

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Quebec

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons,

AT THE

Twenty-first Annual Communication

HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL,

ON THE

28th and 29th days of January,

A.D. 1891—A.L. 5891.

ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL LODGES AND PRESERVED.

ISAAC HENRY STEARNS, MONTREAL,	-	GRAND MASTER.
JOHN H. ISAACSON, MONTREAL,	-	GRAND SECRETARY.

Montreal:

McQUEEN & CORNEIL, PRINTERS, 671 CRAIG ST.

1891.

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At the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, was held the Twenty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, commencing on Wednesday, the Twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1891—A. L. 5891, there being present thereat :

M. Wor. Bro. I. H. STEARNS, *Grand Master.*

R. Wor. Bro. HENRY RUSSELL, M. D. *Dep. Grand Master.*

" " " E. T. D. CHAMBERS..... *Dis. Dep. Grand Master for Quebec
& Three Rivers Dist.*

" " " H. S. COUPER..... *Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Montreal
Dist.*

" " " T. L. BROWN, M. D. *Dis. Dep. Grand Master, St. Francis
Dist.*

" " " C. P. TABER..... *Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Bedford
Dist.*

" " " F. B. FARNSWORTH..... *Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Shefford
& Brome Dist.*

" " " A. LYON, M. D. *Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Ottawa
Dist.*

R. Wor. Bro.	HY. DAVIDSON.....	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
" "	CHARLES KNOWLES AS	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
" "	FRANK EDGAR.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>
" "	J. H. ISAACSON.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
" "	GEORGE ROLT WHITE.....	<i>Registrar.</i>
" "	Rev. W. PERCY CHAMBERS, B.A.	<i>Chaplain.</i>
V. "	BENJ. TOOKE	<i>Director of Ceremonies.</i>
" "	G. H. AYLMEY BROOKE....	<i>Organist.</i>
" "	JOHN WILSON.....	<i>Senior Deacon.</i>
" "	D. R. MACFARLANE.....	<i>Junior Deacon.</i>
" "	E. R. SMITH.....	<i>Steward.</i>
" "	JAS. DOGHERTY.....	"
" "	H. J. LEMESURIER.....	"
" "	JOHN FALES	<i>Pursuivant.</i>
" "	ISAAC RICHARDSON.....	<i>Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS :

M. Wor. Bro.	J. H. GRAHAM.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
" "	JAMES DUNBAR.....	" "
" "	J. FRED. WALKER	" "
" "	E. R. JOHNSON.....	" "
" "	GEORGE O. TYLER	" "
R. "	T. P. BUTLER.....	<i>Dep. Grand Master.</i>
" "	HOBART BUTLER.....	" "
" "	DICKSON ANDERSON.....	" "
" "	W. M. LEMESURIER.....	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" "	G. H. WILKINSON.....	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" "	JOSEPH MITCHELL.....	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" "	A. LYON	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" "	F. MASSEY	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" "	R. W. WILLIAMS.....	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" "	CHARLES KNOWLES.....	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" "	W. J. FRASER.....	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" "	T. L. BROWNE.....	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" "	F. EDGAR	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>

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THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

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M. Wor. Bro.	L. A. FARMER	Past	D. D. G. M.
" "	G. H. PRESSBY	"	D. D. G. M.
" "	H. W. WOOD	"	D. D. G. M.
" "	W. H. WHYTE	"	D. D. G. M.
" "	GUSTAVUS LUCKE	"	D. D. G. M.
" "	H. E. CHANNELL	.....	"	D. D. G. M.
" "	JAMES FYFE	.....	"	D. D. G. M.
" "	HY. GRIFFITH	.....	"	Grand Senior Warden.
" "	A. G. ADAMS	.....	"	" "
" "	H. J. MILLER	.....	"	" "
" "	H. DAVIDSON	.....	"	" "
" "	JOHN SHAW	.....	"	Junior "
" "	JOHN P. PRAVEY	.....	"	" "
" "	H. W. NYE	.....	"	" "
" "	S. R. WHITMAN	.....	"	" "
" "	A. D. STEVENS	.....	"	" "
" "	DANIEL BOYD	.....	"	Registrar.
" "	ALEX. CHISHOLM	.....	"	" "
" "	I. B. FUTVOYE	.....	"	" "
" "	GEO. W. LOVEJOY	.....	"	" "
" "	HY. DUNNE	.....	"	" "
" "	DAVID SEATH	.....	"	" "
" "	Rev. W. J. SMYTH, M.A.,	.....	"	" "
" "	Ph.D.	.....	"	Chaplain.
" "	Rev. H. W. NYE	.....	"	" "
V. "	H. B. MOORE	.....	"	Steward.
" "	W. R. CUTHBERT	.....	"	Junior Deacon.
" "	W. SIMPSON WALKER	.....	"	Senior Deacon.
" "	JOHN B. TRESSIDER	.....	"	Director of Ceremonies.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following Lodges as being duly represented :—

6 TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF

LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 1: Antiquity	James Mitchell Alex. Chisholm W. M. LeMesurier Andrew Baile George C. Bown W. N. King George Verry	W.M. P.D.D.G.M. P.D.D.G.M. P.M. P.M. I.P.M. J.W.	
No. 2: Albion	Thos. Taylor Charles Knowles H. Griffith J. Barrington J. H. Graham	W.M. P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M., P.G.S.W. P.M. P.G.M.	
No. 3: St. John	John Shaw W. J. Fraser H. J. Miller H. J. LeMesurier James Copeman	P.M., P.G.I.W. P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M., P.G.S.W. P.M. S.W.	
No. 4: Dorchester	E. McConkey G. H. Wilkinson I. B. Futvoye E. R. Smith I. H. Stearns	W.M. P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M., P.G.R. P.M., G.S. P.M., G.M.	
No. 5: Golden Rule	E. W. Morrill H. E. Channell E. R. Johnson R. C. Parsons	W.M. P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M., P.G.M. P.M.	
No. 6: St. Andrew	Hy. Walters Jas. Dunbar Hy. Russell, M.D. E. T. D. Chambers .. Geo. Rolt White Jas. Ellis	W.M. P.M., P.G.M. P.M., D.G.M. P.M., D.D.G.M. P.M., G.R. S.W.	
No. 7: Elgin	R. I. Griffin H. S. Couper G. Glover Wm. M. Briggs James P. Griffin J. H. Isaacson J. H. Graham	W.M. P.M., D.D.G.M. I.P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.G.M.	

Prevost

Nelson

St. Geo

St. Geo

Zetland

St. Fran

Victoria

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

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PROXY.

LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 8:	J. G. Wales	W.M.	
Prevost.....	A. D. Stevens, M.D.	P.M., P.G.J.W.	
	Edwin Hall	P.M.	
No. 9:	J. McNeil, Jr.	W.M.	
Nelson	G. O. Sixby	P.M.	
	H. O. Moore	P.M., P.G.S.	
	J. M. Ferris	P.M.	
No. 10:	Geo. C. Nicholson	W.M.	
St. George	Thos. Ryan	P.M.	
	Jno. Paxton	P.M.	
	W. F. Dogherty	P.M.	
	Hy. Dunne	P.M.	
	J. J. McCaulay	J.W.	
	Alfred Elvidge	J.W.	
No. 11:	George Payne	W.M.	
St. George	Jas. Fyfe	P.M., P.D.D.G.M.	
	John Wilson	P.M.	
	Wm. Benton	J.W.	
No. 12:	Joseph Mitchell	P.M., P.D.D.G.M.	
Zetland	Hy. Dunne	P.M., P.G.R.	
	I. A. Richardson	P.M.	
	Jno. H. Isaacson	P.M.	
	Peter A. Crossby	P.M.	
	Edwin Higginbottom	P.M.	
	A. McRobie	P.M.	
	Saml. S. Grant	P.M.	
	John H. Graham	P.G.M.	
No. 15:	Arthur Wilcocks	W.M.	
St. Francis	J. H. Graham	P.M.P.G.M.	
	G. H. Aylmer Brooke	P.M., G. Or.	
	T. L. Brown, M.D.	P.M., P.D.D.G.M.	
	P. S. G. Mackenzie	S.W.	
	G. A. Fraser	J.W.	
No. 16:	E. S. Stevens	W.M.	
Victoria	G. S. Pressby	P.M., P.D.D.G.M.	
	H. Davidson	P.M., P.G.S.W.	
	E. S. Foss	P.M.	
	A. Sangster	P.M.	
	Alex. Ames	J.P.M.	

LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 18:	Jno. P. Noyes	P.M.	Proxy.
Shefford	A. F. Lay	P.M.	
No. 19:	W. H. Russell	W.M.	
Stanbridge	A. M. Stone	P.M.	Proxy.
No. 20:	A. Forbes	W.M.	
Montreal	I. H. Stearns	P.M., G.M.	
Kilwinning.	J. H. Isaacson	P.M.	
	W. R. Cuthbert	P.M.	
	E. Neve	P.M.	
	J. W. Foster	P.M.	
	J. Smillie	P.M.	
	W. E. Couper	P.M.	
	L. P. Mead	J.W.	
No. 21:	J. Bruce Payne	W.M.	
Yamaska	F. B. Farnsworth . . .	P.M., D.D.G.M.	
	O. V. Mock	P.M.	
	A. Herbert	P.M.	
No. 24:	Fred. C. Martin	W.M.	
Browne	C. P. Taber	P.M., D.D.G.M.	
	Frank Kirkpatrick . . .	S.W.	
	Arthur Hesse	J.W.	
No. 25:	B. Tooke	W.M., G.D.C.	
Royal Albert	J. Fred. Walker	P.M., P.G.M.	
	T. P. Butler	P.M., P.D.G.M.	
	F. Edgar	P.M., P.D.D.G.M.,	G.T.
	Geo. W. Lovejoy	P.M., P.G.R.	
	Arnold G. Fenwick . . .	P.M.	
	R. C. Simpson	P.M.	
	N. B. Falkiner	P.M., P.G.S.D.	
	G. A. Miller	I.P.M.	
	Robert Reid	J.W.	
	Charles W. Hagar	S.W.	
No. 28:	L. A. Farmer	P.M., P.D.D.G.M.	Proxy.
Tuscan	Louis J. Berg	P.M.	
	J. H. Graham	P.G.M.	
No. 29:	Follen H. Pickel	W.M.	
Royal Canadian	C. P. Taber	P.M., D.D.G.M.	
	R. T. Hutchins	P.M.	
No. 30:	W. Odell	W.M.	
Ascot	I. H. Stearns	P.M., G.M.	
	J. H. Graham	P.M., P.G.M.	
	G. H. Pressby	P.M.	

Ashlar

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Freight

Doric

Brome

Chateau

Mount

Sutton

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

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G.T.

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LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 31:			
Ashlar	B. B. Baldwin.	P. M.	
No. 32:			
Mount Royal	W. Seath.	W. M.	
	I. H. Stearns.	P. M., G. M.	
	J. Fred. Walker.	P. M., P. G. M.	
	F. Massey.	P. M., P. D. D. G. M.	
	W. Simpson Walker.	P. M., P. G. S. D.	
	David Seath.	P. M., P. G. R.	
	C. P. O'Connor.	P. M.	
	John B. Tressider.	P. M., P. G. D. of C.	
	Geo. O. Stanton.	P. M.	
No. 33:			
Frelighsburg	S. R. Whitman.	P. M., P. G. I. W.	Proxy.
No. 34:			
Doric	W. H. Burbank.	W. M.	
	I. H. Stearns.	P. M., G. M.	
	J. H. Graham.	P. M., P. G. M.	
	G. R. Thurber.	P. M.	
	Charles Webb.	S. W.	
No. 35:			
Brome Lake	Charles O. Brown.	W. M.	
	H. W. Wood.	P. M., P. D. D. G. M.	
	A. C. Kimball.	P. M.	
	J. E. Fay.	P. M.	
	E. E. Mills.	P. M.	
	Rev. W. P. Chambers.	G. C.	
No. 36:			
Chateauguay	I. H. Stearns.	P. M., G. M.	
	J. Fred. Walker.	P. M., P. G. M.	
	Daniel Boyd.	P. M.	
	E. H. Wells.	P. M.	
	Peter McFarlane.	P. M.	
	J. H. Isaacson.	P. M.	
	John A. Hunter.	S. W.	
No. 38:			
Mount Moriah	Joseph Wilson, Jr.	W. M.	
	G. R. Dewar.	P. M.	
	Joseph Martin.	P. M.	
	W. M. Campbell.	P. M.	
	John S. Clunie.	P. M.	
	Alex. Kyle.	P. M.	
	D. Pollock.	S. W.	
No. 39:			
Sutton	F. A. Olmstead.	W. M.	
	Wm. Macfarlane.	P. M.	Proxy.
	Eugene A. Dyer.	P. M.	
	W. H. O'Regan.	P. M.	

10 TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF

LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 40:	Arthur Lyons	P.M., D.D.G.M.	Proxy.
Pontiac	H. Hobbs	P.M.	
	Andrew Hodgins	P.M.	
	J. A. McGuire	P.M.	
No. 41:	David R. Macfarlane.	P.M., G.J.D.	Proxy.
Eddy			
No. 44:	Saml. Dever	W.M.	
St. Charles	Thos. Highmore	P.M.	
No. 45:	Z. Labelle	W.M.	
Coeurs Unis	Joseph Rodrigue	P.M.	
	A. Meunier	P.M.	
	H. Trepannier	P.M.	
No. 48:	G. P. Plummer	W.M.	
Mount Orford			
No. 49:	Geo. O. Tyler	P.M., P.G.M.	
Shawenegan	J. H. Graham	P.M., P.G.M.	
	R. W. Williams	P.M., P.D.D.G.M.	
No. 52:	E. W. Raddon	W.M.	
Prince Consort	W. H. Whyte	P.M., P.D.D.G.M.	
	J. T. Gladston	P.M.	
	H. Goodrick	P.M.	
	C. R. Corneil	P.M.	
	Thos. Sonne	P.M.	
	James Patterson	P.M.	
No. 53:	T. Erskine	W.M.	
St. Andrew	Wm. S. Evans	P.M.	
	Jas. McCrudden	I.P.M.	
	Jas. Wilson	J.W.	
No. 54:	Joseph Lattrell	W.M.	
Ionic	John P. Peavey	P.M., P.G.J.W.	
	C. A. Humphrey	P.M.	
	J. Stewart	P.M.	
	J. E. Hersey	P.M.	
	Rev. W. J. Smyth	P.G.C.	
No. 57:	J. W. Anderson	W.M.	
Hochelaga	D. Anderson	P.M., P.D.G.M.	
	J. Fred. Walker	P.M., P.G.M.	
	D. Stevenson	I.P.M.	
	G. Treggett	S.W.	
No. 59:	Rev. H. W. Nye	P.M., P.G.C.	Proxy.
Bedford	Hobart Butler	P.M., P.D.G.M.	

Corint

Prince

King So

Argyle

Friends

Argente

Good Sa

King So

Portage

Acacia ..

Hemmin

Victoria

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

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LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 62 : Corinthian	W. G. Proctor C. R. Willis I. A. Richardson.... Henry Dunne Wm. Lane..... George Weldon C. B. Greaves..... J. H. Graham..... George Sibley..... George J. Griffith....	W.M. I.P.M. P.M. P.M., P.G.R. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M., P.G.M. S.W. J.W.	
No. 63 : Prince of Wales....	Gustavus Lucke J. Fales..... A. H. Anderson..... Charles Kenrick.....	P.M., P.D.G.M. P.M. S.W. J.W.	
No. 64 : King Solomon	George J. Wheatley . W. Boyer	P.M. P.M.	
No. 65 : Argyle	T. B. Collinson..... C. J. Williams..... Thos. Cocker..... A. McIntosh.....	W.M. P.M. P.M. J.W.	
No. 66 : Friendship	Walter Nutt	W.M.	
No. 67 : Argenteuil	H. E. Thompson John Hope	W.M. P.M. P.M.	
No. 68 : Good Samaritan....	W. J. Simpson..... H. Russell.....		Proxy.
No. 69 : King Solomon	T. W. Edwin Sowter. R. H. Wright.....	W.M. J.W.	
No. 70 : Portage du Fort	G. E. Reid	W.M. P.M.	
No. 71 : Acacia	D. M. Rattray		
No. 72 : Hemmingford	W. A. Williams..... S. P. Franchot	W.M. I.P.M.	
U. D. Victoria	W. deMouilpied, M.D. J. H. Thomas..... T. J. Church.....	P.M. W.M. J.W.	Proxy.

ROXY.

Proxy.

Proxy.

I.

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C.
G.M.

Proxy.

The GRAND SECRETARY called the roll, and a constitutional number of Lodges being represented in Grand Lodge, after prayer from R. WOR. GRAND CHAPLAIN, the Twenty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, was declared open in ample form, M. Wor. Grand Master I. H. STEARNS presiding in the Grand East.

By order of the M. WOR. GRAND MASTER, all Master Masons in good standing and properly vouched for, were permitted to visit Grand Lodge during its Session.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following order of business was adopted:

1. Grand Lodge opened at 10 a.m.
2. Representatives of Sister Grand Lodges not already introduced will be received.
3. Grand Master will deliver his Address.
4. Grand Secretary will present his Report.
5. Grand Treasurer will present his Report.
6. District Deputy Grand Masters will present their several Reports.
7. Reports from different standing Committees received.
8. Election of Grand Officers for ensuing year, at 8 p.m.
9. Reports from Special Committees will be received.
10. Installation of Grand Officers Elect.
11. Unfinished Business.
12. Grand Lodge will be closed.

The GRAND SECRETARY rose to read the Minutes of the last Annual Communication, when it was moved by V. Wor. Bro. B. TOOKE, seconded by R. W. Bro. H. E. CHANNELL:

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That the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at its last Annual Communication, having been printed and distributed amongst the several Lodges of its jurisdiction, the same shall be considered as having been read, and they are hereby confirmed.

The motion was put to Grand Lodge, and carried

The regulations for the government of Grand Lodge, during the time of its business, were read by the GRAND SECRETARY.

Letters were read, explaining cause of absence from duty at the present meeting of Grand Lodge, from the following named Brothers—viz: R. Wor. Bro. C. Judge, P.G.D.M.; T. Leet, P.D.D.G.M.; E. H. C. Harbeson, P.M.

The following named Brethren presented their credentials as Representatives from Foreign Grand Lodges near this Grand Body—viz., M. Wor. Bro. J. Fred. Walker, from Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; M. Wor. Bro. J. H. Graham, from Grand Lodge of Canada; R. Wor. Bro. H. E. Channell, from Grand Lodge of Iowa; R. Wor. Bro. Alexander Chisholm, from Grand Lodge of Illinois. They were severally introduced to Grand Lodge, welcomed by the Grand Master, and saluted with Grand Honors.

the last
Bro. B.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

The following Grand Lodges were represented at the present meeting of Grand Lodge by their duly accredited representatives:

British Columbia.....	By R. Wor. Bro. D. Anderson.
Canada.....	M. " " J. H. Graham.
Colorado.....	R. " " D. Seath.
Columbia District.....	" " " Gustavus Lucke.
Idaho.....	" " " H. Russell.
Indian Territory.....	" " " P. Crossby.
Indiana.....	M. " " E. R. Johnson.
Illinois.....	R. " " Alex. Chisholm.
Iowa.....	" " " H. E. Channell.
Ireland.....	" " " B. Burland.
Kentucky.....	" " " Joseph Mitchell.
Manitoba.....	" " " W. H. Whyte.
Maine.....	" " " J. H. Isaacson.
Maryland.....	" " " A. Lyon, M.D.
Minnesota.....	" " " J. P. Noyes.
Michigan.....	V. " " Geo. C. Bown.
New Hampshire.....	M. " " I. H. Stearns.
New Brunswick.....	R. " " T. P. Butler.
New Mexico.....	" " " James Fyfe.
New Jersey.....	" " " E. T. D. Chambers.
North Dakota.....	" " " W. H. G. Garrioch.
Nebraska.....	" " " W. M. LeMesurier.
Ohio.....	M. " " Jas. Dunbar.
Oregon.....	V. " " W. T. Evans.
Pennsylvania.....	M. " " J. F. Walker.
Peru.....	R. " " Rev. H. W. Nye.
Rhode Island.....	" " " F. Massey.
South Carolina.....	" " " C. Knowles.
Spain.....	" " " A. G. Adams.
United Gd. Lodge New South Wales.....	" " " J. H. Isaacson.
Tennessee.....	" " " Geo. H. Wilkinson.
Vermont.....	" " " Hobart Butler.
Virginia.....	V. " " W. Simpson Walker.

The M. Wor. Grand Master, I. H. STEARNS, then delivered the following address:

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GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Officers and Members of the—

GRAND LODGE :



BY the favor of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, we are again permitted to assemble together in peace, love and harmony, as the representatives of the Craft in this jurisdiction, to legislate and act upon such matters as may be presented for our consideration. Ever mindful of the duty which we owe to our Creator, we have united in rendering devout thanks to the Almighty for His watchful care and manifold blessings bestowed upon us during the past year. Let us, therefore, enter upon the work committed to our hands with a firm determination to perform the important duties entrusted to us with zeal and fidelity; and may the deliberations of the Twenty-first Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge be characterized with that earnestness of spirit, good will and fraternal courtesy, which has long marked our meetings, that the prosperity of our beloved fraternity may be preserved and maintained.

In obedience to the Constitution, and in conformity with the customs of this Grand Lodge, I now beg to submit a brief account of my official acts during the past year, as well as such recommendations as, in my judgment, will tend to promote the welfare of the Craft in this jurisdiction. I am pleased, at this early stage of our proceedings, to be in a position to assure you that throughout the jurisdiction harmony and brotherly love prevail, and that we are on terms of amity with all the recognized Freemasons of the world. From every district in the Province comes the same encouraging report—peace and prosperity!

DEATHS.

One year ago it was my sad duty to note the death of a number of our beloved Brethren, who held prominent official positions in this Grand Lodge.

Since last we met the "Grim Reaper" has again made inroads in our ranks—the gavel of death has sounded—and Brethren of eminence and ability have answered the summons. Amongst others whose absence we are to day called upon to mourn, I must mention the following well-known members of our Order:—M. W. Bro. Col. McLeod Moore, Honorary Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, and Supreme Grand Master of Knights Templar for the Dominion of Canada, has passed to his eternal rest. This sad event occurred at his residence, in Prescott, on the 1st of September, 1890. He was initiated into Freemasonry in 1827, at the early age of seventeen years, in Aberdeen, Scotland; received his Royal Arch Degrees in 1837, and was installed a Knight Templar in 1844. In 1850 he established the first Knight Templar Encampment ever held in Malta. Col. Moore came to Canada, in 1852, holding at that time a staff appointment. In 1854 he assisted at the formation of Corinthian Lodge, Ottawa, and was its first Worshipful Master. In 1859 he organized Carlton R. A. Chapter, and was its first Principal Z. He also, in 1854, resuscitated the old dormant Templar Warrant of Hugh de Payens Encampment at Kingston, and from this period we may date the establishment, upon a Constitutional basis, of the Templar Order in Canada, an Order to which our deceased Brother devoted the best years of his life, and of which he was the acknowledged leader for over thirty-six years. On the formation of the Sovereign Great Priory of the Dominion of Canada, he was elected to the distinguished position of Supreme Grand Master, *ad vitam*. The name of our veteran Brother will long be remembered as that of one of the most cultured Masons of his day; he was an able writer; and on matters appertaining to Knights Templarism was justly considered one of the greatest authorities in the world.

In August last we were shocked by the sad intelligence of the sudden death of R. W. Bro. James N. Wright, of Aylmer. Our Brother, in perfect health, and without a moment's warning, met his death on the 15th of August, while in the discharge of his duties at

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Lake Edward, by falling from the train, on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. At the time of his decease he held the important position of D.D.G.M. for the District of Ottawa. He was a faithful and zealous Mason, and was buried with Masonic honors at Aylmer, by the Brethren of King Solomon Lodge, of which he was an honored Past Master.

I have also to report to you the death of M. W. Bro. John S. Tyson, Junior Past Grand Master of the G. L. of Maryland, and for fifteen years the able and faithful representative of this Grand Lodge near that sister Grand Body. Our departed Brother, who met his death by drowning on the 26th July last, was a bright example of true Masonic character and teaching.

Another veteran has been called from labor. R. W. Bro. Alex. G. Abell, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California, and for many years the honored Representative of this Grand Lodge, died at San Francisco, on the 28th December, 1890.

The Grand Lodge of Canada has recently been called upon to mourn the death of M. W. Bro. James A. Henderson, Past Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, who died at Kingston, on the 7th December last. He was well known in this jurisdiction, having been for many years intimately and closely associated with many of the officers and members of this Grand Body.

I now beg to recommend that memorial pages be suitably inscribed in the printed Proceedings of this Meeting to the memory of Bros. Moore, Wright, Tyson, Henderson and Abell.

We deeply sympathize with sister jurisdictions who have been called upon to mourn the loss of the following eminent and distinguished Brethren:

M. W. Bro. John Christie, Past Grand Master Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, died at Portsmouth, January 3rd, 1890.

M. W. Bro. J. J. Crane, Past Grand Master of G. L. of New York, died at New Haven, March 4th, 1890.

M. W. Bro. B. F. Haller, Grand Master of G. L. of Tennessee, died at Memphis, April 4th, 1890.

M. W. Bro. E. L. Judson, Past Grand Master of G. L. of New York, died at Albany, April 8th, 1890.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, Past Grand Master of G. L. of Scotland, died September, 1890.

M. W. Bro. Caleb H. Benton, Past Grand Master of G. L. of Minnesota, died at Minneapolis, November 10th, 1890.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

On the 31st March, I constituted and consecrated a new Lodge at Hemmingford, to be known as Hemmingford Lodge, No. 72. I was ably assisted by P. G. M. Walker, R. W. Bros. Couper, Fyfe, LeMesurier, and others. The newly-elected officers were installed by R. W. Bro. Couper, D.D.G.M. of the Montreal District. After the ceremonies we were very hospitably entertained at the Town Hall, many ladies grating the occasion with their presence.

On the 6th of May, I constituted and consecrated a new Lodge at Buckingham, to be known as Acacia Lodge, No. 71. On this occasion I was accompanied by R. W. Bros. Isaacson, Garrioch and Whyte, V. W. Bro. Tooke, and a large number of Brethren from Royal Albert Lodge, to all of whom I return thanks for their valuable assistance.

We received a most hearty and fraternal welcome from the Brethren of this district, and after the ceremonies of constituting and the installation of officers had taken place, we were very sumptuously entertained at a banquet given by the Brethren of Acacia Lodge, and altogether a very pleasant evening was passed. These Lodges start under the happiest auspices, and the multiplication of such Lodges as these cannot fail to advance the interest of our ancient and honorable fraternity.

FORMATION OF A NEW LODGE.

On the 4th of July I granted a Dispensation to Bro. J. H. Thomas and others, authorizing them to open and hold a Lodge in the town of Lachine, under the title and designation of Victoria Lodge, and appointed Bro. J. H. Thomas Worshipful Master, Bro. John A. Pidgeon Senior Warden, and Bro. T. J. Church Junior Warden. The petition of these Brethren was highly recommended by St. Charles Lodge, and also by the D.D.G.M. of Montreal

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District. They have since been working under this authority most successfully, and now return the Dispensation, with a transcript of their records, together with a petition for a Charter, and if, on examination, their proceedings and work are found correct and satisfactory, I recommend that it be granted.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted dispensations as follows:—

June 4th—To Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 38, of Montreal—To receive and act upon the petition of a person not possessing the qualifications of residence.

July 5th—To Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 65, of New Carlisle—To confer Degrees in less than the constitutional time, and, at the request of the District Deputy Grand Master, remitted the fees.

Aug. 7th—To Mount Royal, No. 32, of Montreal—To confer the Third Degree in less than the constitutional time, and, at the request of the District Deputy Grand Master, remitted the fee.

Aug. 26th—To St. George's Lodge, No. 10, of Montreal—To pass and raise a sea-going mariner.

Sept. 22nd—To King Solomon Lodge, No. 64, of Montreal—To pass and raise sea-going mariners.

Sept. 29th—To Hochelaga Lodge, No. 57, of Montreal—To hold regular meeting at a time different from that provided in By-laws.

Jan'y 15th, 1891—To Argenteuil Lodge, No. 67, of Iachute—To install officers at a time different from that provided in the By-laws.

Jan'y 15th—To Mount Orford Lodge, No. 48—To install officers at a time different from that provided in the By-laws.

I have also granted Dispensations to the following Lodges to appear in public in Masonic clothing:—

Prince Consort, No. 52; Antiquity, No. 1; Cœurs Unis, No. 45; Montreal Kilwinning, No. 20; Lake Magog, No. 55; Brome Lake, No. 35; Sutton, No. 39; Prevost, No. 8; Yamaska, No. 21; Shefford, No. 18; Victoria, U. D.; Mount Moriah, No. 38; St. George, No. 10; Zetland, No. 12; St. George, No. 11; Royal Albert, No. 25; Corinthian, No. 62, and to Lodges in the district of Quebec and Three Rivers.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

During the past year I have appointed and commissioned the following Brethren as Representatives of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Bodies, viz :—

W. Bro. J. A. Wright, near the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

R. W. Bro. George R. Medairy, of Baltimore, near the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

M. W. Bro. Henry M. Wheeler, of Grand Forks, Past Grand Master of Dakota, near the Grand Lodge of North Dakota.

W. Bro. Edward K. Pay'r, near the Grand Lodge of Hungary.

W. Bro. W. B. McChesney, of Staunton, near the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

The following have been accredited Grand Representatives near the Grand Lodge of Quebec by sister jurisdictions :—

R. W. Bro. W. M. LeMesurier, of Montreal, from the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

R. W. Bro. George H. Wilkinson, of St. Johns, from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Channell, of Stanstead (re-appointed), from the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

R. W. Bro. W. H. G. Garrioch, of Hull, from the Grand Lodge of North Dakota.

AMALGAMATION.

Mount Royal Lodge, No. 32, and Montarville, No. 58, were formally amalgamated on the 21st November last, the new Lodge retaining Mount Royal's Charter, name and number. I have no doubt but that much good will result from this union, and I am sure that if other Lodges, especially in the City of Montreal, would follow this excellent example, it would be highly beneficial to the Craft in this jurisdiction. A smaller number of strong and healthy Lodges is certainly to be preferred to a larger number with very limited membership; and I fear that in some cases a too large number of Lodges induces an undue desire for increase of members, which

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is fraught with various ills, and, no doubt, retards the prosperity of the Order in many ways ; and I desire to urge upon the Brethren the necessity of giving this matter their serious consideration, with a view of consolidating the Lodges in this City.

STATE OF MASONRY IN THE PROVINCE.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to inform you that peace and harmony prevail in a marked degree among the Lodges within our jurisdiction. So far as I am aware, not a single event has transpired during the past year to disturb that good feeling which should always exist amongst Masons. An increase of interest and zeal has been manifest among the workmen in all parts of the Temple, and increased prosperity may be justly anticipated.

Our finances are in a satisfactory condition ; and I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the steady and continuous increase in our funds, as will appear by the report of our efficient and trustworthy Grand Treasurer, which will be submitted for your inspection during the present session.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS.

Our relations with the sister Grand Lodges, I am happy to state, are of the most friendly character, and I trust the universal harmony now existing may be long continued. The report on Foreign Correspondence will be presented by R. W. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, Chairman of that Committee, and from the able and satisfactory manner in which our worthy Brother has discharged these laborious duties for the past four years, I have no doubt that it will, as usual, be found replete with useful information. In reference to this subject, I feel it my duty to urge upon the Brethren the importance of carefully reading these reports. No intelligent Mason can afford to be without the valuable information therein contained. They constitute an important collection of Masonic news from all parts of the world, consisting of Masonic law and lore, facts and opinions, worthy of your attention and consideration, which it is almost impossible to obtain from any other source, and every true Craftsman should embrace the opportunity thus afforded him of obtaining wider and more correct views of the extent, power and usefulness of our time-honored institution.

ENGLAND AND QUEBEC.

Matters between England and Quebec have not changed since our last Communication. M. W. Bro. Walkem, who undertook two years ago to mediate between the two bodies, has conferred personally both in England and with the English Lodges in this city, and seems hopeful of ultimate success. In the last letter I received from him, he says :

I must ask you to allow matters to remain in their present condition, in order to give me an opportunity of doing what I consider expedient. Our Brethren of Quebec must not be impatient if the settlement of the matter, which I trust will ultimately be accomplished, occupies some time.

It rests with you, Brethren, to say, whether the present state of affairs shall continue. M. W. Bro. Walkem, of course, is neither counsel for Quebec nor England; and we cannot call upon him to disclose his plans until he is ready to do so, and when formulated, it is then time to consider whether they are acceptable to this Grand Lodge or not.

BY-LAWS APPROVED.

I have examined and approved the By-Laws of Acacia Lodge, No. 71, and Hemmingford Lodge, No. 72. I have also confirmed the amendments to the By-Laws of the following Lodges—viz., St. George, No. 10; Argyle, No. 65; Victoria, No. 16; Royal Albert, No. 25; Royal Canadian, No. 29; Prince Consort, No. 52; Hochelaga, No. 57.

APPOINTMENTS.

I appointed R. W. Bro. Arthur Lyon, M.D., of Shawville, as D.D.G.M., for the District of Ottawa, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our esteemed R. W. Bro. Wright.

On the 29th November, R. W. Bro. Lee, D.D.G.M. for the District of St. Francis, resigned his office on account of ill health. I therefore commissioned R. W. Bro. T. L. Brown, M.D., of Melbourne, to take charge of that district for the balance of the unexpired term.

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VISITATIONS.

On the 13th May, accompanied by a large number of the Grand Lodge Officers, I visited Victoria Lodge, Sherbrooke. We were most fraternally received and hospitably entertained, and, during the evening, pleasant and profitable addresses were delivered by M. W. Bros. Graham and Johnson, R. W. Bros. Russell, Isaacson and others.

During the year I have also officially visited the following Lodges: Elgin, Cœurs Unis, Argyle, Zetland, St. George No. 10, St. George No. 11, and Montreal Kilwinning. The Brethren of all these Lodges were most cordial in their reception of myself and other Grand Officers, and I wish to thank them, one and all, for their loyal and fraternal greetings.

At Zetland Lodge, I had the very great pleasure of meeting the ever popular Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, R. W. Bro. J. J. Mason, and of according him a hearty and fraternal welcome to our jurisdiction.

NEW GRAND LODGES.

Since our last Communication, official information has been received of the inauguration and formation of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania as an independent Sovereign Grand Body, claiming the sole right of Masonic jurisdiction in the Colony of Tasmania, and asking recognition. As it appears that the proceedings at its formation were regular and constitutional, I beg to recommend to this Grand Lodge the advisability of fraternally and officially recognizing that new Grand Body, and the interchange of Grand Representatives therewith.

Application has been received from the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, asking for recognition and interchange of representatives. As their application appears to me to involve questions that should be determined by the Grand Lodge, I suggest that this case be submitted to the consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MASONIC HISTORY.

An effort is being made to prepare and publish a History of Freemasonry in the Province of Quebec from the "earliest times," and in order to assist and aid this laudable undertaking, and to render it worthy of the Craft in this jurisdiction, and of great interest and value not only to the Lōdges in this Province but to the whole fraternity, I instructed the Right Worshipful the Grand Secretary to issue the following circular to all Lodges of our obedience:—

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A. F. & A. M.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, P. Q., 12th November, 1890.

To the Worshipful Master of

Lodge No.

A. F. & A. M.

WOR. BRO. & DEAR SIR,

M. W. Past Grand Master Graham having, at the solicitation of many of our Brethren, undertaken the work of writing and compiling a History of Freemasonry in this Province, from its earliest period to the present time, and the Committee who have undertaken the responsibility of aiding and assisting him in this work having requested the patronage and assistance of the M. W. the G. M. and the Grand Lodge in procuring the necessary material for such a history, the M. W. Grand Master requests the aid and assistance of each and every Lodge, and of the Brethren generally, to secure for the use of M. W. Bro. Graham all the documents and records in their possession that will be of use to him in his labor.

In view of the above, you are hereby requested to have this communication read in open Lodge at its next regular meeting, and to place all such material in your possession, or such as you can procure, at the disposal of M. W. Bro. Graham, at the earliest possible opportunity.

I am,

Yours fraternally,

(SIGNED),

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary, G. L. of Q.

I earnestly request the members of this Grand Lodge to give this matter their serious consideration. The publication of such a history would, it appears to me, be of exceeding great value, and supply a long-felt want to the Craft in this jurisdiction. Let me, therefore, urge upon you the advisability of rendering such substantial assistance to this movement as may best tend to secure its ultimate success.

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REGALIA.

The regalia has been repaired, and is now in good order, and the following is a list of the same in possession of this Grand Lodge:

One Grand Master's Chain, Jewel, Apron and Cuffs.

" Deputy Grand Master's Chain, Jewel, Apron and Cuffs.

" Senior Grand Warden's Collar, Jewel, Apron and Cuffs.

" Junior " " " " " "

" Grand Treasurer's " " " " "

" Grand Secretary's " " " " "

" Grand Registrar's " " " " "

" Grand Chaplain's " " " " "

" Grand Director of Ceremonies' Collar, Jewel, Apron and Baton.

" Grand Organist's Collar, Jewel and Apron.

Two Grand Deacon's Collars, Jewels and Aprons.

One Grand Steward's Collar, Jewel and Apron.

" Grand Pursuivant's " " " "

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

As you are aware, a Committee has been named to supervise our Constitution, and to suggest such amendments thereto as they may see fit. Their final report will be laid before you for action at this meeting; and as I deem the subject one of importance, I specially invite your careful attention to the same. In connection with this matter, I desire to say as the result of my experience obtained during the two years I have acted as your Grand Master, that I am of opinion that a change should be made in that portion of the Constitution which refers to the selection of District Deputy Grand Masters.

The office is one of great importance; the interest and welfare of the Craft in the district to which he is appointed is especially entrusted to his care. He is the direct medium between the Grand Master and the great body of the Craft, and his duties are often as delicate and essential as those of the Grand Master himself. He should inform himself generally as to the condition of the Lodges under his charge, the character of their work, and offer such advice as may be deemed profitable. In addition to this, he should be well versed in Masonic-law and the rules and regulations of our honorable fraternity, and familiar with the ritual in all its

details. He holds a peculiar and significant position, and is frequently called upon to act in matters of grave responsibility; and to his ability, diligence and industry, in the exercise of his duties, is the success and prosperity of the Craft in a great degree owing. The old charges teach us that "no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit;" so, also, should the office of D.D.G.M. be filled by a Brother chosen for his merit and ability; and I regret exceedingly that there seems to be a growing disposition on the part of the Brethren of the Lodges in this jurisdiction to look upon this office as one of minor importance, and a tendency to ignore the qualifications required to properly discharge its responsible duties—that, in fact, it would appear from the manner in which the Brethren of some districts make their selection, that they seem to regard the office as having been created for the sole purpose of giving Past Masters of some particular Lodge or section the rank and title of Right Worshipful, regardless as to whether the Brother so chosen possesses the necessary qualifications or not. To show how important a position that of District Deputy Grand Master has been held in the past, out of seven Grand Masters who have ruled this Grand Lodge all but one have occupied this responsible position; others have held the next highest gift in the Craft; therefore it is a cause of regret when we see that the members of some Lodges think that, because a member of another Lodge last year held this position, it this year was their turn, as though the office was to be fitted to the man, instead of the man being selected for the office. Under our present system, the District Deputy Grand Master for each district is nominated by the representatives of the Lodges of such districts present at the Annual Communication, and if confirmed by the Grand Master he is regularly installed. The system in theory seems good, but in my judgment it has not always worked well. Too little care, in many instances, has been displayed in the selection, and the Grand Master, relying on the advice given, and having no personal knowledge in most instances of the fitness or unfitness of the Brother, endorses the nomination made to him, only to discover afterwards the incompetency of the officer appointed. The remedy I would respectfully suggest for this defect is to adopt the method followed by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and other Grand Lodges in the United

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States and Europe,—viz., to leave it with the Grand Master to appoint to the office such Brethren as he may know to be well qualified for its duties.

The District Deputy Grand Master is *de facto* the representative in his district of the Grand Master; therefore I think the Grand Master should be empowered to name to the office one he knows will discharge all the duties with judgment and discrimination.

MASONIC HOME.

I feel that I should be wanting in my duty did I not, before retiring from the Grand East, again record my views as to the desirability of establishing in this Province a Masonic Home. The charitable objects of such an institution are too well known to you all to need any disquisition thereon by me. My intention now is to endeavor to create and stimulate immediate action among the Brethren of this jurisdiction, with the view to urge them to accomplish a work which would enable us to put into practice that virtue we profess so much to admire.

By the kind thoughtfulness and action of a few of our Lodges and Brethren, some advance has been made in this direction, and a small sum is in the hands of our Grand Treasurer to the credit of the Masonic Home Fund; but there seems to me to be a want of enthusiasm generally with our members. The project surely is a grand and noble one, and worthy of our very best efforts, and it should receive the active support of every one of us. Entertaining this opinion, I hope by these remarks to arouse a feeling of determination never to cease working until we have provided for poor, distressed, and worthy Masons in our midst the necessities of life and comforts of a Home. There is pending before this Grand Lodge a resolution having for its object the formation of this much-desired institution, and I trust you will give it your earnest and serious consideration. Many other jurisdictions are engaged in a like undertaking. Let not Quebec be a laggard in the good work.

CONCLUSION.

Brethren of Grand Lodge,—I am as deeply conscious to-day, as when two years ago you selected me to fill the high and responsible

position of Grand Master, of the lasting honor you conferred by electing me to that distinguished office, and I am duly grateful to the Brethren of this Grand Lodge for the confidence reposed in me. I have endeavored without fear or favor to faithfully, zealously and impartially discharge my duties, and to conduct the affairs of this Grand Lodge to the best of my ability. May I hope that my official record has met with general approbation, and that my shortcomings may be charitably attributed to the frailty of the man, rather than the want of Masonic zeal.

In surrendering the insignia of office to my successor, and again taking my place on the floor of Grand Lodge, I resign none of my interest in your welfare, or devotion to the Craft in this jurisdiction. The time approaches when I must say the final words of official separation, but before doing so I should be ungrateful did I not acknowledge my indebtedness to the Officers of Grand Lodge, to all of whom I am under deep obligations for assistance and advice given, whenever called for, and in this connection I would especially name our faithful Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. John H. Isaacson, whose zeal and fidelity particularly fit him for the office he holds. Long may he be spared to render his valuable services, and grace our annual assemblies with his venerable presence. I also desire to extend my hearty thanks to the many able and distinguished Past Grand Officers who have aided me with their valuable counsel during the past two years, and to assure them that my duties have frequently been lightened by their timely advice and assistance. Finally, my Brethren, let each and all of us endeavor to cultivate that harmony which is the bond that binds us together, and may gentle peace hover over our deliberations and rest among us.

ISAAC H. STEARNS,
Grand Master.

MONTREAL, QUE., *January 26th, 1891.*

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It was moved by M. W. BRO. J. H. GRAHAM, seconded by
M. W. BRO. J. FRED. WALKER :

That the Address of the Grand Master, just delivered, be referred to the
Committee on the State of Masonry, with instructions to that Committee to report
thereon as early as practicable during the Session of Grand Lodge.

The motion was carried.



VS,
Master.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

THE GRAND SECRETARY presented the following report :

To the Most Worshipful the

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A. F. & A. M.



BRETHREN,—I beg respectfully to make this my Twentieth Annual Report to the Grand Lodge, and avail myself of the opportunity to thankfully acknowledge the many acts of fraternal courtesy which I have received from the Craft of this jurisdiction during the long period of my tenure of office as Grand Secretary.

Before, however, submitting to you the transactions of my office for the past year, I desire to offer a statement, with a view to remove any misunderstanding which may possibly have been created in the minds of some of you, in consequence of a portion of a report made by the Committee on Finance at our last meeting. That Committee reported as follows :—

That in future all moneys received by the Grand Secretary shall be entered in his books as soon as received, and at once paid over to the Grand Treasurer.

That the Finance Committee shall have access to these books at any time, and shall, every six months, audit these receipts, and see that the collections shall have been paid over to the Grand Treasurer as received.

In connection with this, I desire to say, and most emphatically, that from the day I accepted the responsible office I hold as your Grand Secretary to the present time, the books, papers, accounts and documents connected with my duties have at all times been open to inspection, not only to the Finance Committee, but to any member of Grand Lodge who might desire to see them. Every transaction of importance has been submitted to those who of right should supervise, and with whom I should consult, and no disposition has ever been shown to withhold the fullest information of the affairs of my office to those entitled to know them.

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During the last year the following Commissions have been issued from this office, by command of the M. W. Grand Master, establishing our Representatives near other Grand Lodges, viz:

Wor. Bro. GEORGE R. MEDAIRY, Maryland.

" " J. R. WRIGHT, Georgia.

" " HENRY M. WHEELER, North Dakota.

" " W. B. MCCHESENEY, Virginia.

" " K. PAY'R Hungary.

And credentials have been received for Brethren here from other jurisdictions, as follows:

R Wor. Bro. H. E. CHANNELL, of Stanstead, Que. (re-appointed), to represent the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

" " " GEORGE H. WILKINSON, to represent the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

" " " W. M. LEMESURIER, to represent the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

" " " W. H. G. GARRIOCH, of Hull, to represent the Grand Lodge of North Dakota.

The Warrant, books, papers and property of Richelieu Lodge, No. 60, have been returned to this office by the D. D. G. M. of Montreal District, it having been found impracticable to continue the work at Sorel, in consequence, partly, of the indifference of the English speaking population residing there and in the neighbourhood, but chiefly owing to the hostility to our fraternity of the Roman Catholic Church. The result is much to be regretted, as in years gone by, when Sorel was a garrison town and largely populated by English speaking people, the Craft lived and flourished there.

During the past year it was deemed advisable to amalgamate Mount Royal and Montarville Lodges. The particulars will doubtless be officially communicated by the D.D.G.M. of Montreal District.

A Dispensation to erect a Lodge at Lachine was applied for in June last, and, on the favourable report of the D.D.G.M., was granted. I had the pleasure of visiting this Lodge in November

last, and was much gratified at its evident success. The members of new Victoria Lodge are live Masons, and I venture to say will make their habitation at Lachine a permanent and pleasant one.

No returns or dues from the following Lodges have been received by me since my last report: St. Francis, No. 15; Bedford, No. 59.

