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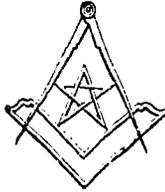
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Vol. I

JUNE, 1870

No. 6

THE FREEMASONS' JOURNAL,



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF FREEMASONS IN
CANADA.

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VOL. I.

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1870.

No. 6

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

We regret that our space will not admit of a more extended notice than the present of the statement of the G. L. of Quebec issued by that G. L. and bearing the signature of M. W. Bro. Graham, G. M. It is of considerable literary merit and establishes beyond a doubt that efforts extending over four years were fruitlessly made to procure a peaceful separation from the G. L. of Canada. It discusses the movement from the moment of its inception down to the present time, and is divided into three heads. "*The Origin and Progress of the Movement,*" gives a complete and succinct history from 1865-66 down to the 20th October 1868, the date of the "*Formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec,*" under which head is taken up the proceedings had by the delegates at the Convention with an accurate statement of the facts as they transpired, exposing the absurd and nonsensical action of the Grand Master of the G. L. of Canada, in the face of an almost unanimous wish of the brethren of this Province. In connection with this, it appears by this document that there are 25 chartered and 3 U. D. Lodges now under the jurisdiction of Quebec, making 28 altogether, while the G. L. of Canada now only numbers 10. One Lodge has not reported yet. There are in addition 2 Lodges under English and 1 under Scotch register. The following is to the point with regard to Lodges purporting to exist.

"There is also reported to be what is called a Lodge, meeting in virtue of the Warrant of which Zetland Lodge was *unlawfully* deprived; and there are also said to be two or three *duplicate* Lodges meeting under *dispensations*

from the "G. M. of the "G. L. of C." Some of the so-called duplicate organizations are reliably reported to have been made up in the most disgraceful manner conceivable. No heed has as yet been given to these, because it is believed that the "G. L. of C.," or the Grand Lodge of Ontario, about to be formed, will not be guilty of the *suicidal* Masonic crime of granting Warrants to such."

"Were the G. L. of Q. so disposed, it would be an easy matter for it to organize new Lodges in Ontario."

The precedents produced are: 1, State of Maine; 2, Territory of Oregon; 3, West Virginia; 4, Canada, which are deemed sufficient, and then carrying the war into Africa, the testimony of the G. L. of C. itself is invoked in the following words.

"In regard to the constitutional regularity of other Lodges so formed in politically dissevered territories, the "G. L. of Canada," from its formation in 1855, till the severance of its own territory in 1867, was a uniform and a consistent witness, and a not incompetent authority; for, by reference to the list of Grand Lodges, whom she recognized by holding fraternal communication and correspondence therewith, there will be found the names of the "Grand Lodge of the *Territory* of Washington," the "Grand Lodge of the *Territory* of Idaho," and the "Grand Lodge of the *State* of West Virginia." Hence it follows that "the "Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Canada," repeatedly approved, confirmed and ratified all the essential principles involved in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

In connection with G. M. Stevenson's fool hardy "municipality" idea there is something in the overwhelming and crushing statement of what this "municipality" consists that demands insertion and speaks for itself.

"If a "Province" (or Municipality?) having an area of over two hundred thousand square miles, and a population of over a million souls, and having a Government possessing such Executive, Legislative, Judicial and General Powers, is not entitled to an independent, supreme Grand Lodge, then farewell to the very existence of one-half of the Grand Lodges in North America, and on the continent of Europe.

The "International Law of Free Masonry" is laid down with a perspicuity and lucidness that is seldom our fortune to witness, and we would not do the gifted author justice were we to clip parts of it, so we promise our readers to give it in full in our next number, when they may judge for themselves of its merits.

Referring to "Masonic Occupancy" it is asserted that the G. L. of C. never had complete possession of the territory over which it claimed (and still claims) supreme control. It is well said. "To speak, therefore, of the occupancy of the whole Province of Canada by the G. L. of that name, is a perversion of language."

"Masonic occupancy is supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over all regular symbolic Lodges of Freemasons within the territory whose name the Grand Lodge bears."

Regarding "the French population and the R. C. Hierarchy," we are pleased to see a bold and manly stand taken, and we think it unfortunate that this very peculiar argument should ever have been thought worthy of utterance by the G. M. of the G. L. of C.

"The exclusive jurisdiction of G. L. of C.," it is believed by this paper was never claimed by that Grand Body and M. W. G. M. Harrington, is quoted in support of that belief. The *prima facie* fact of other Grand Lodges having subordinate Lodges within her jurisdiction is, we take it, beyond doubt, direct evidence of a withdrawal *in part* of exclusive jurisdiction.

"The expenses of Grand Secretary, G. L. of C., &c.," properly comes in for a word or two, and that our readers may form a slight idea of the cost of their past government we insert it in full.

"Since, among others, the name of the Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro T. B. Harris, is introduced into the last part of the "G. M.'s" address, it seems not irrelevant to note for the consideration of whom it may concern, that that official, besides his salary as G. Chancellor, and \$300 per annum and all expenses paid, as Grand Scribe: last year, in addition to a salary of \$1200, he received for Assistant Secretary \$150, and nearly \$150 more for office rent, &c., and for expenses attending Committees and Communications of G. L.—not including about \$250 for "contingencies,"—nor stationery, printing, &c."

