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1888.
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Sovereign Great Priory
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF CANADA,
AT THE
FIFTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY,

VOL.



III.

*Held in the Templars' Hall, Toronto St., in the City of Toronto,
Ont., on Tuesday, July 17, 1888, A. M. 5892, A. O. 770.*

ADDRESS—M. E. FRATER W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G. C. T., SUPREME
GRAND MASTER, PRIORAL HOUSE, PRESCOTT, ONTARIO.
R. E. FRATER DANIEL SPRY, G. C. T., GRAND CHANCELLOR, BARRIE, ONT.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY.
FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.
ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL PRECEPTORIES AND PRESERVED.

1888:
J. B. TRAYES, PRINTER, TIMES STEAM PRESS, PORT HOPE, ONT.

NOTE.—Presiding-Preceptors are particularly requested to communicate to their respective Preceptories, in such manner as may seem best, these Proceedings of Great Priory. Extra copies of Proceedings, and Statutes bound in cloth, price 30 cents each, can be had on application to Rt. Em. Frater Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, Barrie. Remittances to accompany order in all cases.

All communications and documents for Great Priory should be addressed to the undersigned, and not to the Grand Registrar.

DANIEL SPRY,

Barrie, Ontario, Canada.

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1888.

Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

PROCEEDINGS, FIFTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, held in the Templars' Hall, Toronto Street, in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, on Tuesday, the 17th July, 1888, A. M. 5892, A. O. 770.

PRESENT:

M. E. Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T., Prescott, Ont.,
Supreme Grand Master.

On the Throne.

R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T., Q. C., LL. D.,
Kingston, Ont., Deputy Grand Master.

Provincial Priors.

R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Beck, Goderich, Ont., London District.
R. E. " William G. Reid, Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton District.
R. E. " John B. Traves, Port Hope, Ont., Toronto District.
R. E. " R. V. Matthews, Kingston, Ont., Kingston District.
R. E. " I. H. Stearns, Montreal, Que., Quebec District.
R. E. " L. B. Archibald, Truro, N. S., Nova Scotia District.

East Grand Officers.

- V. E. Sir Kt. Thomas Sargent, Toronto.... Past G'd Vice-Chancellor.
 V. E. " George J. Bennett,..... Past G'd Capt. of the Guard

Preceptors.*

- M. E. Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLson Moore, G. C. T.,
 R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T.
 R. E. Sir Knight DANIEL SPRY, G. C. T.

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| R. E. Sir Kt. H. Robertson, LL.B., | R. E. Sir Kt. David McLellan. |
| R. E. " J. M. Stevenson, | R. E. " L.H.Henderson, K.C.T. |
| R. E. " J. S. Dewar, | R. E. " J. Ross Robertson. |
| R. E. " E. H. Raymour, | R. E. " Samuel S. Lazier. |
| R. E. " Donald Ross, | R. E. " W. B. Howse. |
| R. E. " E. H. D. Hall, K.C.T. | R. E. " James Douglas. |
| R. E. " Henry Griffith, | R. E. " E. T. Malone. |
| R. E. " A. G. Adams, | R. E. " J. Parker Thomas. |
| R. E. " P. J. Slatton, | R. E. " John B. Traves. |
| R. E. " Joseph Beck, | R. E. " Joseph Martin. |
| V. E. " John Easton, | R. E. " Frederick Bates. |
| V. E. " George J. Bennett, | V. E. " Thomas Sargent. |
| V. E. " Robert A. Douglas, | V. E. " S. Dubber. |
| V. E. " Isaac F. Toms, | E. " John Funstead. |
| E. " Hugh Walker, | E. " David Taylor. |
| E. " E. E. Sheppard, | E. " Wm. Fitzsimmons. |
| E. " H. A. Taylor, | E. " A. N. Pettit. |
| E. " H. E. Channell, | E. " G. S. McConkey. |
| E. " J. A. Nelles, | E. " A. C. Garden. |
| E. " Philip Taylor, | E. " Robt. L. Patterson. |
| E. " P. J. Lightburne, | E. " Robert Hall. |
| E. " W. R. Doherty, | E. " Geo. G. Rowe, M.D. |

The Sir Knights having formed the Arch of Steel, the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, attended by his Banner-Bearer, and preceded by the Grand Chancellor and Grand Sub-Marshal, was conducted to the Dais and received by the Deputy Grand Master. Having taken his seat upon the Throne, he directed the Grand Chancellor to call the Muster Roll, and having ascertained that a constitutional num-

*NOTE.—Eminent Preceptors while in office are termed Presiding-Preceptors; after passing out of office they are termed Preceptors.

ber of Preceptories were represented, the Fifth Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory was opened in *Implem. Form* at 10.30 o'clock, A. M., the Grand Prelate having implored a blessing from the G. A. O. T. U. upon the proceedings.

The Grand Council, as required by the Statutes, appointed R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone and Sir Knight D. F. McWatt a Committee on the Credentials of the Representatives and Proxies from the Preceptories, and before the election of officers was held, they presented the following

REPORT.

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully report that 28 Preceptories are entitled to be represented at the present Annual Assembly, and there are 172 qualified Preceptors, making a total of 266 Frates entitled to seats in Great Priory. Of this number 19 Preceptories are represented by their duly qualified officers, 5 by Proxies, and 4 are not represented. There are 51 Preceptors present, and the total vote entitled to be cast is 99.

The following Frates are present and entitled to seats in Great Priory:—

No. 1. HUGH DE PAYENS PREMIER, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

R. E.	Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T.	Presiding Preceptor
M. E.	W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T.	Preceptor.
R. E.	Donald Ross	Preceptor.
R. E.	R. V. Matthews	"
R. E.	S. W. Scobell	"

No. 2. GROFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

E.	Sir Knight H. A. Taylor	Presiding Preceptor.
"	James Glenville	Constable.
"	Thomas Downey	Marshal.
R. E.	E. T. Malone	Preceptor.
R. E.	J. Ross Robertson	"
E.	George S. McConkey	"

No. 3. GODFREY DE BOUILLON, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

E.	Sir Knight John Funstead	Presiding Preceptor.
"	O. S. Hillman	Marshal.
R. E.	David McLellan	Preceptor.
R. E.	W. G. Reid	"

- No. 4. RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, LONDON, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight John S. Dewar.....Preceptor.
- No. 5. NOVA SCOTIA, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
 [Not represented.]
- No. 6. KING BALDWIN, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight S. S. Lazier Presiding Preceptor.
 R. E. " L. H. Henderson, K. C. T. Preceptor.
 R. E. " J. P. Thomas..... "
- No. 7. RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.
 R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Martin.....Preceptor.
 R. E. " A. G. Adams..... "
 R. E. " I. H. Stearns, K. C. T. "
- No. 8. PLANTAGANET, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.
 [Not represented.]
- No. 9. SUSSEX, STANSTEAD, QUEBEC.
 R. E. Sir Knight S. Lebourveau..... Preceptor.
 E. " H. E. Channel Preceptor & Proxy.
- No. 10. VICTORIA, GUELPH, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight John A. Nelles..... Presiding Preceptor.
 " William Watson..... Constable.
 R. E. " Daniel Spry, G C T. Preceptor.
 R. E. " Henry Robertson..... "
 V. E. " H. Lockwood..... "
 E. " Hugh Walker..... "
- No. 11. UNION DE MOLAY, ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
 [Not represented.]
- No. 12. MOUNT CALVARY, BARRIE, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight A. C. Garden..... Presiding Preceptor.
 " Daniel F. McWatt Constable.
 R. E. " Daniel Spry, K. C. T. Preceptor.
 E. " Samuel Wesley..... Preceptor.
 V. E. " Robert A. Douglas..... "
 R. E. " Henry Robertson "
 R. E. " J. McLean Stevenson..... "
 E. " Robert L. Patterson..... "

- No. 13. MOORE, PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight E. H. D. Hall, K. C. T..... Presiding Preceptor.
 " B. Shortly..... Marshal.
 " John B. Traves..... Preceptor.
- No. 14. HARRINGTON, ALMONTE, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight John B. Traves Proxy.
- No. 15. ST. JOHN THE ALMONER, WHITBY, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight Philip Taylor Presiding Preceptor.
 R. E. " W. R. Howse Preceptor.
- No. 16. GONDEMAR, BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight William Fitzsimmons Presiding Preceptor.
 V. E. " David Taylor Preceptor.
- No. 17. CDO DE ST. AMAND, TORONTO, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight Robert L. Patterson Presiding Preceptor.
 E. " Edmund E. Sheppard Preceptor.
 V. E. " J. G. Bennett "
 R. E. " James Douglas "
 R. E. " David McLellan "
 R. E. " Ross Robertson "
 R. E. " Daniel Spry "
 R. E. " John Simpson "
 R. E. " Philip J. Slatter "
- No. 18. PALESTINE, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight P. J. Lightburne Presiding Preceptor.
 " Robert J. Craig Constable.
 R. E. " J. B. Traves Preceptor.
- No. 19. ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX, DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight Robert Hall Presiding Preceptor.
- No. 20. KENT, CHATHAM, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight Rev. Frederick Bates Preceptor.
- No. 21. BURLIGH, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight W. B. Doherty Presiding Preceptor.
 R. E. " A. N. Pettit Preceptor.
 V. E. " J. Dubber "
- No. 22. ST. ELMO, GODERICH, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Beck Preceptor.
 V. E. " Isaac F. Toms "

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- No. 23. RAY, PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T.....Preceptor.
 R. E. " W. G. Reid.....Proxy.
- No. 24. ALBERT EDWARD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
 R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T.....Proxy.
- No. 25. WILLIAM DE LA MORE THE MARTYR, QUEBEC.
 R. E. Sir Knight Henry Griffith.....Preceptor.
- No. 26. WINDSOR, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.
 R. E. Sir Knight George D. Adams.....Preceptor.
- No. 27. MALTA, TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.
 R. E. Sir Knight L. B. Archibald.....Preceptor.
- No. 28. METROPOLITAN, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.
 [Now under Great Priory Victoria.]
- No. 29. CYRENE, PARKDALE, ONTARIO.
 E. Sir Knight George G. Rowe.....Presiding Preceptor.
 " W. H. Taylor.....Constable.
 " Charles F. Mansell.....Marshal.
 V. E. " George J. Bennett.....Preceptor.

Your Committee have to report the following irregularities in the Annual Returns, Certificates of elections and installations of officers, for the year 1888, and trust more care will be taken in future by the officers who prepare these documents, as such irregularities might invalidate the right of the representatives of the Preceptories to seats in Great Priory:—No. 1, Hugh de Payens, Kingston—Certificate signed by only one installing officer. No. 5, Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.—not signed by any installing officer. No. 6, King Baldwin, Belleville—no seal affixed, and only signed by one installing officer, who appears to have installed himself as Preceptor. No. 10, Victoria, Guelph—only signed by one installing officer. No. 15, St. John the Almoner, Whitby—no seal affixed; not signed by installing officer; officers were re-elected. No. 19, St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville—no seal affixed, and not properly signed by two installing officers.

No. 20, Kent, Chatham—no seal affixed; only signed by one installing officer; no date of installation given. No. 22, St. Elmo, Goderich—no seal affixed; date of installation left blank in the return. No. 23, Bay, Port Arthur—a proper seal not attached.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. T. MALONE,

D. MACWATT,

Committee on Credentials.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, seconded by Sir Knight Daniel F. MacWatt, and

RESOLVED,—That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be received and adopted.

The M. E. the Supreme Grand Master authorized the admission of all Knights Templar in good standing during the Assembly of Great Priory.

The Grand Chancellor read the rules and regulations for the government of Great Priory during business, and commenced reading the recorded minutes of the Proceedings of the last Annual Assembly, when it was

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight David McLellan, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight John S. Dewar, and

RESOLVED,—That the minutes of the Proceedings of the Sovereign Great Priory, at its Fourth Annual Assembly, held in the Town of Brockville, on the 12th day of July, 1887, having been printed, and copies forwarded to each Preceptory and Frater entitled to receive them, the same be considered as read, and be now confirmed.

The Grand Chancellor read letters from the Sovereign Great Priory of the Colony of Victoria, Australia, asking for recognition; and from the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, declaring the suspension of the Grand Commandery of Iowa, U. S., and from several Grand Commanderies on the same subject; and the following:

22, CHANCERY LANE,
LONDON, W. C., 14 December, 1887. }

R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T., Grand Chancellor, Sovereign Great Priory of Canada:—

I beg to inform you that at the meeting of the Great Priory of

LOCAL NO. 1004 TAKEN POSSESSION OF
FIFTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, TORONTO, 1888. 419
England and Wales, held on the 6th inst., the following resolution
was passed unanimously:—

“That this National Great Priory do sever all connection with,
and for the future refuse to recognize, the Great Priory of Canada.”

I remain, R. E. Sir Knight,

Fraternally Yours,

WM. TINKLER,

Vice-Chancellor.

The Supreme Grand Master then read his

ALLOCATION.

The following portions of it were ordered to be published in the Proceedings:—

Frater of the Great Priory of the Dominion of Canada—Greeting:

Entering on this the 35th year of the revival by me of the Templar degrees in Canada, and fifth of the formation of this Sovereign Great Priory, I cannot but allude to the important events which have lately taken place.

The action taken by the Great Priory of England and Wales, declaring all intercourse with this Great Priory at an end, in which even the existence of the Canadian Body is ignored, with the resignation of our representative, Frater Emra Holmes, near the Great Priory of England, in consequence of the invasion by us of their territory in the Colony of Victoria, South Australia, having been already published, it is almost unnecessary to refer to it further than to explain the circumstances which led to the separation. Personally, I never regretted anything more in my Masonic experience than the result of this contention between England and Canada.

To me the separation is more painful than I can express, as well as a surprise that it could ever have taken place in my day, and deeply deplore the determination of Great Priory to maintain their position in the Colony of Victoria, when it was shown the non-existence of Templar Preceptorates there under England arose from those which had formerly existed being temporarily suspended for not sending returns, but not erased. This gave rise to the mistake that the Great Priory of England had ceased to exercise jurisdiction in the Colony. On this being made known to me, I pointed out to Great Priory that I was in error, laboring under a misapprehension, in granting a Warrant, and was fully impressed with the conviction that

on reflection they would see, the justice of revoking it, but having myself originated the mistake, although unintentionally, I did not specially recommend its being done, leaving it entirely to the good feeling of the members themselves.

The determination to maintain their position was most unfortunate for the amicable relations between the two Grand Bodies.

This Great Priory allowed itself to be biased by Australian brethren, who on being refused by the local authorities and the Great Priory of England to establish a Preceptory there, as a last resource brought their grievances before the Great Priory of Canada, where they had personal friends, urging their claims as Colonists, on the plea that as there was no immediate governing independent Grand Body in Victoria, they had a right to it.

When I ascertained it was the intention of Great Priory to abide by their former decision, as also to issue two new Warrants, I saw it was hopeless to look for a settlement of the difficulty, as it is usual when there may be some difference of opinion between parties, and both sides are desirous of doing what is right, that no further steps be taken on either side until the difficulty is calmly talked over and adjusted. This, I believe, is the practice in matters of business and also in law, and ought to be more truly observed in Masonry. I cannot but regret that Great Priory did not feel this, for it is apparent that if true Masonry was understood there could be no "*causis belli*" existing.

Esteeming as I do British connection, the chief glory of my position, I must ever venerate and respect her time-honored and matured institutions, and the English Masonic parent body of the world as the purest and most constitutional above all others.

I cannot forget that I am a Templar of long standing, and a Mason of considerably more than half a century in the jurisdictions of the mother-land, during which long period I have become connected with all the known Masonic degrees existing.

At the same time I am fully alive to the fact, that in this most unhappy schism our Templar Brothers of England appear to have shown from the very commencement but little consideration for the feelings and opinions of the Canadian body, by assuming a dictatorial and authoritative tone in their demands, as if Canada were a foreign and antagonistic body, instead of being one of themselves, that it is scarcely to be wondered at she should hold to the original intention of concurrent jurisdiction in the dependencies of the crown; each nationality, if they wished it, being entitled to establish subordinates,

but to prevent confusion and discord, it had not of late been acted upon. There is no law, Masonic or otherwise, why England alone should claim sole jurisdiction, each independent governing body being the peer of every other. It would seem, however, that English home Masonic authorities have arrogated to themselves "exclusive jurisdiction," and do not recognize the authority of any other governing body in the Empire extending beyond their own territories.

A careful examination of the Masonic Templar statutes of England in 1864, shows that before this period, the Grand Conclave of England only claimed "England and Wales," but in that edition is added, "the dependencies," showing by the language that some one had interpolated this. "On what grounds and authority was this done?"

I have long foreseen it is only a question of time, when every Colony will become Masonically independent. The Great Priory of England will not be able much longer to keep it back.

The Colonies are quite able to take care of themselves, and are no longer children to be held in leading strings. The Masonic governing bodies of England should learn moderation in their demands, and remember that the Colonists are of the same race, blood and temperament, and will not tamely submit to a gratuitous assumption of arbitrary authority over them. The day has gone by when a clique of any Masonic Grand Body can dictate to the whole Empire. Time will correct all this, and reduce matters to their proper level, for I am satisfied the Masonic authorities at home must gradually and prudently re-adjust Colonial Masonic government to the altered and altering political status and circumstances of the dependencies. The United Kingdom will not be able to resist much longer the inevitable—fates are in this unmistakably manifest—let us, then, have peace with honor and right.

But I fear in this, as in other affairs of life, until we change human nature, we can never hope for a real Brotherhood, such as the teachings of Masonry inculcate.

THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Templar body in the Colony of Victoria derived from the three Preceptories authorized by this Great Priory, having declared themselves an independent governing body, ask for recognition as such. Under all the circumstances and the peculiar position we have placed ourselves in, I presume Great Priory has no alternative but to accede to their reasonable request, wishing them prosperity, with the hope that they may be fortunate in avoiding collision with other

bodies of the Order; and that all Templars in the Colony may be induced to join with them in the management and ruling of their own affairs.

THE EDICT OF NON-INTERCOURSE WITH THE NEW BRUNSWICK
SCOTTISH ENCAMPMENTS.

I have strongly felt the interruption of the friendly intercourse with our Scottish Templar brethren of New Brunswick, which at the time appeared necessary to maintain the authority of Great Priory in our own jurisdiction, but have never been satisfied that coercion is the proper way to convince people who differ in opinion with us, and it is not the way to preserve friendship or for Masons to treat each other. I will therefore ask Great Priory, and strongly recommend that "the edict" of non-intercourse be withdrawn, and the Scottish Encampments of New Brunswick be considered on the same terms of fraternal regard as existed before the unfortunate misunderstanding took place.

OBITUARY.

Since our last Grand Conclave the grim old reaper with his sickle keen, who spares neither age nor youth, has been busy gathering in his harvest, laying low many ripened sheaves. There are few amongst us who have not felt, and the most skeptical acknowledge, when his early friends and acquaintances depart, and the things of earth pass away, that the verities of a future life take a strange hold upon us, and the hope burns more brightly as we approach the dark valley. A believer is the greatest and happiest when all things else depart, when sorrow would be crushing—when pain and anguish wring the brow, and when death sounds his last dread warning. We know, in whom we believe, and the Christian Templar is ready to shake off the sandals of time, the armor of this life, and receive the crown as the darkness folds its wings around us and the soul has gone to the place of light prepared for it in one of the many mansions of the Father's Kingdom.

We have to mourn the loss of some of our oldest and best in the fraternity. Two great men and Masonic brothers in the fullest sense of the term, have passed away,—the Emperor William and his son, Frederick of Germany, the late Emperor. The aged Emperor William, in 1840, became Protectorate of the Grand Union of German Grand Lodges at Berlin, and in 1873 he received the Grand Cross of the Templars in England, with his son, the great-hearted Crown Prince Frederick, from his H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as original members.

Masonry in Germany is distinguished above all other systems on the Continent of Europe for fidelity to its Christian origin, and as Grand Master Mason the Crown Prince was singularly beloved and esteemed. Germany has met with a great and mournful loss by the death of these two Masonic Royal Brothers and Rulers.

In England the name of Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, as a scholar of high literary attainments and Masonic antiquarian, will long be remembered, having for some years edited the London *Freemason*, and in conjunction with the well-known Masonic authorities and writers of England, Wm. J. Hughan and F. Gould, founded the famous Quatuor Coronate Lodge, 2076, of London.

In our own immediate jurisdiction of Canada, R. W. Bro. Jas. Seymour, of St. Catharines, a Past G. Master since 1870 of the G. Lodge of Canada, and 1st Presiding Preceptor and founder of the Plantagenet Preceptory, of St. Catharines, died on the 8th of January last. He had been a sufferer for many years from asthma, but his well-known face was seldom, if ever, missed from attendance at all the Masonic re-unions. He came to Canada from Ireland in 1828, when quite a boy, was a journalist, and in later years Collector of Inland Revenue.

Canada has also to mourn for one of her most talented sons, R. W. Bro. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, who died on the 8th of April last, at Ottawa, in the 58th year of his age. He was an honorary P. G. Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and a member of the Godfrey de Bouillon Preceptory of Hamilton. He also in Great Priory held the office at one time of Vice-Chancellor, and, in its early days, was proprietor of the *Canadian Craftsman*. His kind and genial manner endeared him to all the members of the fraternity.

The King Baldwin Preceptory, of Belleville, will long mourn the loss of a brother of that Preceptory, James Alex. Robertson, M. P. for Hastings. Although never Presiding Preceptor of this Preceptory, he was for a number of years Constable. He was a genuine, whole-hearted brother, justly popular with all Craftsmen. He died on the 27th February last, after an illness of some twelve days, deeply regretted. May all our brothers rest in peace!

CIRCULAR TO PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

Since our last Annual Conclave, I have considered it necessary to issue a circular letter to Provincial Priors, pointing out the necessity of additional attention to, and supervision of, the Preceptories in their District, for I sadly awaken to the fact that in many of them there is but a very superficial and confused idea of the true meaning and object of the Templar degrees; this feeling increased as

I remarked the growing desire amongst the members for public displays, quite at variance with the teachings of our system, and also the too frequent neglect of a more searching and careful investigation into the character, pursuits and principles of all those who seek admission into our ranks. I am sorry to observe that much laxity has been shown in this respect, and many have joined the Order totally unfitted to take part in our ceremonies, which, so far as they are concerned, are quite unappreciated and absolutely valueless. This is generally admitted by those members who are averse to the admission of men of objectionable pursuits, but their co-operation to prevent it is retarded by themselves, smothering their own repugnance, in order that the ranks of their Preceptories may be augmented across paying periodical visits to the Commanderies of our neighbors across the line. It is this love of public processions, frivolity, and attempts to turn the Order into a mere military pageant, that has kept many good men from our ranks—and why most of the old members, especially the more cultivated, become careless in their attendance, who would otherwise be gathered under the Banners of the Cross, which should only be suspended above those whose lives are at least an effort to observe the teachings inculcated within our portals.

The meetings appear to afford much less satisfaction than formerly; this may be accounted for from the imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which the ceremonies are frequently performed. The want of punctuality as to the time of meeting, on the part of the Presiding Preceptor and his officers, with the consequent delay in opening, is also a great hindrance to the success of the meetings. Members residing at a distance become careless in attendance, when frequently unable to return to their homes at the time they expected. The Preceptory should be promptly opened—when a constitutional number are present. Another great drawback is not making the ceremonies sufficiently interesting. The mere reading of the ritual detracts greatly from the interest, and gives the impression that the celebrant is not fully acquainted with his subject—few would be satisfied to attend a dramatic performance, where the actors were obliged to read their parts. In like manner, a reception at which the ceremony is *wholly read* loses much of its impressiveness to the recipient and interest to the members.

I am sorry to say, too, many Presiding Preceptors do not take the trouble to learn and become acquainted with the authorized formula; but all are anxious to obtain the grade of Preceptor—not until they pay more attention to studying the ceremonies, and are able to convey, at least for the most part, extemporary instruction, will there be any change for the better.

REPORTS OF PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

The annual reports of Provincial Priors are intended to place the Great Priory in possession of the actual state of efficiency of each Preceptory. It is, therefore, advisable that Presiding Preceptors should frequently hold private meetings for instruction, and insist upon their officers attending until sufficiently conversant with the different ceremonies. Surely it is not too much to ask, where all should be interested, as only by such mutual assistance can a thorough knowledge be acquired.

Presiding Preceptors have in some instances complained that from the short time they are in office, it is found difficult to commit to memory all the ceremonies. This seems to have been foreseen in the Commanderies of the U. S. A., and also in Germany, where the presiding officers are frequently several years consecutively in office. The result has been that a more select and intelligent class of members compose the subordinate bodies, and a more perfect and intimate knowledge of the ceremonies. As this rests mainly with the members of Preceptories themselves, it would be advisable, when they are anxious to retain the services of an eligible officer to preside over them, to continue him in office from time to time.

ALL MASONS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE TEMPLAR DEGREES.

It is a great mistake to throw the Order open to every Mason who may apply for admission. Because a man is a Mason, it does not follow that he has any right to become a Templar. It is but one of the qualifications; and experience teaches us the fact, when thoroughly behind the scenes, that Masonry, like many other professions, is in many respects very hollow, and that its most noisy members do not always live the lives or do the work they are pledged to.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The Masonic body in Canada have of late warmly taken up the Temperance question, and entered into a crusade against all keepers of drinking taverns, *et hoc genus omne*; but a reformation of this kind must be carefully and judiciously considered in as kindly a spirit as possible, consistent with the circumstances, and a desire to elevate the Masonic Society to the place it was always intended to occupy. I need only remark that the proprietors of drinking saloons and gambling houses, etc., etc.—as an avocation—is diametrically opposed to the duties of morality, and their daily calling of a nature antagonistic to the sacred principles we profess to teach. We learn from the laws of our early Templar system, that none should be admitted but men of the best character and education, open, generous and liberal

in sentiment, and our precepts enjoin us that we should eschew all debasing employment, recreation and company; therefore, such pursuits by the members of the Templar body are not in keeping with the professions of a "Knight of the Temple," and must be looked upon as a dark spot upon our escutcheon. How then can they be considered as fit associates to be received into our Home Circle, referred to in the circular letter?

OUR RITUAL.

Remarks have been indulged in by correspondents to the local Masonic press, that, until our ritual is changed to conform to that of the American Masonic system, Templary will never be a success in Canada. So far as the ritual is concerned this is the veriest nonsense that could be uttered, for it is an acknowledged fact that the one authorized in Canada is in strict harmony with ancient usages, and thoroughly in accordance with the traditions of the Order and its solemn religious character, which forbids us to conform to the imaginary religious sentiments of to-day, so much indulged in. Preceptors are enjoined by their vows of office to conform strictly to the formula, and are not permitted to introduce innovations of any kind. We do not profess to follow in our system the actual lines of the original body, further than to carry out their rules and teachings in a spiritual and moral sense.

THE SECRETS OF THE ORDER.

With reference to that part of the circular letter which authorizes the admission of the Masonic friends of the members who are not Templars, and also the ladies of their families, to witness the dedication and consecration ceremony of new Preceptorates, there can be no scruple in making known as widely as possible the principles of the Order. My idea is to show the general aim and scope of the fraternity, and dispel some of the foolish and erroneous notions that exist with regard to it; at the same time to avoid giving offence to sensitive and prejudiced members who dislike publicity, by not interfering with its esoteric teachings, which cannot be of the slightest use or advantage to any one but members of the Order, for if indiscriminately dispensed would, like many matters of importance, lose their value and sink into disregard.

There is no historical evidence that the Ancient Templar Order was a secret one; the so-called secrets of those elected were little more than that when they met, strangers were not admitted, for the purpose of excluding the prying eyes of the curious, but it was not a secret society in any objectionable sense; it was no more secret than

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any other society which forbids the presence of the public, and this is all the miscalled secret reception of the Ancient Templar Order.

The leading tenets of our society are no secrets, and by a full and open explanation of our principles we betray no secrets. The existence of secrets with us, consists in the forms of a reception and modes of recognition, together with certain symbolical emblems, the interpretation appended to them serving as a universal language by which to distinguish one another. This applies equally to the Masonic body generally.

REMARKS ON THE SUPPOSED CONNECTION BETWEEN TEMPLARY
AND FREEMASONRY.

The synopsis of the historical dissertation on the "Templar" system, in my last Allocution of July, 1887, was intended distinctly to show and explain what "Templary" of the "British" Empire really was and meant to be, as a reply to those Canadian Templars who are so anxious for change and recommend the adoption of the Masonic Templar degrees in the U. S. of A., a system totally different and opposed to ours, founded on the mistaken theory that "Templary" was originally a part of Speculative Masonry of the 1717 revival. This false theory contrary to facts, arose from the common mistake that has led to so much confusion, from not knowing or not distinguishing the difference between the Freemasonry of to-day and that from which it is descended. Our Templar degrees refer to and represent the connection said to have existed between the old Chivalric Templars of the Crusades and the early ecclesiastical Christian Builders, who, on separating from the Cloisters, became associated with the building guilds of the western world. This ultimately gave rise to the "Speculative" or "Symbolic" system of Masonry, which, at the revival of 1717, adopted a universal and non-sectarian creed, to suit the ideas of such Masons as preferred a philosophic interpretation of Christianity to any other that inculcates the tenets of a particular form of religious belief, as being inconsistent and differing from the landmarks of modern Symbolic Masonry, claiming universality and toleration, inferring that no particular religious faith ought to be allowed in a Masonic degree; but Ancient Freemasonry held no such doctrines, and was purely Christian. It seems strange, then, with what pertinacity modern Masonic exponents try to deprecate all reference to Christian explanations being applied to Freemasonry, for no one in their senses conversant with historic facts, now attempts to deny that Masonry up to 1700,

BEFORE THE REVIVAL AND REVISION,

was Trinitarian Christian. I maintain, and am borne out fully in my contention by the most reliable Masonic writers and authorities of the British Empire, that the Templar degrees are not, and never were, a part of the original Speculative Masonic system, and only grafted on and allied to the Craft degrees towards the close of the last century, when every idle tale and legend relating to Freemasonry was firmly believed and taken for granted by the multitude, who took no trouble to investigate the truth or falsehood of what was told them.

How is it possible that the degrees of Templary, professing to represent the Ancient Chivalric Christian Orders of the middle ages, could, without some extraordinary hallucination and perversion of truth, be derived from the present Masonic system, only first heard of in the last century?

Our early Templar rituals, notably that of "Dunckerly" and others which followed, were fabricated on this mistaken belief. When the fiction was first promulgated, the English Grand Lodge, then, and have ever since, distinctly repudiated the idea, and do not acknowledge the Templar degrees at all as Masonry, but the numerous credulous compilers of what they consider Masonic literature, "following each other like sheep in the beaten track, barely turn aside to the bye-paths," continue to perpetuate the fiction. I must, therefore, reiterate my remarks made in last year's Allocution, "That viewed in the light of the present general opinion, the connection with Masonry is a glaring absurdity." A comparison of the rituals and doctrines of each distinctly shows this, that it seems almost inconceivable how such a mistake should have been so long continued, there being no similarity between them; but we all know how difficult it is to eradicate preconceived ideas. It is very certain that no intimate relations could ever have existed between the Speculative Masonry of the Universal creed, which denies the Deity and incarnation of the Messiah, and the Christian Trinitarian doctrines of true Templary. All the special pleading in the world will not make the two harmonize, but from the circumstances of Templary being revived by the Masonic body, enthusiastic degree manufacturers supposed it to be of Masonic origin, endeavored to transform it into the Universal system of Masonry by obliterating the Christian characteristics, and it has in the course of evolution gradually assumed a Masonic character, and now has become generally known and classed as the principal Christian Masonic military degree. Templars in the U. S. A. have asserted as a proof that the Templar degrees were always a part of Craft Masonry, from having been conferred in the Masonic Lodges and Royal

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Arch Chapters on this continent since 1785. But here is where the mistake commenced, for it was not until about that period, or a few years earlier, Templary in Great Britain and Ireland was first adopted as additional degrees, on the supposition that they were Masonic, but like many others so called, are only Masonic in the sense that none but Masons are entitled to join them. I must confess that at one time I did think a connection might have existed between the early Templars of the middle ages and the Builders, but after close investigation I am convinced this was a mere illusion, there being no affinity between the two bodies, or that Templary could ever have formed any part of the speculative system of the Masonic revival. The fact is, to call an endeavor to make it a Masonic degree, is but one of the myths of the past, invented to suit the views of those who, not fully understanding what Templary really meant, found it convenient to attach it to "Freemasonry," as a supposed mystic society instituted in Palestine to preserve the traditions of the "ancient mysteries," (not the "sacred or Divine" mysteries) and said to have been brought from thence to Europe by the Crusaders. This is altogether fabulous and imaginary. The Freemasonry of the "Ancient Builders", and the old orders of chivalry, were separate and distinct Christian bodies, quite unconnected.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TEMPLAR DEGREES INTO THE MASONIC BODIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND AND NORTH AMERICA.

In my last Allocution and former remarks, I fully entered into the introduction of Templary in its connection with Masonry, showing that it was based upon fictitious rites, long since discarded as wholly unreliable and devoid of all credence. The actual introduction of Masonic Templary first appeared in the Lodges under the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Athol, in the last century, who was also Grand Master of Scotland. They were known as "Athol" Masons, or the "Ancients." This system was carried to North America before the declaration of independence of the colonies, and with it the "Royal Arch" and "Templar" degrees, where they have always found favor. In Ireland also the Grand Lodge derived their degrees from the Ancients, but the Grand Lodge of England being differently constituted, the Royal Arch was adopted as the complement to the Master Mason—not as a separate degree. The Templar system never was much thought of there, nor did it become popular until of late years, which was greatly increased by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales accepting the Grand Mastership, when a more searching investigation was instituted as to the claims of the degrees to be considered Masonic, as well as their direct descent from the Chivalric Orders of the

Crusades. It was then declared—"That the Modern United Orders of the Temple and Malta do not assert any fictitious claim to a pedigree from the old chivalric fraternities; they only retain in a reformed shape the imitation Orders as a Christian society, allied, but in no way a part of symbolic Masonry following the doctrines of the old Orders, but not imitating them as a military body."

I have frequently endeavored to explain that in the British dominions we only represent the customs and Christian faith of the old religious and military Orders of the middle ages by preserving their traditions and Trinitarian Christian belief in the symbolic teaching of the Sacred Mysteries.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE MASONIC SYSTEM OF THIS CONTINENT.

It seems desirable to point out the different opinions and views that exist about Masonry as well as that of my own, from long observation and research in a short summary. I refer here to the Masonic system of the Grand Lodge of England.

I. I do not find fault so much with the Masonic Templar work, as all of us do not see the same objects alike, but with the false basis on which it is founded. The old ritualists looked upon speculative Masonry as the foundation of the numerous rites and degrees that bear the name of Masonry.

It is amusing to read the effusions of various writers on the subject of Templary as a Masonic degree, their ideas and what they know of it, was never in being or heard of until long after the revival of symbolic Masonry in its modern garb.

II. The first time we hear of Templary in North America as connected with F. M. was its introduction from Great Britain or Ireland into the St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, Old Registry of Scotland, in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, A. D. 1769, by British regiments stationed there, and from what has been clearly ascertained the ritual of the ceremony was very short, referring to the well known character of the Orders of Chivalry without allusion to symbolic Masonry, evidently merely intended to preserve the recollection of the intimacy originally supposed to have existed between the old Christian builders and the Ancient Religious and Military Order of the Temple.

After the Declaration of Independence by the North American provinces, Templary was entirely remodelled there to form an integral portion of the "New Rite of American Freemasonry," discarding all the attributes of its chivalric Christian origin and history, as opposed to the democratic-republican feelings of equality prevalent at that period, and to admit of its becoming more entirely a part of the uni-

versal system of Freemasonry of the revival, adopting of late years latitudinarian views of Christianity, which allows every one to follow the dictates of their own convictions at variance with the orthodox doctrines of the Church at large. This is the origin and the philosophy of its evolution from the faith and precepts of the Ancient Order.

III. A writer in last year's Foreign Correspondence, Templar Reports, U. S. A., does not seem to realize my assertion that Encampments of Knights Templar and Knights of Malta having a separate existence, in no way connected with Masonry, had existed after the revival, as "he had never heard of them." I would refer him to the Proceedings of the Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada for July, 1858, where in my address will be found allusion to the authority, as also in my Allocution of 1882; and I still affirm that such was the case from my own personal knowledge over forty years ago in London, England.

IV. My desire is to redeem true Christian Templary from the mistaken and low ideal it has for many years fallen into. German investigation and teaching have done more towards a true development of Masonry, as we have it, than all other nations, by exposing the falsity, of its ritualistic history.

V. Veritable Masonic history is comparatively modern, but what is known of it must have had a source. There are traditions, speculations to fall back upon; and taking the teachings of Craft Masonry as they are now known, there is everything in favor of the Christian origin of the fraternity, but there is a sceptical feeling which destroys faith, shown in the views of the age—the greatest, because the most dangerous, is "Materialism."

VI. No one doubts the antiquity of Masonry, but what is wanted is an explanation of the Modern Revival and how all these side degrees could have become connected and derived from the speculative system. It is quite certain that in the days of "Anderson and Desagruliers" there was a great deal of infidelity, and the Masons of that day eliminated all that was distinctly Christian, but it appears to me the founders of the system, in their desire to establish a universal brotherhood, did not wish to eradicate altogether the doctrines of Christianity, but to apply them in the shape of an allegory, so as not to interfere with their views of the universality of Masonry. But this cannot be applied or have any reference to Templary, which has always been dogmatic and Christian Trinitarian.

VII. The greater number of the "high grade rites" and "side" degrees should be altogether wiped out of genuine Masonry as useless

parasites on the Craft, and only such degrees retained as are considered advisable to exemplify the legitimate system of the A. and A. Rite, 33°. For the most part, these side degrees are full of discrepancies, if not absolutely profane in their frequent light and familiar use of the Holy Name, and in the stringent and unnecessary vows required to perpetuate them. They should only be preserved as curiosities of the credulity of our Masonic brethren of the revival.

These rites are simply separate societies, all of whose members happen to be Freemasons. This is more distinctly seen in the so-called Masonic military degrees, an attempt to revive the old and obsolete orders of chivalry by tacking them on to the speculative system.

The rituals are, virtually the same in all, "ringing the changes one upon the other," but under different constitutions, which has led to so much antagonism in the endeavor to prove the legality of each.

What is the use of all the O.B. and care to preserve secrets, if we do not believe we have something committed to us worth keeping?

VIII. Fault has been found by the advocates of military pageantry that we do not in our system represent the military element of the ancient chivalric Orders, quoting in favor of doing so our name, "Religious and Military;" also, the old seal of "two knights on one horse." Every one who has read the history of the Orders represented in the modern degrees, knows that they were "a lay monastic military institution," but this does not apply to our imitation degrees in which the religious portion, "belief in the Holy Catholic faith" only is retained, it being neither advisable nor necessary to perpetuate the military character in our peaceful Society insisted upon by those who look upon Templary as a mere military Masonic dramatic performance, for show and amusement, the whole attraction seeming to consist in public processions, with banners and bands of music, etc., harmless in itself, but a parody, a burlesque, on the principles taught in the Ancient Religious Chivalric Orders. (*Vote my Allocution delivered at Guelph, Ont., in July, 1880.*)

The assumption of being a military body, applied to the Templar degree, is manifestly incorrect, the causes which called forth the enthusiastic military spirit of the age when the Order was founded having long since passed away for ever. Modern Templary is no more a military organization than Symbolic Masonry is operative.

IX. In our Templar system we have no "Festival" date, as in the Masonic degrees. I would recommend the historic one, first suggested by Ill. Bro. Gen. Albert Pike, G'd Commander Southern Jurisdiction

33", kept in the "Kadish" degree of that rite, which commemorates the persecution of the Ancient Templar Order—viz: 13th January, at which date, A. D. 1127, the Regulations and Statutes of the Templars, drawn up by St. Bernard, were adopted by the Council of Prelates at Troyes. The Ancient Order of Malta also held two festivals, one on the 24th June, St. John's Day, that Saint being the patron of the Order, and the other on the 8th September, St. Mary's Day, the anniversary of the day on which the Turks raised the siege of La Valletta, Malta, in 1565. These should be inserted in our statutes, and kept with due solemnity.

I may also mention here that in the date of the last political Grand Master's death, "Jacques de Molai," discrepancies appear to exist in histories of the occurrence, but this is owing to the change in the calendar from the old to the new style.

On the night of the 16th October, 1307, the Grand Master and his principal Knights were arrested in Paris and thrown into prison, where they remained for nearly seven years, then were led out for execution on the 11th March, 1314, and burned alive before the cathedral of Paris.

The calendar of the old and new style, not having been corrected until long afterwards, the vernal equinox, by which all other dates are now regulated, took place on the 18th March; consequently, "de Molai's" death was two days before the equinox.

The equinox is now fixed on the 21st March, so that the real anniversary of his martyrdom is the 19th March, new style, but we continue to hold it on the 11th March.

X. I do not think we are sufficiently particular in conferring honorary membership in the Great Priory on members of other jurisdictions. Private feelings often influence the choice, without due enquiry and a sufficient knowledge of their antecedents. It is also necessary to ascertain the rank and position they hold in their own body, so as to conform to the statutes of this Great Priory, which require all its members to be Preceptors, or the equivalent thereto, as when once elected they are entitled to the rank and privileges of a Preceptor. Therefore, to prevent any misunderstanding or interference with the regulations of other jurisdictions, their own Templar body should be informed of the intention to affiliate them.

XI. I would remark that I am officially in possession of the present authorized rituals of the American Templar system, founded on Speculative Masonry, totally different in construction and history

from ours. The Malta Order is the same as the English, or rather a copy, with some little discrepancies of the revised ritual adopted by Canada since 1878.

They also add the degree called Knights of the Red Cross, peculiar to the American Masonic system, not practised outside the jurisdiction of their Grand Encampment, fabricated from the degrees known in Great Britain and Ireland as the Babylonish Pass, Knights of the Sword and East, etc., etc. It has no connection whatever with the Templar Order, and is neither a chivalric, nor, strictly speaking, a Masonic degree, the history of Masonry being always looked upon as having reference to the building of the Solomonio Temple.

The emblem of the Red Cross introduced in the degree is evidently a mistake, confusing it with the Christian Red Cross of the Constantine Order, and the name Red Cross Knights, a misnomer, the only historic Order of that name being the Red Cross Order of Palestine—the Templars of the Crusades, instituted centuries after the incidents recorded in this so-called Red Cross degree.

The American ceremony has been occasionally practised in our Preceptories, or the essentials communicated, to enable the members to visit the Templar Commanderies in the U. S. A., where it is the pre-requisite to their Masonic Templar degrees.

A former reference to this degree will be found in my address to the Great Priory of Canada for 1862 and 1870, where it will be seen I had authority to confer it from the Supreme Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment, U. S. A., the late Eminent Sir Knight William Hubbard, and I still continue to authorize Presiding Preceptors, by virtue of their office, to communicate the degree.

It never obtained any foothold with us, and was seldom or never conferred as a separate degree, properly belonging to the A. & A. S. Rite of 33°, where it is embodied as the 15th, 16th and 17th of that rite.

I do not consider it necessary for Provincial Priors to notice the degree in their Reports on the doings of Preceptories, more than they would the Royal Arch or any other degree of Masonry.

XII. I have carefully corrected the errors in our present rituals, and so far revised them by explanations, etc., to admit of the ceremonies being more clearly understood and less difficulty found in conferring them, without altering their general features. They are now ready and in the hands of the Grand Chancellor.

