 1820.
32 Hermon,	Gardiner,	June 23, 1820.	June 29, 1820.
33 Waterville,	Waterville,	June 27, 1820.	June 27, 1820.
34 Somerset,	Skowhegan,	Jan. 11, 1821.	Jan. 11, 1821.
35 Bethlehem,	Augusta,	July 12, 1821.	May 3, 1866.†
36 Casco,	Yarmouth,	Oct. 11, 1821.	Oct. 24, 1821.
37 Washington,	Lubec,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
38 Harmony,	Gorham,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.

* This lodge assisted in educating the orphan children of the Patriot General JOSEPH WARREN, for whom it was named.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
39 Penobscot,	Dexter,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
40 Lygonia,	Ellsworth,	April 11, 1822.	April 11, 1822.
41 Morning Star,	Litchfield,	July 11, 1822.	July 10, 1822.
42 Freedom,	Limerick,	Jan. 10, 1823.	Jan. 10, 1823.
43 Alna,	Alna,	Jan. 11, 1823.	Jan. 14, 1823.
44 Piscataquis,	Milo,	October 9, 1823.	Oct. 28, 1823.
45 Central,	China,	April 8, 1824.	April 8, 1824.
46 St. Croix,	Calais,	May 29, 1845.	May 29, 1845.
47 Dunlap,	Biddeford,	Jan. 13, 1826.	
48 Lafayette,	Readfield,	Jan. 13, 1826.	May 20, 1850. <i>Renewed.</i>
49 Meridian Splendor,	Newport,	July 13, 1826.	July 18, 1826.
50 Aurora,	Rockland,	July 18, 1826.	Burned. New one May 9, '72. Feb. 13, 1827.
51 St. John's,	South Berwick,	Jan. 12, 1827.	
52 Mosaic,	Foxcroft,	April 12, 1827.	
53 Rural,	Sidney,	April 12, 1827.	
54 Vassalborough,	North Vassalboro',	April 12, 1827.	
55 Fraternal,	Alfred,	Jan. 11, 1828.	
56 Mount Moriah,	Dennark,	Jan. 10, 1828.	Jan. 23, 1828.
57 King Hiram,	Dixfield,	April 10, 1828,	May 9, 1872. <i>Renewed.</i>
58 Unity,	Unity,	April 10, 1828.	May 16, 1828.
59 Mount Hope,	Hope,	Jan. 25, 1848.	May 4, 1848.†
60 Star in the East,	Oldtown,	Feb. 23, 1848.	May 5, 1848.
61 King Solomon's,	Waldoboro,	April 4, 1849.	Feb. 5, 1855. <i>Renewed.</i>
62 King David's,	Lincolnville,	June 16, 1849.	Jan. 13, 1850.
63 Richmond,	Richmond,	Jan. 1, 1850.	May 10, 1850.
64 Pacific,	Exeter,	Oct. 22, 1850.	May 12, 1851.
65 Mystic,	Hampden,	March 1, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
66 Mechanics',	Orono,	March 3, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
67 Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	July 12, 1850.	May 10, 1852.
68 Mariners',	Searsport,	Oct. 23, 1851.	May 10, 1853.
69 Howard,	Winterport,	Nov. 28, 1851.	May 6, 1853.
70 Standish,	Standish,	June 10, 1852.	May 10, 1853.
71 Rising Sun,	Orland,	Oct. 18, 1852.	May 6, 1853.
72 Pioneer,	Ashland,	Oct. 26, 1852.	May 5, 1854.
73 Tyrian,	Mechanic Falls,	Jan. 21, 1853.	May 10, 1853.
74 Bristol,	Bristol,	March 1, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
75 Plymouth,	Plymouth,	May 9, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
76 Arundel,	Kennebunkport,	May 5, 1854.	May 5, 1854.
77 Tremont,	Tremont,	June 12, 1854.	May 3, 1856.
78 Crescent,	Pembroke,	July 4, 1854.	July 10, 1856.
79 Rockland,	Rockland,	Oct. 25, 1854.	April 4, 1872. <i>Renewed.</i>
80 Keystone,	Solon,	Dec. 16, 1854.	May 4, 1855.
81 Atlantic,	Portland,	May 3, 1855.	May 3, 1855.
82 St. Paul's,	Rockport,	Oct. 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
83 St. Andrew's,	Bangor,	Feb. 6, 1856.	May 2, 1856.
84 Eureka,	St. George,	July 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
85 Star in the West,	Unity,	May 4, 1855.	May 24, 1856.
86 Temple,	Saccarappa,	March 1, 1856.	May 5, 1856.
87 Benevolent,	Carmel,	March 12, 1857.	May 7, 1857.
88 Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	March 26, 1857.	May 28, 1857.
89 Island,	Islesboro,	April 3, 1857.	Nov. 5, 1857.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
90 Hiram Abiff,	West Appleton,	Jan. 27, 1857.	May 5, 1858. [Revoked.]
91 Harwood,	Machias,	April 8, 1858.	Oct. 15, 1858.
92 Siloam,	Fairfield,	March 8, 1858.	Jan. 1, 1859.
93 Horeb,	Lincoln,	June 5, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
94 Paris,	South Paris,	June 13, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
95 Corinthian,	Hartland,	Sept. 13, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
96 Monument,	Houlton,	Nov. 18, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
97 Bethel,	Bethel,	July 6, 1859.	May 5, 1860.
98 Katahdin,	Patten,	Aug. 24, 1859.	May 5, 1860.
99 Vernon Valley,	Mount Vernon,	Oct. 18, 1859.	May 3, 1860.
100 Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	Feb. 8, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
101 Nezinscot,	Turner,	March 1, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
102 Marsh River,	Brooks,	Dec. 24, 1859.	May 9, 1861.
103 Dresden,	Dresden,	Feb. 3, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
104 Dirigo,	South China,	June 12, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
105 Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Nov. 5, 1860.	May 10, 1861.
106 Tuscan,	Addison Point,	Dec. 27, 1860.	May 10, 1861.
107 Day Spring,	West Newfield,	March 19, 1861.	May 10, 1861.
108 Relief,	Belgrade,	Jan. 11, 1861.	
109 Mount Kineo,	Abbot,	May 10, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
110 Monmouth,	Monmouth,	May 21, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
111 Liberty,	Liberty,	Nov. 8, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
112 Eastern Frontier,	Fort Fairfield,	May 8, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
113 Messalonskee,	Oakland,	May 15, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
114 Polar Star,	Bath,	March 7, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
115 Moderation,	West Buxton,	March 18, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
116 Lebanon,	Norridgewock,	May 8, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
117 Greenleaf,	Cornish,	April 22, 1863.	May 5, 1864.
118 Drammond,	Parsonfield,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
119 Pownal,	Stockton,	July 4, 1863.	May 6, 1875.†
120 Meduncook,	Friendship,	Feb. 6, 1864.	May 4, 1864.†
121 Acacia,	Durham,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1865.
122 Marine,	Deer Isle,	March 18, 1864.	May 4, 1865.
123 Franklin,	New Sharon,	May 4, 1864.	May 4, 1865.
124 Olive Branch,	Charleston,	May 4, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
125 Meridian,	Pittsfield,	June 7, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
126 Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	Oct. 26, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
127 Presumpscot,	Windham,	Nov. 19, 1864.	May 3, 1866.
128 Eggemoggin,	Sedgwick,	March 1, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
129 Quantabacook,	Searsmont,	March 28, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
130 Trinity,	Presque Isle,	July 17, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
131 Lookout,	Cutler,	July 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
132 Mount Tire'm,	Waterford,	Oct. 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
133 Asylum,	Wayne,	July 20, 1865.	May 9, 1867.
134 Trojan,	Troy,	Feb. 19, 1866.	May 9, 1867.
135 Riverside,	Jefferson,	March 13, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
136 Ionic,	Gardiner,	May 3, 1866.	May 9, 1867.†
137 Kenduskeag,	Kenduskeag,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
138 Lewy's Island,	Princeton,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
139 Archon,	Dixmont,	Sept. 26, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
140 Mount Desert,	Mount Desert,	Feb. 14, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
141 Augusta,	Augusta,	March 21, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
142 Ocean,	Wells,	March 22, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
143 Preble,	Sanford,	May 9, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
144 Seaside,	Boothbay,	Oct. 7, 1867.	May 7, 1868.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
145 Moses Webster,	Vinalhaven,	Jan. 13, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
146 Seabastiecook,	Clinton,	Feb. 3, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
147 Evening Star,	Buckfield,	Feb. 22, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
148 Forest,	Springfield,	April 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
149 Doric,	Monson,	May 7, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
150 Rabboni,	Lewiston,	Dec. 28, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
151 Excelsior,	Northport,	March 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
152 Crooked River,	Bolster's Mills,	April 15, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
153 Delta,	Lovell,	May 5, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
154 Mystic Tie,	Weid,	June 8, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
155 Ancient York,	Lisbon Falls,	Jan. 1, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
156 Wilton,	Wilton,	Jan. 31, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
157 Cambridge,	Cambridge,	May 5, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
158 Anchor,	South Bristol,	May 5, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
159 Esoteric,	Ellsworth,	Sep. 3, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
160 Parian,	Corinna,	Sep. 9, 1870.	May 9, 1872.
161 Carrabassett,	Canaan,	March 2, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
162 Arton,	Goodwin's Mills,	March 18, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
163 Pleasant River,	Brownville,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
164 Webster,	Webster,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
165 Molunkus,	Sherman Mills,	Aug. 26, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
166 Neguemkeag,	Vassalborough,	Dec. 22, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
167 Whitney,	Canton,	March 9, 1872.	May 9, 1872.
168 Composite,	Lagrange,	May 9, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
169 Shepherd's River,	Brownfield,	July 1, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
170 Caribou,	Lyndon,	July 27, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
171 Naskeag,	Brooklin,	Feb. 3, 1873.	May 8, 1873.
172 Pine Tree,	Mattawankeag,	Nov. 14, 1873.	May 7, 1874.
173 Pleiades,	Millbridge,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
174 Lynde,	Hermon,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
175 Baskabegan,	Danforth,	Dec. 3, 1874.	May 20, 1875.
176 Palestine,	Biddeford,	May 5, 1875.	May 6, 1875.
177 Rising Star,	Penobscot,	June 7, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
178 Ancient Brothers',	Auburn,	June 21, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
179 Yorkshire,	North Berwick,	Sept. 18, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
180 Hiram,	Cape Elizabeth,	Nov. 1, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
181 Reuel Washburn,	East Livermore,	May 4, 1876.	May 3, 1877.
182 Granite,	West Paris,	Sept. 16, 1878.	May 8, 1879.
183 Deering,	Deering,	April 2, 1879.	May 8, 1879.
184 Naval,	Kittery,	May 8, 1879.	May 6, 1880.
185 Bar Harbor,	Bar Harbor,	April 19, 1882.	May 2, 1882.
186 Warren Phillips,	Cumberland Mills,	April 18, 1883.	May 3, 1883.
187 Ira Berry,	Bluehill,	Nov. 12, 1883.	May 8, 1884.
188 Jonesport,	Jonesport,	May 8, 1884.	May 8, 1884.