"The bill for printing (chiefly done by the Messrs. White, Publishers of "The Craftsman,") Certificates, Stationery, &c., having amounted to upwards of \$1300 per annum, the Board of General Purposes assumed the management of that department, and received "tenders for printing, &c." from the same parties as had heretofore done it, at a price not greatly in excess of one-half the amount which has gone out of the treasury *quoad* the same work. The expenses too, of the Board of General Purposes of "G. L. of C." for the year ending July, 1869, had been enormous. Not many ordinary members of the "G. L. of C." have an idea of the constantly increasing amount of money being consumed in "contingencies," "incidentals," "printing," "salaries," and other "expenses" of "G. L. of C." officials, Board of General Purposes, &c., &c.

Although we could still go on quoting from this admirable document, yet our limited space warns us that we must stop here. Some parts of it will appear in future numbers, so that our brethren of this Province may be enabled to see the undoubted learning and zeal of the advocate enlisted in their cause. Under the last head of "*Parting words*," an able and eloquent peroration is given, the quiet dignity and fervour of thought running through which cannot but fail to find an echo in the breast of all who have the welfare of our Fraternity at heart.

"The Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec heartily regret that anything inharmonious should have arisen during the progress of their work. Our Temple should have been reared in concord like the great prototype on

Mount Zion. There should have been no necessity, as in a later and less auspicious era, to have done our work with the Trowel in one hand and the Sword in the other."

"But the past cannot be recalled. May discord not longer continue her evil work. Let bygones be bygones. Inconsiderate things which may have been said or done, on either hand, ought to be forgiven and forgotten. The Genius of our Fraternity ought to regain and retain its sovereign sway. The Brethren of G. L. of Quebec earnestly desire to have all misunderstandings with the Brethren of Ontario done away, and to have all constitutional, financial, and other matters involved, fraternally arranged, so that the Grand Lodges of Ontario and Quebec, although separate, may yet be one in spirit, and each, in its own sphere, strive to excel in that noblest emulation, of who can "best work and best agree;" and when we all shall have finished our labours in our earthly Temples, receive an abundant entrance into that Temple not made with hands, "eternal in the Heavens."

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY IN QUEBEC.

In No. 4 of this Journal, we alluded to the state of Royal Arch Masonry in this Province, as affected by the difficulties between the G. L. of Quebec and the G. L. of Canada. We regret to have to report that the troubles in the Chapters here, have been aggravated by a recent decision of the Grand Z.

The very un-masonic conduct of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall in this city, in reference to the property of some of the Lodges they held in trust, caused some Royal Arch Masons of this city to feel it inconsistent with their position in these Lodges, to continue to sit in Chapter with one of the said Trustees; and they preferred a charge of unmasonic conduct against him. The charge was received, and he was duly summoned to appear and answer to the charge.

In the meantime some of his friends wrote to the Grand Z. on the subject, and the result of their communications was, that, when the charge was brought forward for proof, a letter was read from the Grand Z, giving it as his decision, *POSITIVE DECISION, that it was not in the power of any Chapter, to try any of its members, who had held the position of Grand Principal, or who had filled the position of Grand Master.*

This ruling is regarded by the Royal Arch Masons of this Province as contrary to the spirit of the constitution of R. A. Masonry, and further, they feel, that the ruling is given in this instance, to protect an offending companion from the just punishment which they say his offences deserve.

We are not prepared to discuss the question at present. We hope that when proper representations are made to the Grand Z. that he will permit the case to be tried on its merits, if not by private Chapter, then by Grand Chapter in August next.

THE FREEMASON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Unfortunately we have not room to give the article on the G. L. of Q. in full. It is, from beginning to end, completely favorable to the stand taken by the principal Masons of Quebec, and it would be only going over covered ground to do so had we the space.

Speaking of the suspended Lodges, caused by those "edicts" of G. M. Stevenson, it has the following :

"The two suspended Lodges were represented at this Convention, and of this fact, great capital is made by the partisans of the G. L. of Toronto, as *"if a grossly, illegal and despotic act, could deprive its members of their privileges as free men and Masons."*

It then goes on to show that it is mere child's play on the part of the officers of the G. L. of Canada, to argue as they have done, and in support thereof, mentions what are the views of all *truly liberal minds* on the subject. These are amongst the authorities. The late Bro. Holnes, P. G. M. of N. Y ; Harman G. Reynolds, G. M. of Ill. ; the "Masonic Trowel," "Pomeroy's Democrat," and the "Evergreen."

The balance of the article we give *literatim et verbatim*.