XIII. The loyal and dutiful address to Her Majesty the Queen, from Great Priory, on the occasion of the jubilee of her reign, was duly forwarded by me, through His Excellency the Governor-General, and a gracious reply received.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fratres, let me not be misunderstood in any of my remarks, as having a desire to interfere with the Templar system of our brethren of the United States of America, where I have many old and valued friends, or to disturb the harmony existing between the two jurisdictions, but to explain on what grounds we differ from them, and our reasons for doing so. My sole object is to raise the status of the Templar system, and prove what it is really intended to represent as a Christian society. "Freemasonry proper," or pure Craft Masonry, exemplifies the universal Brotherhood of Man; the Templar degrees in the British Empire—the Christian's faith, but a Templar system which does not profess the Christian Trinitarian belief is a delusion, a mere mockery, as representing the Ancient Order of the Templars. The last Grand Master of the Chivalric Order, the martyred "Jacques de Molai," thus clearly defines the belief of his Order when examined before the Papal Commissioners, A. D. 1309, at Paris, to investigate the charges against him. The Grand Master replied:—"I acknowledge the truth of what you state, but in faith the Order has never been found wanting. I attest that I believe in God, in the persons of the Trinity, and in all the other articles of the Catholic faith. I believe there is but one God, one faith, one baptism, one Church, and that in death, when the soul is separated from the body, there is but one judge of the good and evil. This is my belief. This is the belief of the Order of the Temple." (*Vide* history of the persecution of the "Knights Templar.")

I will now conclude in the words of the learned and Rev. S. Baring Gould, M. A., so appropriate as bearing on our relations with other bodies of the Order:—

"Brothers, we are treading
Where the saints have trod;
We are not divided,
All one body we,
One in hope and doctrine,
One in charity."

Urging you ever onward as "Christian Soldiers," I am, Fratres, always in the bonds of our Order,

Faithfully your Frater in Christo, V. D. † S. A.,

Fra. † WM. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G. C. T.,
Supreme Grand Master of the Templars of Canada.
Prescott, Ont., Canada, July, 1888.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight George D. Adams, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight John S. Dewar, and

RESOLVED,—That the Allocation of the Supreme Grand Master, be referred to the Grand Council, to report thereon.

The Reports of the following Provincial Priors were then presented:—

LONDON DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Fratres of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—

FRATRES,—In accordance with the Statutes of the Great Priory, I have the honor to submit my report.

As Provincial Prior for the London District, I regret to say that sickness and business engagements prevented me from making the official visits to the various Preceptories in my District that I had calculated upon. But I am, to a certain extent, satisfied by the reports of progress I have received from the different Preceptories.

The London District is composed of the following Preceptories:—

Richard Cœur de Lion, No. 4.....	London.
Kent.....No. 20.....	Chatham.
Burleigh.....No. 21.....	St. Thomas.
St. Elmo.....No. 22.....	Goderich.
Windsor.....No. 26.....	Windsor.

The following particulars, taken from the returns of the Preceptories, kindly furnished me by the Registrars at my request, will show the standing and progress of these Preceptories:—

Richard Cœur de Lion, No. 4, meets at London. This Preceptory has a membership of 54. The average attendance during the year, exclusive of visitors, being 17. The officers are all well up in their work,—can open and close in all the degrees. Regular assemblies held, 12. The funds are promptly paid over to Treasurer. Value of furniture, can't say. Insured for \$300. The Preceptory was represented at last Great Priory by proper officers. The future prospects of the Preceptory are good.

Kent Preceptory, No. 20, meets at Chatham. This Preceptory is very weak,—the membership is only eight,—average attendance during the year, four. No degrees have been conferred during the year. Officers can open and close in degrees. Regular assemblies,

five. The Preceptory was represented at last Great Priory by *Fra-
nces F. Bates and T. C. Macnabb.*

*Burleigh Preceptory, No. 21, meets at St. Thomas. This Pre-
ceptory has a membership of 64. The average attendance during the
year, exclusive of visitors, being 10. This Preceptory has done work
in all the degrees during the year except Malta, by the proper officers.
Regular assemblies, 10; Emergent, 1; total, 11. The funds are
promptly paid over to Treasurer. The funds are deposited in bank
in name of Treasurer. Assets are \$760. Liabilities, none. Furni-
ture insured for \$300. Was represented at last Great Priory by
proper officers. The future prospects of the Preceptory are good.*

*St. Elmo Preceptory, No. 22, meets at Goderich. This Precep-
tory has a membership of 24. The average attendance during the
year, exclusive of visitors, being 9. I visited on February 2nd, 1888;
assisted by Right Eminent Fratres Toms and Radcliffe, I installed
the officers. Regular assemblies have been held, 5. The Registrar's
and Treasurer's books are in splendid condition. The funds are
promptly paid over to Treasurer. The assets are nil; liabilities, nil.
The furniture is valued at \$200, and is insured for \$125. The hall is
suitable. The Preceptory was represented at last Great Priory by
proper officers. The future prospects of the Preceptory are medium.*

*Windsor Preceptory, No. 26, meets at Windsor. This Preceptory
has a membership of 42. The average attendance during the year,
exclusive of visitors, being 15. Regular assemblies have been held,
12; Emergent, 6; total, 18. All the degrees have been worked in this
Preceptory during the year. The funds are promptly paid over to
the Treasurer. Assets are \$400. Liabilities, \$40. The furniture is
valued at \$400; it is insured with other Masonic bodies, which meet
in same hall jointly, in full. The hall is suitable. The Preceptory
was represented at last Great Priory by its proper officers. The
future prospects of the Preceptory are good.*

DISPENSATION.—I recommended a dispensation to *Burleigh Pre-
ceptory, No. 21, St. Thomas, to hold a special meeting for election of
officers on 29th of December instead of the 26th, it being a holiday.
The Supreme Grand Master granted the same.*

*No complaints have been made to me during my term of office,
the utmost harmony and good-will seeming to exist amongst the
different Preceptories.*

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

JOSEPH BECK,
Provincial Prior,
London District.

Goderich, July 9th, 1888.

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Frateres of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—

FRATRES,—I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the Hamilton District.

GODFREY DE BOUILLON, No. 3, HAMILTON.—During the last year, purchased a third interest, jointly, with the two Royal Arch Chapters, Hiram and St. John, and fitted up at a large expense, suitable ante-rooms, all of which has been paid.

These beautiful rooms are well adapted for the working of our beloved Order.

The Preceptory is well officered, and in a flourishing condition, and steadily adhering to the work as laid down by Sovereign Great Priory.

PLANTAGANET, No. 8, ST. CATHARINES.—During the last year the hand of death has made sad inroads upon this Preceptory; first, their lamented Presiding Preceptor, E. Sir Knight George Walker, who died the 6th December, 1887; Past Provincial Prior, E. Sir Knight James Seymour, and Sir Knight L. R. Smith, who was for many years their Registrar.

Still I am pleased to report that since the first of the present year, a much keener interest and a more energetic spirit has been manifested. The assemblies of the Preceptory have been held monthly, with a fair average attendance.

Finances are in a most satisfactory condition, having a handsome balance to their credit—dues paid, and returns made to Great Priory.

VICTORIA, No. 10, GUELPH—I believe, is doing good work. Dues and returns, I am informed, made to Great Priory.

ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX, No. 19, DUNNVILLE.—This Preceptory has not made any progress during the year, which is to be regretted. Many of the members living at a considerable distance, it has been difficult to have meetings as regular as desirable.

The Preceptory is well officered, who take a keen interest in its welfare, and, if not gaining, at all events holding its own. Dues and returns will be forwarded to Great Priory this week.

RAY, No. 23, PORT ARTHUR.—Our energetic Frater, the Presiding Preceptor, E. Sir Knight Ray, ably assisted by Sir Knight Clark and officers, are keeping this Preceptory well in hand. They have much

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brighter prospects before them, having several applications for July meeting, and expect to be able to add considerably to their number during this year. Dues and returns made to Sovereign Great Priory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. G. REID,
Provincial Prior,
Hamilton District.

Hamilton, June 29th, 1888.

TORONTO DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Fratres of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—

FRATRES,—I have the honor of submitting my report referring to the Toronto District, and regret that press of business and want of time have prevented my visiting all the Preceptories. I have, however, visited three of the six in this District.

My first visit was to

GEORGEY DE ST. ALDEMAR, NO. 12, TORONTO,

when I was accompanied by E. Sir Knights R. L. Patterson, P. P. of Odo de St. Amand Preceptory, Toronto, and P. J. Lightburne, P. P. of Palestine Preceptory, Port Hope. Words fail to express the pleasure that visit gave me. A Knight Templar for nearly twenty years, I had never seen the degrees properly worked until that occasion. E. Sir Knight H. A. Taylor performed his duties in a faultless manner, and was ably supported by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, V. E. Sir Kts. N. T. Lyon and John Hetherington, and other officers. I was greatly pleased, on examining the books of the Preceptory, to find them kept in perfect order, reflecting credit on the efficient Registrar, Sir Knight J. A. McMurtry. I found the average attendance to be from 25 to 30, but on the occasion of my visit there was a much larger number present. I found 83 Sir Knights on the register, and what struck me as particularly gratifying was that not one member was in arrears for dues. The financial condition of the Preceptory was most satisfactory, showing a surplus of \$1,139 76, with liabilities nil. The hall in which the Preceptory meets is a very handsome one, and the paraphernalia perfect in every particular. The banner is a very fine one, and was painted in Chicago, at a cost of \$200. I found the Sir Knights enthusiastic in the work of the Order, and I must express my concurrence in their opinion that Geoffrey de St.

Aldemar is the banner Preceptory of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada. The work of the degrees was performed in a most solemn and impressive manner, the officers vying with each other in the performance of their various parts. I was so pleased with the rendering of the work that I particularly requested the Preceptory to give an exemplification of it at the meeting of Sovereign Great Priory,—a recommendation, I am pleased to see, has been complied with and acted upon. I would strongly urge every Frater attending this meeting of Sovereign Great Priory to be present at the emergent convocation to be held in the Templar Hall, Masonic building, Toronto street, on Tuesday evening, 17th July, as I am convinced many Fratres are as innocent as I was of ever having seen the ritual properly and fully worked out before my visit to this Preceptory, and will admit, after seeing its work, that they have never before really witnessed the ceremony properly performed.

MOUNT CALVARY, NO. 12, BARRIE.

This Preceptory, I regret to say, I was unable to visit, its meetings taking place on Monday evening, necessitating my being away from business for two days. I felt, however, that as far as Mount Calvary is concerned a visit from the Provincial Prior was unnecessary; the Grand Chancellor, R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, being a resident of that town, and constantly present at its meetings, was to me sufficient assurance that the work was conducted in a correct and proper manner. A communication from R. E. Sir Knight Spry tells me that Mount Calvary is in a flourishing condition, careful in the selection of its officers and the material of its membership, and without over-anxiety to enlarge it. The Preceptory is efficiently officered, and the work and business is conducted in a creditable manner.

ST. JOHN THE ALMONER, NO. 15, WHITBY.

I had the pleasure of visiting this Preceptory, on which occasion the degrees were conferred on a candidate by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, E. Sir Knight H. A. Taylor, V. E. Sir Knight N. T. Lyon, and other officers of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar Preceptory, of Toronto. The Fratres of Whitby were greatly pleased with the manner in which all the ceremonies were conducted. Meetings of this Preceptory are not held frequently, for the reason that many of the members do not reside in the town, and it is difficult to get a good attendance. However, when work is on hand, through the kindness of the Fratres of Toronto, they are not at a loss for a sufficient number to confer the degrees. R. E. Sir Knight W. R. Howse, Grand Constable, and E. Sir Knights Philip Taylor and John Staunton.

FIFTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, TORONTO, 1888.

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are the back-bone of St. John the Almoner, and are watchful of its best interests and of the Order. I was accompanied on this visit by E. Sir Knight Robert Craig, Constable of Palestine Preceptory, Port Hope.

ODO DE ST. AMAND, NO. 17, TORONTO,

I endeavored to visit, but on my arrival in the city found that the Presiding Preceptor, E. Sir Knight R. L. Patterson, and the Immediate Past Presiding Preceptor, E. Sir Knight E. E. Sheppard, had gone away on a visit to Europe, and considering the meeting under the circumstances would not be a fair one, I returned home without attending. I am led to believe that the Preceptory is prosperous and doing good work. Its officers are efficient and earnest in the discharge of their duties. Odo de St. Amand has a good field, and with its present officers I have every confidence it will continue to retain the high place it has hitherto held in Templar Masonry.

PALESTINE, NO. 18, PORT HOPE.

This Preceptory has not added to its membership during the past year, although it is in as good financial condition as any other country Preceptory under the registry of Sovereign Great Priory. Its members are few, and the majority of them non-residents, which makes it a difficult task to secure a sufficient attendance to make meetings interesting. The paraphernalia of Palestine Preceptory for working the degrees is not surpassed by any other in the Dominion, and a few of the Fratres are anxiously waiting for better times, when applicants will be more numerous than they have been during the past few years. E. Sir Knight P. J. Lightburne, the Presiding Preceptor, is an indefatigable worker. He has all the degrees at his fingers end, and can give the work of every officer perfectly. He is ably supported by the Immediate Past Presiding Preceptor, E. Sir Knight W. B. Wallace, E. Sir Knight Robert Craig, Constable, and Sir Knight G. B. Salter. I hope my successor may be able to say that Palestine Preceptory has made good progress during the ensuing year.

CYRENE, NO. 29, PARKDALE.

This, the youngest Preceptory under the registry of the Sovereign Great Priory, has, I am pleased to say, made very satisfactory progress during the first year of its existence. It was my intention to have visited Cyrene Preceptory at its June meeting, so as to give it the fullest time before writing my report. By an oversight of the Registrar, I did not receive the summons for that meeting, and did not discover the omission until after the date; consequently I had not the pleasure of paying it a visit. From enquiries made in disin-

terested quarters, I find that the ceremonies of the Order are conducted in a most exemplary manner, E. Sir Knight Dr. G. G. Rowe, the Presiding Preceptor, ably assisted by V. E. Sir Knights G. J. Bennett, W. H. Taylor, F. C. Mansell and others, performing the work most creditably. I am also glad to state that, financially, Cyrene Preceptory is in a flourishing condition, and I feel certain that the day is not far distant when it will rank as one of the best and most prosperous in this District.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The work in the country Preceptories has been exceedingly limited during the past year. With towns such as Barrie, Whitby and Port Hope, the field is so small that large additions cannot be looked for. This can be the more readily understood by referring to the little advancement made in Royal Arch and Craft Masonry during the past few years. With Craft and R. A. Masonry stagnant, it cannot be expected that any material increase can be made in the membership of the Preceptories. Whitby and Port Hope have but two Chapters from which to draw, and I presume throughout the jurisdiction the Preceptories in small towns are little better circumstanced. The increase of the fee from \$20 to \$25, has also had a deterrent effect, particularly in small places, where the fee for initiation into the Lodge and Chapter is \$20; objection is made to the payment of the extra five dollars for admission into the Preceptory, and I would strongly urge the reduction of the fee to the old figure of \$20. In cities this difficulty is not met, the membership of the Chapter being large, and the fees in many cases in excess of the amounts above named.

I have to express my thanks to the officers and Fratres generally of the District, who have on all occasions extended to me the utmost courtesy; and it affords me the sincerest gratification to say that during the year no complaint of any kind has been brought before me.

I have the honor to be,

Yours fraternally,

J. B. TRAYES,

Provincial Prior,

Toronto District.

Port Hope, 16th July, 1888.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Fratres of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—

FRATRES,—As Provincial Prior of the Kingston and Ottawa Dis-

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tricts, I have the honor to submit my report.

NO. 1. HUGH DE PAYENS PREMIER PRECEPTORY

Meets at Kingston. This Preceptory has a membership of 20—the average attendance during the year being eight. I visited this Preceptory four times. No work was to be done. Four regular assemblies have been held and two missed, for the reason, no quorum. The Treasurer's books are in good condition. There are two Sir Knights in arrears over one year, one over two, and two over three years. The assets are \$360.21; \$300 on mortgage; \$60.21 in bank. The furniture is valued at \$200, and is insured for \$100. The hall is suitable. The Preceptory was represented at last Great Priory by Frater R. Hendry. The future prospects of the Preceptory are excellent.

NO. 16. GONDEMAR PRECEPTORY

Meets in Brockville. I visited on the 27th October, when the Novice degree was exemplified by Frater William Fitzsimmons, Presiding Preceptor, and on the 26th January for the installation of officers. The Registrar's books are in good shape. There are several of the old members in arrears over two years. The assets are about \$250, in furniture and dues uncollected. The liabilities, \$336. The hall is suitable. Since the removal of the Preceptory to Brockville, the Sir Knights are very attentive, and exhibit much zeal in keeping up the attendance, especially the Presiding Preceptor and V. E. Frater John Easton, Registrar. The future prospects of the Preceptory are very good.

NO. 6. KING BALDWIN PRECEPTORY

Meets in Belleville. This Preceptory has a membership of 43. The average attendance, eight. I visited this Preceptory on the 18th of January, when the work was exemplified by the Presiding Preceptor, R. E. Sir Knight S. S. Lazier, and officers. The work was well done. Eight regular assemblies have been held and three missed, for the reason that the July and August meetings is always called off, owing to hot weather. May meeting, illness of Presiding Preceptor. The Registrar's books are in good shape; the Treasurer's books are also in good condition. The funds on hand are \$42.11, and are in the hands of Registrar. There are seventeen Sir Knights in arrears over one year; two over two, and one over four years. Assets are \$42.11, and \$65.50 uncollected dues, believed to be all good. Liabilities, \$65 balance on furniture and \$19.68 rent. The furniture is valued at \$500, and is insured for \$400. The hall is very suitable. The Preceptory was represented at last Great Priory by the Presiding

Preceptor, S. S. Lazier. The future prospects of the Preceptory are excellent, and expect to be entirely out of debt this year.

I regret to say that I could not get a meeting of No. 14, Harington, Almonte, and No. 13, Moore, Peterborough.

Fraternally submitted.

R. V. MATTHEWS,
Provincial Prior,
Kingston and Ottawa Districts.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Frates of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—

FRATRES,—In accordance with the Statutes of [Great Priory, I beg to submit the following report:—

During the past year I have repeatedly visited Richard Cœur de Lion Preceptory, No. 7, Montreal, and I am pleased to report that under the zealous and efficient management of R. E. Sir Knight Martin, and other energetic and painstaking officers, it continues to prosper, and increase in membership.

Sussex, No. 9, Stanstead, is in a healthy and prosperous state, and maintains its reputation as a live Preceptory. I am informed that the membership is steadily increasing, and that the financial condition is good, having \$125 in the treasury and "no debts." I regret very much my inability to visit them this year.

On the 12th June last, I visited William de la More the Martyr, at a special meeting called for that purpose, and was received by the Eminent Preceptor, and other active officers, with that knightly courtesy and genuine hospitality which is so characteristic of the Frates of Quebec City. This Preceptory holds its meetings regularly. The books are well kept, and it appears to be in good working condition, but unfortunately no material has offered or any new members been installed for the past four or five years. The members, however, seem to be hopeful even under these discouraging circumstances, and express their determination not to lower the standard of the Chivalric Order of the Temple in the Ancient Capital at present, trusting that in the near future a greater measure of success will crown their efforts.

Respectfully submitted.

I. H. STEARNS,
Provincial Prior,
Quebec District.

Montreal, July 13, 1888.

DISTRICT OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Fratres of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—

FRATRES,—It affords me much pleasure at this time to inform you that, under the presidency of Eminent Frater B. W. Croochank, Presiding Preceptor, the Fratres of Union de Molay Preceptory are now enjoying a feast of rest, peace and harmony. This Preceptory has a good working equipment for conferring the orders of the Temple, also, two beautiful banners,—the whole making a fine outfit, upon which there is an insurance of \$500. This Preceptory is out of debt at this time. Its membership remains the same as last year. I can assure you that the Sir Knights of this District will continue to uphold the banner of Canadian Templarism to the satisfaction of Great Priory.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

SAMUEL FREDERICK MATTHEWS,

Provincial Prior,
New Brunswick District.

July 4th, 1888.

DISTRICT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Fratres of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—

FRATRES,—In accordance with the Constitution of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, I beg to submit this my annual report as Provincial Prior for Nova Scotia.

There are but two Preceptories in the Nova Scotia District,—Nova Scotia, No. 5, located at Halifax, and Malta, No. 27, at Truro. After having given due notice of my intention, I visited the former at their regular meeting, on March 2nd. This Preceptory has a membership of 34, of whom 17 are non-residents. The average attendance at regular meetings during the year has been between five and six. Eight regular meetings have been held and one missed during the past year. The Registrar's books are very well kept. Those of the Treasurer I did not see, as he was not present on the occasion of my visit. The assets of the Preceptory on 31st December last, were stated to be \$249.67, with liabilities of \$42. Funds are in the custody of the Treasurer. Meetings are held in the Preceptory room of the

Masonic Hall, which room is exclusively devoted to Templar work. No degrees were conferred during the year. This Preceptory was not represented at the last meeting of the Sovereign Great Priory. I am in hopes that a revival of interest in this Preceptory may take place during the ensuing year! With two strong Chapters existing in the city, there should be no lack of material for work.

I visited Malta Preceptory, No. 27, Truro, officially, at their regular meeting January 9th, and as a private member was present at most all of the meetings held during the year. This Preceptory has a membership of 23, of whom eight are non-residents. The average attendance during the year, exclusive of visitors, was ten. Four Templar, four Malta, and two Red Cross, degrees have been conferred during the year. The quality of the work is good, considering the opportunities the members have had for instruction. Twelve regular and two emergent meetings have been held, and none missed. The Registrar's books are admirably kept, as also are the Treasurer's. In fact, I will venture to say they are not excelled by any in your whole jurisdiction, Great Priory's included. Funds are promptly paid to Treasurer. Assets amount to \$245; liabilities about \$75 at date of visit. Preceptory hall is very suitable,—is used also for Chapter and Lodge (Masonic only) purposes. Preceptory was represented at last annual meeting of Sovereign Great Priory by R. E. Sir Knight D. Spry, G. C. T. Future prospects of the Preceptory are encouraging. The Fratres of this Preceptory are regular attendants at and the governing power in both Blue Lodge and Chapter, so that everything works very harmoniously in Masonic circles here.

Fratres, I regret that it has fallen to me to have to report that Templarism has sustained a great loss in Nova Scotia since our last annual meeting in the death of our R. E. Past Grand Provincial Prior, Sir Knight William Taylor, of Nova Scotia Preceptory, No. 5, Halifax. Our lamented Frater was raised in Burns Lodge, No. 352, G. R. S., 1860. Elected Grand Master Mason of Nova Scotia in 1881. Exalted in St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 2, Halifax, in 1864, and was elected Grand High Priest of Nova Scotia in 1879. He became a member of Nova Scotia Preceptory in —, and was elected Provincial Prior in 1886. After a life illustrated by the practice of all the virtues which characterize the upright man and Mason, he peacefully entered into his eternal rest, on the 26th day of February, 1888. For his memory we have naught but words of praise. I would recommend that a memorial page be set apart to his memory in our Annual Proceedings this year.

Fratres, in concluding this report, I would like to suggest to the Sovereign Great Priory the desirability of their holding an annual

meeting in the Maritime Provinces in the near future. I believe it would have a beneficial effect on Templarism, particularly if steps were taken to exemplify the work. We are suffering for want of more fraternal intercourse, and would hail with delight a visit from your Grand Body.

My thanks are due to the Frates of Nova Scotia for their uniform courtesy to your Representative.

Fraternally submitted.

L. B. ARCHIBALD,
Provincial Prior,
Nova Scotia.

MANITOBA DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Frates of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.—

FRATRES,—I herewith submit my report as Provincial Prior of Manitoba for the past year.

It is with pleasure that I am able to state that Albert Edward, the only Preceptory in my District, is in a flourishing condition. Re-suscitated last year, after an inaction of over two years, it has during the past year held assemblies regularly,—paid all the debts inherited from those who allowed it to become dormant,—spent a considerable sum on necessary paraphernalia, and worked the degrees in a creditable manner. On the 17th of last January, with the assistance of R. E. Frater James O'Connor, Past Grand Provincial Prior, I installed the officers. Last Easter a number of the Frates visited Fargo, Dakota, U. S., on the invitation of the Commandery at that place, and returned loud in their praise of the kindness and hospitality of their American Frates. On June the 22nd, Commanderies from Fargo and Grand Forks, Dakota, and Crookston, Minnesota, to the number of seventy-five, arrived in Winnipeg, on a visit to Albert Edward Preceptory. They were entertained in a manner which reflected credit on the Preceptory. It is safe to say that these international visits will serve to give an impetus to the Order here which it never had before.

Albert Edward Preceptory has now a membership of 60. The average attendance is eighteen, but as a large proportion of the active members have received the degrees during this year, this average, to a certain extent, is misleading. Being Presiding Preceptor, I have attended every meeting. The Red Cross degree was conferred

thirteen times; the Novitiate, eight; Installation, seven; Consecration, seven; the Malta, six. Regular assemblies have all been held, and eight emergents also. The books of the Registrar and Treasurer are well kept, and the funds, which are deposited in a chartered bank in the Treasurer's name, are promptly paid over by the Registrar. The assets are—Treasurer's balance, \$240; furniture, valued at \$600, and insured; liabilities, nil. The Preceptory was represented last Great Priory by Proxy.

The prospects of the Preceptory are of the brightest. I will be very much disappointed if its membership is not doubled by next meeting of Great Priory. The class of candidates is good. A careful watch is made to allow none but good men and true to enter, and with the enthusiasm and energy displayed by the Fratres, I predict that it will very soon take its place among the leading Preceptorics on the roll of the Great Priory.

In closing I will say, that I have to thank R. E. Frater James O'Connor, for the help he has given me in resuscitating and working the Preceptory; and he alone of all those who have occupied office, gave his aid and encouragement.

I regret that owing to the great distance, and my inability to leave my business for the time required, I am compelled to forego the pleasure of meeting Great Priory.

Respectfully submitted.

W. G. BELL,

Provincial Prior,
Manitoba District.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight J. A. Henderson, G. C. T.,
seconded by E. Sir Knight S. W. Scobell, and

RESOLVED.—That the Reports of the Provincial Priors, now presented, be referred to the Grand Council for examination, and to report thereon.

The Grand Chancellor submitted the following annual statement of moneys received during the past year, together with the books for examination and audit:—

ANNUAL CASH STATEMENT, 1888.

R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, in account with the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, for the term ended 30th June, 1888:—

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To cash received from Preceptories:—

1 Hugh de Payens, Kingston, Ont.....	\$ 11 00
2 Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto, Ont.....	62 00
3 Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton, Ont.....	126 50
4 Richard Cœur de Lion, London, Ont.....	30 00
5 Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.....	— —
6 King Baldwin, Belleville, Ont.....	31 50
7 Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal, Que.....	38 50
8 Plantaganet, St. Catharines, Ont.....	57 70
9 Sussex, Stanstead, Que.....	37 00
10 Victoria, Guelph, Ont.....	13 00
11 Union de Molay, St. John, N. B.....	28 50
12 Mount Calvary, Barrie, Ont.....	28 00
13 Moore, Peterborough, Ont.....	36 90
14 Harington, Almonte, Ont.....	5 50
15 St. John the Almoner, Whitby, Ont.....	14 50
16 Gondemar, Brockville, Ont.....	18 50
17 Odo de St. Amand, Toronto, Ont.....	— —
18 Palestine, Port Hope, Ont.....	7 00
19 St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville, Ont.....	— —
20 Kent, Chatham, Ont.....	4 00
21 Burleigh, St. Thomas, Ont.....	52 00
22 St. Elmo, Goderich, Ont.....	24 50
23 Ray, Port Arthur, Ont.....	15 00
24 Albert Edward, Winnipeg, Man.....	158 40
25 William de la More, the Martyr, Quebec, Que.....	7 50
26 Windsor, Windsor, Ont.....	29 00
27 Malta, Truro, N. S.....	26 50
28 Metropolitan, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.....	57 36
29 Cyrene, Parkdale, Ont.....	138 10
30 Daniel Spry, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.....	64 30
31 Australasian, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.....	65 70
Sundries.....	2 60
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	\$1,191 06

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By paid Grand Treasurer.....\$1,191 06

RECAPITULATION.

Dues.....	\$ 576 86
Certificates.....	412 50

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Ceremonies.....	69 00
Sundries.....	2 60
Statutes.....	9 10
Warrants.....	120 00
Dispensation.....	1 00
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	\$1,191 00

† DANIEL SPRY,
Grand Chancellor.

Barrie, 21st July, 1888.

‡ DAVID McLELLAN, GRAND TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Date	Am't	Date	Am't
1887.		1887.	
July 5.—To Cash in Bank	\$ 342 41	July 22.—By I. B. Traves, sundry printing	115 \$ 63 00
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Oct. 4.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	130 00	Sept. 20.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	118 88 82
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Jan. 25.—To " " " " " " " " " " " "	130 00	" 4.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	50 00
" 27.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	130 00		
Apr. 14.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	130 00	1888.	
July 10.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	371 06	Jan. 25.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	123 50 00
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		May 12.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	50 00
		July 10.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	127 50 00
		" 10.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	128 50 00
		" 10.—" " " " " " " " " " " "	129 14 12
		July 13.—By Cash in Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton	130 185 00
			\$1,004 54
			528 96
			\$1,533 47

I certify that the balance at the credit of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada (David McLellan, Grand Treasurer), on the books of this Bank this day amounts to the sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-eight Dollars and Ninety-three Cents, (\$528.93).
Hamilton, 13th July, 1888.

J. TURNBULL, Cashier.

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ancellor.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T., seconded by E. Sir Knight Samuel Wesley, and

RESOLVED,—That the annual statements of the Grand Chancellor and Grand Treasurer be received, and referred to the Grand Council, with instructions to examine and audit the same, and report to Great Priory during the present session.

R. E. Sir Knight J. A. Henderson, G. C. T., submitted the

REPORT OF THE GRAND COUNCIL

ON THE ALLOCATION OF THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

FRATRES,—It is with extreme pleasure that the Grand Council welcome the Supreme Grand Master to this our Annual Assembly, and trust he may be spared to preside at many future Assemblies of Great Priory.

The Council recommend the recognition of the Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria, and wish it God speed, and cordially agree with the wish expressed by the Supreme Grand Master that the edict of non-intercourse with the two Encampments in the Province of New Brunswick, under the jurisdiction of Scotland, be withdrawn. The Council approve highly of the circular issued to the Provincial Priors, reminding them of their duties and pointing out many shortcomings, and are satisfied that the circular will bear good fruits.

That the Supreme Grand Master's able address, containing the history of the Templar Order, as connected with Masonry, is instructive, and without doubt it deserves the careful attention and consideration of the Fratres, and will prove of great and valuable service to those Fratres who have been induced to make the history of the Order a subject of research and study.

Those deceased Fratres, whose memories have been so feelingly commended, are fully entitled to a memorial page in our Proceedings, and we trust the Grand Chancellor will carry out the suggestion.

The Council consider that the Templar Order represents a Christian Society—an humble exponent of Christian Truth, and of the Universal Brotherhood of Man; and we fully endorse the Supreme Grand Master's assertion, that the belief in one God, one faith, and one baptism, is the true test of a Masonic Knight Templar.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. HENDERSON,
Chairman.

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Moved by R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Martin, and

Resolved,—That the report of the Grand Council on the M. E. Supreme Grand Master's Allocation just read, be received and adopted.

R. E. Sir Knight Donald Ross, on behalf of the Grand Council, presented the following

REPORT

ON AUDIT AND FINANCE.

The Grand Council have carefully examined and audited the books and accounts of the Grand Chancellor, and certify to their correctness.

The accounts of the Grand Treasurer have also been examined and found correct. All moneys received by the Grand Chancellor have been promptly paid to the Grand Treasurer.

The receipts and expenditure have been as follows, for the year ended 30th June, 1888:—

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hand 1st July, 1887.....	\$ 342 41
Cash received from Preceptories.....	1,191 06

1,533 47

EXPENDITURE.

[As per Grand Treasurer's Statement.]

Supreme Grand Master, annual grant.....	\$300 00
Grand Chancellor, salary.....	200 00
Printing Proceedings Annual Assembly, 1887.....	88 92
" " Special Assembly, Circulars,	
Allocation.....	63 00
" Ceremonies of the Order.....	165 00
" Papers regarding the New Brunswick case,	
Dues remitted to Albert Edward Preceptory.....	46 50
Grant to Union de Molay Preceptory.....	50 00
Postage and Stationery, discount on cheques, &c.....	39 12
Engrossing Address to the Queen, &c.....	15 00

\$1,004 64

Balance in hand July 1st, 1888..... \$ 528 93

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Grand Council recommend the following accounts and estimated expenditure for the year 1888-89 for approval:—

Supreme Grand Master, annual grant.....	\$300 00
Grand Chancellor, salary.....	200 00
Printing Proceedings Annual Assembly, 1888.....	125 00
“ Circulars for Annual Assembly, 1888.....	20 00
“ Balance due for printing Ceremonies.....	65 00
“ Certificates and for Parchment.....	100 00
“ Installation Ceremony.....	20 00
Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	50 00
Postage, stationery and incidentals.....	60 00
Case for holding books and papers of Great Priory.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$990 00

The amount authorized to be expended at the last Annual Assembly for a case to preserve the papers of Great Priory, was not found sufficient to procure a case of the size required; consequently, no purchase was made. The documents have become so numerous that they should be properly arranged and kept in order, but this cannot be done at present, as Great Priory has no case to keep them in. Your Grand Council have therefore to recommend that a proper case be purchased, at a cost not to exceed \$50.

We cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing our appreciation of the valuable services rendered to Great Priory by the Grand Chancellor, and congratulating that Body in having such an efficient officer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DONALD ROSS,
Chairman.
W. R. HOWSE,
W. G. REID.

Toronto, August 17th, 1888.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight Donald Ross, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight W. R. Howse, and

RESOLVED,—That the report of the Grand Council on Audit and Finance be received and adopted.

R. E. Sir Knight J. Ross Robertson, on behalf of the Grand Council, presented the following

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REPORT

ON THE CONDITION OF THE ORDER OF THE
TEMPLE IN CANADA.

*To the Most Eminent the Supreme Grand Master, Officers and Frates of
the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—*

FRATRES,—Your Grand Council has more than ordinary pleasure in examining the reports, which have been presented them, from the Provincial Priors of the London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Districts. These reports possess great interest, from the fact that they have evidently been prepared with a due regard to, and in strict conformity with, the suggestions made in the report on the condition of the Order submitted to Great Priory at its last Annual Assembly.

The reports, as a general rule, are favorable, and the information given enables your Grand Council to form the opinion that the Provincial Priors have at least, in their writings, aimed at conveying the fullest possible amount of information to the Frates of Great Priory; indeed, it is not paying too high a tribute to the Provincial Priors, to state that, taking the reports as a whole, they are the best that have ever been submitted.

The Provincial Prior of London District has, through circumstances over which he had no control, been unable to make the requisite number of official visits, although the information conveyed to him from the officers of the Preceptories, indicates that the interest taken in the work is fair. The Preceptories are apparently in a favorable condition. The attendance does not average as well as it should, in proportion to the membership; but better things are hoped for.

The report of the Provincial Prior of Toronto District is a readable, interesting, and enthusiastic epitome of the year's work, and although the three strongest Preceptories in the District only were visited, the information furnished is of much value. The encomiums that he passes upon Geoffrey de St. Aldemar Preceptory, for the excellence of its work, are doubtless well-merited, and show how perfect exemplification may be attained when the proper amount of energy is thrown into an organization. Your Council agrees with the remark that in the smaller towns in the District, where Preceptories are located, it is difficult to increase the membership, not only because the field is limited, but because many Frates live a considerable distance from the place of meeting, and are thereby debarred

from regular attendance. Your Council cannot, however, coincide with the suggestion made by the Provincial Prior that the increase of the initiation fee from \$20 to \$25, has had a detrimental effect. Cheap Masonry has tended to weaken, not only this, but other organizations, and the cry that we have too many members and not enough Masons, is justified, in that we have so many members whose enthusiasm wanes before they are twelve months in the Order.

The report of the Provincial Prior of the Hamilton District is not altogether favorable with regard to one of the Preceptories, but by care and attention he trusts that the interest in the work will revive.

From the Kingston District, the Provincial Prior writes in favorable terms.

From far-off New Brunswick, the Provincial Prior writes in happy terms, and claims that the Preceptories in his District are "enjoying a feast of rest, peace and harmony." While we are pleased to note that peace and harmony prevail in a District that has had to contend with a certain amount of unrest, your Grand Council would be gratified to hear that additions were being made in worthy material to the Templar roll.

From the distant North-west, the Provincial Prior of Manitoba, unable to be personally with us, sends us words of encouragement and hope. The prospects of the Templar body in that District are evidently excellent, and the fraternity which Masons should enjoy is exemplified in the courteous interchange of visits with our Frater south of the boundary line that divides this great Dominion from the States of the American Union.

From Nova Scotia the Provincial Prior conveys the pleasant assurance that the Order of the Temple is prospering, and that the outlook is excellent. Your Grand Council trusts that this new-born enthusiasm will prevail to such an extent that all our Frater in the Maritime Provinces may look forward with pleasure to the day when, in serried ranks, they will march as the peers in enthusiasm of any of the Templar organizations on this continent.

Your Grand Council welcome an interesting report from the Provincial Prior of Quebec District. It is pleasurable to note the prosperity of the bodies in Montreal and Stanstead, and also to find that William de la More, the Preceptory located in Quebec-City, has, after five years of inactivity, gathered new life and vitality through the energy of the esteemed Provincial Prior, R. E. Sir Knight Stearns.

THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT REPORTS.

It is pleasant to review reports that are written in the spirit of those submitted to your Grand Council, and it is recommended to

the incoming Provincial Priors that they, in the preparation of their reports, follow the example of the Frateres of this year, and give the information asked for on page 362 of the Proceedings of 1887.

THE RECEIPT OF REPORTS.

Your Grand Council specially urge the attention of the Provincial Priors to the fact that it is absolutely necessary, in order to carefully review their reports, that they should be sent in to the office of the Grand Chancellor by the 1st of July, so that at least a week before the annual meeting of Great Priory they may be in the hands of the Committee who are appointed to the work of reviewing. It is impossible to fairly criticize the writings of the Provincial Priors if these reports are only handed in a few hours before the meeting of Great Priory.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The reports show that the attendance at Preceptory meetings, in the majority of cases, is hardly up to good average, but that the quality of the work where it has been exemplified, shows a marked improvement, and hope of greater progress in the future. The harmony of the various Preceptories is assured by the fact that no unpleasantness has ruffled the good-fellowship which should be the marked characteristic of all fraternal organizations. In official visitations, we regret that the Provincial Priors have not been quite up to the mark, and yet we have no doubt that all these officers have done their best. Perfection is not easily attained, and we must not seek after too much improvement at a single bound, but rather wait for steady advancement of such an enduring character that retrogression will be impossible. In cases where Preceptories show evident signs of weakness, where meetings are held with irregularity, or not held at all, it would be well if Provincial Priors made special reports. Nothing tends to sap the stability of the Order more than the dead drift-wood that encumbers the sea of success, and sometimes has a deterrent and weakening influence on Preceptories that are doing well.

Your Grand Council, in view of fires that have occurred recently in some of the Masonic Districts, would fraternally urge every Preceptory to have its property fully insured, so that the loss to the craft in case of fire may be as small as possible.

Your Council is pleased with the fact that Geoffrey de St. Alde-mar Preceptory propose exemplifying the work at the present meeting of Great Priory. The idea is an excellent one—it must bear good fruit, and it would redound to the credit of this Preceptory, and add materially to the progress of the Templar body, if during the coming

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

year two or three Preceptories of Instruction could be held under the auspices of this or some other well-worked Preceptory.

Your Grand Council fraternally calls the attention of Preceptories to the fact that a very excellent Masonic map has been prepared, giving not only the location of the Craft Lodges and Chapters, but the location of the various Preceptories under the jurisdiction of this Great Priory. Copies may be had from Frater J. J. Mason, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, at Hamilton.

The Provincial Prior of Nova Scotia suggests that it would materially strengthen the Templar Order, if one of the Annual Assemblies were held in the Maritime Provinces. Your Grand Council appreciates the force of the suggestion, and fraternally commend it to the consideration of the Frateres.

THE FRATERNAL DEAD.

We are grateful that the sickle of the Great Reaper has spared so many of us, once more to form the Arch of Steel, but our gratitude is tempered by the sorrow that has its source in sad memories of those who were, but are not. They have passed from labor to rest. Time that has thinned our ranks can never deaden our recollections of the Frateres who counselled with us in our last re-union, and whom we will see no more, until we meet them in a fairer country. May the memories of all the good qualities of the departed Frateres grow greener with the years. We are but travellers towards the goal they have reached. Let us pay our tributes to the upright dead, and draw strength for the remainder of the journey that lies before us, so that when we are called into the Golden Chamber of the King, we too may leave behind us the fragrant memory of an honest, earnest life.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

Toronto, 17th July, 1898.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight J. Ross Robertson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight John S. Dewar, and

RESOLVED.—That the Report of the Grand Council on the Condition of the Order of the Temple, be received and adopted.

R. E. Sir Knight J. Parker Thomas, on behalf of the Grand Council, submitted the following

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REPORT

ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

V. E. Sir Kt. V. H. Moore, } In this case which was reported on
et al. vs. } last year, as appears by page 369 of the
 R. E. Sir Kt. John Moore, } Proceedings of the Fourth Annual As-
 Ottawa. } sembly held at Brockville, in 1887, by,
 and at which, the meeting directed that the adoption of the report
 therein set forth be postponed for one year, and that the Provincial
 Prior be directed to make enquiries regarding the difficulties between
 Sir Kt. Moore and the Gondemar Preceptory, Brockville, and report
 without delay. Provincial Prior Matthews having visited Gondemar
 Preceptory reviewed the matter and sent in a report of his visit, and
 stating that Sir Knight Moore made no further defence and has not
 appeared before this Grand Council by proxy, or otherwise, to
 answer as to the parts which he has not complied with in the order
 of Provincial Prior as stated. The Grand Council beg to recommend
 that the Grand Chancellor be directed to summon Sir Knight Moore
 to attend before the Grand Council at the next annual meeting, in
 person, or by proxy, to show cause why he should not be and stand
 suspended till he shall make satisfactory answer to the requirements
 of the Provincial Prior as aforesaid.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. PARKER THOMAS,
 Chairman.

Toronto, 17th July, 1888.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight J. Parker Thomas, seconded
 by R. E. Sir Knight D. McLellan, and

RESOLVED,—That the Report of the Grand Council on Grievances
 and Appeals, just read, be received and adopted.

STATUTES AMENDED.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight J. A. Henderson, G. C. T.,
 seconded by R. E. Sir Knight J. McLean Stevenson, and

RESOLVED,—That the Statutes be amended by adding to Statute
 No. 50:—(a) And may elect Frateres who may be deemed worthy of
 that honor as Honorary Members of such Preceptory, subject to the
 conditions and in the manner hereinafter provided for by Statute No.
 56, except that they shall not be required to sign any application.

The remaining amendments of which notice had been given by
 R. E. Frater J. A. Henderson, were withdrawn.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight J. Ross Robertson,

That the following be added to the Statutes as 44 A:—That whenever it has been certified to Great Priory, or the M. E. the Supreme Grand Master, that the Preceptories in any of the Provinces within the jurisdiction of the Great Priory, where there are not less than three, desire to form, hold, and maintain a Grand Priory, in and for the said province retaining allegiance and subordinate to the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, Great Priory, or the Supreme Grand Master, may, upon being satisfied that such request is reasonable and proper, authorize and empower said Preceptories, or any three of them, to meet at such time and place as they may agree upon, and to form a Grand Priory in and for the said Province; and when so formed, such Grand Priory shall make a due Return of all their actions and proceedings in the premises to the Grand Chancellor, in accordance with the rules, regulations, and usage of the Order.