With regard to St. John Lodge, No. 27, it will be remembered that, on the report of the D.D.G.M. of Shefford and Brome District, and the recommendation of the Committee on the State of Masonry, it was decided to leave it to the discretion of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary to remit in part or in whole the arrears of dues owing by that Lodge to Grand Lodge, on receiving proper assurance that the regular working of the Lodge would again be proceeded with. After due enquiry by those officers, and assurance made to them that the work would be resumed, the debt was cancelled, and the Lodge is now reported as progressing successfully.

All reports received of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges have been forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The general correspondence at my office has been largely increased during the past year, an evidence to prove that continued interest is being felt in our proceedings from other jurisdictions.

With regard to our Library, I have to repeat my stereotyped report—viz., that it has received during the year little or no addition beyond those made by Reports of Proceedings from other Grand Lodges.

I request that a small grant, say fifty dollars, be voted to bind into volumes these Proceedings, and that a like sum be given to purchase Masonic books during the forthcoming year, the latter amount to be expended on the judgments of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

I will not, however, dismiss this subject without desiring to call the attention of the Brethren in Quebec to the following extract, which I copy from the *Masonic Chronicle*, published in New York, and asking them to reflect thereon:—

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Thousands of Masons annually visit Europe, where valuable Masonic volumes can be purchased at the old book-stands at low prices, not a dozen of which find their way to this country. Should every traveller make it his duty to purchase one of these volumes for presentation to the Grand Lodge Library, he would confer an inestimable favour upon the Craft, which stands in need of these European works for reference. Should it prove to be a duplicate its value is none the less, as it would be purchased by another library, or by some private collector. The oldest library in this city originated in private donations, while that of the Historical Society has been enriched by volumes collected abroad by travellers.

I now submit a Statement showing amount of money received and paid by me during the year terminating on the 17th day of January instant, and am glad to direct your attention to the fact that our income continues to increase year by year steadily and surely, if not largely, whilst our expenditure is always kept within limits.

The different sources of revenue are shown in the Statement.

I further give for your information a Synopsis of Returns from Lodges for the last past twelve months ending 31st December, 1890, from which it will be seen that the aggregate number of Masons in this jurisdiction is 3,061; that during that period 226 have been initiated into our Lodges, 77 have resigned, 41 have died, and 109 have been suspended for non-payment of dues.

The whole respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary, G. L. of Q.

On motion of R. Wor. Bro. KNOWLES, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. J. A. FARMER, the report of the Grand Secretary was received, and referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry.

SYNOPSIS OF RETURNS OF LODGES FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Initiation.	Passings.	Raisings.	Joinings.	With- drawals.	Deaths.	Susp. Non- payment of Dues.	Reinstated.	Life Members.	Susp. for Un-Masonic Conduct.	Members.
1	Antiquity.....	Montreal.....	4	3	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	59
2	Albion.....	Quebec.....	0	0	0	0	2	1	13	2	0	0	39
3	St. John.....	Quebec.....	3	4	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	35
4	Dorchester.....	St. Johns.....	0	5	5	0	3	1	16	0	0	0	42
5	Golden Rule.....	Stanstead.....	4	3	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	123
6	St. Andrew.....	Quebec.....	4	4	4	2	3	1	14	0	0	0	67
7	Elgin.....	Montreal.....	6	6	8	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	48
8	Prevost.....	Dunham.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
9	Nelson.....	St. Armand.....	3	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	42
10	St. George.....	Montreal.....	10	12	12	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	44
11	St. George.....	Montreal.....	5	6	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	65
12	Zetland.....	Montreal.....	10	8	4	2	0	2	4	0	1	0	95
13	St. Francis.....	Richmond.....	..	..	..	..	Last-returns	shew	..	..	..	..	48
14	Victoria.....	Shorthrooke.....	4	4	4	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	100
15	Sheffield.....	Watloo.....	6	5	6	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	96
16	Stanbridge.....	Stanbridge.....	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	52
17	Montreal Kilwinning.....	Montreal.....	6	10	10	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	113
18	Yamaska.....	Granby.....	5	5	5	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	64
19	Browne.....	West Farnham.....	5	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
20	Royal Albert.....	Montreal.....	9	6	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
21	St. John.....	Mansonville.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
22	Tuscan.....	Levis.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	32
23	Royal Canadian.....	Sweetsburg.....	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	37
24	Ascot.....	Lennoxville.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	61
25	Ashlar.....	Coaticook.....	5	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	68
26	Mount Royal.....	Montreal.....	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	89
27	Freightsburg.....	Freightsburg.....	4	4	4	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	28

34	Doric.....	Danville.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	48
35	Brome Lake.....	Knowlton.....	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	52
36	Chateauguay.....	Huntington.....	3	4	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	52
37	Mount Moriah.....	Montreal.....	11	11	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
38	Sutton.....	Sutton Flats.....	2	3	5	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	82
39	Pacific.....	Shawville.....	2	3	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	82

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

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	Royal Canadian	Ascot.....	30 Ashlar	31 Mount Royal	32 Frelsburg	33
34	Doric	Danville	0	3	0	3
35	Brome Lake.....	Knowlton.....	0	3	4	3
36	Chateauguay	Huntingdon.....	3	4	1	3
37	Mount Moriah	Montreal.....	11	10	2	3
38	Sutton	Sutton Flats.....	2	3	5	4
39	Pontic.....	Shawville.....	1	4	0	3
40	Eddy.....	Hall.....	5	4	3	4
41	St. Charles.....	Montreal.....	4	5	1	5
42	Ceufs Unis.....	Montreal.....	7	5	1	6
43	Graham.....	Bolton Centre.....	1	1	0	1
44	Mount Orford.....	Three Rivers.....	0	0	0	0
45	Shwenegun.....	Montreal.....	9	10	9	1
46	Prince Consort	Montreal.....	9	8	7	1
47	St. Andrew.....	Montreal.....	2	1	1	1
48	Ionic.....	Magog.....	10	8	8	1
49	Lake Magog.....	Montreal.....	2	0	2	0
50	Hochelaga.....	Montreal.....	2	2	0	4
51	Montarville	Bedford.....	..	..	..	..
52	Corinthian.....	Montreal.....	1	0	1	0
53	Prince of Wales	Sherbrooke.....	0	0	1	0
54	King Solomon	Montreal.....	4	4	0	0
55	Argyle.....	Montreal.....	8	8	5	1
56	Friendship.....	Cookshire.....	8	7	6	1
57	Argenteuil.....	Lachute.....	5	6	6	0
58	Good Samaritan	New Carlisle	3	4	3	0
59	King Solomon.....	Aylmer.....	3	2	4	0
60	Portage-du-Fort	Portage-du-Fort.....	2	2	0	0
61	Acacia.....	Buckingham.....	7	6	6	1
62	Hemmingford	Hemmingford.....	5	6	6	1
63	Victoria.....	Lachine.....	8	6	6	0
64	Total.....	229	223	215	46	78
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† Returns and Dues for 1890 received after books were closed.

* Returns and Dues for 1889 received after books were closed.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer made the following Report:—

TO THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE.

THE REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Received from the Grand Secretary for dues and fees...	\$ 2,314 00
“ for interest on deposit, Molsons Bank.	{ 19 71 22 20
	----- \$2,355 91

DISBURSEMENTS:

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.....	40 00
Grand Lodge Regalia (repairs).....	47 25
Expenses Grand Lodge Communication at Quebec, January, 1890.....	46 20
Certificates.....	100 80
Warrants.....	45 00
Printing.....	288 70
Stationery.....	30 70
Grand Secretary, office expenses.....	42 97
“ “ office rent.....	120 00
“ “ salary.....	800 00
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada:	
Expenses of Delegates to New York.....	\$ 64 00
Grant to entertain Delegates to Convention at Montreal.....	200 00
Expenses of Delegate to Convention at Montreal.....	8 50
Annual Subscription, 1890.....	30 50
	----- 303 00
M. W. the Grand Master, vote.....	75 00
	----- \$1,939 62

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THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

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Balance, being Receipts over Disbursements	416 29
Balance on hand, 29th January, 1890	\$ 1,821 66
Transferred to Benevolent Fund, as per votes of Grand Lodge, 1889, \$500, and 1890, \$500—\$1,000 City of Montreal 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock, premium and accrued interest	1,052 81
Surplus from last year's account	\$ 768 85
Balance on hand, 23rd January, 1891, on deposit at Molsons Bank	1,185 14

BENEVOLENT FUND.

RECEIPTS :

Interest on Investments City of Montreal Consolidated Stock, \$4,000, 6 per cent.	\$ 340 00
2,500, 4 per cent.	
Received from the M. W. the Grand Master, from proceeds Rituals	12 00
Interest on deposit, Quebec Bank	19 28
	\$ 371 28

DISBURSEMENTS :

Grants for Charity, voted by Grand Lodge	300 00
On hand, last Annual Communication	\$ 71 28
	707 92
On hand, 23rd January, 1891, deposited in Quebec Bank	\$ 779 20

MASONIC HOME TRUST FUND.

Deposited in Molsons Bank at date of last Annual Communication	\$ 583 96
Interest on said deposit to 31st December, 1890	17 49
Now on deposit at Molsons Bank	\$ 601 45

\$2,355 91

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TOTAL AMOUNT OF GRAND LODGE FUNDS AT THIS DATE,
23RD JANUARY, 1891.

General Fund, on deposit at Molsons Bank	\$1,185 14
Home Trust Fund, on deposit at Molsons Bank	601 45
Benevolent Fund, on deposit at Quebec Bank.....	779 20
	<hr/> \$2,565 79
Investments on account Benevolent Fund, in names of M. M. Tait, J. H. Isaacson and I. H. Stearns, Trustees :	
City of Montreal 6 p.c. Consolidated Fund ...	\$ 4,000 00
" " 4 p.c. " "	3,500 00
	<hr/> \$ 7,500 00
Total amount.....	\$ 10,065 79

The details of the various items of Receipts and Disbursements will be found in the books of the Grand Treasurer, herewith submitted.

The Grand Treasurer now hands over the orders and vouchers for the several disbursements, and the Bank deposit books, showing the amounts therein at the credit of the Grand Lodge.

The whole respectfully submitted.

F. EDGAR,
Grand Treasurer.

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THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

	Appropriations by vote of G. Lodge at last Annual Comm.	Actual disburse- ments as per G. Treasurer's Acct.
Grand Secretary's salary	\$ 800 00	\$ 800 00
“ “ office rent	120 00	120 00
Repairing Grand Lodge Regalia	75 00	47 25
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage	100 00	73 67
“ Grand Lodge Proceedings	300 00	288 70
Certificates	100 00	100 80
Expenses of Annual Communication	35 00	46 20
Committee on Foreign Correspondence	40 00	40 00
Masonic Relief Association	30 00	30 50
Grand Master	75 00	75 00
Sundry Expenses	50 00	....
	<hr/> \$ 1,725 00	
Warrants .....	....	45 00
Masonic Relief Association of U. S. and Canada, Delegates' Expenses	64 00	72 50
Masonic Relief Association of U. S. and Canada, Montreal Convention	200 00	200 00
	<hr/> \$ 1,989 00	<hr/> \$ 1,939 62

The disbursements being \$49.38 less than the appropriation.

F. EDGAR,
Grand Treasurer.

On motion of R. Wor. Bro. WALKER, seconded by R. Wor.
Bro. FYFE and M. Wor. Bro. E. R. JOHNSON, it was received, and
referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

QUEBEC AND THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—Our presence here to-day in Annual Convention serves as a reminder that the time allotted for the work of the office entrusted to me a year ago is now far spent, and calls for the performance of the last duty required of me by the Constitution of Grand Lodge—the submission of a Report upon the condition of Masonry in the District of Quebec and Three Rivers.

It is from my own knowledge of their affairs, and from personal intercourse with their members, that I am enabled to speak of all the Lodges, save one, in my district, the exception being Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 68, New Carlisle. My inability to visit this Lodge has been to me the one great disappointment connected with my term of office. The journey of seven to eight hundred miles from Quebec to New Carlisle and return has proved to be beyond the length of my cable tow; and circumstances entirely beyond my control, such as the pressing emergencies of my public and private avocations, deprived me of a visit to our eastern Brethren, of which I had formed many pleasurable anticipations. As the result of a more or less regular correspondence maintained with the officers of this Lodge, I am enabled to report good progress during the past year, the membership having been increased by three or four initiations, while I am told by the Secretary that the prospects of work for the coming year are bright and promising.

One Brother, who was a Master Mariner, was passed and raised in less time than required by the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of a Dispensation to that effect issued by the M. W. the Grand Master, upon my recommendation.

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In answer to an official enquiry from the officers of this Lodge, I gave it as my firm belief that it required at least three regularly installed Masters to compose a Board of Installed Masters for the installation of a W. M.-elect.

An incident, pregnant with promise of future usefulness and prosperity, was the holding, on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th January, inst., of the first Lodge meeting in the new Masonic Temple erected by the Brethren of New Carlisle. Though yet unfinished, it is described as a substantial structure; and in the absence of anything bearing on the point from Good Samaritan Lodge, and of any previous intimation of the Lodge's intention of so inaugurating it upon the aforementioned date, I can only assume that the W. Master and his officers took the necessary precautions to assure themselves of the fact that their Lodge room was "safe and suitable," in the sense implied in Article 143 of the Constitution. The Brethren of Good Samaritan owe \$300 on their new building to one of their own members, and officially inform me that assistance from individual members of Grand Lodge or of subordinate Lodges towards reducing this debt would be thankfully received.

The Brethren of Tuscan Lodge, Levis, No. 28, occupy a building which was erected for them by, and is the property of, one of their own members. Now that the Brethren in New Carlisle have entered into the occupation of their own Hall, it is the proud boast of the Masons of this district that none of their Lodges occupy Lodge rooms leased from a profane. With the single exception of Tuscan Lodge, they assemble in their own halls, specially erected for, and all, save that at New Carlisle, properly dedicated to Masonic uses.

Tuscan Lodge has been deprived of the personal services of a well-skilled and efficient Master, by the removal to Ontario of W. Bro. John McLeay, shortly after his re-election as W. M., in the month of June last. The Wardens of Tuscan Lodge are, under the circumstances, most fortunate in having at their disposal the cheerfully rendered assistance of a number of excellent Past Masters of their Lodge.

The condition of Shawenegan Lodge, No. 49, Three Rivers, leaves much to be desired. Zealous Brethren still endeavor to fan the sacred fire about its altar, but their residences and places of

business are so scattered that it is with difficulty that a quorum can be had to assemble; and when I visited them in December last, the first meeting held since the previous festival of St. John the Evangelist, would have been short of the number required to render the Lodge "perfect," and could not have been held at all but for my presence with them. The removal from the district of that zealous Mason, M. W. Bro. Geo. Otis Tyler, has proved a serious loss to the sorely-tried Brethren of the trifluvian city. There is but a trifling debt upon the Masonic Hall of Shawenegan Lodge; and it would be matter for sincere regret should the rays of Masonic light be completely extinguished in a community which boasts so little of that spirit of freedom and toleration that is so characteristic of our Masonic art, and where the blackest calumnies are fulminated against our beloved institution in the name of religion, and by those whose holy mission it is supposed to be to teach "peace on earth, good will towards men." I have done my best to encourage and stimulate the zeal of the Brethren of Shawenegan Lodge, and to suggest means for procuring a more regular attendance of members of the Lodge at its Regular Communications, and I have little doubt that their zeal for Freemasonry will enable them to make a better showing for 1891 than they have been able to do for 1890.

My visits to the three City of Quebec Lodges have been quite frequent. Albion Lodge, No. 2, is the only one of the three that has been without work during the past year. There has been a turn in the tide since the brilliant ball given by the Masonic fraternity of Quebec on the 31st December last, and now there is material in plenty knocking for admission at the outer doors of our Lodges, the Brethren of Albion having already in hand for their February meeting all the work in the First Degree that the Constitution allows them for any one Communication.

St. John's, No. 3, and St. Andrews, No. 6, have each done a fair amount of work during the year, and, so far as I have seen, it has been "good work and square work," and just such work as was to have been expected of the skilled Craftsmen occupying the principal chairs in those Lodges.

It has been my privilege to install into their respective chairs the Worshipful Masters-Elect of Albion, St. John's and St. Andrew's Lodges, the Worshipful Masters of the remaining Lodges in my

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district for 1890 having been re-elected to serve for another year. Knowing how frequently the replies to the Installing Officer are made as a mere matter of form by Brethren presenting Masters-Elect for installation, I have abstained in every case from requiring sponsors to answer for the qualifications of candidates for the Master's chair, preferring to know beforehand, by personal intercourse with them, that they are competent both to rule and to work a Lodge, and to aid them, by placing at their disposal whatever experience and authorities I may have been able to gather bearing upon the duties and prerogatives of Worshipful Masters of Lodges. I cannot divest myself of the belief that some such caution as herein referred to forms an essential feature of the duties of Installing Officers, and the more so that our own Grand Lodge has not as yet seen fit to relieve them of this duty, by requiring Wor. Masters-Elect to pass an examination as to their efficiency in Masonic law and ritual prior to their installation, as is done in California and elsewhere. In his own interest, we refuse advancement to the F. C. Degree of an E. A. who has given no proof of his efficiency in the former Degree. In the absence of a proper examination of candidates for the Master's chair, is it not the duty of Installing Officers to have a personal knowledge of their proficiency, before entrusting them with the government and well-being of their respective Lodges? At all events, so believing, I have so resolved and so acted during my term of office, and I have little doubt that the publication of such resolution in the Lodges visited by me, and consequent efforts to induce the Brethren, and more especially the Officers, of such Lodges to a systematic course of Masonic reading and study, have contributed towards the high order of proficiency which was exhibited by the worthy and distinguished Brethren presented to me, on the last anniversary of the festival of St. John the Evangelist, to be seated in the Oriental chair of King Solomon.

Following the excellent custom inaugurated here a few years ago, the Brethren of the different Quebec Lodges wound up the celebration of St. John's day by a banquet, in the Masonic Hall, where, amongst other honored guests, we were favored with the attendance of R. W. Bro. Henry Russell, M.D.E., D.G.M., and of R. W. Bro. Geo. Rolt White, G. Reg. The Brethren of Quebec are warm admirers of the social features of Freemasonry, and as the

crackers and coffee with which most of their ordinary Lodge meetings terminate afford opportunities for strengthening the bond of fraternal union between their members, and as the breaking of bread with their visitors serves to make all feel that they are Brethren indeed, so the respect and esteem of the profane,—if it be not profanely most profane to apply the term to wives and sisters and sweethearts,—is largely increased by those social gatherings of a public character, which enable the Brethren as Masons to entertain their lady friends, and such other guests as they may delight to honor, from amongst those who have not yet been numbered with the Brethren. The ball of the 31st December last, given by the Masonic fraternity of Quebec, in the Academy of Music, was undoubtedly one of the greatest social successes of the season. Our thanks are due to the M. W. the Grand Master for issuing his Dispensation to enable us to appear at the ball in regalia. The attendance of the Brethren was large and imposing, and the Masonic decorations elicited both the admiration and the curiosity of the profane. Nearly 400 people took part in the entertainment, including the *élite* of Québec society. The thanks of the Brethren are due to Mrs. Henry Russell, wife of the R. W. the D. G. M., and to Mrs. Geo. Rolt White, wife of the R. W. the Grand Registrar, and to their lady friends, for receiving the guests of the evening. The only drawback to the perfection of the night's enjoyment was the unavoidable absence of the M. W. the Grand Master. The Queen of Sheba came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of King Solomon; and the absence of his Montreal successor from the Mason's ball at Quebec was no less a matter of disappointment to the queens-regnant of the Brethren of our district, than a source of regret to the Brethren themselves.

The enquiries that have been made for the purpose of aiding M. W. Bro. Graham in securing documentary details of the Early History of Freemasonry in Quebec, disclose the lamentable fact that many of the early records of the oldest Lodges of this district have gone astray. I regret that it has been impossible for me to do much in the way of aiding in their discovery. Albion Lodge has appointed an efficient committee to look up its old papers, whithersoever dispersed, and I bespeak for its members the assistance of every member of the Grand Lodge.

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V. W. Lodge, wa the comp human ju and the ei his deceas 1889-90 w light on the of which, enthusiastic affectionate his charital which was character, b behind his sorrowing E his gavel, a hearts. I v to his mem Lodge.

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Nothing stood my du return my the the Grand Sec attention to, n

The Great Reaper, in making up his sheaves, has visited our district during the Masonic year now drawing to a close, and carried away with him some of our beloved Brethren.

V. W. Bro. T. Inglis Poston, a Past Deacon of the Grand Lodge, was called to his eternal rest on the 16th December, 1890, at the comparatively early age of 43 years. In his case, so far as human judgment goes, "death was but the end of his afflictions, and the entrance to a better life." For nearly two years prior to his decease, Bro. Poston was in failing health, and the winter of 1889-90 was spent by him in Colorado. He first saw Masonic light on the 13th June, 1874, in St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Quebec, of which, in 1884, he was W. M. Our deceased Brother was an enthusiastic and well-skilled Craftsman, and will long be borne in affectionate remembrance by a large circle of admiring friends for his charitable disposition and genial temperament. His funeral, which was one of the largest ever seen in Quebec, was military in character, but in the ranks of the mournful procession that marched behind his remains to the beat of the muffled drum were numerous sorrowing Brethren that in years gone by had sat within hearing of his gavel, and that will ever keep his memory green within their hearts. I would respectfully recommend that a page be dedicated to his memory in the volume of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

Albion Lodge, No. 3, mourns the loss by death of Bro. Beck, a Norwegian ship captain, and St. Andrew's, No. 6, has been bereaved during the past year by the decease of Bro. Henry Heigham, formerly Chief of Police at Quebec, and of Bro. Alexander Thom. The two former died abroad in February, 1889, and Bro. Thom at his residence, in this city, on the 17th January instant. The Masonic funeral service was conducted over the remains of Bro. Thom, on the 20th instant, by W. Bro. Henry Walters, W. M. of St. Andrew's Lodge.

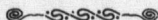
Nothing now remains for me to add, if I have rightly understood my duty and the requirements of the Constitution, than to return my thanks to the M. W. the Grand Master and the R. W. the Grand Secretary for their favorable construction of, and prompt attention to, my official correspondence, and to the Brethren of my

District for the extreme and unvarying courtesy which I have experienced at their hands, and to bespeak a continuance of the same on behalf of my successor in office.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully and fraternally submitted.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS,
D.D.G.M., Quebec and Three Rivers Dist.

Quebec City, January 20th, 1891.



MONTREAL DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—In obedience to the requirements of our Constitution, I submit the following report of the work performed by me as D.D.G.M. for the District of Montreal, during the year 5890.

STATE OF MASONRY.

At the time of my entering upon the duties of D.D.G.M. there were 24 Lodges in my District. Of these, 19 were located in Montreal City, one in Sorel, one in Lachute, one in Huntingdon, one in St. John's, and one in Hemmingford (under Dispensation). All of these I have visited officially during the year several times, with the exception of Chateaugay Lodge, at Huntingdon, which I was prevented from visiting by unforeseen circumstances; and I take pleasure in reporting all, with two exceptions, in a prosperous and flourishing condition, having Officers well skilled in their work, and brotherly love prevailing throughout the District,—unanimity being the watchword.

I am pleased to report having, on the 31st of March last, 1890, had the honor of accompanying the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Officers to aid in the consecration of Hemmingford Lodge, No. 72, and the installation of its officers. This Lodge is in a most prosperous condition.

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RICHELIEU LODGE, No. 60, Q. R.

On August 30th, 1890, I received a communication from Wor. Bro. Wurtele, of Sorel, Worshipful Master of Richelieu Lodge, No. 60, Q. R., informing me that, in consequence of the departure from that town of nearly all the members of his Lodge, he had been for some months quite unable to get a quorum together; that, under these circumstances, he had deemed it advisable, after consultation with the few remaining members, to return the Warrant, books, papers and property of the Lodge to Grand Lodge.

I wrote, in reply, that I would make a visit to Sorel, and after enquiry would advise with him on the matter. I therefore communicated with the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and on Saturday, the 27th September last, accompanied by Wor. Bro. Samuel S. Grant, I went to Sorel, and, from the facts communicated there to me I saw it was useless to expect a Lodge to flourish there, where the English-speaking people were rapidly diminishing, and the population, being almost entirely Roman Catholic, were adverse to Freemasonry.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I deemed it advisable to receive for Grand Lodge the Warrant, books, papers and property of the Lodge, all of which I have delivered to the R. W. Grand Secretary. I much regret this incident, as it has destroyed the hope created, when the Warrant returned was granted, years ago, to Richelieu Lodge—namely, that it would revive in the town of Sorel the feeling in favor of our Craft which existed there many years since, when that place was a garrison town.

The hope, after a fair trial, has proved delusive, and the experience goes to prove how hard it is for Masonry to flourish where Romanism prevails; and my earnest prayer is that I may never have such a sorrowful duty to perform again.

I have much pleasure in recommending that demits be granted to the faithful few who endeavored to hold out so long to keep the Lodge together, after paying the Grand Lodge dues. Their names are, E. C. Wurtele, Henry Sexton, C. E. A. Johnston, John Gilbertson, and James Fish.

AMALGAMATION OF MONTARVILLE LODGE, No. 58, Q. R., AND
MOUNT ROYAL LODGE, No. 32, Q. R.

I received the following communication, dated 21st June, 1890,
from Montarville Lodge, *re* amalgamation with Mount Royal
Lodge:

Office of the Secretary of Montarville Lodge, No. 58, Q. R.

MONTREAL, 21st June, 1890.

R. W. BRO. HENRY S. COUPER,

D. D. G. M., G. L. of Q.,

Montreal.

DEAR SIR & BRO.,—By command of the W. M. of this Lodge, I ask the
permission, through you, of the M. W. the 'Grand Master of Quebec, to
amalgamate this Lodge with Mount Royal Lodge, No. 32, Q. R., as per terms
of agreement enclosed.

Enclosed find copies of motions and report of Committee, which show that
preliminaries have been carried out according to the Constitution.

An early reply will oblige,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed)

R. L. C. T. JONES,

Secretary.

P.O. Box 1916.

Notice of Motion by W. Bro. C. P. O'Connor, given at a Regular Com-
munication, held 21st February, 1890:

"I give notice of motion, that I will move at our next Regular
Communication that a Committee be appointed by this Lodge, to confer with
Mount Royal Lodge, as to the advisability of amalgamating these two Lodges,
and to report as soon as possible."

Motion by W. Bro. C. P. O'Connor, seconded by Bro. P. W. A. Burket,
and carried unanimously, at a Regular Communication, held 21st March, 1890:

"That a Committee be appointed by this Lodge, to confer with Mount
Royal Lodge, as to the advisability of amalgamating these two Lodges."

The W. M. then appointed the following as a Committee:

W. Bro. E. C. Bently, W. Bro. H. Walker, W. Bro. C. P. O'Connor,
Bro. J. Powell and Bro. Jones.

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Motion moved by Bro. S. W., seconded by Bro. Holden, and carried, at a Regular Communication, held 16th May, 1890:

"That the report of the Committee on Amalgamation be received, adopted and placed on file."

Notice of Motion by Bro. P. W. A. Burket, at a Regular Communication, held 16th May, 1890:

"That Montarville Lodge amalgamate with Mount Royal Lodge, according to the terms and conditions set forth in the report of the Joint Committees on Amalgamation."

At a Regular Communication, held 20th June, 1890. it was moved by P. W. A. Burket, seconded by Bro. James Powell, and carried unanimously:

"That Montarville Lodge amalgamate with Mount Royal Lodge, according to the terms and conditions set forth in the report of the Joint Committees on Amalgamation."

Moved by Bro. Bently, seconded by Bro. J. Powell: "That the Secretary do write and petition the M. W. the Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Quebec, and ask his consent to the amalgamation of this Lodge with Mount Royal."—Carried unanimously.

I certify the above to be true copies of Motions, extracted from the Minute Book of Montarville Lodge.

(Signed)

R. L. C. T. JONES,

Secretary.

MONTREAL, 21st July, 1890.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMALGAMATION.

Report of Committee meeting, on Amalgamation, held at the British Masonic Chambers, the 7th May, 1890.

Present:—R. W. Bro. D. Seath, Chairman; Bro. R. L. C. T. Jones, Secretary; W. Bro. Stanton, W. Bro. H. Walker, W. Bro. Campbell, W. Bro. C. P. O'Connor, W. Bro. W. T. Anderson, W. Bro. E. B. Bently, Bro. W. A. Matley, Bro. James Powell.

Resolved,—1. That Montarville Lodge surrender their Charter to Mount Royal Lodge, and amalgamate under their name and Charter number.

2. That the term of membership in Montarville Lodge shall count in Mount Royal Lodge for Life Membership.

3. That Honorary Members of Montarville Lodge shall be Honorary Members of Mount Royal Lodge.

4. That the assets and liabilities of Montarville Lodge shall be assumed by Mount Royal Lodge.

5. That the present rank held by officers in Montarville Lodge shall be retained by them after amalgamation with Mount Royal Lodge.

6. That should this amalgamation take place, it shall come about in the month of November next, at an Emergent Meeting of Mount Royal Lodge, to be called in that month.

(Signed) DAVID SEATH, P. M.,
Chairman.

(Signed) R. L. C. T. JONES,
Secretary.

I certify the above to be a true copy

(Signed) R. L. C. T. JONES,
Secretary.

REPLY OF D.D.G.M.

On the 22nd September, I made the following reply :

To the Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of Montarville Lodge.

In answer to your petition *re* amalgamation, I can assure you, by the authority of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, that it will be entertained by the Grand Lodge to your entire satisfaction, so that you can go right ahead with your amalgamation with Mount Royal Lodge. At the same time, let me remind you to notify me previous to your night of meeting, so that I may be present to receive the Charter from you, to have it cancelled by Grand Lodge. If at any time you wish to have it returned, to keep as a memento of Montarville Lodge, by a simple petition to Grand Lodge you will get it returned. I therefore hope that you will be prosperous in your new undertaking, that Mount Royal Lodge will flourish, and that you will faithfully assist in promoting peace and harmony, to your credit, and honor to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. To all of which I do highly recommend.

I am,

Yours sincerely and fraternally

(Signed) H. S. COUPER, D.D.G.M.

After the foregoing preliminaries, I had the pleasure, by appointment, and accompanied by R. W. Bro. John H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary, and a number of Past Masters, of attending the meeting of Mount Royal Lodge, on Thursday, 21st November last, 1890, and then and there did assist and arrange for the consummation of the amalgamation of the two Lodges, which has been accom-

plished, I receiving the warrant of Montarville Lodge, which is now in possession of the Grand Secretary, the united body retaining the name and number of Mount Royal Lodge, No. 32, Q. R.

In view of the opinion heretofore officially expressed by some of my predecessors in office, and largely entertained by myself, that we have had more Lodges in existence in our city than the requirements of the Craft needed, I am glad to report the above decrease in number, so pleasantly effected, and cannot but think that the example set could be followed with manifest advantage in one or two more instances.

After the work of the evening had been done, Mount Royal Lodge with its guests spent a most agreeable evening in social intercourse.

I venture to express the hope that the event above reported may subserve to the true interests of the Craft in the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

On the 7th of July, 1890, I had the pleasure of opening a new Lodge at Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, accompanied in the work by a number of Past Masters. I have been in constant communication with its members since the opening of this Lodge, and can testify to their zeal and ability in the work before them. The membership on day of opening was seven; it is now seventeen. The books shew, at the close of the year, how well the work has been performed. The Lodge now stands in a prosperous condition, its officers are well up in their work, and there is every reason to believe that a good Lodge can be maintained at Lachine.

I have, therefore, much pleasure in recommending Grand Lodge to issue a Warrant to Victoria Lodge, of Lachine, and assign it such number on our roll as Grand Lodge may direct.

BENEVOLENCE.

Under the above heading, it is gratifying to be able to report that the Brethren of this District take pride in continuing their support to the Montreal Masonic Board of Relief. On the 16th of

last September, 1890, the Convention of the General Masonic Relief Association assembled in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of shewing how to extend and promote benevolence and charity, and to expose the unworthy.

The Brethren of the Montreal Masonic Board of Relief in this District, to shew their appreciation of the work, made every preparation to give them a welcome, and were fortunate enough to succeed in a manner to call forth praise and admiration from every delegate present. The members of the Executives and the Committee are to be congratulated on the success which crowned their efforts to make the event a pleasant and memorable one.

I hope that the time is not far distant when the other Districts in the Province of Quebec will form Boards of Relief, or open up communication with the Montreal Masonic Board of Relief, to aid and assist in this great and good work.

It will, I think, be fitting for me here to mention the Notice of Motion made at the last Communication of Grand Lodge, by R. W. Bro. Fyfe, relating to a Masonic Home, with the view that it may receive that support its merits deserve.

OBITUARY.

Whilst prosperity and peace have made their abode throughout our District, and the song of progress has cheered the hearts of the Brethren, death has not been idle, and has not withheld his dread hand.

On September 5th, 1890, we were called upon to perform the painful duty of interring the remains of the late Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, Honorary Past Grand Master G. L. of Q., also Grand Master of the Knights Templars of the Dominion of Canada. He was well respected and esteemed by all.

On May 3rd, 1890, Geo. L. Moir, Wor. Master of Argenteuil Lodge, No. 67, Q. R., Lachute, passed away. He was a zealous Mason and a faithful husband.

On July 4th, Wor. Bro. T. J. Howard, P. M. of Corinthian Lodge, No. 62, passed away to the great majority. He was ever devoted to Freemasonry.

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We have also to mourn the loss of Bros. Geo. Hall, of Hemmingsford Lodge, No. 72; Thos. Nichol, of Corinthian Lodge, No. 62; Matthew Creelman, of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 20; W. S. Wilson, of Argyle Lodge, No. 65; Watson Richardson, of Zetland Lodge, No. 12; John Cronshaw, of Zetland Lodge, No. 12; W. Laurie, of Prince Consort Lodge, No. 52; R. F. Ritchie, of St. Charles Lodge, No. 44; Dr. F. Barnes, of St. Charles Lodge, No. 44; Wm. Wolfenden, of St. Charles Lodge, No. 41. They have all passed through nature to eternity; may their rest be peace!

In conclusion, I desire to return thanks for the kindness shewn to me by such of the Grand Officers with whom I had official business to transact during the year. Especially do I value the confidence placed in me by the Most Worshipful Grand Master and R. W. Grand Secretary, in promptly responding to any application made by me for Dispensations or other requests.

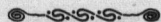
I have endeavoured to discharge the duties of my office to the best of my skill and ability, and I hereby tender my sincere thanks to the Brethren of the District of Montreal for the extreme kindness and courtesy extended to me on all occasions, and bespeak for my successor in office a continuance of the same. Whatever may have been my faults and imperfections, I ask that the broad mantle of a Mason's charity be thrown around them.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. COUPER,

D.D.G.M., Montreal District.

MONTREAL, 28th January, 1891.



BEDFORD DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHERS,—In submitting my Report as District Deputy Grand Master for Bedford District, I beg to state that I have visited all the Lodges in my District, with one exception, and some of them several times. I am further pleased to report that all these Lodges are very prosperous, steadily adding to their numbers. Some of them are doing

a large amount of work, and, so far as I could judge, of good material. I am also pleased to add that brotherly love, peace and harmony have prevailed throughout my District for the past year, rendering it unnecessary for me to take any official action of an unpleasant nature.

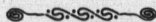
In conclusion, I beg to return my hearty thanks to the Brethren of this District for the many acts of kindness, courtesy and hospitality I have received at their hands.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

C. P. TABER,

D.D.G.M., Bedford District, G. L. of Q.

COWANSVILLE, 27th January, 5891.



SHEFFORD AND BROME DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—I beg respectfully to submit this, my Report as District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Shefford and Brome.

I have officially visited all the Lodges in my District, and am happy to be able to report them working well, the attendance good, and the utmost harmony prevailing.

I have witnessed work in all of the Lodges except two,—viz., St. John, No. 27, and Graham, No. 47, and was highly pleased with the very able manner in which it was performed.

The following Lodges—Shefford, 18, Yamaska, 21, Brome Lake, 35, and Sutton, 39, asked for Dispensations to appear publicly in full regalia, for the purpose of attending Divine worship, which Dispensations were granted by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master.

In the matter of St. John Lodge, No. 27, Mansonville, whose Lodge rent and Grand Lodge dues are several years in arrears, I felt justified in laying their case before the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, with a strong recommendation to remit all dues,

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which was accordingly done, provided, however, that Wor. Bro. D. A. Manson, to whom Lodge rent was due, would remit all back rent, which condition was readily agreed to, it being his previous offer.

The Lodge held an Emergent Meeting on November 22nd, elected officers, and received four applications for initiations, and I am pleased to be able to report St. John Lodge again in a fair way to prosperity.

In the matter of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 50, West Shefford, I would recommend that if its members do not resume work their Charter be surrendered to this Grand Lodge, as they have not met for several years, and there are no prospects of their again doing so for the present.

It is with a feeling of deep regret that I have to report the death of Bro. G. C. Dyer, Treasurer of Sutton Lodge, No. 39, who was one of the oldest Masons of that Lodge. He was buried with Masonic honours on Wednesday, June 11th, 1890.

In conclusion, I beg to express to my Brethren of this District my fraternal regards and sincere thanks for their many acts of kindness, and their readiness at all times to comply with my slightest request.

All of which is most respectfully submitted in fraternal affection.

F. B. FARNSWORTH,

GRANBY, Jan'y 28th, 1891.

D.D.G.M.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on the state of Masonry in the District of Ottawa.

I have visited all the Lodges in the District since my appointment by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, and have great pleasure in stating they are working creditably.

Pontiac Lodge, No. 40, I am pleased to say, has not fallen behind this year, the officers being punctual, and taking a great interest in the work, and it is enjoying a fair share of prosperity. It was their intention to have moved into a new Lodge room ere this, and would have done so if the room had been ready for them. The party having failed to fulfil the contract, they now purpose building a Masonic Temple, having been presented with a building lot by R. Wor. Bro. J. H. Shaw. It was decided to call for tenders in the Spring, the Brethren signifying their intention to subscribe liberally to the same, when they trust the Most Worshipful the Grand Master will be pleased to visit them, to lay the corner-stone or dedicate it.

I installed the officers on Saturday, December 27th, 1890, at eight o'clock p.m.

Eddy Lodge, No. 41 (Hull), I visited on the 29th of December, and have much pleasure in stating they are doing good work, and I cannot say too much on behalf of the I. P. M. and Wor. Bro. McFarlane for the kindness he has shown since my appointment, and his willingness at all times to assist me in the discharge of my duty.

I installed the officers on that date, by appointment, at 9.30 p.m.

King Solomon Lodge, No. 69 (Aylmer), I visited twice, making my official visit on the 9th December, and was very much pleased with the work, it being the election of officers. It gives me great pleasure to state their selection of a Master will no doubt tend to improve their Lodge, he being well skilled in Craft Masonry. I regret to have to report the death of our late lamented D.D.G.M., R. Wor. Bro. J. N. Wright, which occurred on the 15th of August last, by falling from a train while in motion. He was buried with Masonic honours on Sunday, 17th of August, 1890, by the Brethren of King Solomon Lodge, all the Lodges in the District being represented, and a large number from Renfrew and Ottawa, the Ottawa Masonic band taking part. R. Wor. Bro. J. N. Wright will long be missed in King Solomon Lodge, being a charter member and the first Wor. Master, which office he filled with credit to himself up to December 27th, 1889. He was an energetic Mason, a faithful Brother, and exemplary in the discharge of his duties. The Lodges

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Bro. LYON:

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throughout the District have been draped in mourning out of respect to our late deceased Wor. Bro. for the balance of the Masonic year.

To his widow, on behalf of the District, we tender our sincere sympathy in her bereavement.

I installed the officers—with the assistance of R. W. Bro. McFarlane, who kindly came up on that occasion—for the ensuing year, on Monday, December 29th, at 11.30 a.m.

Portage du Fort Lodge, No. 70, I have visited twice—on St. John's day, June 24th, when I installed the officers, by request of our late D. D. G. M., also on the 25th of December, since my appointment, and must report a steady progress in the work. Too much credit cannot be given to the W. M. and officers in the efficiency of the work.

Acacia Lodge, No. 71 (Buckingham), I visited twice—November 25th, when I made my official visit—and was very much pleased with the work. The W. M., Bro. S. P. Franchot, is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and I have no doubt but that his successor will follow closely in his footsteps. I examined the books, as I have done throughout, and found them carefully kept and in good order.

I installed the officers—with the assistance of R. Wor. Bro. McFarlane and the W. M. of King Solomon Lodge, who kindly accompanied me—on the 29th December, at 6 o'clock p.m.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Brethren throughout the District for their kindness and hospitality during my official visits.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR LYON,

D.D.G.M. Ottawa District.

It was moved by V. W. Bro. G. DEWAR, seconded by R. W. Bro. LYON:

That the several reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters be referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry, to report thereon during the present Session,

The motion was carried.

The Grand Master explained that, owing to illness during the past year of R. Wor. Bro. A. E. Lee, D.D.G.M., for St. Francis District, that Brother had been compelled to resign his office at a late period in the year, and that R. W. Bro. T. L. Brown, P.D.D.G.M. for that District, had kindly consented to discharge the duties of the office for the then unexpired term of office. Bro. Lee had made no report.

R. Wor. Bro. T. L. BROWN then made a verbal report or statement, announcing that, so far as he had been able to learn, the Craft in the St. Francis District was in a flourishing condition.

R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, the Grand Representative near this Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, informed Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was in session at Trenton, N. Y., and the Grand Secretary was directed to transmit to that Grand Lodge the following telegram:

JOSEPH H. HOUGH,
Masonic Grand Secretary,
TRENTON, New Jersey.

MONTREAL, 28th January.

Grand Lodge of Quebec, in Annual Communication assembled, sends most fraternal greeting to sister Grand Lodge of New Jersey, with cordial wishes for its continued prosperity, and ardent hope that existing happy relations may ever continue.

At high twelve, Grand Lodge was called to refreshment, and at 2.30 p.m. on the same day resumed labor, M. W. GRAND MASTER presiding.

R. W. Bro. W. PERCY CHAMBERS, Grand Chaplain, delivered the following discourse:

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GRAND CHAPLAIN'S DISCOURSE.

MASONRY IN THE WORLD.



I count it no small privilege to be permitted to stand amongst my Brethren of high position, and to give voice to some, at least, of those feelings which struggle hard for utterance in a Mason's heart in such a convocation as this. Here, indeed, is the door shut and well tyled between the world of struggling, anxious humanity, and the Masonic world, where enlightening truth is the one thing anxiously sought, and where the one guiding rule prevails,—seek not your own merely, but every one his brother's good as well. To some it may appear presumptuous, to others blasphemous, this attempt to sift out and sort out the greater world, that we may create an inner, better world for ourselves. But we pass no harsh judgment on those outside of that closed portal. Charity, in its oldest and best sense of love, comprehensive as creation itself, is a leading principle here. We do not—God forbid that we should so presume—dare to find fault with the plans of the Great Designer, who maketh His sun to shine upon the evil and upon the good, and sendeth rain upon the just and upon the unjust. Nay, only that we may go therefrom better strengthened for His great work of regenerating this warring, sin-intoxicated world,—only that what gregarious man pines after, encouraging remindful companionship, may be ours in that warfare,—this is why we are seen, men chosen and true, withdrawing to our secluded haunts of inter-communion. It is so that he whose face has grown wan and pallid with the ingrattitudes, and failures, and losses, and bereavements of life, may bask for a little while in the light of the world, and in the company of those who hold him close as a brother in sympathy, and that from that sacred retreat he may go down, with re-illuminated face and heart, into the sins, and ignorances, and idolatries, which cluster so closely around the very abodes of light and learning.

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There is a substantial erection near to the site of ancient Tyre that has stood through all the ages, which have proved so destructive to the buildings, great and glorious, that formerly graced that old land. It is no chapel, or fragment of a large building, as might at first sight be imagined,—only a tomb, rifled long since by indecent, irreverent relic hunters. But apparently it will stand for centuries to bless and refresh humanity. For down a few steps at the back, hidden from the highway, is an arched recess in the masonry, wherein is a perennial spring of sweet, priceless water. There it was that Hiram, King of Tyre, collaborator once with the wise King of Israel, was laid to rest, a well-ripened sheaf, beside that ever-flowing water. It is a parable to us, Brethren, of what Freemasonry is in the world. Not a church to promulgate doctrines, or to regenerate men by Divine influence, but certainly a spring, found rising under the *debris* of the dead and buried past, and bubbling forth still to sweeten and refresh the life of the world. I do not—I dare not—say that all who seek find refreshment and sweetness in Masonry. It makes a difference what the seeker expects to find there. Ruskin says, that of two men looking into the still water, one will see all the tranquil beauty of the sky reflected there, while the other will notice only the muddy bottom of the pond. In the ancient Temple was a veiled recess, within which the High Priest of the Jews entering found God the Jehovah. A king, presuming near it once, went away therefrom a leper unto the day of his death. Pompey, the Roman general, striding into it sword in hand, found nothing there. Masonry yields none of its virtues to him who enters it from unworthy motives, or in the boastful strength of his own power. She shews him that as a suppliant, helpless and naked, he must bow at her altar in his search after her graces and secret things. Only to him prepared and privileged by purity, humility, and love and belief—only to him does she show her central, all-prevailing light, which has Love for its other name; and the same love, reflected, ever alas! dimly, by those who have been raised from their old darkness to His new light. It is all weak and human enough—ever suffering by the frailties of poor humanity—but still—

Clear before them, through the darkness,
Gleams and burns the guiding light.
Brother clasps the hand of brother,
Stepping fearless through the night.

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Is it not something—nay, is it not everything nearly—to be able to step fearlessly, like manful men, through this life's little day, which is so little better than a night of doubt and sorrow?—to feel encouraged by the light before us, by the sympathy beside us, to lay sturdy hold upon every one of the distresses and worries that lie in waiting in our path, with the old wrestler's cry upon our lips, "I will not let thee go, unless thou bless me?" In ancient story, Solomon peered out, by his depth of spiritual purity, into the middle world, and saw millions of malignant spirits hovering around his craftsmen, and rested not until he had by hard compulsion bent and bound them to the holy service in which he was engaged. It is possible for us also to turn curses into blessings. Listen to the poet sing :

Men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

Hear the mystic Amiel declare that even "error is always at some point of the truth," and therefore doubt not but that it may in some way serve the truth. And heed the dictum of Bacon the wise : "All rising to great place is by a winding stair." The Mason is taught to expect windings—trying, painful windings—to travel through in his journey. He expects perfection, indeed, in just that way. "I am not better than my fathers, and expect no less than they found," he says, and

Many a blow and biting sculpture
Polished well those stones elect,
In their places now completed
By the Heavenly Architect—
Who therewith hath willed forever
That His palace should be decked.