The "province of Quebec is in every respect a district analogous to a "state" in the American Union, and every state has its Grand Lodge—indeed Virginia has two—and yet some logical American writers cannot see the force of the argument. We have a sincere desire to see that Craft flourish in the New Dominion, and the prompt recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by its sister of Toronto, will greatly tend to so desirable a result. It is absurd to think that Ontario, with its 121,260 square miles of territory, and its 1,396,091 inhabitants, can dictate in a matter of this kind to Quebec, which has an area of 210,020 square miles, and a population of 1,111,566 souls. And to show the disparity more clearly, let us state the statistics of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The former numbers 27,105 square miles, and 252,017 inhabitants ; the latter 18,660, and 330, 857 respectively, the united area being less than one-fourth that of Quebec, and the population not one-half. The immense country known as Quebec has a great future before it, and the civilizing influence of Freemasonry may be of immense value in its prospective career. Let not that influence be lessened or its effects marred by unseemly disputes between the brethren. Let not the enemies of the Craft—and Quebec swarms with Romish *snouchards*—perceive that the ties of Masonry are loose indeed ; let them not be able to exult over the downfall of truth, and destruction of those kindly bonds which bind our chosen ones together in the delightful chain of harmony and love.

Forbearance is the principle we inculcate, and by the exercise of this virtue our disunited brethren in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec will, we trust, soon be enabled to discuss their differences calmly, to adjust them fairly, and to return to the work of the Craft with that increased zest which the consciousness of having fulfilled a duty ever imparts to conscientious minds.

In this spirit we tender our advice, and again we may speak on behalf of the body of English Freemasons, in assuring the Canadian Craft that their progress is viewed with feelings of pride and interests in Old England, that their tribulations awakens echoes in our own breasts, and that in their triumphs we would ever fain participate, and most sincerely rejoice—*The Freemason, London, Eng. April 23.*

THE M. W. THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE
 IN RE
 THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

Bro. Drummond, for the Committee on Correspondence, submitted the following Report.

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, *May 4, 1870.*

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence to which were referred so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the letter and documents received from M. W. Bro. Stevenson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, have carefully considered the same and report, that they find nothing in the letter or documents which they had not already considered, and nothing which, in their judgment, throws any doubt upon the conclusions reached by our M. W. Grand Master in his address.

We deem that recognition is claimed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a right to deny or postpone recognition would be to deny a right of that Grand Lodge; as much, therefore, as it would please us to gratify the Grand Master of Canada, we cannot do so when that involves a departure from duty. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
H. BRADFORD,	
T. J. MURRAY.	

Resolved—That this Grand Lodge, when it was organized declared, and many times since has declared, that Lodges existing in a State or Province having an independent government, have the inherent right to form a Grand Lodge for their own government, though a Grand Lodge in another State, Province or Country has exclusive jurisdiction over them until such Grand Lodge is formed.

Resolved—That the Lodges in the Province of Quebec come under this rule, that we discover no irregularities in the proceedings in the formation of that Grand Lodge, that it is our duty to recognize it as having exclusive jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec; and that we do hereby recognize it and extend to it a hearty welcome in the family of American Grand Lodges.

Resolved—That in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec we are not influenced by feelings in any degree hostile to the Grand Lodge of Canada, in whose prosperity we are deeply interested, and in whose behalf the able pen of the former chairman of this committee was strongly enlisted, when the same objections were urged against its recognition as are now urged against the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and that from our knowledge of the Masons composing the Grand Lodge of Canada, we confidently trust that we shall soon see the same feeling of fraternity prevailing between it and its daughter Grand Lodge as now prevail between the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and her daughter the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The report was accepted and the resolutions were adopted.

On motion,

Voted—That attested copies of the resolutions be sent to the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec.

PRESENTATION TO W. BRO. D. SALTE, I. P. M.

At the last regular communication of Hoyle Lodge, A. F. and A. M., held on Tuesday, April 19, 1870, W. Bro. Salte was presented with a Past Master's Jewel, accompanied by the following address by W. Bro. Thos. Featherston, W. M.

W. Bro. Salte; we, the W. M., Wardens and Brethren of Hoyle Lodge, A. F. and A. M., appreciating your many excellent qualities as a man and as a Mason, and in consideration of the valuable services rendered Hoyle Lodge by you, desire to present you with a token of our respect and esteem. You have for the past two years occupied the high and responsible position of W. M. of this Lodge, and your conduct during that time has won for you the applause of every member. We have ever found you kind, though just, courteous, yet strict, affable, yet dignified, neither weak nor dictatorial, neither changeable nor arbitrary, in short the *beau ideal* of a presiding officer. We pay with pleasure a tribute of respect to your high attainments in, and extensive and intimate knowledge of the ancient and honorable mysteries of masonry, having listened with delight and profit to your lucid explanations and demonstrations, and witnessed your zeal and labour in all concerning our glorious craft. To your unwavering exertions and timely efforts must the success and prosperity of Hoyle Lodge be principally ascribed.

As a token then of our respect and brotherly affection for you, we present you this P. Master's Jewel, accept with it our earnest and united prayers for your present and continued prosperity, that you may live long and wear it, and that your future intercourse with this Lodge may be as happy and as uninterrupted as in the past, is the wish of your brethren of Hoyle Lodge. While we all unite in praying that the G. A. O. T. U. may adorn each of us with those Jewels of the mind which can alone make a true and perfect mason.