44 B.—That such Grand Priorities shall not be authorized to legislate so as to alter, change, or interfere with the Ritual of the Order, or with the regalia or uniform to be worn at meetings of the Preceptories, as all such legislation shall be within the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Great Priory.

44 C.—That all certificates granted to members admitted into the Order, shall be issued by the Sovereign Great Priory upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the several Grand Priorities and the Sovereign Great Priory.

After some discussion the resolutions were allowed to stand as a notice of motion for the next year, the general opinion being that it was not an opportune time to adopt such changes in the Statutes of Great Priory.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The M. E. the Supreme Grand Master, appointed R. E. Sir Knights David McLellan and John S. Dewar, Scrutineers of the Ballot.

The nominations handed to the Grand Chancellor were announced by V. E. Sir Knight R. A. Douglas, Grand Vice Chancellor, after which the ballots were collected and counted, when the Scrutineers reported that in addition to

M. E. Sir Knight William James Bury MacLeod Moore, (1), G. C. T., of Prescott, Province of Ontario, Supreme Grand Master of the Knights Templar of Canada, *ad vitam*,

FIFTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, TORONTO, 1888. 461

The following Great Officers were duly elected:—

- R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, (1), G. C. T., LL. D., Q. C.,
Kingston, Ont., Deputy Grand Master.
- R. E. " Daniel Spry, (12), G. C. T., Barris, Ont., Grand
Chancellor.
- R. E. " Rev. Frederick Bates, (20), Chatham, Ont., Grand
Chaplain.
- R. E. " George G. Rowe, (29), M. D., Parkdale, Ont., Grand
Constable.
- R. E. " Henry C. Channell, (9), Stanstead, Que., Grand
Marshal.
- R. E. " David McLellan, (8), Hamilton, Ont., Grand Treas-
urer.
- R. E. " George S. McConkey, (2), Toronto, Ont., Grand
Registrar.

The following R. E. Sir Knights were elected by the
Representatives of the Preceptories in their respective Dis-
tricts, present at Great Priory, and approved and confirmed
by the Supreme Grand Master, as

PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT GRAND PRIORS.

- R. E. Sir Knight H. C. Simpson, (4), London, Ont., London District.
- R. E. " Hugh Walker, (10), Guelph, Ont., Hamilton District.
- R. E. " Edmund E. Sheppard, (17), Toronto, Ont., Toronto
District.
- R. E. " William Fitzsimmons, (16), Brockville, Ont., King-
ston District.
- R. E. " I. H. Stearns, (7), Montreal, Que., Quebec District.
- R. E. " S. F. Matthews, (11), St John, N. B., New Brun-
swick District.
- R. E. " Thomas V. Cooke, (27), Moncton, N. S., Nova Scotia
District.
- R. E. " W. G. Bell, (24), Winnipeg, Man., Manitoba District.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL,—Elected.

- R. E. Sir Knight Henry Robertson, LL. B., (10), Collingwood, Ont.,
Past Grand Provincial Prior.
- R. E. " Donald Ross, (1), Picton, Ont., Past Grand Pro-
vincial Prior.
- R. E. " J. Ross Robertson, (2), Toronto, Ont., Past Grand
Provincial Prior.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

- R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, (2), Toronto, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.
 R. E. " John S. Dewar, (4), London, Ont., Past Grand Registrar.

And the following were subsequently appointed by the Supreme Grand Master:—

- R. E. Sir Knight J. McLean Stevenson, (12), Barrie, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.
 R. E. " S. Lebourveau, (19), Stanstead, Que., Past Grand Marshal.
 R. E. " S. S. Lazier, (6), Belleville, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.
 R. E. " A. G. Adams, (7), Montreal, Que., Past Grand Marshal.
 V. E. " George J. Bennett, (6), Parkdale, Ont., Past Grand Captain of the Guard.

GRAND OFFICERS,—APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

- V. E. Sir Knight Samuel Wesley, (12), Barrie, Ont., Grand Vice-Chancellor.
 V. E. " Henry A. Taylor, (2), Toronto, Ont., Grand Sub-Marshal.
 V. E. " William LeMessieur, (7), Montreal, Que., Grand Almoner.
 V. E. " Robert L. Patterson, (17), Toronto, Ont., Grand First Standard Bearer.
 V. E. " Robert McGuire, (26), Windsor, Ont., Grand Second Standard Bearer.
 V. E. " Sidney W. Scobell, (1), Kingston, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.
 V. E. " James S. Nelles, (10), Guelph, Ont., Grand Captain of the Guard.
 V. E. " Robert Hall, (19), Dunnville, Ont., Grand Sword Bearer.
 V. E. " Clarence J. Spike, (5), Halifax, N. S., Grand Organist.
 V. E. " Charles A. Humber, (22), Goderich, Ont., Grand Pursuivant.
 V. E. " Thomas Brock, (4), London, Ont., Grand Guard.

The Provincial Priors and Great and Grand Officers elected and appointed, who were present, were duly installed

and proclaimed by the Supreme Grand Master, and those absent were directed to be installed in the Preceptories to which they belong.

NOTICE OF MOTION

TO AMEND THE STATUTES.

By R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, Deputy Grand Master,

To amend Statute 28, relating to Provincial Priors, by inserting the words "and Preceptors" after the word Representatives in the second line of said statute, so as to entitle Preceptors to vote in the selection of Provincial Priors.

By R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor,—
(See page 460.)

RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight J. S. Dewar, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight D. McLellan, and

RESOLVED,—That in consideration of the long and faithful services of Frater William Wallis Gray, a Charter member of Richard Cœur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, London, extending over a period of 45 years, he having been created a Knights Templar in 1843, at Mount Mellick, Queen's County, Ireland, by the M. E. the Duke of Leinster, the Honorary Rank of Preceptor be conferred upon him, and that the Preceptory of which he is a member is hereby authorized to install him as a Preceptor.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight George A. Adams, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight J. McLean Stevenson,

That the Sixth Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, be held at the same time and place as the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Moved in amendment by R. E. Sir Knight Henry Griffith, and seconded by V. E. Sir Knight R. A. Douglas,

That the Sixth Annual Assembly of Great Priory be held at the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 15th day of August, 1888.

Moved in amendment to the amendment, by R. E. Sir Knight J. Ross Robertson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Martin,

That the next meeting of Great Priory be held in the City of Montreal.

On the vote being taken, the amendments were lost, and the original motion was carried. After some remarks by the Frateres of the injustice of requiring the Representatives from the Eastern Provinces to meet, every year, at the same time and place as the Grand Lodge of Canada, it was

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, and

RESOLVED,—That the resolution just adopted, fixing the place for holding the next Assembly of Great Priory, be re-considered.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight E. T. Malone, and

RESOLVED,—That the Sixth Annual Assembly of this Great Priory be held at the City of Montreal, Quebec, on the fourth Tuesday in October, 1889.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight J. McLean Stevenson, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight Robert A. Douglas, and

RESOLVED.—That the Grand Chancellor be authorized to have four hundred copies of the Proceedings of the present Annual Assembly printed and distributed, and that the Deputy Grand Master issue an order on the Grand Treasurer in payment thereof.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight J. Ross Robertson, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Martin, and

RESOLVED,—That the Committee of the Grand Council on the Supreme Grand Master's Allocution, select such portions of it as they think proper to have printed and published.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight Henry Robertson, seconded by V. E. Sir Knight Samuel Wesley, and

RESOLVED,—That the thanks of Great Priory be conveyed to the E. P. and members of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar Preceptory, for the

use of their hall, and to the Knights Templar of Toronto and the Masons generally, for the courtesy and attention shown the members of Great Priory during the present Annual Assembly.



The business of the Sovereign Great Priory of Knights Templar of the Dominion of Canada being concluded, it was closed at 4 P. M. in *Ample Form*.

Daniel Speers

G. C. T., Grand Chancellor.

COPY OF ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., &c.

The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada uniting the Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John, Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, in Annual Chapter assembled, desire to approach Your Majesty and to offer our heartiest congratulations upon Your Majesty attaining the 50th anniversary of your beneficent reign. The benefit conferred upon the Empire and upon the world at large by your actions as a Sovereign, a wife and a mother, has endeared Your Majesty not only to your own subjects, but to the whole civilized world as well.

And by none of your dutiful and loyal subjects is Your Majesty held in greater respect and reverence than by the members of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

This Great Priory desires especially to thank Your Majesty for the interest you have always manifested in the welfare of the Templar Order, and for the great benefits conferred upon it by your illustrious family.

And our present prayer is that Your Majesty may be long spared the Most High to reign over a free, a happy and a loyal people.

Given under our hand and seal of Great Priory at Barrie, Ont., this 12th July, A. D. 1887, A. M. 5891, A. O. 769.

Signed,

W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, 33^o, G. C. T.,
Supreme Grand Master.

DANIEL SPRY, 33^o, G. C. T.,
Grand Chancellor.

REPLY.

OTTAWA, 7th December, 1887.

SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor-General to inform you that he has received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that the Address from the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, has been laid before the Queen, and requesting that Her Majesty's thanks may be conveyed, through you, to the Great Priory for the loyal congratulations and good wishes which it contains.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your Obedient Servant,

HENRY STREATFIELD, Captain,
Governor-General's Secretary.

To Col. MACLEOD MOORE, Supreme Grand Master, Prescott, Ont.

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF GREAT PRIORY,

SO LONG AS THEY ARE IN GOOD STANDING IN THE PRECEPTORY OF WHICH THEY ARE MEMBERS, BY VIRTUE OF HAVING HELD THE OFFICE OF PRESIDING PRECEPTOR.

Adams, A. G.,	Lyon, N. T.,
Angell, J. A.,	Landis, B. H.,
Amsden, S.,	Lazier, S. S.,
Archibald L. B.,	Lawrence, F. F.,
Adams, Geo. D.,	Lovejoy, Dr. G. W.,
Beck, Joseph,	LeMessieur, Wm.,
Berteaux, E. L.	Labourveau, S.,
Bajus, P.,	Lockwood, H.,
Buroh, D. B.,	Lawrence, Hon. Bella,
Brook, T.,	Malloch, A. M.,
Brigham, C. O.,	Morrison, W. C.,
Bennett, Geo. J.,	Mitchell, R. E.,
Barringer, J. W.,	Moffat, Lt.-Col. James,
Bates, Rev. Fred.,	Marshall, Hon. R.,
Bell, J. H.,	Munro, D. R.,
Bell, W. G.,	Malloy, John,
Braund, W. A.,	Moore, Col. W. J. B. McL.,
Chisholm, H. W.,	Menet, F. J.,
Channell, H. E.,	Matthews, R. V.,
Crombie, M.,	Malone, E. T.,
Curren, Benj.,	Matthews, S. F.,
Curren, A. E.,	Milton, Thomas,
Copeland, E. M.,	Martin, Joseph,
Cook, T. V.,	Magill, Lt.-Col. Charles,
Cameron, Chas.,	Mason, J. J.,
Carpenter, E. R.,	Murton, J. W.,
Clementi, Rev. V.,	Moore, V. H., M. D.,
Couper, A.,	McConkey, G. S.,
Clarke, W. J.,	McLellan, David,
Conklin, E. G.,	McLean, John,
Chambers, E. T. D.,	McGuire, Robert,
Dartnell, G. H. F.,	McNabb, T. C.
Dalley, E. A.,	Nettleton, John,
Dewar, J. S.,	Nicholls, Robert,
Dempster, James,	O'Connor, James,
Docter, Wm.,	Pitocathley, D.,
Dumbrille, John,	Pullen, J. H.,
Downie, Wm.,	Farry, John,
Douglas, R. A.,	Porter, E. W.,

Douglas, Jas.,	Pettit, A. N.,
Dubber, S.,	Park, Joseph,
Darling, L. F.,	Reid, W. G.,
Drum, S. Wilson,	Ross, Donald,
Evans, W. S.,	Ray, S. W.,
Easton, John,	Russell, H.,
Elliott, John,	Rickaby, D. S.,
Fairtelough, S. G.,	Rowland, T.,
Field, W. J.,	Robertson, J. Ross,
Ferguson, John,	Robertson, Henry,
Foster, T. A. D.,	Raymour, E. H.,
Forest, Chas. F.,	Radcliffe, E.,
Greenfield, James, Jr.,	Rubland, J. W.,
Gordon, W. D.,	Sutton, Dr. J.,
Goodman, E.,	Storm, W. G.,
Grosscup, J. A.,	Sargant, T.,
Gibson, Yeoman,	Scobell, S. W.,
Gale, Geo.,	Stone, H. J.,
Griffith, Henry,	Simpson, H. C.,
Hall, E. H. D.,	Spike, C. J.
Hatheway, J. C.,	Stevenson, Col. A. A.,
Hamilton, Wm.,	Sheppard, D.,
Harman, S. B.,	Stearns, I. H.,
Hawthorn, W.,	Spry, Daniel,
Henderson, James A.,	Schofield, M. B.,
Hetherington, J.,	Stevenson, J. McL.,
Henderson, L. H.,	Stanton, John,
Helm, John H.,	Slatter, P. J.,
Huffman, A. F.,	Simpson, J.,
Howse, W. R.,	Sheppard, E. E.,
Hood, Thomas,	Taylor, H. A.,
Hovenden, R. S.,	Taylor, David,
Irwin, James M.,	Toms, I. F.,
Johnson, E. B.,	Traves, J. B.,
Jones, Chas. A.,	Thomas, J. Parker,
Kathan, C. H.,	Voss, C. F.,
Kemp, Edson,	Wallace, W. B.,
Kerr, J. K.,	Waddington, W., Jr.,
Kerr, John,	Walker, H.,
Kennedy, John,	Wealey, Samuel,
Kincaid, Robert, M. D.,	Wright, John,
Knowles, Charles,	Wilson, Isaac P.,
King, W. H.,	Wilson, James,
Logan, Wm.,	Yale, Levi.

1.
H. T.
Thos
3.
C. W.
Geor
H. H.
6.
16.
17.
W. H.
John
Thos
W. A.
18.
20.
Peter
Willie
21.
John

SUSPENDED.

1. Dec. 9, 1887, N. P. D., Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, Toronto:—

H. T. Sharpe,	T. H. Venables,
Thos. Tomlinson,	Wm. Watson.
3. April 1, 1887, N. P. D., Godfrey de St. Bouillon, Hamilton:—

C. W. Smith,	D. Coolbraine,
George McKenzie,	W. L. Hubbard,
H. H. Davis,	C. H. Long.
6. Sept. 18, 1887, N. P. D., King Baldwin, Belleville:—

E. H. Gordon.
16. July 22, 1887, U. M. C., Gondemar Preceptory, Brockville:—

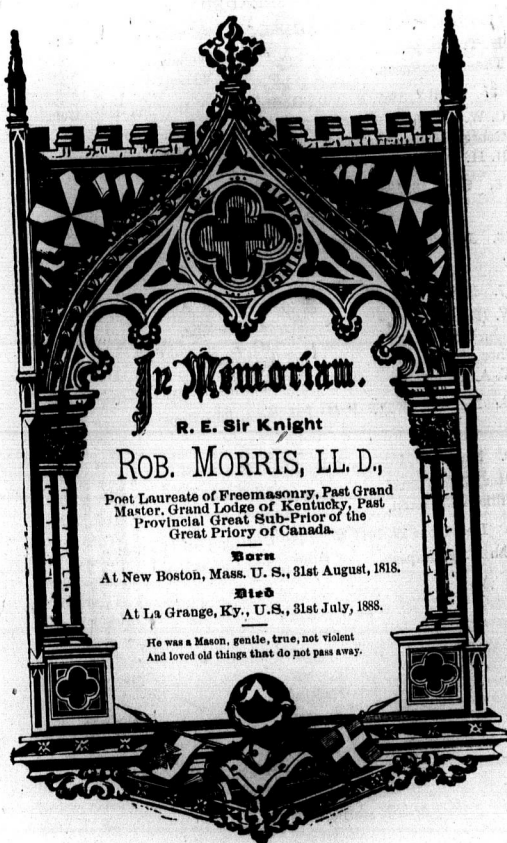
Amos Chatfield.
17. November 4, 1887, N. P. D., Odo de St. Amand, Toronto:—

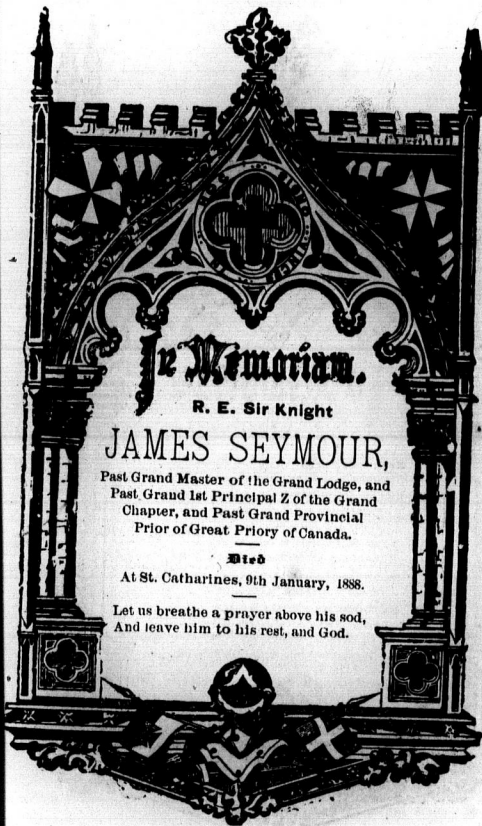
W. H. Carpenter,	C. Hacking,
John Linton,	G. L. Hatch,
Thos. J. Best,	Geo. Clarke,
W. A. Grant,	James B. Nixon.
18. May 27, 1875, N. P. D., Palestine, Port Hope:—

John Turner.
20. March 28, 1887, N. P. D., Kent, Chatham:—

Peter E. McKerral,	W. L. Taokaberry,
William Cameron,	John VanHorn.
21. December 29, 1887, N. P. D., Burleigh, St. Thomas:—

John H. Thompson,	Thomas Stuart.
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In Memoriam.

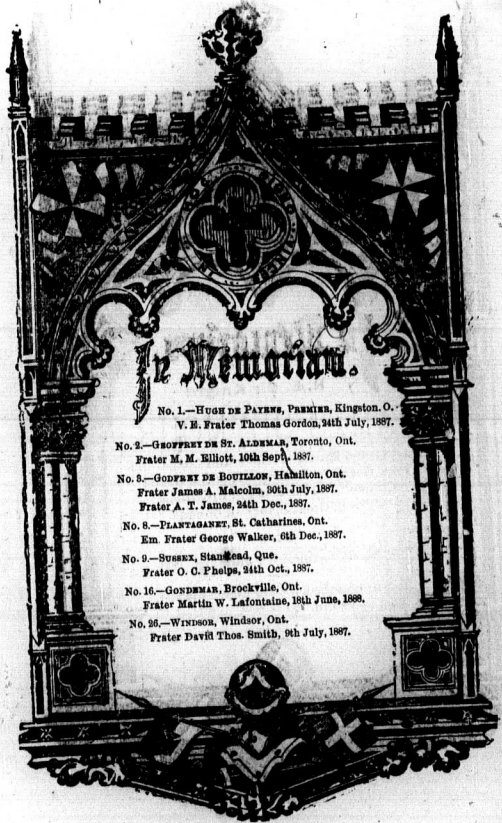
R. E. Sir Knight

JAMES SEYMOUR,
Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and
Past Grand 1st Principal Z of the Grand
Chapter, and Past Grand Provincial
Prior of Great Priory of Canada.

—
Bled

At St. Catharines, 9th January, 1888.

—
Let us breathe a prayer above his sod,
And leave him to his rest, and God.



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Honor

R. E. Sir
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HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SOVEREIGN
GREAT PRIORY.

- R. E. Sir Knight H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, London, England
Grand Master Grand Lodge of England; and Supreme Grand
Master of Convent General, of the United Orders of the Tem-
ple and Malta; Honorary Past Supreme Grand Master of the
Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight John FitzHenry Townshend, Sovereign Grand Com-
mander A. & A. S. Rite, 33°, for Ireland; Past Grand Sub-Prior
of Great Priory of Ireland, 30 Upper FitzWilliam Street,
Dublin; Honorary Past Great Sub-Prior of Great Priory of
Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight H. I. H. Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis, Scio,
Athens, Greece; Honorary Grand Master (*ad vitam*) Grand
Lodge of Greece; Sovereign Grand Commander of the Hellenic
Supreme Council, 33°, A. & A. S. Rite, and Honorary Past Pro-
vincial Grand Prior of Canada.
- V. E. Sir Knight Alexander M. Broadley, Q. C., Preceptor of Milita
Preceptory, Island of Malta; Honorary Past Grand Provincial
Prior of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Alfred Creigh, LL. D., Washington, Pa., U. S.,
Past Provincial Grand Sub-Prior of the former Provincial Grand
Conclave of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander A. & A.
S. Rite, 33°, &c., &c., &c., Southern Jurisdiction of America,
Washington, D. C.; Honorary Provincial Grand Prior of the
Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight George Otis Tyler, Past Grand Commander of the
Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, Burlington, Ver-
mont; Honorary Provincial Grand Prior of Great Priory of
Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Theodore Sutton Parvin, Past Grand Master Grand
Lodge of Iowa, Past Grand Commander Grand Commandery
Knights Templar, Iowa, and Past Grand Secretary Grand
Encampment Knights Templar of the United States; and
Honorary Deputy Grand Master of the Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Frank W. Baxter, of Highgate, Vermont, Past
Grand Marshal of the Grand Chapter, Past Grand Junior
Warden in Grand Commandery of Vermont, and Honorary
Past Provincial Grand Prior of the Sovereign Great Priory of
Canada.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

REPRESENTATIVES

AT THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

R. E. Sir Knight S. Bickerton HARMAN, D. C. L., from Great Priory of Ireland.

R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., G. C. T., from Grand Encampment of the United States.

FROM THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

R. E. Sir Knight Hon. Judge Townshend, at the Great Priory of Ireland.

R. E. Sir Knight Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City, Iowa, at the Grand Encampment of the United States.

HONORARY APPOINTMENTS,

BY H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

GRAND CROSSES OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

M. E. Sir Knight William James Bury MacLeod Moore, Supreme Grand Master, Great Priory of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, Q. C., D. C. L., Kingston, Ontario, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and Deputy Grand Master of the Great Priory of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight James Kirkpatrick Kerr, Q. C., Toronto, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and Past Provincial Prior of Canada.

R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, Past Grand Master Grand Lodge; Past Grand Z. Grand Chapter; Past M. P. Grand Master Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of Canada; Honorary Past Supreme Grand Master Great Priory of Victoria, Australia; and Grand Chancellor of Great Priory of Canada.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE IN CANADA.

R. E. Sir Knight A. A. Stevenson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Past Provincial Grand Prior of Quebec.

R. E. Sir Knight Isaac Henry Stearns, Montreal, Past Grand Z. of the Grand Chapter, and Provincial Grand Prior of Quebec.

R. E. Sir Knight Hon. Robert Marshall, St. John, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge; Past M. P. Grand Master Grand Council Royal and Select Masters, and Past Provincial Grand Prior of New Brunswick.

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" 20, Ke
" 21, Br
" 22, St
" 26, Wi

Provincial
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" 8, Pla
" 10, Vict
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" 23, Ray

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" 17, Odo
" 18, Pales
" 29, Cyren

FIFTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, TORONTO, 1888. 475

- R. E. Sir Knight James Moffat, London, Ontario, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Past Grand Vice-Chancellor of the Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight Lawrence H. Henderson, Belleville, Ontario, Past D. D., G. M. Grand Lodge, Past Grand Z. Grand Chapter of Canada, and Past Grand Chancellor of the former Grand Priory.
- R. E. Sir Knight A. G. Adams, Montreal, Past Grand Senior Warden Grand Lodge of Quebec; Past Grand Superintendent Montreal District, Grand Chapter of Quebec; and Past Grand Marshal, Great Priory of Canada.
- R. E. Sir Knight E. H. D. Hall, Peterborough, Ontario, Past District Deputy Grand Master, Ontario District, Grand Lodge of Canada; Past Grand Registrar, Grand Chapter; Past Provincial Grand Prior, Kingston District, Great Priory of Canada.

LIST OF PRECEPTORIES BY DISTRICTS.

LONDON DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight H. C. Simpson, London, Ontario.
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| No. 4, Richard Cœur de Lion, London..... | County Middlesex. |
| " 20, Kent, Chatham..... | " Kent. |
| " 21, Burleigh, St. Thomas..... | " Elgin. |
| " 22, St. Elmo, Goderich..... | " Huron. |
| " 26, Windsor, Windsor..... | " Essex. |

HAMILTON DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight Hugh Walker, Guelph, Ontario.
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| No. 3, Godfrey de Bouillon, Hamilton..... | County Wentworth. |
| " 8, Plantagenet, St. Catharines..... | " Lincoln. |
| " 10, Victoria, Guelph..... | " Wellington. |
| " 19, St. Bernard de Clairveaux, Dunnville.... | " Monck. |
| " 23, Ray, Port Arthur..... | " Algoma. |

TORONTO DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight Edmund E. Sheppard, Toronto, Ontario.
- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 2, Geoffrey de St. Aldeman, Toronto..... | County York. |
| 12, Mount Calvary, Barrie..... | " Simcoe. |
| 15, St. John the Almoner, Whitby..... | " Ontario. |
| 17, Odo de St. Amand, Toronto..... | " York. |
| 18, Palestine, Port Hope..... | " Durham. |
| 23, Cyrene, Parkdale..... | " York. |

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight William Fitzsimmons, Brookville,
Ontario.

- No. 1, Hugh de Payens, Premier, Kingston.... County Frontenac.
 " 6, King Baldwin, Belleville..... " Hastings.
 " 13, Moore, Peterborough..... " Peterboro'.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

[Under supervision of Provincial Prior of Kingston District.]

- No. 14, Harington, Almonte..... County Lanark.
 " 16, Gondemar, Brookville..... " Grenville.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight Isaac H. Stearns, Montreal, Quebec
 No. 7, Richard Cœur de Lion, Montreal..... County Montreal.
 " 9, Sussex, Stanstead..... " Stanstead.
 " 25, William de la More the Martyr, Quebec... " Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight Samuel Frederick Matthews, St.
 John, N. B.
 No. 11, Union de Molai, St. John, N. B..... County St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight Thomas V. Cooke, Moncton, N. B.
 No. 5, Nova Scotia, Halifax..... County Halifax.
 " 27, Malta, Truro..... " Colchester.

MANITOBA DISTRICT.

- Provincial Prior—R. E. Sir Knight William George Bell, Winnipeg,
 Manitoba.
 No. 24, Albert Edward, Winnipeg..... County Selkirk.

RECAPITULATION.

1—London District.....	5	Preceptories.
2—Hamilton District.....	5	"
3—Toronto District.....	6	"
4—Kingston District.....	3	"
5—Ottawa District.....	2	"
6—Quebec District.....	3	"
7—New Brunswick District.....	1	Preceptory.
8—Nova Scotia District.....	2	Preceptories.
9—Manitoba District.....	1	Preceptory.
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R. E.

R. E.

Allison, D

Adams, G

Bajus, Ph

Ball, Edw

Downey,

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Gordon, V

Greenfield

Hendersop

Henry, R

Brockville.
 Frontenac.
 Hastings.
 Peterboro'.
 [District.]
 Lanark.
 Grenville.
 real, Quebec
 Montreal.
 Stanstead.
 Quebec.
 Matthews, St.
 St. John.
 onton, N. B.
 Halifax.
 Colchester.
 ell, Winnipeg.
 y Selkirk.
 Preceptories.
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 1 Preceptory.
 2 Preceptories.
 1 Preceptory.
 28

1888-89.

ROLL OF PRECEPTORIES AND PRIORIES

OF THE

UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE, AND OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, RHODES, AND MALTA.

Sovereign Great Priory of Canada.

Registrars of Preceptories will please examine list of members and notify me of any errors.—DANIEL SPRY, Grand Chancellor.

1. "HUGH DE PAYENS," Premier, Kingston, Ont. Warrant dated 12th February, 1824. Meets the second Monday in January, April July, October, December, and second Friday in May.

R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, G. C. T., LL. D., Presiding Preceptor.

" Allan McLean, Constable.

R. E. " S. D. Fairtelough, Marshal.

R. E. " Fleming Rowland, Registrar.

Members—22.

Allison, David W.,	Irwin, Robert A.,
Adams, George Duane,	Kerr, John,
Bajus, Philip,	Moore, W. J. B. MacLeod,
Ball, Edward,	Morris, Robert, LL. D.,
Downey, Arthur,	Matthews, Robert V.,
Drennan, William M.,	McLean, Allan,
Fairtelough, Samuel G.,	Rowland, Fleming,
Gordon, William D.,	Ross, Donald,
Greenfield, James,	Scobell, Sidney W.,
Henderson, James A., LL. D.,	Waddington, William, Jr.,
Hendry, Robert, Jr.,	Walters, James.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

2. "GEOFFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR," Toronto, Ont. Warrant dated 8th November, 1854. Meets second Friday in every month.

V. E. Sir Knight Henry A. Taylor, Presiding Preceptor.

" James Glanville, Constable.

" Thomas Downey, Marshal.

" J. A. McMurtry, Registrar.

Members—75.

Adams, James,
Atkinson, Leamington,
Boyd, John Sharp,
Brown, Stephen,
Bell, Daniel,
Blight, Walter H.,
Barton, Edward J.,
Crombie, Marcellus,
Cooper, William,
Dickson, George D.,
Dixon, William,
Downey, Thomas,
Fisher, John,
Glanville, James,
Gowland, George,
Grey, William J.,
Hay, John Bell,
Harman, Samuel B.,
Howard, John G.,
Harris, William R.,
Hovenden, Richard J.,
Hamilton, William, Jr.,
Howse, William R.,
Hutchinson, Thomas,
Hethrington, John,
Horwood, Alexander G.,
Higgins, William Ford,
Hunter, Thomas,
Hills, Thomas,
Irving, Andrew S.,
Kerr, James K., Q. C.,
Kennedy, William,
King, Joseph,
Lyon, Napoleon T.,
Lee, Walter S.,

McDonald, Charles E.,
McMichael, Solon W.,
Mellroy, Thomas, Jr.,
McMurtry, James A.,
Menet, Frederick T.,
Malone, E. T.,
Merrett, Edwin,
Medland, William A.,
Montgomery, Lancelot B.,
Moore, Wm. J. B. MacLeod,
Mitchell, John E.,
Norris, James,
Nixon, James B.,
Oliver, Joseph,
O'Hara, James W.,
Pearcy, Sanderson,
Pattison, Appleton J.,
Robertson, John Ross,
Roberts, John,
Rowan, John Henry,
Riches, Andrew R.,
Storm, William G.,
Sargant, Thomas,
Sinclair, Donald,
Sheppard, Edmund E.,
Sievvert, Louis,
Sinclair, John, Jr.,
Shannessy, John,
Simpson, William,
Simpson, William,
Taylor, Harrison G.,
Taylor, Henry A.,
Tuttle, Lyman P.,
Walker, David,
West, Richard,

Leslie, J.
Lockwood
McConk

3. "GODR
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Anderson,
Bierley, G.
Belling, J.
Blair, Jam
Broadfield
Burns, Joh
Bawden, A
Carse, Pet
Carscallan
Campbell,
Charlton, I
Chilman, V
Danfield, J
Dalley, Ed
Davis, Will
Dewar, Dav
Dalley, Fen
Doherty, A
Edgar, Will
Eastwood,
Maherty, W
Fielding, Ch
field, Willi
isher, Geo
ish, Willia
oster, Cha
pering, Wi
regory, Fra
bson, John
arden, Art
bson, Will
rdon, Rob

Leslie, John Knox, Wilson, Arthur L.,
 Lockwood, Francis Boyd, Williams, Henry Nicholas.
 McConkey, George S.,

3. "GODFREY DE BOUILLON," Hamilton, Ont. Warrant dated 8th
 June, 1855. Meets first Friday in every month.

E. Sir Knight John Tunstead, Presiding Preceptor.
 " William R. Fish, Constable.
 " Oliver S. Hillman, Marshal.
 " Alfred Poulter, Registrar.

Members—100.

Anderson, James B.,	Lester, Thomas W.,
Bierley, George F.,	Lyon, James,
Belling, James,	McRae, Colin,
Blair, James S.,	McKay, Samuel,
Broadfield, George E.,	McDonald, William J.,
Burns, John,	McLellan, David,
Bawden, Aaron,	McGloghlin, W. D.,
Carse, Peter D.,	McPhie, Donald,
Carscallan, Henry,	MacKay, Hugh A.,
Campbell, Thomas,	Margrove, Joseph,
Charlton, Benjamin E.,	Mattice, James H.,
Chilman, William H.,	Malloy, John,
Danfield, James,	Murray, Hugh,
Dalley, Edwin A.,	Magill, Charles,
Davis, William R.,	Magill, George,
Dewar, David B.,	Murton, John W.,
Dalley, Fenner F.,	Mitchell, Edward,
Doherty, Arthur,	Moore, Wm. J. B. MacLeod,
Edgar, William,	Mason, John J.,
Eastwood, John,	Morgan, Benjamin J.,
Flaherty, William L.,	Murdoch, Andrew,
Felding, Charles W. W.,	Noble, William,
Field, William J.,	Nicholson, William,
Fisher, George S.,	Pearce, David John,
Fish, William R.,	Poulter, Alfred,
Foster, Charles H.,	Pray, William R.,
Forsberg, William,	Reid, William,
Gregory, Frank B.,	Reed, William G.,
Hanson, John M.,	Rowlin, Frank,
Harden, Arthur C.,	Sargent, James,
Hanson, William,	Summers, William W.,
Harden, Robert,	Stewart, Gavin,

Grant, William J.,
 Garland, James,
 Gray, Michael, Jr.,
 Haskins, William F.,
 Hood, Thomas,
 Hillman, Oliver S.,
 Hoodless John,
 Hills, Edmund,
 Hill, Charles,
 Holman, John Fred'k,
 Irvine, Alexander,
 Irwin, Robert,
 James, Wallace D.,
 Johnson, John H.,
 Kennedy, John,
 Kerr, Murray A.,
 Kelk, Frederick H.,
 Lanagan, Calvin L.,

Stone, John Henry,
 Sutherland, William McB.
 Schwarz, Ernest Louis,
 Sontag, Henry Otto,
 Seneyck, Merritt H.,
 Tilden, John H.,
 Thom, John,
 Townsend, Sherman E.,
 Treble, Samuel G.,
 Tuckett, George E.,
 Tunstead, John,
 Tuttle, L. Putnam,
 Vanatter, John W.,
 Vert, John Ritchie,
 Whyte, Alexander B.,
 Wilson, Henry,
 Zimmerman, Adam,
 Zimmerman, Daniel.

4. "RICHARD CŒUR DE LION," London, Ont. Warrant dated 29th
 May, 1857. Meets on the second Friday in every month.

V. E. Sir Knight William Hawthorn, Presiding Preceptor.
 " Alexander Irvine, Constable.
 " Albert E. Cooper, Marshal.
 " John A. Rose, Registrar.

Members—64.

Anthony, Rev Albert,
 Borland, David,
 Burch, D. Burleigh,
 Brock, Thomas,
 Burgess, John E.,
 Bishop, James B.,
 Butler, James W.,
 Crawford, Samuel,
 Cooper, Albert E.,
 Carrothers, Arthur,
 Douglas, George,
 Dewar, John S.,
 Dunn, James,
 Dawson, Melville D.,
 Evans, John Philip,
 Ellwood, James W.

Keely, Lewis,
 Kingsmill, Robert F.,
 Kennedy, James A.,
 Lanagan, William F.,
 Lilly, Frank W.,
 Moffat, James,
 McDonald, Alexander,
 Murray, Alexander S.,
 Martin, James W.,
 McMartin, James,
 Norris, John,
 O'Neil, Darias,
 O'Connor, Henry,
 Priddes, James,
 Rose, John A.,
 Stenberg, William T.,

Ferguson, John,	Simpson, Herbert C.,
Flaherty, William L.,	Smyth, Alfred G.,
Gray, William W.,	Smith, James,
Garrett, Joshua,	Smith, James,
Hood, Frederick J.,	Sutton, James, M. D.,
Hawthorne, William,	Taylor, Henry,
Hook, Joseph,	Thornton, William,
Heath, Frederick W.,	Vinning, Walter R.
Holman, Alfred D.,	Wilson, James,
Irwin, John,	Welch, Thomas C.,
Irvine, Alexander,	Wood, James,

5. "NOVA SCOTIA," Halifax, N. S. Warrant dated 11th October, 1858.
Meets first Friday in every month.

V. E. Sir Knight Clarence J. Spike, Presiding Preceptor.
" George S. Grant, Constable.
" James A. Halliday, Marshal.
" Thomas H. Francis, Registrar.

Members—54.

Andrews, John W.,	Macenzie, James,
Bradshaw, John W.,	Mitchell, Thomas,
Browne, Rev. Stephen S.,	Peters, Johann H. C.,
Crowe, William,	Porter, Samuel,
Curren, Benjamin, LL. D.,	Ruhland, John W.,
Curren, Arthur E.,	Spike, Clarence J.,
Darling, Lorenzo F.,	Stirling, Edgar S.,
Dempster, James,	Stirling, William R.,
Francis, Thomas Henry,	Taylor, B. A., William,
Grant, George S.	Topp, Alexander, T. C.,
Greer, Francis H.,	Tracey, James,
Halliday, James A.,	Trott, Samuel,
Hesslien, Alexander G.,	Tupper, James R.,
Hesslien, Louis J.,	Uphold, Charles,
Landis, Benjamin H.,	Vose, Charles F.,
Lund, George,	Williams, William,
Macdonald, Charles J.,	Wilson, Thomas.

6. "KING BALDWIN," Belleville, Ont. Warrant dated 7th June, 1861
Meets third Tuesday in each month except July and August.

R. E. Sir Knight Samuel S. Lazier, Presiding Preceptor.
" J. P. Thompson, Constable.
" James L. Davis, Marshal.
" William Smeaton, Registrar.

Members—39.

Chard, Albert,	Lott, William,
Cook, Edgar Mason,	McGinnis, Arthur,
Corby, Henry, Jr.,	McGinnis, Thomas,
Coyle, Daniel,	McLean, Donald,
Davis, James L.,	McLean, Matthew W.,
Doctor, William,	Macoun, James,
Farley, John J.,	Pitceathley, David,
Faulkner, George W.,	Ponton, William H.,
Fralick, Edson B.,	Pope, George H.,
Gillen, Alfred,	Robertson, Alexander,
Graham, George S.,	Robertson, David B.,
Grey, Robert T.,	Smeaton, William,
Grange, William,	Sutherland, Alexander,
Henderson, Lawrence H.,	Sutherland, William,
Henderson, John,	Thompson, Jeremiah P.,
Hinch, Ogden,	Thomas, J. Parker,
Hunter, Charles P.,	Urquhart, Donald,
Kelso, Thomas,	Walters, James,
Ketcheson, Henry F.,	Walters, Thomas.
Lazier, Samuel S.,	

7. "RICHARD CŒUR DE LION," Montreal, Que. Warrant dated 5th, December, 1863. Meets fourth Thursday in every month.

R. E. Sir Knight Joseph Martin, Presiding Preceptor.
 " William Hill, Constable.
 " William H. Whyte, Marshal.
 " C. A. Humphrey, Registrar.

Members—36.

Adams, Alexander,	Murray, Alexander,
Anderson, Dickson,	MacLean, John,
Beers, William George, M. D.,	Moore, W. J. B. MacLeod,
Copeland, Eugene M.,	Martin, James,
Cuthbert, William R.,	Martin, Joseph,
Coffin, David R. B.,	Mitchell, Joseph,
Couper, Henry S.,	Mennier, Alfred,
Doran, Thomas R.,	Reed, John J.,
Evans, William S.,	Richardson, Isaac A.,
Foster, William E.,	Stevenson, Alexander A.,
Garvie, George D.,	Stearns, Isaac H.,
Humphrey, Charles A.,	Spooner, Samuel B.,
Hill, William,	Symons, Alfred R.,

Kellond, Robert A.,	Tyler, Richard,
Lalonde, Joseph H.,	Tressider, John B.,
Lovejoy, George W.,	Ulley, William H.,
Le Messieur, William M.,	Whyte, William H.,
Milton, Thomas,	Wight, James.

8. "PLANTAGENET" St. Catharines, Ont. Warrant dated 14th November, 1866. Meets second Monday in January, April, July, October and December.

V. E. Sir Knight Edwin Goodman, Presiding Preceptor.
 " George Burch, Constable.
 " George Byson Coy, Marshal.
 " James H. Ingersoll, Registrar.

Members—29.

Bishop, James B.,	Kalor, James H.,
Bradley, Walter,	Kinsman, James,
Burch, George,	McDermott, Charles G.,
Camp, Lewis C.,	McDonagh, John,
Chatfield, Walter,	McFarland, George,
Collinson, William H.,	Ratcliffe, Richard,
Collins, George,	Rodgers, Bernard,
Collier, Henry,	Seymour, James,
Connor, Charles H.,	Smith, Leonard S.,
Coy, George B.,	Tilden, Charles A.,
Fowler, James B.,	Tuttle, Albert C.,
Goodman, Edwin,	Wait, William W.,
Gray, John M.,	Willson, Isaac P.,
Hendershott, William M.,	Yale, Levi.
Ingersoll, James H.,	

9. "Sussex," Stanstead, Que. Warrant dated 25th May, 1867. Meets Wednesday preceding full moon in January, March, June, September and December.

E. Sir Knight Frederick D. Butterfield, Presiding Preceptor.
 " William M. Keyes, Constable.
 " Herbert C. Hill, Marshal.
 V. E. " H. E. Channell, Registrar.

Members—40.

Ames, Alexander,	Loomis, Alexander G.,
Ayer, George W.,	McAuley, Malcolm B.,
Bowen, Frederick W. W.,	Miller, Julius W.,
Brigham, Charles O.,	Moore, W. J. B. MacLeod,

Butterfield, Frederick D.,	Parker, Robert L.,
Channell, Henry E.,	Parsons, Robert C.,
Channell, Hector A.,	Pike, William May,
Foster, Henry E.,	Pinkham, George L.,
Garwood, Alexander W. H.,	S'Jolander, Gustavus,
Gilbert, Henry L.,	Schofield, Miles B.,
Gordon, George Hesian,	Shepherd, William,
Graham, L.L. D., John H.,	Stearns, Isaac H.,
Hill, Herbert C.,	Sowden, Frank M.,
Johnson, B. C. L., Edwin R.,	Snow, Joshua S.,
Kathan, Charles H.,	Spalding, Lyman C.,
Kemp, Charles A.,	Taylor, Squire W.,
Kemp, Edson,	Thompson, Alfred F.,
Keyes, William M.,	Wilford, John L.,
Lebourveau, Sylvester,	Wood, Thomas,
Leet, Timothy,	Wyman, George D.

10. "VICTORIA," Guelph, Ontario. Warrant dated 10th April, 1860.
Meets third Monday in every month.

V. E. Sir Knight John A. Nelles, Presiding Preceptor.
" William Watson, Constable.
" Walter Marcroft, Marshal.
" Robert Gemmell, Registrar.

Members—19.