But, Brethren, if our faces are turned towards the light of our sun, all the shadows of life must naturally fall behind us. The nearer the light the brighter the way; less emphatic even the shadows that follow us. And so we answer to the questions of adversity : Yea, my Master, I *can* go further, even as far as Thy loving correction has appointed promotion for me.

See for a moment or two how completely Masonry arms us against the great social questions of the day. Hear the murmurings of a movement, widespread beyond our ken, which has its gory head hissing over lives and thrones, its vibrating tongue thirsting for satisfaction from those whose crime is position, and its scaly, serpentine folds trailing through all conditions of thought and life. It is the movement of those whose fancy, untaught by experience of the past, leads them to imagine that ills and calamities would forever disappear from life if merit, intellect, responsibility, were no longer to be rewarded by superior place or wealth. It has a significant blood red flag—its name is Socialism! Proceed a little, and note the stern grimness of an awful power, entrenching itself in the ditches of past mal-administrations and legal cruelties, and distorting patriotism into bloody atrocities, dishonoring attacks upon virtuous and vicious alike, full of lying, deceit and all uncharitableness. "Nihil!" it cries; "nothing of law, nothing of ruling power—each must rule himself by his own principles!" And its participants are shewing, by their violent, revengeful attempts, what a direful world they would make of it if their tiger claws were not restrained by laws and bars. It is the lurking, filthy demon of Nihilism. Or look on the other better side, beyond Socialism, and seek for the heaving, troubled sea, underlying the froth and foam of strikes, lockouts, and bitter, agonizing cries for the rights of men. And tell me, Brothers, if you do not know deep down in your souls—though, perhaps, you confess it uneasily—that far back beyond the first beginnings of such questionings, some of them all hateful, and all of them disturbing now, their great foundation is to be found in "man's inhumanity to man." Had the Masonic charmed girdle of relationship been thrown around the world's great circle; had the still, small voice of Masonry been universally listened to, "Sirs, ye are brethren—why do ye strive?" would they, could they, have been heard? Our reply to all of them who ask us the way to establish men's rights, is, first of all,

The truest liberty has he
Who serves his Maker best.

Let us learn next how to choose our friends and our work, as Masonry would teach us. Learn subordination to authority constituted by worth. Learn that worth in low place will generally be the

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first to war righteously; but never viciously, against lack of worth in high place, but: will also go a long way towards establishing such worth. Learn first and last that the great centre from which best, radii will be thrown out to bind the whole circumference of the nations into one grand confederation of peace, which shall be no armed truce, is the Mason's standpoint—the fatherhood of God, the consequent brotherhood of man. Ah, if we could only see and know how to set this forward constantly. Why will we not learn to follow the advice of old Polonius:

This above all—to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Light, more light! is ever our cry. It is not always enough to be told

Thy bark is wafted to the strand
By breath divine;
Upon the helm there rests a hand
Other than thine.

The Mason is first of all a worker; he wants to know, and to do, and his prayer is, or should be

Father of light and love, thou great Supreme,
Oh teach me what is good; teach me Thyself.
Save me from error, vanity and vice,
And every low pursuit; and feed my soul
With knowledge, virtue pure, and conscious peace,
Substantial, never-failing, everlasting bliss.

It was moved by Rev. Bro. SMYTH, M.A., PH.D., seconded by
GRAND SECRETARY:

That the thanks of Grand Lodge are due and hereby tendered to R. Wor. Bro. W. P. Chambers, B.A., its Grand Chaplain, for the discourse he has just delivered, and that the R. Wor. Bro. be requested to permit the same to be published with the Proceedings of Grand Lodge at this session.

The motion was carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

R. W. Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS, D. D. G. M., and Chairman of Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence, on behalf of that Committee, presented its Report, and moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. W. M. LEMESURIER :

That the report on Foreign Correspondence, now submitted, be received, and printed with the Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Wor. Bro. JOHN P. NOYES, Chairman for the Committee on Jurisprudence, presented the following report :

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M.

BRO. JAMES E. TAYLOR, AND ASCOT LODGE, No. 39.

THE Committee on Jurisprudence beg to make their third, and, they trust, final report in this matter.

The particulars in the case have been fully laid before Grand Lodge, in the Proceedings of their 19th and 20th Annual Communications of Grand Lodge, together with recommendations of your Committee in relation thereto. The matter was, however, deferred until this Communication of Grand Lodge for final action, and upon that reference your Committee now report, sustaining its recommendation of last year, to the effect that said appeal be rejected, and that the suspension of said Taylor by said Lodge was fully warranted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. NOYES, *Chairman.*

G. AYLMEY BROOKE.

J. E. FAY.

T. P. BUTLER

MONTREAL, 28th January, 1891.

It was moved by Wor. Bro. J. P. NOYES, seconded by V. W. Bro. W. S. WALKER :

That the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, now presented, be received and adopted.

The motion was carried.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE OF MASONRY.

R. Wor. Bro. W. H. LEMESURIER, Chairman for the Committee on State of Masonry, made the following Report:—

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M.

YOUR Committee beg to submit their Report as follows:

STATE OF MASONRY.

It is our pleasing duty to congratulate Grand Lodge on the marked measure of success and prosperity that the Craft has enjoyed in the jurisdiction during the past year. The Lodges appear to be doing good work, and are presided over by competent and well-skilled officers. Our membership shows an increase, especially gratifying in view of the fact that the names of three Lodges have been removed from the roll and their Warrants cancelled. Our funds show a steady and continuous improvement, and peace and harmony prevail in our midst.

From official reports, we note with pleasure the many visits paid by Grand Lodge officers to the various Lodges, and do not doubt but much of our enthusiasm is attributable to this cause. They cannot fail to be productive of good; and for proof that they are fully appreciated by the members of the Craft, it is only necessary to point to the loyal and hearty receptions accorded to such Grand Lodge officials, as instanced in documents before us.

The conduct and general management of Grand Lodge affairs have been marked by zeal and ability, and a willingness on the part of Grand Lodge officers to meet the demands made by the Craft upon their time and attention. The affairs connected with the offices of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer seem especially to merit our warm approval, and we gladly pay our tribute of thanks to the excellent and worthy R. W. Brethren who occupy these responsible positions.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

We humbly unite with our Grand Master in earnest thanks to Almighty God for the manifold blessings bestowed upon us in the past, and in imploring His aid and care for the future.

GONE TO REST.

Once more we are forcibly reminded of the uncertainty of life, when are recalled the memories of these good and true men who have passed away, who have borne well "the burden and heat of the day." May we be enabled to emulate their virtues, and so live that, when our time shall come, we may hope for a reunion with them in the Grand Lodge above. We especially commend the tribute paid by our Grand Master to the memory of M. W. Bro. Col. MacLeod Moore, Honorary Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, and Supreme Grand Master of the Templar Order in Canada, whose ability and zeal in the cause of Masonry gave him a world-wide fame. We concur in the recommendation that memorial pages be inserted in our printed Proceedings, to the memory of the following distinguished Craftsmen: M. W. Bro. Col. MacLeod Moore, Hon. P. G. M. Grand Lodge of Quebec; R. W. Bro. Jas. N. Wright, of Aylmer, D.D.G.M. Ottawa District; M. W. Bro. John S. Tysop, P. G. M. Grand Lodge of Maryland; R. W. Bro. Alex. G. Abell, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of California; M. W. Bro. Jas. A. Henderson, P. G. M. Grand Lodge of Canada.

We would also recommend that a general page be devoted to the memory of the other departed Brethren reported throughout the jurisdiction.

LODGES CONSTITUTED, &c.

We notice with pleasure the constitution and consecration of the new Lodges at Hemmingford and Buckingham, and the favorable auspices under which they have been instituted. The formation of a new Lodge at Iachine, called the Victoria Lodge, is also a matter for congratulation.

DISPENSATIONS.

The necessary care has apparently been exercised by our Grand Master in granting Dispensations, we feel assured, in the instances noted. Where fees were remitted, the circumstances fully warranted same, though we cannot but impress on D. D. G. M.'s., whose recommendations are more directly responsible for remitting such fees, to use due caution in not allowing their sympathies to overrule their judgment.

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GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The Grand Master has appointed and commissioned the following Brethren as Representatives of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges :—

- W. BRO. J. R. WRIGHT, near G. L. of Georgia.
- R. W. BRO. GEO. R. MEDAURY, near G. L. of Maryland.
- M. W. BRO. H. M. WHEELER, near G. L. of North Dakota.
- W. BRO. EDWARD K. PAY'R, near G. L. of Hungary.
- W. BRO. W. B. MCCHESENEY, near G. L. of Virginia.

And has exercised his usual care and prudence in recommending the following Brethren of this Grand Lodge, who have been accredited Grand Representatives near other Grand Lodges :—

- R. W. BRO. W. M. LEMESURIER, from G. L. Nebraska.
- R. W. BRO. G. H. WILKINSON, from G. L. Tennessee.
- R. W. BRO. H. E. CHANNELL, from G. L. Iowa.
- R. W. BRO. W. H. G. GARROCH, from G. L. North Dakota.
- W. BRO. JOSEPH LUTTRELL, from G. L. South Dakota.

We heartily congratulate these Brethren on their selection.

LODGE AMALGAMATION.

From time to time, officers of Grand Lodge have brought up the advisability of amalgamating some of our city Lodges, and pointed out the beneficial results likely to flow therefrom. We therefore hail with satisfaction the union of Montarville and Mount Royal Lodges, Montreal, under the latter's Charter, so lately happily effected, and think with our Grand Master this question of amalgamation might, with great advantage, be given serious consideration by members of other city Lodges.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The harmonious and friendly character of our relations with Sister Grand Bodies is pleasing to contemplate, and we anticipate with great pleasure the report on Foreign Correspondence, from the hands of our R. W. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, who has so ably and satisfactorily conducted this department for the past four

years. We fully endorse the Grand Master's remarks regarding the usefulness of these reports, and the valuable information to be gathered therefrom, and trust the Brethren will avail themselves of the facilities they are thereby offered.

ENGLAND AND QUEBEC.

While we cannot at this time but feel disappointed that so little definite information can be laid before us, in regard to mediation with England, by M. W. Bro. Walkem, yet we can understand that diplomatic reasons may require such information to be withheld, in the best interests of the Craft, and we suggest that every opportunity should be offered our respected mediator in his self-imposed task, and can only trust that his hopes of ultimate success will be realized, and that he will be enabled to bring the matter to a happy solution, and thereby render himself entitled to the gratitude of the Masonic world.

NEW GRAND LODGES.

We hail with particular satisfaction the evidence of the important growth of Masonry in Colonial dependencies, as instanced by the formation of Grand Bodies in Tasmania and New Zealand, now applying for fraternal recognition, and trust these applications, on examination, may be found entitled to the recognition of our Committee on Foreign Relations.

MASONIC HISTORY.

The effort now being made to compile a History of Free-Masonry in the Province of Quebec, undertaken by our learned Bro. M. W. P. G. M. Graham, whose great ability and eminent service to the Craft is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be of interest and value, is heartily worthy of our support, and we commend the steps taken by our Grand Master to bring the matter before the members of the Craft. We trust every member of Grand Lodge will feel interested in giving it the aid asked for, and would suggest, if found in order, that Grand Lodge should signify its approval of the work, by rendering it any substantial aid that may be found expedient.

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ANENT D. D. G. M.'S OFFICE.

We approach, with considerable diffidence the recommendation of Grand Master in relation to changing portion of Constitution relating to selection of D. D. G. M.'s. We gladly endorse his remarks as to the importance of the office, and the duties such officers should be prepared to fulfil, and with him must deeply deplore the tendency on the part of Districts to overlook ability and fitness for office. in a half-laudable desire to confer rank or title on Past Masters of some particular Lodge or section. The apparent necessity of having the deputies of the Craft over Master fully in sympathy with his views, to facilitate the carrying out of the Grand Master's wishes in any important line of action, would recommend the change; at the same time we recognize the necessity of a D. D. G. M having the confidence of the Craft over whom he is called to preside, and it would be a great deal to expect of any Grand Master to be personally aware of the capabilities of the eligible members of the Craft in the whole jurisdiction.

We feel on the whole the Grand Master's recommendation is worthy the very careful consideration of Grand Lodge.

MASONIC HOME.

The desirability of establishing a Masonic Home in this jurisdiction we feel sure must recommend itself to all, and we trust present session of Grand Lodge will see steps taken to supplement the advance already made in this direction, not only by an ordinance encouraging or exacting a systematic giving on the part of Lodges, but also by an effort appealing to those in our midst, who are blessed with a fair abundance of worldly goods, to give as they are able to such a worthy object. There are, perhaps, many Brethren among us who could, without detriment to their heirs, devote a line or two in their wills to the furtherance of this scheme.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Our Grand Secretary, in submitting his report, offers a statement in regard to the possibility of misunderstanding arising from a recommendation of Finance Committee last year, referring to moneys

received and access to books. It appears almost useless to remark that we feel assured no reflection was intended on the past action of Grand Secretary in the premises, nor doubt of his willingness at all times to give information to those entitled thereto.

He reports the cancellation of the Warrants of three Lodges—Richelieu, Corner Stone, Excelsior—and the formation of a new Lodge at Lachine, to be called Victoria. The following Lodges have failed in making returns—viz., St. Francis, Graham and Bedford.

He again has to express regret that no proper interest has been taken by the Craft in our Masonic library, which is to be deplored. His suggestion to such of our Brethren who annually visit Europe, where valuable Masonic works can be picked up cheap, is worthy of being noted by such fortunate individuals who travel there on either business or pleasure.

The tabular statements submitted with the Report show the receipts from the various sources of revenue, the strength of Lodges, admissions, withdrawals, etc., and are prepared with his usual care and ability.

D.D.G.M.'s REPORTS.

It is a matter of surprise, as well as of regret, that it should be necessary to call the attention of these officers to page 17, sec. 63 of Constitution, requiring them to forward their Reports to Grand Secretary at least 14 days before meeting of Grand Lodge. The present occupants of these high positions, with two exceptions, have entirely ignored this law; let us hope their successors will improve on their action in this respect. The necessity of having reports presented in good time must be apparent to all—giving committees of Grand Lodge proper time in which to consider them, and thereby greatly facilitate business.

Quebec and Three Rivers.—The full and interesting report, from the prolific pen of R. W. Bro. Chambers, is an evidence that he fully realized the important duties of his office, and discharged them with commendable zeal. With one exception, he reports satisfactorily of the working of Lodges in his District, and we with pleasure note the efforts made by him to encourage the Brethren of that Lodge, and to stimulate their zeal, which we trust may be

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successful. He boasts with pardonable pride of the fact that Lodges in his District, with one exception, meet in halls of their own, dedicated to Masonic purposes. Our Brethren of Montreal city might make a note of this.

Growing out of his remarks on the duties he performed as an Installing Officer, our worthy Brother, it appears, has an evident desire to see Grand Lodge pass some ordinance requiring Wor. Masters-Elect to prove their qualifications for the office before being installed, as under our present custom the mere election is in itself assumed to satisfy the Installing Officer, as well as the members of the Lodge. We, however, must consider it a delicate matter to enact any such legislation, having even an apparent tendency to interfere with the free choice of individual Lodges.

Our Brethren of Quebec are to be congratulated on the excellent manner in which they uphold the social character of our Order, and, we think with our respected Brother, such gatherings are calculated to do much good, and advance our interests.

Amongst those recorded as "gone to rest" from this District, we mention R. W. Bro. T. Inglis Posten, and recommend the request to have a memorial page inscribed to his memory in our Proceedings.

Montreal.—The D.D.G.M. has fully discharged his duty in officially visiting the Lodges under his care, and can well point with proud satisfaction to the progress and prosperity of the Craft in this important District. Several of his official acts are of more than ordinary interest.

We all must regret the inability of the Brethren of Richelieu Lodge, Sorel, to continue Masonic work there, and the consequent surrender of their Charter to the D.D.G.M. in September last, an event expected for some time, and a natural consequence of the changed circumstances surrounding their work for some years past, as pointed out by our R. W. Brother. The recommendation to grant Demits to the Wor. Brethren E. C. Wurtele, Henry Sexton, C. E. O. Johnston, John Gilbertson and James Fish—connected with the Lodge at the time of surrender—will doubtless be acted upon in the usual constitutional manner.

The amalgamation of Montarville and Mount Royal Lodges is alluded to at some length, and our remarks already made on this event endorse the satisfaction expressed by our Wor. Brother.

R. W. Bro. Couper opened the new Victoria Lodge, at Lachine, in July last, and reports same in a prosperous condition, and with a good outlook for the future. The Dispensation and records have been duly laid before us, and we gladly endorse his recommendation that a Charter or Warrant of Constitution be granted at this Session.

The Convention of the General Masonic Relief Association was held in Montreal in September last, and it is with great satisfaction we congratulate the Brethren of the District of Montreal on the truly Masonic and hospitable welcome extended to the delegates on that occasion, being worthy of the Masons of the commercial metropolis of the Dominion.

St. Francis.—R. W. Bro. Brown, D.D.G.M. of this District, having been appointed to take the place of R. W. Bro. Lee, who resigned on account of ill-health, reported that since taking charge of the District he has been quite unable to visit the Lodges, and had not deemed it advisable to make a Report on the statements of Secretaries or Masters. He had therefore to request Grand Lodge to take note of this explanation, to account for the lack of a written Report.

Bedford.—A very pleasing report of the success of the Craft in this District is made by D.D.G.M. Taber. He has visited all Lodges under his care, and testifies to their general progress and good work. His report is to be commended for its brevity, and complete assurance at same time that all is well.

Sheffield and Brome.—The D.D.G.M. has officially visited all the Lodges under his care, and gives a pleasing report of work and attendance. In regard to St. John's Lodge, No. 27, the Grand Lodge having released them of payment of arrears due, and a claim for rent having been adjusted by the liberality of Wor. Bro. D. A. Manson, they are again in working order, and on a fair way to prosperity. He reports Olive Branch, No. 50, West Sheffield, not working; and as Grand Secretary has been some years without returns, we would recommend that unless assurance is given that the work will be resumed, the Warrant be cancelled.

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Ottawa.—In this District, our esteemed R. W. Bro. Lyon reports "all's well," and in high terms of praise speaks of the work done in the various Lodges, and the zeal of their officers.

It is pleasing to note the intention of Pontiac Lodge, No. 40, to build a Masonic Temple, the ground having been presented to them, and liberal subscriptions being promised. We wish them every success in their enterprise.

He reports in feeling terms of the death of R. W. Bro. James M. Wright, their late D. D. G. M., paying a just tribute to his memory.

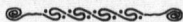
All respectfully submitted.

HENRY RUSSELL, M.D.E.
W. M. LE MESURIER.

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. HENRY RUSSELL, seconded by Wor. Bro. E. R. SMITH:

That the Report on State of Masonry be received and adopted.

The motion was carried.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

The Committee named at the Annual Meeting of Grand Lodge, on 30th and 31st January, 1889, to revise its Constitution and appendices, made through R. Wor. T. P. BUTLER the following Report:

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M.

YOUR Committee begs respectfully to report:

That in accordance with the resolution above referred to, they have carefully examined the proceedings of the several Communications of Grand Lodge since the promulgation of the present Constitution, and have revised the Constitution, and the appendices thereto.

That they find the following amendments to have been made to the Constitution :—

1st. On the motion of V. W. Bro. H. D. Moore, seconded by R. W. Bro. H. L. Robinson, it was *Resolved* :—

“That whereas the Masonic District of Bedford (as now existing) is much too large in its geographical area for Masonic uses and purposes, so much so, that it is found almost impossible for any Brother acting as District Deputy to visit the different Lodges under his care, and to perform the many duties attached to his office in a manner satisfactory to himself, and to the interests of the Craft, therefore, said District shall be separated and divided into two Masonic Districts, the limits, boundaries and names of each to be fixed and defined during the present session of Grand Lodge.”

And on the motion of the same Brethren it was further *Resolved*—“That to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, the Masonic District of Bedford is hereby separated and divided into two Districts, one to retain the name of Bedford District, the other to be designated the Masonic District of Shefford and Brome, the latter to comprise all the territory of the present Counties of Shefford and Brome; the former, all the remaining portion of the old District, excepting therefrom the town of St. Johns, which is hereby transferred to the Montreal District.”

2nd. At the same Communication (1884), Page 69, Article 185, of the Constitution was amended by the adoption of the following amended resolution, viz :—“That Paragraph 185, page 45 of the Book of Constitution be amended by striking therefrom the words “and in every case the entire fee for the Degrees shall accompany the application, else such application shall not be received,” and the following substituted, “The fee of \$5.00 shall accompany the application, else such application shall not be received.”

3rd. At the Communication held in January, 1885, pages 62 and 63, Article 188 was amended by striking out all the words after the word “dues” in the second line, and substituting therefor the words—“Unless he has been duly notified by a summons sent to him to appear at the next Regular Communication of his Lodge, to show cause why he should not be suspended.”

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The following motions for amendments to the Constitution, of which notice was given at the last Annual Communication (1889), were submitted by resolution for the opinion of this Committee, viz :—

1st. Whereas, it is contrary to the Constitution of this Grand Lodge to permit the use of any certificate other than those granted by the Grand Secretary to a Brother who has regularly received his three degrees in Masonry :

Be it Resolved.—That the said Constitution be altered and amended so as to enable the Secretary of any constituted Lodge of this jurisdiction to issue a certificate, countersigned by the Worshipful Master of such Lodge, to any Brother who shall ask for such certificate ; but such certificate shall be granted only to a Brother in good standing, and for such time as may be permitted by the by-laws of such Lodge ; such certificate to be called a Travelling Certificate.

2nd. In order to encourage the return of non-affiliates to active membership in the Craft, no subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec shall have an affiliation fee, except in the case of candidates from other Grand Lodge jurisdictions, who may be charged the sum of one dollar to meet the registration fee required by Grand Lodge.

With regard to the above proposed amendments, we have to report—

1st. That we are not in favor of, and cannot advise, the granting of any certificate of the nature referred to, considering that it would be liable to much abuse, and consequently not desirable.

2nd. While we would heartily recommend this proposed amendment to the careful attention of Grand Lodge, and of all its subordinate Lodges, as likely to further the interests both of Masonry and of each Lodge, we would suggest that it be made the subject of discussion in Grand Lodge apart from this Report, as possibly interfering with the peculiar attributes of the subordinate Lodges.

On revision of the Constitution and Appendices thereto, your Committee beg to report that they suggest the following alterations to be made, viz :

1st. That Article 3, page 6, be amended by inserting therein, after the enumeration of the different Masonic Districts, the boundaries of such Districts.

By inserting after the words "the R. W. District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Ottawa," the following words, "The R. W. District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Shefford and Brome."

By erasing from the last clause of said Article the word "subscribing" on the first line thereof.

2nd. That Article 12, page 8, Section 1, be amended by erasing therefrom the word "Elective" on the third line.

3rd. That Article 14 be amended by inserting in the third line the words "Seven members" between the words "be" and "representatives."

4th. Article 15, page 9, erase words "and hold."

5th. That Article 25, page 10, be amended by striking therefrom the words "a law" on the fourth line, and substituting therefor the words "the law," and by inserting the word "finally" between the words "of" and "deciding" on the fifth line.

6th. That Article 36, page 12, be amended by erasing therefrom the words "and appointment" and "all" on the first line.

7th. That Article 47, Section 11, page 14, be amended by adding thereto the words, "Such appointments to other Grand Lodges to terminate at the expiry of five years."

8th. That Article 49, page 15, be deleted.

9th. That Article 55, page 15, be amended by adding thereto the following words: "Provided that in the absence of the Grand Master at any meeting of Grand Lodge, the Senior Past Grand Master (if any) present shall act instead of the Grand Master, but if there be no Past Grand Master present, the Deputy Grand Master shall rule Grand Lodge, but cannot assume the Grand Master's Chair."

10th. That Article 71, page 18, Section 2, be amended by striking therefrom the word "advertised" on the second line, and substituting therefor the word "addressed."

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11th. That Article 95, page 23, be amended by striking from its last clause on page 24 the words "Every member of each Lodge," and substituting therefor the words "Every Lodge shall for each of its members pay."

12th. That Article 134, page 34, be amended by striking therefrom on its third line the word "grievances," and substituting therefor the word "jurisprudence."

13th. That Article 139, page 34, be amended by striking therefrom the words "which expelled him," and substituting therefor the words "from which he was expelled."

14th. That Article 140, page 35, be deleted, and the following be substituted in its place: "No petition by a subordinate Lodge to Grand Lodge for the restoration of an expelled Mason shall be considered unless the same has been approved of by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a Regular Communication of the Lodge, and after notice has been inserted in the summons calling such Communication of the intention to propose the presentation of such petition."

15th. That Article 142, page 36, be amended by striking therefrom the words "of a Charter" on the second line.

16th. That Article 143, page 36, be amended by adding after the word "Member" on the fifteenth line, the words "if unaffiliated."

17th. That Article 144, page 36, be amended by striking therefrom the word "by-laws" on page 37.

18th. That Article 146 be amended by striking out the period or full stop which follows the word "Secretary" on the fourth line, and substituting a semicolon therefor, and striking out the capital letter "A" preceding the word "Chaplain" on the same line, and substituting a small letter "a" therefor, and by striking out comma and word "and" and substituting period, commencing word "they" with capital "T." Also by adding the words "and installed" at the end of the Article.

19th. That Article 147, page 37, be amended by inserting the words "and are under the control of" after the words "acknowledged by" on the sixth line.

20th. That Article 162, page 40, be amended by striking therefrom the words "and that the account of fees or dues received on account of, and payable to the Grand Lodge, is kept separate and distinct from the moneys belonging to the private funds of the Lodge."

21st. That Article 168, page 41, be amended by striking therefrom the words "the Brethren shall be given openly" on lines seven and eight, and substituting therefor the words "every Brother present shall be given by ballot."

22nd. That Article 180, page 43, be amended at line three, page 44, by inserting after the word "Lodge" the words "nor shall any member be allowed to leave the room," and by erasing on the following line the words "nor shall the second ballot be postponed to another meeting of the Lodge."

23rd. That Article 183, page 44, be amended by striking therefrom the words "unless it be otherwise provided in its by-laws" on the first line.

24th. That Article 184, page 45, be amended by striking out the word "confirming" and substituting the word "conferring."

25th. That Article 189, page 46, be erased, inasmuch as suspension for non-payment of dues has been re-introduced by amendment of 1885 above referred to.

26th. That Article 212, page 50, be amended by striking therefrom the words "of the members present," on the fifth line, and substituting therefor the word "cast."

27th. That Article 214, page 50, be amended by adding thereto, after the word "member" on the second line, the words "if a Master Mason."

28th. That Article 224, page 52, be amended by striking therefrom the words "resign his office nor can he," on the first line, and by erasing all the words after the word "officer" on the last line, and substituting therefor the words "and appoint another."

29th. That Article 228, page 53, be amended by striking therefrom the words "votes by ballot," and substituting therefor the words "in case of election of officers."

30th. The work of the Masonic Lodge having been

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38th. The third line of the Communication to propose in the summons taken."

30th. That Article 239, page 56, be amended by striking out the words "by having regularly received the degrees of Master Mason therein," and substituting the following words therefor, "by having been regularly initiated therein."

31st. That Article 246, page 58, be deleted, being covered by Article 180.

32nd. That Article 250, page 59, be erased and the following substituted therefor—"If a Mason desires to withdraw from the Lodge in which he has been initiated before he has received the Degree of Master Mason, he shall pay to the Lodge with which he becomes affiliated, in addition to the fee for affiliation, such sum for the remaining Degrees to be conferred upon him as such Lodge may require, not, however, to exceed the fees usually charged by such Lodge for initiation."

33rd. That Article 255, page 60, be amended by adding the word "of" between the words "member" and "any," on the fifth line.

34th. That Article 263, page 61, be amended by erasing the words "after proper notice given," in sub-section 3.

35th. That Article 263, page 61, be amended at sub-section 4, by striking out the word "and," and by adding the following words, "this, however, not to affect honorary membership and."

36th. That Article 264, page 61, be amended by striking out the words "giving notice of," and substituting therefor the word "declaring," and by erasing all the words after the word "withdrawal," on the fourth line.

37th. That Article 265, page 61, be amended by striking therefrom the word "recommendatory," on the fifth line.

38th. That Article 267, page 62, be amended by inserting between the words "such Lodge" and the words "the Lodge," on the third line, the following words, "due notice must be given at the Communication preceding the taking of such ballot of the intention to propose the election of such honorary member, and mentioned in the summons for the Communication at which such ballot is to be taken."

39th. That Article 290, page 65, be amended by striking out the words "one of the elective Grand Officers, other than Grand Chaplain or Grand Tyler, who has been regularly elected or installed," and substituting in lieu thereof the words "a Grand Officer who."

40th. That Article 300, page 67, be amended by striking therefrom the words "adjourned or called," on the fourth line, and substituting therefor the word "emergent."

41st. That Form 3, on page 71, be amended by erasing therefrom the words "to confer the three degrees of Masonry, and to deliver entire the several lectures hereunto appertaining," and to substitute therefor the words "to discharge the duties of the said respective offices."

42nd. That Form 7, on page 73, be altogether erased.

43rd. That Form 3, on page 73, be amended by striking out the word "recommendatory," on the first line.

44th. That on page 111 the words "of a new Lodge" be added to the heading.

45th. That the foot note at bottom of page 114 be erased.

46th. On page 125, after the G. M. delivers the implements to the architect, insert following Proclamation by Grand Secretary:—

I now declare this corner stone duly laid according to our ancient customs
by M Wor. Bro. Grand Master of Masons in the
Province of Quebec, assisted by other Grand Officers and members of the Grand
Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Quebec, on this
day of A. L. A. D.

47th. That all the words after the words "Grand Chaplain" be erased on page 126.

48th. That all the words after the word "eternity" on 921, page 136, to the word "response" be erased.

49th. That at page 142, lines 13, 14 and 15 be struck out.

50th. That the three last verses, on page 144, of Masonic Funeral Hymn, be struck out.

The Report was taken up and considered with the following result—viz., Section No. 9 was amended by substituting therefor the following: "In the absence of the Grand Master, the Deputy

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Grand Master shall preside in Grand Lodge," and Sections Nos. 19, 20, 22 and 28 were stricken therefrom, and as so changed the Report was adopted.

Grand Lodge was called from labor at 6 o'clock p.m.

— EVENING SESSION. —

Grand Lodge resumed labor at 7.30 p.m. this day, M. Wor. GRAND MASTER presiding.

At 8.00 p.m., the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with. The M. W. the GRAND MASTER appointed R. W. Bros. NOYES, CHANNELL and W. H. WHYTE Scrutineers.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

R. Wor. Bro. FRANK EDGAR, Montreal, was	elected	M. W. Grand Master.
" " HENRY RUSSELL, M.D., Quebec,	re-elected	R. W. Dep. Grand Master.
" " WALTER RAY, Quebec, was	elected	Dis. Dep. Grand Master, for Quebec & Three Rivers Dis.
" " J. B. TRESSIDER, Montreal.....	Dis. Dep. Grand Master,	Montreal District.
" " JOHN FALES, Sherbrooke.....	Dis. Dep. Grand Master,	St. Francis District.
" " J. M. FERRIS, Malmaison.....	Dis. Dep. Grand Master,	Bedford District.
" " EUGENE A. DYER, Sutton.....	Dis. Dep. Grand Master,	Shefford and Brome District.
" " D. A. MACFARLANE, Hull.....	Dis. Dep. Grand Master,	Ottawa District.
" " S. P. FRANCHOT, Buckingham...	Grand Senior Warden.	
" " ANDREW SANGSTER, Sherbrooke..	Junior Warden.	
M. Wor. Bro. ISAAC H. STEARNS, Montreal....	Treasurer.	
R. Wor. Bro. JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal,	(re-elected)	Secretary.
" " E. R. SMITH, St. Johns (elected)	Registrar.	
" " REV. W. P. CHAMBERS, Knowlton }	Chaplain.	
" " W. P. FORSYTH, Stanstead.....		

Grand Lodge was called from labor at 11 o'clock p.m.

JANUARY 29th, 5891.

Grand Lodge resumed labor at 11 o'clock a.m. this day, M. W. Grand Master STEARNS presiding.

A ballot was taken for selection of Nominating Committee, and the following were declared chosen—viz :

	Wor. Bro. JOHN P. NOYES, <i>Chairman.</i>
M. " "	" I. H. STEARNS.
R. " "	" A. LYON, M.D.
" " "	" GEO. ROLT WHITE.
" " "	" JAMES FYFE,
M. " "	" E. R. JOHNSON.
R. " "	" HOBART BUTLER.
" " "	" W. H. WHYTE.

A vote of thanks to the Scrutineers for their services was passed, and they were discharged.

In the absence of R. Wor. Bro. D. SEATH, the motion relating to the appointment of an Assistant Grand Secretary—of which he had given notice of his intention to move at the present meeting—was moved by Wor. Bro. G. DEWAR, but not finding any Brother to second the motion, it was withdrawn.

R Wor. Bro. KNOWLES informed Grand Lodge that Albion Lodge, No. 2, had in its possession an old Warrant of Lodge not its property; and asked what should be done with it. He was instructed to deliver it to Grand Secretary to be preserved by Grand Lodge.

R Wor. Bro. FRANK EDGAR moved, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. KNOWLES:

That as many important documents and other relics relating to Freemasonry in this jurisdiction are now in possession of private Lodges and members of such private Lodges, which they are desirous of transferring to the custody of this Grand Lodge, the subject of the receipt of such documents, etc., their future care and control—be and is hereby referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry, to take the subject into consideration, and report thereon to Grand Lodge at the very earliest opportunity. And the Grand Secretary is hereby authorized, in the meantime, to receive and take care of all such documents and relics, until the action of Grand Lodge be determined in the matter.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee reported having made the selection of following Standing Committees :

JURISPRUDENCE.

- Wor. Bro. J. P. NOYES, *Chairman*.
 M. " " E. R. JOHNSON.
 R. " " T. P. BUTLER.
 " " " G. H. AYLMER BROOKE.
 " " " J. E. FAY.

STATE OF MASONRY.

- R. Wor. Bro. HENRY RUSSELL, M.D., *Chairman*.
 " " " W. M. LEMESURIER.
 " " " HOBART BUTLER.
 " " " A. LYON, M.D.
 " " " H. E. CHANNELL.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

- R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS, *Chairman*.
 " " " DICKSON ANDERSON.
 " " " W. H. WHYTE.
 " " " R. W. WILLIAMS.
 V. " " W. E. COOPER.

BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.

- R. Wor. Bro. JAMES FYFE, *Chairman*.
 " " " E. FITCH.
 M. " " J. H. GRAHAM.
 " " " I. H. STEARNS.
 R. " " W. H. G. GARRIOCH.

FINANCE.

- M. Wor. Bro. J. FRED WALKER, *Chairman*.
 R. " " G. W. WILKINSON.
 " " " CHARLES KNOWLES.
 " " " D. SEATH.
 " " " F. B. FARNSWORTH.

CREDENTIALS.

- R. Wor. Bro. F. MASSEY, *Chairman*.
 " " " GEORGE ROLT WHITE.
 " " " W. H. O. REGAN.
 V. " " H. D. MOORE.
 " " " E. S. STEVENS.

The Report was received and adopted.

V. Wor. Bro. B. TOOKE moved, seconded by Wor. Bro. S. P. FRANCHOT:

That the next annual meeting of this Grand Lodge be held in the City of Montreal.

The motion was carried.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

M. W. Bro. Past Grand Master J. FRED WALKER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the Report of the Committee.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

THE Committee on Finance beg to report that they have examined the accounts of the Grand Secretary, and also those of the Grand Treasurer, and find them correct.

The Grand Secretary's report gives full details of amounts paid in by the several Lodges, and the representatives of each Lodge should see that the amounts so credited agree with their Lodge books.

The Grand Secretary has paid the Grand Treasurer during the year, which has been credited to General Fund...		\$2,314 00
Interest on deposit.....	41 91	
		<hr/> \$2,355 91
Disbursement details given in Grand Treasurer's Report ..		<hr/> 1,939 62
		<hr/> \$ 416 29
Balance on hand, January 29th, 1890.....		<hr/> \$1,821 66
Transferred to Benevolent Fund, per vote of Grand Lodge—1889, \$500; 1890, \$500.....	\$1,000 00	
Premium on investment of above in City of Montreal Consolidated Stock, and Accrued Interest on same ...	52 81	
		<hr/> 1,052 81
		<hr/> \$ 768 85
Balance in Molsons Bank, January 23rd, 1891.....		<hr/> 1,185 14

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MASONIC HOME FUND.

No contributions have been received this year on account of this Fund. The original contributions were :

St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 6.....	\$ 27 00
Albion.....	21 00
Prince Consort.....	60 00
Montreal Kilwinning.....	75 00
Hochelaga.....	40 00
St. Andrew, No. 53.....	60 00
Mount Royal.....	25 00
Elgin.....	25 00
Mount Moriah.....	40 00
Corinthian.....	59 50
St. George, No. 11.....	40 00
Montarville.....	20 00
Tuscan.....	20 00
St. George, No. 10.....	18 00
Interest.....	70 95
	<u>\$601 45</u>

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Interest, &c.....	\$371 28
Balance from last year.....	707 92
	<u>\$1,079 20</u>
Grants for Charity.....	300 00
	<u>\$ 779 20</u>
Balance in Quebec Bank, January 23rd, 1891.....	

RECAPITULATION.

General Fund on deposit in Molsons Bank.....	\$1,165 43
Masonic Home Fund.....	601 45
Benevolent Fund (Quebec Bank).....	779 20
Investments on account of Benevolent Fund in City of Montreal Consolidated Stock.....	7,500 00
	<u>\$10,046 08</u>

Your Committee recommend that \$500 be transferred from the General Fund to the Benevolent Fund.

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Your Committee recommend that the expenditure for the ensuing year be confined to the following appropriations:

Grand Secretary's Salary.....	\$ 800 00
“ “ Office Rent.....	120 00
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage.....	100 00
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings.....	300 00
Grand Lodge Certificates.....	150 00
Expenses of Annual Communication.....	30 00
Communication on Foreign Correspondence.....	40 00
Masonic Relief Association.....	35 00
Grand Master's Expenses.....	75 00
Sundries.....	50 00

\$1,700 00

It was moved by M. Wor. Bro. J. FRED WALKER, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. P. NOYES:

That the report of the Finance Committee be received and adopted.

The motion was carried.

M. Wor. Bro. J. FRED WALKER moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. F. EDGAR:

That this Grand Lodge subscribe the sum of four hundred dollars for two hundred copies of "The History of Freemasonry in the Province of Quebec," which, at the general request of the Craft in this Province, has been undertaken by M. W. Bro. J. H. Graham, P.G.M., the said two hundred copies to be sent to the Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge and the representatives of this Grand Lodge at such Grand Lodges, and that said sum be placed in the hands of the M. W. the Grand Master, so that the same may be used in such manner as he may see fit, in order to aid and assist in the work of compiling and publishing said history.

The motion was carried.

V. Wor. Bro. E. R. SMITH withdrew the motion of which he had given notice that he intended to move at the present meeting, referring to detachment of Dorchester Lodge from Montreal District, and substituted in its place the following Notice of Motion, to be submitted to Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication:

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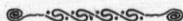
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That a new Masonic District be formed, to be designated Richelieu District, to be bounded on the east by the river Richelieu, on the north-west by the river St. Lawrence, and on the south by international line 45°; said District to include Dorchester Lodge No. 4, Chateaugay Lodge No. 36, and Hemmingford Lodge No. 72.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY

R. WOR. BRO. JAMES FYFE, Chairman for the Committee on Benevolence and Charity, presented the following Report:—

To the M. W. Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M.

YOUR Committee on Benevolence and Charity beg to report that they have only received one application for assistance during the year. At the request of M. W. Bro. Stearns, the sum of twenty-five dollars was granted for the relief of the family of our deceased Bro. Walter Wilson.

During the present Session, the following applications have been received:

From R. W. Bro. Isaacson, and recommended by M. W. Bro. Stevenson, and R. W. Bro. J. J. Mason, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Canada, on behalf of the widow of our deceased Hon. T.P.G.M. Col. McLeod Moore.

From W. Bro. John Smillie, for aid to the widow of our late deceased R. W. Bro. John Renshaw.

From R. W. Bro. Fyfe, for widow late W. Bro. Noxon.

From R. W. Bro. Fyfe, for widow late R. W. Bro. Alex. Walker.

From R. W. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, for widow late R. W. Bro. A. Swords.

From R. W. Bro. Higgins, for widow late Bro. E. Reason.

From W. Bro. Stevens, for widow late Bro. Thos. Jacobs.

Your Committee have carefully considered the several applications before them, and respectfully recommend the following grants:

That \$25 be granted in aid of the widow of R. W. Bro. John Renshaw.

That \$50 be granted in aid of the widow of W. Bro. Noxon.

That \$25 be granted in aid of the widow of R. W. Bro. Alex. Walker.

That \$25 be granted in aid of the widow of R. W. Bro. A. Swords.

That \$50 be granted in aid of the widow of M. W. Bro. Col. McLeod Moore.

That \$25 be granted in aid of the widow of Bro. E. Reason.

That \$25 be granted in aid of the widow of Bro. James Jacobs.

JAMES FYFE,
ARTHUR LYON, M.D.

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. JAMES FYFE, seconded by Wor. Bro. D. R. MACFARLANE:

That the Report of the Committee on Benevolence and Charity now submitted be received and adopted.

The motion was carried.

At this stage of the proceedings, M. Wor. Grand Master STEARNS vacated the Throne, and M. Wor. Bro. J. H. GRAHAM took his place, and proceeded to the

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INSTALLATION OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

The following Brothers, who had been duly elected, were then obligated, installed and proclaimed:—

M. Wor. Bro. FRANK EDGAR.....	<i>M. Wor. Grand Master.</i>
R. " " J. B. TRESIDER.....	<i>Dis. Dep. Grand Master.</i>
" " " JOHN FALES.....	<i>Montreal District, Grand Master.</i>
" " " J. M. FERRIS.....	<i>St. Francis District, Grand Master.</i>
" " " EUGENE A. DYER....	<i>Bedford District, Dis. Dep. Grand Master.</i>
" " " D. A. MACFARLANE...	<i>Shefford and Brome District, Dis. Dep. Grand Master.</i>
" " " S. P. FRANCHOT.....	<i>Ottawa District, Grand Senior Warden.</i>
" " " ANDREW SANGSTER...	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
M. " " J. H. STEARNS.....	<i>Treasurer</i>

The M. W. Grand Master subsequently made the following appointments:

V. Wor. Bro. WM. BYRD, Montreal, as.....	<i>Grand Director of Ceremonies.</i>
" " " C. A. BISHOP, Quebec.....	<i>Organist.</i>
" " " WM. THOMSON, Portage du Fort....	<i>Senior Deacon.</i>
" " " JAMES BARRINGTON, Quebec.....	<i>Junior Deacon.</i>
" " " W. E. COOPER, Montreal.....	<i>Steward.</i>
" " " C. R. THURBER, Danville.....	" "
" " " H. H. HASTINGS, St. Armand.....	" "
" " " Wm. MACFARLANE, West Brome...	" "
" " " JAMES PATTERSON, Montreal.....	<i>Pursuivant.</i>
" " " THOMAS HIGHMORE, Montreal.....	<i>Tyler.</i>

R. Wor. Bro. JAMES FYFE, in pursuance of notice already given by him, then moved the following motion, seconded by Wor. Bro. GUY DEWAR:—

That that part of the Constitution relating to members' fees payable for Grand Lodge purposes, be amended to read as follows: "Every Lodge shall pay towards the fund for Grand Lodge purposes the sum of fifty cents per annum for each member; also an additional sum of fifty cents per annum for Benevolence and Charity, 50 per cent. of said Benevolent Fee to be applied for the purchase and maintenance of a Masonic Home, said proceeds to be placed in the hands of three trustees, elected by and subject to the will of Grand Lodge; and the remaining 50 per cent. of said Benevolent Fee shall be applied for the support of a Board of Relief in each District, said Boards of Relief to be composed of one representative from each Lodge, and governed by by-laws to be adopted at a joint meeting of all the Boards of Relief; any unexpended balance of the annual income of each Board of Relief to be paid over to the Trustees of the Home Fund annually.

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A long discussion on the motion followed, but in view of the fact that many members of Grand Lodge having left for their homes, it was deemed advisable by those remaining that so important a matter as that referred by the motion should not be finally decided at Grand Lodge when comparatively so few of its members were present. Thereupon—

M. W. Bro. EDGAR moved, seconded by Wor. Bro. C. R. CORNEIL:—

That no division be now taken on the motion before Grand Lodge, but that the matter be referred to a Special Committee to be named by the M. W. Grand Master, with instructions to said Committee to report as early as possible at next Annual Meeting of Grand Lodge.

This motion was passed *nem con.*

THE M. W. GRAND MASTER instructed that the District Deputy Grand Master-Elect for Quebec and Three Rivers District—Wor. Bro. Walter Ray (not being present) be installed in Albion Lodge, No. 2, by R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers; also that R. Wor. Bro. E. R. Smith, Grand Registrar elect (who was also absent from the Grand Lodge), should be installed in Dorchester Lodge; and that the appointed Officers of the Grand Lodge be duly installed in the respective Lodges of which they are members.

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro: GEO. ROLT WHYTE, seconded by R. W. Bro. G. H. AYLMEY BROOKE:

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to the different Railway Companies, for facilities given by them to Delegates from different parts of the Province, attending this meeting of Grand Lodge.

The motion was carried.

No further business offering, Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, with prayer, at 12.40 o'clock p.m.



John H. Leachon
Grand Secy
G. L. of Q.