† Charter surrendered.

‡ Charter re-issued.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1884.

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- Acacia, 121, Durham. Alfred Lunt, m; Elbridge O. Tyler, sw; William H. Douglass, jw; Lora Newell, West Durham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Charles E. Small, m; Charles L. Abbott, sw; Frank S. Meserve, jw; Leonard J. Strout, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Alexander S. Teague, m; Walter M. Barstow, sw; George H. Weeks, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. William G. Adams, m; Isaac Coombs, sw; Samuel Q. Day, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Nelson W. Gamage, m; Winfield S. Gamage, sw; Lewis Thorp, jw; George C. Farrar, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Lionel O. Brackett, m; Grenville M. Atkins, sw; Horatio B. Sawyer, jw; Edwin T. Stevens, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October. 15
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. George T. Means, m; Thomas B. Merrill, sw; Louis D. Greenwood, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Millard C. Webber, m; William Maines, sw; Thomas B. Fish, jw; William S. Cotton, Jr., West Bowdoin, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Greenleaf G. Bickford, m; Arthur R. Croxford, sw; Clifford C. Porter, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 6
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Wm. M. Staples, m; W. F. Warren, sw; Judson Roberts, jw; George Sylvester, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Frank A. Tripp, m; Charles Tripp, sw; Otis K. Clough, jw; Seth E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19

- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Fred. I. Morrill, m; Hiram Morrill, Jr., sw; Charles H. Jumper, jw; John Winn, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Asylum, 193, Wayne. L. R. Sturtevant, m; N. F. Strickland, sw; J. M. Pike, jw; Williston Jennings, s., No. Wayne. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Martin A. Dillingham, m; Charles D. Smith, sw; Wm. G. Mills, jw; Franklin Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Charles H. Dudley, m; E. McMurdie, sw; John E. Fossett, jw; Harry Sewall, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Lorenzo S. Robinson, m; Frank C. Flint, sw; Erastus B. Bragg, jw; Erastus P. Rollins, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Eden. Danforth P. Marceyes, m; Bartlett C. Reynolds, sw; Fred. A. Jellison, jw; Bryant Bradley, s. Meeting third Thursday of every month; election, December. 4
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. V. W. Putnam, m; Joel Foss, sw; B. W. Stinchfield, jw; (Dr.) M. L. Porter, s. Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, October. 1
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Alfred Getchell, m; F. Marion Simpson, sw; Boardman H. Friend, jw; Benj. G. Murch, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel 97, Bethel. L. T. Barker, m; David Bridge, sw; E. G. Wheeler, jw; John B. Chapman, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. John E. Avery, m; William H. Williams, sw; Treby Johnson, jw; David M. Waitt, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Freeman E. Small, m; Isaac Bagnall, sw; J. H. Warwell, jw; Nial F. Hoyt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Arthur J. Porter, m; N. P. Noble, sw; L. A. Dascomb, jw; Z. V. Carvill, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Charles E. Chamberlain, m; William H. Clark, sw; John M. Bryant, jw; Edwin J. Ervine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Edward B. Warren, m; Oscar D. Rand, sw; F. H. Hargraves, jw; Sumner O. Haley, s. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January. 19
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. John W. Cole, m; F. S. Chadbourne, sw; Frank R. Kimball, jw; George Mitchell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 13
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Charles E. Oak, m; Fred L. Oak, sw; Robert A. McCubrey, jw; Calvin B. Roberts, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Ivory Lowe, m; Owen Hussey, sw; Asa H. Tozier, jw; Albion R. Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 33, Yarmouth. Aug. H. Humphrey, m; Josiah M. Walker, sw; E. Frank Corliss, jw; Monroe Stoddard, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 17

- Central, 45, China. George B. Pray, m; Theron E. Doe, sw; Willis R. Ward, jr; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Ronello L. Doble, m; Henry B. Dyer, sw; R. Q. Lancaster, jr; Marcellus Nason, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Joseph P. Folsom, m; Fred Lucas, sw; Charles H. Hawes, jr; Lewis Fish, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. Isaiah H. Leighton, m; John L. Campbell, sw; David W. Hersey, jr; Bailes Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December 27th. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. M. E. Hall, m; Reuben H. Cobb, sw; Sumner J. Skillings, jr; Alpheus B. Lovewell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. John D. Anderson, Gray, m; Henry W. Loring, West Pownal, sw; Elbridge G. Robinson, Danville, jr; George H. Goding, Danville, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 17
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Ai Q. Mitchell, m; Usher B. Thompson, sw; Moses C. Dunnells, jr; John P. Wood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September. 18
- Deering, 183, Deering. Henry B. Webb, m; George Smith, sw; Charles O. Moses, jr; Francis E. Chase, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Edward L. Bell, m; David Coffin, sw; Seth Walker, jr; Daniel W. True, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 101, Weeks's Mills. C. A. Merrill, m; A. D. Miller, sw; C. Hallowell, jr; Oren F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. W. H. Pullen, m; W. L. Sampson, sw; J. J. Roberts, jr; Gustavus B. Hescocck, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Oscar Mayers, m; George W. Palmer, sw; Washington F. Lilly, jr; Edward H. Barker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. John F. Moore, m; John H. Benson, sw; James G. Fenderson, jr; Henry L. Staples, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, September. 18
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Royal E. Gould, m; James Beaumont, sw; William H. Anthoine, jr; Benjamin F. Day, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Walter F. Bradish, m; Frank L. Wood, sw; Albert W. Clark, jr; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. James S. Stevens, m; Joseph S. Hall, sw; J. A. Bridges, jr; N. H. Martin, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Herbert S. Dority, m; Anstin H. Dority, sw; Eugene Candage, jr; Adrian C. Dodge, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January. 4

- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Francis A. Macomber, m; Orrin W. Tripp, sw; Frank W. Billington, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December. 4
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Nathan Batchelder, m; Charles G. Crocker, sw; Joseph A. Studley, jw; Sewell A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Richard S. Dorman, m; Renaldo Mank, sw; Frank P. Withington, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Wellington R. Drinkwater, m; Austin E. Drinkwater, sw; Oscar W. Chapman, jw; Oscar Hills, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Edward A. Crocker, m; Albert H. Genn, sw; Calvin O. Page, jw; Edwin P. Hill, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Francis M. Johnson, m; Edwin A. Reed, sw; Fred. A. Rich, jw; John A. Larrabee, Carrol, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September. 6
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Hiram R. Corson, m; William W. Norcross, sw; Fred. C. Gordon, jw; John L. Harding, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Luke H. Roberts, m; George W. Roberts, sw; James H. Littlefield, jw; Alonzo Leavitt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Ebenezer Cobb, m; Fred W. Libby, sw; John Smith, jw; George T. Merriman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February. 18
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Preston B. Wing, m; Joseph E. Davis, sw; Geo. H. Gerrish, jw; Julius S. Soule, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Granite, 128, West Paris. George W. Bryant, m; Lewis B. Andrews, sw; Charles M. Swift, jw; Julian F. Young, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. James C. Ayer, m; Howard Brackett, sw; Fred. T. Flint, jw; Fred C. Small, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. John N. Gardiner, m; Frank Hooper, sw; Frank S. Perkins, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. William P. Watson, m; A. H. Stanwood, sw; F. W. Harding, jw; John G. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. William G. Stone, m; Fred M. Hutchinson, sw; Henry E. Saunders, jw; J. A. Ballinger, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Heron, 32, Gardiner. Leroy W. Goodspeed, m; George W. Dow, sw; Samuel W. Cutts, jw; O. B. Clason, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. Stephen Scamman, m; W. R. Anthoine, sw; J. Q. A. Jordan, jw; Elisha N. Jordan, Knightville, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 17
- Hobbs, 93, Lincoln. Harrison Piper, m; Melville Jennings, sw; Harrison Littlefield, jw; William C. Clark, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 6

- Howard, 69, Winterport. Moses A. Snow, m; Isaac H. Davis, sw; George W. Crockett, jw; Daniel McG. Spencer, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 8
- Ira Berry, v. D., (187), Bluehill. *Acting officers*, Benjamin Morrill, m; F. H. Binder, sw; George W. Bowden, jw; Harry B. Parker, s. Meeting third Monday each month; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Olney T. Scott, m; Willard M. Whitcomb, sw; J. O. Hayes, jw; Nelson Kimball, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. A. Mont. Chase, m; Arthur C. Ricker, sw; George D. Houghton, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 16
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. G. F. Weeks, m; W. T. Cobb, sw; G. W. Cooper, jw; Rives C. Mitchell, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 1
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Peter Barker, m; William K. Nason, sw; John H. Everett, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Ai C. Harrington, m; E. Curtis Stevens, sw; Albert M. Spear, jw; Orlando Currier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Oliver B. French, m; Joseph D. Merrill, sw; Selden F. Greene, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Edward P. Hahn, m; Edward M. Coleman, sw; Asa J. H. Pitcher, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. John J. Towle, Jr., m; William F. Putnam, sw; Ralph A. Kidder, jw; Wm. M. Kidder, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. William A. Richards, m; Charles P. Redman, sw; Jesse K. Willett, jw; M. W. Levensaler, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 10
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. George M. Fillebrown, m; Phineas Morrill, sw; George W. Cofran, jw; George W. Manter, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Fred. G. Danforth, m; Charles W. Farrand, sw; Ansel Holway, jw; William J. Haynes, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Benjamin F. Chadbourne, m; Andrew J. Deuphsia, sw; Thomas Larnier, jw; Naaman Horsman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. J. Wellington Clough, m; Lucius C. Morse, sw; Hazen N. Dennis, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, first stated meeting in September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Amasa B. Sherman, m; Algernon A. Shortwell, sw; Joel E. Dodge, jw; William D. Patterson, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Mariner W. Ackley, m; Silas E. Turner, sw; Abner McGuire, jw; Fred. W. Thurlow, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygouia, 40, Ellsworth. James E. Parsons, m; Charles C. Burrill, sw; James C. Chilcott, jw; Levi B. Wyman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January. 4

- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Frank H. Jewell, m; Fred. E. Paine, sw; G. W. Hopkins, jw; Thurston Hunt, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. William E. Dresser, m; Levi G. Brown, sw; George M. Currier, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Sylvanus G. Haskell, m; Stephen B. Haskell, sw; Wilnot B. Thurlow, jw; Andrew J. Beck, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 4
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Albert T. Quimby, m; Enoch W. Robbins, sw; Joshua W. Black, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Gilbert C. Levensaler, m; A. E. Davis, sw; C. A. Levensaler, jw; Otis W. Lane, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon each month; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Joseph McKenney, m; Eugene Haley, sw; Horace E. Hall, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Harrison W. Gardiner, m; George W. Willis, sw; Alonzo H. Burse, jw; George W. Elliott, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Austin I. Harvey, m; Charles E. Smith, sw; Frank M. Shaw, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. Orestes E. Crowell, m; Frank L. Given, sw; Pliny Lyon, jw; Horace W. Greeley, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. James M. Emery, m; Albion O. Leavett, sw; Cyrus L. Daggett, jw; John Gosnell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October. 1
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Daniel P. Boynton, m; Merton O. Edwards, sw; J. Henry Gilman, jw; T. F. Flaherty, s. Meeting Saturday on or next preceding the full moon in each month; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Henry F. Collins, m; Charles E. Robertson, sw; Samuel W. Putnam, jw; Charles H. Wilson, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Robert J. Campbell, m; James W. Starbird, sw; Henry F. Woodard, jw; George W. Springer, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Wainwright Cushing, m; R. J. Widdis, sw; David E. Dinsmore, jw; George E. Mitchell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. George R. Doak, m; Ed. W. Arey, sw; Matthew Roberts, jw; C. E. Boman, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September. 9
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Thaddeus S. Somes, m; John J. Somes, sw; G. N. Richardson, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday eve on or before the full moon; election, January. 4
- Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot. Amos Beal, m; Horace D. Buxton, sw; Frank M. Briggs, jw; Alfred P. Race, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Charles E. Whidden, m; Chauncy R. Berry, sw; James K. P. Vance, jw; Albert W. Walker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18

- Mount Tiro'm, 132, Waterford. George C. Wheeler, m; George A. Miller, sw; Cyrus S. Greene, jw; Charles L. Wilson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December. 16
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. George N. Holland, m; John Emerson, sw; George N. Colley, jw; William E. Bogart, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. J. Sumner Houghton, m; Abiel H. Jones, sw; Dearborn C. Sanborn, jw; Edwin B. Lufkin, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Edward R. Wingate, m; Benjamin Wakefield, sw; Nahum A. Bartlett, jw; John Monahan, Jr., s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Isaac Mayo, m; Daniel Jackson, sw; Henry S. Kane, jw; George R. Allen, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Theodore Wilcox, m; Edwin A. Duncan, sw; Samuel Taylor, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguenkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Charles A. Stilson, m; Caleb F. Graves, sw; Henry H. Robbins, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. David N. Osgood, m; Horace C. Haskell, sw; Charles H. Barrell, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Wilbur C. Simmons, m; Ben M. Steward, sw; Fred. T. Blackwell, jw; ———, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Frank L. Baker, m; Horace S. Mills, sw; Thatcher E. Littlefield, jw; Lewis West, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. Thomas J. Peaks, m; John L. Herrick, sw; Addison Harvey, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Levi Morse, m; H. C. Copeland, sw; C. O. Cushing, jw; A. O. Tobie, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Caleb A. Chaplain, Harrison, m; George H. Willard, sw; Herbert R. Rowe, Harrison, jw; Millard M. Caswell, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Charles H. Boothby, Jr., m; Charles E. Knight, sw; Charles Jones, jw; John Larrabee, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. George A. Cole, m; J. Hibbard Aldrich, sw; Frank Seavy, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Joseph P. Oak, m; David E. Knight, sw; Daniel Witham, jw; Charles E. Merriam, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January. 5
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. George F. Goodwin, m; Henry A. Chadbourne, sw; Richard M. Johnson, jw; Jesse W. Muttart, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. Andrew J. Knowles, m; Nathan R. Packard, sw; S. Fowles, jw; Ivory M. Knowles, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5