Angell, John A.,	Marcroft, Walter,
Barry, Harvey Nelson,	Nelles, John A.,
Bolton, Harry,	Petrie, Alexander B.,
Bruce, Alexander,	Robertson, Henry,
Campbell, William,	Randall, Frederick W.,
Dill, Harry P.,	Spry, Daniel,
French, Charles H.,	Thibodo, Augustus J.
Gemmell, Robert,	Walker, Hugh,
Lockwood, Henry,	Watson, William,
Moffat, Samuel B.,	

11. "UNION DE MOLAI," St. John, N. B. Warrant dated 1st May,
1869. Meets fourth Thursday in every month.

V. E. Sir Knight Robert W. Crookshank, Presiding Preceptor.
" William C. Godsoe, Constable.
" Charles D. Trueman, Marshal.
" J. Gillis Jones, Registrar, Canterbury street.

Members—51.

Armstrong, Aaron,	Munro, David R.,
Black, B. S.,	Matthews, Samuel F.,
Brennen, Charles W.,	McAfee, Joseph,
Chisholm, Hugh W.,	McHarg, John,
Crookshank, Robert W.,	Mullin, John,
Christie, Alexander,	McLeod, Howard D.,
Chubb, George J.,	McLeod, Ezekiel,
Domville, James,	McLean, James A.,
Duffell, Henry,	MacIntosh, Donald B.,
Douglas, David W.,	Potter, Charles E.,
Dane, Edward H.	Pullen, James H.,
Emery, Andrew,	Partridge, Rev. Francis,
Edgett, Samuel,	Patterson, Malcolm,
Foster, Thomas A. D.,	Ring, George F.,
Godsoe, William C.,	Reid, Thomas,
Harpe, Duncan S.,	Stevens, Robert M.,
Hanford, Charles N.,	Stewart, George S.,
Hatheway, Joseph C.,	Sweet, John,
Harris, John L.,	Thorne, William H.,
Hinch, James,	Trueman, Charles D.,
Jones, John A.,	Vroom, William E.,
Jones, John G.,	Whiting, George H.,
Kenny, Edmund E.,	Wilson, George,
Keohan, Thomas H.,	Whitney, Henry A.,
Lawrence, Hon. Bella R.,	White, George H.
Marshall, Hon. Robert H.,	

12. "MOUNT CALVARY," Barrie, Ont. Warrant dated 15th April, 1870.

Meets second Monday in each month.

E. Sir Knight Arthur C. Garden, Presiding Preceptor.

" Daniel Fraser McWatt, Constable.

" Sidney James Sanford, Marshal.

" James Herbert McKeggie, Registrar.

Members—27.

Bulmer, Thomas S., M. D.,	Moore, Thomas,
Cameron, Charles,	Nettleton, John,
Carpenter, Edward R.,	Patterson, Robert L.,
Downie, William,	Porter, William Henry,
Douglas, Robert A.,	Robertson, Henry, LL. B.,
Ferguson, John,	Rogerson, John,
Gregory, Francis B.,	Spry, Daniel,

Garden, Arthur C.,	Stevenson, John McLean,
Huber, Issac,	Sanford, Sidney James,
Lount, William, Q. C.,	Thomson, Clifford,
Lindsay, James,	Urquhart, Andrew,
MacWatt, Daniel F.,	Wilmott, Frederick,
McKeggie, James H.,	Wesley, Samuel.
Monkman, George,	

13. "MOORE," Peterborough, Ont. Warrant dated 27th May, 1870.
Meets second Monday in January, March, April, June, September and December.

E.	Sir Knight Duncan Cameron, Presiding Preceptor.
"	Robert H. Green, Constable.
"	Benj. Shortley, Marshal.
R. E.	C. D. Macdonald, Registrar.

Members—16.

Cameron, Charles,	Kincaid, Robert, M. D.,
Cameron, Duncan,	Macdonald, Charles D.,
Clementi, B. A., Rev. Vincent,	Robertson, Henry, LL. B.,
Campbell, Alfred A.,	Shortley, Benjamin,
Green, Robert Henry,	Spence, David,
Hall, E. H. D.,	Smith, Algernon St. A.,
Huffman, Allen F.,	Swales, Howard E.,
Henderson, Lawrence H.,	Trayes, John B.

14. "HARINGTON," Almonte, Ont. Warrant dated 7th February, 1871.
Meets first Monday in every month.

E.	Sir Knight Robert Pollock, Presiding Preceptor.
"	John M. Munro, Constable.
"	John B. Barrie, Marshal.
"	John Elliott, Registrar.

Members—11.

Ballantyne, John,	Robinson, John S.,
Barrie, John R.,	Shepherd, David,
Elliott, John,	Shirreffs, Archibald,
Hill, Ralph,	Smith, William,
Munro, John M.,	Thoburn, Adolphus.
Pollock, Robert,	

15. "ST. JOHN THE ALMONER," Whitby, Ont. Warrant dated 8th March, 1872. Meets second Tuesday in each month.

- E. Sir Knight Philip Taylor, Presiding Preceptor.
 " Thomas Deverell, Constable.
 " John H. Addison, Marshal.
 " John H. Gale, Registrar.

Members—19.

Addison, John H.,	Jones, Charles A.,
Borrowman, Adam,	King, Charles,
Calverly, William,	Odell, H. B. F.,
Dartnell, George H. F.,	O'Donovan, Michael,
Deans, William,	Perry, Peter,
Deverell, Thomas,	Ray, James W.,
Gale, John H.,	Stanton, John,
Gibson, Yeoman,	Taylor, Philip,
Howse, William R.,	White, Joseph.
Huston, Thomas,	

16. "GONDEMAR," Maitland, Ont. Warrant dated 3rd May, 1872. Meets Thursday nearest full moon in January, April, July, October and December.

- R. E. Sir Knight William Fitzsimmons, Presiding Preceptor.
 " Charles H. Fitzsimmons, Constable.
 " Thomas Brady, Marshal,
 V. E. " John Easton, M. D. Registrar.

Members—18.

Brady, Thomas,	Hervey, Robert G.,
Carnegie, John H.,	Kearns, Thomas,
Dumbrille, John,	McEathron, George W.,
Easton, John, M. D.,	Merrill, Horace B.,
Edwards, Morton A.,	Moore, W. J. B. MacLeod,
Fitzsimmons, Charles H.,	Moore, Vincent H., M. D.,
Fitzsimmons, William,	Poulton, James A.,
Gale, George,	Reynolds, William G. S.,
Grant, John,	Taylor, David. *

17. "ONONDAGA ST. AMAND," Toronto, Ont. Warrant dated 7th May, 1872. Meets first Friday of every month.

- V. E. Sir Knight Robert L. Patterson, Presiding Preceptor.
 " John T. Thompson, Constable.
 " Robert H. Reid, Marshal.
 " Wm. G. H. Lowe, Registrar.

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1871.

Members—37.

Atkinson, Lemington,	Patterson, Robert L.,
Allan, Selby, G.,	Patterson, George C.,
Alliss, Robert,	Purse, Alexander,
Butler, John W. A.,	Quigley, W. G.,
Campbell, Robert M.,	Robertson, John Ross,
Counter, George E.,	Reburn, Henry,
Dixon, John L.,	Reid, Robert H.,
Douglas, James,	Simpson, John,
Hamilton, William,	Slatter, Philip J.
Howell, William J.,	Smith, William,
Kellond, Robert A.,	Sheppard, William A.,
Lemon, Richard,	Sheppard, Edmund E.,
Lowe, Wm. G. H.	Sparling, Charles P.,
Morrison, William C.,	Spry, Daniel.
McKay, James,	Thompson, John T.
McLellan, David,	Warrington, Frederick,
McIlroy, Thomas,	Wilson, John.
Murray, John W.,	Worden, I.
Parsons, M. D., John H.,	

18. "PALBETINE," Port Hope, Ont. Warrant dated 31st May, 1872.
Meets fourth Thursday of every month.

E. Sir Knight Philip J. Lightburne, Presiding Preceptor.

" Robert J. Craig, Constable.

" George B. Salter, Marshal.

V. E. " William B. Wallace, Registrar.

Members—15.

Budge, Edward,	Peplow, Edward,
Craig, Robert John,	Powers, Lafontaine Baldwin,
Deyell, Robert.	Reading, George,
Ferguson, William B.,	Salter, George B.,
Helm, John H.,	Traves, John B.,
Irwin, James M.,	Wallace, William B.,
Lightburne, Philip John,	Wright, John,
Nichols, Robert,	

19. "ST. BERNARD DE CLAIRVEAUX," Dunnville, Ont. Warrant dated
16th October, 1874. Meets second Thursday in every month.

V. E. Sir Knight Robert Hall, Presiding Preceptor,

" William D. Swayze, Constable.

" John W. McCallum, Marshal.

V. E. " Samuel Amsden, Registrar.

Members—18.

Amøden, Samuel,	Mitchell, James,
Braund, William N.,	McIndoe, James A.,
Brownson, Orr,	McCallum, John W.,
Cornick, Samuel,	Neff, James B., M. D.,
Cowper, Archibald,	Parry, John,
Galbraith, Thomas J.,	Swayze, William D.,
Hall, Robert,	Taylor, John,
Lattimore, Robert F.,	Tipton, Thomas L.,
Logan, William,	Upper, Martin C.

20. "KENT," Chatham, Ontario. Warrant dated 7th August, 1877.
Meets on Tuesday on or before full moon of each month.

E. Sir Knight William Ball, Presiding Preceptor.
R. E. " Frederick Bates, Constable.
" Charles L. Von Gunter, Marshal.
R. E. " Thomas C. Macnabb, Registrar.

Members—8.

Ball, William,	Marguand, James,
Bates, Frederick,	Morley, William N.,
Houston, Michael,	Taylor, Alfred E.
Macnabb, Thomas C.,	Von Gunter, Charles L.

21. "BURLIGH," St. Thomas, Ont. Warrant dated 11th October, 1878. Meets first Monday of each month.

E. Sir Knight William B. Doherty, Presiding Preceptor.
" William E. Idsardi, Constable.
" Charles V. Moulthrop, Marshal.
" Adolphus N. Pettit, Registrar.

Members—62.

Buroh, D. Burleigh,	Griffin, John T.,
Brown, Edward H.,	Graham, James A.,
Bell, James A.,	Greenwood, Arthur,
Bennett, Edward,	Idsardi, William E.,
Barringer, Joseph W.,	King, William H.,
Brooks, Frederick,	Kerr, William J.,
Barclay, Daniel,	Little, William,
Clark, William,	Lyons, Patrick H.,
Climo, Edwin,	Laurvin, Calvin,
Cockburn, John,	Lanagan, John E.,
Conn, John,	Moulthrop, Charles V.,
Couroy, James M.,	Morse, Israel,

Clutton, Samuel S.,	McKellop, Hugh,
Clark, George F.,	Orill, George L.,
Clark, Andrew James,	Porter, Edward W.,
Caughell, Alonzo,	Penwarden, George,
Dier, William A.,	Pettit, Adolphus N.,
Davis, William,	Park, Joseph,
Dubber, Samuel,	Penwarden, John M.,
Deyell, Isaac,	Raymour, Edward H.,
Duff, Henry G.,	Richardson, John,
Dunsheath, John,	Robb, William John,
Doherty, William B.,	Smith, John E.,
Ellison, Alonzo,	Slater, Luke,
Ellis, Albert,	Smith, William R.,
Fitzallan, John,	Scott, William,
Ford, Norman W.,	Sanagan, Calvin L.,
Gott, George,	Travers, William R.,
Garver, Edwin B.,	Tyler, Emery O.
Graham, James G.,	Vippham, William J.,
Grosscup, Joseph A.,	Young, Edmund D.

22. "St. ELMO," Goderich, Ont. Warrant dated 9th March, 1890.
Meets first Tuesday in January, March, June, September and
December.

V. E.	Sir Knight Charles A. Humber, Presiding Preceptor.
"	Malcolm Nicholson, Constable.
"	James Young, Marshal.
V. E.	Richard Radcliffe, Registrar.

Members—25.

Benson, James H.,	McGuire, James,
Beck, Joseph,	McLeod, Duncan,
Counter, Moses R.,	Martyn, Dewitt H., M. D.,
Craig, William,	Nicholson, Malcolm,
Hamilton, Charles,	Radcliffe, Richard,
Humber, Charles A.;	Sharp, Richard L.,
Hall, Richard D.,	Toms, Isaac F.,
Harris, William J.,	Tamblyn, John E., M. D.,
Joslin, Thomas E.,	Thorn, Lewis,
Lawrence, Frank F.,	Taylor, Alexander, M. D.,
Lasham, John,	Worthington, Addison,
Mallock, Donald McG.,	Young, James.
Morton, Jas. A.,	

23. "

V. E.

V. E.

Clark

Clark

Etter

McKe

Mitoh

Maple

Nixon

24. "

R. E.

Arton

Bell, J.

Bell,

Billm

Bucha

Bunne

Conkl

Camp

Carley

Cain,

Crawf

Dougl

Dunlo

Durr

Forres

Fairb

Gisbor

Haddo

Hall, V.

Hawki

23. "Ray," Port Arthur, Ont. Warrant dated 9th March, 1880.
Meets first Wednesday of every month.

V. E. Sir Knight Samuel W. Bay, Presiding Preceptor.

V. E. " William F. Clarke, Constable.

" Robert E. Mitchell, Marshal.

" Walter Simms, Registrar.

Members—14.

Clarke, William J.,	Ray, Samuel W.,
Clarke, Alfred A.,	Robertson, John Ross,
Ettershank, Joseph,	Simms, Walter,
McKenzie, Duncan H.,	Spry, Daniel,
Mitchell, Robert E.,	Sargant, Thomas,
Mapledorand, William C.,	Sinclair, Angus,
Nixon, James B.,	Wilson, James.

24. "ALBERT EDWARD," Winnipeg, Manitoba. Warrant dated 27th April, 1880. Meets second Tuesday of each month.

R. E. Sir Knight William George Bell, Presiding Preceptor.

" Thomas W. Taylor, Constable.

" James A. Payne, Marshal.

" John Williams, Registrar.

Members—40.

Arton, John Henry,	Harstone, Archibald,
Bell, John Headley,	Hurrnell, Joseph,
Bell, William George,	Harvey, Michael J.,
Billman, Thomas Howard,	Hood, William N.,
Buchanan, George,	Kirkpatrick, Reginald N.,
Bunnell, Charles F.,	Montgomery, Christopher,
Conklin, Elias G.,	Mann, Donald,
Campbell, John J.,	McBride, John,
Carley, James Alexander,	O'Connor, James,
Cain, John Y.,	Peebles, John A.,
Crawford, William,	Payne, James A.,
Douglas, William Duncan,	Raymer, Horace James,
Dunlop, James J.,	Taylor, Thomas William,
Durrant, Arthur E. J.,	Thibaudeau, William B.,
Forrest, Christopher F.,	Thompson, Samuel G. G.,
Fairchild, Frank A.,	Vick, Sidney C.,
Gisborne, Hartley,	Westbrook, Henry S.,
Haddock, James,	White, William H.,
Hall, William,	Williams, Harvey N.,
Hawkins, William,	Williams, John.

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25. "WILLIAM DE MORS THE MARTYR," Quebec, P. Q. Warrant dated 1st May, 1880. Meets fourth Wednesday of January, April, September and December.

- E. Sir Knight Carl L. A. Kuhring, Presiding Preceptor.
 " Thomas Inglis Poston, Constable.
 " Alfred F. A. Lay, Marshal.
 V. E. " E. Wilson Drum, 92 Grande Allie, Registrar.

Members—16.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bleakey, George, | Lay, Alfred Francis A., |
| Chambers, Edward T. D., | Little, William Henry, |
| Clark, Henderson, | McKenzie, Charles, |
| Drum, Samuel Wilson, | Poston, Thomas Inglis, |
| Fitch, Edson, | Rickaby, David Stephen, |
| Griffith, Henry, | Russell, Henry M. D., |
| Knowles, Charles, | Stewart, George, Jr., |
| Kuhring, Carl L. A., | Thomas, Francis Tracy. |

26. "WINDSOR," Windsor, Ont. Warrant dated 9th September, 1882. Meets first Tuesday of every month.

- E. Sir Knight Thomas Robinson, Presiding Preceptor.
 R. E. " George D. Adams, Constable.
 " Peter Craig, Marshal.
 " George Irwin, Registrar.

Members—43.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Adams, George Duane, | Johnson, Henry, |
| Armstrong, Thomas H., | Kennedy, William, |
| Armstrong, Frank S., | Kenny, Israel, |
| Barringer, Joseph W., | Livesey, William J., |
| Bell, John F., | Mason, George W., |
| Boath, William S., | McNaught, Robert, |
| Brooks, Richard O., | McGuire, Robert, |
| Burch, D. Burleigh, | McLean, Daniel, |
| Burch George William, | McGregor, Thomas, |
| Craig, Peter A., | Miller, Martin H., |
| Clements, William, | Park, Joseph, |
| Carling, David L., | Purser, Reuben, |
| Coombs, John, | Peters, Thomas, |
| Cooke, Charles, | Robinson, Thomas, |
| Denton, James, | Reuchard, Joseph V., |
| Dempster, Robert | Riggs, James W., |
| Edgar, Joseph S., | Sutton, James, M. D., |

Fox,
Gros
Gran
Han
Irwi

27. "

E. S.

Arch
Alley
Arch
Atkin
Bell,
Cook
Craig

Curre
Hay,
Holla
Logan
McKe

28. "

Victor

29. "

R. E.

Benne
Burns
Blizar

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Fox, Charles G.,	Smith, Alfred,
Grosscup, Joseph A.,	Vollaris, Thomas,
Grant, Donald,	Wilkinson, James H.,
Hanna, John H.,	Wearer, George W.
Irwin, George,	

27. "MALTA," Truro, Nova Scotia. Warrant dated 1st December, 1885. Meets third Tuesday of every month.

E. Sir Knight Samuel J. Waddell, Presiding Preceptor.
 " William E. Logan, Constable.
 " William B. Alley, Marshal.
 " Charles F. W. Bell, Registrar.

Members—23.

Archibald, Luther B.,	McDonald, John W.,
Alley, William B.,	McDonald, Duncan.
Archibald, Edward,	McLeod, George,
Atkins, Thomas E.,	McKenzie, Alexander C.,
Bell, Charles F. W.,	McDonald, John F.,
Cooke, Thomas V.,	Miller, James W.,
Craig, William,	Parkinson, John Rayer S.,
Curren, Benjamin, L.L. D.,	Ross, John McDonald,
Hay, John,	Sutcliffe, John,
Holland, Arthur Hollingworth,	Waddell, Samuel J.,
Logan, William E.,	Yull, Hiram W.
McKenzie, Alexander L.,	

28. "METROPOLITAN," Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Warrant dated 1st May, 1886. Meets first Wednesday in January, April, June, August, October, and December.

[Now under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria, Australia.]

29. "CYRENE," Parkdale, Ontario. Warrant dated 12th July, 1887. Meets fourth Friday of every month.

R. E. Sir Knight George G. Rowe, M. D., Presiding Preceptor.
 " William Henry Taylor, Constable.
 " Charles Frederick Mansell, Marshal.
 " Charles P. Sparling, Registrar.

Members—32.

Bennett, George J.,	Manley, Frederick F.,
Burns, John B.,	Morson, Frederick M.,
Blizard, Jackson,	Martin, John A.,

Booth, George S.,	Millar, Lindsay F., M. D.,
Cavell, William R.,	Moore, Col. W. J. B, McL., G.C.T.
Chambers, John,	Pinder, John C.,
Cowan, John A.,	Postlethwaite, Colin W.,
Dixon, Alexander H.,	Robertson, John Ross,
Dixon, John G.,	Rowe, George G., M. D.,
Davies, Edmund C.,	Ryerson, George S., M. D.,
Dunning, John P.,	Sharp, James A.,
Glanville, James,	Sparling, Charles P.,
Johnson, Charles,	Spry, Daniel, G. C. T.
Knight, Hedley V.,	Taylor, William H.,
Mansell, Charles F.,	Weatherley, William L.,
Macleod, Murdoch,	Wismer, John A.

30. "DANIEL SPRY," Melbourne, Colony of Victoria, Australia. Warrant dated July 12th, 1887; and
31. "AUSTRALASIAN," Melbourne, Colony of Victoria, Australia. Warrant dated July 12th, 1887. Meets second Monday of January; Both are now on the Register of the Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria, Australia.

NAME.	WHERE HELD.	DATE OF ORGANIZAT'N	NIGHT OF MEETING.	RESIDING RECEPTOR.	REGISTRAR.
1 Hugh de Puyens, Premier Geoffrey de St. Aldemar.	Kingston, Ont. Toronto, Ont.	12th Feb., 1828 8th Mar., 1854	2nd Monday in Jan., Apr., July 2nd Friday in May, August 2nd Friday of each month.	J. A. Henderson. H. A. Taylor.	F. Rowland J. A. McMorry.

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NAME.	WHERE HELD.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION	NIGHT OF MEETING.	PRELIMINARY PRECEPTOR.	REGISTERAR.
1 Hug. de Phoyens, Premier	Kingston, Ont.	12th Feb., 1824	2nd Monday in Jan., Apr., July & Oct. of each month.	J. A. Henderson	F. Rowland
2 Geoffrey de St. Aldemar	Toronto, Ont.	8th Mar., 1854	2nd Friday of each month.	H. A. Taylor	J. A. McMurtry
3 Geoffrey de Bouillon	Hamilton, O.	26th Oct., 1855	1st Friday of each month.	John Tunstead	A. Poulter
4 Richard Cesar de Lion	London, Ont.	28th May, 1858	2nd Friday of each month.	Wm Hawthorn	John A. Rose
5 Nova Scotia	Halifax, N. S.	11th Oct., 1858	1st Friday of each month.	Clarence J. Spike	Thos. H. Francis
6 King Baldwin	Belleville, O.	8th June, 1861	2nd Tuesday in Jan., April, July, October & December	Samuel S. Lazier	Wm. Smead
7 Richard Cesar de Lion	Montreal, Quebec	1863	1st Thursday of each month	Joseph Martin	C. A. Humphrey
8 Plantagenet	St. Catharines	14th Nov., 1868	2nd Thursday of each month	Edwin Goodman	J. H. Ingersoll
9 Sussex	Stanstead, Q.	30th May, 1867	July, October and December	F. D. Butterfield	H. E. Channell
10 Victoria	Quebec, Ont.	10th April, 1869	Jan., Mar., June, Sept. & Dec	R. C. Island	R. Gemmill
11 Union de Molay	St. John, N. B.	1st May, 1869	4th Thursday of each month	John Crookshank	J. Gillis Jones
12 Mount Calvary	Barrie, Ont.	12th April, 1869	2nd Monday in each month.	A. C. Garden	J. H. McKeggie
13 Moore	Peterboro, O.	27th May, 1870	1st Monday in March, April, May, & Oct.	D. Cameron	Chas. McKeggie
14 Harrington	Almonte, Ont.	14th April, 1870	1st Monday in each month	Robert Pollock	John Elliott
15 St. John the Almoner	Whitby, Ont.	8th March, 1872	2nd Tuesday in each month	Philip Taylor	John G. Gale
16 Gondemar	Brookville, O.	3rd May, 1872	Thursday nearest f. moon in Jan., April, July, Oct. Dec	Wm Fitzsimmons	J. Easton, M. D.
17 Odo de St. Amand	Toronto, Ont.	7th May, 1872	1st Friday of each month.	Robt. L. Patterson	W. G. H. Lowe
18 Palestine	Port Hope, Ont.	31st May, 1872	1st Thursday of each month.	Robt. L. Patterson	W. S. W. Macdonald
19 St. Bernard de Clairvaux	Dunnville, O.	19th Oct., 1874	2nd Tuesday of each month.	Robert Hall	Samuel Allen
20 Kent	Chatham, Ont.	7th Aug., 1877	Tuesday on or before f. moon of each month.	William Ball	I. C. MacNabb
21 Burleigh	St. Thomas, O.	11th Oct., 1878	1st Monday in each month.	K. B. Doherty	A. N. Pettit
22 St. Elmo	Goderich, Ont.	8th March, 1880	1st Monday in each month.	Charles A. Humber	Richard Redcliffe
23 Albert Edward	Port Arthur, Ont.	9th March, 1880	1st Wednesday of every month	Samuel W. Ray	W. J. Clarke
24 Windsor	Windsor, Ont.	1st May, 1880	4th Wednesday of every month	William G. Bell	John Williams
25 Martyr de la More the	Quebec, Que.	1st Sept., 1882	1st Tuesday of every month	C. L. A. Kohring	S. Wilson Drum
26 Windsor	Truro, N. S.	1st Dec., 1885	3rd Tuesday of every month.	Thomas Robinson	George Irwin
27 Malta	Melbourne, A. S.	1st May, 1886	1st Monday of every month.	S. J. Waddell	C. F. W. Bell
28 Metropolitan	Parkdale, Ont.	12th July, 1887	3rd Friday of every month.	G. G. Rowe	C. P. Sparling
29 Cyrene	Melbourne, A.	12th July, 1887	4th Monday in Jan., March, May, & Oct.		
30 Daniel Spry	Melbourne, A.	12th July, 1887	2nd Monday of Jan., Feb., May & Aug., Nov. and Dec.		
31 Australasian	Melbourne, A.	12th July, 1887	2nd Monday of Jan., Feb., May & Aug., Nov. and Dec.		

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

Synopsis of Returns received from Preceptories, for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

No.	NAME.	WHERE HELD.	Log. Continued										DATE OF LAST RETURN.
			Members 1888	Members 1887	Withdrawn	Deaths	Red Cross	Templar	Mala	31st Decem.	1887		
1	Hugh de Payens, (Premier).	Kingston, Ont.	22	22	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
2	Geoffrey de St. Aldemar.	Toronto, Ont.	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1887	
3	Richard Cœur de Lion.	London, Ont.	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1887	
4	Richard Cœur de Lion.	London, Ont.	60	54	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1887	
5	Nova Scotia.	Hallifax, N. S.	44	34	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
6	King Badwin.	Belleville, Ont.	41	39	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
7	Richard Cœur de Lion.	Montréal, Que. Ont.	31	29	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
8	Sussex.	Stians east, Que.	33	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
9	Victoria.	Guelph, Ont.	17	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1887	
10	Union de Molay.	St. John, N. B.	57	51	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	1887	
11	St. John the Baptist.	St. John, N. B.	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1887	
12	Mount Calvary.	Peterborough, Ont.	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1887	
13	St. John the Baptist.	Almonte, Ont.	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1887	
14	Harrington.	Almonte, Ont.	18	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1887	
15	St. John the Almoner.	Whitby, Ont.	18	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1887	
16	Condemar.	Brookville, Ont.	47	57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
17	St. John the Almoner.	Port Hope, Ont.	8	15	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
18	Palatine.	Dunnville, Ont.	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1887	
19	St. Bernard de Clairvaux.	Dunnville, Ont.	12	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1887	
20	Kent.	Chatham, Ont.	63	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
21	Barleigt.	St. Thomas, Ont.	22	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	1887	
22	St. Eimo.	Goderich, Ont.	15	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
23	St. Eimo.	Goderich, Ont.	15	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
24	Albert, Edward.	Windsor, Ont.	26	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
25	William de la More the Martyr.	Quebec, Que.	16	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
26	Windsor.	Windsor, Ont.	40	43	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1887	
27	Metropolitan.	St. Catharines, Ont.	40	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1887	
28	Metropolitan.	Melbourne, Aus.	8	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1886	
29	Yrene.	Parkdale, Ont.	8	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1886	
30	Daniel Spry.	Melbourne, Aus.	19	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	1886	
31	Australasian.	Melbourne, Aus.	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1886	
			977	960									

Number of Members 31st December, 1886, 977; 31st Dec., 1888, 960. *Joined Great Priory Victoria, Australia, 74. Total Membership.

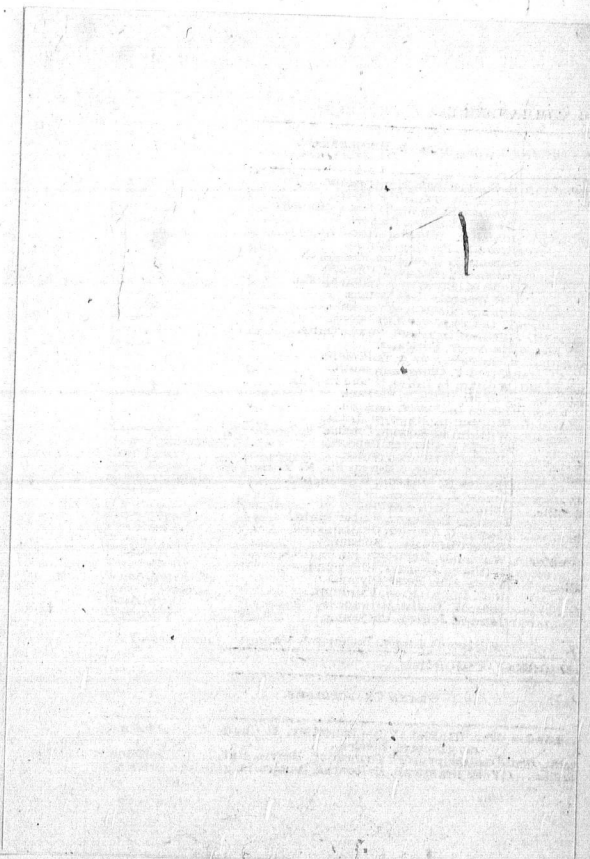
V. E.
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ANADA.

25	Illiam de la more uemary	40	43	1	4	3	1887
26	W. J. ...	40	43	1	4	3	1887
27	Malta	20	23	3	5	4	1887
28	Turco, N. S.	40	53	13	13	13	1886
29	Metropolitan	10	10	19	19	19	
30	Paris, N.Y.	11	11				
31	Metropolitan, A.						
32	Australasian						
		977 980					

Number of Members 31st December, 1886, 977, 31st Dec., 1888, 980. *joined Great Priory Victoria, Australia, 74.

Total Membership, 980.



APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

- V. E. Sir Knight Samuel Wesley, (12), Barrie, Ont., Grand Vice-Chancellor.
- V. E. " Henry A. Taylor, (2), Toronto, Ont., Grand Sub-Marshal.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT AND GRAND COMMANDERIES.

STATE.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	GRAND COMMANDERS.	GRAND RECORDERS.
Alabama	November 23, 1860	Henry C. Davidson, Montgomery.	E. B. Hastings, Montgomery.
Arkansas	March 23, 1872	George L. Kimball, Dardanelle.	Jas. A. Henry, Little Rock.
California	August 10, 1858	Tristan Burges, San Jose.	Thomas H. Caswell, San Francisco.
Colorado	March 14, 1876	Aaron Grove, Denver.	Ed. C. Parmelee, Pueblo.
Connecticut	Septemb'r 18, 1827	Charles B. Ware, New London.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Dakota	May 14, 1884	Joseph A. Colcord, Huron.	Bruce M. Rowley, Huron.
Georgia	April 25, 1860	James L. Fleming, Augusta.	Samuel F. Hamilton, Savannah.
Illinois	October 27, 1857	Edward S. Mulliner, Quincy.	Gilbert W. Barnard, Chicago.
Indiana	May 16, 1854	Reuben Feden, Knightstown.	John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis.
Iowa	June 16, 1864	Clark Varnum, Newton.	Alf Wingate, Des Moines.
Kansas	December 26, 1866	Theodore Rodgers, Topeka.	John H. Brown, Wyandotte.
Kentucky	October 5, 1847	Horace January, Maysville.	L. D. Croninger, Covington.
Louisiana	February 12, 1864	Albert G. Brice, New Orleans.	Richard Lambert, New Orleans.
Maine	May 5, 1852	Joseph A. Locke, Portland.	Ira Berry, Portland.
Maryland	January 23, 1871	J. A. Charles Kahler, Baltimore.	Charles T. Seisco, Baltimore.
Mass and R. I.	May 6, 1865	George H. Allen, Lynn.	Alfred F. Chapman, Boston.
Michigan	January 15, 1857	Charles P. Bigelow, Big Rapids.	William F. Innes, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	October 25, 1865	Thomas Montgomery, St. Peter.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
Mississippi	January 21, 1857	N. S. Walker, Port Gibson.	James L. Power, Jackson.
Missouri	May 23, 1860	Allen McDowell, St. Louis.	William H. Mayo, St. Louis.
Nebraska	December 23, 1871	John J. Wemple, Hastings.	William R. Rowen, Omaha.
New Hampshire	June 12, 1860	John J. Bell, Exeter.	George F. Cleaves, Concord.
New Jersey	February 14, 1860	Isaac C. Githem, Camden.	Charles Bechtel, Trenton.
New York	June 18, 1814	Theodore E. Haslehurst, Troy.	Robert Macoy, 7 Murray St., N. Y. H.
North Carolina	May 11, 1831	Carle A. Woodruff, Raleigh.	Horace H. Munson, Wilmington.
Oregon	April 13, 1857	James F. Robinson, Eugene City.	Frolon S. Babcock, Salem.
Ohio	October 12, 1859	Frederick H. Hehwinkie, Chillicothe.	John N. Bell, Dayton.
Pennsylvania	April 14, 1854	Lee S. Smith, Pittsburg.	Charles E. Meyer, Philadelphia.
Tennessee	October 14, 1843	Gamaliel B. Wilson, Clarksville.	George C. Conner, Chattanooga.
Texas	January 19, 1856	Charles Davis, El Paso.	Robert Brewster, Houston.
Vermont	January 17, 1824	Delos M. Bacon, St. Johnsbury Center.	Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington.
Virginia	November 17, 1823	James B. Blank, Petersburg.	William B. Isaacs, Richmond.
Washington Ter.		Harrison W. Eagan, Walla Walla.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
West Virginia	February 25, 1874	Jere A. Miller, Wheeling.	E. C. Dunnington, Fairmont.
Wisconsin	October 2, 1859	Nathan B. Rundle, Eau Claire.	John W. Ladin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming	March 8, 1868	Truman B. Hicks, Cheyenne.	John K. Jeffrey, Cheyenne.
Gr. Encampment	June 22, '816	Charles Roome, New York City.	William B. Isaacs, Richmond, Va.

CONVENT-GENERAL AND SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORIES.

	GRAND MASTERS.	GRAND CHANCELLORS.
England	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, London.	Wm. Tinkler, Vice-Chancellor, 11 Chan- cery Square, London.
Canada	W. J. B. MacLeod Moare, Prescott, Ont.	Daniel Spry, G'd Chancellor, Barrie, Ont.
Victoria, Australia	David Munro, Melbourne, Australia.	York Bramwell, Melbourne, Australia.

APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

- V. E. Sir Knight Samuel Wesley, (12), Barrie, Ont., Grand Vice-Chancellor.
 V. E. " Henry A. Taylor, (2), Toronto, Ont., Grand Sub-Marshal.

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**OFFICERS OF THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY
OF CANADA—1888-'89.**

- M. E. Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T., (1), Prescott,
Ontario, Supreme Grand Master, *ad vitam*.
R. E. " J. A. Henderson, Q. C., LL. D., G. C. T., (1), King-
ston, Ontario, Deputy Grand Master.

PROVINCIAL GRAND PRIORS.

- R. E. Sir Knight H. C. Simpson, (4), London, Ont., London District.
R. E. " Hugh Walker, (10), Guelph, Ont., Hamilton District.
R. E. " Edmund E. Sheppard, (17), Toronto, Ont., Toronto
District.
R. E. " William Fitzsimmons (16), Brockville, Ont., King-
ston District.
R. E. " I. H. Stearns, (7), Montreal, Que., Quebec District.
R. E. " S. F. Matthews, (11), St. John, N. B., New Bruns-
wick District.
R. E. " Thomas Cooke, (27), Moncton, N. S., Nova Scotia
District.
R. E. " W. G. Bell, (24), Winnipeg, Man., Manitoba District.

GREAT OFFICERS ELECTED.

- R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, (12), G. C. T., Barrie, Ont., Grand
Chancellor.
R. E. " Rev. Frederick Bates, (20), Chatham, Ont., Grand
Chaplain.
R. E. " Geo. G. Rowe, (29), Toronto, Ont., Grand Constable.
R. E. " Henry E. Channell, (9), Stanstead, Quebec, Grand
Marshal.
R. E. " David McLellan, (3), Hamilton, Ontario, Grand
Treasurer.
R. E. " George S. McConkey, (27), Toronto, Ont., Grand
Registrar.

APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

- V. E. Sir Knight Samuel Wesley, (12), Barrie, Ont., Grand Vice-
Chancellor.
V. E. " Henry A. Taylor, (2), Toronto, Ont., Grand Sub-
Marshal.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

- V. E. Sir Knight William LeMessiuer, (7), Montreal, Quebec, Grand Almoner.
- V. E. " Robert L. Patterson, (17), Toronto, Ont., Grand 1st Standard Bearer.
- V. E. " Robert McGuire, (26), Windsor, Ont., Grand 2nd Standard Bearer.
- V. E. " Sidney W. Fobell, (1), Kingston, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.
- V. E. " James S. Nelles, (10), Guelph, Ont., Grand Captain of the Guard.
- V. E. " Robert Hall, (19), Dunnville, Ont., Grand Sword Bearer.
- V. E. " Clarence J. Spike, (5), Halifax, N. S., Grand Organist.
- V. E. " Charles A. Humber, (22), Goderich, Ont., Grand Pursuivant.
- V. E. " Thomas Brock, (4), London, Ont., Grand Guard.

GRAND COUNCIL ELECTED BY GREAT PRIORY.

- R. E. Sir Knight Henry Robertson, LL. B., (10), Collingwood, Ont.
- R. E. " J. Ross Robertson, (2), Toronto, Ont.
- R. E. " Donald Ross, (1), Picton, Ont.
- R. E. " John S. Dewar, (4), London, Ont.
- R. E. " E. Talbot Malone, (2), Toronto, Ont.

APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

- R. E. Sir Knight J. McLean Stevenson, (12), Barrie, Ont.
- R. E. " S. Le Bourveau, (9), Stanstead, Que.
- R. E. " A. G. Adams, (7), Montreal, Que.
- R. E. " S. S. Lazier, (6), Belleville, Ont.
- R. E. " George S. Bennett, (29) Toronto, Ont.

N. B.—The numbers after each name represent the Preceptory which the Frater is a member.

GRAND COUNCIL—1888-'89.

- R. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, Dep. Grand Master, President.
- M. E. " W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T., Prescott, Ont. Supreme Grand Master.

PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

- R. E. Sir Knight H. C. Simpson, London, Ont., London District.
- R. E. " Hugh Walker, Guelph, Ont., Hamilton District.
- R. E. " E. E. Sheppard, Toronto, Ont., Toronto District.

FIFTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, TORONTO, 1888. 499

- R. E. Sir Knight William Fitzsimmons, Brockville, Ont., Kingston District.
 R. E. " Isaac H. Stearns, K. C. T., Montreal, Quebec, Quebec District.
 R. E. " S. F. Matthews, St. John, N. B., New Brunswick District.
 R. E. " Thomas Cook, Truro, N. S., Nova Scotia District.
 R. E. " W. G. Bell, Winnipeg, Man., Manitoba District.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

- R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, G. C. T., Barrie, Ontario, Grand Chancellor.
 R. E. " Rev. Frederick Bates, Chatham, Ontario, Grand Chaplain.
 R. E. " George G. Rowe, Parkdale, Ont., Grand Constable.
 R. E. " Henry C. Channell, Stanstead, Que., Grand Marshal.
 R. E. " David McLellan, Hamilton, Ont., Grand Treasurer.
 R. E. " Geo. S. McConkey, Toronto, Ont., Grand Registrar.

ELECTED BY GREAT PRIORY.

- R. E. Sir Knight Henry Robertson, Collingwood, Ont.
 R. E. " Donald Ross, Picton, Ont.
 R. E. " J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, Ont.
 R. E. " E. T. Malone, Toronto, Ont.
 R. E. " John S. Dewar, London, Ont.

APPOINTED BY SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

- R. E. Sir Knight J. McLean Stevenson, Barrie, Ont.
 R. E. " A. G. Adams, Montreal, Que.
 R. E. " S. S. Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
 R. E. " S. LaBourveau, Stanstead, Que.
 V. E. " George J. Bennett, Parkdale, Ont.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON SUPREME GRAND MASTER'S ALLOCATION.—R. E. Sir Knights James A. Henderson, Chairman; Isaac H. Stearns, Henry Robertson, William Fitzsimmons, and S. F. Matthews.

ON AUDIT AND FINANCE.—R. E. Sir Knights Donald Ross, Chairman; George S. McConkey, Hugh Walker, I. H. Stearns, Henry E. Channell and H. C. Simpson.

ON CONDITION OF TEMPLARISM.—R. E. Sir Knights J. Ross Robertson, Chairman; John S. Dewar, S. S. Lazier, A. G. Adams, and Thomas V. Cook.

ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.—R. E. Sir Knights E. T. Malone,
 Chairman; J. McL. Stevenson, David McLellan, George J. Bennett,
 and George G. Rowe.

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—R. E. Sir Knights Henry Rob-
 ertson, Chairman; Daniel Spry, E. B. Sheppard and W. G. Bell.

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Adams, G
 London
 Adams, A
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Bates, Rev
 1886-88.
 Bajus, Phi
 1879.
 Barringer,
 Bell, W. G.
 1887-88.
 Bell, John
 Marshal,
 Beck, Josep
 Bennet, G.
 Guards, 1
 Berteaux, 1
 Bearer, 1
 Bigelow, N
 Organist,
 Bishop, Jan
 Marshal, 1
 Black, Char
 Aide-de-C
 Brook, Thom
 Burch, D. E
 1878-82.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE GREAT PRIORY
OF CANADA.

FROM ITS FORMATION, 10TH AUGUST, 1876, TO 17TH JULY, 1888.

MEMO.—Fratres whose names appear in the following list, are members of Great Priory so long as they remain members in good standing of a Preceptory. Only the highest office held is given.

A.

Adams, George D., Pro. Gr. Prior,
London District, 1885.
Adams, A. G., Gr. Marshal, 1881.
Andrews, G. W., Grand Almoner,
1882.
Archibald, L. B., Pro. Prior, Nova
Scotia, 1887.
Angell, J. A., Gr. Organist, 1886.
Amsden, Sam'l, Gr. 2nd Stand-
ard Bearer, 1887.

B.

Bates, Rev. Fred., Gr. Chaplain,
1886-88.
Bajus, Philip, Gr. Sword Bearer,
1879.
Barringer, J. W., Gr. Guard, '85.
Bell, W. G., Pro. Prior, Manitoba,
1887-88.
Bell, John H., Gr. Assistant Sub-
Marshal, 1881.
Beck, Joseph, Pro. Gr. Prior, '87.
Bennet, G. J., Gr. Captain of the
Guards, 1885.
Bertheaux, E. L., Gr. 2nd St'd
Bearer, 1876.
Bigelow, Nelson Gordon, Grand
Organist, 1878.
Bishop, James B., Grand Sub-
Marshal, 1881.
Black, Charles E. S., Grand 2nd
Aide-de-Camp, 1879.
Brook, Thomas, Gr. Guard, 1888.
Burch, D. Burleigh, Pro. Prior,
1878-82.

Butterworth, E. B., Great Prior's
Banner Bearer, 1880.
Braund, W. N., Grand Pursui-
vant, 1884.

C.

Cameron, Charles, Gr. 1st St'd
Bearer, 1880.
Carpenter, Chas. Richmond, Gr.
Assist Sub-Marshal, 1877.
Channell, Henry E., Gr. Marshal,
1888.
Chisholm, H. W., Grand Sub-
Marshal, 1887.
Chambers, E. T. D., Grand Con-
stable, 1882.
Chatfield, Amos, Grand Sub-
Marshal, 1884.
Clementi, Rev. Vincent, Gr. Chap-
lain, 1876-85.
Clark, W. J., Grand Guard, 1883.
Conkling, Elias George, Provin-
cial Prior, Manitoba, 1881.
Collins, Daniel, Gr. Organist, '76.
Cooke, Thos. V., Pro. Prior, New
Brunswick, 1888.
Couper, Archibald, Gr. Pur., 1882.
Curren, Benjamin, Pro. Prior,
Nova Scotia, 1876-80.
Curren, A. E., Gr. Almoner, 1882.