To which W. Bro. Salte briefly replied.

W. M. and Brethren: It is with extreme difficulty I find words to acknowledge your kindness in presenting me this valuable jewel, or to reply to your flattering address, I thank you, heartily thank you, for both. I feel I am unworthy the praise you have given me. The little I have been enabled to do for Hoyle Lodge I have done it more as a pleasure than a duty, and your appreciation and commendation has far, far more than repaid me. I shall wear with pride this beautiful gift as a token of the position I hold in our honorable fraternity, treasure it carefully, value it dearly as an evidence of the generosity and kindness of my brethren of Hoyle Lodge.

By motion of the Lodge, the Secretary was instructed to forward copies of above to the Freemason's Journal, St. John's News and Champlain Journal.

JAS. A. HUME,

Sec'y Hoyle Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Lacolle.

Lacolle, April 20, 1870

PAST MASTERS AND OFFICERS OF MILTON LODGE, U. D.,
Q. R., THREE RIVERS.

R W Bro Thos Milton, P M ; R W Bro Saml McClung, P M, G R ;
V W Bro A G Fenwick, M D, P M ; V W Bro James Reynar, P M ; W Bro
Thos G Farmer, P M ; W Bro John Broster, P M ; W Bro George Otis
Tyler, W M ; Bro Robert Kiernan, S W ; Bro Rev W L Scott, J W ; Bro
W C Farnum, Treasurer ; Bro Augustus F Holt, Sec'y ; Bro George W
Pangborne, S D ; Bro David A Hart, J D ; Bro J B Vanasse, D of C ; Bro.
R S Scott, I G ; Bro Geo Richardson, Tyler.

AT REST.

Bro. L. Beaman of Actonvale, died on the 26th ult., after a brief illness. He was a member of St. Francis Lodge, and was buried at Richmond, on Sabbath, the 29th. The Rev. Bro. L. Wurtele, Ch. of Eng., Clergyman of Actonvale, read the usual Church service and delivered a funeral sermon. Grand Master Graham, assisted by V. W. Bro. A. W. Hamilton, conducted the Masonic Ceremonies. The attendance of members of the Fraternity and others, was very large. *Requiescat in pace.*

THE FREEMASONS' JOURNAL.

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1870.

OUR QUEBEC BRETHERN.

At last, after months of patient waiting, the "Craftsman," the organ of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in its May number, under the above heading, has favored the Masonic world with its ideas of Masonic law, and has specially uttered its *dictum* regarding the proper course to be taken in forming a Grand Lodge of Quebec.

We propose to review this long digested and well considered view of the question at very little length as most of the arguments adduced have long since been disposed of, but as some are of a new and novel description, a short notice of them may perhaps be expected.

Our contemporary, at the very outset, (with prudence we think,) disclaims any intention of discussing in *extenso* the "*legality*" of the recent movement, stating "that as faithful adherents of our Grand Lodge, the decision of that Most Worshipful Body is binding and conclusive." Yet *en*

pissant, it points out what to it appears to be some of the most objectionable features in the recent movement. It admits that the principle of masonic and political boundaries being coterminous "has been adopted, and generally acted upon in the neighbouring republic, and also that it has been "found convenient in practice," and then very innocently inquires where was this *law* to be found fifty years since. We might as well ask where was a Grand Lodge to be found at all one hundred and fifty-five years ago, and with just as much point and application, if there be any in either of the questions. It then contends that our boundaries are "the same to-day as they were in 1855, "when the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed," and this in the face of an Act separating the two Provinces giving to each a Legislature of its own. Verily we may well question the speedy settlement of the difficulty when plain and patent facts to the whole world are so twisted and distorted to suit the convenience of the moment.

It then proceeds to make a grand effort to prove that the G. L. of C. has exercised *supreme* and not *concurrent* authority in Lower Canada, and in support thereof, quotes from an address and letter of G. M. Wilson (of Canada,) and the reply to the latter of G. M. Lord Zetland (of England,) in which according to our contemporary the Canadian "*trump masonic* gave no "uncertain sound in thus asserting our claim to supreme authority over both "Upper and Lower Canada." In connection with this, we have little to say, the very fact that foreign Lodges in her jurisdiction of English, Scotch and Irish registers are recognised as lawful Lodges, will be we think, sufficient to satisfy our readers that the state of Masonry, previous to the formation of the G. L. of Quebec, does not justify the position laid down with such positiveness by our contemporary.