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 Arkansas
 Argentine Rep
 Belgium
 Brazil
 British Colum
 California
 Canada
 Columbia, Dist
 Colorado
 Connecticut
 Delaware
 Florida
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 Hungary
 Idaho
 Illinois
 Indiana
 Indian Territory
 Iowa
 Ireland
 Kansas
 Kentucky
 Louisiana
 Manitoba
 Maine
 Maryland
 Massachusetts
 Michigan
 Minnesota
 Missouri
 Mississippi

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC,
WITH THE NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THEIR
GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	TIME OF MEETING.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	December ..	Myles J. Greene	Montgomery.
Arizona	November ..	John M. Ormsby	Tucson, A. T.
Arkansas	October ..	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
Argentine Republic		Carlos Urien	Buenos Ayres.
Belgium		Gustav Washer	Brussels.
Brazil		Dr. A. Freire de Amaral ..	Rio Janeiro.
British Columbia ..	June ..	Henry Brown	Victoria.
California	October ..	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Canada	July ..	J. J. Mason	Hamilton, Ont.
Columbia, District of ..	November ..	W. R. Singleton	Washington.
Colorado	September ..	Edward C. Pamelec	Georgetown.
Connecticut	January ..	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.
Delaware	October ..	Wm. S. Hayes	Wilmington.
Florida	January ..	DeWitt C. Dawkins	Jacksonville.
Georgia	October ..	A. M. Wolihin	Macon.
Hungary		Edward K. Payn	Budapest.
Idaho	September ..	J. K. Wickersham	Silver City.
Illinois	October ..	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport.
Indiana	May ..	Wm. H. Smythe	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory ..	September ..	J. S. Murrow	Atoka, Choctaw,
Iowa	June ..	Theodore S. Parvin	Cedar Rapids, [N.
Ireland		A. St. George	Dublin
Kansas	February ..	John H. Brown	Wyandotte.
Kentucky	October ..	H. B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	February ..	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Manitoba	February ..	Wm. G. Scott	Winnipeg.
Maine	May ..	Ira Berry	Portland.
Maryland	November ..	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	December ..	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	January ..	Wm. P. Innis	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	January ..	Thos. Montgomery	St. Paul.
Missouri	October ..	Rev. John D. Vincil, D.D. ..	St. Louis.
Mississippi	February ..	J. L. Power	Jackson.

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GRAND LODGE.	TIME OF MEETING.	GRAND SECRETARIES.	RESIDENCE.
Montana	October	C. Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	June	W. R. Bowen	Omaha.
Nevada	June	C. N. Noteware	Carson City.
New Brunswick	April	Edwin J. Wetmore	St. John.
New Hampshire	May	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	January	Thos. H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	November	A. A. Keen	Los Vegas.
New South Wales .....	.....	Arthur H. Bray	Sydney.
New York	June	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
Nova Scotia	June	Wm. Ross	Halifax.
North Carolina	December	Donald W. Bain	Raleigh.
North Dakota	June	Thomas J. Wilder	Casselton.
Ohio	October	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oregon	June	S. F. Chadwick	Salem.
Peru .....	.....	J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre	Lima.
Pensylvania	December	Michael Nisbet	Philadelphia.
Portugal .....	.....	Jayne Larche	Lisbon.
Prince Edw'd Island	June	B. Wilson Higgs	Charlottetown.
Rhode Island	May	Edwin Baker	Providence.
Scotland .....	.....	D. Murray Lyon	Edinburgh.
South Carolina	December	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota .....	.....	Charles L. McCoy	Aberdeen.
South Australia .....	.....	J. H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
Spain .....	.....	Esteban I. Miniet	Seville.
Texas	December	Wm. F. Swain	Houston.
Tennessee	January	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Utah .....	.....	Christopher Deihl	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	June	W. G. Reynolds	Burlington.
Victoria .....	.....	David Meadowcraft	Melbourne.
Virginia	December	William B. Isaacs	Richmond.
Washington	September	Thomas M. Read	Olympia.
West Virginia	November	Geo. W. Atkinson	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	June	John W. Laffin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	December	W. L. Kuykendall	Cheyenne.

1 ALABAMA

2 ARIZONA

3 ARKANSAS

4 BRITISH COLUMBIA

5 CALIFORNIA

6 CANADA

7 COLORADO

8 COLUMBIA

9 CONNECTICUT

11 DELAWARE

12 FLORIDA

13 GEORGIA

14 HUNGARY

15 IDAHO

16 ILLINOIS

17 INDIANA

18 INDIAN TERRITORY

19 IOWA

20 IRELAND

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 ALABAMA | M. W. Bro. Palmer Job Pillans, Belknap, Ala.
R. W. Bro. D. Thomas, Sherbrooke, Que. |
| 2 ARIZONA | R. W. Bro. George J. Roskrue, Tucson, A. T.
W. Bro. Thos. Hart, Richmond, Que. |
| 3 ARKANSAS | R. W. Bro. T. C. Humphrey.
W. Bro. P. McDiarmid McTavish, Montreal |
| 4 BRITISH COLUMBIA | R. W. Bro. James Reid.
R. W. Bro. Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que. |
| 5 CALIFORNIA | R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch, Quebec, Que. |
| 6 CANADA | R. W. Bro. Robert McKay, St. Thomas, Ont.
M. W. Bro. John H. Graham, Richmond, Que. |
| 7 COLORADO | M. W. Bro. Andrew Sacerdorf, Denver.
R. W. Bro. David Seath, Montreal, Que. |
| 8 COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF | R. W. Bro. G. R. B. Clark, Washington, D.C.
R. W. Bro. Gustavus Lucke, Sherbrooke, Que. |
| 9 CONNECTICUT | R. W. Bro. J. K. Wheeler, Hartford, Conn.
R. W. Bro. E. M. Copeland, Bertier <i>en haut</i> , Q. |
| 11 DELAWARE | R. W. Bro. W. J. Stewart.
R. W. Bro. Bickerton Smith, Yamachiche, Que. |
| 12 FLORIDA | R. W. Bro. William Taylor.
W. Bro. Thos. Allan, Montreal, Que. |
| 13 GEORGIA | R. W. Bro. J. R. Wright.
R. W. Bro. James Addie, Lennoxville, Que. |
| 14 HUNGARY | R. W. Bro. Jules Kleinrath.
R. W. Bro. R. W. Norman, Quebec, Que. |
| 15 IDAHO | W. Bro. M. M. McPherson.
R. W. Bro. Henry Russell, M.D., Quebec. |
| 16 ILLINOIS | R. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, Chicago, Ill.
R. W. Bro. Alex. Chisholm, Montreal, Que. |
| 17 INDIANA | M. W. Bro. C. Fetta, Indianapolis, Ind.
M. W. Bro. E. R. Johnson, Stanstead Que. |
| 18 INDIAN TERRITORY | R. W. Bro. William A. Welsh, Caddo.
R. W. Bro. P. A. Crosby, Montreal, Que. |
| 19 IOWA | M. W. Bro. E. A. Guilbert, Dubuque, Iowa.
R. W. Bro. H. E. Channell, Stanstead, Que. |
| 20 IRELAND | R. W. Bro. George Hill Major, Dublin.
R. W. Bro. Benjamin Burland, Stottsville, Que. |

- 21 KANSAS M. W. Bro. J. H. Brown, Wyandotte, Kan.
R. W. Bro. C. Judge, Quebec, Que.
- 22 KENTUCKY R. W. Bro. A. J. Turpin.
R. W. Bro. Joseph Mitchell, Montreal, Que.
- 23 LOUISIANA R. W. Bro. Joseph P. Horner, New Orleans, La.
R. W. Bro. Thos. Wood, Dunham, Que.
- 24 MAINE M. W. Bro. J. H. Drummond, Portland, Me.
R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, Montreal, Que.
- 25 MANITOBA W. Bro. Samuel L. Bedson, Winnipeg, Man.
R. W. Bro. Wm. H. White, Montreal, Que.
- 26 MARYLAND R. W. Bro. Geo. R. Medairy, Baltimore.
R. W. Bro. A. Lyon, M.D., Shawville, Que.
- 27 MICHIGAN R. W. Bro. D. Burnham Tracey, Detroit, Mich.
V. W. Bro. Geo. G. Bown, Montreal, Que.
- 28 MINNESOTA M. W. Bro. James N. Castle, St. Paul, Minn.
W. Bro. John P. Noyes, Waterloo, Que.
- 29 MISSISSIPPI R. W. Bro. Hon. George G. Dillard, Macon.
R. W. Bro. S. Lebourveau, Sherbrooke, Que.
- 30 MISSOURI R. W. Bro. Charles C. Wood, D.D., Neosho, Mo.
M. W. Bro. H. L. Robinson, Waterloo, Que.
- 31 MONTANA W. Bro. Joseph J. Hindson, Helena, Mon.
R. W. Bro. W. McWood, Pt. St. Charles, Mon't.
- 32 NEBRASKA R. W. Bro. Milton J. Hull, Edgar, Neb.
R. W. Bro. W. M. LeMesurier, Montreal.
- 33 NEVADA R. W. Bro. W. S. McClellan.
W. Bro. G. G. Foster, Montreal, Que.
- 34 NEW BRUNSWICK R. W. Bro. E. Willis, St. John, N.B.
R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, Montreal, Que.
- 35 NEW HAMPSHIRE R. W. Bro. Alpheus Gay, Manchester, N.H.
M. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Montreal, Que.
- 36 NEW JERSEY R. W. Bro. G. B. Edwards, Jersey City H'ghts.
R. W. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec, Que.
- 37 NEW MEXICO R. W. Bro. Simon B. Newcomb.
R. W. Bro. James Fyfe, Montreal, Que.
- 38 NEW YORK R. W. Bro. D. W. Tallcott, West Troy, N.Y.
M. W. Bro. M. M. Tait, Montreal, Que.
- 39 NEW SOUTH WALES R. W. Bro. Lewellen C. Russell.
- UNITED GRAND LODGE. { R. W. Bro. John H. Isaacson, Montreal, Que.
- 40 NORTH CAROLINA R. W. Bro. D. W. Bain, Raleigh, N.C.
R. W. Bro. H. J. Pratten, Quebec, Que.
- 41 NORTH DAKOTA M. W. Bro. H. M. Wheeler, Grand Forks, N.D.
R. W. Bro. W. H. G. Garrioch, Hual, Que.
- 42 NOVA SCOTIA R. W. Bro. George T. Smithers, Halifax, N.S.
W. Bro. E. L. Foster, Montreal, Que.

43 OHIO

44 OREGON

45 PENNSYLVANIA

46 PERU

47 PORTUGAL

48 PRINCE EDWARD

49 RHODE ISLAND

50 SOUTH CAROLINA

51 SPAIN

52 TENNESSEE

53 TEXAS

54 UTAH

55 VERMONT

56 VIRGINIA

57 WASHINGTON

58 WEST VIRGINIA

59 WISCONSIN

60 WYOMING

- 43 OHIO R. W. Bro. C. A. Woodward, Cleveland, Ohio.
M. W. Bro. James Dunbar, Quebec, Que.
- 44 OREGON W. Bro. J. C. Moreland, Portland, Oregon.
V. W. Bro. W. S. Evans, Montreal, Que.
- 45 PENNSYLVANIA W. Bro. Edward P. Kingsbury, Scranton.
M. W. Bro. J. F. Walker, Montreal, Que.
- 46 PERU R. W. Bro. Ricardo H. Hartley, Lima, Peru.
R. W. Bro. Rev. H. W. Nye, Bedford, Que.
- 47 PORTUGAL V. W. Bro. A. Boisseau, Montreal, Que.
- 48 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .. R. W. Bro. Neil McKelvie.
V. W. Bro. D. A. Manson, Mansonville, Que.
- 49 RHODE ISLAND R. W. Bro. E. W. Brunsden, Bristol, R.I.
R. W. Bro. Frederick Massey, Montreal, Que.
- 50 SOUTH CAROLINA R. W. Bro. Charles Inglesby, Charleston, S.C.
R. W. Bro. Charles Knowles, Quebec, Que.
- 51 SPAIN R. W. Bro. Richard Etheridge, Seville.
R. W. Bro. A. G. Adams, Montreal, Que.
- 52 TENNESSEE M. W. Bro. G. C. Connor.
R. W. Bro. George H. Wilkinson, St. John, Q.
- 53 TEXAS M. W. Bro. J. H. McLeary, St. Antonio.
R. W. Bro. Charles D. Hanson, Montreal, Que.
- 54 UTAH R. W. Bro. Christopher Deihl, Salt Lake City.
R. W. Bro. Timothy Leet, Danville, Que.
- 55 VERMONT M. W. Bro. A. A. Hall, St. Albans, Vt.
R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler, Bedford, Que.
- 56 VIRGINIA R. W. Bro. James G. Bain.
V. W. Bro. W. Simpson Walker, Montreal, Q.
- 57 WASHINGTON TERRITORY... R. W. Bro. Rev. A. S. Nicholson, Vancouver.
R. W. Bro. T. P. Prentiss, Aylmer.
- 58 WEST VIRGINIA R. W. Bro. O. S. Long, Wheeling, W.V.
R. W. Bro. H. W. Wood, Knowlton, Que.
- 59 WISCONSIN W. Bro. H. M. Littlejohn, Milwaukee, Wis.
R. W. Bro. A. F. Simpson, Lennoxville, Que.
- 60 WYOMING R. W. Bro. James H. Hayfield.
R. W. Bro. J. C. Wilson, Montreal, Que.

GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT. *Compiled from Returns to January, 1891.*

N ^o .	LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF MEETING.
3	Antiquity.....	Montreal.....	Isaac Mitchell.....	E. H. Pickard.....	P. O. Box 1992, Montreal.....	Third Wednesday
4	Allison.....	Quebec City.....	Thomas Taylor.....	Robt. Smith.....	Care of the Bishop, Quebec.....	Second Friday.
5	St. John.....	Quebec City.....	Chas. Bodie.....	Alex. J. Messervy.....	P. O. Drawer 1037, Quec.....	Second Friday.
6	De Montfort.....	St. John's.....	E. McConkey.....	Geo. H. Channell.....	Stansstead, St. John's, Quec.....	Second Tuesday.
7	Golden Rule.....	Stansstead.....	E. W. Morrill.....	H. E. Channell.....	Stansstead, St. John's, Quec.....	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
8	St. Andrew.....	Quebec City.....	Henry Walters.....	Edward Montzambert.....	St. John's, Quec.....	Second Friday.
9	Elgin.....	Montreal.....	Richard J. Griffin.....	E. S. Anderson.....	25 Slater Street, Montreal.....	First Monday.
10	Perceps.....	Dunham.....	J. C. Wales.....	W. E. O'Brien.....	Dunham.....	Tuesday before Full Moon.
11	Nelson.....	St. Armand Station.....	Joseph Crothers.....	F. H. Throop.....	St. Armand Station.....	Thursday on or before Full Moon.
12	St. George.....	Montreal.....	W. F. Deglerly.....	Hugh F. Convery.....	78 St. Antoine St., Montreal.....	Third Tuesday.
13	St. George.....	Montreal.....	George Payne.....	Samuel Gray.....	183 St. Hyppolite Street, Montreal.....	Third Tuesday.
14	Zetland.....	Montreal.....	Theodore Schwarz.....	Wm. Seale.....	41 St. Antoine St., Montreal.....	Second Thursday.
15	St. Francis.....	Richmond.....	Edmund Sweeney.....	M. B. Schofield.....	Sherbrooke, P. O. Box 654.....	Second Tuesday.
16	St. George.....	Waterloo.....	Reuben S. Munson.....	A. C. Lytle.....	Waterloo, Quec.....	First Monday.
17	St. John.....	Stansbridge.....	W. H. Russell.....	M. D. Corry.....	Stansbridge East.....	Wednesday on or before Full Moon.
18	Stansbridge.....	Montreal.....	Alexander Forbes.....	W. E. Cooper.....	Star Office, Montreal.....	First Wednesday.
19	Yamaska.....	Stansbridge.....	F. C. Marryne.....	G. A. Macgowan.....	Farham.....	Friday on or before Full Moon.
20	Brewster.....	Montreal.....	Benjamin Locke.....	Geo. Simmons.....	Montreal.....	Second Monday.
21	St. John.....	Mansenville.....	D. A. Manson.....	L. J. A. McMillan.....	Mansenville.....	Wednesday before Full Moon.
22	Tuscan.....	Levis.....	Henry B. Sample.....	Louis J. D. Berg.....	South Quebec.....	First Thursday.
23	Royal Canadian.....	Sweatsburg.....	Follen H. Pickel.....	George J. Galer.....	Sweatsburg.....	Second Wednesday.
24	Acot.....	Lennoxville.....	Ed. Ouellet.....	C. E. Lyman.....	Montreal or before Full Moon.	First Wednesday.
25	St. John.....	Montreal.....	Wm. Seath.....	W. T. Anderson.....	Cana. Express Co., Montreal.....	Third Monday.
26	St. John.....	Freelighsburg.....	Thos. N. Shepard.....	A. H. Holden.....	Freelighsburg.....	Monday on or before Full Moon.
27	St. John.....	Danville.....	W. H. Burbank.....	W. H. Stockwell.....	Danville.....	Wednesday before Full Moon.
28	Brome Lake.....	Knowlton.....	Chas. O. Brown, M.D.....	A. L. Gilman.....	Knowlton.....	First Wednesday.

36	Chateaugay.....	Huntingdon.....	F. W. R. Jennings.....	J. C. Bruce.....	Huntingdon.....	Second Tuesday.
37	Corner Stone.....	Cowanville.....	Joseph Wilson, Jr.....	Samuel Denis Jones.....	Cowanville.....	Wednesday on or before Full Moon.
38	Mount Moriah.....	Montreal.....	F. A. Olmstead.....	Chas. W. Sherrill.....	1777 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.....	First Friday.
39	Sutton.....	Sutton Falls.....				
40	Pontiac.....					

31	Ahler	Chateaugay	Huntington	F. W. R. Jenning	J. C. Bruce	Huntingdon	Second Tuesday
32	Freilighsburg	Corner Stone	Cowanville	Joseph Wilson, Jr	Samuel Denis Jones	1777 Notre Dame Street,	Wednesday on or before Full Moon.
33	Freilighsburg	Mount Moriah	Montreal	F. A. Olmstead	Chas W. Shepard	Sutton	First Friday
34	Doric	Pontiac	Shawville	Duncan Ross	W. W. Ireland	Shawville	Saturday on or before Full Moon.
35	Brome Lake	St. Charles	Hull	Geo. H. Milten	G. R. Merewether	435 Notre St. Montreal	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
		St. Charles	Montreal	Samuel Dever	John D. Cough	533 Notre Dame St.	Second Thursday
		Creux Unies	Montreal	Z. Laugel	Charles Hubbard	Montreal	Fourth Monday
		Graham	Bolton Centre	Jno. P. Hall	Wilkie Fuller	Bolton Centre	Fourth Wednesday
		Mount Oxford	Georgetown	J. P. Plummer	Wm. McGowan, Jr.	Georgetown	Wednesday after Full Moon.
		Shawenegan	Three Rivers	T. L. Louthood	John M. Johnston	Three Rivers	Wednesday on or before Full Moon.
		Prince Consort	Montreal	Edw. W. T. Raddon	E. S. Belasco	1861 Notre Dame Street,	Second Wednesday
		St. Andrew	Montreal	Thos. Erskine	Geo. Robinson	108 Cheneville Street,	Fourth Tuesday
		Ionic	Montreal	Joseph Luttrell	Thos. Wynde	Montreal	Second Tuesday
		Lake Magog	Magog	Thomas Mullins	F. D. Smith	221 Prince Arthur St.,	Fourth Friday
		Locheville	Bedford	J. W. Anderson	Ralph Locke	Montreal	First Tuesday
		Bedford	Bedford	C. A. Costlet	E. W. Morgan	Bedford	Monday on or before Full Moon.
		Corinthian	Montreal	W. G. Procter	Geo. I. Richardson	P. O. Box 664, Montreal	First Wednesday
		Princes of Wales	Montreal	John S. Smith	J. A. Tate	Shethrooke	Third Wednesday
		King Solomon	Montreal	Chas. McLean	P. Donovan	Post Office, Montreal	First Thursday
		Argyle	Pt. St. Charles	Thos. E. Collinson	Henry E. Holt	664 Wellington Street,	First Tuesday
		Friendship	Montreal	Waller Nutt	H. S. Farnsworth	Coakshire	Second Wednesday
		Argenteuil	Coakshire	Herbert E. Thompson	Wm. J. Simpson	Coakshire	First Tuesday
		Good Samaritan	New Carlisle	J. W. Egitt	Wm. J. Simpson	P. O. Box 90, Aylmer	Second Tuesday
		King Solomon	Pymer-du-Fort	G. E. Reid	T. A. Howard	Portage-du-Fort	Thursday on or before Full Moon
		Acacia	Buckingham	Walter A. Williams	S. A. Mackay	Buckingham	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
		Hemmingford	Buckingham	Wm. D. Curran	Robert Elerton	London	First Monday
		Victoria, Lachine	John H. Thomas	J. Redfern		Lachine	

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE FOR 1891.

M. W. Bro.	FRANK EDGAR.....	Montreal	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. " "	HENRY RUSSELL, M.D.	Quebec	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" " "	WALTER RAY.....	Quebec	<i>D.D.G.M. Quebec and Three Rivers Dist.</i>
" " "	J. B. TRESSIDER	Montreal	<i>D.D.G.M. Montreal Dist.</i>
" " "	JOHN FALES	Sherbrooke..	<i>St. Francis "</i>
" " "	J. M. FERRIS.....	Malmaison ..	<i>Belford "</i>
" " "	EUGENE A. DYER	Sutton	<i>Shelford & Brome "</i>
" " "	D. A. MACFARLANE....	Hull	<i>Ottawa "</i>
" " "	S. P. FRANCHOT	Buckingham.	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
" " "	ANDREW SANGSTER....	Sherbrooke..	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
M. " "	ISAAC H. STEARNS	Montreal....	<i>Treasurer.</i>
R. " "	J. H. ISAACSON.....	Montreal....	<i>Secretary.</i>
" " "	E. R. SMITH	St. Johns....	<i>Registrar.</i>
" " "	REV. WM. P. CHAMBERS..	Knowlton...	<i>Chaplain.</i>
" " "	REV. W. O. FORSYTH...	Stanstead ...	<i>Chaplain.</i>
V. " "	WM. BYRD.....	Montreal....	<i>Director of Cereemonies.</i>
" " "	E. A. BISHOP.....	Quebec	<i>Organist.</i>
" " "	WM. THOMSON.....	P'tage-du-Fort	<i>Senior Deacon.</i>
" " "	JAS. BARRINGTON.....	Quebec	<i>Junior Deacon.</i>
" " "	H. H. HASTINGS	St. Armand.	<i>Stewart.</i>
" " "	W. E. COOPER.....	Montreal....	" "
" " "	C. R. THURBER.....	Danville	" "
" " "	WM. MACFARLANE.....	West Brome.	" "
" " "	JAMES PATTERSON.....	Montreal....	<i>Pursuivant.</i>
" " "	THOMAS HIGHMORE....	Montreal....	<i>Tyler.</i>

RECAP

Lodges w
Initiations
Passings
Raisings
Joinings
Resignation
Reinstated
Deaths
Suspended f
Total Memb

RECAPITULATION OF RETURNS OF LODGES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JANUARY, 1891.

Lodges working under Warrants	57
Initiations reported	229
Passings "	223
Raisings "	215
Joinings "	46
Resignations "	78
Reinstated "	21
Deaths "	41
Suspended for non-payment of dues	109
Total Members	3060

GRAND LODGE

Since the Organization of Grand Lodge

<i>Grand Master.</i>	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
John Hamilton Graham	J. S. Bowen.....	*Malcolm R. Meigs ..	John P. Peavey
John Hamilton Graham	*H. J. Pratten.....	*Malcolm R. Meigs ..	*Thomas Milton.....
John Hamilton Graham	James Dunbar.....	*Thomas Milton.....	H. W. Wood.....
John Hamilton Graham	James Dunbar.....	Stevens Baker	*James T. McMinn...
John Hamilton Graham	James Dunbar.....	*James T. McMinn ..	J. P. Martin.....
James Dunbar.....	James O'Halloran...	Daniel Thomas	*Samuel Johnson
John Hamilton Graham	James O'Halloran...	*Samuel Johnson.....	C. Judge
James Dunbar.....	Melbourne M. Tait...	Percival L. Cowan...	M. Burnie.....
Melbourne M. Tait...	Thomas Wood.....	Edson Fitch.....	Edwin R. Johnson...
Melbourne M. Tait...	C. Judge	Arthur F. Simpson...	C. M. Church.....
John Hamilton Graham	C. Judge.....	Thomas Page Butler.	*G. R. Marvin
John Hamilton Graham	Thomas Page Butler.	Hobart Butler.....	John Shaw
John Hamilton Graham	Hobert Butler	Charles D. Hanson...	*John Godwin
Edwin R. Johnson ...	Edson Fitch.....	Alex. G. Adams	H. C. Plinn
Edwin R. Johnson ...	James Fred. Walker.	*James Bowen, Jr....	H. W. Nye.
Edwin R. Johnson ...	James Fred. Walker.	H. J. Miller.....	H. W. Nye.....
James Fred. Walker ..	Arthur F. Simpson..	E. T. D. Chambers..	Albert E. Mills
James Fred Walker ..	H. Luke Robinson...	H. Griffith.....	S. R. Whitman
H. Luke Robinson ...	Dickson Anderson...	S. Lebourveau.....	Charles Knowles....
Isaac Henry Stearns ..	*S. J. Foss	W. B. Smith	A. D. Stevens.....
Isaac Henry Stearns ..	Henry Russell	Henry Davidson....	George E. Robinson..
Frank Edgar.....	Henry Russell	S. B. Franchot.....	Andrew Sangster

* Deceased.

† Dimitted.

OFFICERS ELECTED

of Quebec, October 20th, 1869.

Senior Grand
Warden.

P. Peavey
 as Milton.....
 f. Wood.....
 is T. McMinn...
 Martin.....
 el Johnson.....
 dge.....
 Burnie.....
 in R. Johnson...
 A. Church.....
 t. Marvin.....
 Shaw.....
 Godwin.....
 C. Plinn.....
 W. Nye.....
 W. Nye.....
 rt E. Mills.....
 zt Whitman.....
 ries Knowles....
 D Stevens.....
 rge E. Robinson..
 frew Sangster....

<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>	<i>Grand Registrar.</i>	<i>Grand Chaplains.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
Henry J. Gear.....	Edson Kemp.....	*Samuel McClung.	*Rev. C. P. Reid..	Oct., 1869
†H. M. Alexander..	John H. Isaacson.	C. B. Tabor.....	*Rev. C. P. Reid..	Oct., 1870
†H. M. Alexander.	John H. Isaacson.	Timothy Leet....	*Rev. W. C. Clark..	Sept., 1871
†H. M. Alexander.	John H. Isaacson.	Daniel Boyd.....	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1872
†H. M. Alexander.	John H. Isaacson.	George O. Tyler..	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1873
†H. M. Alexander.	John H. Isaacson.	John McLean.....	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1874
†H. M. Alexander.	John H. Isaacson.	S. R. Whitman...	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1875
†H. M. Alexander.	John H. Isaacson.	Alex. Chisholm...	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1876
†H. M. Alexander.	John H. Isaacson.	John Shaw.....	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1877
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	E. E. Spencer....	Rev. J. Scrimger..	Sept., 1878
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	T. B. Prentiss....	Rev. J. Scrimger..	Sept., 1879
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	*John Massie, Jr.	Rev. J. Scrimger..	Sept., 1880
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	*Thomas Simpson.	Rev. J. Scrimger..	Sept., 1881
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	W. Darling	Rev. M. Fothergill. Rev. Lewis Evans.	Jan., 1883
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	J. C. Wilson...	Rev. Lewis Evans. Rev. J. A. Newnham	Jan., 1884
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	Isaac B. Futvoye	Rev. Robt Kerr.. Rev. J. F. Renaud	Jan., 1885
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	Geo. W. Lovejoy	Rev. Robt Kerr.. Rev. J. A. Newnham	Jan., 1886
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	S. Lebourveau..	Rev. J. Smyth.... Rev. J. B. Muir...	Jan., 1887
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	Henry Dunne...	Rev. J. B. Muir... Rev. J. Smyth....	Jan., 1888
Frank Edgar.....	John H. Isaacson.	David Seath.....	Rev. J. F. Renaud. Rev. T. Blylock...	Jan., 1889
Frank Edgar.....	John H. Isaacson.	Geo. Rolt White	Rev. W. P. Chambers Rev. J. F. Renaud.	Jan., 1890
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson.	E. R. Smith.....	Rev. W. P. Chambers Rev. W. T. Forsyth	Jan., 1891

† Dimitted.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

<i>District of Quebec and Three Rivers.</i>	<i>District of Montreal.</i>	<i>District of Bedford.</i>	<i>District of St. Francis.</i>	<i>District of Ottawa.</i>	<i>District of Sheffield and Bromc.</i>	<i>Date of Nomination and Appointment.</i>
H. P. Leggett.....	Frank Edger.....	Thomas Wood.....	W. B. Colby.....	.....	.....	October, 1863
William Miller.....	Isaac Henry Stearns.....	Thomas Wood.....	S. J. Foss.....	.....	.....	September, 1870
William Miller.....	Melbourne M. Tait.....	Malcolm R. Neigs.....	T. W. Neigs.....	.....	.....	September, 1871
Christopher Savely.....	Thomas Milton.....	Stevens Baker.....	E. W. Wiswell.....	.....	.....	September, 1872
George Otis Tyler.....	Thomas Milton.....	William W. Lynch.....	Wright Sleeper.....	.....	.....	September, 1874
John H. Mitchell.....	Eugene M. Copeland.....	Charles A. Rice.....	J. Hovey.....	.....	.....	September, 1875
Cornelius Judge.....	James T. McMillan.....	Herbert H. Newel.....	James Addie.....	.....	.....	September, 1876
James T. McMillan.....	James T. McMillan.....	Herbert H. Newel.....	James Addie.....	.....	.....	September, 1877
J. B. Charleston.....	James T. McMillan.....	C. P. Tabor.....	W. M. Keys.....	.....	.....	September, 1879
W. B. Charleston.....	Wm. LeMaistre.....	J. P. Martin.....	W. M. Keys.....	.....	.....	September, 1880
Edison Pich.....	Joseph P. Fitch.....	C. A. Hill.....	Edwin R. Johnson.....	.....	.....	September, 1881
Samuel Kennedy.....	James Fred. Walker.....	Edwin R. Johnson.....	W. M. Keys.....	.....	.....	September, 1882
F. G. Witherspoon.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Gastavus Lucke.....	.....	.....	January, 1884
Charles Knowles.....	William Henry White.....	E. R. Rowell.....	George L. Pinkham.....	.....	.....	January, 1885
L. A. Farmer.....	Dickson Anderson.....	A. M. Stoll.....	Henry E. Channell.....	.....	.....	January, 1886
W. J. Fraser.....	James Fyfe.....	Edwin Hall.....	John H. Wilford.....	.....	.....	January, 1888
Andrew Sword.....	James Fyfe.....	E. J. Taylor.....	George H. Pressby.....	.....	.....	January, 1889
R. T. D. Chambers.....	H. S. Couper.....	C. P. Tabor.....	T. L. Brown.....	.....	.....	January, 1890
Walter Kay.....	J. B. Treslender.....	J. M. Ferris.....	Augustus E. Lee.....	.....	.....	January, 1891

† Resigned, and R. W. Bro. Frank Edger, appointed in his place.

RESTORATIONS.

Albion, No. 2.

J. O. K. RICHARDSON, THOS. HOUGHTON.

Victoria, No. 16.

GEO. C. HARKNESS, JAMES CHURCHEL.

Montreal Kilwinning, No. 20.

JOHN PORTER.

Tuscan, No. 28.

WM. MCD. WALKER, CHAS. E. SAWYER.

Freligsburg, No. 33.

ALLEN W. MINER, M. J. SAGER.

Pontiac, No. 40.

WM. MCKAY, JAS. WILSON.

St. Charles, No. 44.

JOHN SMITH, HY. R. GUTHEIL.

Oceurs Unis, No. 45.

FRANCOIS A. WENDLING.

Graham, No. 47.

CHAS. E. TRAVES.

Shawenegan, No. 49.

W. H. PARKER.

Prince Consort, No. 52.

ARCH. KYLE, GEORGE STEED.

St. Andrew's, No. 53.

CHAS. A. E. HARRIS.

King Solomon, No. 69.

ISIDORE J. BASKENS.

RESIGNATIONS.

Albion, No. 2.

DAVID KERR,

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

Dorchester, No. 4.

SAMUEL BELL,

S. H. MUNRO,

CHARLES CHALOUX.

St. Andrew's, No. 6.

DAVID R. BAILE,

WILLIAM JACQUES,

GEO. ROBINSON.

Elgin, No. 7.

F. ADAMS,

W. ROBERTSON.

Nelson, No. 9.

P. P. HADLEY.

Shefford, No. 18.

HENRY SWEET,

JAMES CATCHPOLE.

Montreal Kilwinning, No. 20.

RICHARD BOOTH.

Yamaska, No. 21.

D. R. KIMPTON.

Tuscan, No. 28.

WM. ANDERSON.

Royal Canadian, No. 29.

CHAS. E. SOULE.

Ascot, No. 30.

MARTIN A. MERRILL.

Ashlar, No. 31.

CHAS. A. WHEELER, A H. WHEELER, HENRY HORNE.

Mount Royal, No. 32.

G. N. AHERNE, C. A. BEUTHNER, E. A. L. ROBERTS,
C. A. MORRISON.

Doric, No. 34.

GEORGE MUNROE, LEONARD PAPE.

Brome Lake, No. 35.

HIRAM G. BATES, GEO. E. CLARKE.

Chateauguay, No. 36.

ALEX. W. MCINTOSH, JAS. W. S. COTTINGHAM, S. S. LUCKEY,
CHAS. KENNIBURGH.

Sutton, No. 39.

ISAAC S. WILSON, EUGENE C. SQUIRES, ROBT. E. FAY,
ALEX. HAMILTON, ARTHUR E. JEUNE.

Eddy, No. 41.

GEORGE ELBOURNE, C. E. GRAHAM, JOHN H. WRIGHT.

St. Charles, No. 44.

JAS. TRAINER, THOS. WHITE, JNO. WATSON,
JAS. ROGERSON, SAM'L ODDY.

Cœurs Unis, No. 45.

FRANCOIS A. WENDLING, GUILLAUME COUTURE, JEAN B. L'HEREUX,
GEORGE ST. PIERRE, CHAS. deMAISONNEUVE,
EDOUARD CLEMENT.

Graham, No. 47.

CHAS. E. TRAVERS.

Mount Orford, No. 48.

JAS. H. MERRILL, LEE T. REED, L. L. GREENLEAF.

Prince Consort, No. 52.

GEO. STEED, JAMES MILLS, HEZEKIAH R. PERRY.

St. Andrew's, No. 53.

R. S. CLIFT, J. S. PIDGEON, GEO. L. ROYLSTON,
J. H. THOMAS, JAS. REDFERN, WILLIS WHITED,
CHAS. A. E. HARRIS, A. R. SYMONS.

Ionic, No. 54.

ROBT. MCAFEE.

Lake Magog, No. 55.

FRANK O. BLOUNT.

Corinthian, No. 62.

ISAAC HARRIS, THEO. T. EVERETT.

Prince of Wales, No. 63.

O. G. LOMAS.

King Solomon, No. 64.

J. R. C. THOMSON, J. B. OWENS.

Argyle, No. 65.

JOHN RIDGEDALE.

King Solomon, No. 69.

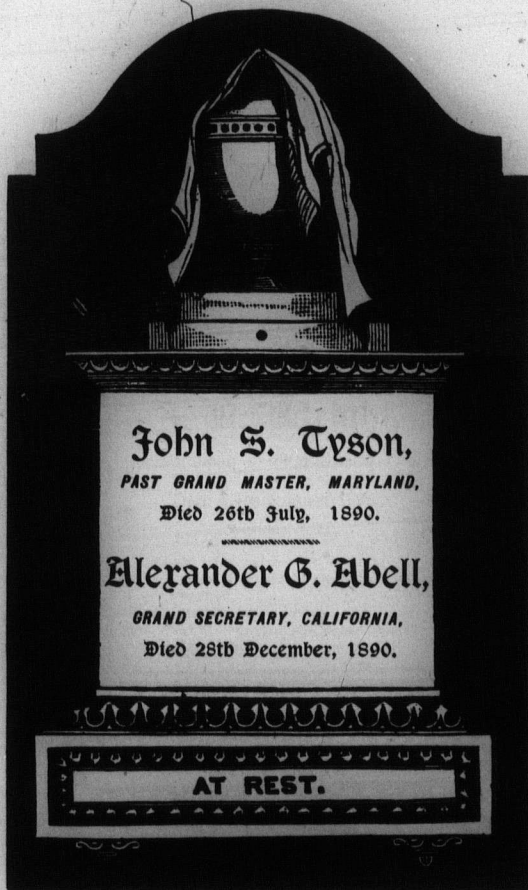
THOS. DAVIS, WALTER W. AYLEN.

Acacia, No. 71.

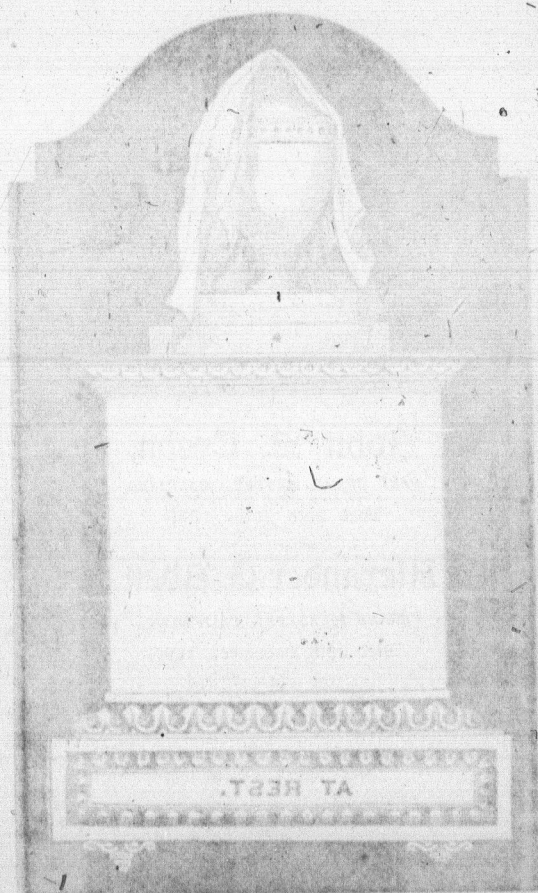
JOSEPH LAWSON WILLS.

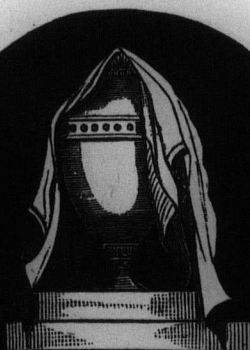
RY.

LSTON,



EN.





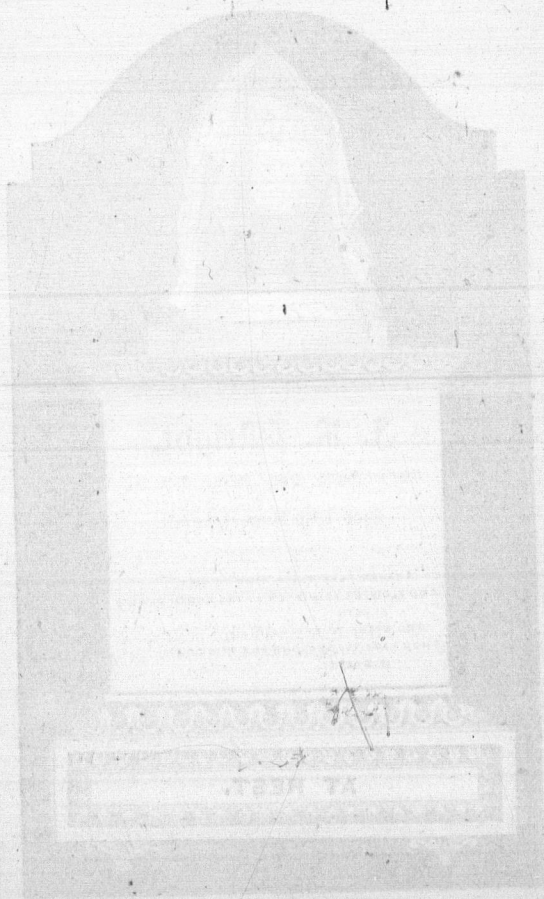
J. R. Wright,

District Deputy Grand Master, G. L. Q.,

Died 15th August, 1890.

“ LEAVES HAVE THEIR TIME TO FALL,
AND FLOWERS TO WITHER AT THE NORTH WIND'S
BREATH :
AND STARS TO SET---BUT ALL
THOU HAST ALL SEASONS FOR THINE OWN,
O DEATH!

AT REST.

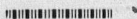




Col. W. J. B. Hatfield Moore

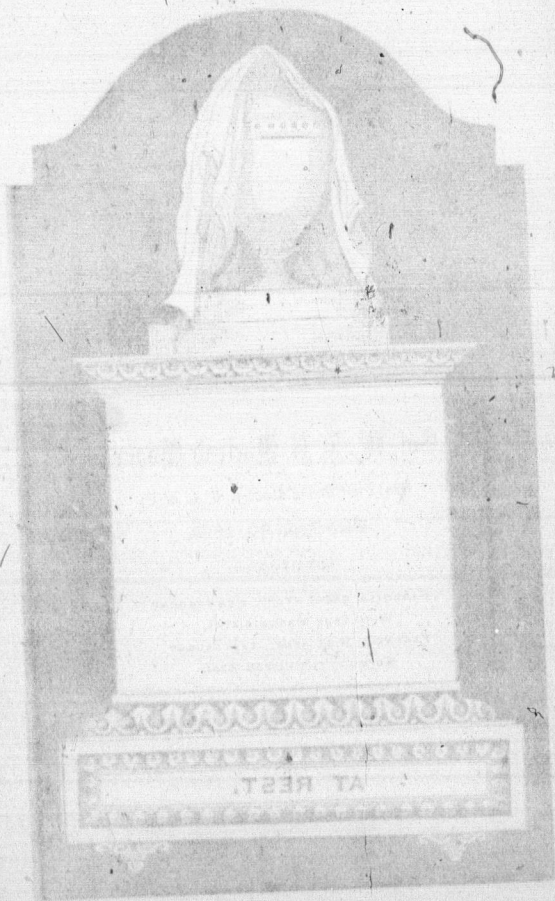
Hon. Past Grand Master, G. L. of Q.

Died Sept. 10, 1890.



FAREWELL, GREAT HEART, E'ER FRAUGHT
WITH TRUE MASONIC ZEAL,
FAREWELL, WISE HEART, THAT TAUGHT
SO MUCH FOR HUMAN WEAL.

AT REST.





T. Inglis Poston,

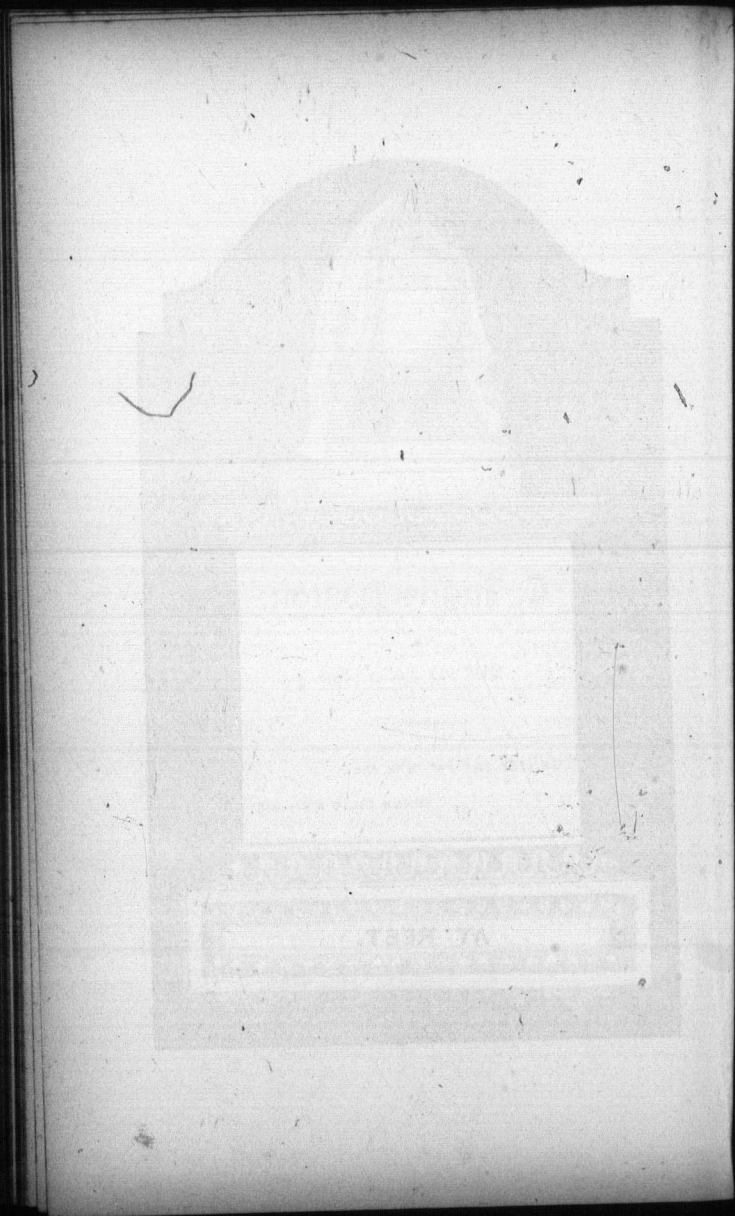
Died 6th Dec'r, 1890.

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" GENTLY THE FETTERS FALL

WHEN GOOD MEN DIE."