D.

Dalley, Edwin, Pro. Prior, Ham-
ilton, 1884.
Dartnell, George H., Pro. Prior,
Ontario Centre, 1877.

Darling, Lorenzo F., Pro. Prior, Nova Scotia, 1891-92.
 Dewar, J. S., Gr. Registrar, 1885.
 Dempster, Jas., Pro. Prior, 1885-1885.
 Dennis, John S., Grand 1st Aide-de-Camp, 1890.
 Doctor, William, Grand Warden of Regalia, 1877.
 Drum, S. Wilson, Gr. Pursuivant, 1887.
 Douglas, Jas., Gr. Marshal, 1885.
 Downie, William, Grand Sub-Marshal, 1885.
 Douglas, Robert A., Grand Vice-Chancellor, 1887.
 Dumbrie, John, Gr. Organist, 1887.

E.

Easton, John, Grand 1st Standard Bearer, 1896.
 Elliott, John, Grand 1st Standard Bearer, 1897.

F.

Fairlough, S. G., Grand Registrar, 1886.
 Ferguson, J., Grand Guard, 1884.
 Fitzsimmons, W., Pro. Prior, 1888.
 Foster, Thomas A. D., Gr. Capt. of the Guard, 1878.
 Foster, M. J., Gr. Almoner, 1881.
 Forrest Charles F., Pro. Prior, 1883-85.

G.

Galbraith, T. J., Gr. 2nd Standard Bearer, 1866.
 Gordon, W. D., Gr. Pro. Prior, Ontario East, 1881.
 Gibson, Yeoman, Grand 2nd Herald, 1876.
 Gibson, William, Pro. Prior, 1885.
 Goodman, Edwin, Grand 1st Herald, 1879.
 Goff, E. H., Grand 1st Standard Bearer, 1876.
 Greenfield, James, Gr. Marshal, 1876.
 Griffith, Henry, Gr. Marshal, 1885.

H.

Harman, Samuel Bickerton, Grt. Sub-Prior, 1876-77.
 Hatheway, J. C., Pro. Prior, 1885.
 Hawthorne, William, Grand 2nd Aide-de-Camp, 1890.
 Hall, Edward H. D., Pro. Prior, 1885-86.
 Hall, Robert, Grand Sword Bearer, 1888.
 Hamilton, William, Jr., Gr. 2nd Standard Bearer, 1862.
 Henderson James A., Dep. Grand Master, 1883-88.
 Hetherington, John, Gr. Captain of the Guard, 1887.
 Hervey, Robert Glasford, Grand Chamberlain, 1878.
 Hood, Frederick J., Gr. Guard, 1876.

Hood, Thomas, Pro. Prior, Hamilton, 1886.
 Hovenden, Richard J., Pro. Prior, Ontario Centre, 1881.
 Howse, W. E., Grand Constable, 1887.
 Huffman, Allen F., Grand 2nd Herald, 1879.
 Humber, Charles A., Gr. Pursuivant, 1888.

I.

Irwin, James Moore, Grand 1st Captain of the Guard, 1878.

J.

Jones, Charles Arthur, Grand 1st Aide-de-Camp, 1878.
 Johnsqn, E. R., Grand Marshal, 1880.

K.

Kerr, James Kirkpatrick, Pro. Prior, Ontario Centre, 1876.
 Kennedy, John, Gr. Constable, 1881.
 Kennedy, Samuel, Gr. Organist, 1890.
 Kemp, Edson, Gr. Registrar, 1876.
 Knowles, Charles, Gr. Almoner, 1886.

Labourve
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 Landis, B
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 Lockwood,
 Sword B
 Lovejoy, C
 Herald
 Lount, Wil
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 cellor, 18

Marshal, Ho
 Prior, Nev
 Mackay, H
 Prior, Ont
 Martin, Jose
 1887.
 McConkey,
 Registrar,
 Malone, E.
 Toronto, 18
 McGuire, R
 Standard B
 Matthews, Sa
 N. B., 1887
 Matthews, R
 Kingston, I
 Mason, John
 trar, 1877.
 Magill, Charl
 1880.
 Malloch, D.
 Banner Bear
 Menet, Freder
 Constable I
 Might, James,
 1877.
 Moore, William
 Leod, Sup. G
 Morrison, Willi
 Marshal, 187
 Moffat, James,
 cellor, 1878.

L.

- Labourveau, S., Gr. Marshal, 1884
 Lafontaine, M. W., Gr. Guard, '86.
 Landis, B. H., Gr. 2nd Standard Bearer, 1884.
 Lazier, Samuel S., Pro. Prior, Kingston District, 1883-'84.
 Lawrence, B. R., Grand Pursuivant, 1885.
 LeMassieur, William, Gr. Almoner, 1888.
 Lockwood, H., Grand Master's Sword Bearer, 1884.
 Lovejoy, George W., Grand 1st Herald, 1880.
 Lount, William, Gr. 2nd Standard Bearer, 1881.
 Lyon, Napoleon T., Gr. Chancellor, 1884.

M.

- Marshal, Hon. Robert, Provincial Prior, New Brunswick, 1876-80.
 Mackay, Hugh Alexander, Pro. Prior, Ontario West, 1877.
 Martin, Joseph, Grand Registrar, 1887.
 McConkey, George S., Grand Registrar, 1888.
 Malone, E. T., Pro. Gr. Prior, Toronto, 1886.
 McGuire, Robert, Grand 2nd Standard Bearer, 1888.
 Matthews, Samuel F., Pro. Prior, N. B., 1887-88.
 Matthews, R. V., Pro. Prior, Kingston, 1887.
 Mason, John James, Gr. Registrar, 1877.
 Magill, Charles, Gr. Constable, 1880.
 Malloch, D. M., Great Prior's Banner Bearer, 1881.
 Menet, Frederick Joseph, Grand Constable, 1876.
 Might, James, Gr. 2nd Herald, 1877.
 Moore, William James Bury MacLeod, Sup. Gr. Master, 1893-88.
 Morrison, William Curran, Grand Marshal, 1878.
 Moffat, James, Grand Vice-Chancellor, 1878.

- Moore, John, Grand Registrar, 1878-79.
 Munro, David R., Pro. Prior, New Brunswick, 1881-85.
 McLean, John, Grand Marshal, 1879.
 McLellan, David, Gr. Treasurer, 1879-88.
 McMinn, J. T., Grand Constable, 1878.
 McNabb, Thomas C., Grand Registrar, 1881.

N.

- Nelles, John S., Gr. Capt. of the Guard, 1888
 Nettleton, John, Grand 1st Aide-de-Camp, 1879.
 Nixon, James Bower, Pro. Prior, Toronto, 1882.
 Nicholls, Robert, Gr. Org., 1881.
 Nuthall, Henry, Pro. Prior, Ontario East, 1882.

O.

- O'Connor, James, Pro. Prior, Manitoba, 1880-83 & '86.

P.

- Patterson, Robert L., Grand 1st Standard Bearer, 1888.
 Park, Joseph, Grand Almoner, 1884.
 Parry, John, Grand Pursuivant, 1876.
 Porter, Edward W., Gr. Warden of Regalia, 1879.
 Ponton, William H., Great Prior's Banner Bearer, 1883.
 Pitcaithley, David, Gr. Warden of Regalia, 1880.
 Pettit, A. N., Gr. Constable, 1884.

R.

- Radcliffe, Richard, Grand Constable, 1885.
 Ray, S. W., Gr. 1st Capt. of the Guard, 1880.
 Raymour, Edward Hale, Pro. Prior, 1886.
 Reid, W. G., Pro. Prior, 1888.

Robertson, Henry, Pro. Prior, Ontario Centre 1879.
 Robertson, John Ross, Pro. Prior, Ontario Centre, 1882.
 Ross, Donald, Pro. Prior, Ontario East, 1879-80.
 Rowe, Dr. Geo. G., Grand Constable, 1888.
 Rowland, Fleming, Grand Registrar, 1888.
 Ruhland, J. W., Gr. 2nd Standard Bearer, 1886.

S.

Sargant, Thomas, Grand Vice-Chancellor, 1876.
 Scobell, S. W., Grand Master's Banner Bearer, 1888.
 Sheppard, E. E., Pro. Prior, 1888.
 Simpson, John, Gr. Guard, 1887.
 Smyth, Albert G., Gr. Registrar, 1880.
 Slatter, Philip J., Pro. Prior, Toronto, 1884.
 Smyth, John B., Gr. 2nd Standard Bearer, 1883.
 Spike, Clarence J., Gr. Organist, 1888.
 Stevenson, John McLean, Pro. Prior, 1885.
 Simpson, H. C., Pro. Prior, London District, 1888.
 Stearns, Isaac Henry, Pro. Prior, Quebec, 1878-88.
 Stone, John Henry, Pro. Prior, Hamilton District, 1888.
 Sutton, James, Pro. Prior, London District, 1888.
 Spry, Daniel, Grand Chancellor, 1876-88.

T.

Taylor, Henry T., Grand Sub-Marshal, 1888.
 Taylor, John, Gr. Chamberlain, 1879.

Taylor, David, Grand Almoner, 1887.
 Thomas, J. Parker, Gr. Marshal, 1887.
 Tracy, Thomas H., Grand 2nd Standard Bearer, 1879.
 Traves, John B., Pro. Prior, Toronto District, 1887.
 Toms, Isaac F., Grand Chamberlain, 1880.
 Taylor, William A., Pro. Prior, 1886.

U.

Upper, Martin Campbell, Grand Assist. Chamberlain, 1878.

V.

Vose, Charles F., Grand Assist. Chamberlain, 1879.

W.

Walker, Hugh, Pro. Prior, 1888.
 Waddington, William, Gr. Master's Banner Bearer, 1887.
 Waltho, Samuel, Grand Sword Bearer, 1881.
 Wesley, Samuel, Grand Vice-Chancellor, 1888.
 Wilson, Isaac P., Grand 1st Herald, 1877.
 Wilson, James, Gr. 1st Standard Bearer, 1879.
 Wilmot, Frederick, Grand 1st, Captain of the Guard, 1883.
 Woodill, A. H., Gr. Chamberlain, 1877.
 Wright, John, Gr. Almoner, 1877.

Y.

Young, William, Grand 2nd Standard Bearer, 1877.

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THE SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUCCESSION OF GREAT OFFICERS AND OFFICERS FROM 1884 TO 1888.

RANK.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
GREAT OFFICERS.					
The M. E. Supreme Grand Master The Right Eminent	W. J. B. MacLeod Moore....	W. J. B. MacLeod Moore....	W. J. B. MacLeod Moore....	W. J. B. MacLeod Moore....	W. J. B. MacLeod Moore....
The Deputy Grand Master	James A. Henderson.....	James A. Henderson.....	James A. Henderson.....	James A. Henderson.....	James A. Henderson.....
The Grand Chancellor	Daniel Spry.....	Daniel Spry.....	Daniel Spry.....	Daniel Spry.....	Daniel Spry.....
The Grand Chaplain	Vincent Clementi, B. A.....	Vincent Clementi, B. A.....	Frederick Bates.....	Frederick Bates.....	Frederick Bates.....
The Grand Constable	A. N. Pettit.....	Richard Radcliffe.....	J. A. Grosscup.....	W. R. Howse.....	George G. Rowe.....
The Grand Marshal	S. Lebourveau.....	Henry Griffith.....	James Douglas.....	J. P. Thomas.....	H. E. Channell.....
The Grand Treasurer	David McLellan.....	David McLellan.....	David McLellan.....	David McLellan.....	David McLellan.....
The Grand Registrar	J. McLean Stevenson.....	John S. Dewar.....	S. G. Fairclough.....	Joseph Martin.....	G. E. McConkey.....
OFFICERS.					
The Very Eminent					
The Grand Vice-Chancellor	N. T. Lyon.....	E. T. Malone.....	Luther B. Archibald.....	Robert A. Douglas.....	Samuel Wesley.....
The Grand Sub-Marshal	Amos Chatfield.....	William Downie.....	W. R. Howse.....	H. W. Chisholm.....	H. A. Taylor.....
The Grand Almoner	Joseph Park.....	H. E. Channell.....	Charles Knowles.....	David Taylor.....	W. LeMessieur.....
The Grand First Standard Bearer	B. F. Field.....	James Douglas.....	John Easton.....	John Elliott.....	Robert L. Patterson.....
The Grand Second Standard Bearer	B. H. Landis.....	T. J. Galbraith.....	J. W. Ruhland.....	Samuel Amsden.....	Robert McGuire.....
The Grand Master's Banner Bearer	H. Lockwood.....	Thomas Hood.....	J. P. Thomas.....	W. Waddington.....	S. W. Soobell.....
The Grand Captain of Guards	H. Griffith.....	George J. Bennett.....	William G. Reid.....	J. Hethrington.....	John S. Nelles.....
The Grand Sword Bearer	Joseph Beck.....	William Taylor.....	H. C. Simpson.....	Thomas V. Cooke.....	Robert K. Hall.....
The Grand Organist	Frederick Bates.....	Frederick Bates.....	J. A. Angell.....	John Dumbrille.....	Clarence J. Spike.....
The Grand Pursuivant	W. S. Braund.....	B. B. Lawrence.....	Charles Doebler.....	S. W. Drum.....	C. A. Humber.....
The Grand Guard	John Ferguson.....	J. W. Barringer.....	M. W. Lafontaine.....	John Simpson.....	Thomas Brock.....

PROVINCIAL PRIORS—(TAKING RANK AFTER THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

Quebec District	Isaac H. Stearns.....	Isaac H. Stearns.....	Isaac H. Stearns.....	Isaac H. Stearns.....	Isaac H. Stearns.....
New Brunswick District	D. R. Munro.....	D. R. Munro.....	J. C. Hatheway.....	S. F. Matthews.....	S. F. Matthews.....
Nova Scotia District	James Dempster.....	James Dempster.....	W. A. Taylor.....	L. B. Archibald.....	Thomas V. Cooke.....
London District	James Sutton.....	George D. Adams.....	E. H. Raymond.....	Joseph Beck.....	H. C. Simpson.....
Hamilton District	E. A. Dalley.....	William Gibson.....	Thomas Hood.....	William G. Reid.....	Hugh Walker.....
Toronto District	Philip J. Slatter.....	J. McL Stevenson.....	E. T. Malone.....	John B. Traves.....	E. Sheppard.....
Kingston Districts	S. S. Lazier.....	E. H. D. Hall.....	E. H. D. Hall.....	R. V. Matthews.....	William Fitzsimmons.....
Ottawa	Christopher F. Forrest.....	Christopher F. Forrest.....	James O'Connor.....	William G. Bell.....	William G. Bell.....
Manitoba District					

THE SOVEREIGN

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RANK.	1884.
GREAT OFFICERS.	
The M. E. Supreme Grand Master The Right Eminent	W. J. B. MacLeod M ^e
The Deputy Grand Master.....	James A. Henderson.....
The Grand Chancellor.....	Daniel Spry.....
The Grand Chaplain.....	Vincent Clementi, B.....
The Grand Constable.....	A. N. Pettit.....
The Grand Marshal.....	S. Lebourveau.....
The Grand Treasurer.....	David McLellan.....
The Grand Registrar.....	J. McLean Stevenson.....
OFFICERS.	
The Very Eminent	
The Grand Vice-Chancellor.....	N. T. Lyon.....
The Grand Sub-Marshal.....	Amos Chatfield.....
The Grand Almoner.....	Joseph Park.....
The Grand First Standard Bearer..	B. F. Field.....
The Grand Second Standard Bearer..	B. H. Landis.....
The Grand Master's Banner Bearer	H. Lockwood.....
The Grand Captain of Guards.....	H. Griffith.....
The Grand Sword Bearer.....	Joseph Beck.....
The Grand Organist.....	Frederick Bates.....
The Grand Pursuivant.....	W. S. Braund.....
The Grand Guard.....	John Ferguson.....
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Quebec District.....	Isaac H. Stearns.....
New Brunswick District.....	D. R. Munro.....
Nova Scotia District.....	James Dempster.....
London District.....	James Sutton.....
Hamilton District.....	E. A. Dalley.....
Toronto District.....	Philip J. Slatte.....
Kingston } Districts.....	S. S. Lazier.....
Ottawa }	
Manitoba District.....	Christopher F. Forre.....

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REPORT

- ON -

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

HENRY ROBERTSON, CHAIRMAN.

To the Most Eminent Grand Master and the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,—

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence beg to present the following Report:—

They have received and examined with all possible care and attention, the Proceedings of the following thirty Grand Commanderies, and have made such extracts therefrom as in their judgment would be most beneficial and interesting to the Frates of this jurisdiction:—

Alabama.....	1887	Missouri.....	1887
Arkansas.....	1887	Nebraska.....	1887
California.....	1887, 1888	New Jersey.....	1887, 1888
Colorado.....	1887	New York.....	1887
Connecticut.....	1887, 1888	Ohio.....	1887
Dakota.....	1888	Oregon.....	1887
Illinois.....	1887	Pennsylvania.....	1887
Iowa.....	1887	Tennessee.....	1888
Kentucky.....	1887	Texas.....	1887, 1888
Louisiana.....	1888	Vermont.....	1887, 1888
Maryland.....	1887	Victoria.....	1887
Massachusetts and Rhode Island.....	1886, 1887	Virginia.....	1887
Michigan.....	1887	West Virginia.....	1886-87, 1888
Minnesota.....	1887	Wisconsin.....	1887
Mississippi.....	1888	Wyoming.....	1888

These Proceedings are reviewed in alphabetical order, commencing with the Grand Commandery of Alabama:—

ALABAMA.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Conclave, Mobile, May 18th, 1887. R. E. Daniel Smith, Grand Commander.

The Grand Commander reports harmony prevailing throughout the jurisdiction. There were no questions submitted to him for decision. One Commandery asked for a dispensation to attend as escort the marriage of one of its members, which the Grand Commander refused, not deeming it a Masonic occasion.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

“RESOLVED,—That the thanks of the Grand Commandery of the State of Alabama be, and they are hereby, tendered to Mobile Commandery, No. 2, for the generous hospitalities extended to the Grand Commandery during its present Grand Conclave.

“RESOLVED,—That the beautiful and perfect exemplifications of the work in the Red Cross by said Commandery justifies the pride which the Grand Commandery feels in Mobile Commandery, No. 2.

“RESOLVED,—That all whose privilege it has been to attend this Conclave of the Grand Commandery will ever remember with pleasure this most harmonious and joyous meeting.

“RESOLVED,—That the thanks of the Grand Commandery are tendered to the Government Street Presbyterian Church for the use of its place of worship, and also to its choir for the delightful music rendered on the occasion.”

The Report on Correspondence is by the Grand Recorder. The Proceedings of the Great Priory of Canada for 1886 receive due notice.

R. E. John D. Wilkins (Selma), Grand Commander.

E. Daniel Sayre (Montgomery), Grand Recorder.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ARKANSAS.

Fifteenth Annual Conclave, Pine Bluff, April 18th, 1887.
R. E. John Dunning Adams, Grand Commander.

On the condition of the Order, he says:—

"Having received the Order from my distinguished predecessor in a particularly flourishing condition, as the result of his peculiarly intelligent and assiduous labors, it gives me no small degree of satisfaction to announce to you that the high standard to which it had then arrived, has been maintained throughout the Templar year just closing. Far be it from me to arrogate to myself any praise for this result; but it is gratifying to me to know that entire harmony of feeling exists between all the Commanderies, both with each other and with this Grand Body. There has been a noticeable growth in this jurisdiction during the past year; it has also been a healthy one. Attributable partly to the circumstances that it was the 'Triennial Year.' I am fain to believe that it can also be traced to the fact that the Knights Templar of Arkansas are not such in name only, but have exhibited to their companions of lower degree, in their 'walk and conversation,' that to be a Templar is equivalent to being all that the profane world calls good and noble in man."

It was decided to limit the term of office of Representatives to three years, and that no Sir Knight should represent more than one Grand Commandery.

The officers were installed in public in the Opera House, and a jewel was presented to the retiring Commander.

1888.

Sixteenth Annual Conclave, Little Rock, April 24th, 1888.

From the Address of the Grand Commander, R. E. Philip D. McCulloch, we learn that he issued dispensations for two new Commanderies, which is an evidence of progress. He recommended that Ascension Day should be set apart as stated Conclave for all Subordinates to hold special services.

4 SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

By an amendment to the Constitution, a Standing Committee on Correspondence is to be annually appointed.

The following reports were adopted:—

“WHEREAS, At every Conclave of this Grand Commandery, a claim is made that a Past officer, who is a member of the same, has the right to be present by proxy; and

“WHEREAS, The Constitution of this Grand Body provides that every member of this Grand Commandery present shall be entitled to one vote; therefore, be it

“RESOLVED,—That it is the sense of this Grand Commandery that the right of any Past officer to be present and vote, is a personal one, and that in order to avail himself of that right he must be present in person, and that no proxies from any Past officers shall be recognized or entertained.” * * * * *

* * * “That each Commandery of Knights Templar in this Jurisdiction should and ought to observe in a proper manner such occurrence of Ascension Day, either by appropriate services in the Asylum of such Commandery, or in public, as such Commandery may elect, and whenever a public observance of the day is made, it shall be considered that the Commandery so observing it has a dispensation to appear in full uniform thereat, and a general dispensation therefor is hereby granted; and such Commanderies as may desire it may have the privilege likewise to observe Easter day.”

R. E. George L. Kimball (Dardenelle), G. Commander.
E. James A. Henry (Little Rock), Grand Recorder.

CALIFORNIA.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Conclave, April 28th, 1887. R. E. Reuben Hedley Lloyd, Grand Commander.

Peace and prosperity reign within their borders. Two new Commanderies were instituted at San Luis Obispo and Riverside. The decisions of the Grand Commander are reported as follows:—

“But two questions have been brought before me for decision, viz:—

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Grand Recorder.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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"FIRST.—A Templar, in good standing, paid all dues and demanded a dimit and recommendatory certificate; he received the first, but not the latter. He contended that, being in good standing and free of the books, he was entitled as a matter of right to a recommendatory certificate. I held that the certificate could only issue by order of the Commandery, according to Article VIII, Section 1, of the By-laws of subordinates. The Commandery, having a right to vote on the proposition, was vested with a discretion and could give or refuse, as the members might deem proper; therefore the Knight was not entitled to it as a matter of right.

"Such certificates being in the nature of a guarantee to all Commanderies that the holder would make a desirable member, I think it is properly left to the discretion of the Commandery to issue or not, as to its members may seem best. Still, Templars should look well to it that nothing but the weightiest reasons make them send a brother Knight forth in the world without a kind word to cheer him on his way.

"SECOND.—A candidate was elected to receive the orders; next day a member of the Commandery, in good standing, handed to the Commander an objection, in writing, to the conferring of the orders. I was asked:—

"If the objection should be withdrawn, or six months should elapse without the objection being renewed, could the orders be conferred without a new petition and another ballot?"

"I decided that, as ruled by the Grand Encampment in A. D. 1877, it was the duty of the Commander at the next meeting of his Commandery, if the objection was not previously withdrawn, to cause the fact that an objection was made, without giving the name of the objector or the cause of objection (if given him) to be spread on the minutes, and after such entry the objection could not be withdrawn, and then it had the same effect as if the candidate had been rejected on ballot. If the candidate desired to apply again after the statutory time had elapsed, he must present a new petition, which would have to be acted on the same as if he had never previously applied."

The Report on Correspondence appears in the body of the Proceedings, and is not relegated to an Appendix among

the statistics, tombstones and tables. The author is the Grand Recorder, Thomas Hubbard Caswell, than whom there is no better writer or critic in the ranks. His arguments are clear, forcible and sound, but with a liberality of sentiment that bespeaks the true lover of his fellow men. Our Proceedings of 1886 receive a good notice. Extracts are given from the Allocution of the Grand Master, and our vindication of the American doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, receives his hearty approval.

In his review of Maine, we find the following remarks on our position with reference to the Scottish Encampments in New Brunswick:—

“The Great Priory of Canada is a Sovereign Grand Body, recognized as such by the Grand Encampment of the United States and the Great Priory of England. The doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction is universally recognized as a fundamental principle of American Freemasonry. How, then, can the Grand Encampment of the United States, however friendly her relations may be with the offending Grand Body, fail to vindicate the great principle which lies at the very root of American Freemasonry? In the case of the Grand Chapter of Quebec vs. the Grand Chapter of England and the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, the same state of affairs exists, and nearly every Grand Chapter in the United States, that of Maine included, have denounced the action of the European Grand Bodies, and some of them have gone so far as to declare an edict of non-intercourse, yet here we find so intelligent a Mason as the Grand Commander of Maine, giving aid and comfort to these recalcitrant bodies in their contumacy, and encouraging them in their wrong doings. The fact is, we have been too anxious to preserve the *entente cordiale* with these European Grand Bodies, who have no part nor lot in American Masonry, and who look down with supercilious contempt upon our laws and usages. It is time they were taught a lesson, and we believe it to be the duty of the Grand Encampment of the United States, notwithstanding that body decided not to interfere, to sustain the Great Priory of Canada, our immediate neighbor, in her effort to maintain her rights.”

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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The Grand Commandery declined to adopt the three
years limit to the office of Representatives.

The annual dues were reduced from one dollar to
seventy-five cents for each member.

1888.

Thirtieth Annual Conclave, San Francisco, April 19th,
1888.

R. E. Reuben H. Lloyd, Grand Commander, opens his
Address as follows:—

“SIR KNIGHTS:—It cannot successfully be disputed, that no
Order has a right to exist unless it adds to the well-being of the
community where located. No man has a right to say his ancestor
was so and so, or did such and such a thing for which all men were
grateful, and therefore he should be permitted to live on that
reputation without doing anything himself for the good of man-
kind. Such an one is a useless thing upon the earth, and only
cumbers the ground which might be better occupied. I am glad
to be able to say our Order in this State has established its right
to exist, not by pointing to what those who went before us did, but
by what we have done ourselves.

“When, in 1883, we brought from all quarters of the Union
over six thousand intelligent and observing men, drawn from the
various walks of life, and showed them over our State; exhibited
its numberless beauties and advantages, its snow-plumed moun-
tains and sunlit valleys; convincing them it was a land flowing
with milk and honey; a land teeming with fruits and flowers; a
land where every climate a man could wish for was obtainable; a
land

“Where the sun loves to pause with so fond a delay
That night only draws a thin veil o'er the day;
Where only to feel that we breathe, that we live,
Is worth all the joys which life elsewhere can give,”

and sent them back to their homes by the rising sun, to tell the
millions there what they had seen where the orb of day goes down
to the sea, we sowed the seed which is now promising a fruitful

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

harvest. The truthful and seemingly wonderful stories which our visitors told their friends and associates on the other side of the mountains, soon had the effect of turning the footsteps of thousands to our coast. The ripple of the first wave of immigration broke on us last season, and this year promises to be a mighty flood. On all sides it is conceded that the Templar Triennial of 1883 was the prime cause of this movement.

"Abundant rains have gladdened the hearts of our inhabitants and given indisputable proofs of coming prosperity. The ranks of our Order should be greatly increased by it. We who made the flood are entitled to be on the top of the wave.

"In the southern Counties there has been a boom all along the line, and it will soon spread over the entire State. As an indication of its effects in Los Angeles, the average attendance of visitors at a meeting of the Commandery is now fifty, while before they could scarcely gather a corporal's guard. With this abundance of material I warn the Commanderies to be more careful than ever as to whom they let enter. Remember, the bad example of one unfit person will more than counterbalance the acquisition of a dozen good ones. Keep in mind the old saying, "to advance rapidly we must make haste slowly."

He reports one new Commandery at Fresno.

He apportioned the State amongst the Grand Officers for purposes of visitation, with good results. On the social feature of our Order he has advanced views, and there is truth enough and to spare in the following extract:—

"Last February California Commandery gave an entertainment in this Hall to the families and lady friends of its members—the first gathering of that kind in its history. Some of the old members objected—not to the banquet, for that is a common and attractive thing within these walls—but to the gathering of the Templars, for that is customary—but to the invitation to the ladies—there was where they wished to draw the line, thinking it was an improper innovation, a sort of desecration of the Temple.

"I must confess I can perceive no justification for such an opinion. They say the old time Templar vowed poverty, chastity and obedience. That is true, but the poverty clause was soon abrogated; in time the next one followed and Templars married;

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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otherwise what would become of the large majority of the members to-day? A few others and myself would be the only remnant of the Order.

"Times are not as they were; a vast change has taken place in the world since A. D. 1118. Then religion was often taught and chiefly maintained by the sword; now reason alone proselytes, and truth maintains. Then women were regarded as a necessary evil—something akin to man, but in intelligence far his inferior; now they are esteemed the first and best gift of God to man—his better half—in intelligence his equal, in many things his superior. We are taught that women are stronger than wine or kings, and excelled alone by truth. We can only propagate and maintain religion by persuasion, by sympathy, by reason. In all these qualities women equal and often surpass men. Why should we not have her who was last at the cross and first at the grave, to aid us in the good work? Why should we not open our doors and let her see that all the foolish notions about Templars only meeting to ride goats and do other ridiculous and absurd things, are false creations of those who wish to bring the Order into ridicule to subserve their ulterior purposes?

"I think the Grand Encampment of the United States made a most sensible change when it permitted the installation of officers to be public. There, those who attend gather, from the various charges, a clear insight into the purposes and ends of the Order; there any unprejudiced, fair-minded person can learn that this Order only exists for good and lawful ends, and that nothing but benefit can ensue from following its precepts.

"Entertaining the families and lady friends of the members is coming into general practice in the Eastern Commanderies, and gradually spreading in this State. The social influence of woman in our age is all-powerful; without her countenance, aid and assistance the churches of to-day would soon go to decay. I must say, therefore, I am in favor of social Templar entertainments."

E. Frater Caswell again Reports on Correspondence, and notices our Proceedings for 1887. He has the following comments on our action regarding the Great Priory of England:—

"We are pleased to see that the Great Priory of Canada has thus maintained its dignity as a Sovereign Grand Body. The Masonic Grand Bodies of England seem to want the earth and the fullness thereof, and have no hesitation in violating the jurisdiction of other Grand Bodies, yet if their own territory is invaded a grand row is at once inaugurated and the offending body is threatened with dire vengeance. The arrogant terms in which the communication of the Great Priory of England is couched, has been properly rebuked by the mild and dignified refusal of the Great Priory of Canada to accede to its imperious demands. The point is well taken by Sir Knight Robertson that, 'the Great Priory of England, being under the control and authority of Convent General, is not a supreme or independent governing body (except in so far as its own subordinates are concerned) and cannot, therefore, properly claim exclusive jurisdiction in other parts of the British Empire.'

"We fully concur in this view of the question; and while we sympathize with the venerable Supreme Grand Master in his unswerving loyalty to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and condole with the weak-kneed Fratres who fear to excite the ire of the older Grand Body, yet we trust that the stronger-hearted and more determined spirits, upon whom the dignity and success of the Great Priory depend, will stand firm, and resist every trespass upon its rights, from whatever quarter it may come."

R. E. Tristram Burges (San Jose), Grand Commander.

E. Thos. H. Caswell (San Francisco), Grand Recorder.

COLORADA.

Twelfth Annual Conclave, Denver, September 22nd, 1887. R. E. Aaron Gove, Grand Commander.

He visited all the Commandaries, save one, and found them in good condition. The address is a model business document and concludes with several valuable suggestions and a recommendation for more frequent fraternal visits between the Subordinate Commanderies.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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E. Frater Harper M. Orahood Reports on Correspondence. Canada for 1886 is noticed.

R. E. Aaron Gove (Denver,) Grand Commander.

E. Ed. C. Parmelee (Fueblo,) Grand Recorder.

CONNECTICUT.

Fiftieth Annual Conclave, Norwalk, March 15th, 1887.
R. E. Fred. H. Waldron, Grand Commander.

All the Commanderies in this Jurisdiction have had their usual amount of work, and the returns show an increase in membership.

In the Address of the Grand Commander, we find the following paragraph:—

"On New Year's day, New Haven Commandery made their annual donation visit to the New Haven Orphan Asylum, and left with the managers of that institution their cash donation. This was their fourth annual visit. The amount donated during these visits has been \$1,400, all from voluntary donations from its members and a few sojourners. This is a gratifying record, and worthy of emulation."

"Has it ever occurred to you, Sir Knights, representatives of our several Commanderies, that there may be among your members, worthy Sir Knights, their widows or orphans, who may need a helping hand? How better could we carry out the teachings of our Order, than, on each recurring year ask the members of the Commandery, who can do so, to contribute towards a fund from which could silently be sent to this or that Sir Knight, or their families, a substantial gift on New Year's day? These silent offerings would speak volumes, and make us feel that we had commenced the year aright, and a consolation of endeavoring at least to carry out the teachings of our Order."

All the business was transacted at one session.

The Grand Recorder Reports on Correspondence, and reviews Canada for 1886. He is very happy in his concluding remarks:—

"The central idea of all our ceremonies is typified by the Cross, which is our chosen symbol, and emblematic of the highest faith, which furnishes the inspiration for our present method of warfare. It is one of the oldest and most universal symbols in the world, and has many meanings, and has been used for many purposes, even as an instrument of capital punishment, so degraded in the eyes of men, that nothing was considered more dishonorable than to die thereon. It was known among the Egyptians and recognized as a sign of redeemed life, and among the ancient Israelites it was entwined with a serpent, shadowing across the centuries the symbol of a Redeemer, to which they then raised their eyes and lived. On it criminals of the most degraded class have perished, but it was not until Divinity was nailed there, and Pilate placed thereon the inscription,—*Jesus Nazarenius. Rex Judæorum*, that it was changed from an instrument of death to a symbol of glory—and has ever since conveyed glad tidings to the nations of the earth, fulfilling the promise of God to Abraham, that in his seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed.

"It has been trailed in the dust of superstition, and its influence for a time was crushed by the intolerant spirit, and narrow views which identified the Papal powers with the darkest periods of human and religious progress; and even now, we shudder at the thought of those cruelties which inspired the Papal court, and sunk the world in ignorance, and bound it in chains. Gladly would they blot these facts from history, that they might cease speaking of that intolerant period; but the inquisition, the rack and the stake, with all their multiplied terrors, will continue to voice the sentiment of that period under Papal rule, and will never be hushed.

"Yet, during all this period of darkness and intolerance, the light of true faith, in secluded places, was kept burning, growing brighter and brighter, until the advent of the early reformers, who raised the standard again from the dust of pollution, to be recognized as a symbol of faith in Him 'whose rising brought life and immortality to light;' and again we find the same truth emblazoned upon it, that was placed there by Pilate in contemptuous ridicule, *Jesus Nazarenius, Rex Judæorum*.

"It is the incessant language of this symbol that is still speaking at the present day, inviting us to a contest with the lying vanities and deceptions of the world, and to engage in a warfare

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

against injustice and oppression. Its motto should stimulate the Sir Knights to press forward, in full confidence and faith in that watchword of the Templar—"In Hoc Signo Vinces!"—"By this sign thou shalt conquer."

1888.

Fifty-First Annual Conclave, Hartford, March 20th, 1888. R. E. Charles E. Billings, Grand Commander.

The Grand Commander visited all the subordinates, and believes that there is not so much interest taken in tactics and drill as formerly. He recommends that a field encampment should be held every two or three years. He decided that a member of Hiram Lodge, which is under suspension by the Grand Lodge, could not attend his Commandery until he declares his allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

On this point, the following report was adopted:—

"Regarding the decision of the R. E. Commander respecting the standing of the Sir Knights of the late Hiram Lodge of New Haven, your committee recommend that this decision be confirmed, and further, that all members of this Grand Commandery who are now members, or shall be, of any Lodge declared clandestine by the Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut, be stricken from the roll of the Grand Commandery, and so remain until they shall declare their allegiance to the said Grand Lodge."

The Grand Recorder submitted a brief Report on Correspondence, in which our Proceedings for 1887 are noticed.

R. E. Charles B. Ware (New London), G. Commander.
E. Joseph K. Wheeler (Hartford), Grand Recorder.

DAKOTA.

Fifth Annual Conclave, Aberdeen, May 29th, 1888.

The Address of the Grand Commander, R. E. Marc A. Brewer, states that while there is no evidence of an extraordinary activity, their general condition is healthy and prosperous, with the best feeling prevailing. He had instituted a system of visitation, from which he expects good

results. He advises the commencement of a fund to found a Masonic Home for orphans or indigent members:

It was resolved to establish a new Commandery at Jamestown.

On spurious and clandestine bodies, the following resolution was adopted:—

“RESOLVED,—This Grand Commandery acknowledges no degree of Masonry or orders of Knighthood to be regular except those conferred by and under the authorities in the United States of America and those of corresponding rank in foreign countries, to wit:—The Supreme Councils of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the A. & A. S. Rites, presided over by H. L. Palmer, Milwaukee, Wis., and successors; and Albert Pike, Washington, D. C., and his successors; the Grand Encampment; the General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters and the Grand Lodges of the several States; and any Knight holding to or receiving from, or having received any irregular degrees under the assumed name of Masonry or Knighthood, shall be required to withdraw therefrom under pain of being expelled from all participation in any of the privileges contained in the provisions of this Constitution; and no Commandery in this jurisdiction shall be permitted to receive any candidate or visitor into their respective bodies who in any manner or in any wise is concerned in or with such clandestine degrees.”

E. Frater W. D. Stites Reports on Correspondence. Canada does not appear to have been received.

R. E. Joseph A. Colcord (Huron), Grand Commander.

E. Bruce M. Rowley (Huron), Grand Recorder.

ILLINOIS.

Thirty-First Annual Conclave, Chicago, October 25th, 1887. R. E. Wilbur F. Bromfield, Grand Commander.

In his Address, the Grand Commander pays a beautiful tribute of respect to the memory of the late lamented Sir Knight Theodore T. Gurney, who was well known in Canada. He was much beloved and greatly esteemed for his Christian

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sonic attainments.

Frater Bromfield refers to the success and able manage-
ment of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home. It has secured
a solid foundation, and is worthy the support of all Masons.

R. E. Henry C. Ranney presented the following Report
on Ritual, which was adopted:—

"Your Committee on Ritual beg leave to present the result of
their labors in two small volumes; one containing the Ritual of the
Orders, in cipher; the other a Manuel, comprising details connect-
ed with the Ritual; the historical matter from an acknowledged
source; the Installation service for Subordinate Commanderies; the
Trial Code, and Templar Burial Services.

"We recommend the following short ceremonial for opening
and closing the Grand Commandery of Illinois:—

"FORM OF OPENING AND CLOSING.

"G. C.—Sir Knight Grand Captain General, you will see that
Grand Officers are in their respective stations, and that the Grand
Asylum is duly guarded, preparatory to opening the Grand Com-
mandery of Illinois.

"G. C. G.—Sir Knight Grand Warder, see that the Grand
Captain of the Guard is at his post, and inform him that the Grand
Commander is about to open the Grand Commandery of Illinois,
and direct him to guard accordingly.

"G. W.—E. Sir Knight Grand Captain General, the Grand
Captain of the Guard is at his post, and the Grand Asylum is duly
guarded.

"G. C. G.—Sir Knights Wardens, ascertain if all present are
Knights Templar.

"(Wardens report after examination.)

"G. C. G.—R. E. Sir: All present are Knights Templar.

"G. C.—Attention to prayer, Sir Knights.

"(This or some other Prayer.)

"GRAND PRELATE.—Let us pray: Merciful Redeemer of
perishing mankind, who has promised that Thou wouldst be in the

midst of those assembled in Thy Holy Name; look upon us, Thy humble servants, with an eye of tender compassion, and so direct us that all our labor may be begun, continued and ended in love to Thee, affection to our companions, protection to the distressed, and obedience to our Order. Amen.

“G. C.—Attention, Sir Knights.

“G. C.—I now declare the Grand Commandery of Illinois opened in full form, for the dispatch of all business that may regularly come before it.

“G. C.—Sir Knight Warder, inform the Captain of the Guard that the Grand Commandery is now open.

“G. C.—To your posts, Sir Knights.

FORM OF CLOSING.

“G. C.—Sir Knight Grand Cap. Gen., you will see that the Grand Officers are in their respective stations, and notify the Grand Warder that I am about to close the Grand Commandery.

“G. C. G.—Sir Knight Grand Warder, notify the G. C. of the G. that the Grand Commandery of Illinois is about to be closed.

“G. W.—The G. C. of the Guard has been warned.

“G. C. G.—R. E. Sir: The Grand Captain of the Guard has been warned.

“G. C.—Attention, Sir Knights, to prayer.

(This or some other Prayer.)

“GRAND PRELATE.—Love honor and fear God; walk after His commandments. Maintain and defend the Christian faith, and the honor, dignity and interests of our Order. Be loyal to your Grand Master, and obedient to those who rule over you. Prefer honor to wealth. Be just and true in word and deed. Give no willing cause of offence to any; but while opposing wrong and injustice, deport yourselves courteously, gently and affably. Assist the distressed, the widow and the fatherless. Abhor pride and haughtiness; and, waging war with selfishness, raise the standard of chivalrous honor, and strive for the welfare of your Brethren.—Let us pray.

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"Almighty God, we implore Thy mercy for the Brethren of this Order of the Temple, that Thou wouldst give each of us, in his respective station and calling, grace to serve Thee in righteousness and Godly fear. Grant us, O Lord, the help of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may be faithful to our profession, our Grand Master, and one another, that we may in all things seek to glorify Thee, and that finally we may obtain everlasting salvation through Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

"G. C.—I now declare the Grand Commandery of Illinois closed. Sir Knight Grand Warder inform the Grand Captain of the Guard.

"Sir Knights you are now dismissed.

"We also recommend that the Grand Commandery issue its edict, that in all cases referred to in the Ritual where a lesser number than nine is mentioned, that no Council of Knights of the Red Cross, Commandery of Knights Templar or Priory of Malta can be opened, unless there be present nine members entitled to vote therein.

"Further, that in all cases, the various phrases used in the Ritual to describe the laws of the Grand Encampment and Grand Commandery be construed to mean the Constitution, Laws and Edicts of the Grand Encampment, and the Statutes and Regulations of this Grand Commandery.

"In compiling the Manual, the Installation Ceremony of the Grand Commandery was accidentally omitted. This we recommend be inserted in the next edition of this work."

The new Grand Commandery of Oregon was recognized.

R. E. Henry C. Ranney gives a very able Report on Correspondence, and long extracts are given from our Proceedings. Through some mistake in binding, our copy of this Report is defective,—the pages from lxxxviii. to xxvii. being omitted.

R. E. Edward S. Mulliner (Quincy), Grand Commander.

E. Gilbert W. Barnard (78 Monroe St., Chicago), G. R.

IOWA.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Conclave, Oskaloosa, October 6th, 1887. R. E. Almon B. Dewey, Grand Commander.

The Address of the Grand Commander is an able document, covering all necessary points, and expressed in clear and logical terms. We copy the opening paragraphs:—

“When, on June 6th, 1864 (twenty-three years ago), a small band of only five Sir Knights, representing three Commanderies, whose combined constituency amounted to but one hundred Sir Knights, convened at the city of Des Moines and organized ‘the Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa,’ little did they realize that in so short a period there would assemble to represent that Grand Body two hundred Sir Knights, hailing from fifty subordinate Commanderies, and representing a membership of over three thousand five hundred Sir Knights.