- Paris, 94, South Paris. A. C. Thomas King, m; Charles H. George, sw; Silas P. Maxim, jw; J. Ferd. King, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, at first stated meeting in the year. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. James H. Fitzgerald, m; Willard B. Goff, sw; George F. Johnson, jw; Andrew H. Knight, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. John M. Fletcher, m; Cyrus E. Tibbetts, sw; George R. Sweetser, jw; J. C. Cates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Wilbur F. Lovejoy, m; Nathan A. Averill, sw; Hiram Davis, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December. 6
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Horace G. Hayden, m; Joshua Bartlett, sw; Emery H. Orcutt, jw; W. Lionel Watson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Isaac E. Sherburn, m; Abiel E. Leonard, sw; Benjamin F. Manter, jw; Henry E. Daggett, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. E. F. Lamson, m; G. E. Hamlin, sw; E. H. Pool, jw; W. G. Sherburn, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Charles W. Hopkins, m; Edgar Dyer, sw; William Shaw, jw; F. A. Googins, s. Meeting Monday; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Henry S. Thorne, m; Llewellyn P. Toothaker, sw; William H. Toothaker, jw; Clarendon Butman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Charles W. Arras, m; Walter S. Russell, sw; Edward W. Rider, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Charles L. Drummond, m; Lindley M. Webb, sw; Judson B. Dunbar, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. Warren F. Griffin, m; Charles S. Rendell, sw; Henry W. Ridley, jw; Arthur S. Bird, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Frank Wilson, m; John Humphrey, sw; Jonas K. Dorman, jw; Charles O. Emery, 2d, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December. 19
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Calvin Morrill, m; William W. Field, sw; Cornelius N. Morrell, jw; Charles Jones, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Wallace R. Tarbox, m; Frank E. Howe, sw; Fred. W. Spring, jw; Henry G. Crosbie, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Robie F. Meservey, m; Uriah N. Dyer, 2d, sw; Ariel B. Knight, jw; Dan. G. Wentworth, North Appleton, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Albert S. Plummer, m; Frank L. Hoyt, sw; Clarence V. Emerson, jw; Eugene E. Ham, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September. 15

- Relief, 108, Belgrade. James C. Mosher, m; James Tibbetts, sw; Benjamin F. Neal, jw; George E. Minot, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 12
- Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. Roswell C. Boothby, m; Alonzo M. Bumpus, sw; D. C. Searles, jw; E. S. Goding, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon each month; election, June. 15
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. William T. Hall, m; William R. Fairclough, sw; I. L. Spaulding, jw; A. S. Alexander, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. E. R. Bowden, m; Frank M. Clement, sw; R. S. Leach, jw; Israel P. Grindal, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Walter E. Keyes, m; George Hancock, sw; Roscoe D. Sparrow, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Daniel W. Maxfield, m; Thomas T. Tabor, sw; William Z. Clayton, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Joseph J. Bond, m; Samuel H. Bond, sw; W. J. Greenwood, jw; W. A. Jackson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. A. I. Mather, m; Joseph Ham, sw; H. Irving Hix, jw; John F. Singh, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. William A. Shaw, m; A. H. Bailey, sw; N. A. Benson, jw; J. F. Warren, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Isaac E. Stover, m; John R. Carpenter, sw; Ambrose P. Rose, Jr., jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 19
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Norris E. Bragg, m; George W. Whiting, sw; William C. Mason, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. John F. Oliver, m; William R. Ker, sw; Oliver H. Page, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's day. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Charles A. Perry, m; Roland C. Clark, sw; Fred. H. Jones, jw; George E. Stevens, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Charles H. Coates, m; Edward A. Chesley, sw; William M. Sanborn, jw; George H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. W. A. Merriam, m; Charles McAllister, sw; J. F. Martin, jw; Thomas Perry, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. George W. Reed, m; George E. Vanhorn, sw; George H. Snow, jw; Willard T. Marr, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. David S. Wardwell, m; Simon W. Baker, sw; Joseph F. Rolf, jw; Ruel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. James D. Ames, m; Samuel N. Adams, sw; John Grafton, jw; Sylvanus B. Bean, s. Meeting Saturday of each month on or before full moon; election, June. 18

- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Frank R. Duren, m; Benjamin M. Bradbury, sw; Henry A. Savage, jw; F. E. McFadden, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Oscar F. Williams, m; William H. Hartwell, sw; Albert Tibbetts, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. J. Henry Frost, m; Harry G. Kendall, sw; Albert F. Dyer, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January. 13
- Standish, 70, Standish. John H. Davis, m; Joseph C. Shaw, sw; Benjamin F. Emery, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. John E. Haynes, m; Frank Gray, sw; Marion F. Tyler, jw; George T. Sewall, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. James Libby, Jr., m; Amaziah T. Woods, sw; William Hamilton, jw; Charles Taylor, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. John H. McIlroy, m; C. H. Robinson, sw; E. H. Penniman, jw; Charles C. Stackpole, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Alonzo Libby, m; D. Franklin Esty, sw; Asa W. Pratt, jw; Oliver O. Cobb, s. Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election, fourth Wednesday in December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Fred. A. Bishop, m; Frank A. Patterson, sw; George I. Mudgett, jw; Waldo B. Washburn, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Elbridge G. Heath, m; Charles E. Darling, sw; William Freeman Lord, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Cyrus Lurvey, m; James F. Ross, sw; Reuben F. Lurvey, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January. 4
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Sidney Graves, m; Lewis F. Carr, sw; H. L. Barto, jw; William R. Piper, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Trojan, 134, West Troy. Frank L. Chase, m; Mayo Bickinore, sw; J. M. Chalmers, jw; Augustus C. Myrick, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. William A. Sawyer, m; Coffin S. Leighton, sw; Henny O. Carlton, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Hollis C. Bray, m; E. F. Edgecomb, sw; John H. King, jw; Charles E. Stoddard, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October. 16
- Union, 31, Union. William E. Hilt, m; Charles Gleason, sw; Fred. C. Millay, jw; Cyrus R. Morton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. William H. Pierce, m; Elbridge Cornish, sw; William M. Otis, jw; L. H. Stover, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 14

- Unity, 58, Thorndike. John N. Tilton, m; Albert W. Ward, sw; Edwin Cornforth, jw; Peter Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 7
- Vassalboro,' 54, North Vassalboro.' Eugene C. Coombs, m; Joseph Wall, sw; Nathan Dolan, jw; Thomas Ballantine, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Everett E. Lowell, m; Orman F. French, sw; Frank G. Butler, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Franklin K. Jack, m; Converse Purington, sw; Albion H. Hillman, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Austin F. Kingsley, m; Austin Harris, sw; William Rushton, jw; Herbert Harris, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. Edwin W. Ayer, m; Eugene M. Walker, sw; Silas S. Andrews, jw; Hugh A. Craigie, s. Meeting first Wednesday of every month; election, October. 17
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Emilus W. Brown, m; John Thayer, Jr., sw; Charles M. Fountain, jw; James B. Neagle, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Horace W. Steward, m; True B. Page, sw; W. H. K. Abbott, jw; C. R. McFadden, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Webster. Judson Bangs, m; Wm. H. Wright, sw; Elbridge G. Thomas, jw; Thaddeus C. Billings, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Herbert J. Deshon, m; Herbert F. Hayford, sw; Charles H. Lucas, jw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon each month; election, June. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Fred E. Trefethen, m; Henry R. Dascomb, sw; Horace L. Parsons, jw; Alonzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September. 15
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Gustavus E. Bucknam, m; William W. Buzzell, sw; Walter H. Cloudman, jw; Edward W. Morton, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. J. Wesley Webber, m; Wm. B. Littlefield, sw; Charles W. Merrifield, jw; Richard H. Hurd, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January. 19