**AT REST.**





**James H. Henderson,**

PAST GRAND MASTER GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

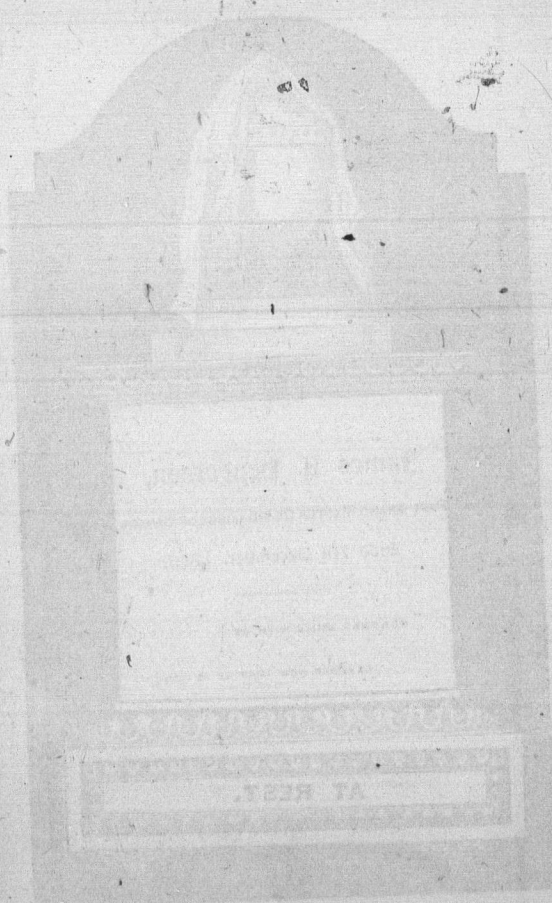
Died 7th December, 1890.

"HONORED WHILE WITH US"

REVERED NOW THAT HE IS GONE."

**AT REST.**





AT REST

## Deaths.

—  
"Their work was not done, yet their column is broken.

\* \* \* \* \*

Their work, thus unfinished, to us is entrusted."

—  
**Albion, No. 2.**

A. M. BECK.

—  
**St. Johns, No. 3.**

BOSTON T. INGLIS.

—  
**Golden Rule, No. 5.**

HY. G. BAXTER, J. H. BAXTER,  
B. F. BROWN, L. C. BATES,  
CHAS. O. BRIGHAM.

—  
**St. Andrew, No. 6.**

HENRY HEIGHAM.

—  
**Elgin, No. 7.**

W. T. HENDERSON.

—  
**Nelson, No. 9.**

PHILIP HAUVER, CHESTER A. BURNELL.

—  
**Zetland, No. 12.**

WATSON RICHARDSON, JOHN CRONSHAW.

—  
**Victoria, No. 16.**

N. C. SPAFFORD, H. E. WESTBY.

## Deaths.

---

### Stanbridge, No. 19.

JAS. H. GARDNER,      AUGUSTUS W. C. RICE,  
PAIGE KNIGHT,      JOHN MCCABE.

---

### Montreal Kilwinning, No. 20.

MATTHEW CREELMAN.

---

### Royal Canadian, No. 29.

S. T. PICKEL,      HY. W. B. ROSE.

---

### Ashlar, No. 31.

ASA P. CILLY.

---

### Frelighsburg, No. 33.

HIRAM MARTIN,      NOAH SAGER.

---

### Sutton, No. 39.

GEO. C. DYER.

---

### St. Charles, No. 44.

FRED. BARNES, M.D.,      ROBERT A. RITCHIE,  
WM. WOLFENDEN.

---

### Prince Consort, No. 52.

WILLIAM LAURIE.

## Deaths.

---

**Ionio, No. 54.**

MOSES KIMBALL.

---

**Lake Magog, No. 55.**

ASA TURNER.

---

**Corinthian, No. 62.**

THOS. NICHOL,

T. J. HOWARD.

---

**Argyle, No. 65.**

WILLIAM WILSON.

---

**Friendship, No. 66.**

JOHN RICHARD MOWLF.

---

**Argenteuil, No. 67.**

GEORGE L. MOIR,

WM. S. SCOLEFIELD.

---

**King Solomon, No. 69.**

JAMES W. WRIGHT.

---

**Hemmingford, No. 72.**

CHAS. E. MCGINNIS,

GEORGE HALL.

FOL



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# REPORT

— ON —

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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*To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec.*



REVERENTLY, thankfully, trustfully and fraternally, does the undersigned, Chairman of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, approach the preparation of his Fifth Annual Review of the Proceedings of Sister Grand Bodies. Reverently and thankfully does he bend himself low in the presence of the Divine Author of his being, to bless Him for his creation, preservation and all the blessings of this life. Trustfully does he approach the mysterious and unknown future, looking forward with a firm yet humble confidence to that degree of perfection in which he shall know even as also he is known. Fraternally does he greet his beloved Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and those of other Grand Jurisdictions, whom, having not seen, he has met and communed with in fraternal correspondence.

May the rays of heaven shed their benign influence upon us, and enlighten us in the paths of virtue and science!

The sincerity of this aspiration lies at the very root of Freemasonry. And it is because of it that those who have rightly seen this benign influence in the light of Masonry have become devotees of the light and zealous apostles of a system that inculcates the pursuit of knowledge and the practice of the purest and most sublime principles of morality and virtue.

The light of Masonry is the light of God, so far as His light may be visible to mortal eyes. Pass the light of Masonry through the prism of the intellect, and its component parts will be found to compose also the spectrum of that God-given light which

first illumined a world of spiritual darkness and chaos ; for, to quote the words of Bacon : "The first creature of God, in the works of the days, was the light of the sense, the last was the light of reason ; and His Sabbath work, ever since, is the illumination of His spirit. First He breathed light upon the face of the matter, or chaos, then He breathed light into the face of man ; and still He breatheth and inspireth light into the face of His chosen."

The cry for light is as old as the race. Those who walked and talked with God in Eden over-reached themselves by reaching out for the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge, and so lost for themselves and for their posterity the light and knowledge that were originally their's.

No longer does the tree of knowledge bear forbidden fruit for man. The gates of the first Eden, the perfection of whose fertility first produced it, are closed against us. To see the image and hear the voice of Deity is no longer the privilege of the race. What wonder, then, that there should be heart-longings after knowledge, a striving after more light, an earnest and constant endeavor to penetrate the mysteries of the unseen, and to know the secrets of the unknown ! And the great army of seekers has more and more encouragement in its seeking, in the constantly increasing fulfilment of the promise "Seek and ye shall find." Knowledge that former centuries never dreamed of has been already superseded by the rewards of modern investigation, just as steam gives place to electricity.

The struggle for light,—the study of the innermost recesses of nature and science, in the diligent search after truth,—is a duty imposed upon every Mason. "'What is truth?' said jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer." The honestly enquiring student of Masonry asks the same question, not jestingly, not without waiting for the response, not, as Archbishop Whately so admirably puts it, because he wishes to have Truth on his side, but because he sincerely wishes to be on the side of Truth. The votaries of Truth—the earnest enquirers after her secrets—must needs follow after her if they would learn, as they can learn from her alone, what is the greatest good, what the chief end of their existence, and what the means by which they can best attain thereto.

The *summum bonum*,—the supreme good,—what is it?

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Ask one of the leading logicians, one of the foremost thinkers and most subtle reasoners of the age. And Professor Drummond, the well-known author of the profound treatise on "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," tells us that "the greatest thing in the world is *Love*."

And from distant Japan swells a grand poetic strain of praise, whose subject is the God of love and the love of God, a theme which the singer entitles "The Light of the World," in contradistinction to those lesser and local lights whose imperfections are apparently responsible for the darkness visible to Sir Edwin Arnold in his journeyings in the various States of the great Asiatic continent.

And the polished author and brilliant controversialist who first saw the great light while on his way to Damascus, on a mission of persecution, is authority for the statement that of "Faith, Hope and Charity, these three, the greatest of these,"—though they are not mentioned by him in the order of such greatness,—"*is Charity*." Faith may be lost in sight, hope end in fruition, but love is God for God is love,—"*the very bond of peace and of all virtues, that without which all our doings are of little worth,*"—the real *summum bonum* of human happiness. "Therefore give us love," is the earnest prayer of all who believe with Paul, with Professor Drummond, with Sir Edwin Arnold, that God is Light and Love, and that Love, which is God and Light, is the greatest thing in the world. And therefore does Freemasonry exalt charity to the pinnacle of its temple, and therefore, too, is the entire fabric held together by the never-yielding cement of brotherly love, of that charity which never faileth, but endureth forever.

The sacred principles upon which the science of Freemasonry is founded,—the God-given principles of brotherly love, relief and truth,—are, like their Giver, "the same yesterday, to-day and forever." They form, at the same time, the burden of the earliest revelation of God to man, and the result of the most modern investigation into the innermost recesses of nature and science. They are the embodiment of the teaching, through all the ages, of the most honest and diligent enquirers after the truth. There is no new gospel in the testimony rendered in their favor by modern science, any more than there is novelty in the appearance of the morning sun. There is no

more antiquation in the old age to which they have grown with the centuries, than there is senility in that great luminary of the universe that first shone upon a world of chaos.

Brotherly love, relief and truth! Love occupies the foremost place, not only because truth and light and science and revelation and Freemasonry alike declare it to be "the greatest thing in the world," but because it is also the fulfilling of all-law. We tell our initiates that they are bound to observe the moral law; but if they have love within them there is no necessity to warn them against an irreverent use of God's name,—for how can they speak lightly of One whom they love?—or to insist upon them acting with their neighbor upon the square, for how can they be dishonest or dishonorable to those whom they love as themselves? They are taught the duties of fidelity and obedience, of temperance and chastity, of justice and benevolence. But how can they avoid the performance of these, if they have love for God and perfect charity among themselves?

From the carefully prepared statistics of Brother Drummond, of Maine, we glean that the total membership of American and Canadian Grand Lodges for 1890 is 651,028, as compared with 630,048 in 1889,—a net increase of nearly 21,000 as against 15,000 in the previous year, and in the same Grand Lodges. The unaffiliated Masons in the United States and Dominion of Canada would probably bring up to nearly a million the grand total of those upon our North American Continent who have knelt at our altars and pledged themselves to wear the lambskin apron of a blameless life; to support the God-given principles of Freemasonry, and especially to abide by the Divine command, to have perfect love amongst themselves.

Just think of it! A million good men and true,—for none but the good and true are knowingly admitted into our ranks,—pledged to the highest endeavor and a striving after the greatest good, and bound, each to the other, in an indissoluble bond of brotherly love, relief and truth. It is virtually impossible to over-estimate the influence of so mighty a force, if only the Brethren are true to themselves, to each other, and to their obligations. If any of them should turn out otherwise it is not Freemasonry's fault. If only the leaven of her influence and her teachings might permeate the whole

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Bretl  
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mass of the two great peoples that divide the northern half of a continent between them,—“the greatest thing in the world” occupying the first place in all their affairs,—national, state and personal,—then might these peoples answer truly that life is indeed worth living, and that they have not lived and practiced in vain the great principles that underlie the foundations of Masonry. With love permeating all our hearts, there will be *loyalty* to the greatest good, and *conservatism* of all that is best in nature and in man; a *fraternal union*, whether there be a *commercial one* or otherwise; an *unlimited reciprocity* in kind words and noble deeds, and a very *limited reciprocity* in all that may prove offensive to others, or rather, a *prohibitory tariff* against it. There will be no more question of race or color, for “God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth;” no more strikes, no more socialism or anarchism; for while love, on the one hand, “vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly,” and effectually puts an end to “man’s inhumanity to man,” on the other, “it seeketh not its own” things, much less so those of others. Since such a condition of millennial happiness may be produced by the universal application of Masonic principles, it follows that Freemasonry is one of the world’s great needs. It has a great, a holy, a humanitarian mission to perform. It is the duty of the several Grand Lodge reviewers to keep the Brethren of their respective jurisdictions informed as to the manner in which this mission is being accomplished. In the performance of this duty, the undersigned has reviewed all the Reports of Proceedings of Sister Grand Lodges received from our Grand Secretary, and the result of his work is appended hereto in alphabetical order:—

#### ALABAMA—1890.

THE Seventieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama opened in the City of Montgomery, on the 1st December, 1890, Grand Master HENRY HART BROWN presiding.

Quebec was represented by Past Grand Master Palmer J. Pillars, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.



The following excellent reflections occur in the Grand Master's address—

There is a great want of Masonic knowledge and information among a large majority of the membership of our Subordinate Lodges, and from this want of knowledge and information there are thousands of the Brotherhood who do not have a proper appreciation of what Masonry is, and of what its objects and aims are. And from these causes there is a great lack of interest in the workings of the Lodges on the part of large numbers of the initiated—members who are seldom seen in their Lodges except on special or festive occasions.

To cure this evil, the Grand Lodge should establish a more efficient system of lecturing the subordinate Lodges, and the Lodges should themselves adopt methods for the instruction of their members.

He also eloquently urged the duty of teaching and practicing outside the Lodge the excellent lessons taught within it.

We are compelled to differ from him in respect to the secrecy of the ballot for Joining Members. It is all very well to say that a Brother is entitled to the rights and privileges of Masonry, and that, if rejected as a Joining Member of a Lodge, the reason for such objection should be stated. We dissent from this opinion on the ground that the members of a Lodge have a constitutional right to say who shall and who shall not be admitted to fellowship with them, without assigning any reason for their decision. An objecting Brother may know of good and sufficient cause for declaring against the affiliation of an applicant, and it is not always necessary that such cause should be of a nature that would warrant charges being preferred against the Brother so objected to.

We are glad to learn that Masonry "is moving onward and upward in Alabama, and that great good is being accomplished." During the past year thirteen new Lodges have been organized, and four have been reinstated, making a total of 294 Lodges working in obedience to the Grand Lodge, with a membership of 9,546.

The Brethren in this jurisdiction mourn the loss by death of Past Grand Master George D. Norris.

Bro. Pillans submitted an interesting Report on Foreign Correspondence, covering 122 pages, in which Quebec's proceedings for 1890 have generous notice, including lengthy extracts from our last Report on Correspondence.

In common with the great majority of Masonic reviewers, he sympathizes with the Grand Lodge of Iowa in her persecution and the contempt of her authority by that pest of American Masonry,—Cerneauism.

The Grand Lodge of Alabama proposes to erect a Masonic Home for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Brethren, and a Committee has been appointed to report thereon at the next Annual Communication.

M. W. BRO. GEORGE MILBURNE MORROW,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE,  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### ARIZONA.—1890.

THE Ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, was held at Phoenix on November 11th, 12th and 13th, 1890.

Six chartered Lodges were represented, and Quebec's representative, Grand Master GEORGE JAMES ROSKRUGE presided.

The membership during the year increased from 424 to 429. We glean from the proceedings and from the Grand Master's address, that a new Lodge was established during the year, that the finances show an increase on the right side, and that peace and harmony prevail.

In the matter of infringement of jurisdiction, we are glad to note the prompt and amicable adjustment made by the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

Grand Lodge is to be congratulated upon the adoption of the following resolution :—

That hereafter no Master shall be installed until he shall present to the installing officer a certificate from the Grand Lecturer or a Past Master of this jurisdiction, showing his ability to confer the degrees of Masonry in accordance with our ritual.

The Grand Lodge that requires proficiency in work on the part of a Master-Elect before his installation has taken a long stride towards ensuring the success of the Order in its jurisdiction. But

an intimate acquaintance with the peculiar jurisprudence of the Craft is also necessary to Masters of Lodges. More Lodges are injured by incompetent Masters than by any other cause.

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was fraternally recognized. Recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was deferred. There is no report of foreign correspondence.

M. W. BRO. GEORGE W. CHEYNEY,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. GEO. J. ROSKRUGE,  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### ARKANSAS.—1890.

OF the 427 Lodges on the register of this Grand Lodge, 358 were represented at the 51st Annual Communication, which was held at Little Rock, on the 18th and 19th November, 1890.

Grand Master J. W. SORRELS, who presided, delivered a very thoughtful and comprehensive address, reporting the prevalence of harmony throughout his jurisdiction, and quiet but steady increase in the amount and character of the work that has been done.

We learn with regret of the decease of R. W. Bro. George H. Meade, Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Master decided that a dimit of itself is no evidence that its possessor is a Mason, and that an applicant for affiliation should present satisfactory evidence that he is a Master Mason before his petition is received by the Lodge; and the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage expressed the opinion that a dimit of itself is *evidence* that some one bearing the name therein was, at the time of the date of the dimit, a Master Mason in good standing, and that a petition, accompanied by such dimit, should be received by any Lodge to which it is presented, and referred to a Committee, but such Committee should not report favorably upon such petition until they have examined the applicant, and proved him to be a Master Mason in due form, and to be the person named in the dimit, and otherwise worthy, and that no one should recommend such a petition until satisfied of like facts.

We approve the decision of the Committee. The only difference between it and that of the Grand Master lies in the reception of the petition by the Lodge before the petitioner proves himself a Master Mason, and of course no harm can come of this so long as the Brethren recommending the petition are in possession of such proof, and the Committee to which it is referred become satisfied of like facts before they report favorably upon it. The fact noted by the Grand Master, that "a dimit of itself is no evidence that its possessor is a Mason," is one that should be carefully borne in mind.

The lengthy reasoning of the Grand Master, in support of his ruling that Masonic work cannot be done on a day of rest, is sound and logical, and must approve itself to all who believe that Masons are bound by the requirements of the moral law.

The Grand Orator, R. W. Bro. C. C. Hamby, delivered an exceedingly able and eloquent address upon the mission of Freemasonry, some of his periods being exceedingly beautiful.

The total number of members returned is 12,654.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. BRO. W. K. RAMSAY,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. FAY HEMPSTEAD,  
*Grand Secretary.*

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### BRITISH COLUMBIA.—1890.

THE Nineteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia was held at Vancouver, on the 19th and 20th June, 1890, Grand Master J. S. CLUTE presiding.

Representatives of the ten chartered Lodges of the jurisdiction were present, and the returns show a membership of 678, being an increase of 91 during the year.

On the evening of the first day's sitting, Grand Lodge went in procession to St. John's Church, and attended Divine service, when an excellent sermon was preached by the Grand Chaplain. Then



the Brethren repaired to the Hotel Vancouver, and sat down to an enjoyable banquet. Both actions command our approval, and are worthy of general imitation.

We regret to learn, from the report of the Deputy Grand Master, that the Grand Master was bereaved of a daughter during his term of office, and that during the same year the Grand Secretary was called upon to sustain the loss of his affectionate wife. Both these worthy Brethren have our sincere sympathy in their affliction.

M. W. BRO. A. McKEOWN,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. HENRY BROWN,

*Grand Secretary.*

### CALIFORNIA.—1890.

OVER 400 pages of solid reading matter, including those devoted to the list of membership of subordinate Lodges, make up the Report of the Proceedings of this Grand Jurisdiction for 1890. California holds steadfastly to the doctrine contained in the letters emblazoned on its shield: "These three, but the greatest of these is charity." And for sweet charity's own sake, and for the relief of distressed Brethren or their widows and families, this great Grand Jurisdiction expended last year the sum of \$10,481 through the Board of Relief of San Francisco alone; \$2,333 through the Board of Relief of Los Angeles; \$1,565 through the Oakland Board of Relief; \$949 through the Board of Relief of the City of Sacramento, and \$972 through the Board of Relief of San Diego. This is indeed practical Freemasonry, and worthy the admiration of men and of angels. The bulk of the amounts thus expended was for the relief of Masons from other jurisdictions than that of California.

Grand Lodge assembled in its 41st Annual Communication, in San Francisco, on October 14th, 1890, and sat for four days, 206 out of the 241 subordinate Lodges being represented.

Grand Master MORRIS MARCH ESTEE, who presided, opened his annual address with an eloquent tribute to the principles of Freemasonry, following which he made the timely and practical reflections that "however wise and beneficent are the principles

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of our Order, it cannot live alone on good intentions and wise precepts; our acts must conform to our teachings. We cannot prosper—nay, we do not deserve to prosper—on promises not kept, or on moral standards not maintained. What we do must speak for us; good deeds alone are our achievements." And California Brethren as a body evidently so understand, and so act.

Money seems scarcer than formerly in California, as elsewhere, and so the Grand Master recommends that the annual dues to Grand Lodge for each member of subordinate Lodges be reduced to \$1.00 from \$1.25, and that the minimum fee for the degrees be \$30 instead of \$50,—“not to cheapen Masonry, but rather to open the doors to a large class of good people, whose income is small, and who cannot well afford to pay \$50 or more for the degrees.” We cannot see how the proposed change can be effected without cheapening Masonry; that is, of course, providing subordinate Lodges take advantage of it. We want all the really “good people” who are anxious for Masonic light, irrespective of the size of their incomes. No matter how good they may be, Masonry can make them better still, and open up for them many new avenues of usefulness and good to their fellow men. But Masonic privileges are so great and so invaluable, that sacrifices should rather be imposed upon candidates than swept out of their path. If there had been less cheapening of Masonry in the past, there would often have been less amongst Freemasons to bring blushes to the faces of worthy Brethren.

We regret to learn of the decease of Past Grand Master Radcliff, of this jurisdiction, and of the severe illness of the venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. Abell, who was compelled to be absent from the Grand Lodge meeting for the first time in 35 years. The Grand Master truly said of Bro. Abell that he had done more than any other man for Masonry on the Pacific Slope, and a Committee of Past Grand Masters was deputed to visit him and assure him of the sympathy of Grand Lodge, and of its earnest wishes for his speedy recovery. In those wishes the present writer most earnestly joins.

Bro. William Alexander Robertson submitted a 62 page Report on Foreign Correspondence, in the concluding lines of which we find a very ill-timed and unjust reflection upon the Grand Master,

for having endeavored to fit the mantle of Bro. Robertson's predecessor "upon shoulders unused to literary burdens of any character." Instead of the effort having proved a failure, as Bro. Robertson modestly asserts, it was an unqualified success, of which the report before us has already made proof. Our reading thereof convinces us that the Grand Master well knew what he was about when he made the appointment in question, and the outcome thereof is one of the brightest and most readable reports of the year, and one that is destined to take a high place in the ranks of the year's Masonic literature. There is an originality and freshness about our Brother's style that renders it especially inviting, and that is lacking in the work of so many of us that are overburdened with literary engagements.

Under Alabama we find the following, every word of which we heartily endorse, having ourselves urged the adoption of the California scheme, even before it was adopted by that Grand Jurisdiction:—

Now comes the wail that is caught up and echoed from every jurisdiction: "In many Lodges the officers and members are greatly wanting in Masonic knowledge, especially in the conferring of the degrees—work often being done in a manner so bungling as greatly to injure the cause of Masonry. The present system does *not* meet the requirements, and Masonry is suffering great loss on account of the inefficiency of the officers." Brethren of Alabama, try our California plan. Don't install a Master till he knows the secret work; and first make sure that your instructors are competent to teach it correctly.

Bro. Robertson objects so much to scissors and quotation points that we are tempted to consider him one of those who appear to believe that these reports are prepared only for the use of the Masonic corps reportorial. The fact of the matter is that Reports on Foreign Correspondence are intended, first of all, for the Brethren of the jurisdiction in which they are prepared and published. We believe in intelligent criticism of the various reports sent in exchange, but it is necessary to furnish occasional extracts from the proceedings of sister Grand Bodies, if these reports are to answer the chief end of their existence,—the publication of an annual review of the condition of Masonry throughout the habitable world, for the use of the Brethren in the jurisdiction in which they are compiled. Some few Masonic reviewers may be disappointed at meeting with the oft recurrence of a notable expression or clever

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bit of criticism, but the majority of their number will not carp because their own interest is not alone studied by their brother reporters, but will gladly aid, so far as the space allotted them permits, in the dissemination of the choice tit-bits of the season's Masonic literature. We are not aware of any greater degree of effort to save our own pen than is employed by the majority of our Brother reviewers, but we should be decidedly guilty of an injustice towards our Brethren in this jurisdiction were we to avoid giving them some of the elegant extracts that we transfer to these pages from the writings of Bro. Robertson and other leading Masonic lights, for the vainglorious purpose of submitting a report unmarked by the scissors and quotation points. What more apropos than the following, for instance, from Bro. Robertson's review of Montana:—

We appreciate the practical call from labor to refreshment, and would gladly see our regulations so modified as to permit a certain per cent. of the fees for membership to be used in entertaining our visiting Brethren. A cup of coffee, a sandwich or two, a glass of light wine, a good cigar, one of Grand Master ESTEE's impromptu comminglings of Masonry and patriotism, and we can then tolerate a liberal number of Eastern chestnuts,—coeval, we verily believe, with pre-historic man.

We agree with him that arrest of charter would have been punishment none too severe for a Lodge so derelict in duty as not to expel a member who had violated the chastity of a Master Mason's daughter.

He thus records New Mexico's prohibition of Cerneauism:—

To the Rite Cerneau

The answer came,—“No, Sir!”

He approves the statement of Bro. Singleton that “temperance and prudence in *words* and *acts*, as well as in *drinks*, are cardinal virtues, and should not be forgotten.” We could lay our finger upon Brethren who frequently fail to remember this bright and sparkling truism.

Speaking of the decision of the Grand Master of Arizona, in regard to missing eyes and fingers, he says: “In the Wild West the only physical essential seems to be one fairly good eye and a quick trigger finger.”

There is unusually kind and courteous notice of Quebec in Bro. Robertson's report, and an over generous estimate of the work of the present writer, for which very many thanks. Could we spare the necessary time, nothing would afford us greater pleasure than to visit the Masonic and other vineyards of our California Brethren, and to drop in upon Bro. Robertson under his own fig tree.

Rest assured, Bro. Robertson, that we are going to keep hammering away about the folly of installing Masters-Elect who have not passed a satisfactory examination,—in Masonic law as well as ritual,—until something like the California rule is in operation in our own jurisdiction. It is an old hobby of ours, and during the last year, whenever called upon as D. D. G. M. to install a Wor. Master-Elect, the present writer assured himself in advance, in every case, of the qualifications of the candidate for the Master's chair.

The total membership of subordinate Lodges in California is 15,831.

M. W. BRO. ALVA RUSSELL CONKLIN,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. ALEXANDER G. ABELL,

*Grand Secretary.*

### CANADA.—1890.

CANADA'S volume of Proceedings for 1890 contains the record of the proceedings of Grand Lodge at a number of special Communications, called for the purpose of laying corner stones, and also at the 35th Annual Communication, held at Kingston, on the 16th and 17th July, 1890.

Grand Master R. T. WALKER, Q. C., presided at the Annual Communication, and the Grand Lodge was welcomed to Kingston, in the name of the Council and citizens, by W. Bro. W. M. Drennan, Mayor of the city, in an admirable address, from which we take the following interesting extract:—

The old Limestone City, so beautifully situated at the junction of Lake Ontario and the River St Lawrence, is built upon what was formerly the site of Cataragui, where the brave and sagacious Count de Frontenac established a fur depot and trading post. About the close of the American war of independence,



a party of United Empire Loyalists, who had relinquished their belongings and left their homes in the United States rather than forsake their allegiance to Great Britain, established the first permanent British settlement of Kingston. The conservative loyalty, which so pre-eminently distinguished these settlers, is to-day, I am delighted to say, a very prominently marked characteristic of our citizens, who, to speak in Masonic parlance, "ever remember that nature has implanted in their breasts a sacred and indissoluble attachment to that country from which they derive their birth and infant nurture." While we are justly proud of being the descendants of such illustrious ancestors, and the citizens of no mean city, at the same time it is a source of pleasure and congratulation to us to know that we form no unimportant part of that great commonwealth, our beloved and magnificent Dominion of Canada, throughout the length and breadth of whose domain civil and religious liberty is the birth-right of citizenship, and fealty to the Crown and attachment to British institutions are unmistakably evidenced by her enlightened, progressive and happy people.

The Grand Master's address is replete with interesting information, none more so, perhaps, than his reference to his Masonic experiences in England, which he thus describes:—

On the 24th of May, last, I left New York for London, to pay a visit to the Grand Lodge of England, and to confer with leading Brethren in the old land respecting matters of importance to the Craft. I was received by the English Grand Lodge and its officers with great cordiality, and with the distinction due to my position as your Grand Master. Propriety forbids any attempt to institute a comparison between our own and our Mother Grand Lodge. Indeed, so like are the composition and procedure of the two bodies, that while sitting in the Grand Lodge of England, I felt convinced that a comparison between them would be impossible.

An opportunity having been given to me of addressing Grand Lodge, I used it for the purpose of acquainting our English Brethren with the origin and history of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the present position and prospects of Masonry in this Province. I am thankful that the task was a pleasant one; and I was informed that the information which I gave, and which was necessarily new to most of the members of English Grand Lodge, was fully appreciated by them, and had surprised many Brethren who had but an imperfect idea of the strength of our organization. I found myself perfectly at home among my English Brethren, not only in the Grand Lodge, but in the private Lodges which I had the opportunity of visiting. Accompanied by R. W. Bro. Ray, of Port Arthur, I was present, by invitation, at the installation of the officers of the Anglo American Lodge, and the consecration of the Cornish Lodge recently formed in London. The installation was a remarkable event, inasmuch as W. Bro. Theodore H. Tilton, the newly installed Master, was the first American made Mason who had been elected Master of an English Lodge. The consecration ceremony was very ably and impressively performed by Bro. Col. Shadwell



H. Clerke, Grand Secretary of England, who is as great a favourite with his Brethren in England as our own Grand Secretary is with us. I was obliged to decline many hospitable invitations, which I received from various Lodges, as my stay in England was abridged by the necessity for meeting my own Grand Lodge. I shall ever preserve a pleasant recollection of my visit to my Brethren in the motherland, and of the unbounded hospitality accorded to me; and I should be ungrateful, indeed, if I did not pay a tribute to the excellence of the refreshment which, in England, invariably follows labour in the Lodge.

We learn, from the report of a Committee of Grand Lodge, that on the 30th May last, the Craft in Toronto, under the auspices of Ionic Lodge, No. 25, entertained R. W. Bro. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, Provincial Grand Master of Sussex, and District Grand Master of Bombay. The royal Brother was welcomed by about 700 members of the Craft, who had assembled to do him honor, as well as to express their loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and their love and esteem for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. The R. W. Bro. won golden opinions and the hearts of all present by his manly and touching reply. The occasion will be long remembered as a red letter day in the annals of Freemasonry in the sister Province.

The report of the D.D.G.M.s are very elaborate and complete, much more so, in fact, than similar officers would dare to make them in our own jurisdiction, where the Committees of Grand Lodge are in constant horror of the cost of printing. The details of work done—of the condition of the various Lodges under their charge, and the different suggestions made—render these reports of exceeding value, and as indicated by Grand Master WALKER, "they have attracted more attention from foreign Grand Lodges than any other part of our system."

In the Report of the Committee on the Condition of Masonry, presented by R. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, we find the following timely reflections:—

What remedy can be suggested to work an improvement in the attendance at Lodge meetings? Something must be suggested by reason of which a greater interest in the Order will be taken by members. The Board are of the opinion that this can be accomplished by the exercise of due care in the selection of material for membership; by making Lodge rooms comfortable and attractive;

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by the selection of intelligent and competent Brethren to preside over the meetings, who are not only correct and impressive workers of the ceremonies, but who have properly qualified themselves as teachers, so as to impart light, knowledge and instruction, whereby the members may know something of the aims and objects of Freemasonry, the history and literature of the Order, the duties required of them as Masons, citizens and heads of families, and, above all others, the duty they owe to their God. Masons should also have impressed on them that "they are to practice out of the Lodge those excellent principles which are ever inculcated in it," and to carry their Masonic principles into their home lives and business pursuits. If these principles are respected and lived up to, then no complaints will be heard of weak Lodges, of suspension for non-payment of dues, or non-attendance of members at Lodge meetings.

Every word of the above has our hearty approval. It has long been a contention with us that presiding officers of Lodges should know how to govern as well as how to work. They should not only be impressive ritualists, but well read in the peculiar science and ancient and modern history of the Order.

The following questions and answers were reported by the Committee on Jurisprudence:—

QUESTIONS.—1. On the installation of a W. M. elect, in answer to the question by the installing officer: "Brethren, are you still satisfied with your choice of W. M. of your Lodge?" a brother objected. The installing officer postponed the ceremony and wrote to the D D.G.M., asking "whether a majority of the Brethren replying in the affirmative is meant, or whether an entire unanimity must prevail."

2. On the night of the election of the W. M., the ballot papers, instead of being destroyed immediately after the election was declared, were sealed up and kept, and it was proposed to have them re-examined after objection to the installation was made by the Brother.

3. Is it legal for a Lodge to call off for refreshments during the evening, and resume labor and transact business after twelve o'clock?

ANSWERS.—1. In the case put, upon the objection of the Brother, the installing officer should take a vote of the Lodge, and if the members, by a majority vote, adhere to their choice of W. M., then the installing officer should proceed with the ceremony of installation. On the other hand, if the members, by a majority vote, declare they do not adhere to their choice, then the installing officer cannot proceed.

2. The ballot papers should be immediately destroyed after the election is declared.

3. Yes.

The above answers are all sound law, and in keeping with the practice in our own jurisdiction.

The total membership of subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction is 20,499.

R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, the well known authority on Masonic ritual and jurisprudence, is the author of the Report on Foreign Correspondence, which, being limited to 48 pages, is naturally unmarked with very much original comment. The selections are made, however, with considerable skill and discrimination. Reviewing British Columbia, he says :—

Bro. John S. Clute has a brief Report on Correspondence. He reviews our proceedings of 1888, and says :—

"We feel that the name 'Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario' is not just appropriate, as at present Canada is composed of seven Provinces, all having a Grand Lodge of their own, called after their respective Provincial names, except Ontario, the Grand Lodge we are speaking of. How would it look if in the District of Columbia, in the United States, the M. W. Grand Lodge should style itself 'The Grand Lodge of the United States,'—this written in very large letters, but just underneath in very small letters,—'in the District of Columbia?'"

We are very loth to lose the old name, "The Grand Lodge of Canada," under which we were formed, and by which we are so well known all over the Masonic world, and under which we have progressed so well, but we are free to confess that the other Grand Lodges in the Dominion have a right to feel that any one of them is as much the Grand Lodge of the geographical Canada as we are. The time may soon come when we can simplify our title to the "Grand Lodge of Ontario," and thus remove any cause of complaint.

We have had occasion ourselves, in the past, to draw the attention of our Ontario Brethren to what is quite a misnomer on their part, and therefore gladly welcome Bro. Robertson's statement, that the time may soon come when all cause of complaint may be removed by the simplification of their title to that of the "Grand Lodge of Ontario."

We print in full the conclusion of his report :—

We are glad to notice that more attention is being paid every day to the cultivation of Masonic knowledge outside of mere ritualism. The History and Symbolism of our Order contain matters of deep moment and surpassing interest. Its Rites and Ceremonies mean far more than a careless observer may see.

Masonic History presents a grand exhibition of human nature. The sensations we feel in trying to trace it to its origin are elevated and delightful, and although they may at times be tinged with melancholy reflections, they are constantly rendered sublime by the magnificence of the objects and aims invariably held in view.

Menzel, the German historian, tells us that "the aim of the Masonic Society was the erection of the Invisible Temple of Humanity and its Allegorical Symbols, the Trowel, the Square and Apron, were borrowed from the tools used in common masonry."

The Lodge typifies the World. It is Blue because the sky arches above it. The Mosaic Pavement symbolizes the Lights and Shades of human life. The Three Degrees have been compared to the different stages of the "Pilgrim's Progress." The First degree represents the pilgrim leaving the City of Destruction, the Second degree leads him through the House of the Interpreter, and the Third degree brings him into the full hope of the glorious Resurrection, where his burden falls off and rolls into the sepulchre below. We should then look through the *forms* of masonry to the *substance*, and through the symbols we should contemplate their high and sacred allusions.

Goethe, the Great German poet, the man of large brain and deep feeling, beautifully sets forth the typical character of Masonry:—

"The Mason's ways are a type of existence,  
And his persistence is as the days are  
Of men in this world.  
The future hides in it good hap or sorrow,  
We press through it—naught there abides in it  
Daunting us onward.  
And solemn before us, veiled, the dark portal,  
Goal of all mortal, stars silent rest o'er us,  
Graves under us silent.  
While earnest thou gazest, comes boding of terror,  
Comes phantasm and error, perplexes the bravest  
With doubt and misgiving.  
But heard are the voices, heard are the sages,  
Of the world and the ages. Choose well! Your choice is  
Brief and yet endless.  
Here eyes do regard you in eternity's stillness;  
Here is all fullness, ye brave to reward you;  
Work and despair not."

M. W. BRO. J. ROSS ROBERTSON,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. J. J. MASON,  
*Grand Secretary.*



## COLORADO—1890.

The new Masonic temple at Denver, was dedicated by the Grand Lodge with appropriate ceremonies, on the 3rd July, 1890, and on the following day, there was another special communication when the corner stone of the State Capitol was laid with Masonic ceremonies, the orator of the occasion being Ex-Governor Alva Adams, who informed his hearers that "fifty-two of the fifty-five immortals that signed the declaration of independence, had worn the lamb-skin apron, and felt the points of the compass upon their breast."

The Thirtieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, was held on September 16th and 17th, 1890, 64 of the 68 chartered Lodges being represented. Grand Master BIRDWELL, presided, and delivered an interesting address, reviewing the year's history of Masonry in his jurisdiction and his own official acts.

Representatives were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Peru and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was duly recognized, while recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, was deferred in view of the absence of unanimity on the part of the lodges in that jurisdiction.

The Grand Master spoke with no uncertain sound in regard to recognition of the Grand Orient of France, which had sent a circular letter requesting that a representative be appointed from Colorado, to attend a World's International Masonic Congress, to be held in Paris. He very properly declined to recognize the communication at all, and the Grand Lodge approved of his action, and adopted the report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, which contains the following clear sounding deliverance on this important subject:—

That no attention be paid to the circular and request received by the Grand Master from the Grand Orient of France, for the reason that this Grand Lodge has heretofore authoritatively declared its position and withdrawn its recognition from said Body, when it struck from its ritual that landmark which required a candidate for initiation to profess a belief in the existence of the Deity. As Freemasons, we have ever assembled in the name of the one ever-living and true God. To enlimate "His Holy Name" from Masonry would render it the veriest



mockery. The entire Masonic world was shocked at the action of the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodges in all English-speaking countries at once withdrew their recognition and severed all fraternal intercourse. Colorado bowed her head with shame at this action by the Grand Orient, and, moved by indignation, spoke with no uncertain sound.

May we be allowed to express the hope that this grand profession of Masonic faith may receive the unanimous endorsement of American Grand Lodges and Grand Lodge Reviewers, and that none will deign to repeat the Masonic heresy evinced in a somewhat analogous case, where a similar profession, equally sound and praise-worthy, was stamped in the house of its friends as sectarianism, to the scandal of American Freemasonry and the humiliation of the fraternity, wheresoever dispersed, who prize their honor and the means by which they obtained admission into the Order, above the external advantages of literal conformity to the most unfortunate and unmasonic construction possible of an equivocal local enactment?

A very carefully prepared report on foreign correspondence is from the pen of the Chairman of the Committee,—Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf. Quebec is fraternally noticed, and thanks are due for complimentary references to our last review.

An exceedingly valuable section of this report is the digest of decisions compiled from the year's proceedings of the various jurisdictions reviewed.

From his concluding remarks we take the following interesting paragraphs :—

At a meeting of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, in London, England, on September 4, 1890, for the reception of American visitors, our distinguished Bro. Robert Freke Gould, the historian of Freemasonry, thus expressed himself upon the subject of Physical Perfection : "There has been one little matter which has been quite overlooked—the doctrine of physical perfection. Under some of the Grand Lodges of America, it is considered that every candidate should have no physical defect. We, in this country, look upon it differently; but in America the practice is not uniform, though, in some instances, I think the loss of one joint of the little finger would render a candidate inadmissible."

Our English brethren are evidently forsaking the landmark which their fathers set up on the subject of physical perfection.

Kansas says: collars are unmasonic and not symbolical, and their use as jewel hangers in that jurisdiction is strictly forbidden. They may have become disgusted with the fringed and starry affairs sent out by the regalia dealers, but collars are unquestionably Masonic, and were once symbolical. Above the collar, as worn by our ancient brethren, was the rayed crown and upon it were embroidered the signs of the zodiac. See?

We are with Colorado, and not with Kansas, in the matter of collars, but we do not believe that our English brethren are forsaking the landmark which their fathers set up on the subject of physical perfection because they so construe that landmark, and rightly so in our opinion, as to excuse those minor defects of body that do not "render him incapable of learning the art."

The gain in membership in this jurisdiction, was 460 during the year, and the total strength of subordinate lodges is 5,252.

M. W. BRO. ERNEST LE NEVE FOSTER,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. ED. C. PARMALEE,

*Grand Secretary.*

### CONNECTICUT.—1890.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut show a membership of constituent lodges aggregating 15,211, and being an increase of 480 over the preceding year.

The report before us contains over 400 pages. Between its covers we find the records of several emergent communications for dedicating Lodge rooms, laying corner stones and restoring the charter of Hiram Lodge. No. 1, as well as those of the 102nd Annual Communication, held at Hartford on January 15th, 1890, Grand Master JOHN H. SWARTWOUT presiding, and Quebec's representative, Bro. James McCormick, being in attendance.

From the Grand Master's address, we regret to learn of the decease of Past Grand Master David Clark. Reference is also made to the centennial celebration of the Grand Lodge, which occurred on July 10th, 1889.

The Grand Lodges of North Dakota, Victoria and New South Wales were recognized.

The feature of the report is undoubtedly the review of Foreign correspondence by the Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. J. K. Wheeler. It occupies 140 pages, and is one of the most readable of the year.

Quebec's proceedings for 1889 have quite an extended notice, and he warmly approves of our reply to the Agnosticism of Brother Thompson, of Dakota, and enlarges upon the fact that amongst almost every known nation of the world there are inherent natural convictions as to the existence of a Supreme Deity.

Being an earnest advocate for the highest possible standard of moral excellence, he thus refers to the mention, by Bro. McGregor, of Wisconsin, of a Lodge in Seligman, of which the Grand Master of Missouri said:—"Either a great deal of ignorance prevails, or a large amount of whisky is being disposed of by the Brethren:—

We were once in Seligman, and formed the opinion then, that whisky was king. Perhaps we in the east do not know to what extent the whisky element predominates in some of these western jurisdictions. We are sure of one thing, however, that we would not give a farthing for a lodge that is once in control of such a force. It is on the road to dry rot and moral decay, and will go to pieces, sure; and such a Lodge might as well be blotted out of existence, first as last. We are glad that there is a waking up to a better moral standard all over the country, and with such examples being set, it will not be long before the ballot will in all cases do its perfect work, as it ever should. It is a very easy thing to leaven the whole lump, provided there be any leaven in the lump.

He is sound upon the question of physical requirements, and scored a strong point against the literal "perfectionists" in the following paragraphs:—

But few interpret the ancient charges to mean absolute perfection, and then go back to the ancient York regulations of 926 for authority.

We have sometimes asked, why they stand by this one regulation so studiously, and reject some others; for among the fifteen points of the old York constitutions is this one, that would set them all kicking like a drove of mad mules:

He shall make oath to keep secrets, to be steadfast and true to all the ordinances of the Grand Lodge, to the *King and Holy Church*, and to all the several points herein specified.

M. W. BRO. CLARK BUCKINGHAM,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOSEPH K. WHEELER,

*Grand Secretary.*

## DELAWARE.—1890.

The Grand Lodge of Delaware met in its 84th annual communication, at Wilmington, on the 1st and 2nd October, 1890.

Grand Master JAMES S. DOBB, presided, and Quebec's Representative, Bro. W. A. Stewart, was in attendance.

It is gratifying to learn that not one of the members of the Grand Lodge was removed by death during the year.

In the report of the Committee on By-laws, adopted by Grand Lodge, we find the following :—

We observe from the By-laws of the different Lodges that a number of them make a charge for Master Masons affiliating with them.

We are strongly of the opinion that this charge should not be made. The number of unaffiliated Masons is great already, and is probably increased by this practice of charging. All Masons have paid the regular initiation fee when admitted, and when they are compelled by a change of residence to demit from their Lodges, the way should be made easy for their admission to the Lodge to whose jurisdiction they may remove. The Lodges will be the gainers, not only by the access of these Masons, but also in a money point of view from the annual dues received, and we would recommend such action as may be necessary to prevent this charge being made.

This provision might work well in the case of Brethren removed from the jurisdiction of other Lodges, but without some such qualification, it appears to us that it might afford the opportunity for the exercise of personal and private piques. There are, undoubtedly, some Brethren, who would demit because of any real or fancied slight, if they knew that they could affiliate again at pleasure, without any cost.

It would also, it appears to us, be necessary to provide, that in cities, where there are a number of Lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, Brethren would not be free to leave one Lodge in a pique for the purpose of joining another.

It has never appeared to us that a small charge would stand in the way of the affiliation of a Brother who cared enough about Masonry to attach any value to his Lodge privileges.



The following action had by this Grand Lodge, is in the direction towards which we have agitated for some time past, though we believe that the proficiency of the Master-elect should be proven, —as in California,—in the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, as well as in the working of his Lodge. The resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge reads as follows :—

That, hereafter, before the W. Master and Wardens-elect for any Lodge in this jurisdiction shall be installed, the M. W. Grand Master shall be satisfied as to their proficiency in the duties of their several stations in the work of the Lodge, and that the Grand Master is authorized to appoint a committee, of which the instructor having charge of said Lodge shall be chairman, to examine the aforesaid officers and furnish him a certificate vouching for their proficiency, and should any such officers fail to qualify and be installed at least 30 days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, the then present officer shall continue to perform the duties of said office until after the next annual election.

Bro. Lewis H. Jackson, P. D. G. M., and Grand Chaplain, presented a bright report on Correspondence, and under Florida, refers to Pope Leo XIII's declaration that, "The ultimate purpose of the Masonic sect is the utter overthrow of the whole religious and political order of the world, which the Christian Teacher has produced."

Bro. Jackson well says that such a statement is hardly worth repeating, and adds :—

We challenge such adversaries to prove their malignant assertions, or stand rebuked before the world by the righteous testimony of those who *do know* the "ultimate purpose" of Masonry ; of witnesses who are, and ever have been the leaders of "the religious and political order of the world," of Bishops, Priests, Kings, Rulers and Governors of the civilization of the day who are *not ignorant* of the principles and aims of Masonry, and who know full well how much the world is indebted to its benign influence for freedom of thought, liberty of conscience, and equality of rights.

Quebec has very generous notice, but Grand Master STEARNS is by no means so *stern* as the Delaware printer has made him appear.