“But so it is; and we are confronted with the important duty of legislating for the common good of such an enterprise. We convene at this, our Twenty-Fourth Annual Conclave, amidst circumstances most flattering. Within our own, as well as all other Masonic Orders in our Grand Jurisdiction, a most congenial feeling abounds. Every Mason, every Companion, every Templar, appears to be in earnest in promoting the general good of our Order.

“The Christian influences of our age appear to take encouragement from the lessons taught by Knights Templar, and they have already shown themselves a strong factor in contributing to the general effort to elevate the human race, and teach Christ ‘as the true vine,’ who alone is able to conduct us safely through the valley of the shadow of death. Bear this ever in mind, Sir Knights.”

A new Commandery was formed at Chariton.

Grand Commander Dewey gives the history of the new Ritual and his action thereon:—

“This subject has become one of considerable interest to Iowa Templars. That the Sir Knights of Iowa may fully understand the situation, I submit a brief history of the legislation pertaining thereto.

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"Prior to 1877 there had been appointed in the Grand Encampment of the United States a committee on the Knights of Malta and its ritual, such committee being composed of Robert F. Bower, of Iowa; J. Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana; Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine; Enoch T. Carson, of Ohio, and George F. Gouley, of Missouri.

"In his Address of that year (1877) Grand Master Hopkins was pleased to remark as follows:—

"Several applications have been made for authentic copies of the ritual, to all which I replied that the Grand Encampment had never authorized the printing or writing of any rituals, if, indeed, any were ever formally adopted, for conferring the Orders of Red Cross and the Temple, and that I had always disapproved of having our secret ceremonies written or printed."

"(See Proceedings 1877, page 48.)

"This, with other portions of the Grand Master's Address, was referred to the committee as named above on the Order of Knights of Malta and its ritual (see page 142, Proceedings 1877). This committee reported thereon at the same session (page 194), but only to ask time as to the ritual on Templar Order, which was granted.

"At the conclave held at Chicago, in 1880, the committee submitted the following as referring to the Templar Ritual:—

"With regard to the Templar Ritual, your committee agree with the suggestions of the M. E. Grand Master, that there should be a revision of the present ritual, and a uniformity of work throughout the jurisdiction. We, however, are of opinion that it is inexpedient at present to present one, as we find that most of the Grand Commanderies have rituals, each of which they consider the best."

"Which report was signed by three members of said committee—Bower, Carson, and W. B. Isaacs. Sir Knight Isaacs had been placed on said committee to supply vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Knight Gouley (see Proceedings 1880, page 180).

"During the next three years this committee appears to have dropped into oblivion," for the Grand Master, Sir Benjamin Dean, appears to have traversed the whole matter in his Address, as submitted at the conclave for 1883 (see pages 90-96), and in organizing, creates a new Committee on Ritual of the Orders of the Temple and Red Cross, composed of E. T. Carson, of Ohio; J. Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana; Charles F. Lett, of California; A. T. Longley, of Dis-

trict of Columbia, and John L. Stevenson, of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

"During this session this committee made a report which referred to the subject of ritual, as follows:—

"The Committee on Ritual, to whom was referred that part of the M. E. Grand Master's Address referring to the ritual of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross and the Order of the Temple, respectfully submit the following report and recommendations:—

"WHEREAS, The M. E. Grand Master, Sir Benjamin Dean, has presented to the Grand Encampment a manuscript copy of the ritual of the Order of Knights Templar and Knights of the Red Cross, accompanied with such historical facts as tend to show that these are the true rituals of the Order. The committee therefore recommend the following:—

"RESOLVED,—That the Committee on Ritual be, and it is hereby, authorized and instructed to revise and arrange said rituals in dramatic form, with proper rubrics, adapting them for practical use in the conferring of the Orders.

"RESOLVED,—That the committee is also authorized to have such revised ritual printed in proper form and bound, and when completed deliver the same to the Grand Recorder, to be by him distributed under such restrictions as the M. E. Grand Master may prescribe. Copies shall be sent to each Grand Commandery, and to each Commandery holding directly under the Grand Encampment.

"RESOLVED,—That the question of the adopting of said rituals shall be postponed for consideration at the next Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment. In the meantime any Commandery shall be at liberty to use said ritual in conferring the orders prior to said convolve.

"This report is signed by all members of that committee (see page 285, Proceedings 1883, for report.)

"On the submission of said report, the following action was had:—

"ORDERED,—That the Committee on the Rituals of Malta and of the Temple and Red Cross be continued till the next Triennial Conclave.

"The committee last appointed appears to have reported at the Conclave of 1886, and that report discussed, when the following action was had:—

"On motion of Sir Knight Carson, of Ohio, the following resolution was adopted:—

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“RESOLVED.—That we recommend the ritual now submitted to be the only authorized ritual of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross and Knights Templar to be used in conferring these orders within the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. This order to take effect on and after the 1st day of April, 1887.”

“The Committee on Rituals then reported as follows:—

“RESOLVED.—That a sufficient number of copies of the rituals of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross and Knights Templar this day adopted be printed to supply each subordinate Commandery of the Grand Encampment and of the Grand Commanderies of the United States with one copy; also, one copy for each Grand Com-mandery; also, one copy for each member of the Grand Encampment of the United States present at this Triennial Session; and that a sufficient surplus be also printed to be held by the Grand Recorder, to supply new Commanderies that may be created, and to replace de-stroyed or worn-out copies. Distribution of said rituals to be made under such rules as may be prescribed by the Grand Master; all rituals to be the property of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to be held by the Eminent Commanders only so long as they remain in office, and to be by them delivered to their successors in office at the time of their installation; receipts to be taken from each party to whom a copy of the ritual is delivered, conditioned that it shall be by them transmitted to their successor, or returned to the Grand Encampment, should it be so ordered. The copies for the Grand Commanderies are to be held in the archives of such body, subject to the order of the Grand Encampment. That the printing and binding of the ritual be entrusted to members of the Ritual Com-mittee, who participated in its final revision, and who have signed this report, and that the committee shall approve and certify the bills for the same to the M. E. Grand Master, who is authorized to order all the copies shall be delivered to the Grand Recorder, to be by him distributed and held, as the M. E. Grand Master may direct, as here-inbefore provided. It shall be unknighly for any member of the Order to engage in any way in the unauthorized printing of the ritual, or the selling of the same; and it shall be unknighly for any member of the Order to buy a copy of the ritual from any person.”

“This committee appears to have continued its labors, and, agreeable to the ‘letter of the law,’ caused to be printed and published the ritual so claimed to have been adopted. About April, 1887, the quota due Iowa was received by our Grand Recorder, and at once transmitted by him to the several Eminent Commanders throughout this jurisdiction.

“Here I wish to protest, for on examination I find the most flagrant assumption by our Grand Encampment.

“You will observe from the Proceedings of that Grand Body above quoted that Grand Master Dean, in 1883, assumes for the

first time, in a direct way, to introduce the new ritual, and ask for a radical change and alteration (in many jurisdictions at least) to the one in use at that time.

“Our Grand Encampment Constitution provides:—

“Section 67. Any member intending to submit a motion relative to a change of the constitution, statutes, or rituals, shall give notice thereof in writing, to the Grand Recorder, at least four months before the day on which the Grand Conclave shall be held at which such subject is to be discussed, and notice thereof shall be inserted in the summons; otherwise no such motion shall be entertained.”

“The law providing that such changes proposed shall be inserted in the summons has been construed by our Grand Encampment, and distinctly held that no action can be had if such notice is omitted; and in fact, at the same session (1883), for the very reason that the changes suggested were not inserted in the summons, caused the Committee on Templar Jurisprudence to report as follows:—

“Your Committee on Jurisprudence have had referred to them certain proposed amendments to the Constitution and Code of Statutes. It is the unanimous opinion of your committee that these propositions cannot be legally acted upon at this conclave, even by unanimous consent of those present. The Constitution, section 67, prescribing the method of amending that document and the statutes, contains this qualifying clause: ‘Provided, however, that any member intending to submit a motion relative to a change of the Constitution, Statutes or Rituals, shall give notice thereof in writing, to the Grand Recorder, at least four months before the day on which the Grand Encampment shall be held at which such subject is to be discussed, and notice thereof shall be inserted in the summons; otherwise no such motion shall be entertained.’”

“The manifest object of this provision was to prevent hasty and inconsiderate alterations of the laws of the Grand Encampment, and to give ample notice of any proposed changes, so that they might be calmly and deliberately considered away from the distractions and excitement attending the Grand Conclave.

“No summons having been issued for the present conclave, and consequently no notice having been given to the members of the proposed alterations of the Constitution and Statutes, your committee do not believe that these propositions can legally be considered at this time, even if unanimous consent of those present could set aside a constitutional provision; the danger of such action now is apparent, when it is remembered that almost one-half of those present are proxies for members who have received no notification of the contemplated action.”

“I have asserted that the action on the ritual was a ‘flagrant assumption’ by our Grand Encampment, for here we have the

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emphatic assertion by this committee that no action tending to a change of the constitution, statutes, or rituals could be had at that session, yet they proceeded to take action as above quoted; which was intended to adopt a new ritual and supply all Commanderies therewith, and in the face of the same law which said it could not be done.

"The Proceedings of 1886 are silent as to any summons of the character of ritual changes. Hence no Knight Templar can fail to assert that the entire action pertaining to the new ritual is and must be null and void.

"I remembered the telling remarks of our last Grand Commander, Sir W. A. McGrew, as set forth in his Address at the last Grand Conclave. Commenting on the doings at the last Grand Encampment, he says:—

"The adoption of the ritual was a more serious matter, and occupied the attention of the Grand Encampment almost the entire time on Friday the last day of the session. Sir Enoch T. Carson was appointed to prepare a Templar ritual in 1874, continued in 1877, 1880, and 1883, and at the session of 1883 was instructed to print his report. This was done in July, 1886, and in August 1886, three copies were sent out to each Grand Commandery. This gave but a short time to examine the report and ritual as sent out, and when the report was finally made by the committee, it was in many places changed and altered from the original text sent out. Very many of the representatives on the floor of the Grand Encampment were called upon to vote upon this ritual without having seen a copy. The number present when the ritual was finally adopted was very small, only seventy-two being present. Forty-six votes being cast for adoption, and twenty-six voting against. In so important a matter as this, which has been before the Grand Encampment of the United States for twelve years, and over which volumes have been written, less than one-third of the representatives entitled to vote were present, and on final adoption less than one-fifth voted for it. You may inquire where were the other one hundred and sixty-eight members who should have been there to take part in the deliberations and vote upon this question? Perhaps some had gone home and the others visiting. There were many pleasant places to visit, much cooler places than the exposition building, in which our sessions were held, and perhaps more entertaining than to listen to Brother Carson read by the hour. The ritual, as adopted, will be furnished to each subordinate Commandery, and must be worked.

"In some respects it is much like the Iowa ritual, but is shorn of all modern improvements. It has gone back to the 'old landmarks,' so we are told by the committee. It is not as beautiful nor as impressive as the present Iowa ritual.

"(See Proceedings 1886, page 265

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

"It at once occurred to me that if these statements were correct (and we are bound to so assume), then there certainly was *no adoption* of the ritual that would justify us in its use, even if we were to overlook the objection before referred to.

"Section 10 of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment is as follows:—

"Section 10. At every conclave all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes, the presiding officer being entitled to one vote. In case the vote is equally divided, he has the casting vote."

"True, the question turns on the proposition, what is meant by '*a majority of votes*,' as used in above provision? I hope no one would contend that *one-fifth* was such '*a majority of votes*;' or that because the asylum was abandoned by so large a number, the vote must be taken from the less than a majority present.

"The law above quoted says:—'*At every conclave all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes.*' This can be susceptible of but one construction—*i. e.*, to give the entire language any meaning it must be construed as if transposed thus: '*All questions shall be determined by a majority of votes at every conclave.*' In other words, '*a majority of votes at every conclave*' shall be necessary to determine all questions. I am unable to understand why we should be asked to construe the language as meaning that '*all questions shall be determined by a majority of votes present at the time of voting.*' The law does not say so, nor does its language admit of such construction.

"Again: Grand Master Hopkins, in his Address, referred to in Proceedings 1877, says:—'*I had always disapproved of having our secret ceremonies written or printed.*' This has the true ring, and is in keeping with the sentiment always taught in Iowa Masonry. So, when the ritual was presented to us printed in the most bold, public, and demonstrative manner, it at once became repulsive to every Iowa Knight, and contrary to the language of the Grand Officer (Hopkins) who first gave the sentiment birth. If the information given us by our Grand Commander (McGrew), '*that it (the ritual) was in many places changed and altered from the original text sent out,*' be true, how flamingly unjust to impose such an objective feature of legislation on the several Grand Bodies who had, as far as possible, opposed it.

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"Those who have seen and examined the ritual will warmly concur in Grand Commander McGrew's statement, that 'it is shown of all modern improvements,' and 'it is not as beautiful nor as impressive as the present Iowa ritual.' True, indeed, and so much so as to warrant us in objecting to its introduction in our Grand Jurisdiction. Feeling so, I caused the following circular to be issued:—

" GRAND COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
" APARTMENTS OF THE GRAND COMMANDER,
" WASHINGTON, May 10th, 1887. }

" EMINENT COMMANDER,—A short time ago you were supplied with a ritual sent you from the Grand Recorder's office.

" It is my order, and you are hereby commanded, to return at once the said ritual to the Grand Recorder, at Des Moines, Iowa. Herein fail not.

" Courteously yours,

" A. R. DEWEY,

" Grand Commander.

" Attest: JOHN C. PARISH, Grand Recorder.'

" I am pleased to report that this order was promptly obeyed, and the Grand Recorder reports that he has received all rituals sent out, and now has them in his keeping.

" The ritual now, and since 1871, in use in our Grand Jurisdiction, and prepared by our lamented Past Grand Commander, Robert F. Bower, is too beautiful to be abandoned without just and reasonable cause therefor; and the substitute offered by the adoption of this new ritual is, to me, at least, too objectionable to be received, unless imposed upon us by an authority and in a manner which will compel us to accept.

" Sir Knights, I have thus fully submitted a brief of the legislation on this subject, and, in a feeble way, my reasons for retaining the ritual from circulation. I leave it for you, or my successor, to adopt such a course as will result in the greatest good to knighthood."

The Committee on the Address reported on this subject as follows, and their report was adopted by the Grand Commandery:—

"New rituals: The Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa does not question the power of the Grand Encampment to prescribe the entire ritual of this Order, and although we would gladly continue the use of the beautiful work prepared for us by our highly accomplished and deeply lamented Past Grand Commander, Robert F. Bower, yet we will promptly obey the mandates of the National Templar Body when lawfully enacted and proclaimed. We are compelled to say that when the rituals sent to us by Grand Recorder Isaacs were placed in our hands, we were painfully shocked that so insipid a piece of literature should ever have been sent forth in print bearing so important a title. We approve the Grand Commander's action in gathering in those books, the legality of whose existence is at least somewhat doubtful, and we recommend that the matter of the ritual in this Grand Jurisdiction remain in the condition it now is until the next Triennial Conclave."

For this action the Grand Master has declared the Grand Commandery of Iowa, and all Sir Knights in its obedience, to be in a state of disloyalty and rebellion, and has interdicted all Templar intercourse with them.

Into the merits of this dispute we do not propose to enter. The facts are before our Fratres, and they can judge therefrom as well as we can. A question, however, comes to our mind as to the powers of the Grand Master. The Grand Encampment declared that the previous Grand Master had no power to recognize the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, and it was argued and decided that the Grand Master had no powers except those conferred on him by the Statutes. The Grand Encampment seems to be unfortunate in its Grand Masters. They will persist in assuming powers and prerogatives to which they are not entitled, and confusion is the result. Mississippi and Tennessee have espoused the cause of Iowa, and others have spoken in condemnation of the ritual, while holding themselves bound to obey the order of the Grand Encampment. If any usurpation of power has taken place, the Grand Encampment, at the next Triennial in 1889, will doubtless express its opinion thereon as plainly as it has done in the past.

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The following resolution was unanimously adopted, and it is an act of which they may well be proud:—

“WHEREAS, In view of the recent most severe affliction of our esteemed and eminent Frater and accomplished officer, Sir John C. Parish, Grand Recorder, whose past and great services to the holy Order of the Temple are known and recognized by every Sir Knight in all our jurisdiction; whose courtesy and warm-hearted kindness to us all, both in official and personal relations, can only be compared to his constant and persistent zeal in our cause; and,

“WHEREAS, In view of the fact that his bodily infirmities are such as will prevent his active co-operation with us in the near future, and he desires on that account to be relieved of the onerous duties of the Recordship; and,

“WHEREAS, We are all desirous to testify our appreciation of his service to us, and our sincerest sympathies to him in this, the hour of his trial; it is therefore,

“RESOLVED,—That Sir Knight John C. Parish be, and he hereby is, elected Emeritus Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Iowa at an annual official salary of \$600.00, payable as the other Grand Officers are paid.”

E. Frater T. R. Ercanbrack has a good Report on Correspondence.

R. E. Clark Varnum (Newton), Grand Commander.

E. Alf. Wingate (Des Moines), Grand Recorder.

KENTUCKY.

Fortieth Annual Conclave, Danville, May 18, 1887. R.
E. John S. Lyle, Grand Commander.

On the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, he says:—

“I regret exceedingly that business engagement has prevented me becoming personally informed of the condition and prospects of this institution, which is at once the foster child and crowning glory of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and therefore an object of interest to every Mason of this Commonwealth. Nor to Knights Templar (when we recall our vows), should it be any less an object

of extreme solicitude that this great charity should with each added year become more and more a monument illustrative of the grand principles underlying the American system of Masonry, even from the lowest to the topmost round of the ladder, the chief of which is charity.

"I am reliably informed that the financial condition of the Home is satisfactory; that its scope of benevolence is continually being widened, but that its career of usefulness could be greatly enhanced by a more zealous co-operation upon the part of the fraternity throughout the State.

"The history of this grand institution from its incorporation in 1867 up to the present time is well known. It would be unnecessary that I should enter into details, or further elaborate thereon, when we recall the eloquent and forcible expressions relative thereto by so many of my distinguished predecessors. I simply re-echo and commend every good word that has been said upon the subject of the Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary."

An eloquent Address was delivered by E. Frater John Augustus Williams, from which we extract as follows:—

"I. You see around you a band of Knightly Masons from every part of the State, who though numerous are but the representatives of many hundreds that have not left their homes to-day; representatives in fact of many thousands distributed among our States and over the civilized world. Among them are many of the wisest and best of men—men respected and beloved for their age, their wisdom, or their virtue; who as citizens are without reproach, and as Knights, spotless of dishonor from plume to spur.

"Whence came they? What wrangling school of thought do they represent? What creed do they profess? On what political platform do they stand? For in the ordinary assemblages of men, the tenets of some party, the dogmas of some sect, or some peculiar and exclusive sentiment, bring people together in conventions, societies and guilds; each seeking its own ends, and often antagonizing the others. In the State, party thus strives against party, until the peace of the Commonwealth ruffles with passion and compatriots become foes. In the Church, sect rails at sect; discordant bells ring out conflicting creeds; and those who should

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love as brethren turn upon one another an evil eye—and all because they do not think alike about religion.

"While freedom of opinion and conscience must be allowed to all, yet all must lament that an unavoidable diversity of thought should so alienate men as to fill the land with wordy and sometimes with even bloody strife. The brotherhood of man! Does it not seem that this sweet phrase expresses but a poet's dream—that it is but an hyperbole of prophecy, or of hope?

"But look around you to-day—contemplate the scene before you. Here are men of every party, sect and place in the land; and they are mingling together as brothers. Yonder sits the Republican and by his side the Democrat. There a Stalwart's feather twines with a Bourbon's; and a Mugwump yonder smiles his brotherly greeting to the Prohibitionist, who in return pledges his love to all in a libation of pure cold water!

"Here the calm calculating brow of the capitalist is lifted benignly upon the honest face of the workingman; and there the hardy grip of the artisan presses the jeweled hand of the son of fortune. Whatever differences of rank or station may be recognized by American society—all have disappeared to-day, cordially, and without the least leaven of distrust. Christians of every name here sit together. Even ecclesiastical walls have fallen at the voice of our trumpets! Churchmen and dissenters—Wesley and Calvin—Knox and Campbell here meet and work together in one faith, one hope, and in mutual love.

"Where else in all this distracted land may such a scene be witnessed than among those whose altars are consecrated to peace, and whose vows pledging liberty of thought to all purge the heart of intolerance, and seal it to the service of friendship and love?

"I would not suggest the thought that a government such as ours cannot save men from proscription and persecution for opinion's sake. I would not insinuate that the religion of Jesus cannot shed abroad among all parties the spirit of brotherly love. I do not disparage our constitution and laws; and do not doubt the final triumph of Christian charity by means of a regenerated Church. I claim only that the facts are to-day as I state them,—that the sweet song first sung by angels into shepherd's ears, can hardly be heard amid the discords of jarring sects and warring factions.

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"It is well, therefore, that amid the general confusion there should be some retreat where peace abides and strifes can never enter; where differences of opinion, and the distinction of rank and circumstance engender no suspicion—destroy no friendship—chill no love.

"The influence of Masonry to encourage the culture and practice of such charity is due to no mystery of truth; it does not lay any claims to original discovery in the domain of spiritual knowledge."

The Report on Correspondence is by E. Frater Charles R. Woodruff. It is well written, and his comments show the thinker and logician. It is his fourteenth consecutive Report. Canada for 1886 receives due notice, and our meeting is styled an "exceedingly interesting conclave."

R. E. Henry G. Sandifer (Danville), G. Commander.

E. Lorenzo D. Croninger (Covington), Grand Recorder.

We have had the extreme pleasure of greeting E. Frater Croninger here at Collingwood in the far North. We found him a whole-souled and enthusiastic craftsman, and we have been patiently waiting for the fulfillment of his promise to come back again. Come!

LOUISIANA.

Twenty Fifth Annual Conclave, New Orleans, February 17th, 1888.

The Grand Commander was not present. In his Address, he says:—

"Concerning the duties of Right Eminent Commander, I have little to report. The small number of Commanderies in our Jurisdiction gives your R. E. Commander little to do; and the harmony that prevails in the several Commanderies leaves him free from those appeals which are sometimes a distinguishing element in all institutions that are subject to human control. I have only to say, therefore, that our Order is peaceful and harmonious. I would, Sir Knights, that I could add that we are also prosperous; but the returns from the Subordinate Commanderies show that we

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A special committee reported as follows:—

"Your committee to whom was referred the Address of the
R. E. Grand Commander, report that they concur in the senti-
ments expressed by him, particularly those relative to the depress-
ed condition of the Order in this State, but we are unable now to
suggest any measures for the amelioration thereof; we can only
continue steadfast and faithful in the discharge of our duties,
awaiting with faith in the justice of our cause, that when pros-
perity returns to the body politic our ranks will again be filled.

"We cannot give better expression to the grief of all our
Fratres, caused by the death of our Grand Generalissimo, Sir
Denison Stocking, than has been done by our Grand Commander,
and we recommend that a page of our records be dedicated to his
memory.

"We recommend that the official acts of the Grand Com-
mander be approved.

"We recommend that the Representatives of the Grand Com-
manderies of Virginia and Ohio be received with the usual honors."

Transactions very brief.

R. E. Albert G. Brice (New Orleans), G. Commander.
E. Richard Lambert (New Orleans), Grand Recorder.

MARYLAND.

Seventeenth Annual Conclave, Baltimore, November
22nd, 1887. R. E. Charles W. Hatter, Grand Commander.

In his visits he found the subordinates usually very well
attended, and the officers doing efficient work.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers made the
following report, which covers all the ground:—

"Your committee respectfully report that the Address of the
Grand Commander is so very exhaustive as to the general working
of the Grand Commandery as to merit the highest commendation,
and report on the several recommendations as follows:—

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

"First,—That the continuance of the observance of Ascension Day is approved and endorsed, and that the ritual to be observed be left to the Church in which said services are held.

"Second,—*Templar School*. Your committee would recommend a committee to give suitable instruction in the new work, at such time as the Grand Commander may determine.

"Third,—*Necrology*. We tender to the Sir Knights of New York our sincere sympathy in the loss of R. E. Sir Robert W. Brown, our Grand Representative near their Grand Body, and request a memorial page in our record to be set apart to his memory.

"Fourth,—*Fraternal Relations*. Your committee agree with the R. E. Commander in his views of Hospitality and Brotherly love, they being the grand characteristics which will no doubt produce good and happy results.

"Fifth,—To Oregon we extend our sincere wishes for their prosperity, success and happiness, and indulge the hope they will rank second to none in the galaxy of Templar Masonry.

"We congratulate the R. E. Grand Commandery on the increased membership in this jurisdiction, due to the zeal and efforts of the subordinate Commanderies. We trust that the interest manifested by them during the past year, will not be relinquished in the future."

E. Frater F. J. S. Gorgas has an excellent Report on Correspondence. He reviews our Proceedings for 1887.

R. E. J. A. C. Kahler (Baltimore), Grand Commander.

E. Charles T. Sisco (Baltimore), Grand Recorder.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

Eighty-First Annual Conclave, Boston, October 29th, 1886. R. E. George H. Burnham, Grand Commander.

We copy the following paragraphs from his Address:—

"EMINENT SIRS,—I welcome you to this, the Eighty-First Annual Conclave of our Grand Commandery, and as we glance backward over all these years to its first meeting, when in Providence, May 13, 1805, with less than a dozen members it was

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organized, and follow its course, observing its growth to the present day, on which with a membership approaching four hundred, representing a constituency of about seven thousand Knights we meet to review the year just past, and to counsel for that to come, we can but feel that with this glorious, continuous and unsullied record, we have inherited also a responsibility great and constant." * * * * *

"All the Commanderies in the jurisdiction have been visited by officers of Grand Commandery, and from their reports and my own observation, I am convinced that the affairs of the Commanderies generally are ably administered, that their growth, though moderate, is healthy, while the almost entire absence of complaint and grievance indicates that the officers and members are well informed as to their duties. The ritual established by Grand Commandery is adhered to as closely as circumstances will permit, and where variations and errors have been pointed out, a willingness to correct inaccuracies and conform to the standard ritual has at all times been shown, and the work of the Commanderies is probably as near, or nearer uniformity than ever before. Their financial condition is sound, and though some of them have large funds, and nearly all of them something ahead, yet their strongest resources are in their membership, which thus far has been found equal to any financial operation required. I am satisfied that the Order generally throughout the jurisdiction is in a highly prosperous condition, which so far as can be observed is likely to continue and to improve."

1887.

At the Semi-Annual Conclave, the Grand Commander made the following remarks on their new ritual:—

"It is very much to be regretted, I think, that it became necessary through the action of the Grand Encampment to distribute so freely printed copies of the ritual, to place in distribution a work which should be most sacred and secret, but now, has a great degree of 'common property' about it, and might be said to be represented by a 'National circulation.' The frequent remark made that we now have a 'ritual universal,' seems peculiarly appropriate." * * * * *

"This Grand Commandery is to be congratulated upon the presentation in the new ritual of the work of this jurisdiction. It is essentially Massachusetts work, though many changes have been made yet not developing any very great deviation from our standard. That there are crudities and rough points which need correction and polishing, is apparent, and I hope that proper effort will be made at the next Triennial to remedy these defects, and if we are to continue to have a 'publication of the work' that it be made perfect and of credit."

The Eighty-Second Annual Conclave was held at Boston, October 26th, 1887. R. E. Edward P. Chapin, Grand Commander.

From the excellent Report of the Grand Recorder, we take the following statistical information, which gives a clear view of the state of the Order in North America and Great Britain:—

Alabama
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California
Colorado
Connecticut
Dakota
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Ohio
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont
Virginia
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TABULAR STATEMENT OF GRAND COMMANDERIES.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF	DATE OF LAST		No. of Subor- dinate Com'dries	No. reported since last rep't	No. of Members	Gain since last report.	Loss since last report.
	ANN'L CONCLAVE.	MEETING.					
Alabama	May 18, 1887		13	6	202	7	
Arkansas	April 19, 1887		9	37	345	28	
California	April 28, 1887		27	193	2027	118	
Colorado	October 8, 1886		14	68	700	46	
Connecticut	March 15, 1887		11	64	1535	40	
Dakota	June 7, 1887		10	52	458	77	
Georgia	May 18, 1887		7	27	387		16
Illinois	Oct. 26, 27, 1886		57	679	6254	555	
Indiana	Apr. 26, 27, 1887		31	182	2590	75	
Iowa	Oct. 21, 1886		49	316	3492	185	
Kansas	May 18, 19, 1887		27	161	1720	133	
Kentucky	Feb'y 18, 1887		4	100	1497	33	
Louisiana	May 4, 1887		16	101	1940	42	6
Maine	Nov. 23, 1886		7	41	752		9
Maryland	Oct. 26, 1887		4	425	7217	404	
Massachusetts and R. I.	May 10, 11, 1887		30	240	3768	118	
Michigan	June 24, 1887		19	105	1546	62	
Minnesota	Feb'y 8, 1887		12	5	203		111
Mississippi	May 20, 1887		51	378	2874	308	
Missouri	May 4, 1886		15	67	775		
Nebraska	Sept. 28, 1886		9	56	1291	36	
New Hampshire	May 16, 1887		14	82	1223	25	
New Jersey	Oct. 12, 1887		55	443	7755	199	
New York	Aug. 2, 3, 1887		8	7	195	21	
North Carolina	Oct. 14, 15, 1886		43	404	5538	279	
Ohio	July 6, 1887		3	7	174		
Oregon	May 24, 1887		61	608	7770	357	
Pennsylvania	May 17, 18, 1887		14	24	790		7
Tennessee	April 13, 1887		22	143	1098	108	
Texas	June 14, 1887		9	70	902	37	
Vermont	Nov. 16, 1886		16	61	884	87	
Virginia	May 14, 1887		4	20	126		
Washington	May 11, 1887		9	55	365	34	
West Virginia	Oct. 12, 1886		20	171	1976	213	
Wisconsin	Sept. 21, 1886		35	153	2186		16
Grand Encampment U. S.			804	5564	78,531	3682	165
Total in United States.							
Canada	July 12, 1887		31	56	918	28	
*England and Wales	May 13, 1887		187		2925	50	
Ireland	Quar'tly March		44		1282		68
Scotland	June, Oct., Dec. 1887		10		460	10	
Total			222	56	5536	88	66

* 31 suspended, 1 warrant returned.

"This table is prepared after a careful examination of the printed Proceedings of the several Grand Commanderies, twenty-four of which have held their Annual Conclaves in 1887, and their printed Proceedings are in the Archives of this Body. The Conclaves of six others, not counting this, are in October, and two meet in November. Three others that meet in May have not sent their Annual Proceedings yet, but the figures I present are very close to the existing facts.

"Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and Tennessee have lost in membership, 16, 6, 9, 111 and 7, respectively. All other jurisdictions have gained, the least being 7 in Alabama, and 555 in Illinois. The next largest gain is in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, that being 404.

"The losses described make a loss of 149 out of a total membership, reported last year, of 2,588. This shows a percentage of loss so large as to excite surprise, and may reasonably invite inquiry.

"The losses are, Dimited, 1,457; Suspended, 814; Suspended for U. M. C., 35; Stricken from the roll, 7; Discharged, 39; Degraded, 1; Excluded, 20; Expelled, 19; Dismissed, 59; Died, 914, making a total of 3,365.

"The gains are, Created, 5,564; Affiliated, 843; Restored and Reinstated, 236, a total of 6,646, and a total net gain of 3,281, counting Canada.

"This makes the number of Knights Templar holding membership in the United States to be 73,351; and those under the Great Priory of Canada, 918, and those in New Brunswick holding under Scotland, say 200, and the total in America is 74,649.

"The Grand Commandery of Washington (Ter.) organized May 14, 1887; appears in the table of Grand Commanderies for the first time. Its membership is too small to materially affect the Grand Encampment as reported last year and the figures relating to it remain unchanged, as its gain by work will offset the loss by surrender of Territory to the new Grand Commandery.

"Of the 137 Preceptories under the Great Priory of England and Wales, 31 are under Suspension 'for default in forwarding Annual Returns and Dues' for periods ranging from 1, the least,

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

to 18 years. It granted two new Warrants during the year and postponed final action on the Canadian difficulty until December next. The matter objected to by England and Wales is the granting of a Warrant by Canada for a Preceptory in Victoria, Australia."

In his Annual Address, Grand Commander Chapin again emphasizes the ritual:—

"Errors, omissions, and incongruities exist in the new ritual, and come to the surface by its use; these should be eliminated and it be made correct and perfect as far as it is possible to do, making it a 'work of art,' especially so if it is to be a publication likely to adorn our Masonic libraries if not those of a more public character. I therefore recommend that a committee be appointed, composed of Sir Knights whose abilities will command and furnish the best of service, who shall take cognizance of all matters developing by the use of this new ritual, and who shall report at our next Semi-Annual or in season for this Grand Commandery to make recommendations on the subject at the next Triennial Conclave.

"I renew my congratulations on the preservation of so nearly Massachusetts work, and it seems to me that the natural drift will be more and more towards it, and we need only to perfect in detail; manifest our loyalty to the Grand Encampment by using the ritual, though it may not have been properly promulgated, and put forth our best talent and energies to correct and improve it through a committee whose scholarly, literary and historical attainments will demand attention and appreciation."

On the same subject, these proceedings were taken by the Grand Commandery:—

"E. Sir Rev. John W. Dadmun offered the following:

"RESOLVED.—That the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island deprecates and repudiates the printing of the esoteric ritual of Templar Masonry by the Grand Encampment of the U. S., and the more so because said ritual is in many particulars historically, philologically and grammatically incorrect."

"After discussion, in which several Sir Knights took part, it was

"VOTED.—To adopt the first clause, ending with the words 'United States.'"

"It was then

"**VOTED**,--To refer the second clause to the Special Committee of five, on ritual.'

"Moved by E. Sir Edwin Wright, and

"**VOTED**,--That a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the relations of this Grand Commandery to the Grand Encampment of the United States and their reciprocal rights and duties, and report to this Grand Commandery.'

"The committee consists of R. E. Sir H. W. Rugg, R. E. Sir George H. Burnham, and E. Sir Edwin Wright."

The Report on Correspondence is by Fratres Alfred F. Chapman, Henry W. Rugg, and John W. Dadmun, all able and experienced reporters. They arrived at the result by a division of the labor, and we need not remark that it is eminently satisfactory. Canada for 1886 receives due notice.

In his review of Texas, Frater Dadmun thus speaks on the Trinitarian dogma:—

"After opening the Grand Commandery with 'appropriate ceremonies,' it was called from 'duty to rest' and escorted to the Methodist church for the purpose of receiving an address of welcome from the Mayor of the city. Rev. and Sir J. C. Carpenter, Grand Prelate, responded by setting forth in an able address the fundamental principles of the Order. Although he believes in the doctrine of the Trinity, he says:—'I deprecate even the discussion of the question, and trust we have heard the last of it.' He looks upon the discussion of that subject as a 'disturbing element' that will 'endanger the whole system.'

"In that we agree with Sir Knight Carpenter. We belong to the same school with him, but we are opposed to discussing any particular church dogmas in any Masonic body. The word Trinity does not occur in Scripture, nor can we find it in any of the early confessions of faith. Neither is it to be found in any of the Templar obligations. No man living or dead has ever been able to explain how, or in what manner the 'three persons' are united, or how, separately or jointly, they are God. If we admit the dogma of the Trinity, then must inevitably follow the doctrine of the 'Procession of the Holy Ghost;' that is, does the Holy Ghost pro-

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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ceed from the Father or the Son; or does he proceed from the Father through the Son? Shall we adopt the single or double procession? For ages the discussion of those questions has been going on between the Greek and Latin churches.

"We opposed the long form of the Order of Malta because it appeared to be an attempt to force upon the fraternity particular church dogmas. We like the following article, found in the supplement to code of statutes, under the head of Christian Knighthood: 'The ritual contains those things which a Knight obligates himself to believe and perform. The Grand Master has no authority to give additional definitions.'"

The use of the term "Knights Templar" is improper. It should be "Knights Templars," and we agree with Frater Dadmun in this respect:—

"In reply to Sir Knight Erwin, of Mississippi, he says:—'The Grand Encampment says 'Knights Templar' is correct, and in 1871 ruled that it had no authority to determine questions of grammar, etc.; nevertheless we consider Walter Scott, the dictionaries, and the American Cyclopaedia good authority, and they all say 'Knights Templars,' and so we shall say when we write in our own private capacity and loyalty is not in question.' And so will all who have any taste and respect for literary usage. And we think the ruling of the Grand Encampment of 1871, under all circumstances, rather mortifying to men of literary taste.

"In 1871, Sir Charles F. Stansbury, of Washington, offered in Grand Encampment the following resolutions:—

"RESOLVED,—That the proper title of the Templar Order is 'Knights Templars,' and not 'Knights Templar,' as now commonly used under the sanction of the example of this Grand Encampment.

"RESOLVED.—That the use of the term 'Knights Templar' is an innovation in violation of historic truth, literary usage, and the philology and grammar of the English language."

"The committee to whom these resolutions were referred reported, 'That this Grand Encampment has no authority to determine questions of historic truth, literary usages and the philology and grammar of the English language,' (1) and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. In adopting that report the committee and the Grand Encampment virtually said, at least so far as the title of the Order is concerned, we ignore 'historic truth, literary usage and the philology and

grammar of the English language,' a most humiliating act which should be stricken from the records. And the more so because the title Knights Templars was used in the records until 1856, and by whose authority it was changed to Knights Templar the records do not show. The least that the Grand Encampment should have done, with credit to themselves and honor to the fraternity, was to inquire by whose authority the change was made, and the reasons for so doing.

"In determining the plural of this title, grammarians agree—with hardly an exception—that Knight and Templar are substantives referring to the same person, and come under the rule of apposition which requires that they agree in number and case—Knights Templars. That is the rule of all languages, and the title in its plural form is classed with Knights Commanders, Knights Hospitallers, Knights Barons, Knights Bachelors, Knights Bannerets. There is scarcely an author in Europe or America that uses the term Knights Templar. Mackey says he used both forms of the title in his 'Lexicon of Freemasonry,' but a careful inquiry into the etymology of the term convinced him that Knights Templars is the correct title. In his 'Encyclopedia of Freemasonry,' he has given an extensive review of the whole subject. The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island has for *eighty-two* years used the title Knights Templars.

"Many men of many minds, many birds of many kinds, many fishes in the sea, many men can't agree. Adieu."

How about "Knights Errant?"

R. E. George H. Allen (Lynn), Grand Commander,

E. Alfred F. Chapman (Boston), Grand Recorder.

MICHIGAN.

Thirty-First Annual Conclave, Grand Rapids, May 10th, 1887. R. E. William A. Lawrence, Grand Commander.

He reports a new Commandery at Ithaca.

The Grand Commandery of Oregon was recognized.

It was decided to hold a State Encampment at the time and place designated by the Grand Council.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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De Molai Commandery of Grand Rapids gave an exemplification of the work according to the new ritual.

The Grand Commandery again refused to adopt the practice of appointing or receiving Representatives from other Grand Bodies.

An interesting question arose as to the right of a Commandery to change their By-laws and thereby interfere with what might be called "vested rights." We give the whole case, so that it may be properly understood. We fully agree with the committee. Those who joined the Commandery, knowing that there were no annual dues, joined knowing also that the By-laws were subject to be altered in that particular as well as in others, and the contract, if any contract there was, must be taken as a whole, and part of that contract was that the terms on which membership could be retained were liable to be altered in the manner provided in the By-laws:—

"Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have considered the following communication sent up by Monroe Commandery, No. 19:—

"MONROE, MICH., May 7, 1887.

"Sir William S. Lawrence, R. E. Grand Commander, Kalamazoo, Michigan:—

"EMINENT SIR,—Upon the following statement of facts, has Monroe Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, the right to so change their By-laws that annual dues may be collected?

"On December 23, 1867, by virtue of a dispensation, and after due preparation, a Commandery of Knights Templar was opened in *Ample Form*, and proceeded to the regular dispatch of business.

"On motion of Sir Knight —, a committee was appointed by the Eminent Commander to draft and present a code of By-laws for government of the Commandery, which consisted of Sir Knights N—, T— and L—.

"After consultation, the committee made their report, and the By-laws set forth on pages three hundred and forty-two and three hundred and fifty-four, inclusive, of the book of records, was adopted by the Commandery.

"Sir Knight S— then offered the following resolution:—

"RESOLVED.—That every person becoming a member of this Commandery, shall pay the sum of thirty-five dollars for the degrees, and by paying such amount shall be a life-member of the same so long as he conduct himself as a courteous Sir Knight, and without being subject to the payment of dues. This resolution shall not be construed to invalidate any assessment.

"ARTICLE 6, CODE OF BY-LAWS.

"No person shall receive the Order of Knighthood in this Commandery for a less sum than thirty-five dollars, fifteen of which shall be paid on admission, and a further sum of twenty dollars before he can receive the Order of Knight Templar.

"ARTICLE 7 OF BY-LAWS.

"There shall be no annual dues, but every member shall be subject to such assessments as the Commandery, from time to time, shall deem proper.

"ARTICLE 9.

"No alteration or amendment of these By-laws shall be made, unless the same be proposed in writing, at a regular conclave, and entered upon the minutes, and lie over until the next regular for action. For its passage it shall require a two-thirds vote of members present.

"A resolution to change Article 7 of By-laws, so that annual dues may hereafter be required, is now pending.

"It is argued by Sir Knights, knighted while Commandery was working under dispensation, that the terms upon which they paid the requisite fee (thirty-five dollars), was in the nature of a contract, and cannot be varied from.

"Will resolution adopted in 1878 (page forty-eight. Proceedings of that year), apply in this case? Is the changing of our By-laws to conform to said resolution obligatory?

"The above questions are submitted at the unanimous request of Monroe Commandery, and we await your decision before taking final action.

"Courteously yours,

"CLARENCE W. SCOTT,

"Eminent Commander.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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"In the opinion of your committee, it is competent for Mon-
roe Commandery to amend its By-laws in the manner provided by
them, to-wit: by a two-thirds vote.

"It is not true, in the opinion of your committee, that the
fixing by By-laws in the sum of thirty-five dollars for the Orders,
this also to be in lieu of dues, is in the nature of a contract.

"The By-laws themselves contemplate that they may be
amended by a two-thirds vote. It is not unusual for a Com-
mandery to amend its By-laws increasing dues, and experience has
shown that the life of a Commandery often depends upon the
exercise of the right of such amendment.

"In the opinion of your committee, Monroe Commandery not
only has the power to amend its By-laws in this regard, but it
ought to do so in the interest of Templar Masonry.

"It is not wise for a Commandery to anticipate its income.
There is danger, if it be done, that at some time it will find its
money gone, leaving no fixed income for current expenses. It is
better to collect the money each year for the uses of the year.

"In this connection, your committee think it proper to call
attention to the action of this Grand Body had in 1878:—

"RESOLVED.—That the dues of Subordinate Commanderies shall
be payable at fixed periods, to be defined by the By-laws; that the
same shall not, upon any pretense, or under any circumstances, be
commuted or discounted, but shall remain a fixed and reliable source
of revenue, for the payment of current expenses."

Canada for 1886 is noticed in the Report on Correspond-
ence by the Grand Recorder.

The "Ascension Day Templar Service," and the "As-
cension Day Memorial Services," appear in full in the
Appendix.

R. E. Thomas H. Williams (Jackson), G. Commander.

E. William P. Innes (Grand Rapids), Grand Recorder.

MINNESOTA.

Twenty-Second Conclave, Lake City, June 24th, 1887.

E. E. Henry Birkett, Grand Commander.

A new Commandery was established at Morris.