Brethren Died During the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1883. TO MARCH 1, 1884.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland Lodge—Eliphalet Clark, June 8; James H. Buck, August 19; John E. Pettes, at sea; Andrew Killgore; Lemuel Bryant, Oct. 4.
- 2 Warren—Lewis S. Cary, Oct. 28, 1883.
- 3 Lincoln—William Lowell, 1883; Andrew McCollum, June 11.
- 5 Kennebec—J. P. Church, May 23; Samuel Stoddard, July 13; J. Q. A. Fernald, August 8; I. F. McClinch, Sept. 17.
- 6 Amity—James W. Scott,* June 8; Edwin S. Keene,* June 25, in Appleton, aged 46; Willis B. Palmer,* October 9; Joseph Perry, died in Worcester, Mass., buried in Camden—Master of Amity Lodge, 1861, '62, '69.
- 7 Eastern—William D. Aymar, May 21, 1883.
- 8 United—Samuel S. Wing, Sept. 18; Robert H. Booker, Feb. 3.
- 9 Saco—William H. Andrews, April, 1883.
- 10 Rising Virtue—Josiah M. Mayberry, May 10; Lemuel Bradford, Dec. 24, honorary member; Edward L. Getchell, Jan. 24.
- 11 Pythagorean—Frank F. Hutchins, Nov. 2; Samuel Frye, Nov. 30.
- 13 Oriental—Almon P. Barker, March, 1883; Hiram Baston; Richard U. Davis, February 8.
- 14 Solar—Samuel L. Rogers, April, 1883; James A. Douglas, 1881.
- 17 Ancient Landmark—Elliott Wescott (so reported); William A. Pearce, March 9th; C. C. Dailey, April 24; C. B. Staples, Oct. 22; Charles Morse, October 19; Levi S. Brown, November 28.
- 18 Oxford—John F. Fitz,* August 5; William Frank Foster,* November 11—was a Past Master of Bethel Lodge; Hazen W. Grover, June; Daniel H. Harmon, January 15; William Foster,* January 26—not a member—was made in this lodge, December, 1824.
- 20 Maine—John F. Gerry, April 5, killed by train on E. R. R., at Somerville, Mass.; Joseph D. Prescott, October 18—oldest member, raised December 15, 1823; Obadiah T. Hense, February 13.

- 21 Oriental Star—Samuel Boothby,* May 30, in Florida. The remains were brought to Maine, and buried by Oriental Star Lodge; Stephen W. Morse,* February 15, aged 74.
- 23 Freeport—James M. Smyth,* August 18—born in England, 1807.
- 24 Phœnix—Calvin Blodgett; Robert Limeburner; George A. Murch; William H. Robbins.
- 25 Temple—Amos Wheeler, January 24, 1884.
- 26 Village—Robert Skelton, May 30, aged 65.
- 28 Northern Star—Joseph I. Hopkins, August 1, 1883.
- 29 Tranquil—Daniel B. Morrill,* May 31, 1883.
- 30 Blazing Star—William Frost, April 12; Leroy C. Lufkin, October 11.
- 31 Union—Charles A. Luce, May 10; Alvin Sherman, June 6; Oscar A. Bartlett, July 21—Master of the lodge at the time of his death, and his loss deeply felt, he being an excellent Master; Nahum Thurston, August 6—a past Master and one of the oldest members of the lodge.
- 32 Hermon—Charles Lawrence, March 4, 1883.
- 33 Waterville—N. P. Downer, May 5; Daniel A. Soule, October 13.
- 34 Somerset—Amaziah D. Murray, April 6, 1883.
- 35 Bethlehem—Joseph H. Ellis, June 16, of pneumonia; Moses H. Harlow, Aug. 22, of old age; Welcome L. Wilson, Nov. 20, of consumption; J. G. Holcomb, in France, date unknown.
- 36 Casco—Henry Gooding, March 24, Senior Warden; Charles Humphrey, 1883; William Y. Jones, Sep. 15; George N. Soule, Dec. 21; Edward C. Pratt, supposed lost at sea; Mathias Allen, Jan. 23, 1884, honorary member.
- 37 Washington—Alfred Armstrong, March 33; Belmon Small, September 7; Whitmore W. Leighton, November, in Trescott.
- 38 Harmony—Hubbard Wilson, May 15, aged 74.
- 39 Penobscot—Reuben Flanders, March 22; Francis G. Robinson, March 24; Thomas Marsden, September 25.
- 40 Lygonia—Edward W. Austin, January 8, 1884.
- 43 Alna—Crowell Hatch,* April 11, 1883.
- 44 Piscataquis—Abel G. Chase, January 3, 1884.
- 46 St. Croix—Rufus Carver, March 10; Joseph Sampson, April 19; Lemuel D. Sawyer, July 19; Thomas R. Armstrong, August 6; Simeon A. Phelps, August 11; Samuel Arnold, November 3; Samuel Curry, January 11, 1884.
- 49 Meridian Splendor—Moses C. Badger, June 13; Thomas F. Dexter,* April 30,—one of Newport's best citizens, and a most worthy member of the fraternity; Simeon Adams, April 11,—the last charter member of Meridian Splendor Lodge,—was made a Master Mason in Adoniram Lodge, January 13, 1824.
- 50 Aurora—Wm. Fessenden, at Washington, D. C.—date unknown; Aaron R. Lord, July 22, aged 37 years, 8 months, 4 days; Edward Merrill, September 6; Reuben Ames, December 1, aged 43 years, 4 months, 27 days; Thomas M. Tolman, December 14, at Leavenworth; Wm. H. Bowers, January, 1884.
- 51 St. John's—Bartholomew Wentworth, April; John W. Harvey, Dec.
- 52 Mosaic—Daniel Wyman,* May 4, 1883.

- 53 Rural—Peter Sibley, August 1, aged 71 years; Samuel Clark, January 16, of pneumonia.
- 55 Fraternal—Thomas Holland.
- 57 King Hiram—Elbridge G. Harlow, October 26, 1883.
- 60 Star in the East—George Weston,* March 29; Henry Brawn,* January, 1884.
- 62 King David's—Erastus T. Carver, April 13, in hospital at Washington, D. C.; John French,* Feb. 29.
- 63 Richmond—Joshua B. Libby, Nov. 1883; William H. Mansir, May, 1883.
- 64 Pacific—Hazen Eastman, May 6—an honorary member, oldest mason in the lodge; Jacob W. Haskell, Feb. 15—an excellent man, and a good mason.
- 65 Mystic—Michiel Armstrong, March 24, at sea, of yellow fever; Andrew E. Grant, July 19, from accidental poisoning; Gilbert Waters, Aug. 28.
- 67 Blue Mountain—Curtis Smith.
- 68 Mariners'—Charles Waterhouse, May, 1883, in Australia; William Y. Ford, October, in New York; William Mugridge,* March, 1883; Benjamin C. Colson,* August; George C. Small,* February, 1884.
- 69 Howard—Charles W. Grant, March 10, 1883, of pneumonia.
- 71 Rising Sun—Hudson Leach,* died at Bucksport, of consumption, April 19, and was buried by Felicity Lodge.
- 72 Pioneer—Artemas A. Coffin, Feb. 21, 1884.
- 75 Plymouth—Thatcher Chick, April 24, 1883.
- 77 Tremont—Roland C. Carter, March 6, 1883.
- 78 Crescent—Joshua Hinkley, August; Church B. Davis, Dec. 23, of consumption.
- 79 Rockland—Bernard Ackerman, June 17; Charles Hedges, July 23; Alfred B. Cobb, August 29; Alton Pitcher, August 30.
- 80 Keystone—Levi T. Pike, June 20; Reuben Kincaid, July 29; Joseph Clark, Dec. 15; Eli Jackmon, Jan. 5.
- 81 Atlantic—John W. Libby, March 12; John C. Baker, August 5, in Kennebunk; Frank E. Jordan, at sea, date unknown; Joseph S. Sanborn, in 1882—suicide, in New York.
- 82 St. Paul's—D. C. McAlister, Jan. 20; Calvin H. Dailey, Jan. 24.
- 84 Eureka—Edward W. Farnham, March 18; William J. Brownrig, June 27.
- 86 Temple—John R. Babb.
- 88 Narraguagus—A. H. Small; H. L. Norwood; Nathaniel H. Soul.
- 89 Island—James L. Hatch, Sept. 18; Henry B. Coombs, Jan. 3.
- 92 Siloam—John H. Tucker, April 30; Eugene S. Dunbar, June 28; Randolph B. Lewis;—all three of consumption.
- 95 Corinthian—George L. Fuller, Oct. 4, 1883.
- 96 Monument—John Hogan, April 30; Russel H. White, Dec. 21.
- 97 Bethel—Lawson C. Smith, Aug., 1883; John G. Elliot, Aug. 6.
- 98 Katahdin—Jacob Sanders, September 21.
- 99 Vernon Valley—John C. Riggs, Dec. 8, 1883.
- 100 Jefferson—Jeremiah Bartlett, Aug. 18; Aaron M. Irish,* Nov. 20.