Bro. Jackson truly says that Bro. Isaacson deserves great credit for the handsome manner in which he presents the Grand Lodge proceedings, and courteously ranks our last report as "a number one." He quotes approvingly several of the excellent sug-



gestions made last year by D. D. G. M. Bro. T. L. BROWN, respecting fruitful causes of decay in our Lodges, and wishes us success in our efforts to establish a Masonic Home. "Such good work," he says, "is always in order, and highly creditable to the Craft, wherever inaugurated.

M. W. BRO. JAMES S DOBB,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WILLIAM S. HAYES.

*Grand Secretary.*

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—1889.

The volume of proceedings now before us contains reports of the Semi-Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, held on the 8th and 22nd May, 1889, of a Special Communication held on the 14th Oct. 1889, for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and of the Annual Communication held at Washington, on the 13th Nov. 1889.

Grand Master HARRISON DINGMAN presided at the Annual Communication and delivered an address covering a variety of most interesting topics, including an able dissertation on the connection between the Cerneau Rite and the Grand Orient of France, called forth by an enquiry made him by the W. M. of a Lodge in his jurisdiction. He makes out a clear case in support of the statement that Bro. Gorgas, the present head of the Cerneau organization, entered into fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, and Grand Lodge approved of the edict of non-intercourse with such rite so far as members within its own jurisdiction were concerned, which had been issued by the Grand Master.

We regret to find that in the interests of the Grand Lodge Treasury it was found necessary to make a special assessment upon Subordinate Lodges of 25 cents per capita.

R. W. Bro. Wm. R. Singleton again presents the Report on Foreign Correspondence, which this year covers 75 pages, and

reviews, in quite an interesting manner, the proceedings of all the American Grand Lodges. He quotes from the oration of Bro. Weller of Florida, the paragraph which we give below :

To the Hebrew law, which gave to Solomon his faith, wisdom, strength, and culture, the nations of the world are indebted to-day, as in the centuries past, for the fundamental principles of their laws, civil, moral, and religious.

Commenting upon the above, Bro. Singleton thoughtfully says :—

It has been said by one of England's most distinguished lawyers, that it would require ten hours a day for every day in the year for thirty years, for a student to read the laws of England. The Jewish code, as given by Moses, can be read in five hours. That code was given to the Jews 1500 years before Christ; governed that people, then continued to do so until, as a nation, they were dispersed and scattered among the nations of the earth, at the destruction of their city and Temple by Titus, A. D. 70. In all their dispersions, from that time until the year of grace 1889, they everywhere were and are still governed by that law, unchanged. A law plainly understood by every reader, sprung at once from the mind of one individual, differing in all its principles and details from any pre-existing code in any former time. Complete, and since then never added to or diminished. The laws of all civilized nations have been the growth of centuries. In modern times every legislator becomes a law tinker.

Can it be that the Masonic economy was of Divine Origin? This contrast would appear to indicate as much, and we believe it.

We greatly admire his noble contention for the universality of Freemasonry, and offer no apology for giving at full length the following reference to the subject which we find under Oregon :

We notice in the tables that *Spain* has a Grand Representative in Oregon. We have endeavored to ascertain the correct status of Masonry in Spain, and so far have been unable to satisfy our mind as to the *simon pure* Grand Body in that country, as there are several claimants to the territory, and we await further developments in that quarter. This is also the case in respect to Chili—with which latter country we were once in fraternal relations—that was when we exchanged Representatives with nearly all the Grand Orients of the world. Since, however, the real status of Grand Orients has been better understood, our American Grand Lodges, generally, have thought it best not to have such official relations with Masonic powers differing from our system of Grand Lodges in their constitutions. We do not agree with that opinion. It is too exclusive in its character; and were we to have our own way, should enter into fraternal official relations with *all* Masonic powers, wherever they may be regularly established.

Wherever an American Mason presents himself abroad he is recognized, welcomed, and receives fraternal courtesies, provided he has the proper vouchers, and is never questioned as to his *Rite*. Hence, we should be equally courteous to all visiting Brethren, from any country, who present *their* patents from the governing body. Whenever we talk to profanes we boast of *universality* of Masonry, yet deny recognition of, and refuse to correspond with, Masonic powers established and acknowledged all over the world, before some of our Grand Lodges had an existence, and when the territory occupied by them now, was then a howling wilderness filled with wild beasts and wilder Indians.

M. W. BRO. JAMES A. SAMPLE,  
*Grand Master.*  
 R. W. BRO. WM. R. SINGLETON.  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—1890.

AN Annual Communication was held on November 12th, 1890. Grand Master SAMPLE, who presided, delivered an elaborate address covering eighteen printed pages, and reviewing quite fully the Masonic events of the year in his jurisdiction.

Because the Cerneau rite people showed that they had withdrawn from fraternal intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Master withdrew the edict of his predecessor against the said rite. But what about its invasion of jurisdiction?

The Grand Master is fortunate to be able to refer, as he does, to the disposition of Masters in his jurisdiction to study Masonic law and precedents for themselves. He is also sound in his appreciation of the importance of such a study. This is what he has to say about it:—

I am pleased to say that but two requests have been made for decisions during the year, which fact may be taken as an indication that the present Masters were disposed to study the law and precedents for themselves. The average Master, however, is prone to wait until the dilemma confronts him before seeking information, and then in his anxiety and excitement he either fails to find what he wants or thinks it easier and safer to consult the Grand Master.

If he has not thought of doing so before, every brother who has been selected for office should feel it part of his duty to become familiar with our constitution and the by-laws of his Lodge. If duty did not suggest this, one might suppose pride and ambition would, for I can imagine nothing more humiliating to a Master than to be found helplessly ignorant at a critical moment.

When will all Grand Lodges require an intimacy with at least the Masonic law of their own particular jurisdictions on the part of all Masters-Elect, prior to their installation?

We learn with pleasure that the membership of subordinate lodges increased during the year from 3,496 to 3,832, and that \$3,510 was dispensed in charity.

R. W. Bro. W. R. Singleton, who writes the report on Foreign Correspondence, still attempts to justify the performance of Masonic work on Sunday, and in reply to our criticism of last year of his remarks upon this subject, he says :

We simply say, that just such work as the conferring of degrees is the same work performed by every minister in his pulpit and every Sunday-school teacher in his class, viz., instruction in morality and virtue. Every degree in Masonry known to us is just that, and nothing more, and when most of our Masons realize that, then Masonry will take its place along side of the Sunday school, and we will not have drunken men invading its sanctuaries, as in Quebec.

The brotherly consideration, the fraternal respect and the excessive courtesy displayed in the concluding sentence of this edifying extract have not failed of due and fitting appreciation by the Brethren of Quebec. Howbeit, we are under the painful necessity of pointing out to Brother Singleton that his statement that in Quebec *drunken men* invade our sanctuaries, lacks the important element of truth. It is true that a *man*, who was also a *Brother*, entered a Lodge, on one occasion, in a state of intoxication, but he was promptly tried and placed where he could no more repeat the offence, by being suspended by his Lodge, which sentence of suspension was ratified by Grand Lodge. It was a solitary—an isolated case, though of course a most regrettable one. It cannot however, warrant the assumption contained in the above quotation, nor justify the insinuation that such offences are habitual in Quebec, any more than it can reasonably be deduced from the murder of a President, that the citizens of the place in which the crime was committed are a horde of assassins. We regret that Brother Singleton's mantle of Masonic charity is small enough to permit of a foul and unjust aspersion upon the Masons of a sister jurisdiction, because one of their number so far forgot himself as to become intoxicated. Notwithstanding that the faulty member was made to suffer the Masonic penalty of his offence, Bro. Singleton cannot resist the temptation to endeavor to affix, by



means of the art preservative, a stain of dishonor upon our jurisdiction, notwithstanding the decisive action of its governing grand body in approval of the condemnation and punishment of the offender. We know of Masons whose mantle of charity is broad enough to cover, so far as Grand Lodges are concerned, the offences which they have properly punished, rather than publicly recite and materially enlarge upon them, that the odium may rest upon the governing body. We regret as much as Brother Singleton does, the prevalence of intoxication in general. But we cannot agree with him that we could better fight the evil by violating another command of the moral law, and performing on the Day of Rest, the Masonic work that could as well be done on a working day. In order to give a forcible illustration of the fact that inhabitants of glass houses should not throw stones, we ask, in connection with the subject matter of the present discussion, for a careful perusal of the following extract from the address of Grand Master SAMPLE, of Brother Singleton's own Grand Lodge, who quotes a letter received by him, and his own comments and reply thereto :—

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR,—Objection having been made to a Fellow Craft of ——— Lodge receiving the M. M. degree, it was referred to a committee for investigation, in conformity with section 9, article XX, of the Grand Lodge constitution. The objection was founded upon the fact that the Brother had been seen upon the street in an intoxicated condition after having received the F. C. degree, and the committee in reporting stated that the fact had been proven by two members of the Lodge, but made no recommendations. A motion was then made to sustain the objection, and in the debate following, it was suggested that a motion might be made to postpone the report of the committee to a day certain for the purpose of allowing the Brother an opportunity to reform, but as the law upon the subject distinctly states, "*upon the reception of such report, if no cause for the objection has been assigned, or if the cause assigned be in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present not a valid and Masonic one, etc.,*" I ruled that a motion to postpone consideration would not be in order. In the absence of specific instructions relative to such a motion I desire to ascertain if I have interpreted the law correctly.

Respectfully and fraternally,

Worshipful Master.

In a subsequent letter this Master desired to know what he should do in case the Fellow Craft desired a hearing, and if, after such hearing, the Lodge wished to confer the M. M. degree, could it be done without the withdrawal of the objection, and if so, would it require a two thirds vote?



I replied: Your refusal to entertain a two-third motion to postpone a vote after the reception of the report was, in my judgment, right and proper. Under the law the only postponement possible would be an extension of time to the committee.

Should the F. C. *demand* a further investigation it should take the form of a trial under the code; but I think, under the circumstances (the charge being sustained by the testimony of two members of the Lodge), it would be as well to suggest to him or his friends that such a move would not be wise that he would do better to endeavor to lead an exemplary life hereafter, thereby proving to his Brethren that he had some respect for the lessons we inculcate. If, at the end of six months or a year, the Brother who objected to his advancement is satisfied of his reformation, and with the endorsement of a majority of the committee which sustained the objection withdraws it, then, if two-thirds of the members present are favorable to his advancement, the M. M. degree may be conferred.

I am informed that this course was followed, and the Brother is now a Master Mason.

We have not copied the above for the purpose of emulating Brother Singleton in reflecting upon a sister Grand Lodge, nor yet for the purpose of insinuating that drunken men are found amongst the Brethren of the District of Columbia, knowing as we do, that one swallow doesn't make a summer. On the contrary, we congratulate the entire jurisdiction upon the prompt measures taken to discipline the offender. But that the latter should shortly afterwards have received further advancement in Masonry at the hands of his Lodge, while *our* offender is compelled to remain without the pale of *his* Lodge, is proof sufficient that we, in Quebec, are not one whit behind our Brethren in the District of Columbia, in condemning and inflicting punishment for the Masonic offence of intemperance in the use of alcoholic beverages, while intemperance in language, at all events at the expense of a sister Grand Lodge, is a masonic offence fortunately of very rare occurrence in Quebec.

M. W. BRO. THOMAS F. GIBBS,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WM. R. SINGLETON,

*Grand Secretary.*

## FLORIDA.—1890.

The 61st Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Florida was held at Jacksonville on the 22nd and 23rd January 1890, Grand Master HENRY W. LONG, presiding.

Eight new lodges were formed during the past year, and the total membership of subordinate lodges is 3,396, a net gain of 207.

The action of the Grand Master in issuing an edict prohibiting Cerneauism in his jurisdiction was approved by the Grand Lodge, and there is an excellent oration by W. Bro. Weller consisting of an elaborate and convincing reply to the fanatical attacks upon Freemasonry emanating from the leading authorities of the Roman Catholic Church.

R. W. Bro. D. C. Dawkins, Grand Secretary, submitted an interesting and carefully prepared report on Foreign Correspondence, which however is deprived by the printer of much of its value. Comment and extract are indiscriminately set up in the same type, and thus the reader is compelled; in order to pick out what our good Brother has to say, to wade through extracts, that in the case of reviewers have already met their gaze a score or more of times. We gladly testify to the ability that marks the preparation of the report, and reproduce with approval the following from his conclusion:—

Among the great variety of subjects presented in this report which are now going the rounds of discussion, there are at least three prominent subjects which were, perhaps, as much discussed twenty-one years ago, to wit:— "Inherent Prerogatives of Grand Masters," "Physical Disqualification of Candidates," and "Perpetual Jurisdiction over Rejected Material." But we think that a large majority of the Grand Jurisdictions have settled down upon the following reasonable conclusions upon the subjects:

"1st. That the sovereign power of Masonry is in the Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Master is subservient thereto as a creature to its creator.

"2nd. That the Masonic Lodge is the proper judge as to whether or not a candidate is physically competent to be properly conducted through the ceremonies of the three several degrees, being responsible to the Grand Lodge, or its authority, for the discreet exercise of its power, and that this subject is secondary in importance to the moral and mental fitness.

"3rd. That when a rejected candidate shall have removed from the Jurisdiction of the rejecting Lodge, the said Lodge has no further jurisdiction over him, but will answer truly all due inquiries that may be made concerning him from any other Lodge to which he may apply for initiation into Masonry.

M. W. BRO. HENRY W. LONG,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. DEWITT C. DAWKINS,

*Grand Secretary.*

### GEORGIA.—1890.

GRAND Master John S. Davidson, presided at the 104th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia which was held at Macon on the 28th, 29th and 30th October, 1890, and at which Quebec was represented by Bro. Y. A. Wright.

The Grand Master's address is a lengthy and interesting document, reporting a large number of decisions and an increase in Masonic prosperity.

As an illustration of the sound common sense that pervades the utterances of Bro. Davidson, we give the following extract from this address :—

A number of intelligent and capable Brethren have submitted to me the question, as to whether there was any penalty imposed upon the Mason who electioneered for office within his Lodge, and if there was none, should not one be provided? I have answered, that while no formal Edict has ever been declared, none was needed, because it rarely happened that the Lodge itself failed to impose a penalty by defeating the member who employed improper methods, and I have referred them to the suggestion made from the East several years ago, when it was declared that if there is one institution of human origin where the membership must be left to the guidance of their own judgment, uninfluenced by the suggestions or efforts of those to be benefited, it is in the selection of officers in Masonry. The men best fitted by talent, zeal and capacity, to perform the duties of leaders of the Craft, should, of course, always be chosen, and they will be if the membership are left free to exercise their wishes uninfluenced by the arts of the politicians or the persuasions of the ambitious seekers for place.

It is gratifying to be assured that the sentinels upon the watch-towers of Georgia Masonry are keeping a sharp look-out for the appearance of the threatened invader,—Cerneauism. The Grand

Master promises that swift action shall overtake anybody owing obedience to the Grand Lodge of Georgia that ventures to disobey her prohibition of this dangerous "ism."

Very touching and very beautiful reference is made by the Grand Master to the memory of the late Bro. Samuel Laurence, Past Grand Master, and of the late Bro. David Mayer, Past Senior Grand Warden.

There are 305 Lodges on the roll, and a membership of 13,450, showing a nett gain in 1890 of 1,002.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, much of which is exceedingly interesting, is the joint production of Bros. Benjamin H. Bigham, W. E. Mumford and W. S. Ramsay. The latter mentioned in reviewing Quebec, makes complimentary reference to what he declares to be the excellent address of our Past Grand Master I. H. Stearns, and to our last Report of Foreign Correspondence. Georgia was unnoticed last year, Bro. Ramsay, because its proceedings failed to reach us.

Bro. Bigham in his admirable "General Survey," wrongly assumes that Quebec adopted the proffered motion regarding saloon and restaurant keepers. By turning to page 56 of our proceedings for 1889, he will see that the Committee of Past Grand Masters to which this resolution was referred, reported unanimously against it, and such report was received and adopted. Based upon his erroneous premises, our good Brother rears the conclusion that "even the traditions of Englishmen are giving way to the full exercise of this great cardinal virtue." What great cardinal virtue, Brother Bigham? The removal of the right of members of private Lodges to decide by ballot who shall, and who shall not, be admitted to membership with them? There's no cardinal virtue about that, so far as we can see. Nor is it true, so far as we know, and we ought to be able to speak knowingly on this matter, and feelingly too, when our corns are trodden upon—that the traditions of Englishmen stand in the way of either of the cardinal virtues, whether it be prudence, temperance, fortitude or justice. Take temperance, for instance—perhaps the very virtue that our good Brother intended to designate. Where will you find a people more careful to obey the injunction, "Be temperate in all things," more watchful against



intemperance in words and in acts as well as in drinks, than the residents of those isles, in which Bro. Robbins, of Illinois, and other distinguished American writers persist in declaring that all there is of Masonry originated?

M. W. BRO. JOHN S. DAVIDSON,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. A. M. WOLIHIN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## IDAHO.—1890.

THE Grand Lodge of Idaho, met in its Twenty-third Annual Communication in Boise City, on September 9th, 10th and 11th, 1890.

Grand Master GEORGE LAIRD SHOUP, presided, and fourteen Constituent Lodges were represented.

On Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodges of North Dakota and of the Federal District of Mexico, and deferred recognition of those of Victoria, New Zealand and New South Wales.

The total number of Master Masons is given as 751.

Bro. Chas. C. Stevenson, who supplied the Report on Foreign Correspondence, succeeds in compressing a great deal of readable information into his 40 page review. In his notice of Quebec, he is extremely courteous, and pays Bro. Isaacson the richly merited compliment of saying :—"The Grand Secretary deserves great credit for the ability displayed in the arrangement and form of his proceedings. He must be following many of Brother Parvin's hints on model Secretaries." Thanks Bro. Stevenson!

He says, under Connecticut, and we commend him for the saying of it:—

We do not claim Brother Wheeler, that Masonry originated in its present organized form at Solomon's temple, but we do claim that Masonry did originate there, and received its very life and existence from the wisdom of Solomon, and was fostered by that Divine Power, under whose direction the famous build-



ing was constructed. We believe in the Bible, and believe in the building of the temple as narrated in the Bible. Now, if Masonry did not exist at the temple, the whole fabric is a lie. The organized form has nothing to do with it. True Masonry does not exist in mere organization or empty form; there is something more than that, which existed long before the present form was evolved at York, and announced to the world as the "York Rite." We intend to keep on believing in the antiquity and Divinity of the development and organization of Freemasonry, the criticisms of others to the contrary notwithstanding.

We like the ring of the above. When we are ready to declare that the truth is not in the volume of the sacred law nor in the courts of our Lodges, and that Masonry is an imposture and its lectures an imposition upon the credulity of the initiate, then we shall protest against the antiquity that is claimed for it in the teachings of its ritual and of the inspired writings. Then! But not till then!

Referring to the expression in Canada's proceedings:—

Grand Master WALKEM, "On the Throne," our Brother reviewer remarks, "Queer Titles they have in Canada!" Not at all. What did Solomon sit upon? (After this, we expect to be rather badly sat upon ourselves).

M. W. BRO. GEORGE AINSLIE,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JAMES H. WICKERSHAW,

*Grand Secretary.*

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#### ILLINOIS.—1890.

AS usual, the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, came to us in handsome form, covering from 300 to 400 pages.

Grand Master PEARSON, of whom a portrait is published with the report, presided at the Fifty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, which was held in Chicago on the 7th, 8th and 9th October, 1890.

We learn with regret of the decease of Past Deputy Grand Master James H. Matheny, of this jurisdiction.

The Grand Master's address contains an interesting record of his official acts during the year. The membership of Constituent Lodge in Illinois, is 42,369, a net gain during the year of 893.

Quebec's esteemed representative, Past Grand Master DeWitt C. Cregier, Mayor of Chicago, was present throughout the Communication.

A number of distinguished visitors from other Grand Lodges were received and welcomed with grand honor. Most of the legislation of the Grand Lodge was of only local importance.

One of the most interesting portions of the report is the oration delivered by the Rev. A. T. DeWolff, D. D. He refers to the Masonic apron of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, to the Grand Mastership of Benjamin Franklin and the Masonry of George Washington and Lafayette, the latter of whom, in 1824, made most earnest fraternal appeals in the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New York, on behalf of the persecuted Masons of France and Spain. On the subject of "Secrecy," he remarks:—

Some object to the *secrecy* of our Order, but I remark that secrecy is not in itself wrong. It only becomes wrong when used for wicked purposes. Those who would compare Masonry to Molly McGuireism, the Clan-na-Gael, and other lawless organizations, talk of that which they know not. Every corporation or business house has its secrets. Every family is a secret society, and the husband or wife who reveals family secrets to the world, is justly held up to public infamy. The little flower blooming on the hillside, with its dew-kissed petals, bowing in worship to the rising sun, has its mysteries of life and growth which naturalists have never penetrated. Man himself is a being of mystery. He is "fearfully and wonderfully made." The soul and its attributes, the union of mind and matter, the relations of will and consciousness, are secrets which have never been revealed. Masonry has its secrets as well, which shall not be made manifest till the great day of the declaring of all things.

With considerable surprise we learn from this oration that there exists in the City of Chicago, an anti-Masonic society arrogating to itself the great high-sounding title of the National Christian (?) Association. Listen again to Bro. Wolff:—

For myself, let me say that I was raised an anti-Mason of the straightest sect. I was told that Freemasons were thieves, cutthroats; that they had murdered more than one inoffensive citizen; would swear to what was not true in courts of justice to shield a Brother Mason from just punishment; that they were

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a menace to society and good government, and could not be trusted. As I grew older, observation taught me that these things could not be true. Wherever I went I saw many of the best men in every community wearing the badge of the Order.

The experience of Bro. Wolff, above recited, has been that of many another now estimable and excellent Mason.

A leading American divine who is also a prominent authority upon Masonic matters, once declared to the writer that he had refrained from applying for the privileges of Freemasonry until some years after his elevation to the episcopate, because of anti-Masonic prejudices which filial piety compelled him to respect during his father's lifetime.

Bro. Wolff does not believe in the antiquity of Masonry. "It is true," he says, "that Adam made himself an apron, but I can scarcely believe that he was a Mason, for he had been guilty of grossly un-Masonic conduct just before."

But was he not promptly expelled therefor, Bro. Wolff?

Speculative Masonry, he says, is an outgrowth of the guilds of operative Masons of Germany, France and Great Britain in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and more latterly those of Sir Christopher Wren, who erected St. Paul's Cathedral, and rebuilt much of London after the great fire. These guilds beginning to admit gentlemen and noblemen, gradually lost their operative character. The first instance of the admission of gentlemen to these guilds was in 1646, when Elias Ashmole, afterward Herald of Windsor under Charles II, and Col. Mainwaring were accepted. Thus these guilds began to develop into speculative Masonry. Speculative Masonry may really be said to have commenced its present career in London, June 24, 1717. For on that day, the "high noon of the year, the day of light and roses," was instituted the first Grand Lodge of England, which was composed of four subordinate Lodges. The leading spirits in the organization were Dezaguliers, a French Huguenot, and Rev. James Anderson, a Scotch Presbyterian minister. Anderson compiled the first Book of Constitutions. In 1721, the Duke of Montague was Grand Warden, the first of a long line of noblemen and princes who have graced our noble Fraternity.

Under the sub-title, "Masonry peculiarly honors woman," the Grand Orator says:—

Mother, home, wife, sister, daughter—there are no dearer words in the English language. I measure a man's character by the estimate he sets upon women. No grander testimony to the purity of this worshipful Grand Lodge could have been given than the unanimous action and enthusiastic applause

this morning, when a seducer of women was expelled from our Order. The Knight Templar of old grasped his trusty sword in defence of the life or honor of his maiden fair. Let every Master Mason never forget that to the wife, the mother, the sister, the daughter of every Mason, Masonry is solemnly pledged to maintain and protect the sanctity of her person and her home. Every precept of Masonry exalts purity of character and life.

We admire his outspoken condemnation of the socialism, anarchism and communism, which, he declares, are under various names and slightly different forms, sowing seeds of discord in the land; and principally for the reason that "a Mason is a peaceable subject to the civil powers wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation;" and the entered apprentice is warned "against at all countenancing any act that may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society."

We trust that the time referred to by Bro. Wolff may be long distant, "when we, *as Masons*, like the Crusaders of old, will be called upon to grasp our trusty swords and go forth in defence of the truth and our homes." In the excitement engendered by oratorical warmth, fanned by the applause of an enthusiastic audience, even the most experienced and most successful of public speakers are sometimes carried away by surrounding circumstances, and apostles of peace grow belligerent and make as though they would smite off the right ear of those from whom they differ. *As citizens*, Freemasons, being distinguished for their loyalty to the state which may for a time become the place of their residence or afford them its protection, may be counted upon to do their duty in the tented field, as they have so often done before. *As Freemasons*, however, their mission is rather *peace* than the *sword*, and they will have indeed materially departed from the principles and teachings of the Order, should they, as such, for any purpose whatever, imitate the Crusaders of old by a resort to physical force, even for the maintenance of that which they may deem to be the truth. Masonry is a constant search and endeavor after the truth, but Masonry does not, and never can, attempt to compel the acceptance of truth by others, either by physical force or by any means whatever. When our good Brother talks of us going forth with our trusty swords, *as Masons*, in defence of our homes, we think he is rather under-estimating our zeal and ability to go forth, whenever



occasion requires, as *fathers, brothers, sons* and *citizens*, and when he refers to the Crusaders of old as so going forth in defence of their *homes*, we are inclined to question his correct remembrance of the history of those stirring times.

We have no desire to belittle the full significance and serious import of the mutterings of socialism, anarchism and communism in the neighboring Republic. Many thoughtful minds are occupied with the problem, suggested by Bro. Wolff, of how best to prevent the tapping, by these nefarious influences, of our civilization and social fabric. And like our good Brother, we believe that Freemasonry has a mission to perform in this connection. It is handmaid to patriotism as well as to religion. But it promulgates its belief in the Brotherhood of man by the same propaganda as its faith in the Fatherhood of God. Not by physical force and persecution, but by the linking of men together by mystic points of fellowship as in a bond of fraternal affection and brotherly love, and by recommending to most serious contemplation the volume of the sacred law, from which it follows that Freemasons are obliged by their tenure to obey the moral law. This is the leaven and these the influences that make for national honor and domestic peace, and though *as citizens*, we may be strictly within the line of our duty in employing the sword of human justice, as the free, fearless and independent citizens of Chicago have already done against the hydra-headed monster that occasionally troubles the peace of our Illinois Brethren, yet *as masons* we have other duties to perform, and our mission is then the higher and nobler one of prescribing prevention rather than cure, and of warning and training all who are susceptible to our beneficent influence, against all that makes men slaves while they idly dream of freedom.

Before taking leave of Bro. Wolff, whose oration has deeply interested us, and from whom we have borrowed much that will no doubt prove equally interesting to our readers, we must ask permission to express our extreme regret at the occurrence in the published report of his remarks, of the following language:—

Popery, the mother of superstition and bigotry, the eternal foe of Freemasonry, is seeking to gain control of our Republic.

It is none of our business to discuss the assertion herein made, but Freemasonry is the avowed handmaid of religion, and



authorizes none of her votaries to pronounce in her name, either for or against any form of religious belief that teaches the existence of a Supreme Ruler of the Universe, whose dictates it is man's imperative duty to obey. It is our zeal alone for the old landmarks of Freemasonry that dictates the present protest; for in our own jurisdiction, as elsewhere, the Roman Catholic church, from an ill-formed conception, let us hope, of our aims and teachings, is the implacable foe of Masonry.

Nor can we resist the temptation, in this place, to point out that there is a thousandfold more of sectarianism in styling one of the religious bodies to which several of our membership belong, as "the mother of superstition and bigotry," than in permitting the prosecution and disciplining of a Brother who boasted that he did not believe in the Divine authenticity of the Bible. To quote the language of our excellent Brother Past Grand Master Joseph Robbins applied to ourselves last year "to call it something else than sectarianism would not mend matters, because the fundamental law forbidding the introduction of any quarrels about religions or nations or state policy would still remain."

Of course there is no argument in this assertion, but it is the best that Bro. Robbins urges against our criticism of the Vienna Lodge case; and, as he touches us up for having ignored it last year, we fail to see that it merits any other reply than "that to call it sectarianism does not make it so." In this case it is not so much "what's in a name?" as "how far is the name warranted?" That the attack upon the character of Roman Catholicism is sectarian we presume that even Bro. Robbins will not attempt to deny. That there would have been any sectarianism, on the other hand, in disciplining a Brother who boasted of his unbelief in the divine authenticity of the Book of the Law upon which he was obligated, Bro. Robbins is almost the only Masonic writer of note in the English-speaking world to maintain.

Referring to our allusions to the Masons of the pre-grand Lodge period, Bro. Robbins says:—

While it would be a matter of curious interest if Bro. Chambers would point out some other line by which Masonry has descended to the present day than through the Grand Lodge, it would in no wise absolve us who are of the Grand Lodge system, from the conditions on which we received our heritage.

Our good Brother cannot produce a single word that we have ever written to intimate that the Masonry of the Grand Lodge system has descended to us, since 1717, by any other line than through the Grand Lodge; but we repeat what has been said by us before—that none of the Masonry prior to that date descended from the Grand Lodge, because there was no Grand Lodge to descend from. True it is, as laid down by Bro. Robbins, that even were this not so, “it would in no wise absolve us who are of the Grand Lodge system, from the conditions on which we received our heritage.” And our heritage includes our right as Masons to find in every clime a home and in every land a Brother, and one of the necessary conditions upon which we have received it is a practical belief in the fact that Freemasonry is universally diffused over the habitable surface of the globe.

Replying to us again under this head, he says:—

Our Brother seems to be of those who think it of more importance that Brethren should be able to say that the sun is always at its meridian in respect to Freemasonry, than that the landmarks which shape and circumscribe the institution should be preserved.

Yes, Bro. Robbins, we are decidedly of those who believe that no comparatively modern laws relating to Masonic government—call them landmarks if you will—if they so shape and circumscribe the institution as to limit its universality, should be permitted to interfere with the practical application of principles coeval with the birth of the Order, or to deny the fact that “the sun is always at its meridian in respect to Freemasonry.”

Though not an avowed advocate of Cerneauism, Bro. Robbins is an inveterate foe of Grand Lodge legislation against that disturber of Masonic peace; though we should have expected, from the increasing force of his contentions for the supremacy of Grand Lodge sovereignty, to find him chime in with the unison of Masonic condemnation of a body that has set at defiance the edicts of the Grand Lodge to which its members professed obedience. Instead of this, it would appear that Bro. Robbins disputed the correctness of the charges made against Cerneauism by the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and appealed to the supreme head of the incriminated body itself—a most remarkable excess of courtesy in one direction,

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to say the least, when it is considered that members of such body in Ohio are in open rebellion, and have invoked the strong arm of the law against the edicts of the Grand Lodge to which they owe submission.

Not for the purpose of discouraging or dissuading these excellent Brethren of our own jurisdiction who are striving for the establishment of a Masonic Home in Montreal, but in order to show the trend of the best modern thought upon the different phases of this important question, we devote considerable space to the publication of the following extract from the introduction to Bro. Robbins' report:—

The effect which discussion, and the inevitable thinking which comes with it, has upon questions under consideration is well illustrated by one of the newer subjects which for a number of years has received increasing attention—the subject of “Masonic Homes,” asylums for the widows and orphans of Masons, and the aged and decayed members of the Fraternity. A few years ago, stimulated by the example of Kentucky, almost every jurisdiction was discussing the ways and means for establishing a “Home,” the desirability of possessing one being taken for granted. A few—and it was chiefly those whose duties as reviewers had made them familiar with the history of Masonic colleges, once the craze in this country—raised the warning voice and pointed out the dangers attendant on the attempt to manage large and expensive establishments by a body like the Grand Lodge, and called attention to the underlying principle of Masonic charity when any system of taxation was resorted to which did not take into account the relative ability of individual brethren to contribute, and their right, under their primary engagements to be themselves the judges, each for himself, of that ability. Fewer still pointed out specifically the dangers inseparable from lodging extensive “patronage” in the Grand Lodge, making that body the field of operations of those seeking the salaried positions of such an institution.

The experience of the Craft of Kentucky with their institution, with its history of pressing financial necessities, the attempt to relieve these by assessments on a *per capita* basis, the resistance of lodges on constitutional grounds, the arrest of charters and their final restoration, the Craft “shaken to its foundations” and “well-nigh stranded forever”—all these were a part of the dreary story before the final basis was found on the principle of voluntary support—this experience illustrated all the dangers to which we have referred as having been foreseen, except, possibly, the last, the dangers incident to the creation of patronage. In going over the work of the year we find, however, that reflection on this subject has gone beyond this experience, though doubtless stimulated by it, and that there is an increasing disposition to discuss not only the financial economies involved, but to question whether so far as the moral effect upon the

recipient is concerned, the establishment of eleemosynary institutions is the most desirable, the most helpful, or the most acceptable form of Masonic beneficence. Some grand masters speak of the disinclination to live in "poor houses," common to Masons and their kindred as to other people, and a greater number point out the greater adaptability of a grand charity fund to the necessities of even the permanently disabled and decayed. The trend of opinion seems unmistakably towards the conclusion that only in the larger jurisdictions—if either their benefits or their maintenance is to be bounded by jurisdictional lines—can such institutions be considered an economical method of Masonic benevolence. It is said with great force that while a charity fund does not appeal to the imagination and the senses like a magnificent pile of brick and stone, with beautiful surroundings, neither does the expense of administration, management, supplies, insurance, repairs and the like, take heavy toll of the givers' bounty on its way to the recipient. This consideration is not, however, entitled to the same weight when applied to homes devoted exclusively to the care of orphans—like the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home—because no question of mere financial economy should stand in the way of doing the best thing for the children. With adults a system which aids them in their own homes, or in homes found for them, is not only possible, but has the advantage over the asylum system that it can be managed without publicity; but with children of a tender and plastic age that sort of nurture and supervision which comes nearest to parental care must be had at any cost and is cheap at any necessary price. It is not easy to be sure of securing this with any considerable number of orphan children scattered in separate abodes, without a large waste of time and energy in supervision, over and above what must be expended in supervising a home where a large number are gathered under one roof, involving an amount of personal service that it is hard to get in this busy age and country without compensation.

There is much, very much more, in Bro. Robbin's scholarly, thoughtful and interesting address, that merits notice at our hands and that might profitably be transferred to these pages. But it is the old cry of economy in printing bills, and the space already devoted to Illinois is far in excess of what it should be when the total number of pages placed at our disposal is taken into consideration.

That the true principles of Masonic charity animate the breasts of our Illinois brethren is shown by an incident thus reported in a recent newspaper despatch:—

"At the Emergency hospital in Chicago 75 or 100 members of the Masonic fraternity have permitted skin to be cut from their bodies for grafting upon the body of John Oscar Dickerson, a fellow

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mason, whose recovery from an operation for the removal of a cancerous growth depended upon this treatment."

M. W. BRO. JOHN M. PEARSON,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. LOYAL L. MUNN,

*Grand Secretary.*

### INDIANA.—1891.

A MASSIVE volume comes to us this year from Indiana, of which 119 pages are occupied by Bro. Simeon S. Johnson's exhaustive Correspondence Report, and 141 with the report of the proceedings of the Sixty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, held at Indianapolis, on the 27th and 28th May, 1890. There are also, of course, the usual statistical tables, from which we learn that the total membership of constituent Lodges is 23,890,—a gain of 551 in twelve months.

Grand Master THOMAS B. LONG, of whom a steel plate portrait appears as a frontispiece to the report, presided at the Annual Meeting, and 454 of the 464 chartered Lodges of the jurisdiction were represented.

The Grand Master's address covers no less than forty pages and makes interesting reading. In response to his appeal to subordinate Lodges, \$25,000 was contributed towards the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. He reported the decease of Past Grand Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. John R. Pye, and the expulsion from Freemasonry of a W. M., found guilty of embezzlement. He very properly condemned the issue of, and took prompt measures to recall certain "begging circulars," and reported a large number of decisions, of which all but one were approved by the Grand Lodge. This one, we give below in the words of the Grand Master himself, on account of its peculiar and interesting nature.

Dispensation to Brookston Lodge, No. 66, to elect a Worshipful Master, because 1st, the Master resigned; 2nd, while the Senior Warden was presiding, as successor to the Master, the Junior Warden resigned and an election and installation was had to fill this vacancy; 3rd, at a subsequent meeting the



Senior Warden waived his right to preside in favor of the Junior Warden recently elected, and while he was presiding, the Senior Warden resigned, and a successor to him was elected and installed; 4th, the Lodge then asked for a dispensation to elect a Worshipful Master. Under this state of facts, I held that neither of the Wardens so elected, were or became successors to the Worshipful Master, under Sec. 25 of the *General Regulations*; and that this series of circumstances created a vacancy in the office of Master that could properly be filled by an election. I therefore granted the dispensation on July 16, 1889.

The Grand Lodge decided on report of the Jurisprudence Committee, that the Wardens then in office were lawfully qualified to discharge the duties of Worshipful Master.

It would be interesting to know how W. M's. in Indiana can resign at all. No Master nor any other Lodge officer can resign in Quebec. Nor is the constitutional provision to such effect the most potent reason why he may not so resign. Is it possible that the honor and privilege of installation as W. M. of a Lodge in Indiana, carry with them no corresponding obligation, in so far as the length of tenure of office is concerned?

The Grand Lodges of North Dakota, Victoria and New South Wales were recognized.

M. W. BRO. JACOB J. TODD,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WILLIAM H. SMYTHE,

*Grand Secretary.*

#### INDIAN TERRITORY.—1890.

MUSKOGEE is the musical name of the town in which the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory held its sixteenth Annual Communication on the 4th and 5th November last.

On the 24th June last, Grand Lodge met at Tahlequah and dedicated the Masonic Hall of Cherokee Lodge.

At the Annual Communication, Grand Master LEO EDMOND BENNETT presided, and there is much of encouragement in his address to Grand Lodge upon the condition and progress of Masonry in his jurisdiction. It is gratifying to learn that our Brethren of

Indian Territory have increased in numbers, and still more so to find them recognizing the important fact "that the spirit and life of Masonry cannot be gauged by statistics," and exercising more vigilance in the acceptance of new material for the building of our Temple. No matter how conscientious and skillful the workmanship, if unsuitable material be permitted to find its way into the structure that we raise. There is a great deal expressed by Bro. Bennett in the three following words :—"Masonry requires obedience," and it is pleasing to find him adding that "finding *that* among our Brethren we also have prosperity and harmony and unity." Masonry requires constant obedience because Masonry is duty, and duty is always with us.

It seems that there is in Indian Territory a growing tendency towards too many Lodges, and the Grand Master speaks out boldly against the evil, and very truly tells the Brethren concerned therein that it would result in much good to the Craft in general if their excess of zeal and enthusiasm could be directed to bettering existing Lodges, and further that one good strong healthy Lodge is worth a dozen weak ones. The Grand Master is to be commended for his refusal to grant dispensations for establishing new Lodges for the simple convenience of the applicants. As he well says :—"Just as well build a house upon the sand, because it is convenient to water."

The Grand Master decided that Masonic Lodges could not meet and work on Sunday, and warned the Brethren against the insidious attacks and lawful effects of Cerneauism, whose leaders have claimed the right to confer the degrees of Craft Masonry. Grand Lodge, on the report of a special committee to which the matter was referred, unanimously approved the recommendations of the Grand Master and legislated against the "ism."

Bro. Bennett is in full accord with the principles of Masonic law as we understand them, when he says of the secrecy of the ballot :—

No matter what may be his motives, a Brother's right to vote according to the dictates of his own mind cannot be denied or questioned. Nor is he responsible to his Lodge for his ballot. Only his God and his own conscience can bring him to an account if he misuses this great and sacred privilege. When

a vote is taken in a Lodge and the ballot is returned unfavorable; the announcement of that result by the W. M. is final and must end the matter. There must not be subsequent discussion, inquiry nor surmising. Not only is it strictly forbidden that a member shall enquire how his brethren voted, but he is positively denied any right or privilege to explain his own vote.

A greater uniformity of work is urged upon the Brethren by the Grand Master, and a more intimate acquaintance on the part of Masters of Lodges with the Book of the Constitution. The picture he draws of the lamentable ignorance of some Worshipful Masters, applies, no doubt, to some in other jurisdictions. Again and again have we uttered our protests against the installation of any Master-Elect who is not versed in the Constitution of his own Grand Lodge.

A very ornate oration upon the teachings of Freemasonry was delivered by the R. W. Grand Orator, Edmund H. Doyle, and there is a 130 page report on Foreign Correspondence,—the joint production of Grand Secretary J. S. Murrow and P. G. S. W. Robt. W. Hill. Both of these distinguished Brethren wield the pen of a ready writer, and yet we believe that reports of this kind are better prepared by one hand than by two or more. Referring to the unique and instructive spectacle of the Grand Master of Manitoba,—a Christian clergyman, laying the corner stone of a Jewish Synagogue in Winnipeg, Bro. Murray says:—"We are living in a clearer light than the fathers of the middle ages, and Masonry is teaching the lesson of human brotherhood and universal charity. May many more instances of this character be chronicled."

This report consists largely of extracts, and a fifteen line notice is accorded to Quebec's proceedings. Referring to our report of last year the compiler says:—

He, the present writer, thinks allusion to Christianity out of place, but we believe that the Holy Bible, which Masonry teaches us is the rule and guide of our faith, teaches us Christianity and thus inseparably links it with Masonry.

The Holy Bible is not placed upon our Masonic altars for the purpose of teaching us Christianity, and he who utters in a Masonic Lodge or report, a single word that could legitimately cause offence to a moral and law-abiding Hebrew Brother, has not rightly understood the glorious universality of Freemasonry. Our Brother Reporter who would thus obtrude his Christianity into Masonry,

should take a lesson in liberality from the noble Christian minister in Winnipeg, already referred to, who, though a soldier of the cross, did not believe it necessary to introduce any aggressive Christianity into the ceremony over which he presided, of laying the corner stone of a Jewish Synagogue.

M. W. BRO. LEO EDMOND BENNETT,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW,

*Grand Secretary.*

### IOWA.—1890.

This great Grand Lodge, which has 441 subordinate lodges with a membership of 22,463, assembled at Ottumwa, on the 3rd June 1890 for its 47th Annual Communication.

From its volume of proceedings, which is the handsomest that reaches us, we learn that Grand Master JAMES D. GAMBLE, who presided, found that the number of lodges that were incorporated was greater than was expected. He issued an edict requiring them to dissolve their incorporation, and it was generally obeyed. Two law suits were entered against the Grand Lodge by members of the Cerneau Scottish Rite, but the Grand Master had them defended, and was victorious all along the line. It was, no doubt, under the influence of the Cerneauite, says Brother Pillans of Alabama, that one of the lodges in Iowa denounced, by unanimous vote, the action of this Grand Lodge in prohibiting her children from association with it, as "extra judicial," "illegal" and "unjust," forwarding a certified copy of the resolutions to the Grand Master. The Grand Master promptly, for this most unprecedented proceeding, so at variance with the loyalty due to the Grand Lodge, arrested the charter and closed the Lodge.

Bro. Parvin is justly proud of their magnificent masonic library, which is unequalled in the world, and he is constantly adding to its many attractions. The committee say :—

As every citizen of Iowa feels a just pride in the fact that the last general census shows that his state ranks first in point of intelligence, so every Iowa Mason must feel a like pride in knowing that the library of this Grand Lodge stands *first* among the Masonic libraries of the world.



It has given us a place and standing which we could not have acquired in any other way, and proclaims in tones that may be heard in every land where Masonic light has penetrated, the high character of its promoters, and the intelligence and advanced position of the Craft which has sustained it.

This age of mental activity and progress demands like advancement on our part if we expect to make a proper impression upon the world, and attract to our lodges the choicest and best material of each community. The standard of intelligence, as well as that of morality and brotherly love, must be kept constantly advancing. We need more reading, thinking Masons, and better and stronger Masonic literature with which to supply them. They are necessary complements of each other, and a well filled Grand Lodge library is a necessity in this movement. \* \* \*

In order to devise wisely let us glance a moment at what we already have. In addition to the complete proceedings of the several Grand Bodies and an extensive miscellaneous library, we would call your attention to a few of its specialties.

Among these is a complete collection of all the constitutions of Freemasonry in all the various editions, English and American, from 1723 to date, and also the only known copy in existence of that of 1722; the largest known collection of constitutions of Grand Lodges and by-laws of old Lodges, English and American; text-books of Masonry, English and American, from Preston to the present; Masonic histories from the first to the last, including the great work of Gould; a complete line of lexicons, encyclopædias, and works of Masonic jurisprudence; various works of Masonic symbolism, mythology, and the ancient religions of the world; very complete works on archæology and the excavation and restoration of old and buried cities, and many of the most valuable works on chivalry, heraldry, and kindred topics.

The archæological collection, medals, and old documents relating to Masonry are in many respects the most complete and extensive, as well as valuable, to be found anywhere.

An exceedingly interesting report on Foreign Correspondence is furnished by Bro. T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary, much of which however is devoted to the discussion of Cerneauism, which is in fact the all absorbing subject of the hour in Iowa Masonry, as it is its great disturbing factor. Some of his language is exceptionally forcible, yet we know that the provocation is great.

He does not believe that anti-liquor legislation by Grand Lodges can be called class legislation, so we suppose we shall have to agree to differ.



Under Illinois, he ridicules the special report of Past Grand Master Robbins in relation to the recognition of new Grand Lodges, to which we took exception last year. He says :—

The whole tenor of this report is in direct opposition to the liberal and enlightened views presented by the Grand Master in his address. The sum and substance is, that all Grand Lodges are spurious in their character which are not founded and constituted after "the American plan," and this construction will rule out of the pale of Freemasonry all the Lodges in Christendom except those of English-speaking peoples. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has by this action banished and publicly declared to the world by direct and positive inferences that the Grand Lodges of Germany, Sweden (in which the Prince of Wales was initiated), and all other European countries, all the South-American countries, and the Republic of Mexico are spurious, and yet each and all of these countries have for a period older than our Masonry, which in turn is older than that of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, been recognized as governing and teaching legitimate Freemasonry,

M. W. BRO. JAMES DEKALB GAMBLE, Knoxville,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. THEODORE S. PARVIN, Cedar Rapids.  
*Grand Secretary.*

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### KANSAS.—1890.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Salina on February 19th and 20th, 1890.

Grand Master GEORGE C. KENYON presided, and announced in his address the decease of Past Grand Master Cowgill, reporting also the leading incidents connected with his term of office.