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

The Grand Commander reports continued prosperity.

On ritual, the following resolution was adopted:—

"RESOLVED,—That the ritual for the conferring of the Order of the Red Cross and Knight Templar, as adopted by the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, at its Conclave held in the city of St. Louis in September, 1886, be and the same hereby is declared to be the only authorized ritual for the conferring of those Orders or either of them within the jurisdiction of this Grand Commandery, and that from and after the first day of October, 1887, the said ritual and none other be the ritual used by the several Subordinate Commanderies within this jurisdiction in the conferring of such Orders respectively; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to require any of such Commanderies to adopt or use any part of the tactics in said ritual contained."

The next Conclave was ordered to be held at Duluth.

The Grand Recorder Reports on Correspondence. Long extracts are given from the Allocation of our Grand Master for 1886.

R. E. Thomas Montgomery (St. Peter), G. Commander.

E. A. T. C. Pierson (St. Paul), Grand Recorder.

MISSISSIPPI.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Conclave, Columbus, February 7th, 1888.

The Grand Commander was absent through illness.

The Order is not prospering in this State. The principal officers believe that the chief cause of the want of interest is that the meetings of the Grand Commandery have been held at the same time and place as the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. It was decided to ask the Subordinate Commanderies to vote on the question of holding the Annual Conclave separate from the other Grand Bodies, and if the majority vote to disconnect, then the next Conclave will be held at Vicksburg, in April, 1889.

At an informal assemblage, the following was adopted:—

"WHEREAS, The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Mississippi, and their invited guests of the Masonic fraternity

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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have had the pleasure of visiting the State Industrial Institute and College for the White Girls at Columbus, Mississippi, and enjoying the generous hospitality and appreciated courtesies of the President, teachers and pupils of that institution; and being impressed with the great good the perpetuity of such a school will accomplish for the welfare of the women of Mississippi; therefore,

"RESOLVED.—That we endorse most cordially the purposes for which said Institute was founded, as well as its worthy President, its accomplished corps of teachers, and the galaxy of bright, sparkling, intellectual students contained therein, wishing them God-speed in their great and holy work, ever assuring them that, come weal or woe, the Templars and Masons of Mississippi will be found the constant friends and supporters of the Institution."

The Report on Correspondence is by Frater E. G. DeLap, and we regret to learn that he is suffering from continued ill-health. He is very plain-spoken in his condemnation of unnecessary parades. As a sample of his style, we quote from his review of Wisconsin:—

"He does not agree with us as to the innate cussedness of the Grand Encampment, and thinks we should prove our assertion as to drunkenness and licentiousness on those occasions. Perfectly proper and right is the demand, and it would be a very easy matter to comply, if it were necessary. But unfortunately the alleged facts are known and read of all men who attend and who keep their eyes about them. We will ask Sir Swain just one question. Did you ever visit a Grand Commandery, had quarters at a Triennial Conclave and fail to be asked to take 'something?' If you did, in one instance, we will take it all back. The fact that 'Liquid Damnation' is as free as water, and much more generally drunk on these occasions, is sufficient evidence to an ordinary mind that there is bound to be more or less of excess. As to the licentiousness incident to these occasions, the fact that the *dehimonde* is about as profusely decorated with Templar badges as the Sir Knights themselves, is sufficient proof in that direction to satisfy reasonable people. We have never wished to be understood as charging these crimes against God and the institution, against all who attend the show, for we know that some of the best and wisest of our brethren go there and enjoy themselves in a rational and proper way, among them Brother Swain, but what we complain of is the opportunity it offers and the latitude it gives to those who have no higher conception of the Order than to drag it

into the gutter and parade its emblems in the bawdy house and deck its inmates therewith. If the concern has any practical utility—which we deny—it can demonstrate the fact by prohibiting the presence of any but its own members in its asylum and congregating or parading of Templars as such, in the city where it is held, and then go to work and do whatever it has to do, adjourn and go home. If it is necessary to have a triennial reunion of the Order, have it out in the woods and take your wives, mothers and sisters along to keep you straight; make it a penal offense to drink wine or strong drink within ten miles of the grounds and hang the first man that opens a bottle. We are going to admit that we belong to an institution the members of which cannot find enjoyment and pleasure in each other's society without the adjunct of a bottle of liquid damnation as a relish. We hope Brother Swain will give us credit for honesty in our views and for a sincere desire to prevent our beloved Order from stultifying itself by encouraging what is in direct conflict with its fundamental principles."

We also copy the protest of the Grand Commander against the action of the Grand Master with regard to the Grand Commandery of Iowa:—

"OFFICE OF GRAND COMMANDER,
"GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, STATE OF
"MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURG, June 25, 1888."

"General Charles Roome, M. E. Grand Master of Knights Templar,
New York:—

"MOST EMINENT SIR AND FRATER,—I am only just in receipt of your Edict, date May 28th last, in which you 'interdict all Templar intercourse between the Grand Commandery of Iowa and all Knights in its obedience, and the loyal Knights Templar in the United States,' and have given to the same that mature consideration which its importance and the high source from which it emanates demands.

"Acting under a solemn sense of my obligations both as a Knight Templar and as Grand Commander of Knights Templar in Mississippi, I respectfully and courteously enter this my Knightly protest against such a usurpation of power by the Grand Master:

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

"1. That the Constitution of the Grand Encampment confers no authority upon the Grand Master to pursue coercive measures against a Grand Commandery.

"2. That the Constitution of the Grand Encampment confers no authority upon the Grand Master to interdict intercourse between Grand Commanderies or the Knights of their obedience.

"3. That said Edict is founded in an erroneous assumption that a ritual has been adopted by the Grand Encampment, which the Grand Commandery of Iowa is in duty bound to observe, whereas in fact no ritual has ever been constitutionally adopted by that body.

"4. That said Edict is founded in error, in this: that the record of the Grand Encampment nowhere discloses the fact that the ritual upon which the Grand Master's order of the 21st day of March, 1888, is based, has been adopted by the vote and in the manner required by the Constitution of the Grand Encampment, and the Grand Master being wholly without any power to make and enforce the adoption of a ritual, said order of the 21st day of March, 1888, is a usurpation of powers not inherent in his office, and said order was without legal effect and was not binding upon the Grand Commandery of Iowa.

"5. That said Edict attempts in the face of a prohibitory constitutional provision to 'affect the standing in the Order' of the officers and members of the Grand Commandery of Iowa, whose Knightly privileges it attempts to arrest.

"6. That said Edict is virtually a trial and condemnation of a Grand Commandery and fifty Subordinate Commanderies with a membership of 3,601 Templars, not more than five per cent. of which had any voice in the proceedings of the Grand Commandery, without charges and without a trial, and is utterly repugnant to every sense of Masonic justice and usages, which insure even to those accused of crime, a fair and impartial hearing by their fellows, before condemnation.

"7. That the action of the Grand Commandery of Iowa in seeking to test the question of the legality of the action of the Grand Encampment in adopting said ritual, which it denies was in legal effect adopted, was not as alleged in said Edict, 'a state of disloyalty and rebellion,' but only an attempt, upon its part, to

'support and maintain the Constitution,' as its members had solemnly vowed they would do.

"8. That said Edict is an attempted subversion of the inherent powers of a Grand Commandery to supervise, regulate and control the work of its own Subordinates, in the exercise of which powers it was its duty to prevent the loss and destruction of its ritual by the substitution of another which has been pronounced by a learned committee of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee, to contain 'the most palpable errors, omissions, incongruities, bad grammar, weak ceremonials and misquotations of Holy Scripture,' and which it had the strongest reasons for maintaining had not received the sanction, in a constitutional mode, of the Grand Encampment.

"9. That said Edict imposes a punishment wholly disproportioned to the alleged degree of offending, which at its worst constitutes a mere piccadillo, which could have been overlooked without doing any injury to the Order at large, and visits upon the innocent and guilty alike the highest penalty known to the Masonic law, interdiction of intercourse.

"I have examined with care the question as to the legality of the adoption of the ritual of the Red Cross and Templar Orders at St. Louis, and have reached the conclusion that there was no such observance of the constitutional requirements as to make the action of the Grand Encampment obligatory upon any one; in other words, it was an absolute nullity. Section 67 of the Constitution of the Grand Encampment contains a proviso to the effect, 'that any member intending to submit a motion relative to a change of the constitution, statutes or rituals, shall give notice thereof in writing, to the Grand Recorder, at least four months before the day on which the conclave shall be held, at which such subject is to be discussed, and notice thereof shall be inserted in the summons; otherwise no such motion shall be entertained.' No such notice was given, and of course no mention of any proposed change in the ritual was made in the summons, hence it was your duty as Grand Master, to have ruled out of order any proposition to change the ritual at St. Louis. I assume, as a matter of course, that this was a mere oversight, and that there was no intention upon the part of any one to commit a wrong, but that does not alter the facts or make valid an act otherwise invalid.

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"But it may be said that the action at San Francisco was tantamount to the notice required to be given in Section 67. But this cannot be so, for not even unanimous consent would have the effect to set aside the natural, plain and obvious signification of this provision, and there could be no substitute for the mode of procedure laid down by it. Even a formal vote, if it had been taken, would not have had the effect to suspend a provision of the Constitution, and it can only be amended or abrogated in the manner prescribed by its terms. While Section 67 remains, there can be no change in the rituals until all its provisions are observed, and every Templar who consents to such a change violates his vows. Come, let us reason together, and as the result of such consideration, are you not forced to the conviction that in attempting to coerce the Templars of Iowa into using this new ritual that you are not only violating your own solemn vows, but seeking also to compel them to violate their solemn obligations?

"Suppose, however, that the provisions of Section 67 are held to have been sufficiently complied with,—a presumption scarcely admissible,—by the action of the Grand Encampment, page 285, Proceedings 1883, in referring the report of the Ritual Committee to the next Grand Encampment, which was done with instructions to the committee, 'to revise and arrange in dramatic form, with proper rubrics, adapting them for practical use in conferring the Orders.' This duty was performed by the committee in such a way that the work came from its hands, at St. Louis, practically, as an entirely new production, and it is certain that the printed copies placed in the hands of the members did not correspond with the manuscript read by the chairman of the committee in so many particulars that the printed copies were generally discarded as useless by the few who were supplied with them. If, then, in the interval between the printing and submission of its work to the Grand Encampment it received so thorough a revision as to be beyond recognition as the original work of the committee, how can it be claimed to be the ritual considered in the Grand Encampment at San Francisco? and if it was not the same, to every intent and purpose, by what process of reasoning can it be said to dispense with the necessity for giving notice in the summons of the proposed introduction—tantamount to the notice required by the Constitution to be given?

"By your order of March 21st, 1883, you ordered and requir-

ed that the several Commanderies in Iowa should 'adopt, use and strictly conform to the said rituals and none other.' Your authority for this was, of course, founded on a belief that a ritual had been constitutionally adopted, for you must have known that a statute of the Grand Encampment prohibits in terms the Grand Master from altering or abridging the ritual. The 'ritual' referred to in this was the one at that time in use by the several Grand Commanderies. The Grand Encampment not having superseded that used in Iowa, or that used in this Jurisdiction, it follows that you are forbidden from interfering with either in the premises; in other words, it is a matter entirely within the province of the several Grand Commanderies to regulate, and your Edict, resting upon a false premise, cannot be too quickly recalled.

"If I have been so unfortunate as to have failed to impress upon your mind a conviction of the illegality of your order and edict, I beg of you to consider whether in proceeding to such an extreme measure of coercion the evil is not likely to far exceed any possible good which could come from such a measure. The Grand Commandery of Iowa is one of the most intelligent bodies of gentlemen which assembles any where upon the face of God's foot-stool. It is scarcely possible that they can be captious in this matter; indeed, the very language employed by them in discussing the question is anything but rebellious and treasonable, as your edict charges. They say 'the Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa does not question the power of the Grand Encampment to prescribe the entire Ritual of this Order,' and then, as the result of their conclusions, they submit the question to the Grand Encampment at the 'next Triennial Conclave.' Surely, if this is 'disloyalty' and 'rebellion,' we are all traitors who presume to doubt the legality of any statute, and without being guilty of treason there could be nothing but blind submission to all the vagaries of legislative bodies.

"With sentiments of the highest personal regard and of veneration for your high office, I beg leave, Most Eminent Sir, to subscribe myself,

"Courteously yours,

"FREDERIC SPEED,

"Grand Commander."

R. E. Frederic Speed (Vicksburg), Grand Commander.
E. J. L. Power (Jackson), Grand Recorder.

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MISSOURI.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Conclave, St. Louis, May 10th, 1887. R. E. Joseph S. Browne, Grand Commander.

He granted two dispensations for new Commanderies and refused one. In his remarks as to the refusal, he says:

"To my mind it is a mistaken idea to recommend a petition through Knightly courtesy when calm judgment protests against indorsing it.

"Some applicants seem to have the idea that all that is necessary is to get the indorsement of one Commandery, and that certainly the Grand Commander will grant dispensation. They forget that they as interested parties are apt to view the case from their standpoint only, while the grantor is in duty bound to judge both sides impartially, and having specially in view the rights of bodies already organized.

"Templars should not write 'confidential' letters to a Grand Commander, or make 'confidential' communications to him in regard to any proposed new Commandery, as it would be apt to place him in the false position sometimes of taking action with regard to that or other Commanderies, without being able to state all the facts in justification for so doing."

Grand Commander Browne is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. It has always appeared to us to be absurd and arbitrary, and we are glad that it is not recognized in this jurisdiction:—

"The principle of perpetual jurisdiction is one with which the whole fraternity of Missouri has been at war for a time, the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary. It is Mosab in its nature, involving the idea of a law of force, and entirely incompatible with the teachings of the Great Exemplar who inculcated the law of love. It debars reformation, and ignores the principle of repentance unto salvation. Let the Templars of Missouri be enrolled against its further continuance."

The resolution requiring all members of the Grand Commandery to appear at the Conclaves in full dress uniform was repealed.

The "Charity Day" entertainment at the Triennial realized over \$30,000, for the benefit of the Masonic Home of Missouri, and the Grand Commandery voted \$250 additional to the same institution.

The Grand Recorder Reports on Correspondence, and notices Canada for 1886.

R. E. Eli H. Mix (Moberly), Grand Commander.

E. William H. Mayo (St. Louis), Grand Recorder.

NEBRASKA.

Fifteenth Annual Conclave, Beatrice, April 19th, 1887.

The R. E. Edwin F. Warren, Grand Commander, reports that his duties were light, and peace prevails within their borders. He formed new Commanderies at McCook and York.

Transactions brief and local.

Nebraska is strongly in favor of the Grand Encampment, and resists any attempt to weaken its powers or destroy its usefulness.

R. E. Edgar S. Dudley (Lincoln), Grand Commander.

E. William B. Bowen (Omaha), Grand Recorder.

NEW JERSEY.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Conclave, Trenton, May 10th, 1887. R. E. Isaac S. Roberts, Grand Commander.

The visiting Grand Officers attended well to their duties, visiting all the Commanderies assigned to them and rendering very encouraging reports as to the financial condition of the same, and the excellence of the work performed throughout the State.

A detailed report on uniform was adopted.

Our Proceedings for 1886 receive marked attention in the Report on Correspondence by the Grand Recorder.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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1888.

Thirtieth Annual Conclave, Trenton, May 8th, 1888.
R. E. Edward W. Price, Grand Commander.

In his opening remarks, he says:—

"I congratulate you upon the flourishing condition of our Order throughout the State. Reports from the several Commanderies show a decided increase in membership, and, as far as my observations have extended, I judge to be of approved material. Peace and harmony have reigned within our borders, and the present activity and prosperity augurs well for the future."

The Grand Commander ordered a general field day and parade, which took place at Asbury Park, and is thus described:—

"The sun never rose upon a fairer day than it did upon the 16th of October, 1887. The two trains bearing the Northern and Southern Divisions arrived at Asbury Park within five minutes of each other promptly at 10 A. M. The entire programme, owing to the indefatigable labors of the Quartermasters and committees in charge, was carried out to the very letter. The day was simply perfect. The sun shone warm and bright, and the gentlest of zephyrs were wafted in from the bosom of Old Ocean, whose breakers rolled lazily in and curled over with a gentle cadence which was fully in harmony with the day, and was keenly enjoyed by the Sir Knights and their ladies, who, with one accord, entered into the spirit of the occasion. Promptly at 2:30 P. M. the bugle sounded, the Sir Knights formed into Commanderies, and without the least confusion took the positions in line assigned them.

"After a short parade the reviewing ground was reached, and dress parade inspection and review followed. After the battalion had passed in review, a pleasing exhibition drill was given by the Drill Corps of Hugh de Payens, No. 1, under command of E. Sir Warren Dodds. The Sir Knights marched well and showed great proficiency in tactics and sword manual, and reflected great credit upon their several commanding officers. The review was witnessed by a large concourse of people assembled from all parts of the State, and was evidently appreciated and enjoyed by them as well as the participants. I take this opportunity to compliment the Sir

Knights on the magnificent appearance they presented, their dignified bearing and their discipline and prompt obedience of orders, which insured the success of our first Templar Day. Parade was dismissed at 6 p. m., and at 7 o'clock the two Divisions started on their return. All reached home safely and on time. Great praise is due the resident Commandery, Corson, No. 15, who turned out for escort duty with full ranks, and with their officers did all in their power to contribute to the pleasure and comfort of the visiting Sir Knights and their ladies.

"At the close it was the unanimous opinion of all who participated in the labors and pleasures of the day that the objects for which we assembled, as set forth in my circular letter of July 8th, had been fully carried out and accomplished. For a continuance of the same I recommend that a day be set apart each year to be known as Templar Day; time and place to be designated by this Grand Commandery, and the entire affair to be under its auspices. The various reports of the Adjutant, Quartermasters and several Committees are in the hands of the Paymaster, R. E. Sir Charles Bechtel. The low rates of transportation secured enabled the Quartermaster to net a considerable sum over and above all expenses, which sum was divided up *pro rata* between the Commanderies, and the rebate returned to them in the form of a check for the amount of their share."

On the new ritual, the following report was adopted:—

"Your committee to whom was referred General Order No. 7, respectfully report that the action of the Grand Commander in issuing said order be not concurred in. Your committee would further recommend that a committee be appointed to take said Ritual into consideration and report such alterations, modifications or corrections as they shall deem best, and report the same to this Body at the next annual convocation, and if approved by this Body, to be forwarded to the Grand Encampment of the United States, with a request that it be adopted at its convocation in 1889."

A resolution to give concurrent jurisdiction to every Commandery in the State was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

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The Grand Recorder Reports on Correspondence.
Canada for 1887 receives a good notice.

R. E. Isaac C. Githens (Camden), Grand Commander.
E. Charles Bechtel (Trenton), Grand Recorder.

NEW YORK.

Seventy-Fourth Annual Conclave, Utica, October 11th,
1887. R. E. Joseph A. Johnson, Grand Commander.

The Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the
United States, M. E. Charles Roome, was introduced, and
welcomed to the Conclave.

The Address of the Grand Commander is an able paper,
well prepared and interesting. He congratulates the Sir
Knights on the prosperous condition of the Order. He or-
ganized a new Commandery at Jamestown. He was kept
busy issuing dispensations, no less than two hundred and
twelve in number. They had better alter the statutes and
save this large amount of work:—

DISPENSATIONS.

“During the Templar year, I have issued 212 dispensations,
as follows:

“To appear in public as Knights Templar, 10; to hold annual
election of officers at another conclave than prescribed by the
statutes, 1; to occupy new quarters in consequence of destruction
by fire of quarters previously occupied, 2; to occupy new quarters,
1; to form new Commandery, 1; to a Commandery of this jurisdic-
tion to pass through sister jurisdiction, 1; to Commanderies of
sister jurisdictions to invade this jurisdiction, 4; to hold regular
and special conclaves and to transact all regular business pertain-
ing to a lawful Commandery of Knights Templar in the absence of
a warrant, 2; to ballot for and confer the Orders in less time than
prescribed by the statutes, 190.

“It will be remembered by many that in December, 1882, the
Masonic Hall in the city of Buffalo was destroyed by fire, causing
great loss to the Fraternity and the Order. At that time Hugh de
Fayens Commandery, No. 30, and Lake Erie Commandery, No.

20, were obliged to seek new quarters, having sustained the loss of all their paraphernalia and many of their uniforms. Since that time the new Masonic Hall had been built, and our Fratres again found permanent quarters therein, and had nearly recovered from the effects of the disastrous conflagration of 1882, when on March 15, 1887, they were again visited by the destroying element, and the new Masonic Hall was burned, leaving our Fratres of Hugh de Payens and Lake Erie again homeless. On receiving notice of their misfortune, and at their request, I at once gave them the necessary authority to occupy new quarters. I sincerely hope that our courageous and undaunted Fratres of the city of Buffalo may enjoy a long season of uninterrupted prosperity to compensate them for the losses they sustained."

It thus appears that one hundred and ninety of these dispensations were to rush candidates through the degrees in a short time. If these permissions are to be thus granted by wholesale, it would be better to abolish the time limit altogether. More than one-third of the Knights created during the year had the time shortened for them.

On his declinations, Grand Commander Johnson says:—

"I have had numerous applications for dispensations to appear in public as Knights Templar at other than Masonic occasions, all of which I have been obliged to refuse without distinction. I have also been requested, in many instances, to grant dispensations to receive petitions, ballot for and confer the Orders at the same conclave, all of which, when so expressed, I have declined to grant. I am aware that the Grand Commander has the power to grant such dispensations, and that this power has been exercised to some extent; and while I do not question the wisdom of those who framed our Code of Templar Law, or criticise the actions of my predecessors in this or any other particular, or for a moment seem to seek to establish a precedent for the future, yet I am firmly of the belief that such a course is unwise, and that the prosperity of the Order is not subserved thereby. I believe that every member of a Commandery has the right to know who applies for the Orders in his Commandery, and unless every Sir Knight who is a member of a Commandery, to whom such a dispensation was issued, was notified of it, thereby giving all who desired an oppor-

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tunity to be present and participate in the ballot, I deem it indiscreet that such dispensation should issue."

On the subject of Titles of Honor, the Grand Recorder, Eminent Frater Robert Macoy, has the following interesting remarks:—

"It may be observed that the Fratres in Canada and several of the Grand Commanderies of the United States, employ the entire prefix to the title *preceding the name of the person addressed*, as Right Eminent Sir John Smith, Grand Commander; Very Eminent Sir James Brown, Deputy Grand Commander; and in the subordinate bodies, Eminent William Green, Commander, and so on through the whole list. This appears to me to be erroneous. The title (honorary) is a prefix of the office and not of the office-bearer, and I should prefer to see the titles arranged thus: Sir John Smith, Right Eminent Grand Commander; Sir James Brown, Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander; Sir William Green, Eminent Commander, as is the custom in many of the jurisdictions of the United States. When the office is not named the former method seems proper, as Right Eminent John Smith, or Sir John, etc., but with the mention of the office, the latter had better be used. This is the practice, as may be seen in parts of the proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and is carefully so set forth in its Constitution. In establishing a uniform system of honorary titles, we cannot do better than to imitate the practice and obey the Constitution of that body. The advocates for a general head to the Templar Orders in this country argue the importance of uniformity in RITUALS, RANK, TACTICS, etc., and surely, for the honor and dignity of the institution, the question of TITLES is equally important.*

"It is the pleasure of some to deprecate the use of Masonic titles altogether, and, in general, foreign writers make sport of the earnestness with which Americans adopt titles of honor, notwithstanding our decided regard for Republican simplicity. This appears inconsistent with the eagerness manifested in all monarchical countries to titular distinctions. Human nature is the same under all forms of government, and I confess that I admire the spirit of a

*The Proceedings of the Grand Encampment for 1886 present such a multitudinous array of Titles that no man can possibly find out the right.

Templar who, feeling himself *worthy* of a distinguished title, strives by honest means to acquire it, and then prudently wears the merited decoration. Such is the case, I believe, with our leading Templars at the present day.

"Few persons will be inclined to deny the powerful influence which civil or military decorations exercise over the conduct and bearing of mankind toward each other, and over the mind and feelings of the individual concerned; for there can be no doubt that the martial spirit of the soldier (and not less so with the civilian), is, to a certain degree, exalted and purified, when he feels that his conduct forms part of the great occasion of which his exploits are the cause and the symbol.

"What is a ribbon worth to a soldier?
Worth everything! Glory is priceless!"

"The theory of chivalric titles, as applied to the citizens of a Republican government is, in some respects, different from that applied to the subjects of a Monarchical head. This is seen in the witty observation of James I., King of England, when asked by his nurse to make her son a gentleman; he replied, "A gentleman I could never make him, though I could create him a *lord*." In this declaration the King expressed the whole subject of *conferred* titles, and their value in his own country. But in our great Republic, the *people* are sovereigns. Primordial or titular aristocracy cannot control our efforts to honor, distinction or greatness. Here all men are born equal, and *merit* is the elevating standard of our nobility.

"There is no maxim better understood than that a nation should have suitable honors to bestow on those who perform meritorious services, alike useful to their country and the world. Honorary distinctions excite emulation, cherish public spirit, and create an ambition highly conducive to the good of the people. Such honors may be called the unbought graces of life, the cheap defense of nations, the promoters of manly sentiments and useful enterprises.

Titles of Honor, is a phrase which certain persons are entitled to claim as their right, in consequence of the possession of special dignities which are inherent or acquired. They vary in a manner corresponding to the circumstances or rank of the possessor. Titles may be traced to the ancient periods. They were original. By names of official employments, imparted by authority, having

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special duties connected therewith. Some of these dignities and titles correspondent to them are hereditary. In many cases the duties have disappeared, but the office and the rank remain, hence hereditary titles. In the reign of the Roman Emperors, the word Cæsar became a title of honor; Augustus was a second, and Pater Patrie was a third. This title is frequently and gratefully applied by Americans to the memory of Washington as the 'Father of his Country.'

"The title 'KNIGHT' originally was used to denote a servant. Those who served the King bore arms, and persons admitted to this privilege were the King's Knights. As this distinction was limited to men of family, the word became a title of honor next to the nobility.

"The title 'SIR,' now so familiarly used in the Orders of Knighthood, is borrowed from heraldic usage. It was, in former times, and particularly in the days of Shakspeare, applied to priests and curates, and those who had received academical honors of Bachelor of Arts. Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that degree, it became the custom to style them *Sir*. This title is sometimes applied as a prefix to the first or Christian name of persons.

"The first account (according to Sir William Segar) of the use of the title *Sir*, in the Orders of Knighthood in England, was in the year A. D. 506, during the reign of the renowned King Arthur. When creating a Knight, the following oath was administered by the Chief Prelate of the Church, arrayed in full robes, in the presence of the King and the whole Court, the person kneeling: 'Sir, you that desire to receive the Order of Knighthood, swear before God and this holy book, that you will not fight against his majesty that now bestoweth the Order of Knighthood upon you,' etc., etc. According to the etiquette of Heraldry, the distinctive appellation *Sir* should never be omitted even when the Knight is a nobleman of the highest rank.

"English Knights are accustomed to use the word *Frater*, when addressing a Knight Templar. This word is being adopted, and advisedly, by the Knights Templar of the United States. The Knights of Great Britain have been compelled to abandon the title *Sir* because legal enactments made the use of titles not granted by the Crown illegal.

"In adapting the Orders of Knighthood to the admission of citizens, in the ordinary walks of life, the declaration of King James may be even more strongly expressed, that monarchical Orders are given only to titled persons, regardless of learning, ability or noble deeds. This is so opposed to our sense of justice and reason, that a certain degree of indignation is aroused at the thought; our purpose is to enquire only for noble *deeds*, and have little regard for noble *birth*. In Great Britain the distinctions of rank denoted by titles are minute and perplexing to foreigners.

"It is of much importance to the interests of society generally that generous labors and sacrifices in the cause of humanity should not remain unrewarded. Open and recorded demonstrations of gratitude for noble actions will inflame the youth of future times with a holy zeal and inspire them with a desire to emulate the deeds which history, in glowing colors, shall have handed down to them.

"Every country of age and importance bestows badges of honor in acknowledgment of merit or daring in certain hazardous services. To the military and navy are assigned special Orders; to civilians are decorations and medals adapted to every occasion. And with a wise policy they are open to persons of all religious tenets, and neither rank, birth, nor parentage have any influence in the distribution of them, but true merit is alone the recommendation to such distinctions. Among these, two stand pre-eminent, viz: The CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, instituted by the great Napoleon in 1802, and the VICTORIA CROSS of the English.

"The possession of the Decoration of the Legion of Honor was deemed ample reward by the fiery soldiers of France for wounds, captivity, or imminent peril of life. The Emperor was accustomed to transfer from his own breast the white enamelled Star of the Legion which he wore, to the lapel of the humblest soldier or sailor brought to him after some extraordinary instance of gallantry, by land or sea, and the simple decoration was preserved as an heirloom of priceless value by his posterity.

"The VICTORIA CROSS was instituted by the Queen of Great Britain January 29, 1856. The warrant of institution declares that up to that time there existed no means of adequately rewarding the individual gallant services of officers in the lower grades of

rank. The order of the Bath, it was affirmed, is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks in the army and navy. Therefore, it was ordered that a new naval and military Decoration be instituted, to be styled the VICTORIA CROSS, consisting of a Templar (Patte) cross of bronze with the royal crest in the centre, underneath which is a scroll, with the inscription, 'FOR VALOUR.' It is awarded only to those who have served the nation in the presence of the enemy and performed some signal act of valor or devotion to their country; the event of conspicuous bravery alone establishing a sufficient claim to the honor. The decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded has been performed.

"Charles XIII., King of Sweden, instituted an Order of Knighthood in 1811, which bears his name. This Order is conferred on members of the Masonic fraternity of the higher degrees in Sweden. The King of Sweden is the perpetual Grand Master. There is no king on record so distinguished for his attachment to Freemasonry as Charles XIII. of Sweden, and to him the Swedish Masons are particularly indebted for the high position the institution has attained in that country.

"Why is it that our country is so utterly void of bestowing national honors? A few private societies and a less number of generous and enterprising gentlemen supply the omissions of the Government. May I venture the prediction that our magnanimous Order may yet be the glorious harbinger to lead in the cause of inducing our State and National Governments, by some well-defined legal enactments, to reward most bountifully civic, military, or naval meritorious services?

"It seems to me unfortunate that the Government of the United States during the Mexican war and the more terrible events of 1861 to 1865 did not institute a National Decoration to perpetuate the glorious results of those contests.

"This line of thought has been suggested to me by the perusal of the Allocution of 'M. E. Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T., Supreme Grand Master of the Sovereign Great Priory, Dominion of Canada.' With very much that is pleasant and instructive in this address, the venerable Knight introduces criticisms alike unjust and uncalled-for upon our American Uniform, our nomenclature (as 'Commandery,' 'Encampment,' and

the like), and our military public exhibitions, which he stigmatizes as bombastic and ridiculous. He declares the custom of addressing Templars as 'Sir Knight,' instead of 'Brother' or 'Frater,' is but a quaint poetic license of 'ye olden time' to denote the occupation, as 'Sir Page,' 'Sir Monk,' etc. It may also, he says, have been adopted from the French 'Monsieur le Chevalier'—referring to the knightly title and in allusion to the *Ordre de Temple*. But he adds, 'It should be discontinued in our (Canadian) body, or at all events, only occasionally used for the distinct purpose of not appearing to ape the Civil Courts of Knighthood. To prefix *Sir* to the name,' says Col. Moore, 'is equally incorrect and ridiculous, as it implies a civil rank in the prerogative of the Sovereign alone, and is but a caricature of national dignities.'

"Col. Moore adds, 'that the modes of recognition which some of the Masonic knightly degrees insist upon, by *fantastic cuts and passes* of their swords between stranger Knights, is but another of the fanciful productions of ritual compilers.'

"Various other criticisms are found, some friendly and some not, in this Allocution, but it is not necessary to quote them. This venerable and distinguished Frater has shown both in his present and past Allocutions what changes his own system of Templary has undergone since he so zealously and unselfishly took it in hand, a generation since, and how easily American writers might detect and expose its inconsistencies. But I forbear. Enough that Canadian Templars have a warm and knightly welcome for us and we for them, and if they decline to call us 'Sir Knights,' and reject our nomenclature and smile at our rituals, we can only say with our lamented brother of Ayr—

"May freedom, harmony, and love
Cement you in the grand design,
Beneath the Omnipotent Eye above,
The glorious Architect divine!
That you may keep the unerring line,
Still guided by the plummet's law,
Till order bright completely shine,
This is our PRAYER, though far awa'."

The criticisms of our Grand Master are undoubtedly correct. They may have been "uncalled-for," but they are certainly not "injust." He speaks with authority, and very

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many Templars in the United States acknowledge his accuracy and the substantial truth of his remarks. All who are well-informed must do so.

It would be well if some measure of uniformity could be obtained in this matter of titles, and we would suggest the use of the word "Frater," in the same manner as "Brother" and "Companion." Let us have "Worshipful Brother," "Excellent Companion," and "Eminent Frater," with the prefix "Very," "Right," or "Most," according to the office held. Drop the "Sir" and the "Sir Knight," except when, for the sake of euphony, we might use it in the plural, as a variation, and speak of the "Sir Knights."

The new Grand Commandery of Oregon was recognized.

The Report on Correspondence is by the veteran, John W. Simons. This Eminent Frater enjoys the respect and esteem of the Templars everywhere in an enviable degree. Time may have weakened his energies, but not his love for the craft.

Canada for 1887 receives due attention. We are gratified to notice that he agrees in all points with regard to the action of the Great Priory in establishing Preceptorics in Australia. In one particular, however, he is in error. Some years ago, with the consent of the Prince of Wales, the head of Convent-General, we withdrew from the Convent-General, and are not now subject in any way to that body, or to any other. Since April, 1884, we have been completely independent.

R. E. Theodore E. Haslehurst (Troy), G. Commander.
E. Robert Macoy (Brooklyn), Grand Recorder.

OHIO.

Forty-Fifth Annual Conclave, Columbus, October 11th,
1887. R. E. Lafayette Lytle, Grand Commander.

The opening paragraphs of the Annual Address contain the following:—

“In this city, where treason and rebellion in our ranks first raised its hydra head, and where ‘bogus Masonry’ first secured a location in our State, and, like the ‘devil fish’ of the sea, reached out its sinuous suckers in every direction to draw sustenance and life from the inexperienced and unwary; where but two short years ago the Commandery, torn with dissensions and struggling to free itself from the disgrace brought upon it by the treason of its own members, its very life trembling in the balance, it affords me the greatest pleasure to report, that during the past year Templar Masonry has prospered beyond precedent.”

The Grand Commander districted the State and had all the Commanderies visited (except three), by the Grand Officers, and in his judgment the results are beneficial, and the money appropriated for the cost of these visitations well expended. He formed a new Commandery at Cincinnati. The rest of the Address is chiefly taken up with an account of difficulties and suspensions and trials in connection with the enforcement of the regulation prohibiting intercourse with the “Cerneau” Scottish Rite Masons. The Grand Commander evidently had his hands full. In his conclusion, he says:—

“All of the annoyances, and nearly all the unpleasant duties of my administration, can be traced directly to the actions of those Sir Knights who have violated their obligations to the Grand Commandery, by becoming members of an illegitimate Masonic body, or by those who are in active sympathy with it.

“It needs no examination of past records for us to distinguish the true from the false, or to determine our present duty. The very fact that a Masonic Grand Body has occupied this territory for a series of years, and been recognized as regular by all the other branches of regular Masonry, precludes the possibility of any rival organization establishing their claims to legitimacy in the same territory.

“This universally accepted doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction forbids it, and in the enforcement of this is the only course that will preserve our integrity as an organization.

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"Break this down in one case, and you will have rival Grand Lodges, Grand Chapters and Grand Commanderies, competing for supremacy, a condition of things that would soon demoralize the entire fraternity and make it disreputable to even be a Mason.

"In our Grand Commandery I firmly believe that the local storms, which gathered in such furious sound, and threatened such dire disasters, are fast being dispelled, and will result only in the purification of the atmosphere about us, and I trust that our actions will contribute to hastening the time, when the selling or buying of irregular degrees in Masonry will not only be a disgrace, but a Masonic crime throughout the civilized world."

The following resolution was adopted:—

"WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of Ohio, at its last Annual Communication, declared as its sense that Knights Templars of this jurisdiction should be required to maintain affiliation with, and good standing in, a Lodge of Master Masons; and

"WHEREAS, This Grand Body is powerless to enforce such a requirement, for the reason that it would be in conflict with the Code of Statutes of the Grand Encampment of the United States; therefore

"RESOLVED,—That to assure the Grand Lodge of Ohio of the sympathy of this Grand Body for the spirit and intent of their said declaration, non-affiliation in a Lodge of Master Masons by affiliated Templars in this jurisdiction, is hereby discountenanced; and that, so far as possible, Commanderies subordinate to this Grand Body should enforce measures to prevent it."

The Report on Correspondence is by Frater Enoch T. Carson. In his notice of Canada for 1887, he says:—

"We are free to admit that we think the English ritual is more beautiful and impressive in many parts than ours; its language and style is much better. Our Canadian Frateres have tried to improve upon it, and they have a Templar ceremonial of their own. Both are beautiful and most impressive. Neither of them leave any room for a question or a doubt as to the Order being Christian, in the name of the Undivided Trinity, and that is our belief. We believe, too, that the true interpretation of our American ritual means the same, though we must confess that we have not in words so unequivocally expressed it.

"At the same time we know that our American Templar ritual is very much nearer to the Ancient or Dunckerly ritual than either the present English or Canadian Templar ritual. Both of them have made very great changes from the old ritual, and, as we think, improved upon it. However, it is hardly just for them to be too severe on us, because, perhaps, we retain more of the 'antique' than they do.

"We believe that Templary has become an 'integral part' of American Masonry. Whether it ought to be so under our new or cosmopolitan Masonry, is a question which we will not pretend to answer or discuss.

"We also believe that our present American Templar ritual contains more of the primitive, or ante 1717 teachings and principles of Masonry than do the present Symbolic Degree rituals and ceremonials themselves. We merely state this as a historical fact, and we do not wish to be understood as expressing a wish to change our present cosmopolitan system of Symbolic Masonry, even if we could."

In his other remarks, Frater Carson is entirely mistaken in stating that the Great Priory of England had possession of the territory of Australia. All the Templar bodies there had ceased to exist before we granted the Warrant to the Preceptory at Melbourne, and it was after we had granted that Warrant that some parties in England paid up the dues of one of the defunct Preceptories in Australia, and had it re-organized. Frater Carson should be sure of his facts before he presumes to criticize.

Our action was correct and proper, even according to American precedents, and we have the approval of a good conscience in helping the Templars of Australia to obtain local self-government. To attempt to bolster up the aggrandizing and arbitrary policy of the Grand Bodies of England, ill befits any citizen of the great Republic, whose noble sons sacrificed everything—even life itself—to secure that liberty which some of their degenerate descendants are now unwilling should be attained by others.

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The state of Templarism in Australia was disgraceful to the Order, and every one who knows the facts will justify our action by every principle of knightly honor. It was also strictly in accord with Masonic law and precedent. The territory was unoccupied. Every Templar body in it had ceased to exist. The consideration shown by the Great Priory of England towards its subordinates in that far-off region had been so beneficent that they had all silently mouldered away.

Every effort to establish the Order on a firm basis was thwarted by open hostility from abroad, and concealed treachery from purchased minions at home. Local self-government was the only remedy, and this was Masonically obtained. Two other Preceptories received Warrants from us, and the Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria has been regularly formed and constituted. We have withdrawn from the territory with every desire for the prosperity of the new Body. We rejoice in their success, and we are gratified that our assistance was of some service to our Frateres of Australia.

In his review of Wisconsin, Frater Carson has some excellent remarks on the pernicious system of rotation in office:—

"He expresses himself in strong terms as opposed to the re-election of the same individual a second time to any of the four principal offices, in which view we do not, and never did, concur. We think that the practice of *rotation* in the first office, simply as a rule, is one of the most pernicious customs that has ever been introduced into Masonry. The only argument presented by the Grand Commander is, that if we re-elect 'we deprive some good brother of a coveted honor.' Well, why not deprive him of the 'coveted honor.' What business has he to be coveting an honor which, in many cases, he is not qualified to fill? Why should the Order be called upon to give up the honor of having at its head a man of ability, education, refinement, social, political or professional, for some nondescript 'poll parrot' who has devoted himself to 'seeing the boys?' We say out upon all such. 'It' has already done great damage to the Order, and if persisted in, will

do much more. As we have heretofore expressed ourselves, we are not a one-term, nor a two, nor a three, nor a four term man in Masonry. With us we know of no limit to terms. We would keep an officer in for an indefinite number of terms, if by so doing we thought we would be bringing strength and honor and renown to the Order. It is a great mistake we make when we attempt to put all of our members on an equality as to their abilities and qualifications for the principal offices in our Masonic bodies.

"We elect a gentleman of education, and we mean by this that he can at least speak and write passible English; a gentleman of high social position perhaps in the community. He serves one year. We are then *only beginning* to feel the good effect upon the Order of having such a man at our head as a representative man to the profane, and then by this inequitable rule we *rotate* him out, by electing a Bottom or a Dogberry in his place. Some fellows who believe, or at least his official acts show it, that

"To be a well-favored man is the gift of fortune, but to write and read comes by nature."

"This custom of rotation has had a most blighting effect upon Masonry in all its branches of whatever recognized section.

"We appeal to you merchants, manufacturers, farmers, bankers, professional men, etc., what would the result be if you worked under such a rule in your business or profession? There is only one answer—paralization, if not ruin, to your business. Be assured the result is the same in Masonry.

"We believe that it is to this infernal demagogue, political whangdoodle, clap-trap cry of rotation more than any one thing else, that we may attribute the present 'I don't care a cent' feeling, so common in Masonry.

"We must elevate the Order by selecting men of high position in their business and profession, and of education and refinement as our representative heads; and when we have such we should hold on to them, and never displace them so long as they will consent to honor us by serving, by substituting some clever Jim John because he is a good fellow; is up in tactics and drill; committed the ceremonial, and rolls it off like molasses runs out a barrel, without emphasis, pause or punctuation, from all such 'Good Lord, deliver us;' that is our prayer, but inasmuch as

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find such fellows succeeding to the highest representative positions of the Orders, and inasmuch as the 'Old Landmarks' say 'The prayers of the righteous availeth much,' and inasmuch as our prayers appear to have been ignored or overlooked, we therefore conclude that we are not among the 'righteous' in this case.

"The Grand Commander don't believe in 'that iron-clad rule,' or custom, of passing a man, or set of men, from the lowest to the highest grade by regular steps of a year's interval in each.

"Nor do we. This custom is just as injurious to the Order as the one we have referred to. By some accident (one of those accidents we never can account for in public assemblies,) a fellow quite unqualified is made Junior Warden. Next year he and his friends expect, nay, more, demand that he shall be Senior Warden. Could anything be more injurious or absurd? And yet such 'accidents' are continually occurring."

And in his conclusion, he thus justifies the proceedings of Ohio with regard to the clandestine "Cerneau" Scottish Rite bodies:—

"Some of our contemporaries, only a few, however, we are happy to say, seem to think that Ohio has given too much attention to the subject of clandestine Masonry. They say, Let it alone and it will die of itself. We cannot agree to this. We will admit that it is useless to argue with the leaders and principal operators in bogus Masonry; they make it pay, and of course arguments and facts are thrown away upon them. Not so, however, with their victims. It is a fact that sometimes good, honest, well-meaning Masons are decoyed into these clandestine Masonic organizations, through the misrepresentations of the mendacious Masonic degree peddlers. It is only honest, truth seeking Masons that we can hope to reach and save or reclaim. We deem it a sacred Masonic duty to warn such against irregular Masonry of whatever kind or name. We claim to have a pretty thorough knowledge of the history of irregular, bogus or clandestine Masonry in the United States.