- 103 Dresden—Ebenezer Small, May 13, 1883. Bro. Small was a charter member and a Past Master of the lodge. He took a lively interest in the order to the last.
- 105 Ashlar—Samuel W. Kilvert, charter member; William Skelton,* April 15, charter member.
- 108 Relief—Warren W. Springer, May 13; Stephen Worster, November.
- 110—Monmouth—Greenleaf K. Norris,* April 25—raised in Temple Lodge, No. 25, in 1824, and a charter member of Monmouth Lodge; Chas. S. Gordon,* July 8; Harrison C. Ellms, Oct. 31, in St. Paul, Minn.
- 112 Eastern Frontier—Edward F. Lord, Oct., 1883, by boiler explosion.
- 113 Messalonskee—Clarence F. Lovejoy,* July 26—buried by Maine Lodge, No. 20.
- 114 Polar Star—William P. Wadsworth, April 18, 1883, of consumption; Thomas M. Curtis,* Oct. 7, of heart disease; Stephen F. Marks, Jan. 28, of pneumonia.
- 116 Lebanon—Miles Thompson, Oct. 15; James Mills, Dec. 7.
- 117 Greenleaf—William C. Smith, Jan. 11, 1884.
- 119 Pownal—George M. Randall, Aug. 24, of typhoid fever.
- 122 Marine—Henry Allen, Jan. 24, of consumption.
- 123 Franklin—J. W. Griffin, Sept. 8, 1883.
- 125 Meridian—Albion Whitten,* Sept. 24; James Heald,* Dec. 16; Benjamin Pratt, Feb. 15.
- 127 Presumpscot—John M. Akers, May 24.
- 128 Eggmoggin—George Thursting, in California; William L. Tinker, Aug. 27.
- 129 Quantabcook—Francis S. Kimball, Nov. 4; William Farrar, Dec. 22.
- 130 Trinity—Dr. Frederic G. Parker, Aug. 18; Henry R. Downs, Oct. 24; Stephen H. Nason, Jan. 19.
- 132 Mount Tire'm—John Bennett, August 6, 1883.
- 135 Riverside—Johnson Burbank, Aug. 12; William A. Doe, June 22.
- 137 Kenduskeag—Isaac C. Ham, May 31—a charter member and Past Master.
- 139 Archon—Samuel F. Mansur, May 19.
- 140 Mount Desert—Thomas Mayo, May, 1883.
- 143 Preble—Fred. J. Harmon,* Senior Warden—died in Bridgton, Aug. 13, 1883—buried by Oriental Lodge.
- 144 Sea Side—Llewellyn R. Baker, March 11, 1883, drowned; Silas Smith, Dec. 18, of consumption.
- 145 Moses Webster—William O. Holmes, date unknown.
- 146 Seabasticook—Crosby C. Roundy, Aug. 11, 1883.
- 147 Evening Star—Benjamin F. Jenkins.
- 149 Doric—Daniel R. Gerrish, June 28, 1883.
- 152 Crooked River—Charles S. Andrews,* April 12; William Chute,* July 15; Samuel Thomas,* August 27.
- 156 Wilton—Frank A. Butterfield, March 22; Orlando Lake, December 8; Benjamin F. Dudley, January 22.
- 157 Cambridge—Nahum Morrill, February 1, 1883, aged 75—the oldest member of the lodge.
- 161 Carrabassett—William Foster, April 1, 1883.

- 166 Neguemkeag—Israel C. Dunham, May 1, aged 58.
167 Whitney—Orlestus O. Fuller,* March 7, 1883, of heart disease.
169 Shepherd's River—Andrew Martin, May 4, 1883.
170 Caribou—Washington A. Vaughan, June 27; Luke R. Smith, February 9.
173 Pleiades—Daton W. Stevens, Sept. 3; John Moore, Jan. 1.
174 Lynde—N. D. Eaton, Jan. 18—perished on board steamer City of Columbus, off coast of Massachusetts.
175 Baskahegan—William A. Mathews, April, 1882.
177 Rising Star—John S. Trundy.
178 Ancient Brothers'—Marcellus Nason,* Jan. 12, in Denver, Col.—brought to Auburn, and buried with masonic rites.
180 Hiram—William Atwood, February, 17, 1884; Alonzo K. Soule,—lost at sea.
181 Reuel Washburn—M. M. Stone, February 22, 1884.
187 Ira Berry—John F. Trundy, January 13, 1884—a zealous mason, and esteemed brother.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,

1884.



WM. R. G. ESTES, G. M.	Ex Officio.
FESSENDEN I. DAY, D. G. M.	"
FRANK E. SLEEPER, S. G. W.	"
AUGUSTUS BAILEY, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	"
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	elected May 2, 1882, for three years.
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 2, " " "
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 1, 1883, " " "
E. HOWARD VOSE,	" " 1, " " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 6, 1884, " " "
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" " 6, " " " "



ADDRESSES.

WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, <i>Grand Master</i> ,.....	SKOWHEGAN, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H DRUMMOND,.....	PORTLAND, ME.,
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</i>	

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. 54.]

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.]

SEC. 96. No candidate, whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after five years from such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot.

[1883, p. 497.]

SEC. 20, to read:

“The Grand Treasurer shall have the custody and charge of all the property and funds of the Grand Lodge;” etc.

[1884, p. 841.]

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

-
- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arizona—ANSEL MELLE BRAGG, Tucson.
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.
District of Columbia—GEORGE WALLACE, 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.
Indian Territory—JOHN H. DAUNERBERY, Flint.
Iowa—Z. C. LUSE, Iowa City.
Kansas—JOHN H. BROWN, Wyandotte.
Kentucky—ROBERT M. FAIRLEIGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, 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—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.
New Mexico—ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN, Mesilla.
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.
Peru—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
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.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

-
- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Gardiner.
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.
British Columbia—
California—
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—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.
Kansas—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Kentucky—“ “ “
Louisiana—“ “ “
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE, Witten.
Maryland—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Michigan—CHARLES M. RICE, Portland.
Minnesota—JOHN B. REDMAN, Ellsworth.
Mississippi—CHALRES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.
Missouri—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco.
Nevada—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.
New York—WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland.
North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Oregon—WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland.
Peru—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
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.

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	John Hollis Bankhead, Wetumpka.
Arizona,	Alonzo Bailey, Globe.
Arkansas,	John J. Sumpter, Hot Springs.
British Columbia,	Edgar C. Baker, Victoria.
California,	Jona. Doan Hines, San Buenaventura.
Canada,	Daniel Spry, Barrie.
Colon and Cuba,	Antonio Govin, Havana.
Colorado,	Andrew Sagendorf, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut,	Dwight Waugh, Stamford.
Dakota,	John F. Schrader, Rapid City.
Delaware,	John F. Saulsbury, Dover.
District of Columbia,	Myron M. Parker, Washington.
Florida,	Robert J. Perry, Key West.
Georgia,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho,	Chester P. Coburn, Lewiston.
Illinois,	Daniel M. Browning, Benton.
Indiana,	Bruce Carr, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory,	Edmund H. Doyle, _____
Iowa,	Charles T. Grainger, Waukon.
Kansas,	J. J. Buck, Emporia.
Kentucky,	Howard R. French, Mt. Sterling.
Louisiana,	James L. Lobdell, Lobdell's P. O.
Maine,	William R. G. Estes, Skowhegan.
Manitoba,	John Headley Bell, Winnipeg.
Maryland,	John S. Tyson, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Abraham Hathaway Howland, Boston.
Michigan,	Arthur M. Clark, Lexington.
Minnesota,	Henry R. Denny, Carver.
Mississippi,	Robert C. Patty, Macon.
Missouri,	Lee A. Hall, St. Louis.
Montana,	Hugh Duncan, Sheridan.
Nebraska,	Samuel W. Hayes, Norfolk.
Nevada,	Andrew Nichols, Austin.
New Brunswick,	John V. Ellis, St. John.
New Hampshire,	John Francis Webster, Concord.
New Jersey,	Rev. Henry Vehslage, Irvington.
New Mexico,	W. B. Childers, Albuquerque.
New York,	William A. Brodie, Geneseo.
North Carolina,	Robert Bingham, Bingham School.
Nova Scotia,	J. Wimburn Laurie, Halifax.
Ohio,	Joseph M. Goodspeed, Athens.
Oregon,	David P. Mason, Albany.
Pennsylvania,	Conrad B. Day, Philadelphia.
Peru,	Julio E. de Iriarte, Lima.
Prince Edward Island,	John Yeo, Port Hill.
Quebec,	E. R. Johnson, Stanstead.
Rhode Island,	Lyman Klapp, Providence.
South Carolina,	W. W. Humphreys, Anderson.
Tennessee,	Benjamin H. Harris, Jackson.
Texas,	William H. Nichols, Galveston.
Utah,	James Lowe, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Ozro Meacham, Brandon.
Virginia,	H. W. Murray, Louisa C. H.
Washington Territory,	Levi Aukeny, Walla Walla.
West Virginia,	William G. Bennett, Weston.
Wisconsin,	Oliver Libby, Green Bay.
Wyoming,	J. K. Jeffrey, Cheyenne.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.	Palmer J. Pillans, Mobile.
George J. Roskrug, Tucson.	Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	George E. Dodge, Little Rock.
Edward C. Neufelder, Vancouver.	Eli Harrison, Sr., Victoria.
Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.	William H. Hill, Los Angeles.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton.	
Aurelio Almeida, Havana.	Enrique A. Lecerff, Havana.
Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown.	R. W. Woodbury, Denver.
Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen.	William Blatt, Yanktown.
William S. Hayes, Wilmington.	Thomas N. Williams, Wilmington.
Wm. R. Singleton, Washington.	W. R. Singleton, Washington.
DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon.	J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon.
Jonas W. Brown, Boise City.	E. A. Stevenson, Idaho City.
Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.	Theodore T. Gurney, Chicago.
William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	William Commons, Union City.
J. S. Murrow, Atoka.	J. S. Murrow, Atoka.
Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City.	Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City.
John H. Brown, Wyandotte.	John H. Brown, Wyandotte.
Hiram Bassett, Millersburg.	James W. Staton, Brooksville.
Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans.	M. E. Girard, Vermilionville.
Ira Berry, Portland.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
William G. Scott, Winnipeg.	
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore.
Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.	
William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.
A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
J. L. Power, Jackson.	James M. Howry, Oxford. (Dead.)
John D. Vincil, St. Louis.	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
William R. Bowen, Omaha.	William R. Bowen, Omaha.
John D. Hammond, Carson.	John D. Hammond, Carson.
Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.	
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Albert S. Wait, Newport.
Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
David J. Miller, Santa Fé.	David J. Miller, Santa Fé.
Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.	John W. Simons, New York.
D. W. Bain, Raleigh.	James W. Reid, _____
Benjamin Curren, Halifax.	Rev. D. C. Moore, Halifax.
John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	R. E. Richards, Toledo.
Frelon J. Babcock, Salem.	Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.	Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.
J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre, Lima.	
B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.	John H. Graham, Richmond.
John H. Isaacson, Montreal.	Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
Edwin Baker, Providence.	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston.	Wilbur F. Foster, Nashville.
John Frizzell, Nashville.	J. K. P. Gillaspie, Houston.
George H. Bringham, Houston.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	William H. Root, Burlington.
William H. Root, Burlington.	William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
William B. Isaacs, Richmond.	T. M. Leed, Olympia.
Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	Odell S. Long, Wheeling.
Odell S. Long, Wheeling.	Emmons E. Chapin, Milwaukee.
John W. Latin, Milwaukee.	John H. Symons, Laramie City.
John H. Symons, Laramie City.	