We are pleased to learn that there are no motives, "either financial or otherwise," in the way of a peaceful separation, and we strictly hold the "Craftsman" to the following statement it utters "We have no hesitation "in asserting it as our belief, that if our Quebec brethren had only taken the "proper means to satisfy the members of Grand Lodge, that a separation "was desired by them, no opposition would have been offered by them." After nearly four years of agitation of every description by the present M. W. G. M. of Canada, backed by H. P. G. M. Bernard and other influential brethren, we had thought there could be no mistake about the almost unanimous feeling of the Masons in this Province, and that the Masons of Ontario had a proper understanding on this important point. With sorrow, we state that there appears to be persistent efforts indulged in to ignore the facts and circumstances as they happened, and certain substituted ones are made to do battle against us. In this connection we refer our contemporary to a very able and thoroughly detailed statement concerning the G. L. of Q.

just issued, and we think that any unbiassed mind will cordially admit that every effort was made consistent with the dignity and self respect that any body of men separately or collectively owe themselves, to induce the parent G. L. to hear the petition of her children. Allowing such to be the case, and we even have our contemporary's consent, that our action was right and proper. We state without the fear of contradiction, that it can be incontrovertibly proved that such was the fact, so we may well hope that we shall soon receive this very able and effective support.

In alluding to a communication to the "Gavel," in which the writer quotes part of Dr. Mackay's celebrated letter to G. M. Wilson, a very unhandsome advantage is taken. "You are no longer the G. L. of Canada, you will have to organize a G. L. of Ontario;" are the words quoted to which our contemporary replies, "we would ask why does the writer not publish the whole letter? *perhaps it would not have answered his purpose to have done so.*" The words italicised by us are to our mind a very unjust imputation on the writer whoever he may be, as the letter of Dr. Mackay alluded to fully established the position assumed by the words quoted from it. If there are sceptics on this point, we refer them to a copy of the letter itself in the first number of *The Freemasons Journal*.

The closing sentence is almost purely advisory,—the remainder of the article being occupied in refuting arguments of Bros. Murray and Klotz, we will not touch, as we think these brethren have little difficulty in maintaining their own. We give the advice in full :

"Want of space prevents a farther consideration of this subject at present. We will therefore only say in addition that if our Quebec brethren are really actuated by true Masonic principles, if they honestly believe and can prove that the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge for the Province of Quebec is essential to the interests of Masonry, or even that the great body of the craft desire it, then they will without hesitation accept the olive branch held out to them by Grand Lodge,—abandon the position they have prematurely assumed,—meet us again on the old familiar footing, in our Grand Lodge in July next,—submit their case and their vouchers to the rulers of the craft, (and a more friendly or favorable tribunal they could not desire,) and we pledge ourselves that they will be most warmly welcomed and masonically dealt with; armed with the sanction and best wishes of their brethren, they will at once receive a cordial recognition from all our sister Grand Lodges. In acting in this manner, our Quebec brethren will lose neither dignity, nor honor, but, on the contrary, they will command the admiration and respect of the masonic world."

"Should a feeling of false pride, however, prevent our brethren from adopting the course suggested, then the responsibility must rest upon them, and history will record the result."

As we before stated, the Masons of this Province have repeatedly proved

that it was essential to the interests of Freemasonry to act as they have done, in which they have been supported by several Grand Bodies, and we think it exceedingly bad taste in our contemporary to expect that they will humbly sue for pardon where no offence has been committed, but merely to satisfy the wounded self pride and disappointed ambition of the very tribunal that should have been the first to extend recognition and good fellowship to the young and struggling body, and not by its peculiar manner of exemplifying the Masonic lights of brotherly love, relief and truth, endeavoured to stifle it, ere it had drawn its first breath.

Magnanimity and humility, we venture to caution our contemporary, may be required on both sides, and we hope that it will, by example and precept, point out this truth to our brethren of Ontario. We, in this Province, only require a just recognition of our undoubted rights, when we confidently promise a speedy *resumé* of that harmony, which for the sake of our Order, it were better should never have been disturbed.

EXCHANGES.

The limited number of our columns compels us to omit noticing these welcome favors at length. In addition to those mentioned in our April number, we are favored with the *N. Y. Dispatch*, *Freemason's Monthly Magazine*, *The Land Mark*, *Figaro*, *American Freemason*, *Mystic Star*, *Masonic Trowel*, *Voice of Masonry*, *Kentucky Freemason*, *Craftsman* and *Masons' Home Book*, for which we are thankful. We also receive the *Gavel* regularly, the last number contains an article from this paper entitled "*Unmasonic Conduct*," which we assure our contemporary does not exaggerate the present condition of Masonry in these parts. Respecting the often repetition of the word "so-called" when speaking of the G. L. of Canada, we respectfully feel obliged for his lecture, and while assuring him and every one else that no "wanton insult" is intended, we yet consider, as he does, that it is a misnomer. We feel confident that the Masons of Ontario will have too much *good sense* to allow their feelings of old associations to interfere with what is *right and proper*. "What's in a name" as Shakespeare says. This *small* prejudice looks uncommonly like having a shot at us at any hazard. Our deep rooted conviction, is that no Grand Body has a right to the name, and it would be an injustice, not only to ourselves, but to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and any other Province that may be hereafter incorporated in our Dominion, for Ontario to assume the name of Canada, over which territory she has not, even now, any control or jurisdiction.

Pomerozy's Democrat, N. Y., missing for several issues.

ONE MORE.

The following communication was received from M. W. Bro. Graham, on the eve of our going to press. Comments are needless.

"It is with profound satisfaction that I have the honor further to inform you that the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, has extended fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

THE "CRAFTSMAN'S" OPINION AT LAST.