Both the Grand Lodges of North Dakota and Victoria received fraternal recognition.

Rev. Bro. Enoch Powell delivered an oration showing the fervent religious tendency of Masonry.

A resolution was introduced evincing opposition to schools of instruction because of their expensiveness, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. This committee recommended the repeal of the edict requiring these schools, which was adopted.

Thirteen lodges were chartered, though seventeen others had received charters at the preceding communication.

Brother J. H. Brown again submitted an excellent report, and we are entirely with him in the opinion that a good Master should be kept in office longer than one term, and that rotation of office should not be made the rule, and should only be observed in the case of merit.

His remarks under Texas show that Bro. Matthews has led him astray as to Quebec's action on the anti-liquor legislation. The resolution proposed did not prevail, Grand Lodge deciding that each Lodge should rather decide for itself, at the ballot box, who were and who were not fit and suitable men to be made Masons.

Quebec is very fraternally and very generously noticed; over two pages of extracts being made from our Foreign Correspondence report of 1889. For flattering things said of us, we return our hearty thanks.

We regret exceedingly being unable to follow Bro. Brown this time at greater length, as the reading of his review has afforded us very great pleasure.

The 320 subordinate lodges report 17,333 members, a net gain of 672 over the preceding year.

M. W. BRO. JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, Jewell City,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOHN H. BROWN, Kansas City,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### KENTUCKY.—1890.

Nearly 400 pages of printed matter tell the story of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky at its Ninety-first Annual Communication, which was held at Louisville on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd October, 1890.

A portrait of the newly elected Grand Master, M. W. Bro. CHAS. H. FISK, embellishes the proceedings.

At its late annual communication, Grand Lodge was ruled by Grand Master WILLIAM WHITLOCK CLARKE, who delivered an address containing a full and interesting record of the leading Masonic events of his jurisdiction during his term of office.

A large number of interesting decisions, most of which would be good law in this jurisdiction, were rendered by the Grand Master, and dispensations were issued for a number of new lodges.

Grand Lodge declined recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, consequent upon the rival claims of different Grand Lodges in the Republic of Mexico, and the difficulty of deciding upon the "simon pure" article. We have the utmost sympathy for the Masons of the Latin race, and desire to see all our English-speaking Grand Lodges extending to them the right hand of fellowship and brotherly love. But when they are split up into so many rival factions, the difficulty of either may entail very serious consequences.

Another application, this time from Hayti, elicited a report from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, that is of sufficient general importance to warrant us in transferring it bodily to these pages. It is as follows:—

Another matter has been presented to the committee, that of the organization of a symbolic lodge in San Domingo, in the Republic of Hayti. A voluminous correspondence has been had with the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary relative thereto.

The committee are unable to see why the brethren asking the dispensation should have wandered so far from home to promote this object, when there are divers jurisdictions lying much closer to them; some of them, too, their own kith and kin, belonging to the same stock and speaking the same language.

The committee hail with pleasure the disposition in the countries where the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite prevails, to organize symbolic lodges independent of any alliances with the so-called higher degrees, but the committee do not see any good reason for organizing symbolic lodges where the territory is already occupied by another Rite. It will only create confusion, and, we believe, will hinder the progress of the object sought to be obtained and so earnestly desired. We believe that the safest plan is to effect a separation of the symbolic degrees from the so-called higher degrees in a peaceable manner, and not by friction. This can be accomplished by trial, patience and perseverance.

The committee are therefore of the opinion that the Grand Master did right in refusing the petition of the brethren at San Domingo, and we commend him for his wise and conservative course.

The third paragraph of the committee's report, could, in our opinion, be scarcely improved upon. It is just such sound, common-sense reasoning, and so equitable withal, as we should have

expected from the distinguished brethren and Masonic jurists,—Staton, Bassett and Grant, who signed it. The righteous resentment aroused in the various Grand Lodges of North America by the faintest suspicions of Cernaute invasions, will not soon be forgotten. The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, (of legitimate ancestry), represents a system older than that of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, yet, who can picture the holy horror in which it would be held if it undertook to charter Symbolic Lodges in territories Masonically occupied by Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky has therefore simply done as it would be done by in declining to invade territory heretofore occupied by the Rite alone. The vast majority of us upon this North American continent believe in the Grand Lodge system of Masonic government, but because we do so, we have no right to force our belief and our system upon our South American or West Indian neighbors, any more than our friends and cousins who live under the stars and stripes would be justified in a national invasion of Canada for the sole purpose of imposing upon it a Republican form of government, and simply because in the exercise of their own undoubted right they have themselves selected it.

We learn with deep regret of the death of Past Grand Master Chas. Eginton of this jurisdiction.

That noble and enduring monument to Kentucky "Freemasonry in earnest," the Widows' and Orphans' Home, continues upon its mission of increasing usefulness. The committee that reports upon it are indeed justified in giving it as their deliberate judgment that this "Home" is the best possible exemplification we have ever given in our grand jurisdiction of the true mission and purpose of our beloved Freemasonry."

The total membership of subordinate lodges in Kentucky is 15,974, showing a net increase in the year of 684, whereupon we congratulate.

Bro. Staton again supplies the Foreign Correspondence report, an admirably instructive and entertaining review of 115 pages. Conciliatory and courteous to all, Bro. Staton never hesitates to give firm expression to his personal opinion.



There is evidently less in the Kentucky ceremony of installation than in our's, for replying to Bro. Robertson, of Canada, Bro. Staton says: "There is nothing in the ceremonies as practised in the United States, unless it should be in Pennsylvania, that would prevent the officers from being installed in public."

Though there may be cases in which elderly men seek to join masonry through selfish motives, we are far from believing that it is true in all cases, or that candidates over fifty years of age should be rejected, as Bro. Staton appears to imply. One of the best and most enthusiastic masons of the day, the Right Revd. Bishop of Iowa, was initiated but five or six years ago, when he had passed the limit of age referred to by Bro. Staton.

Quebec's proceedings for 1890 have very kindly notice in this report, and the address of Grand Master Stearns is rightly styled "a very excellent one." There is an exceedingly complimentary notice of the last report on Foreign Correspondence by the present writer, for which we make thankful acknowledgment.

M. W. BRO. CHAS. H. FISK,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. H. B. GRANT,  
*Grand Secretary.*

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### LOUISIANA.—1890.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana assembled in Seventy-Eighth Annual Convocation at New Orleans on 10th February, 1890.

Grand Master CHAS. F. BUCK, presided, and Quebec's representative, M. W. Bro. J. P. Hornor, Past Grand Master, was in attendance.

Referring to the condition and progress of Freemasonry in his jurisdiction, the Grand Master says;—

Speaking in general terms the year has been an uneventful one if the importance of events depends on something novel, unusual or exceptional; but if you are content to learn that the Craft has moved forward in a slow but sure and steady stream of progress; that peace and harmony and good feeling prevail; that there is an increase in active membership; revival of interest in Masonic work, and, most significant of all, a higher appreciation of the intrinsic



grandeur of Masonry and its power and influence for good, as a recognized and permanent factor in the problem of man's mission on earth : then I can truly say to you we meet at the close of a prosperous and successful year, one freighted with the gatherings of rich harvests in the fields of Masonic science and devotion, and buoyant with the hopes of promising developments in the near future.

Well indeed must Freemasonry be fulfilling its mission in Louisiana, when the Grand Master can so report.

Following this satisfactory statement however, as if to show the chequered nature of all things mundane, comes the announcement of the death of Past Grand Master Michel Elio Girard and other distinguished Craftsmen of this jurisdiction. He thus reports the decease of a distinguished South American Brother :—

From the Grand Orient of Brazil comes official information of the death of its M. W. Grand Master, Vincende Veira da Silva. We had just interchanged representatives with this Grand Lodge when its Grand Secretary announced the death of the illustrious Brother. Brother Da Salya was Minister of Marine of Emperor Dom Pedro, and his death will become historic as that of the only prominent person, so far as at present known, who lost his life in connection with the revolution which drove Dom Pedro from the throne of Brazil.

Bro. Buck is an admirer of the Grand Representative system, but properly insists, that, as in other fields of Masonic usefulness, it can only be of utility when duty is well performed and responsibilities fully borne. Here are his remarks on the subject :—

This beautiful interchange of courtesies, bringing in direct connection with each other the various Grand Jurisdictions between which fraternal relations are maintained, is in danger of failing to accomplish its objects mainly through lack of the zeal and attention on the part of the Grand Representatives which even ordinary appreciation of the high honor conferred should draw from them. Grand Representatives should be active mediums of intercourse and association—not mere silent figures. To induce more activity some of our sister jurisdictions are trying the experiment of making the appointments for a term of years fixed. The matter is one in which legislation, however, will accomplish but little ; it depends on moral rather than on legal motives. Like many other questions touching the success and prosperity of Masonry it is best solved by being left to the conscience of the respective Brethren, under such conditions of stimulation and influence as the Grand bodies themselves may produce by more express manifestation of true fraternal union between them. Representation should not be an idle ceremony, but an active factor in the great work of Masonic fraternization throughout the world.

He refers to "Cerneauism," properly calling it "a disturbing pretender," and claims that the time has come when silence would be dereliction of duty. It decidedly would be, so far at least as Louisiana is concerned, for we have reason to know that in that grand jurisdiction, this rebellious "rite" has invaded the supremacy and jurisdictional authority of the Grand Lodge. Only a few days since, a Belgian Brother from New Orleans, who applied to us for assistance, presented a parchment certifying that the Brother whose signature appeared in the margin thereof had been raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason by R. L. France, No. 33 New Orleans, under the Supreme Council of the State of Louisiana.

Grand Lodge very properly applied its branding iron and left the brand "illegitimate" upon the face of Cerneauism.

The membership of constituent lodges is 4,259.

We are not in love with the method of classifying his Foreign Correspondence report, adopted by Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows, granted, of course, that these reports are mainly intended for the Brethren of the jurisdiction who pay for them. We believe that their primary object is to inform such Brethren of the doings of Masons and progress of Masonry in all other jurisdictions. Masons do not live and work for themselves or their own jurisdiction alone, and to study the doings and progress of others, we believe they can most conveniently learn of them from reports prepared as are those of the great majority of modern reviewers. Nevertheless there has been a vast amount of labor displayed and judgment expended in the preparation of the report before us.

M. W. Bro. CHAS. F. BUCK,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. Bro. J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,

*Grand Secretary.*

## MAINE.—1890.

The 191 working lodges in this jurisdiction return a membership of 20,675, being a net increase of 335, a result upon which we gladly congratulate.

The seventy-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Portland on the 6th, 7th and 8th May, 1890. M. W. Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, Grand Master, presided, and Quebec was represented by our distinguished Brother Josiah H. Drummond, Chairman of the committee on Foreign Correspondence, whose report is again the feature of the volume before us. It occupies about 200 pages of printed matter and is just that kind of Masonic literature in which the enquiring Masonic student will love to revel, consisting, as it does, of carefully selected extracts from other reports and whole treatises of original Masonic matter upon a variety of historical and practical questions, all bearing the mark of a thorough master of his art.

Upon a subject which is now largely engaging the interest of Masonic reviewers, Bro. Drummond says :—

The limitation of the power of the Grand Lodge contained in this proposition is justified neither by the theory of the Grand Lodge nor its practice. Of course, whoever undertakes to practice the degrees of Symbolic Masonry without authority, is clandestine and cannot be recognized by the Grand Lodge; but one may do this who is not a Mason, and the Grand Lodge has no personal jurisdiction over him. But the Grand Lodge has further powers over the members of its obedience; being the Supreme Power in Masonry it may prohibit its members from practicing as Masonry or recognizing as Masonry, anything other than what itself shall define to be Masonry.

He is probably at his best in criticism of the Illinois action in what is known as the Vienna Lodge case, to which we have already devoted considerable space in former reports. Yet we cannot resist the temptation to give a few extracts from his telling reply to Bro. Robbins under this head. He says :—

In passing, we would remind him that he holds that nothing is Masonry that did not originate from one of the British Grand Lodges. We might claim that under this theory, Masonry is *practically* not universal: but as he discusses this question from the stand-point of the *character* of the Institution, we refer to this point for another purpose. From the very organization of the Institution in

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Great Britain, it has been the usage and the law, that the Bible should be present in the Lodge in order to make it a Lodge, or to do any work therein. In all our reading, *we have never seen the instance of a lodge, hailing directly, or indirectly, under the British Lodges, which was allowed to substitute any other book or thing for the Bible, or to work without it.* If Bro. Robbins can point us to a single instance, we wish that he would do so; we do not believe that he can. One significance of this is that the Bible is by law an essential part of his Masonry, which is not so universal as to allow any substitute for the Bible.

There is an incidental matter, upon which Bro. Robbins lays some stress. A by-law of his Grand Lodge prohibits the entertaining of any charges, or any matter written or oral, involving questions of "a sectarian character," to be read in or presented to the Lodge. We asked him if the evidence of a Masonic offence was contained in a document which contained sectarian matter, that document could not be used as evidence. Of course, such a construction would be absurd, and he wisely dodges our question.

But the applicability of the by-law depends upon the meaning of the word "Sectarian." If the Investigating Committee finds that a candidate is an avowed atheist, would that by-law exclude their so reporting? But we forget; Bro. Robbins is not answering supposititious constructions. He coolly assumes that an attack upon the Bible is "Sectarian"! and that a charge for such an attack is also "Sectarian"!

He begs the very question at issue. If our position in relation to the Bible in the Lodge is correct, the charge in the Crum case was not of a "Sectarian character": the by-law, therefore, is of no consequence in the discussion.

We have said that Bro. Robbins agrees that no atheist can be a Mason; but when we note the meaning which he gives to the word Sectarian, we are not sure that he really agrees with us; we hold that the man who accepts the French idea is an atheist; in brief, we hold that one who does not believe in God, *the Father and Ruler of mankind*, is an atheist, and cannot under the fundamental laws of the Institution be made a Mason. The *Fatherhood* of God and the Brotherhood of man are correlative terms; the Mason can include in the latter only those who believe in the former.

And again:—

Bro. Crum was not charged with assailing any particular construction of the Bible, and no one holds that there is any law limiting a Mason to any particular construction; so that the first paragraph which we have cited is entirely superfluous.

The Old Charges mean now what they meant when they were adopted; they have no such elasticity as to have one meaning then and another meaning now; they are to be read in the light of circumstances existing when they were made; they are to be taken as entirely in harmony with other laws then existing and observed.



It was then a landmark of Freemasonry, *that no one could be made a Mason except by covenant upon the book which he verily believed to contain the law of God*: and that is a landmark now.

We utterly repudiate the idea that the Bible on the altar of a Lodge is a mere symbol, or anything else than the book of the law, (for that Lodge), of that God in whom every one must believe in order to pass the crucial test of admission to the Fraternity,

It is true that no other question was asked of us than the one stated by Bro. Robbins; but it is also true that we were then instructed that the office of the Bible is precisely as we have stated it; the reasons for it were given, which any Mason will understand we cannot give here: the presence of the Book of the Law was absolutely essential to acquiring the Masonic character.

The Masonic law has always been, that belief in God carries with it belief in a Book of the Law, without the presence of which no Lodge can be held. Theoretically it may be true that a Mahomedan Lodge could use only the Koran; but that is of no consequence; the necessity is that there shall be a Book of the Law—the *divine law*.

The religion, therefore, in which the Old Charge holds that all men agree, is belief in God, the Father and Ruler, and in a book of *His law as such Ruler*, although it does not theoretically require belief in the same book.

In America (and for that matter everywhere where Masonry, according to Bro. Robbins, is practiced) the Bible is that Book of the Law by universal law and usage. If Bro. Crum was initiated in the Lodge of which he was a member, he accepted it as the Book of the Law of God; if he by mental reservation, undertook not to do so, he is held to the consequences the same as if he had accepted it. His course, viewed from a Masonic standpoint, was an actual repudiation of his Masonic obligations. Being a member, his course was a violation of fundamental law.

If he had been a Mahomedan, and made in a Mahomedan Lodge (if there is one), he ought to have been expelled for his fanatic intolerance in assailing the Book of the Law of his Brethren. This, however, was not the charge against him; but he was properly charged with a violation of a fundamental law of the Institution.

When we consider what gives a man his Masonic character, and the elements which, according to Masonic law, must enter into what gives him that character, it is settled beyond question that the Bible, on the altar of the Lodge is almost infinitely more than a mere symbol; and the repudiation of it precisely the same as the denial of belief in God, and puts the one repudiating outside the pale of Masonry.

In our judgment, the Grand Lodge of Illinois is treading upon the heels of the Grand Orient of France with dangerous closeness."



And in discussing a kindred subject with Bro. Murrow, of Indiana, he says:—

Let us stand by Masonry as delivered to us by the fathers; at any rate, let *us*, who have learned Masonry from them, and have loved it for its unchangeable character, go down to our graves, with the knowledge that until then, it *has* stood, and with the hope that it will continue to stand, as a barrier against atheism, and unmoved by the restless desire for fancied improvement so common at the present day—in a word, with the knowledge that *Masonry* has still survived, and the hope that it will continue to survive to bless mankind."

Correcting several mis-statements of facts respecting the Quebec-England affair, contained in the report of Bro. Anthony of New York, Bro. Drummond says:—

"Erroneous statements, often repeated, eventually are frequently accepted as truths. The statement that the Grand Lodge of England does not assent to that doctrine (exclusive territorial jurisdiction) is erroneous, though almost daily made by writers, whose situation has not caused them to keep familiar with Masonic events. Had Bro. Anthony been preparing these reports for the past ten years he would not have fallen into the error. The Grand Lodge of England not only assents to, but *insists upon* this doctrine. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba, a few years ago, organized a Lodge in Gibraltar; but the Grand Lodge of England declared it to be an illegal Lodge, *because established in her territory*, and as warmly insisted upon the doctrine as any American Grand Lodge ever did: and the Grand Lodge of Manitoba yielded and removed the Lodge.

Again, the last sentence in the first paragraph of our quotation is utterly erroneous. That agreement was never ratified by the Grand Lodge of Quebec. On the contrary, she claimed from the start exclusive jurisdiction *over all Lodges* and Masons in Quebec, and has never abated that claim one jot or tittle; and more than that, the Grand Lodge of England recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, though making that claim, without condition or limitation; it is true that afterwards this recognition was recalled as having been inadvertently made?

The *maintenance* of Lodges may not be so *great* an invasion of rights as the *creation* of Lodges; but it is an *invasion* all the same, and as such is unlawful: both are the exercise of an act of sovereignty by one sovereign in the territory of another—and that is the test.

In his review of Quebec, he falls into the same error, and bases his argument upon it. Oh, no, Quebec never made any agreement which she afterwards repudiated: it was the Grand Lodge of England which granted full recognition and afterwards recalled it.

If Quebec had made such an agreement, it is very doubtful if all the Grand Lodges would have recognized her on the ground that, by allowing another Masonic Power to exercise acts of sovereignty in her territory, she would not be really an independent and sovereign Grand Lodge.

From a desire to do or say nothing that might prejudice or delay the establishment of perfect peace, we refrain from comment, confining ourselves merely to a reproduction of Bro. Drummond's kind presentment of historical facts.

Our distinguished Brother is exceedingly courteous in his notice of Quebec. Of Grand Master Stearns' address (1890), he truly says, "It is a model business document," and styles our last Report on Correspondence—"an excellent abstract with sound comments." He further compliments us by reproducing several extracts from the said reports.

M. W. BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. IRA BERRY,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### MANITOBA.—1890.

The report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, contains a record not only of the Fifteenth Annual Communication held at Winnipeg on the 11th June, 1890, but also of a special held on Sept. 3rd, 1889, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new Jewish Synagogue in Winnipeg. The ceremony was performed by M. W. Bro. Canon James Dallas O'Meara, and being completed, the Masons returned to the platform and the Grand Master delivered an address on the principles and teachings of Freemasonry.

He dwelt upon the appropriateness of the Masons laying the corner-stone, as the first Grand Master and founder of the order, according to tradition, was King Solomon who built the temple at Jerusalem. Another reason why the occasion was appropriate was the relationship between Freemasonry and religion, Freemasonry did not profess to be religion; but religion had no more faithful handmaid than Freemasonry. In this House of God prayer would be unceasingly offered to the Eternal Father of mankind. Prayer was the Mason's most sacred duty and highest privilege. Masonry upheld the hands of and prepared the way for true religion. In this house of God worship would be read from Sabbath day to Sabbath day. In this house men would be reminded that this life was not all. Masonry seeks to link hands with religion and education. Whenever you find the church, the school and the Masonic Lodge, you find the

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promise of high and enduring prosperity. Freemasonry is not a benevolent society or a social club, but one of the grandest institutions for shaping true manhood to noble purpose. Masonry has become a power in this land of righteousness, purity and temperance. In conclusion, the Grand Master wished the members of the Jewish Synagogue all possible success. He prayed that the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob might be present, that His Divine power might be with them and uphold them in his righteousness; and that peace, harmony, love, joy and gladness might be their portion forever.

At the Annual Convention the Grand Master delivered an interesting address, from which it appears that he travelled throughout the whole North-West visiting the different subordinate Lodges of his jurisdiction.

He also spoke of the extreme kindness extended him by distinguished Brethren whom he met during his term of office in British Columbia, in Oregon and in Toronto, and added:—

“Professional business took me last winter to Eastern Canada, and there again your Grand Master was made to feel the warmth of Masonic kindness. At Hull, Quebec, I had the honor of being invited to a banquet where I had the great privilege of meeting my esteemed brethren, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and was bidden to bear from them, and from as fine a lot of Masons as I ever met, their kindly greetings and best wishes for the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.”

We can readily understand the difficulty experienced by D. D. G. M's. in visiting all the Lodges in their respective districts, in a country of such magnificent distances.

The Grand Master's references to the condition of Masonry in Manitoba, will doubtless interest all readers of the present report. Our distinguished Brother says:—

“I believe I can honestly say that Free Masonry was never in a better condition since the inception of our Grand Lodge, fifteen years ago, than it is to-day. In the first place, the moral standing of the Craft is higher now than it has been. I believe that increasingly the brethren are realizing the supreme, the imperative importance of guarding well the sacred portals of our Order so that no unworthy material may bring danger and possible downfall to the seemingly structure of our Masonic Temple. Masons everywhere over the length and breadth of this vast jurisdiction are, I think, catching loftier conceptions of the moral beauty and grandeur of our ancient and illustrious Order; everywhere our brethren are beginning to look within the fair and golden casket of our solemn and seemly ceremonials and to see more clearly the unpriced gems of truth and

purity and love that are there enshrined; everywhere they are beginning to realize that under God, Masonry is or ought to be a moral power to lift their lives to loftier levels of true manhood, to noble scorn of selfishness and a noble passion for generous self-sacrifice and a pervading kindness and love.

And this increasing respect for the dignity of Free Masonry is, I am glad to say, leading to increased decorum in conducting the impressive ceremonies of our Order. I believe that that practical joking and horse-play which has occasionally disgraced the proceedings of some of our lodges, has now about ceased to exist in this Jurisdiction."

There has been no material increase in the membership of subordinate Lodges and under this head the Grand Secretary says:—

"The causes that have contributed to produce this result are (1) the suspension and surrender of the charters of three lodges; (2) the unusually large number of suspensions for non-payment of dues necessitated by the recent change in our laws. These suspensions indicate that the active members have become tired of paying for, and assuming the responsibilities of inactive and non-paying members."

M. W. BRO. JAMES ALEXANDER OVAS,  
*Grand Master.*

M. W. BRO. WM. G. SCOTT,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### MARYLAND.—1890.

THE Grand Lodge of Maryland held its stated Communication at Baltimore on the 13th and 14th May of 1890, and the report of the proceedings thereat comes to us in admirable form.

In this jurisdiction the Deputy Grand Master opens Grand Lodge in due form, after which the Grand Master enters, is received with Grand Honors and takes the gavel tendered him by the D. G. M. Grand Master Shryock was enabled to report to Grand Lodge that peace and serenity prevailed throughout the jurisdiction, and that the Order in that State never before presented a more flourishing and encouraging appearance. We congratulate accordingly.

The Legislation at this Communication was almost entirely of local importance only, and the statistics show a total of 5,328 Master Masons in Maryland.



The proceedings of fifty-one Grand Lodges are fraternally reviewed in a 78 page report by Brother E. T. Schultz, who explains that the financial position of Grand Lodge is responsible for the boiling-down process which he has so largely employed in its preparation. It's hard work—this condensing, and Bro. Schultz has admirably succeeded in his difficult task, though it goes without saying that his report would have been a much more satisfactory one but for the restrictions under which he has labored. There is, of course, but very limited space for personal comment. Quebec received flattering notice.

M. W. BRO. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JACOB H. MEDAIRY,  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### MICHIGAN—1891.

OVER 550 pages of printed matter and a handsome portrait of Past Grand Master Cross, make up Michigan's volume of proceedings for 1891. It was Bro Cross who presided as Grand Master at the 47th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, held at Grand Rapids on the 27th January, 1891, and who, in presence of the Grand Lodge consecrated the new Masonic Home of Michigan to universal benevolence and virtue.

The Grand Master's annual address is instructive and interesting, but contains little of importance to those of other jurisdictions.

Fraternal recognition was extended to the newly formed Grand Lodges of Victoria and Tasmania.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was deferred.

We regret to learn of the decease of Past Grand Master J. Adams Allen of this jurisdiction.

There are 367 active Lodges in Michigan, and their total membership is 31,864, an increase during the year of exactly 800.

The magnificent report of Foreign Correspondence contained in this volume consists of 367 pages, and is furnished by Brother William P. Innes, Grand Secretary. A great deal of it is, of course, composed of well selected extracts, but he has also a good deal to



say at times in support of the opinions that he expresses, and his comments are always judicious as well as courteous. In his introductory remarks he truly says :—

A, commendable zeal appears to be manifest throughout our land in the direction and line of benevolence, which has taken shape in the building of Masonic Homes, for the education of the Mason's orphan and the maintenance of his widow, as well as the care of the unfortunate brothers. Truly these things are in the right direction, and we hope the time is not far distant when every State in the union will contain a Masonic Home, dedicated and set apart to benevolence. Such monuments will live and show the fruits of the lessons taught us from the first entrance into the lodge—yea, even to the highest pinnacle attained by any.

Quebec is fraternally reviewed and copious extracts are taken from Grand Master Stearns' address and from our last report on Correspondence.

M. W. BRO. JOHN Q. LOOK,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WILLIAM P. INNES,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### MINNESOTA.—1891.

THE 38th Annual Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota met at St. Paul on January 14th and 15th, 1891.

Grand Master JACOB A. KEISTER, whose portrait appears as a frontispiece to the volume of proceedings, presided, and delivered an interesting address, covering his official acts and decisions.

The Brethren of Minnesota mourn the loss of three of their Past Grand Masters, Brother Pierson, the veteran writer of Foreign Correspondence Reports, John H. Brown and Caleb H. Benton. The Brethren of Quebec mourn with them. The widow of Past Grand Master Pierson generously presented the Masonic library of her late husband to Grand Lodge, and the noble gift was fittingly acknowledged.

Some of the decisions reported by the Grand Master are so sound and so instructive that we give them here in his own words :—

*First.*—On an application by some good brethren for an opinion as to the propriety of using representations of masonic symbols in connection with business

purposes and advertisements, I ruled that the use of our symbols, emblems and hieroglyphics as, or on signs, or on, or in connection with, advertisements and the like, pertaining to matters of private business, is reprehensible.

Our emblems, symbols, characters and hieroglyphics are used to teach great moral truths and have peculiar and almost sacred, and some of them largely esoteric, significations, and the use of them in connection with private or public business affairs is derogatory to their high purposes, partakes of the mercenary, tends to their degradation, and should not be tolerated.

*Second*—The Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 4, wrote me that a gentleman, in every respect eligible, desired to apply for the degrees in Masonry, but had inquired whether, if any covenant or obligation in the nature of an oath were required, he could be permitted to take, instead, an affirmation. The Worshipful Master requested instructions. I gave him substantially the following answer, more fully stated, however, here than in my reply:

1. That Masonry possessed certain fixed principles, forms, rites and ceremonies that are immutable, and that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations therein.

2. That the O. . . B. . . in each degree is symbolic in character, and as such has certain peculiar significations, and partakes of the nature and possesses the force of a landmark, and cannot be omitted or changed in form, and that no one has the power to grant a dispensation permitting any change or omission, and the substitution of an affirmation or other promise or form of covenant in its stead, and that no form of affirmation is prescribed or permitted or known in the rituals or elsewhere in Masonry.

3. That Masonry is a peculiar institution and does not seek members of any grade or rank or qualifications, and does not change or modify its principles, rites or forms, which must always remain the same for all, to meet the views of any applicant for initiation, but all comers must conform to the established regulations or remain out of the fraternity.

*Third*—In a case arising in Lodge No. 80, I ruled that a dimit, granted to a brother who is at the time Senior Warden, is illegal and void, and does not operate to annul or sever his membership, but that he continues a member of the lodge and liable for lodge dues.

We cannot resist the temptation to commend to Masters of Lodges in our jurisdiction, the following reference to their office by Bro. Keister. He says:—

I would have you realize, worshipful brethren, that your office is the most important one, practically, in Masonry. It existed before that of Grand Masters or Grand Lodges, as Masonry is now constituted, and is as old as Masonry itself, and on no other office depends so much the character of the lodge and the usefulness and the prosperity of Masonry. It is an office, indeed, of great dignity, because of the authority inherent in it by our constitution and immemorial usages. The Worshipful Master is not the servant or paid agent of the lodge,

but its Master, whose duty it is "to rule and govern the lodge," and his orders, even if kings are of the craft and present, must be obeyed. He is amenable to no one for his acts but to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. It is an office the high functions of which a George Washington, a Benjamin Franklin, and many other illustrious men in every country, have not deemed it derogatory to their dignity to exercise. It is not only an office of dignity because of these considerations, but also of honor, because of the compliment to the ability and personal character of this officer implied in his election, from the fact that preferment among Masons is based, as declared in the Ancient charges, on personal worth and merit only, and every Mason knows that when a brother can say that he holds or has held the office of Master of a lodge it implies a compliment to his mental capacity and personal character. It is a great trust that is placed in his care. He occupies the east, the place of light and it is his duty, not only to rule and govern, but to dispense light to the brethren, to afford instruction in the great principles of the oldest, the strongest and most beneficent of human societies, and to be an exemplar in the daily conduct of life, the trusted friend and counselor of the brethren. And while it cannot be expected that a Worshipful Master will be entirely faultless, yet it is very apparent that he should be such a man as he has covenanted to be—a good man and true, one who strictly obeys the moral law, works diligently, lives creditably, and deals honestly by all men—discreet, a lover of peace and good order, and a reputable citizen. As the Master is, so, in a large measure, will be his lodge, and the lodge and Masonry are judged by the world by those who hold its high official positions. On you, worshipful brethren, and your successors, more than on anything else, depends the future of Masonry in our jurisdiction for all time to come. And, worshipful brethren, while you may not magnify yourselves you may magnify your office, and fully appreciating it yourselves,—its dignity, honor, responsibility,—you may be the better able to fill its high functions, and, ever standing firmly by the ancient landmarks, studying carefully the ancient charges, respecting the old constitutions and time honored usages of the fraternity, there need be no fears of failure.

There are 185 chartered Lodges in Minnesota, with a membership of 12,168.—a net gain of 562.

Bro. Irwing Todd submits a report on Foreign Correspondence of 130 pages, including brief notice of Quebec for 1890. We are indebted to Bro. Todd for an extract which we print under "New Jersey."

M. W. BRO. ALPHONSO BARTO,

*Grand Master.*

M. W. BRO. THOS. MONTGOMERY,

*Grand Secretary.*

## MISSISSIPPI.—1890.

THE Lodges owning obedience to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, report a total membership of 7,966, which is a net gain in twelve months of 369.

The 72nd Annual Communication was held at Greenville on the 13th and 14 February, 1890, with Grand Master Wm. G. PAXTON, presiding.

Past Grand Masters Richard H. Bowen, Chas. T. Murphy and Wm. S. Patton, are amongst those for whom their Brethern mourn, and in their sorrow they have our sympathy. Kind reference and a memorial page, suitably inserted, are also found in the volume before us, in memory of the late R. W. Bro: S. J. Foss, of Sherbrooke, who was Mississippi's Grand Representative near Quebec.

The Grand Lodges of Victoria and New South Wales were recognized, and Past Grand Master A. H. Barkley, submitted and read a carefully prepared paper recommending the establishment and maintenance of a Masonic Home, for the relief and maintenance of aged, infirm, indigent Masons, their wives and children, and the widows and orphans of deceased Master Masons. Joint committees of all the Masonic Grand bodies in the jurisdiction reported favorably of the scheme, and said report was adopted by a rising vote; it being also ordered that 20 cents per capita shall be annually set apart from the dues received, towards the support of the Masonic Home. The following resolutions were also adopted:

*Resolved*, That all Lodges within this jurisdiction be required to take up a collection from their members on St. John's day, the 27th day of December, of each year, and to make as liberal appropriation from their treasuries as their ability will permit, for the benefit of the Masonic Home of Mississippi, to be sent with their Lodge returns to the Grand Secretary, and by him to be paid to the treasurer of the Board of Trustees of said Home.

*Resolved*, That a similar collection be taken up from the general public at all Masonic celebrations on St. John's day, the 24th of June, and on all occasions of laying corner-stones by the Masonic Fraternity, which collections shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, to be by him paid to the treasurer of the Board of Trustees of said Home, as above provided.

Bro. A. H. Barkley submits a 97 page report on Foreign Correspondence, courteously reviewing Quebec for 1889 amongst the number.

In the introduction to his report, he says :—

The discoveries of science have brought to light many things which are of incalculable value to the student of Freemasonry, and not the least among these are the irrefragable proofs of the great antiquity of the Institution. With whom it originated—the time when, and the place where it first saw the light, are questions still shrouded in mystery, and whilst the solution of these might be gratifying to those whose minds lead them in these directions, their settlement would add nothing to the science of Freemasonry as a moral power in the land for good, whose influence is felt, and acknowledged, by all classes and nations among whom it has obtained a foothold, and its beneficent designs realized by those whose condition in life made them the subjects of its bounteous gifts.

What is Freemasonry? and what are its offices? are questions of practical moment, and address themselves to the consideration of every lover of the principles of Morality.

We have scarcely touched upon its meaning, when we declare it to be a "system of symbols," and by these it sets forth the lessons which are to be not only taught, but illustrated and enforced in our dealings one with another in the duties of every-day life. These are, so to speak, but the outward scaffolding, and enable the workmen to prosecute their labors, more effectively, and to a better purpose. Symbols in and of themselves are of but little worth. They are the representatives of something that is possessed of life-giving power, and it is the vitalizing energy which they put into active operation, that produces results, which are both ennobling and lasting in their character, and scatter blessings with a lavish hand upon those whose necessitous condition calls for sympathy and relief. It is the message which flashes along the electric wire which brings joy and gladness of heart.

A few plain words, and these so simple as to be easily understood by the common mind, tell the whole story of the offices of Freemasonry. Do good unto all men as ye have opportunity. And this injunction is laid upon us by the Book of the Law: To do good, and to communicate, forget not.

The grand lessons which Freemasonry inculcates are just such as will act as constant reminders of duty to our fellows, and especially the great Brotherhood of Masons. And these, if properly apprehended and practically applied, will not only keep us bright in the practice of every Masonic virtue, but at the same time send us forth to seek our opportunities whereby we may aid in the reformation of a weak and erring brother, and thus become ministering spirits to those who stand in need of help. In this way we shall most effectively strengthen the feeble knees, and bring comfort to those who are in distress.



The *watchword* of Freemasonry is Relief, and we as Masons should ever hold ourselves in readiness to stretch forth the hand to support a falling brother. Deeds, not words, are what Freemasonry calls for, and these, to the full extent of our ability, a common brotherhood has a right to expect—and no Mason who fully understands his duty or appreciates his privilege will allow himself to fall below this standard.

M. W. BRO. JOHN RILEY,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. J. L. POWER,

*Grand Secretary.*

### MISSOURI.—1890.

THE Grand Lodge of Missouri assembled in Annual Communication at St. Louis on the 14th October, 1890.

M. W. BRO. THEODORE BRACE, Grand Master, presided, and delivered a lengthy address, exhaustively reviewing the principal incidents connected with his term of office. He reports a number of decisions rendered by him and announces the issue of dispensations for the formation of fifteen new Lodges during the year.

There are now working in this jurisdiction, under charter, 536 Lodges, with a membership in round numbers of 28,000—the net increase during the year being 800.

The Masonic Fraternity of Missouri is to-day the owner and in possession of a happy Home for its aged and disabled members, their widows and orphans, representing a cash value of more than \$125,000, in which five of its widows and twenty of its orphans have found a safe and comfortable retreat from the cold blasts of adversity.

The Grand Master says of this Home in his address :—

The fate of this grand and important undertaking can no longer be left to the uncertain and spasmodic efforts of spontaneous benevolence. A certain fixed and permanent revenue must be secured, that will give assurance to every dying Mason that, if need be, his distressed widow and helpless orphans can have a comfortable home when he can no longer provide one for them; *not as objects of charity*, but as having a just claim therefor, by reason of the fact that he died a member in good standing of a Lodge that was contributing to the maintenance of such a home. We owe it to our wives and children, and to those of us who may become disabled in the battle of life, to secure to them this feeling of inde-

pendence and right. But this feeling we cannot give them except upon the plain principle of justice, that the burden which brings the blessing ought to be borne and shared by all who have the right to ask for it. The burden, in this instance, need fall heavily on the shoulders of no individual Mason. It is thought by those who have given the matter some consideration, that an annual contribution of fifty cents a member by each Lodge in the State, would raise a sufficient fund. A sum so insignificant that no Mason would miss it or feel it, yet which, on an average, for years to come, would produce a permanent annual income of fifteen thousand dollars. While I am not sufficiently advised to recommend specifically appropriate legislation in this behalf, permit me to urge its necessity at this session upon your immediate and serious consideration.

Grand Lodge voted an appropriation of \$5,000 to the Home.

We regret to learn of the death of Past-Grand Master, Dr. James E. Cadle.

The report on foreign correspondence, which is again from the skilful pen of Bro. John D. Vincil, D.D., covers 219 pages, and affords instructive and interesting reading throughout. Quebec is kindly noticed and extracts published from our proceedings.

He protests that he does not favor Cerneauism, but, at the same time, frowns down all legislation directed against it, offering as an excuse for his stand that Grand Lodges can know nothing of the higher rites, just as if they do not know when their jurisdictional rights are invaded. He is also excessively uncomplimentary in his reference to bodies to which he knows that many of the best Masons in America belong, and exults in the fact that the Grand Lodge of New York, instead of legislating against Cerneauism, has elected one of its members Grand Treasurer.

M. W. BRO. GEORGE E. WALKER,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOHN D. VINCIL,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## MONTANA.—1890.

THE Grand Lodge of Montana met in Twenty-sixth annual communication at Livingston on the 24th and 25th September, 1890. The next meeting is to be held in the city of Butte.

Quebec was represented by Bro. Joseph O. Hindson, and the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. W. T. Boardman, presided over the business of Grand Lodge, in the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Grand Master ANDERSON, whose health, we trust, has been long ere this completely re-established.

The Grand Master's address is printed with the proceedings, and though it contains nothing of special importance regarding the jurisdiction under review, it is replete with valuable suggestions and advice that might be read with advantage by Masons everywhere.

He well and wisely urges regularity of attendance upon Lodge meetings, upon all young Masons anxious to qualify for office, that they may gradually learn the duties of the various officers, and make themselves acquainted with the catechism and ritual of the several degrees. His remarks, as to the necessity for the punctual attendance of Lodge officers, are excellent, and he well says that tardiness on their part tends to destroy the interest of those who are always prompt in their attendance. He also administers a well-merited rebuke to those who had asked him for dispensations, implying that the Grand Master had the power to authorize Lodges to violate the Constitution. For the life of us we could never understand how an obligated Grand Master could over-ride the provisions of the Constitution. It appears to us, that Brethren that would clothe the Grand Master with extraordinary prerogatives, should endeavor to effect their purpose through amendments to the Constitution. We have no desire to clip the wings of Grand Masters, but believe that the Brethren should know how high they may be expected to soar, and that it is in the interests of Grand Masters themselves to know that there is a limit that they cannot with propriety be urged to pass.

The ten living Past Grand Masters of this jurisdiction were each presented with a silver tea service.

Grand Lodge; by resolution, dispensed with the system of D. D. G. M's, in favor of the appointment of a Grand Lecturer at a salary of \$500 a year.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Cornelius Hedges, dishes up a most attractive summary of the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges, enlivened with a good deal of Masonic lore and expressions of sound common sense from his own well filled storehouse. His style is always quaint, courteous and refined. From personal experience we can heartily sympathize with him when he says :—

To write such a report as one would care to subscribe and publish is getting to be more of a task every year. Not only are Grand Lodges multiplying, but some of the ablest talent in the country is enlisted in writing these reports or reviews. It is becoming a conspicuous arena for the Davids and Goliaths of Masonic lore and law, with an increasing, more discriminating and exacting crowd of interested spectators, not overinclined to turn up the thumb in behalf of the discomforted gladiator. It requires not only the reading of an increased volume of Masonic literature of increased calibre, and rifled at that, but it requires outside study and resort to such articles of Masonic lore as Bro. Parvin is gathering at Cedar Rapids. It is about the same in our domain as we witness among the nations of Europe in multiplying their armies and improving their weapons, each trying to outdo the other. Only, this strife of ours is not a burden on the masses, but is altogether elevating. Still it also requires labor, and more of it. *Nil sine pulvere.*

There is exceeding courtesy in the notice of Quebec, and the address of Grand Master STEARNS is kindly referred to and quoted from. Grand Secretary Isaacson is congratulated upon the superior typographical appearance of his report, and the present writer is himself placed under a heavy debt of gratitude to Bro. Hedges for complimentary allusions to his work.

They gallantly admit ladies to their Grand Lodge Installation ceremonies in Montana, though we confess that we don't exactly know *how* they do it. Until we know more about it we forbear from adverse criticism, more particularly when we observe that Bro. Vaux has been taken in hand by Bro. Hedges for speaking his mind on the subject. We have no ambition to be pulverized by a Brother that doesn't hesitate to tackle the Rupert of the Masonic corps reportorial.

Referring to the decision in Mississippi that "a person who sells lager beer and ginger ale is ineligible for initiation," Bro. Hedges says:



We confess that the high, moral stand on the temperance question, taken by our Mississippi Brethren, almost takes away our breath. We are satisfied with temperance without going to extremes, and we can hardly distinguish the immorality of buying from selling strong drink, and when it comes down to pop and beer, we would rather swallow the drink than the Mississippi rule. One extreme is apt to follow another, and good, honest, reasonable, progressive temperance suits our idea of that Masonic virtue.

To which we devoutly reply "Amen, and Amen." We confess that at first sight our good Brother almost took away our breath by the statement—"We can find nothing better than parliamentary law when engaged in Masonic legislation." But when we stop to consider that Grand Lodges meet principally for legislative purposes, and already admit motions to adjourn, we don't see that he is very far wrong.

M. W. BRO. WILLIAM T. BOARDMAN,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. CORNELIUS HEDGES.

*Grand Secretary.*

### NEBRASKA—1890.

THE 23rd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held at Omaha on June 18th, 19th and 20th, Grand Master JOHN J. MERCER presiding. Of the 179 chartered Lodges in the jurisdiction, representatives were present from 151.

The Grand Master reports general prosperity amongst the subordinate bodies in his jurisdiction, but a certain amount of confusion and discord, and his allusions to the latter and their causes are so admirably conceived and expressed that we quote them entire as follows :

The condition of the lodges throughout the jurisdiction compares favorably with their standing in former years and harmony generally prevails. There still exists, however, the usual degree of confusion and discord resulting from the abuse and misuse of the ballot, and the unseemly desire for office, constant sources of trouble and vexation.

These irregularities are the natural results of the careless action of lodges in the past through the admission of members, and the lodges are now suffering, justly perhaps, from the neglect of prudent and thorough investigation of the material composing them.



The chief defect in the management of many lodges is their anxiety for work and the consequent increase of members at the expense of almost all the other essentials of Masonic purpose and practice.

These evils will continue to annoy and embarrass until the brethren learn to appreciate the fact that, unlike all other organizations, Masonry derives no strength from numbers merely, that intelligence and virtue are the only proper pre-requisites for admission to membership, and that true prosperity consists in the cultivation and practice of the moral and social virtues. A more intimate knowledge of the history, laws and customs of the Craft, obedience to its requirements, and a willing compliance with the obligations of Masonry in the spirit of love, honor and truth, will do much towards elevating our Masonic standard.

The greater part of the session of this Grand Lodge was occupied with the discussion of a serious case of insubordination. Nebraska Lodge No 1 refused to obey an edict of the Grand Master condemnatory of Cerneauism, but issued a counter edict addressed to the other Lodges in the jurisdiction. In its action the Lodge reminds us of the old rebellion of Hiram Lodge No. 1 of Connecticut. But in this case, Cerneauism was at the bottom of the revolt, and it is worthy of note that the rebellion edict of Nebraska Lodge was, in the essential part, an exact copy of the letter of one Gorgas—a leader of the Cerneauites. The Grand Master properly and promptly cancelled the charter of the Lodge and reported all the circumstances to Grand Lodge, which, after very lengthy debate, fully endorsed his action in issuing the edict and in declaring the charter of Nebraska Lodge forfeited, and authorized the restoration of the latter to those members only who would renounce in writing the rebellious action of the Lodge.

Every year brings new instances of the mischief engendered among the craft by the Cerneaus, and yet we find a few reviewers still pleading in their behalf and urging that they be left alone.

The membership of subordinate Lodges is 9,282, as against 8,623 in the preceding year.

M. W. BRO. ROBERT E. FRENCH,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WILLIAM R. BOWEN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## NEVADA—1890.

**M** W. Bro. Chas. W. Hinchcliffe presided at the twenty-sixth annual grand communication of this Grand Lodge which was held at Carson City on June 10th, 1890, and performed the sad duty of reporting the decease of Past Grand Master De Witt C. McKenney.

About the only business transacted at this communication, apart from legislation of local interest only, was the official recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

The nineteen working Lodges in this jurisdiction claim a total membership of 998.