OFFICERS
OF THE
Grand Lodge of Maine,
FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO 1884.

GRAND MASTERS.

William King, 1820, 1821.*	Timothy Chase, 1854.*
Simon Greenleaf, 1822, '23.*	John Miller, 1855.*
William Swan, 1824, '25.*	Jabez True, 1856.*
Charles Fox, 1826, 1827.*	Robert P. Dunlap, 1857.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1828, '29.*	Hiram Chase, 1858, 1859.
Robert P. Dunlap, 1830, '31.*	Josiah H. Drummond, '60-'62.
Nathaniel Coffin, 1832-'34.*	William P. Preble, 1863-'65.
Reuel Washburn, 1835-'37.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1866-'68.
Abner B. Thompson, 1838-'40.*	John H. Lynde, 1869-1871.*
Hezekiah Williams, 1841.*	David Cargill, 1872-1874.
Thomas W. Smith, 1842-'44.*	Albert Moore, 1875, 1876.
John T. Paine, 1845, '46.*	Edward P. Burnham, '77, '78.
Alexander H. Putney, '47, '48.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1879, '80.
Joseph C. Stevens, 1849, '50.*	Marquis F. King, 1881, 1882.
John C. Humphreys, 1851, '52.*	William R. G. Estes, 1883, '84.
Freeman Bradford, 1853.*	

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Simon Greenleaf, 1820, 1821.*	Peleg Sprague, 1828-'30.*
William Swan, 1822, '23.*	Nathaniel Coffin, 1831.*
Charles Fox, 1824, '25.*	Amos Nourse, 1832.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1826, '27.*	Reuel Washburn, 1833, '34.*

* Deceased.

David C. Magoun, 1835-'37.*	William P. Preble, 1860-1862.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1838-'43.*	John J. Bell, 1863.
James L. Child, 1844.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1864, '65.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1845.*	John H. Lynde, 1866-'68.*
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, '52.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1877, '78.
Timothy Chase, 1853.*	Marquis F. King, 1879, '80.
Jabez True, 1854, 1855.*	William R. G. Estes, 1881, '82.
Hiram Chase, 1856, 1857.	Fessenden I. Day, 1883, 1884.
Josiah H. Drummond, '58, '59.	

SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.

William Swan, 1820, 1821.*	Gustavus F. Sargent, 1858, '59.
Charles Fox, 1822, 1823.*	John J. Bell, 1860, 1861.
Samuel Fessenden, 1824, 1825.*	David Bugbee, 1862.
George Thatcher, Jr., 1826.*	Edmund B. Hinkley, 1863.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1828, 1829.*	Francis L. Talbot, 1864, 1865.*
Amos Nourse, 1830, 1831.*	David Cargill, 1866-1868.
John L. Megquier, 1832-1834.*	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '69, '70.
Joel Miller, 1835-1837.*	Albert Moore, 1871.
Thomas W. Smith, 1838-1841.*	Edward P. Burnham, '72, '74.
John T. Paine, 1842-1844.*	William O. Poor, 1875.*
Alexander H. Putney, 1845, '46.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1876.
John C. Humphreys, 1847, '48.*	Marquis F. King, 1877, 1878.
Freeman Bradford, 1849, 1850.*	Sumner J. Chadbourne, 1879.
Timothy Chase, 1851, 1852.*	William R. G. Estes, 1880.
Jabez True, 1853.*	John B. Redman, 1881.
Ezra B. French, 1854, 1855.*	Arlington B. Marston, 1882.
Isaac Downing, 1856.*	William H. Smith, 1883.
William Allen, 1857.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1884.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.

Nathaniel Coffin, 1820, 1821.*	George Thacher, Jr., 1824, '25.*
Josiah W. Mitchell, 1822.*	Robert P. Dunlap, 1826, 1827.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1823.*	Amos Nourse, 1828, 1829.*

Reuben Nason, 1830, 1831.*	Joseph Covell, 1860.*
David C. Magoun, 1832-1834.*	Francis J. Day, 1861.
Abner B. Thompson, 1835-'37.*	T. K. Osgood, 1862.*
Stephen Webber, 1838-1840.*	F. Loring Talbot, 1863.*
John T. Paine, 1841.*	John H. Lynde, 1864, 1865.*
Alexander H. Putney, 1842-'44.*	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '66-'68.
John C. Humphreys, 1845, '46.*	John W. Ballou, 1869, 1870.
Frye Hall, 1847.*	Henry H. Dickey, 1871.*
Joseph C. Stevens, 1848.*	William O. Poor, 1872-1874.*
Stephen Webber, 1849.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1875.
Timothy Chase, 1850.*	A. M. Wetherbee, 1876.
William Somerby, 1851, 1852.	Sunmer J. Chadbourne, '77, '78.
Thomas B. Johnston, 1853, '54.*	Edwin Howard Vose, 1879.
William Kimball, 1855.*	Archie L. Talbot, 1880.
William Allen, 1856.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1881.
John Williams, 1857.*	Charles W. Haney, 1882.
Stephen B. Dockham, 1858.	Goodwin R. Wiley, 1883.
Oliver Gerrish, 1859.	Augustus Bailey, 1884.

GRAND TREASURERS.