In our comments on the article which appeared in the *Craftsman* on "our Quebec Brethren," we alluded to the unwillingness of that Journal to discuss the *legality* of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. We find, however, on perusing its remarks on the action of the G. L. of Maine, concerning that question, that it has unmistakably laid down its views, though perhaps in a rather informal manner.

The following is the part of it to which we wish to draw especial attention :

"Into the question of the legality of the proposed recognition we need not enter, further than to recommend to those who counsel it a careful consideration of the address of M. W. Bro. Richard Vaux, delivered at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in which the whole subject is reviewed with masterly perspicuity, and in which the principle for which we have consistently contended is thus tersely laid down: "*The consent of the original jurisdiction must be first obtained before recognition is Masonically lawful.*"

So the last two lines are the only clue we have of our contemporary's opinion on this point. We certainly might have expected to have been favored with its reasons for withholding to us its support a little earlier in the day, as it seems to us that this savors of locking the stable door when the horse is gone.

We would like to ask a few questions of our contemporary in relation to this its stand point.

When according to the judgment of the great majority, and most eminent of the Masons of a separate territorial jurisdiction, every effort has been made to secure a recognition of their rights, and such efforts have been uniformly unsuccessful, is it not perfectly within their province to take steps to secure such result, notwithstanding the opposition of the parent Grand Body?

Is it not a fact that the G. L. of Canada, and in truth a majority of the G. L's. of the United States have been formed, and in some cases almost unanimously recognised by the Grand Lodges of the world before "the consent of the original jurisdiction" had been first obtained?

Does the fact that a G. L. is first recognised by G. Bodies other than the parent authority in any way affect the *status* of such Grand Lodge?

These questions we respectfully submit, naturally come up when perusing the "tersely laid down" opinion of our contemporary, and we trust that our brethren of this Province may be enlightened to this extent, if no farther.

The whole thing, in our mind, resolves itself in a nut-shell. Does the *abstract right* exist for the Masons in this Province, to form a Grand Lodge? If so and we think there can be little doubt on it, then we say that such formation cannot require the permission of the parent Grand Body or any other, but that it simply demands, as of justice, recognition from all alike. and we seriously caution our contemporary not to allow what may now seem to be the interests of the G. L. it so well advocates to interfere with a well settled law of Masonic comity and jurisprudence.

CHARITY.

It is well known, we presume, to most of our readers, that the Masonic Board of Relief in this city, spends a sum of money varying from \$300 to \$500 yearly, made up by Lodges of *all registers* according to the strength of members of each Lodge.

On the constitution of the new Board, at the beginning of the year, the Lodges hailing from the G. L. of C. declared that they would have no intercourse whatever with any one hailing from the G. L. of Quebec

This course was considered to say the least of it, very extraordinary in the face of the action taken by Lodges of English and Scotch Registers, they expressing their willingness to sit on committee with the objectionable members for the sake of our poor and distressed brethren, altho' in no other way would they recognize them.

This was satisfactory to the representatives concerned, as they still desired to contribute their "mite" in the cause of charity, and reasonably enough expected that their Lodges should be represented, and as the very existence of this medium for dispensing charity, necessarily entailed the provision of funds, our Brethren of English and Scotch jurisdiction considered it a paramount duty to look rather to the interests of those for whom it was organized, than to any mere question of legality of Grand Lodges, until at any rate, the question had received the ventilation that most unquestionably it deserved. They still looked upon them as brethren, and respected their wish to contribute to the support of poor and distressed Masons.

We would not have alluded to the subject, but that a case of great peculiarity has arisen. The widow of a brother hailing from the G. L. of C. (from Ontario,) applied for relief to the Board, and was referred to the M. W. the G. M. of C. who it seems, altho' not willing to allow his Lodges to assuage the distress of the needy, was perfectly willing that these "illegal" Lodges should have that pleasure, and with a depth of reasoning, peculiarly his own, referred back this poor lady to the Board, with the remark that it still was in possession of money belonging to Lodges of Canada Register, and was the only proper place to apply, and that, at any rate, as it was the only Board of Relief existing in the city, it was liable for all applications of this kind, no matter from what quarter they came.

According to this *dictum* of the M. W. the G. M. of C., the G. L. he represents has no intention of practising one of the Cardinal virtues of Masonry only at the expense of those whom he condemns; a line of conduct, we submit, which cannot but draw forth expressions of deep regret from even his most ardent friends.

We state on authority of the proper officer of the B. of Relief, (who hails from the G. L. of Scotland) that not *one penny* of the money now on hand was contributed by Lodges under Canada register, but that it was contributed by Lodges of English, Scotch and Quebec registers.

No words of ours will perhaps be of avail, but we implore our brethren of all registers not to allow our quarrels of legality to affect the proper dispensation of relief to the unfortunate. Let us "bury the hatchet" in connection with this vitally important question at any rate, and all unite as heretofore, to exem-

plify and practice that, which is a double blessing "to him that gives, and and to him that receives."