"A Masonic schismatic reminds us of some kind of boys, such as all of us have known in our boyhood days, when they couldn't have their own churlish, selfish, insolent way in the game, they took the sulks and wouldn't play. Didn't we all dislike such surly boys?

"What is popularly known as Cerneau-Scottish Rite Masonry, whether of the Thomson-Folger or the Peckham brand, has a most unsavory record. For instance, the Thomson-Folger-Barker combination didn't meet at all, as they say themselves, for fifteen years. During all those years there was peace and harmony in Scottish Rite Masonry; and as no one has ever specifically charged that the Scottish Rite Masons of the Northern or Southern jurisdictions were disturbing the peace and harmony of the Lodges, Chapters or Commanderies since the introduction of Scottish Rite Masonry in this country, say in 1767, (at Albany, N. Y.,) down to the present day, no one can truthfully say that the Northern or Southern Scottish Rite Masons were ever identified with, or connected directly or indirectly with any kind of irregular Masonry. How stands the record of the so-called Cerneau branches? They have been the schismatics, the Masonic Anarchists of the United States.

"They formed clandestine Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies and Grand Lodges in the States of New York and Louisiana. Their Grand Commander, Henry C. Atwood, was an expelled symbolic Freemason, and died an expelled Mason. Three of the principal men engaged in the sham revival of the Hopkins-Thompson-Folger-Barker combination in 1881, organized a clandestine Grand Lodge of Master Masons in New York in 1853, and organized clandestine Master Mason Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies of Knights Templars, for which they were expelled by the Grand Lodge of New York in 1854. One of these men, Mr. Robert Folger, is now the corresponding secretary of the bogus Thompson-Barker-Folger-Haigh-Cerneau Supreme Council. He was who drew up the platform of the Masonic Anarchists of that day, and he was the Master of the first clandestine Lodge of Master Masons created by that clandestine Grand Lodge.

"Louisiana was alive in those days with Masonic Anarchists. They were in fraternal communion with the Atwood-Folger Masonic Anarchists of New York, and when the chief of the Louisiana clandestines, Mr. Foulhouzie, visited New York, he was received and feted by his brother Masonic Anarchists of that city with the highest honors. Foulhouzie was then in Masonry what the notorious Herr Most is now in the political world, and if Mason had been possessed of the same powers to punish clandestine Masonry that the State of New York has to punish Anarchists

several of the Masonic Anarchists of that day would, like Herr Most has done and will do again, have served their terms in prison.

"In 1884, clandestine Scottish Rite Masonry was introduced into Ohio by this same man, Robert Folger. According to his own statement, he had 'long before withdrawn his connection with the high degrees.'* The Ohio founders of the clandestine organization had all been expelled from the regular Scottish Rite.

"The Harry Seymour-Peckham combination was founded by Seymour, who was at that time an expelled Scottish Rite Mason. He sold his stock in the degree business to one Peckham for quite a large sum of money. Both these clandestine organizations freely fraternize with and receive to membership, and no questions asked, expelled members of the Northern or Southern jurisdictions. These bodies both openly proclaim rebellion against the Grand Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies that dare to legislate against them. They sympathize with Masonic Anarchy in whatever shape it presents itself, and not an instance has come to our knowledge where there has been any real trouble in any Grand Masonic Body that a Cerneau Mason or Cerneau Masonry has not been at the bottom of it. When we heard of the Anarchical trouble in Hiram Lodge, Connecticut; and that Hiram Lodge had revolted and was in open, defiant rebellion against the authority of the Grand Lodge of that Grand Jurisdiction, we felt sure that it would be revealed that Cerneauism was the promoting, patronizing cause of the trouble. Sure enough it was soon developed that the very head and front, the brains, the Mephistopheles of the disgraceful Masonic rebellion, was a Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the 33rd degree of the Supreme Council for the United States of America, its Territories and dependencies, the one formed by Thompson, Barker, Folger & Co.

"They are now trying to organize clandestine Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies in Ohio. It is against such Masons and organizations, having such a disgraceful Masonic history, that we are warring, and warning our uninformed brethren against these disturbers of Masonic peace and harmony. It is against these Masonic Anarchists that the Grand Commandery and the Grand Lodge of Ohio are warring. There can be no compromise in this war.

* Folger's History, p. 324.

It is a conflict between pure and honorable Masonry, with its laws in their integrity on the one side and clandestine Anarchistic Masonry on the other side. The war will only end with the absolute triumph of one party or the other. In such a controversy can plain, honest Masons hesitate? Mark! Those organizations against which we are waging war, are reeking with a record of Masonic rebellion and schism, and their leaders are literally tattooed with Masonic treason to their Grand Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies, etc."

R. E. Fred. H. Rehwinkel (Chillicothe), G. Commander.
E. John N. Bell (Dayton), Grand Recorder.

OREGON.

A Convention of Knights Templars, consisting of the Representatives of the three Commanderies in Oregon, was held at Albany on the 10th February, 1887, at which the new Grand Commandery of Oregon was organized. A Code of Statutes was adopted, the officers were elected, and an adjournment had until summoned by the Grand Master.

On April 18th, the proxy of the Grand Master attended and installed the officers.

Everything was regular and in order.

We heartily welcome the new Grand Commandery of Oregon.

R. E. James F. Robinson (Eugene City), G. Commander.
E. Frelon J. Babcock (Salem), Grand Recorder.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thirty-Fourth Annual Conclave, Philadelphia, May 24th, 1887.

The Very Eminent Lee S. Smith, Deputy Grand Commander, presided, the Grand Commander being absent on account of the death of his son. The Address of the Grand Commander, George S. Graham, was read by the Grand Recorder. In it he reports the continuance of prosperity and harmony.

The finances are in good condition, and the Finance Committee were able to recommend a reduction of 20 per cent. to the subordinate Commanderies on their dues for the ensuing year.

The Officers were installed in public at the Academy of Music, with a varied programme of orchestral music, anthems and addresses.

From the remarks of the new Grand Commander, we quote as follows:—

"I know there are persons who kindly inform us that the Crusades of Knights Templar were a failure, and that the order of to-day is uncalled for and useless. To both of these assertions we most unqualifiedly say nay. It is true that the Crusades were finally a failure, in so far as the designs and desires of their projectors were concerned, but I have read history to poor purpose, if I am not right in the assertion, that in the providence of an all-wise God, no great revolution has ever occurred without some grand end being accomplished. And this is true of the Crusades.

"I have no desire to enter into the history of these great events but will merely ask you for a moment to remember the religious condition of the civilized world at the time of the Crusades.

"The followers of Mohammed, after having forced by the sword, their religion upon Egypt and Asia, including Palestine, and nearly all the Eastern countries, were flushed with victory, and already stood knocking at the gates of Europe. Unless some mighty power had arisen, they probably would have swept on over Europe, forcing their religion upon the nations, and thus wiping the religion of Christ from the earth. But such was not in the designs of providence. Peter the Hermit, commenced to preach the Crusades, others took up the cry, and soon all Europe was aroused, and then followed one of the most marvelous uprisings the world has ever witnessed. Kings and Princes left their Thrones and Palaces, Nobles their Castles, and the common people their toil, and all joined in the cry of "On to Jerusalem and the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre." Time rolled on, Jerusalem was taken, held and re-taken by the Turks, but the mighty power of the Moslem conquest was stayed, the enchantment was broken, and Europe was saved to the Christian faith.

"And now as to the present order of Knights Templar, its character and nature, and our duties and privileges therein.

"There is in man a natural desire for companionship. He dislikes to be alone. Following this instinct, and taking note of his own interests he seeks companionship with his fellows—social, offensive and defensive. The great number of human organizations attest this truth. Their advantages are so numerous that I cannot even name them. There are those before me who will remember in the dark days of war, how when in the thick of battle, when the smoke of the conflict clouded the light, and comrades were falling thick and fast, when you felt almost ready to turn and flee, how the closing up of the rank, the touch of the elbow to right and left, inspired you with new courage, and you pressed on to victory. So in the conflict of life, when misfortune or sorrow may cloud the sky, and all seem dark, and life scarcely worth living, how often has the pressure of a brother's hand inspired you with new courage, and enabled you to strike into the battle of life again."

Fratr William J. Kelly Reports on Correspondence.

R. E. Lee S. Smith (Pittsburg), Grand Commander.

E. Charles E. Meyer (Philadelphia), Grand Recorder.

TENNESSEE.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Conclave, Clarksville, May 8th, 1888. R. E. Charles W. Mosby, Grand Commander.

Most of the Commanderies show an increased membership and a good financial state, and they are more prosperous than at any time during the last fifteen years. The Grand Commander attributes this flattering result largely to the untiring energy of the Grand Recorder, Em. Fratr G. C. Connor.

On the subject of Special Dispensations, the Committee's Report has the following:—

"The Grand Commander has granted seven special dispensations; six of which were to permit balloting upon petitions in less than the prescribed time. In all these cases the action of the Grand Commander was undoubtedly within the limits of his lawful

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authority, and the legality of his action should therefore be con-
sidered in. Your committee cannot, however, refrain from depre-
cating this practice, and again reiterate the opinion so often ex-
pressed by this Grand Commandery that such disregard of the wise
delay prescribed in the general law should be only permitted in
extreme cases."

The unfortunate Ritual adopted by the Grand Encamp-
ment in 1886, has been assailed from all quarters, but Ten-
nessee gives it the worst overhauling we have seen. If it
contains so many "palpable errors, omissions, incongruities,
bad grammar, weak ceremonials and mis-quotations of Holy
Scripture," as here alleged, we are not surprised at the deep
dissatisfaction with which it has been received, nor at the
refusal of some to use it. Our only wonder is that all did
not refuse, or how it ever came to be authorized. Frater
Carson must be proud of his work. We copy the report of
the Tennessee Committee:—

"Your committee appointed at the last annual conclave 'to
take into consideration the whole subject-matter of Ritual, and all
matters pertaining thereto,' respectfully report that they have
carefully considered the subject referred to them, and especially
the 'Knights Templar and Red Cross Ritual' promulgated by or-
der of the Grand Encampment.

"Your committee respectfully reports herewith, a partial list
of details contained therein, which, in their opinion, need cor-
rection or change; and, in view thereof, they recommend to this
Grand Body that it memorialize the Grand Encampment at its
next Triennial Conclave to be held at Washington, D. C., to recall
said Ritual for revision and correction, and that when again pro-
mulgated, so much of the ceremonies only as may be deemed
Essential, be reserved as the absolute requirement of the Grand
Encampment, and that all other details of the 'work' be relegated
to Grand Commanderies.

"In this connection, and to this end, we beg leave to submit,
and recommend for adoption, the following resolutions:

"Resolved 1, That this Grand Commandery recognizes the
Grand Encampment as the supreme authority over the Knights Tem-
plar of the United States of America, and that while it acknowledges

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

its fealty and loyalty to said organization, as a constituent Grand Commandery, it claims the right to courteously *suggest* and *protest* when occasion demands, and especially so in a matter of such vital importance to the interests of our Order, as the one under considera-

"Resolved 2, That this Grand Commandery hereby enters an earnest, but courteous protest against the Ritual as promulgated, and that it memorialize the Grand Encampment at its next Triennial Conclave, to recall said Ritual for revision and correction, and further, that it memorialize said Grand Body to reserve to its own authority, so much only as pertains to the Essential features of the ceremonies of the Order, and to relegate to Grand Commanderies all other details of the 'work.'

"Resolved 3, That our Grand Representatives near other Grand Commanderies be furnished with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and that they be requested to bring the same to the attention of their respective Grand Commanderies and to courteously ask their co-operation in this matter." Courteously submitted,

WM. C. SMITH,
G. C. CONNOR,
W. F. FOSTER,
Committee.

ERRORS, OMISSIONS, AND INCONGRUITIES.

"Your committee herewith submits a list of the most palpable Errors, Omissions, Incongruities, bad grammar, weak Ceremonials, and Misquotations of Holy Scripture. * * *

"This part of the report not being proper matter for publication, the Grand Recorder was instructed to print such 'indications' as may lead to a thorough investigation of the rituals reported upon. The Grand Recorder contents himself with the following (see Grand Encampment Rituals):

"PAGE 8.—Wrong officer presides. Purge before opening.

"PAGE 11.—Three errors, principal one is 5-9.

"PAGE 12.—Lines 27-31. Gross blunder about introducing Z.

"PAGE 13.—Six important errors on this page.

"PAGE 14.—The entire page should be rewritten. Ceremony bad.

"PAGE 15.—Line 10, sounds as if the Order would be conferred on the M. E. H. P.

"PAGE 16.—Strike out all in lines 1 to 4, beginning with line 15 on page 15. It is something odd to *escort* a Jewish H. P. from Persia to Jerusalem. Strike all out in lines 23-29.

"PAGE 17.—Full of errors, too numerous to attempt to point out here.

"PAGE 18.—Address of M. E. H. P. is very, very poor. The scriptures are misquoted twice.

"PAGE 19.—There are three misquotings of holy scripture.

"PAGE 20.—Line 17. Bad English. The address of M. of I. is very poor.

"PAGE 21.—The address of the H. P. to Z. is wretched stuff.

"PAGE 23.—The O. B. is badly written, should be revised.

"PAGE 24.—Strike out all about Escort of H. P. The M. of I. to Z. should be rewritten. The 'challenge' (lines 27, 28) is abominable nonsense. A soldier never talks that way.

"PAGE 25.—Lines 1 to 14 is wretched stuff. In fact, the entire ceremonial from line 1, page 25, to line 2 of page 27, should be rewritten by an expert ritualist.

"PAGE 27.—Lines 3 to 8 should be corrected. That formation is all wrong. Then the Address of the S. M. is shamefully bad, and that of the M. of I. is equally so.

"PAGE 28.—The whole page should be rewritten. Leave out the 'Nobles,' since 'Rulers' is the word.

"PAGE 29.—Response of Z. is not as clever as it can be made.

"PAGE 30.—'Good-night' is bosh. Better use 'Prince' before Chan. and M. of P. Take twist out of line 29.

"PAGE 31.—The address of the S. M. is vile; should be rewritten.

"PAGE 32.—Full of errors. The teaching of lines 25-28, if we understand it, is wrong.

"PAGE 33.—The 'Welcome' (lines 10-12) is very clumsy and awkward.

"PAGE 34.—Use 'inform' for 'warn.'

"PAGE 37.—Why not 'receive' the Eminent Commander? Should 'purge' before 'guarding.'

"PAGE 38.—The whole page should be rewritten. This awkward ceremonial should not be inflicted upon Commanderies.

"PAGE 40.—Devotions *succeed*, not *precede* Rehearsal. There is a better Ceremonial at the Triangle.

"PAGE 41.—Open to 'sectarian' criticism.

"PAGE 42.—There are nine errors on this page.

"PAGE 43.—There should be several minor corrections made.

"PAGE 44.—Read '*Excellent*' instead of '*Sir Knight*' before Prelate always. Material errors in responses of J. W. and of S. W.

"PAGE 45.—The entire page needs rewriting, especially the duties of the E. C. and the Ceremony just before the 'Proclamation.'

"PAGE 46.—Strike out words in lines 12, 13, after 'Knight Templar' in line 12. In fact, this whole page of 'work' should be rewritten.

"PAGE 47.—The Address of J. W. is dreadful stuff. The fine print is much better, and there is a better address than either.

"PAGE 49.—Full of redundant words. Rewrite.

"PAGE 50.—Read 'garb' for 'weeds.'

"PAGE 51.—There are *sic* misquotings of Scripture.

"PAGE 52.—The Scriptures are misquoted *eight* times.

"PAGE 53.—Several corrections of language. Read 'four' for 'seven' years.

"PAGE 54.—Forming of Escort is disorderly. Prelate's Address is weak. This page should be written by a more expert hand.

"PAGES 55, 56.—The O. B. is clumsily written; needs serious correcting.

"PAGE 57.—This should be rewritten and several things omitted.

"PAGE 58.—Strike out 'seven' and insert 'four' before years.

"PAGE 59.—Strike out 'four' and make it read, 'Of the remaining years,' etc., in line 9. Same applies to line 30.

"PAGE 60.—The whole page is clumsily written. Fire 'throne' and 'salute.'

"PAGE 61.—Changing goblets is disorderly. Knights remain seated. The explanation given in lines 23-28 is the veriest bosh. There is an infinitely better one, and certainly a more truthful one.

"PAGE 62.—Strike out lines 9 and 10, also 7 and 8, 27 and 28, on page 63.

"PAGE 63.—Rewrite admonition of E. C. at the Triangle.

"PAGE 65.—The Address of the E. C. is very weak and undramatic. The 'Second Lesson' should not be read until *after* the 'exposure,' hence it comes on this page, and not on page 63, after 'tapers.'

"PAGE 66.—The 'Soliloquy' occurs immediately after the Second Lesson. At close of 'Soliloquy' the Third Lesson is read, and then the Fourth Lib. The arrangement in the ritual is wrong and confusing.

"PAGE 67.—Line 8. This Address should begin immediately

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after Fourth Lib. The arrangement of this ritual is all wrong. This Address should be rewritten.

"PAGES 69 TO 72 INCLUSIVE.—Rewrite and correct this wretched stuff. Omit the superstition about a clergyman. The humblest sinner may approach the Father in prayer. Behold the Pharisees and the Publican.

"PAGE 72.—The Ceremonial of Second Entrance is very poor.

"PAGE 73.—Rewrite and modify this Ceremonial. There is a better way than that given in lines 5-8.

"PAGE 75.—Rewrite 5 Lib. Omit 'mortality of body,' and greatly modify the language throughout. Lines 12, 13 are absurd. If the Knights had been properly instructed no such confusion would be necessary. Strike out line 20. Knights stand with swords at 'carry.' Correct the misquotations of Scripture, and give 'charge' and 'arch.'

"PAGE 76.—The veriest nonsense is taught in lines 25-31. Judas didn't belong to that Commandery, hence his death caused no vacancy in it. See Tennessee Ritual for proper language and method of selecting candidate to 'relight.'

"PAGE 77.—We prefer the *single* blow of the accolade. This Ritual omits the investiture of the

- (1) BALDRIC,
- (2) THE SPURS,
- (3) THE HELMET.

All of these should be accompanied by impressive admonitions.

"PAGE 78.—Rewrite that bungling presentation address. The 'IM. WORD' is too sacred to be slurred over the way it is in this ritual. There is a better way. There should be a presentation of BANNERS after 'IM. WORD.' The S. W. should give all 'secrets' after 'armor' is put on.

"PAGES 79, 80.—Use 'Sentinel' for 'Guard.'

'THE ORDER OF MALTA.'

"The Committee is so impressed with the utter impracticability of the Ritual of the Order of Malta, that it refrains from making any detailed criticism. The Ceremonial in no wise resembles the other Orders conferred in our Commanderies. It comes to us in the form of an 'imported system,' with few, if any, of the earmarks of the 'American system.' We do not like it, and the reason why we stand ready at all times to tell "

This report and the following resolutions, were unanimously adopted by the Grand Commandery. It is now in order for the Grand Commander to declare Tennessee in rebellion as well as Iowa, and he might also include Mississippi, or if he waits a little while there may be others, and he could do up the suspension business by wholesale:—

"Resolved 1, That this Grand Commandery, deeply impressed with the inferiority of the Rituals adopted by the Grand Encampment at St. Louis in 1886, and while recognizing our vows of obedience do not hold that they extend so far as to make it our duty to use bad grammar; promulgate untruthfulness, make vital omissions in necessary ceremonies and misquote the holy scriptures, do hereby absolve our Subordinates from the use of the Rituals as aforesaid until the meeting of the Grand Encampment in 1889.

"Resolved 2, That the members of this Grand Commandery (which includes the Commanders of Constituents) be ordered to send forthwith to the Grand Recorder, all copies of the printed rituals of the Grand Encampment in their possession.

"Resolved 3, That Constituents continue the use of the Rituals in their possession at the time of the issuance of the Rituals now ordered to be returned to the Grand Recorder."

It was decided to allow all permanent members of the Grand Commandery who may attend the Annual Conclaves, their expenses, the same as Grand Officers. It is hoped that this will secure the attendance of increased numbers of the Past Grand Commanders and Past Commanders.

The Grand Recorder submitted a most excellent Report on Correspondence, very ably written and sparkling with bright and witty thoughts and comments. Our Proceedings for 1887 receive due attention at his hands, and we copy a few of his remarks:—

"Now the uniform of American Templary is ludicrous enough to gratify all the emptiness of a barbaric love of tinsel and toggery, but shade of Richard Coeur de Lion pardon our smiles when we recall the sight of the uniform which an English Templar wore at our Tennessee Grand Conclave some years ago." * * *
 "Colonel MACLEOD MOORE is a scholarly historian, one learned in the law, and covered with honors deservedly bestowed, but his advanced age (now seventy-eight years) has slightly discolored the lenses through which he reads American manners and customs.

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The justice he once would do us appears to go about on crutches now." * * *

"And yet, strange to say, we live and prosper, and whether we are entitled to life and prosperity, under all these so sternly condemned circumstances, time alone will prove. In this persistent condemnation of a great Order may there not be danger that

"The dignity of truth is lost
With much protesting?"

"Can there possibly be such offense on the part of American Templars that

Long may we sin, and long may heaven forgive,
But when we least expect, in sorrow's day,
Vengeance shall fall more heavy for delay?"

In his review of England, he says:—

"England's record on 'infringement of jurisdiction' cannot be quoted in justification of their imperious demand in this instance. And there is something ludicrous in the proclamation forbidding Preceptories in Victoria to hold any intercourse with the members of the Canadian Preceptory. In fact there is no active Preceptory there outside of the Canadian. There were three, but they died one, eleven, and fifteen years ago. This the Great Priory of England and Wales announces in their 'Calendar.' Can suspended Preceptories, then, be supposed to 'occupy a territory?' Really, Great Priory of England and Wales cannot maintain such propositions with any show of justice and equity. They certainly cannot in the light of English decisions previously promulgated."

R. E. Gamaliel B. Wilson (Clarksville), Grand Commander.

E. George C. Connor (Chattanooga), Grand Recorder.

TEXAS.

Thirty-Fourth Annual Conclave, Marshall, April 13th, 1887. R. E. T. U. Lubbock, Grand Commander.

The opening of the Conclave was preceded by elaborate public ceremonies and devotional exercises. The Mayor of

the city gave a welcoming address, and presented the keys of the city to the Grand Commander. After service, the Grand Prelate delivered an eloquent oration, from which we make the following extracts:—

“The strength of our institution lies not in numbers, but in quality. Our standard is a lofty one, and faithfully maintained, the noble and the good will compose its members. A personal responsibility rests upon every Sir Knight as the custodian of the honor and usefulness and consequent prosperity of the Order, and is bound to guard its portals against the admission of any one whose character and qualifications fall below our standard.

“A mere negative character, though apparently harmless, if not a dead weight upon a Commandery, is poor material to aid in its progress and prosperity when positive qualities and high moral status are essential to this end; and wanting in these an applicant admitted is a positive injury to a Commandery.

“We publish our creed, our principles, our profession to the world, and the world has a right to expect from us what we profess, and it has a right to criticise—yea, more, it has a right to sit in judgment and condemn us for palpable departure from and disregard of our avowed professions. Sleepless vigilance at our portals, therefore, is absolutely necessary if we would preserve untarnished the lustre of the name we boast; but with all our vigilance we may not hope to escape the wiles of the shrewd hypocrite, the designing and unworthy any more than can the Church of Christ, for *some* such, from mercenary and selfish motives *will* gain access to our asylums as well as to the sanctuary of God. Still, with all the difficulties in the way, by a conscientious adherence to principle and duty, many dangers may be avoided. The little round ball, with which you are so familiar, appears an insignificant and unimportant thing, yet there is wrapped up in it a power, according as you may direct it, potent for untold good, or almost infinite harm. It may introduce to your asylum a gem whose brightness will shine with increasing lustre and whose moral radiance will make glad every heart, or it may introduce contention, sorrow, shame and smirch our fair escutcheon with disgrace.”

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“Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts and Master Masons wrought with tools and implements, and were known as Operative

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Masons. They accomplished their mission, and now from these tools and implements modern Masonry draws her beautiful symbols and emblems to teach Speculative Masonry, and to erect a moral and spiritual edifice, more glorious because more enduring than Solomon's on Mount Moriah.

"The Knights of old, clad in armor of steel, and with carnal weapons fought in sanguinary conflict, leaving their slain by thousands on the battle field, and accomplished *their* mission, and the blood-stained banner of their victory still waves, and is destined to wave over a world conquered and subdued to the peaceful reign of Prince Emanuel, in whose name they fought and triumphed.

"Modern Templarism seizes upon their armor as emblems of a spiritual warfare, and emulating their spirit and valor, go forth under the same banner to conquer ignorance, vice and 'spiritual wickedness in high places,' and has vowed never to cease the warfare until the conflict with Satan's kingdom is triumphantly ended. Then may our 'swords be beat into plow-shares, and our spears into pruning hooks,' for there shall be none to hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain."

The Grand Commander reports continued prosperity. He formed one new Commandery.

The Grand Commandery adopted the three-year term of office for Representatives.

A large amount of local business was transacted.

E. Frater John C. McCoy Reports on Correspondence, and notices Canada for 1886. We deeply regret to learn that Frater McCoy died a few days after the close of the Conclave. He was greatly beloved and esteemed, and his loss will be severely felt by the Masons of Texas.

1888.

Thirty-Fifth Annual Conclave, El Paso, April 18th, 1888. R. E. John O. Johnson, Grand Commander.

In the Address of the Grand Commander, we learn that

the Order is in a healthy and prosperous condition, with the best of feeling existing among the membership. His decisions were:—

“August 23rd, 1887—Worth Commandery, through her Recorder, Sir J. K. Ashby, states that ‘some eighteen months previous a Companion petitioned that Commandery for the Orders, paid his fee, and was elected, but failed to present himself within the time prescribed by law. Owing to a change of circumstances he does not desire to renew the petition, and asks that the fee paid by him be refunded.’ The Commandery asks what they must do.

“I replied that I knew of no law that would require the Commandery to return the fee, but that they had a perfect right to do so, and I would so recommend.

“September 13th, 1887—Sir Charles Davis, V. E. D. G. C., asks:—‘Can a Commandery of Knights Templar, acting under the ritual adopted by the Grand Encampment in 1886, open and transact business with seven members present.’

“I decided that they could not; that the statute of the Grand Encampment specified the number required to open and transact business. Since this decision I have received a decision of the M. E. Grand Master upon this point, in which he says:—‘Unless there are nine members present, including an officer entitled to open the body, a Commandery cannot be opened to transact business. The adoption of a ritual in no wise affects a statute. The only way in which a statute can be amended is prescribed in Section 67 of the Constitution.’

“I have received similar inquiries from Brownwood, No. 22, and Albany, No. 21, and have furnished them with copies of the above decision of the M. E. Grand Master.

“March 26th, 1888—Sir E. R. Norton, E. C. of San Antonio, No. 7, says:—‘A Companion of Burleson Chapter, at San Antonio, left for Los Angeles, Cal., immediately after taking the degrees, and now writes to know if he can apply for the Orders in this Commandery and receive them in Los Angeles.’

“I replied: If the Companion is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., your Commandery has no jurisdiction. (See Code of Statutes,

Grand Encampment, page 110; printed Proceedings Grand Commandery of Texas, 1886, Sec. xxv, clause 1.) If a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., but has not resided there for six months previous, he can petition the Commandery at that place, and they can ask of San Antonio, No. 7, a waiver of jurisdiction, and, if granted, he can be elected and receive the Orders there (see same section as above, clauses 4 and 5), but if the Companion is still a resident of San Antonio, then he cannot petition Los Angeles, and I fail to find any law that would authorize San Antonio to elect him and ask the Commandery at Los Angeles to confer the Orders."

As to the first of these decisions, we are of opinion that the law of common honesty would be found to govern the case. A Masonic body should be the last to take any one's money without an equivalent, and the Commandery should have returned the unearned fee at once.

Voluminous Reports were presented by the Grand visitors, giving full details of the condition of the various subordinates.

The sum of \$500 was appropriated for charitable purposes.

R. E. Charles Davis (El Paso), Grand Commander.

E. Robert Brewster (Houston), Grand Recorder.

VERMONT.

Forty-Fifth Annual Conclave, Burlington, June 14th, 1887. R. E. George W. Wing, Grand Commander.

The year then past had been a fairly prosperous one for the Order in this jurisdiction. The membership increased from 859 to 902.

A new Commandery to meet at Newport received a Warrant from the Grand Commandery without having served under dispensation.

The Report on Correspondence is by the Grand Prelate, Rev. Frater Frederick S. Fisher. Our Proceedings of 1886 receive due notice. On our Grand Master's Allocution, he says:—

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

"We are again indebted to the Grand Master for advanced sheets of his Allocution. It is an able and instructive treatise, as all reading Templars might expect from this noble Templar who has given so much research into the mysteries and presented so much information to his less favored companions."

1888.

Forty-Sixth Annual Conclave, Burlington, June 12th, 1888. R. E. Delos M. Bacon, Grand Commander.

His Address contains the following paragraph:—

"At the Annual Conclave of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, held in Brockville, Ontario, July 12, 1887, Sir Frank W. Baxter, of our jurisdiction, was elected an honorary member of that august body, with the rank of Honorary Past Provincial Grand Prior.

"This act seems to be a compliment to our Frater in recognition of literary service and ability, and in token of the high esteem in which he is held by our Canadian Frateres.

"The event has our full appreciation. Knowing the position taken by Sir Knight Baxter in the question at issue between the Great Priory of England and the Great Priory of Canada, in relation to the Australian Warrant controversy, I desire to here remark that whatever may be the personal views of your Grand Commander, I do not believe it to be his right or duty to express an official opinion upon the subject which can only be discussed in Grand Encampment."

The Committee on Uniform presented a detailed report, specifying all the particulars of the standard uniform, which report was adopted.

The following resolution was carried, and a committee was appointed to prepare an appropriate service:—

"RESOLVED,—That Easter Day, Ascension Day or the following Sunday be observed throughout this jurisdiction, and that the subordinate Commanderies be permitted to make arrangements to observe the days without a dispensation from the Grand Commander."

Frater Frederick S. Fisher Reports on Correspondence, and notices Canada for 1887.

R. E. Delos M. Bacon (St. Johnsbury Centre), Grand Commander.

E. Warren G. Reynolds (Burlington), Grand Recorder.

VICTORIA.

Organization of the Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria, Australia.

On Wednesday, December 14th, 1887, at the Salisbury Buildings, Bourke Street West, Melbourne, the Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria of Masonic Knights Templar and appendent Orders, was instituted in a regular and constitutional manner, and in accordance with regular Masonic customs.

The Metropolitan Preceptory, No. 28 on the roll of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, was opened by Eminent Frater York Bramwell, for the purpose of instituting the Great Priory and installing the Grand Master. Punctually at the time appointed the installing officer, E. Frater George Talmage, P. P., ascended the throne, when the record of Proceedings which had led up to the gathering of the Sir Knights, was read by York Bramwell, the Secretary of the Union. Being approved of, the Sir Knights formed a line to receive Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master-elect, Eminent Frater David Munro, who approached the altar, and after the usual religious formalities, was obligated, consecrated, invested and enthroned, proclaimed and saluted as Most Eminent Grand Master in due and ancient form.

The choir and Sir Knights then sang the well known hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," Frater J. C. Coverlid presiding at the organ. After the Grand Master had addressed the assemblage, he declared the Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria, Australia, to be open in ample form for the despatch

SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

of business. Patents of the Deputy Grand Master and the following Great Officers-elect were read, and such Officers were duly installed and invested:—

Deputy Grand Master...	Percy Oakden.
Grand Prior.....	Hon. Dr. G. Le Fevre, ³ M. L. C.
Grand Sub-Prior.....	Archibald Aitken.
Grand Chancellor	York Bramwell, P. P.
Grand Chaplain	Rev. D. Meadowcroft.
Grand Constable	George Talmage, P. P.
Grand Marshall.....	B. J. Harrison.
Grand Treasurer	John Moir.
Grand Registrar	Edward A. Collis.

The remaining Grand Officers were then duly obligated and invested.

At the banquet which followed the proceedings of organization, Frater J. D. Drew related briefly the past history of the Order in the Colony, and congratulated the Fratres on their having received Warrants for their Preceptories from the sister Colony of Canada, which enabled them to obtain self-government.

Frater York Bramwell contrasted Templary in Victoria with the wondrous features it presents in America, and paid a fitting and well-deserved compliment to our Grand Master, Col. Moore.

It is a source of great satisfaction to the Canadian Templars to know that our Fratres in Victoria have at last succeeded in their praiseworthy efforts to establish Templarism in their midst on a sure foundation. They have had many and serious difficulties to contend with, open hostility from the Great Priory of England, and concealed efforts at home to defeat their objects, but they have triumphed in the end over all obstacles. Their noble perseverance has been rewarded. Their Sovereign Great Priory has been securely

established, and we may now look forward to a brighter era and a more prosperous development of the Order in our sister Colony.

Having complete independence and full powers of local self-government, the evils which heretofore have resulted from being subject to a distant power on the other side of the world, will be completely nullified and the fetters which cramped their rising energies will be completely removed. Prosperity must ensue. With the zeal and ability possessed in such a marked degree by the Templars of Victoria, we have no doubt that before long they will attain a position second to none among the Great Bodies of the world.

With regard to our share in this important matter we have none but the most pleasing recollections. We have been delighted to render all the assistance we could. We remembered our own struggles for independence, and were only too glad to be of service to the valiant Sir Knights who were involved in similar difficulties. We have had our reward in the fruition of the fully realized hopes and desires of our Freres in Victoria.

For our action herein, which we consider laudable and meritorious, the Great Priory of England has forbidden its following to hold intercourse with us as Knights Templar. This we regret,—not on our account, but on their own, as their members will be the only sufferers. We can survey the consequences with the most perfect equanimity. We desire to live on amicable terms with all Templars, but we have no cause to regret our past conduct in this particular. We are prepared to justify our action by every principle of knightly courtesy and honor and Masonic law. That being the case, and with consciences void of offence, we accept the situation with all due humility, and will patiently await the time when the splenetic fit of our "Big Brother" shall have passed away and wiser counsels cause a return of magnanimity.

In the meantime, we most cordially and heartily welcome the new Sovereign Great Priory of Victoria, with our very best wishes for its success and a long career of prosperity and usefulness.

VIRGINIA.

Sixty-Fifth Annual Assembly, Petersburg, November 24th, 1887. R. E. W. H. H. Lynn, Grand Commander.

On the question of the ritual adopted by the Grand Encampment, he says:—

“As there is a difference of opinion on this subject, and as some Eminent Commanders may be slow to use this ritual, from the fact that it is claimed that it was adopted when there was a comparatively small number present, that but a very short time was previously given for careful examination, and with the idea that it may be changed ere long, it might be well for this Grand Body to take action looking to the general use of this ritual until it is amended or remodeled, which, in my opinion, is likely to be done at the next Grand Triennial Conclave. I believe that most of those who voted for it, did so only to prepare the way for a future generally accepted uniform ritual, and in the hope and belief the adoption of the one presented by the committee would simply be the beginning of its accomplishment.”

He opened one new Commandery.

The Grand Commandery cordially endorsed the scheme of Fredericksburg Lodge, in which George Washington was initiated, to erect a Masonic Temple to his memory.

On Ritual, the following resolutions were adopted:—

“WHEREAS, The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States has enjoined upon the Templars under its jurisdiction the use of the ritual adopted by the said Grand Body at its Conclave held at St. Louis in 1886;

“AND WHEREAS, The Knights Templar of Virginia are with great unanimity heartily dissatisfied with the change of ritual, and believe that the introduction of the new ritual will greatly diminish the interest of Knights Templar in the work among us, who, by

the use of many years, have become devoted to our beautiful old ritual, and while we are submitting loyally to the Orders of the Grand Encampment of the United States while in force; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED,—That our Representatives to the next Grand Encampment be instructed to urge the repeal of the law adopting the new ritual of 1886, or to procure the passage of a law allowing each Grand Commandery to authorize its subordinate Commanderies to use the ritual in use prior to the adoption of the new ritual of 1886, or the ritual adopted by the Grand Encampment of the United States at its session held in 1886, as may be preferred."

R. E. James B. Blanks (Petersburg), G. Commander.

R. E. William B. Isaacs (Richmond), G. Recorder.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Twelfth Annual Conclave, Weston, May 12th, 1886.

In consequence of the removal of the Grand Commander from the jurisdiction, the Conclave was presided over by V. E. Jere A. Miller, the Deputy Grand Commander.

The following resolution was adopted:—

"WHEREAS, At the last Annual Conclave the following was passed as an amendment to the statutes and regulations, to wit:— The several Commanderies within this jurisdiction shall be represented at each Conclave of the Grand Commandery by one or more of their first three officers or their proxies; and any Commandery not so represented shall forfeit and pay to the Grand Commandery the sum of ten dollars for any such neglect, and for neglecting to be represented three years in succession, the charter shall be forfeited;

"RESOLVED,—That the same being contrary to Masonic law and precedent, is hereby repealed."

1887.

Thirteenth Annual Conclave, Charleston, May 11th, 1887.

The R. E. George Davis, Grand Commander, reports a greater increase than during any one year since their organization. He opened one new Commandery.

The proceedings are brief and of only local importance. It was decided to have no nominations for offices in the future, and not to permit any remarks as to the character or services of candidates at elections.

1888.

Fourteenth Annual Conclave, Huntington, May 9th, 1888. R. E. Alexander Parks, Grand Commander.

Every Commandery in the State was visited and inspected during the year by a division of labor among the Grand Officers. The Grand Commander decided that a non-resident member could not be legally elected as Eminent Commander.

It was recommended by the Grand Commandery that the Subordinate Commanderies should select one or more of the Christian Festivals of Easter or Ascension Day or Good Friday, for a Devotional Conclave.

R. E. Jere A. Miller (Wheeling), Grand Commander.

E. R. C. Dunnington (Fairmont), Grand Recorder.

WISCONSIN.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Conclave, Milwaukee, October 11th, 1887. R. E. Jeremiah Watts, Grand Commander.

The Address of the Grand Commander contains a detailed account of his official acts and a number of suggestions for the improvement of their legislation. The general condition of the Order in all parts of the State is highly satisfactory. On elections to office, Grand Commander Watts says:—

“As is well known to many of my intimate friends, I have

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often expressed my disapprobation of the practice of re-electing the same individual a second time to any one of the four principal offices in the gift of this Grand Body. This to my mind is only less objectionable than the iron-clad custom of passing a man or set of men from the lowest to the highest grade by regular steps of a year's interval each. Both have their objections, but in a body as harmonious as this Grand Commandery no need exists to continue the same individual in office for an extended term, no harm can come from a frequent change, and to re-elect the Grand Commander will only deprive some good Brother of a coveted honor, and add no additional lustre to the honors you have already conferred.

"The mark of confidence is when the Sir Knight is taken from the ranks and exalted to be your Grand Commander. These are my own personal views on this subject, and they are very decided. Others may think differently, but I am content to leave my record in your hands, and believe that the idea so often advanced that a re-election is necessary to give endorsement of your approval of the first year's service works unfavorably to the best interest of the Commandery. I beg that you will now select from among the very many able Sir Knights one as your Grand Commander to whom you will give your unanimous vote."

A State Encampment was held in the previous summer, but the attendance was not as large as was expected. In the Report of the Committee, we find the following:—

"The weather was very fair, Camp Clark at its best, and the citizens of Neenah and Menasha most hospitable, but the promised attendance failed, and though all who were present (numbering 275 Sir Knights and ladies) enjoyed themselves thoroughly, yet the committee has been forced to the conclusion that however favorable such gatherings may be planned as to location, entertainment and other features, and that at a minimum of expense, the Sir Knights and ladies of this jurisdiction do not appreciate sufficiently the benefits of such re-unions either socially or otherwise, as to warrant any further attempt in this direction by the Grand Commandery.

"There is no doubt of these re-unions being most enjoyable and pleasant events, but it must be left for individual Commanderies to assume the responsibilities and success."

The Report on Correspondence is by E. Frater William C. Swain. Canada for 1887 receives a good notice. On our difficulty with England, he says:—

“The attendance not being sufficiently large to warrant action by the Great Priory of Canada, the matter was postponed until the Annual Assembly, which was held at Brockville, July 12, Supreme Grand Master W. J. B. MacLeod Moore presiding. In his Allocution at that session, he says that he ‘wrote privately to the Chancery of the Great Priory of England, to know if they claimed exclusive jurisdiction in Australia, etc. The reply from the Great Sub-Priory was unmistakable—asserting their *right*, not only to it, but to *all* the Colonies of the Empire!’

“No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
For what we want we'll grab, and call it ours.

“In view of the small respect paid by English Masons to the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction in the Colonies, as shown to the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge of Quebec, this claim of exclusive jurisdiction for itself, in comparatively unoccupied territory, where there is no Great Priory, by a body which is subordinate to the Convent-General, is sublime, and must claim our admiration for its unadulterated impudence, if not for its justice.

“The Great Priory of Canada, not without opposition, had the manhood and dignity to stand upon its rights, and not only refused to withdraw the Warrant, but granted Warrants for two more Preceptories in the same Province. The next we shall hear upon the subject will be a declaration from England of non-intercourse.”

Well, the declaration of non-intercourse, a *brutum fulmen*, has issued—and still we live!

R. E. Nathan B. Rundle (Eau Claire), G. Commander.
E. J. W. Lafin (Milwaukee), Grand Recorder.

WYOMING.

A Convention was held at Cheyenne, on the 9th January, 1888, at which time the new Grand Commandery of Wyoming was duly organized.

On March 8th, the officers were duly installed by the proxy of the Grand Master, under his special warrant, and the Grand Commandery was regularly constituted. Everything appears to have been done in proper shape. All the Commanderies in the State (three in number) were fully represented and united in the movement.

In the Code of Statutes, we notice the following provisions:—

“Sec. 37. It shall be deemed irregular for any Commandery to confer the Orders of Knighthood, or either of them, upon any sojourner, whose place of residence is within any State, District or Territory in which there is a Commandery regularly at work, until the consent of the Commandery having Territorial Jurisdiction is first obtained.

“(2.) In the event of the violation of this interdict, the Commandery so offending shall be subject to knightly discipline, and will be required to pay over to the Commandery having jurisdiction the amount of fees received for such admission.”

We cordially wish every success and prosperity to the new Grand Commandery of Wyoming.

R. E. Truman B. Hicks (Cheyenne) Grand Commander.

E. John K. Jeffrey (Cheyenne), Grand Recorder.

CONCLUSION.

This finishes our Report. It has been prepared since the Annual Assembly of our Great Priory, under considerable pressure. Such as it is, however, we submit it to the favorable consideration of our Fratres in the Dominion. We have endeavored to give a concise and readable *resume* of the most important proceedings of the Grand Commanderies which have come to our hands. In order to keep pace with the times, it is, in our opinion, essential to be informed with some degree of accuracy as to what our neighbors are doing.

We can note any changes in their laws or methods of procedure, and watch their effects. We can thus correct our own legislation, or avoid mistakes.

As members of one common family, we must necessarily take an interest in the welfare of our foreign members. Their success is a matter for our rejoicing, and in order to do our work well we must be in possession of the requisite knowledge. These Reports form a method of inter-communication that cannot be excelled, and they have a tendency to bind us more closely together, and they add zest to that fraternal intercourse that is the real pleasure of our Association.

All of which is courteously submitted.

HENRY ROBERTSON,
CHAIRMAN.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Canada,
September 1st, 1888.

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