Joseph M. Gerrish, 1820-1830.*	Moses Dodge, 1853-1879.*
James B. Cahoon, 1831-1833.*	William O. Fox, 1880-1882.
Benjamin Davis, 1834-1843.*	Frederick Fox, 1883-
Henry H. Boody, 1844-1852.*	

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-

TABLE OF LODGES,

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Lodges.	Miles.	Lodges.	Miles.
1 Portland,	Portland, 00	32 Hermon,	Gardiner, 57
2 Warren,	East Machias, 224	33 Waterville,	Waterville, 83
3 Lincoln,	Wiscasset, 51	34 Somerset,	Skowhegan, 101
4 Hancock,	Castine, 146	35 Bethlehem,	Augusta, 63
5 Kennebec,	Hallowell, 61	36 Casco,	Yarmouth, 12
6 Amity,	Camden, 97	37 Washington,	Lubec, 248
7 Eastern,	Eastport, 260	38 Harmony,	Gorham, 12
8 United,	Brunswick, 31	39 Penobscot,	Dexter, 125
9 Saco,	Saco, 17	40 Lygonia,	Ellsworth, 160
10 Rising Virtue,	Bangor, 138	41 Morning Star,	Litchfield, 54
11 Pythagorean,	Fryeburg, 51	42 Freedom,	Limerick, 35
12 Cumberland, N. Gloucester,	26	43 Alna,	Damariscotta, 60
13 Oriental,	Bridgton, 53	44 Piscataquis,	Milo, 179
14 Solar,	Bath, 40	45 Central,	China, 85
15 Orient,	Thomaston, 93	46 St. Croix,	Calais, 292
16 St. George,	Warren, 77	47 Dunlap,	Biddeford, 18
17 Anc't Landmark,	Portland, 00	48 Lafayette,	Readfield, 62
18 Oxford,	Norway, 49	49 Meridian Splendor,	Newport, 111
19 Felicity,	Bucksport, 157	50 Aurora,	Rockland, 90
20 Maine,	Farmington, 85	51 St. John's,	South Berwick, 46
21 Oriental Star,	Livermore, 70	52 Mosaic,	Foxcroft, 190
22 York,	Kennebunk, 27	53 Rural,	Sidney, 70
23 Freeport,	Freeport, 22	54 Vassalboro,' N. Vassalboro,'	78
24 Phoenix,	Belfast, 130	55 Fraternal,	Alfred, 33
25 Temple,	Winthrop, 56	56 Mount Moriah,	Denmark, 49
26 Village,	Bowdoinham, 38	57 King Hiram,	Dixfield, 75
27 Adoniram,	Limington, 31	58 Unity,	Thorndike, 108
28 Northern Star,	North Anson, 103	59 Mount Hope,	
29 Tranquil,	Auburn, 36	60 Star in the East,	Oldtown, 150
30 Blazing Star,	Rumford, 76	61 King Solomon's,	Waldoboro', 60
31 Union,	Union, 85	62 King David's,	Lincolnton, 105

63 Richmond,	Richmond,	45	110 Monmouth,	Monmouth,	51
64 Pacific,	Exeter,	133	111 Liberty,	Liberty,	90
65 Mystic,	Hampden,	143	112 Eastern Frontier,	Ft. Fairfld,	370
66 Mechanics',	Orono,	146	113 Messalonskee,	Oakland,	79
67 Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	103	114 Polar Star,	Bath,	40
68 Mariners',	Searsport,	135	115 Buxton,	West Buxton,	20
69 Howard,	Winterport,	153	116 Lebanon,	Norridgewock,	91
70 Standish,	Standish,	20	117 Greenleaf,	Cornish,	54
71 Rising Sun,	Orland,	131	118 Drummond,	Parsonsfield,	43
72 Pioneer,	Ashland,	421	119 Pownal,	Stockton,	139
73 Tyrian,	Mechanic Falls,	37	121 Acacia,	Durham,	25
74 Bristol,	Bristol,	65	122 Marine,	Deer Isle,	203
75 Plymouth,	Plymouth,	116	123 Franklin,	New Sharon,	94
76 Arundel,	Kennebunkport,	31	124 Olive Branch,	Charleston,	155
77 Tremont,	Tremont,	182	125 Meridian,	Pittsfield,	104
78 Crescent,	Pembroke,	248	126 Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	130
79 Rockland,	Rockland,	90	127 Presumpscot,	Windham,	18
80 Keystone,	Solon,	111	128 Eggemoggin,	Sedgwick,	186
81 Atlantic,	Portland,	00	129 Quantabacook,	Searsmont,	138
82 St. Paul's,	Rockport,	95	130 Trinity,	Presque Isle,	397
83 St. Andrew's,	Bangor,	138	131 Lookout,	Cutler,	242
84 Eureka,	St. George,	100	132 Mount Tire'm,	Waterford,	59
85 Star in the West,	Unity,	105	133 Ayslum,	Wayne,	62
86 Temple,	Saccarappa,	7	134 Trojan,	West Troy,	112
87 Benevolent,	Carmel,	123	135 Riverside,	East Jefferson,	83
88 Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	195	137 Kenduskeag,	Kenduskeag,	149
89 Island,	Islesboro',	112	138 Lewy's Island,	Princeton,	316
91 Harwood,	Machias,	220	139 Archon,	East Dixmont,	130
92 Siloam,	Fairfield,	85	140 Mt. Desert,	Mount Desert,	177
93 Horeb,	Lincoln,	182	141 Augusta,	Augusta,	63
94 Paris,	South Paris,	48	142 Ocean,	Wells,	29
95 Corinthian,	Hartland,	110	143 Preble,	Sanford,	40
96 Monument,	Houlton,	306	144 Seaside,	Boothbay,	65
97 Bethel,	Bethel,	71	145 M. Webster,	Vinal Haven,	105
98 Katahdin,	Patten,	229	146 Seabasticook,	Clinton,	91
99 Vernon Valley,	Mt. Vernon,	72	147 Evening Star,	Buckfield,	51
100 Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	63	148 Forest,	Springfield,	215
101 Nezinscot,	Turner,	48	149 Doric,	Monson,	213
102 Marsh River,	Brooks,	117	150 Rabboni,	Lewiston,	36
103 Dresden,	Dresden,	50	151 Excelsior,	Northport,	109
104 Dirigo,	Weeks's Mills,	77	152 Cr'k'd River,	Bolster's Ms.,	58
105 Ashlar,	Lewiston,	36	153 Delta,	Lovell,	60
106 Tuscan,	Addison Point,	204	154 Mystic Tie,	Weld,	91
107 Day Spring,	West Newfield,	44	155 Ancient York,	Lisbon Falls,	38
108 Relief,	Belgrade,	70	156 Wilton,	Wilton,	78
109 Mount Kineo,	Abbot,	202	157 Cambridge,	Cambridge,	136

158 Anchor,	South Bristol,	72	173 Pleiades,	Millbridge,	100
159 Esoteric,	Ellsworth,	160	174 Lynde,	Hermon,	129
160 Parian,	Corinna,	118	175 Baskahegan,	Danforth,	226
161 Carrabassett,	Canaan,	109	176 Palestine,	Biddeford,	18
162 Arion,	Lyman,	24	177 Rising Star,	Penobscot,	182
163 Pleasant River,	Brownville,	183	178 Ancient Brothers',	Auburn,	36
164 Webster,	Sabatis,	49	179 Yorkshire,	North Berwick,	39
165 Molunkus,	Sherman Mills,	222	180 Hiram,	Cape Elizabeth,	3
166 Neguemkeag,	Vassalboro',	75	181 R. Washburn,	Livermore F.,	67
167 Whitney,	Canton,	65	182 Granite,	West Paris,	56
168 Composite,	La Grange,	169	183 Deering,	Woodfords,	2
169 Sheph'd's River,	Brownfield,	45	184 Naval,	Kittery,	43
170 Caribou,	Caribou,	382	185 Bar Harbor,	Bar Harbor,	186
171 Naskeag,	Brooklin,	189	186 Warren Phillips,	Cum. Mills,	6
172 Pine Tree,	Mattawamkeag,	196	187 Ira Berry,	Bluehill,	

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Joseph C. Stevens,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.

BORN IN BOSTON, MASS., FEBRUARY 22, 1803.

DIED IN BOSTON, JUNE 9, 1883.

Our dead are never dead to us until we have forgotten them.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Oscar A. Bartlett,

WORSHIPFUL MASTER OF UNION LODGE.

DIED IN UNION, JULY 21, 1883,

AGED 56 YEARS, 3 MONTHS.

"Salvation belongeth unto the Lord : thy blessing is upon
thy people."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Fred. G. Parker,

MASTER OF TRINITY LODGE, NO. 130.

BORN IN CORINTH, MAINE, 1840.

DIED IN PRESQUE ISLE, AUGUST 18, 1883.

—Birth is but a starting place
Life is the running of the race,
And Death, for all, the goal.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Albion Whitten,

MASTER OF MERIDIAN LODGE, NO. 125.

BORN IN CORNISH, ME., SEPTEMBER 25, 1827.

DIED IN PITTSFIELD, ME., SEPTEMBER 24, 1883.

In the midst of life, we are in death.

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