An excellent report on Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. R. L. Fulton, and in the space of some 76 pages affords an excellent birds-eye view of the condition of Craft Masonry throughout the habitable world.

For obvious reasons, we copy, without comment, the following paragraph from Bro. Fulton's references to Utah:—

The vast influx of good Americans has brought fresh blood and enterprise to reinforce the gallant band that has so long struggled against the oppressive and malignant influence of an ignorant and treacherous Church. Enough strength has been gained to overpower it, and divorce it from government. The result there, as everywhere else in history, has been to benefit all classes immensely. When any church secures control of temporal affairs it is going outside of its proper business, and disaster to all human progress and human happiness is the inevitable result. There is no crueller master; no more implacable foe; no more tyrannical administration; no more unjust ruler, than an all-powerful and bigoted Church, and to be released from such a power is to escape from the source of more misery and sorrow than all other causes combined have inflicted on this earth.

Just at the present moment we are a good deal like the sailor's parrot. We "don't talk very much but we think a powerful lot."

For courteous notice of Quebec and an exceedingly generous estimate of the value of our work as foreign correspondent, our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to Bro. Fulton.

His introductory remarks so nearly coincide with our own upon the character of the work in which we are engaged that we give them entire:

The fact has not escaped the keen eye of the reportorial staff that the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for this jurisdiction has been made up of many facts and few opinions. This policy was adopted after mature deliberation and considerable consultation, as being the right course, all things considered. A large experience in journalism taught us that opinions were cheap, but that real facts made a solid foundation for a writer. We have found the people able to generalize from current events as sensibly and correctly as the majority of the self-appointed leaders, and we certainly have felt no anxiety about the capacity of the Masons of Nevada to correctly sum up and give due weight to the movements of the Masonic world, if properly placed before them. It would be far easier to fill our sixty pages with editorial matter and friendly notices of our fellow scribes than to sift, classify and shorten the reports of proceedings made from the Grand Lodges of the world, but it would not be nearly as useful to our readers, and we should not feel justified in putting them to the expense of paying for printing such stuff when it might be replaced by a concise history of the events of the year.

The field which opens to a Foreign Correspondent, in any of the Grand Bodies, is one of such commanding interest and beauty and power, and one which so invites and blesses the best literary skill and breadth which can be employed, that we have often wondered that this office should be served, and sometimes for years, by a reporter who cannot bring to his duties the offerings of wise counsels, generous and impartial observation, the culture of a fraternal spirit, and the grace and charms of a simple diction, as well in the manner as in the matter of it.

We appreciate most highly the fraternal treatment accorded us upon our entrance into the distinguished circle, and if we have not seemed to respond as freely as we might, it has been from lack of literary talent rather than Masonic sentiment. We have been more and more entertained and benefitted by the reviewing of the different reports, and have felt very often the loss our Brethren sustained by not having access to the originals instead of to a report of the reports.

Though we approve his precepts, we fear that we have not sufficiently imitated his example, but have occasionally succumbed to the temptation to be diffuse and frequent in the expression of personal opinion.

M. W. BRO. JOHN W. ECKLEY,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. C. N. NOTEWARE,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## NEW BRUNSWICK 1890.

The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick has had to mourn the loss during the past year of quite a number of its distinguished Brethren. At its twenty-third annual communication held in the city of St. John on the 22nd and 23rd April, 1890, Grand Master THOMAS WALKER, M. D., who presided, reported the decease of Past Grand Master B. R. Stevenson, of Past Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Chas. Medley, of Past Grand Junior Warden Archibald McLean, of Judge Botsford, and of the Grand Representatives of New Brunswick near the Grand Lodges of Scotland, of Canada and of British Columbia.

The Grand Master visited Great Britain during his term of office, and reports that he met with a most cordial reception at the hands of distinguished Brethren in Edinburgh, London and elsewhere.

The membership of subordinate Lodges is 1885, showing an increase of five during the year.

The reports of the D. D. G. M's. show continued and steady prosperity in this grand jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodges of Victoria and North Dakota were recognized, and recognition of that of Peru deferred.

M. W. BRO. THOMAS WALKER, M. D.,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. EDWIN J. WETMORE,

*Grand Secretary.*

## NEW HAMPSHIRE 1890.

The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire met in its 101st annual communication at Concord on the 21st May, 1890.

M. W. Bro. GEO. W. CURRIER, the Grand Master, presided, and it was his mournful duty to report the decease of two Past Grand Masters, M. W. Bros. Edward Henry Rollins, and Jonathan Everett Sargent. He also gave an interesting record of his official acts as Grand Master, none of which, however, call for special mention here.



The 78 Lodges in this jurisdiction return a membership of 8,733, as against 8,280 in the former year.

Bro. Wait supplies a well-written and thoughtful report on Correspondence of 146 pages, in which Quebec, for 1890, has courteous, though very brief, notice, probably due to the fact that only a newspaper report of our proceedings had reached Bro. Wait when he wrote. He says of the address of M. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns:

The Grand Master's address is given entire, and it is a dignified and appropriate paper, confined to the interests of the jurisdiction, discussing such matters as should properly engage the attention of the Grand Lodge. He had been active and assiduous in the performance of official duty, and under his administration the craft has experienced uniform prosperity.

In a discussion with Bro. Johnson, Bro. Wait says:

He thinks the ruling in Alabama that a person unable to read or write is disqualified for the degrees in masonry is bad law, if it is good justice. If he means by this expression, as we suppose he does, that in the absence of special regulations upon the subject masonic law does not debar a person for that reason, although it might be a very good reason for his rejection by the use of the black ball, we are much inclined to his opinion.

We cannot coincide with the opinion of either Bro. Wait or Bro. Johnson. It is a fundamental principle of Masonry that candidates must themselves petition for admission to our privileges and mysteries. Nor are we aware that the candidate's petition may be signed by anybody else on his account. He must express a sincere desire for knowledge. But if his present stock of knowledge is so limited that he can neither read or write, we hold that he should be required to give some proof of the sincerity of his desire for more, to the extent, at least, of learning to write his name before action is taken upon his application. To Bro. Brown he says:

Quoting our dissent from a ruling of the Grand Master of Dakota refusing to allow a ballot to be opened for the clearly ascertained reason that it was result of mistake, and wherein we suggested the impression that the ruling was in accord with those of the majority of jurisdictions, Bro. Brown declares that he holds "with the majority." Our observations have been alluded to by several reporters since, who deny that the Dakota ruling is supported by the majority. If not, as we think it ought not to be, Brother Brown is then with the minority instead.

And if Bro. Brown be with the minority, our place upon this question has to be alongside of him. It is eminently Masonic to repair an injury, eminently unmasonic to refuse to do so when no greater injury can possibly be caused thereby.



We are with Bro. Wait in both the conclusions he draws in the following extract, which we give at length, because it can scarcely fail to be of interest to all Masons in our jurisdiction :

In the review of Alabama, Brother Drummond states the facts of a case given by us without comment last year, in which the Grand Master arrested the charter of a Lodge and the Grand Lodge annulled it, because it elected and caused to be installed into the office of Worshipful Master a brother, after charges of unmasonic conduct had been preferred against him, and he disapproves the decision for the reason that its effect is, that the filing of charges against a member, *in and of itself*, render the accused ineligible to Masonic office. We fully concur in this opinion of the injustice of the decision, and for the same reason.

Some other comments upon the decision raised a point quite new to this writer, and we think it can hardly fail to attract the attention of Masonic scholars. They are as follows :—

“But the installation presents another question ; it seems that the *Lodge* acted upon *this* question also ; by what Masonic law, we cannot see : it is clearly the prerogative of the retiring Master to install his successor, and upon him rests the responsibility : it was his duty to hear and pass upon the objections : we have no hesitation in saying that he ought either to have postponed the installation until after the trial, or sustained the objections and refused to install the Master elect (subject to appeal to the Grand Master), unless he found that it was clear that the charges were without foundation either in fact or law ; if he had been disciplined by the Grand Lodge, we should have heartily concurred.

We find it difficult to bring ourselves to subscribe fully to this view. It would not only vest an out-going Master with power to prejudge charges filed against his elected successor, but would enable him to determine that he would have no successor in the office. We have been taught that it is the right of an out-going Master to install his successor ; but we have always supposed that prerogative to mean simply that he should not be *supplanted* in that work when willing to perform it. We have supposed that, in case of his refusal to perform the installation, any other brother, qualified for the work, might perform it. This would be no interference with his prerogative. The doctrine suggested would involve the liability either of having no Master, or of empowering a Master once elected to perpetuate himself by refusing to install his successor. We hardly think Brother Drummond will stand to such a doctrine.

M. W. BRO. FRANK D. WOODBURY,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. GEORGE P. CLEAVES,

*Grand Secretary.*

## NEW JERSEY—1890.

NEW Jersey's volume of proceedings for 1890 has for frontispiece a handsome plate engraving of Bro. Robt. M. Moore, who was Grand Master in 1887-88.

It was Grand Master Chas. H. Mann who presided at the 103rd annual communication of the Grand Lodge, held at Trenton on the 29th and 30th January, 1890. Quebec was represented by M. W. Bro. Geo. B. Edwards.

Tender mention is made in the Grand Master's address of the deceased Brethren of this and other jurisdictions, and Bro. Mann reports, at considerable length, his official acts and decisions, and warns the Brethren against Cerneauism.

The present membership of subordinate lodges is 13,610, as against 13,392 in 1889.

Over fifty pages are occupied with the papers and correspondence in relation to the alleged invasion of Mystic Tie Lodge, of New Jersey, by Ft. Edward Lodge, of New York, in the initiation, passing, and raising of D. E. Lemm. The facts in brief are so admirably and so fairly condensed by Bro. Todd, of Minnesota, that we reproduce them here :

"Lemm was a railroad employé, unmarried, and had lived at Weehawken, N.J., for more than a year and expected to remain there as long as his employment proved satisfactory ; together with a married brother working for the same corporation he applied to the Lodge at Ft. Edward, N.Y., their former home, for the degrees ; that the applicants gave their residence as Weehawken, N.J. ; that Ft. Edward Lodge made an official request of Mystic Tie Lodge to waive jurisdiction, which was refused by the latter ; that Ft. Edwards Lodge elected them both, and a second time asked a waiver of jurisdiction, which was again refused ; that in both communications from Ft. Edward Lodge their residence is stated at Weehawken, N.J. ; that Ft. Edward Lodge dropped the matter so far as the married man was concerned, but proceeded to make a mason of the unmarried one ; that the Grand Master of New Jersey protested to the Grand Master of New York against the invasion of territory ; that Ft. Edward Lodge then changed front and claimed that Lemm had never lost his residence in their town, and was therefore their Masonic property, in which they were backed up by subsequent statements of Lemm himself ; that the Grand Master of New York sustained the action of his subordinate Lodge ; that, after a voluminous correspondence to little or no purpose, the Grand Master of New Jersey issued an edict declaring the proceedings taken by Ft. Edward Lodge to

be irregular and unlawful, and hence null and void, and prohibiting Masoauic intercourse with said Lemm as a profane; that the matter was then taken into the respective Grand Lodges, both Grand Masters being sustained by their Jurisprudence Committees and Grand Lodges; that New York finally proposed arbitration, with the proviso that the New Jersey edict be first withdrawn; that the latter Grand Master declined to accede to the request as improper and uncalled for; that another annual communication of each Grand Lodge has since been held without an adjustment of the difficulty, New York still insisting upon withdrawal of the edict, and New Jersey refusing; that the latter Grand Master issued another edict prohibiting his Lodges from waiving jurisdiction in favor of any New York Lodge; and lastly the Grand Lodge of New York has enjoined Lemm from visiting any New Jersey Lodge without further permission.

The affair is a most unfortunate one, yet it is to be hoped that it may be adjusted in a satisfactory manner before the breach becomes still more serious. The question is entirely one of jurisdiction, but the Grand Master of New York ignores the material point that both applications and the correspondence of Ft. Edward Lodge with Mystic Tie Lodge gives their residence as being in New Jersey. This, together with personal statements made by the brothers to the committee of investigation from Mystic Tie Lodge, would seem to warrant the Grand Master of New Jersey in his action. That of the Grand Master of New York seems based entirely upon the later light which dawned upon his Lodge at Ft. Edward.

Your committee, after patiently examining the vast amount of literature emanating from both sides during a period of more than three years, has arrived at the conclusion that had not the initiation fee at Ft. Edward, N.Y., been ten dollars less than at Union, N.J., the controversy might never have arisen. So much for cheapness in Masonry."


Bro. Henry Vehslage, chairman of the committee, again presents a splendid report on Foreign Correspondence, this time occupying 132 pages. In it, Québec has kind and generous notice.

M. W. BRO. CHAS. H. MANN,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOSEPH H. HOUGH.

*Grand Secretary.*



## NEW YORK 1890.

IT would require no little time and no brief space to do full justice to the voluminous report of New York's annual proceedings for 1890.

Handsome steel plate engravings are furnished of Grand Master John W. Vrooman and Past Grand Master Edmund L. Judson.

The 109th annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held at New York on the 3rd June, 1890, and following days. Quebec was represented by R. W. Bro. Daniel W. Talcott. Grand Master Vrooman, in referring to the importance of the communication, stated that nearly eight hundred officers and representatives were present to legislate for 720 subordinate Lodges, with a membership of 75,000. We congratulate this wonderfully large and prosperous jurisdiction upon the fact that its Grand Master was enabled to report concerning it as follows:—

"We assemble to-day, an unbroken band of Lodges, with each Annual Return complete and on file with the Grand Secretary, with harmony as nearly perfect as may be accorded to any institution on earth, within a hall magnificent in design and purpose, with a site for the asylum, beautiful in location, and approved by the Craft, and with a bank account amply sufficient to complete and furnish the main building of that asylum. This wonderful growth is not the result of accident or the freak of fortune. It is the legitimate fruit of faithful devotion to the eternal principles upon which Freemasonry is founded.

Death has been exceedingly busy amongst the Past Grand Officers of this jurisdiction, and the Brethren mourn the loss of Past Grand Masters John L. Lewis, Isaac Phillips, John J. Crane and Edmund L. Judson.

Reference is naturally made to the dispute with New Jersey over the Lemm case, and there is reason to hope that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty may soon be arrived at.

All lovers of the universality of Freemasonry will delight to learn that fraternal relations have been established between the Grand Lodge of Denmark and that of New York. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, Christian Frederick, is the Grand Master of Masons in Denmark.



The Grand Master properly declined all communication with the Grand Orient of France, and gives his reasons therefor in the following well-chosen and unmistakeable language :—

"It is a matter of history that, some years ago, the Grand Orient of France became false to Freemasonry, and struck from its teaching and its Ritual that landmark which requires a candidate, before initiation, to state his belief in the existence of a Supreme Being. The Grand Lodge of New York, in common with other Grand Lodges in America, thereupon severed all fraternal relations with the Grand Orient, and that interdiction still remains in force. With this information before me, and solemnly realizing that the very existence of our Fraternity in this God-fearing, God-loving land of ours depends upon jealously guarding that landmark of landmarks, I respectfully declined to receive the communication and documents, and I further declined to furnish a copy of our Masonic law or Ritual to the Grand Orient as requested.

"I am a believer in the old-fashioned Masonic doctrine that teaches the 'existence of one ever-loving and true God.'

"I am a believer in the old-fashioned Holy Bible of our Masonic fathers, and that it 'is given us as a rule and guide for our faith and practice.'

"Freemasonry is a reality. It is not a mockery. We assemble our Lodge 'in the name of God.' We demand of each candidate an affirmative answer to the question, 'Do you believe in the existence of one ever-loving and true God?' This question is not perfunctory, merely asked for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the Ritual. It is the *heart* of our Institution; cut it out and the Masonic body is dead. Give it the life-blood of an honest answer, and belief will grow into living faith, into undying love.

"Freemasonry lives only so long as it is earnestly devoted in practice, not theory, to the service of God and the elevation of His image and likeness—man. By this devotion, which has ever been manifest through the centuries of the past, Freemasonry has reached a higher plane of usefulness than any other human society.

"Believing that I reflected the sentiments of the officers and representatives of this Grand Body in preserving that landmark, in preserving the purity of our banner, which now worthily bears the motto, 'Holiness to the Lord,' I refused all suggestions of Masonic communication with the Grand Orient of France."

There is the true ring about these utterances of Bro. Vrooman, which we heartily commend to the attention of the Brethren whithersoever dispersed.

The volume of proceedings contains a report of the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Memorial Arch in New York city, by the Grand Master on the 30th May, 1890.



An interesting relic of Washington was thus referred to by the Grand Master in the address delivered by him on the occasion:—

“Permit me, in passing, to make brief allusion to another matter of historic interest. The Holy Bible borne to-day in the Grand Lodge procession, and now before you, is the property of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A.Y.M., of the city of New York, and has been jealously guarded by that noble band of Brethren for more than one hundred years. Upon this sacred volume George Washington took the oath of office as first President of this nation.

“It is a part of our unwritten history that as the moment approached for the oath to be administered, no Bible was at hand, nor could one be secured in the building. Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, as Grand Master, knew that every Masonic Lodge-room contained a copy of the Holy Scriptures. He remembered that the Chief of Staff, Jacob Morton, was Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, and that the Lodge-room was near by. A word to Morton; a hastening to the Lodge-room; a return with the Holy Bible; and without seeming delay the oath was taken. Thank God that the Great Light in Masonry must always have honorable place in every Lodge-room.”

A review, of unusual interest, of the proceedings of sister grand bodies, covering 160 pages, is from the pen of Bro. Jesse B. Anthony, Chairman of the Committee. This report is marked more by thoroughness of work and condensation in reporting the condition of Freemasonry throughout the habitable world, than by extensive comment.

Quebec's proceedings for both 1889 and 1890 have fraternal notice, and flattering things are said of us. But Bro. Anthony's recollection of the circumstances and conditions attending the recognition of our Grand Lodge are not quite correct. It would scarcely serve any useful purpose, however, to argue this point now that certain matters concerning Quebec, that have been long in dispute, are now remaining undisturbed.

M. W. BRO. JOHN W. VROOMAN,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. EDWARD M. L. EHLERS,

*Grand Secretary.*

## NORTH CAROLINA.—1890.

THE 103rd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was held at Raleigh, on January 14th, 15th and 16th, 1890.

Grand Master SAMUEL H. SMITH, reported that during the past year, fourteen new Lodges have been instituted, some dormant Lodges revived and large accessions to membership have been made. He has the following timely remarks upon the secrecy of the ballot:—

In a few of our Lodges there appears to be an uncertainty or a lack of knowledge of Masonic laws and usages, which is, to say the least, lamentable. Several letters have been received by me detailing the result of a ballot, and showing that such ballot had been canvassed and members who had cast a black-ball discovered by inquiry, in and out of the Lodge. The ballot is a sacred Masonic institution, and its secrecy should be inviolable. A Mason who endeavors to extort from another what manner of ballot he has cast, or even reveals the character of ballot cast by himself, thereby violates his solemn obligation and is guilty of grossly unmasonic conduct. It is the duty of every Worshipful Master to impress upon his Lodge the impropriety, nay, the positive criminality, of any discussion or inquiry regarding the ballot after it has been taken and the result announced.

And under the heading "Unworthy Masons" we find the following:

Masonry, the hand-maiden of religion, like its mistress, is liable to imposition. Some are admitted to its fold who are unworthy of membership; others, alas! renounce their solemn obligations, and bring shame and disgrace upon the holy cause they have voluntarily espoused. Not infrequently the drunken and profane, the profligate and dissolute man, retains his membership in a Lodge without protest, and upon his death the community is scandalized by the gorgeous ceremonial which attends his obsequies. The cause of Masonry must suffer from such disgraceful exhibitions, and the Lodge which permits them cannot be too severely censured. No matter how notoriously immoral or even criminal a man may be, if he remains in good standing upon its record, his Lodge must accord him all Masonic rights, privileges and burial. After his death, protests, such as have come to me from suddenly awakened fellow-members, are totally unavailing. No man can be tried and condemned by Masonic law without the opportunity of being heard in his own defense. Death has not only sealed the lips of the accused, but has indelibly branded upon his Lodge and each individual member thereof the shame and disgrace which their neglect or indifference has permitted to tarnish their record.

The broad mantle of Masonic charity should indeed cover the faults and frailties of feeble humanity, but no true Mason can allow it to be prostituted into a bulwark, protected by which, vice and crime launch their deadly shafts against virtue and morality.

It is the bounded duty of every Mason to see that his brother Mason maintains a high moral standard in his community. His fraternal relation makes each Mason his brother's keeper, nor can he delegate this duty to another. His sphere of Duty is not bounded by the limits of his own Lodge.

A very interesting and encouraging report from the Oxford Orphan Asylum is published in the proceedings.

The membership owing obedience to Grand Lodge is returned as 9,456.

A 94-page report of Foreign Correspondence, supplied by Bro. S. Martin, is largely composed of well-selected extracts, though there is occasional comment of a kind calculated to make us wish for more.

The proceedings of Quebec reviewed by him in this volume are as far back as 1889. He quotes from the address of Past Grand Master H. L. Robinson, whom he met in Wilmington, and expresses regret that his recovery is not complete, while he sends him fraternal regards and the hope that he may fully recover his health and strength. Many thanks Bro. Martin.

Our report of that year is commended, particularly the contention that none but well-skilled and well-read Masons should be installed into the chair as Masters of Lodges. He also agrees that candidates must know how to write.

M. W. BRO SAMUEL H. SMITH,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO DONALD W. BAIN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## NORTH DAKOTA.—1890.

A neatly arranged report of 56 pages has reached us from the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, containing the report of the First Annual Communication of the newly formed body, which was held at Grand Forks on the 17th and 18th June, 1890.

Our congratulations are due the Brethren of North Dakota upon the magnificent foundation of a Grand Lodge library secured by them in the shape of handsome donations from M. W. Bro. Blatt, of South Dakota, and from R. W. Bro. Parvin of Iowa.

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized

The D. G. M. and G. S., of Manitoba, visited the Grand Lodge during its sitting and were received with appropriate honors.

A good deal of local business was transacted and the newly established Grand Lodge has evidently a career of great usefulness and prosperity before it.

The total membership of subordinate Lodges is 1,464,—an increase of 143 over the preceding year.

W. M. BRO. FRANK J. THOMPSON,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. THOMAS J. WILDER,

*Grand Secretary.*

## OHIO 1891.

THERE was a special grand communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio at Sandusky, on June 24th, 1890, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Temple. On this occasion an eloquent address was delivered by Past Grand Orator Allen Andrews, in the course of which we find the following admirable passage:—

If I were asked to give a popular definition of Freemasonry, I should say that it is one phase of man's struggle to attain to something better. I love the optimistic school of philosophy. I think our journey is onward, and the growth of the human race is upward. Our progress may not be continuous, always without interruption, like the mighty river rolls to the sea, but like the rising tide, each wave, as it beats upon the shore, carries us a point higher than the one before. \* \* \* \* The Colossus of Rhodes, the Pyramids of Egypt, Diana's temple at Ephesus, have long been classed among the wonders of the



world. They challenge our admiration, but served no useful purpose. The Pyramids may have been the mausoleum of kings; but why should a nation do so much more for dead royalty than for living commonalty? The Coliseum did less for Rome living, than its ruins have done for Rome dead. There is nothing startling in the statement that it was inferior to this beautiful temple we have just dedicated. The one was built by the monarch from tributes and treasures exacted from his helpless people, the other was built by willing members from the bounty of their generosity.

The great amphitheatre surpassed in magnitude only; this temple is superior in its power to exalt public sentiment, and elevate public morals. The former was devoted to persecution, carnage, battle, blood, and death; the latter is to be devoted to peace, purity, refinement, and sweet concord of thought.

The Chinese wall is the product of co-operative labor and sustained effort, and in its time was doubtless a formidable fortification; but now such a work is hardly necessary, and certainly insufficient. At this time, and in this country, we do not hem ourselves in with walls and battlements; but, on the other hand, we even tunnel through or scale over the very barriers which nature has placed around us. \* \* \* May it not be said that Robert Fulton did more for the human race than Alexander the Great; that Morse did more than Hannibal; Lavoisier scarcely less than Julius Cæsar; Newton and Franklin more than Cyrus and Charlemagne?

The 81st annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held on October 15th and 16th, 1890. M. W. Grand Master, LEANDER BURDICK, presiding.

In his annual address, the Grand Master thus practically urged upon his Brethren the scheme for the erection of a Masonic Home:—

I desire to add my voice to give encouragement, and if possible, to assist in influencing the Masons of Ohio to interest themselves in the speedy accomplishment of this grand undertaking.

If the great army of thoughtful, prudent, considerate, and charitably inclined Masons of Ohio could be made to realize how easily this lasting monument to the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons can be erected, the work would go forward with such energy and zeal that the necessary funds would be provided without any apparent loss or labor on the part of any single individual.

Masons of Ohio, think of this; the saving, or payment of one cent per day by each Mason in Ohio for the period of one year, will accomplish the desired end. Three dollars and sixty-five cents from each Mason holding membership in our Lodges will produce more than one hundred thousand dollars.



Upon the matter of prerogatives of the Grand Master, Bro. Burdick says:—

Numerous requests have been made for permission to receive applications for degrees without the necessary year's residence; to ballot for and confer degrees without waiting the prescribed time; or to perform some act not provided for by the Constitution, By-laws, or Code of this Grand Lodge. Dispensations for all such purposes have been courteously but firmly refused. While I am a firm believer in the "prerogatives of Grand Masters," I am of the opinion that the principal prerogative possessed by a Grand Master is to correctly determine and comply with the laws, rules, and regulations governing within the Grand Jurisdiction over which he may have the honor to preside.

With the above view of Grand Masters' prerogatives, we are in full accord.

The total membership of subordinate Lodges is 34,840, showing a net gain of 548 members.

Past Grand Master W. M. Cunningham is the author of an excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, extending over 200 pages. Quebec, for 189c, has brief, though courteous, notice. Ohio's proceedings were unnoticed in former years, Bro Cunningham, because they failed to reach us. This year, again, we regret to be without the proceedings of some sister grand bodies, though we are glad that Ohio is not again amongst the number.

In his conclusion he advances some convincing facts and arguments to show the mischievous evils of Cerneauism, and offers a strong plea for the more general cultivation of the social features of Freemasonry.

M. W. BRO. LEVI C. GOODALE,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. J. H. BROMWELL,

*Grand Secretary.*

## OREGON—1890.

THE proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Oregon are, as usual handsomely printed.

At the Fortieth Annual Communication, held at Portland on the 11th June, 1890, Grand Master CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR presided. From his exhaustive address, we regret to learn of the decease of Past Grand Master William W. Fowler.

The present membership of subordinate Lodges is 3,364.

The Grand Orator, Bro. F. A. Moore, delivered an eloquent address upon the objects and mission of Freemasonry. It is a thoughtful paper, a brilliant essay, whose truths and ideas are clothed in choice and ornate language.

A splendid report on Foreign Correspondence, which marks its author as a man of broad views, deep learning and sound judgment was submitted by Bro. S. F. Chadwick, Chairman of the Committee. It occupies nearly 200 pages, and its conclusion is especially worthy of careful perusal.

Quebec's proceedings for 1889 are very courteously reviewed, and he is kind enough to say of our report of that year that, "it contains all that is of importance to write concerning sister Grand Lodge proceedings reviewed."

We admire the spirit in which the following, which appears under Arizona, is penned :—

In the case of Grand Master Johnson, of Nova Scotia, who led his Grand Lodge to attend Divine service, etc., we approved, because it was in the interest of good morals, and certainly, a good example: inasmuch as both the Hebrew and Christian could meet and approve of mingling their voices in worship of the same God. If Bro. Johnson had led his Brethren into a synagogue, to hear a discourse from a Rabbi, we would have been better pleased, for we want to see greater freedom among our Brethren in this respect. We would bury at once, beyond resurrection, all race prejudice among men. On that question, we would never go behind a Mason's face. If a man is worthy to be a Mason, and is one, he may be a Jew or Christian, or of any other persuasion, and we would gladly go and worship with him.

M. W. BRO. JAMES F. ROBINSON,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. STEPHEN CHADWICK,

*Grand Secretary.*

## PENNSYLVANIA.—1889.

PENNSYLVANIA'S proceedings for 1889 contain, amongst other matters of interest, a record of the Annual Grand Communication of December 27th, 1889, at which R. W. Bro. CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, Grand Master, presided.

In his address the Grand Master deplores the loss by death of a number of esteemed Brethren of his jurisdiction, including Past Grand Master John Thomson. He also refers at length to the misery caused by the Johnstown flood, and to the Masonic relief of the sufferers. The Brethren, wherever dispersed, will learn with deep regret that the loss to the fraternity by this inundation aggregated twenty lives, while the financial losses of the Brethren almost reached one million dollars.

We reproduce here the Grand Master's reference to the handsomely decorated and newly re-opened Egyptian Hall in the beautiful Masonic Temple of Philadelphia:—

Egyptian Hall is now a marvel of architectural decoration, archæologically correct in its representation of the adornments wrought more than four thousand years ago on the walls of the temples and tombs of Egypt, and typical of certain sublime Masonic doctrines which were inculcated by the Mystic Craft then, as they are now. The originators of our Fraternity were artists in the highest and most comprehensive sense of that term: they were sculptors, designers, architects, and builders. Freemasonry is both an art and a science, and conserves the arts and sciences. This Temple in which we are assembled, with its numerous and beautiful halls, all differing in architectural character, suggests the truth that Freemasonry had an artistic origin, and that it has maintained its pristine character through its patronage of the arts; so that it is to day, as it has ever been, an exponent of the Good, the True, and the Beautiful in Masonic principle, in individual character, and in the Temples which we erect, wherein to celebrate the secret art and mystery of Freemasonry.

The feature of the report is, of course, Bro. Vaux's review of Sister Grand Lodges. In his introduction, our esteemed Brother touches with his magic pen and with the result of his subtle thought, all the modern questions that engage the attention of writers on Masonic subjects. We regret that space will not permit us to discuss with him some of these interesting questions. His argument in favor of a literal conformity with rules of physical perfection in candidates, though exceedingly able and thoughtful, fails to convert us from the views we have previously expressed on the subject.

As always, he gives Quebec's proceedings courteous and generous notice. He thus discusses Canada's mediation in the Quebec-England matter :

The Grand Master reports the action taken to adjust the difficulties existing between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England by the mediation of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada. We wait with hope for the results promised from this interposition of the good offices of Canada.

Most Worshipful RICHARD T. WALKER, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, made an address to Grand Lodge. As he is the commissioned arbitrator to settle the difficulties between Quebec and England, his address was listened to with deep interest. No report of the address is given in the Proceedings, very properly. The love of justice, the wisdom to accept what tends to its attainment, and the strength in the right, which Quebec has manifested to the Masonic Fraternity in agreeing to arbitrate the questions involved in the dispute with England, places Quebec on high ground. If all else may be wrong, Quebec seeks to be right.

For his flattering notice of our Foreign Correspondence Report he has our grateful thanks.

R. W. BRO. CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. MICHAEL NISBET,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—1890.

ST. JOHN the Baptist's Day, 1890, witnessed the holding of the Fifteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, at Charlottetown.

Grand Master NEIL MACKELVIE, who presided, is Quebec's representative near the Grand Lodge. His address to Grand Lodge refers only to matters of local interest.

The Grand Secretary's report shows the membership of constituent Lodges to be 505, a gain of 11 during the past year.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota was fraternally recognized, and recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand deferred.

M. W. BRO. JOHN W. MORRISON,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WILSON HIGGS,  
*Grand Secretary.*



## SOUTH DAKOTA—1890.

OUR congratulations are due to the Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction—the old Grand Lodge of Dakota—upon its fraternal action in changing its name to that of “the Grand Lodge of South Dakota.” It would have been as great a misnomer for this grand body to insist upon retaining the old title, “Grand Lodge of Dakota,” after recognizing the right of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota to part of its former territory, as for a Grand Lodge with jurisdiction in one province only of the Canadian Confederation to continue to lay claim to the title of “Grand Lodge of Canada.”

The Grand Lodge of South Dakota met in its Sixteenth Annual Communication, at Madison, on June 10th, 1890, Grand Master GEORGE V. AYERS presiding. In accordance with the resolution of Grand Lodge, the Grand Master issued his edict forbidding any Brother, owing obedience to the Grand Lodge, or to any of its subordinate Lodges, to have anything to do with Cerneauism.

It is gratifying to learn from the Grand Master's address that the Lodges in this jurisdiction are drawing nearer uniformity in the Ritual than ever.

The Grand Master was very properly severe in expressing his appreciation of the conduct of members of one of the subordinate Lodges, who requested him to use his prerogative and make a Mason at sight *out of certain rejected material* of said subordinate Lodge. He well and truly says on this point:—

Now, I hold that the Grand Master has no more authority or right to over-ride the above Grand Lodge By-laws, than a subordinate Lodge, and no one would question the irregularity of a Lodge doing so. Again, the ballot is secret and inviolable, and a prerogative of each member of the Masonic fraternity, and if anything *more so*, than for the Grand Master to make Masons at sight.

At the former communication, when the new Grand Lodge of North Dakota was organized, the total membership in this jurisdiction was reduced from 4,595 to 3,252. During the last year the increase in this jurisdiction has been 400, the decrease 271, the net increase 129, making the present membership 3,381, showing an average membership to the Lodge of 45.06.



Past Grand Master William Blatt submitted a capital report on Correspondence, extending over 68 pages. His introductory remarks upon the leading topics of discussion with the Masonic writers of the day are exceedingly interesting. He is down on Cerneauism and has no use for the degree of P. M. Of the saloon question, he says:—

It is being largely decided against the eligibility of the 'keeper.' We have always disliked legislation upon this point. Our reasons are, that the standard of masonry is, in our estimation, so high that it seems to us lowered by deeming that class of legislation necessary.

Speaking to Bro. Brown, of Kansas, in regard to the secrecy of the ballot, he says:—

He expresses himself against permitting any discussion preceding a ballot for initiation upon the character and standing of an applicant. He believes more evil than good to be the result of such practices. We believe that no good and only evil can be the result. A free and honest expression of views would clearly indicate a member's ballot which can only be detrimental to the best interest of the Craft, which is the best reason against it.

We have sat in Lodges and seen almost every member present permitted to rise and express a favorable opinion upon the character of the candidate about to be balloted for. Supposing a black ball to have been cast in such a case, where only one or two Brethren remained silent, there would virtually have been no secret ballot at all. Wor. Masters should permit nothing to be said in the Lodge in favor of the character of a candidate, outside of what may be contained in the report of the Committee of Enquiry. Should he do so, he violates the principle of the secret ballot. What one Brother may say may be repeated by every other member of the Lodge present, excepting, perhaps, by him who casts the black ball.

We are delighted to note that he holds sounder views upon the necessity of a belief in the God of the Bible than did his talented predecessor in the reportorial chair, Bro. Frank Thompson, to whom, in previous reports we have sometimes talked back at considerable length upon this subject. Noticing Bro. Barkley's criticism of Bro. Thompson's views, Bro. Blatt says:—

The implicit belief in God, not a God, a reference for the Bible, are matters upon which the very life of the institution rests, and upon which our whole superstructure of moral as well as dogmatic philosophy is builded, and he who

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cannot subscribe to an acknowledgment of these truths, should at least not parade contrary views before the fraternity. A study of its history, with which Bro. Thompson is so well acquainted, should have prevented his assailing these fundamental principles.

In all of which we most completely concur.

Quebec's proceedings are again passed over without notice of any kind. Why?

M. W. BRO. THEODORE D. KANOUSE,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. CHAS. T. MCCOY.

*Grand Secretary.*

### TENNESSEE.—1891.

THE 77th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was held in Nashville, on the 28th and 29th January, 1891.

Grand Master BENJAMIN F. HALLER having passed from earth during his term of office, the duties of that office devolved upon Deputy Grand Master WILLIAM S. SMITH, who presided at the Annual Communication. His address contains a record of his official actions.

The membership of Subordinate Lodges is 16,743, a net increase during the year of 588.

One of the best reports of the year on foreign correspondence is that in the volume of proceedings before us, from the pen of Bro. G. C. Connor, Quebec's representative near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. It is moreover his first effort in this direction, and places him at once in the first rank of Grand Lodge reviewers.

In his introduction, he recalls the fact that U. S. President, General Andrew Jackson, was Grand Master of Tennessee in 1822-23.

Under Illinois, he thus effectually criticizes Bro. Robbins:

Brother Robbins is not of the Rite Eccosais, we take it, and he cuffs the ears of the poor thing whenever its head unharmoniously pops up. 'Tis to be regretted. We are of the opinion that there should be no less willingness on the

part of a Grand Lodge to defend the Scotch Rite, in maintaining possession of its Jurisdiction, if lawfully acquired, than in defending the Grand Chapter of the English Rite, under like circumstances. Lack of knowledge of the Rite should not influence Brother Robbins; he might just as easily have refrained from being a Chapter Mason.

Reviewing Quebec for 1890, Bro. Connor truly says:

There is a dignity of expression and purity of diction in the address of Grand Master Stearns, that are very attractive and pleasing.

He is severe upon an unfortunate expression in one of the reports of our Committee on Jurisprudence, which evidently escaped notice when the report in question was adopted by Grand Lodge. The conclusions of this report abundantly prove, that Quebec knows when and how to discipline those of her obedience, who so far forget themselves as to be guilty of **THAT HEINOUS OFFENCE AGAINST MASONRY**—the baneful source of so much crime and misery—the demon of Intemperance.

He calls Bro. Isaacson, "our dear, good, kind Brother," and claims that our Grand Secretary's attentions to himself and his family, when in Montreal in 1881, will never be forgotten.

The conclusion to his report is valuable in that it bears internal evidence of being the result of much learning and research, while it contains so much that is instructive and novel, that it warrants careful study and preservation. To us, it is matter for deep regret that we are unable to reproduce it, owing to lack of space, for the benefit of the Brethren of our own jurisdiction.

M. W. BRO. WILLIAM S. SMITH,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOHN FRIZZELL,

*Grand Secretary.*

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## TEXAS.—1890.

A SPLENDID volume of proceedings contains the record of the Fifty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas, which was held at Houston on the 9th December, 1890, and following days.

Grand Master A. S. RICHARDSON, who presided, delivered a lengthy and interesting address, from which we learn, with regret, of the decease of Past Grand Masters George W. Van Vleck and William Stedman.

Referring to the continued discussion of the question of the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, the Grand Master says :

Where the question involves the unqualified rejection of the Bible as the revealed word of God, the position of the Grand Lodge has been clearly defined. It has shown by repeated utterances that it is in strict accord with the traditional history of the Order—throughout Christendom at least—in recognizing the Bible as a constituent element in the definition of a Lodge, as essential as the charter itself. That it is the Great Light integrated into the very existence of the Order, furnishing us the rule and guide of our faith and practice. That its divine authority is not to be questioned, and that the man who—to use the language of Past Grand Master Sexton—says to her the *light* of your system is *darkness*, the standard of your *wisdom*, *ignorance*, the fountain of your *truth*, *falsehood*, has no proper place in Masonic economy.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals appears to have had a large amount of work upon its hands.

Another splendid report of Foreign Correspondence is submitted by Bro. Thos. M. Matthews. Under Kansas, he falls into the same error as some other Reviewers have in regard to our action in the matter of anti-liquor legislation.

Quebec rejected the motion to interfere with the free use of the ballot by subordinate Lodges. We believe that Brother Matthews is right when he says :—

I am free to say that I think most of the anti-saloon legislation had by the Grand Lodges heretofore has been intemperate, and to it as such I am opposed, and honestly so.

Quebec is very kindly reviewed, and our thanks are due to our good Brother for generous commendation of our last report.

R. W. BRO. GEO. W. TYLER,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WM. F. SWAIN,  
*Grand Secretary.*



## UTAH.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of Utah held its 20th Annual Communication on the 20th and 21st January, 1891.

Grand Master ARTHUR MORRIS GRANT presided. The most important paragraph of his address, outside matters of mere local interest, is the following with respect to Cerneauism:—

Myself and the Grand Secretary have received scores of circulars and pamphlets treating upon that parasite in Freemasonry known as the Cerneau Rite. In many sister jurisdictions it has ruptured the fraternal ties heretofore existing between Lodges and members. Wherever it has gained a shadow of a foothold quarrels and dissensions have followed its path. It has not hesitated to clamor for public favor in *profane* newspapers, and to appeal to courts of common law to decide its illegitimate cause. So far, our jurisdiction has been free from the disturbing element, and I hope that the resolution passed in 1889, and these few words of mine, in which I am convinced, I do but voice the sentiments of every member of this Grand Lodge, will prevent it from ever planting its Upas Tree upon Utah soil.

The Constituent Lodges in this jurisdiction claim a membership of 486.

The Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized but recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was deferred.

The Foreign Correspondence Report was again submitted by R. W. Bro. Christopher Diehl, and is an interesting and pleasant review of the proceedings of Sister Grand Bodies, those of Quebec being amongst the number.

M. W. BRO. WILLIAM GRANT, VAN HORNE,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL,  
*Grand Secretary.*



## VERMONT.—1890.

THE 97th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, was held at Burlington, on June 11th and 12th, 1890.

An excellent business address was submitted by Grand Master GEORGE W. WING, who presided, in which, however, we fail to find anything of very general importance.

Very interesting reports were made by the different D.D.G.M.'s. and Past Grand Master ALFRED A. HALL, Quebec's esteemed representative near this Grand Lodge, was presented with a Past Grand Master's, Past Grand High Priest's and Past Grand Commander's Combination Jewel, in acknowledging which, he made one of his characteristic eloquent replies. Bro. Hall has our sincere congratulations.

Bro. Marsh O. Perkins presented a carefully prepared report on Foreign Correspondence, covering 107 pages, which contains much that is of general interest. Quebec has kind and fraternal notice.

Under the District of Columbia, he notes a fact that may be new to many of the Brethren of this jurisdiction; namely, that one of the subordinate lodges in Vermont, prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge, namely, "Dorchester Lodge at Vergennes, was chartered, May 5th, 1791, by Sir John Johnson, Bart., Grand Master of the Province of Quebec."

"Canada, in the Province of Ottawa," is what he calls the Sister Grand Lodge of Canada, and it is scarcely surprising that errors of this kind should be made in regard to its nomenclature. Our Ontario Brethren aspire to no jurisdictional rights in Canada outside the Province of Ontario, yet continue to cling with remarkable pertinacity to the title of Grand Lodge of Canada. There's nothing in the name that we can see, except that it is misleading.

The total membership of subordinate lodges is 8,472.

M. W. BRO. GEORGE W. WING,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WARREN G. REYNOLDS,

*Grand Secretary.*

## WASHINGTON.—1890.

WASHINGTON'S volume of proceedings, for 1890, contains as a frontispiece, the portrait of R. W. Bro. Thomas Milburne Reed, Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge met in 33rd Annual Communication on the 10th June, 1890, Grand Master WILLIAM A. FAIRWEATHER, presiding.

From the Grand Master's address, we learn, with regret, of the death of M. W. Bro. Thomas Taylor Minor, Past Grand Master.

The address is a business-like document, but refers to matters of local importance only. Nor is there anything of very general interest in the legislation of Grand Lodge at this Communication.

The number of Masons in the jurisdiction, enrolled and reported to Grand Lodge, is 3,025, a net increase of 478 during the year.

A Foreign Correspondence Report, which this time exceeds eighty pages, is again from the pen of Past Grand Master Louis Ziegler.

Quebec, for 1889 is fraternally reviewed.

In most of what he writes we are glad to be in full accord with him. But under the heading "Arkansas" we find the following :

One case struck us as most singular indeed. A brother was tried by his Lodge for denying a belief in the future existence of the wicked and their eternal punishment. He said he believed that when the wicked died, they were nothing more than brutes; there was nothing more of them. His Lodge only reprimanded him, but the Grand Lodge expelled him. We ask, is the Grand Lodge of Arkansas controlled by creeds and dogmas? We were taught that the true test of the applicant for our mysteries was a belief in God, the creator of all things and nothing more. His way of serving God is left entirely to him, so long as he observes the rules of the moral law.

We require of our initiates, (in Quebec), and it was also required of us, to believe that the God in whom we professed to place our trust, was a rewarder of virtue and a punisher of vice. What value can the initiate attach to his Masonic obligations, if he believes that after death he will have no further future than that of the beasts that perish?—and that the God whom he calls upon to witness his vows, has it not in his power to punish after death, those who wilfully violate them. The Grand Lodge of Arkansas is

not necessarily controlled by creed and dogmas because of its action in this case, which we applaud. We warn those who are prepared to support such a pretention, that it will be but a step further, to say with the Grand Lodge of Illinois, that it is equally sectarianism to enquire into a Brother's belief in the Divine Authenticity of the Bible.

M. W. BRO. JAMES EWEN EDMISTON,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. THOMAS MILBURNE REED,

*Grand Secretary.*

### WISCONSIN—1890.

THE Grand Lodge of Wisconsin held its forty sixth Annual Communication, on June 10th and 11th, 1890.

M. W. BRO. MYRON REED, Grand Master, presided, and reported his official acts during the year.

The proceedings at this communication were of local importance only.

Grand Lodge has our congratulations upon the fact that the net increase of subordinate Lodges was 261 during the year, the present membership being 13,646.

Bro. Duncan McGregor supplies the report on Foreign Correspondence, an interesting paper of 85 pages.

Quebec has in it very generous notice.

M. W. BRO. N. M. LITTLEJOHN,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. J. W. LAFLIN,

*Grand Secretary.*

## CONCLUSION.

OUR work, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, for 1890, is finished, and we gladly lay aside the pen and scissors. The work is pleasant enough when there is leisure to be devoted to it. A busy man can only do it justice by allowing it to rob him of the time that should be devoted to business, his family or his rest. We find, as a rule, that it is a good day's work to go carefully through an average Grand Lodge report and make a careful review of it. The work involved cannot be measured by the number of pages occupied by these reviews. Every journalist and every reviewer knows something of the work and difficulty of condensation. Had space permitted, we would gladly have extended the present report to double or treble its actual size.

We regret exceedingly the absence of several Grand Lodge reports. Those received, have all afforded us pleasure and profit in perusal and review.

That something of the same experience may be that of the Brethren of this Jurisdiction, and of our co-reviewers of other Grand Lodges, who may chance to read the foregoing pages, is the desire of the undersigned.

*E. T. D. Chambers*

*Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence,  
Grand Lodge of Quebec.*

QUEBEC CITY, January, 1891.



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