Let us bear in mind the teaching of the volume of the Sacred Law, which all of us regard as the foundation of our institution, and never, *under any circumstances*, cease to remember that it is recorded, "Thou shalt not harden " thine heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother: But thou shalt open " thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely lend him sufficient for his need, in " *that* which he wanteth."

YET ANOTHER.

We learn that the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire at its Annual Communication at Concord, on May 19th last, by an unanimous vote, decided that full and fraternal correspondence be entered into with the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

It is noticeable so far, with all the American Grand Lodges where no undue influence has been brought to bear, that recognition is at once voted *pure et simple*; those leaving the matter open we presume have been misled by interested parties of whose peregrinating propensities our exchanges waft us intelligence.

NELSON LODGE.

A correspondent signing himself "Facts," thus delivers himself concerning the recent attempt to manufacture another model Lodge.

"Four or five members of the late Nelson Lodge have been attempting to re-transfer its allegiance to the "Grand Lodge of Canada," to be able to revive, or reform the late Nelson Lodge, No. 8, C. R., but so far they have not been successful."

"Last Thursday, 12 inst., two distinguished brethren, one from Montreal (a member of the late Lodge,) and the other from St. Johns, made their appearance at Philipsburg, but, alas, their efforts were not crowned with success, the "magic" number—could not be brought together."

He then informs us that the Lodge is progressing very favorably as regards work, and that the members are perfectly satisfied with the G. L. of Quebec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We have great pleasure in calling attention to SAMUEL McCONKEY'S advertisement. His Stock of Meerschaum Pipes, choice Tobaccos, and every thing required by the smoker cannot be surpassed in the city. Especial attention is directed to his Stock as being suitable for "presents." Give him a call.

T. F. STONEHAN'S is another, and we can only advise a personal inspection to give him justice. In his line of business he is unequalled, his excellent work is eagerly sought after all over the Dominion. First class work, finished in artistic style, he will undoubtedly furnish to all who may favor him with their orders.

LODGES, CHAPTERS AND ENCAMPMENTS IN THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal, City of Montreal.

- Elgin Lodge, R S—Thos Allcock, W M; Thos Young, Sec; meets in British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame Street, first Monday in each Month.
- Lodge of Antiquity, R O—John Urquhart, W M; Richard Rowe, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, first Thursday in each month.
- * Montreal Kilwinning, R Q—J Wilson, W M; W H Hall, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, second Monday in each month.
- Mount Royal Lodge, R —Chas Storet W M; John Robson, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, second Tuesday in each month.
- * Royal Albert Lodge, R Q—Henry M Alexander, W M; J S Ferguson, Sec; meets, in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, first Wednesday in each month, from September to May inclusive.
- St. Paul's Lodge, R E—W H Hurton, W M; Frank Bond, Sec; meets in their Lodge Room, St. Lawrence Hall, second Tuesday in each month, from November to May inclusive.
- St. George's Lodge, R C—Wm Mackenzie, W M; Thomas J Barrett, Sec, meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, third Tuesday in each month.
- St. George's Lodge, R Q—W E Coquillette, W M; G A Ferguson, Sec; meets in British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame Street, third Tuesday in each month
- St. Lawrence Lodge, R E—F R Clarke, W M, Wm Jolly, Secretary; meets in British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame Street, first Tuesday in each month
- * Victoria Lodge, R Q—J T McMinn, W M; R W Bro A Murray, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes fourth Monday in each month
- * Zetland Lodge, R Q—M Doyle, W M; Jas Cleghorn, Sec; meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, second Thursday in each month
- * These Lodges being refused their own Hall, meet in the British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame St.

- Chateauguay Lodge, R Q—Rev W C Clarke, W M; S. McDonell, Sec; meets at Huntingdon on second Tuesday in each month
- Hoyle lodge, R Q—J P Featherstone, W M; Jas A Hume, Sec; meets at Lacolle, on second Tuesday in each month

CHAPTERS.

- Carnarvon Chapter, C R—F Montague Sowdon, 1st Prin Z; Chas Stratton, Scribe E, meets in Masonic Hall, Place d'Armes, third Thursday in February, May, August and November
- Mount Horeb Chapter, C R—Richard Handsley, 1st Prin. Z; H Le Cappelain, Scribe E; meets in British Masonic Chambers, Notre Dame Street, second Wednesday in each month
- St Paul's Chapter, R E—J Ogilvy Moffatt, 1st Prin. Z; C R Girdwood, M D, Scribe E; meets in St. Paul's Lodge Room, St Lawrence Hall, on

ENCAMPMENT.

- Richard Cœur de Lion Encampment—A A Stevenson, Emt. Commander; W Bathgate, Registrar; meets in Knight Templars Hall, Great St James Street, on

STADACONA DISTRICT.

City of Quebec.

- Albion Lodge, R Q—Jno Alexander, W M; Wm Miller, Sec. Second Friday in each month
- Harrington Lodge, R Q—S J Brownstein, W M; H Hughes, Sec. Third Thursday in each month
- St Andrew's Lodge, R Q—C Judge, W M; P White, Sec; first Wednesday in each month
- St John's Lodge, R Q—Christr. Staveley, W M; P J Brady, Sec; second Wednesday in each month
- Quebec Garrison Lodge, R C—W Winn, W M; H G Mead, Sec; first Monday in each month

CHAPTER.

- Stadacona Chapter, P O—C Staveley, 1st Prin. Z; W J Paterson, Scribe E
The above Lodges and Chapter meets in the Masonic Chambers in the Masonic Hall, Lewis Street, Quebec

96 Lodges, Chapters and Encampments in the P. of Q.

- Sheewenagan Lodge, R C—W T Rickaby, W M; J L Clair, Sec; meets at Three Rivers; second Wednesday in each month
 The Milton Lodge, Q R, U D—G O Tyler, W M; , Sec; meets at Three Rivers, first Wednesday in each month
 Tuscan Lodge, R Q, Levis—John Breaky, W M; Thos Mackie, Sec; meets at Levis, first Thursday in each month

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

- Prevost Lodge, R Q, Dunham—G H Shufelt, W M; Thos F Wood, Sec; meets at Dunham, Tuesday on or before full moon every month
 Dorchester Lodge, R C, St Johns—R P McGlunis, W M; E R Smith, Sec; meets at St Johns, first Tuesday in each month
 Nelson Lodge, R Q, Philipsburgh—E A Bourret, W M; P E Luke, Sec; meets at Philipsburgh, Thursday on or before full moon, every month
 Stanbridge Lodge, R Q, Stanbridge—Lustin Snyder, W M; N V Bryan, Sec; meets at Stanbridge, Wednesday on or before full moon, every month
 Clarenceville Lodge, R Q, Clarenceville—W V Marfee, W M; C W Beerwort, Sec; meets at Clarenceville, third Thursday in each month
 Browne Lodge, R Q, West Farnham—G H Kemp, W M; H Bowker, Sec; meets at West Farnham, Friday on or before full moon, every month.
 St John's Lodge, R Q, Mansonville—L C Moor, W M; Sec; meets at Mansonville, Wednesday before full moon every month.
 Royal Canadian Lodge, R C, Sweetsburgh—E Racicot, W M; Henry Rose, Sec; meets at Sweetsburgh, second Wednesday in each month
 Frelighsburgh Lodge, R Q, Frelighsburgh—G R Marvin, W M; E E Spencer, Sec; meets at Frelighsburgh, Monday on or before full moon every month
 Shefford Lodge, R C, Waterloo—J E Davies, W M; Henry Hurst, Sec; meets at Waterloo, first Monday in each month
 Yamaska Lodge, R Q, Granby—T Amyrauld, W M; G Vittie, Sec; meets at Granby, first Wednesday in each month
 Brome Lake Lodge, R C, Knowlton—Horace D Pickel, W M; Thomas A Knowlton, Sec; meets at Knowlton.
 Abercorn Lodge, R Q, U D—H L Jacquays, W M; , Sec; meets at Abercorn, of each month.
 Corner Stone Lodge, R Q, U D—E H Goff, W M; , Sec; meets at Nelsonville, of each month

CHAPTERS.

- Prevost Chapter, Dunham—Edson Kemp 1st Prin. Z; Stevens Baker, Scribe E; meets at Dunham
 Dorchester Chapter, Waterloo—W G Parmelee, 1st Prin. Z; F E Foudreiaier, Scribe E; meets at on

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

- Golden Rule Lodge, R Q, Stanstead—H M Honey, W M; H C Hyatt, Sec; meets at Stanstead, Tuesday on or before full moon every month
 Victoria Lodge, R Q, Sherbrooke—H T Becket, W M; A D Bostwick, Sec; meets at Sherbrooke, second Tuesday in each month
 St Francis Lodge, R Q, Richmond—M M Tait, W M; E Cleveland, Sec; meets at Richmond, first Thursday in each month
 Ascott Lodge, R Q, Lennoxville—J Addie, W M; Frs Bennets, Sec; meets at Lennoxville, Monday on or before full moon every month
 Ashlar Lodge, R Q, Coaticook—W Sleeper, W M; N W Thomas, Sec; meets at Coaticook, first Wednesday in each month
 Doric Lodge, R Q, Danville—Timothy Leet, W M; William Boutelle, Sec; meets at Danville, Wednesday on or before full moon every month

CHAPTER.

- Golden Rule Chapter, Sherbrooke—J H Graham, L L D, 1st Prin Z; W Farewell jr; Scribe E

ENCAMPMENT.

- Sussex Encampment and Priory, Stanstead—W B Colby, Emt. Com.; J H Graham, Lieut. Gen.; Geo D Wyman, Registrar

EXTRA.

We publish this extra to inform our readers of the action of the G. L. of Vermont. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence brought in a report strongly in favor of the G. L. of Quebec, but on the official *written* request of the Canadian representative to defer recognition pending the action of his G. L. it was, by a majority of 19, in a total vote of nearly 250, laid over for the present.

The feeling of the members of this G. L., however, is evident from the fact that it was then and there unanimously voted that fraternal relations between them and the Masons of the G. L. of Quebec should in no way be disturbed.

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