

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Quebec,

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

AT THE

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL, ON THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY,
A. D. 1887, A. L. 5887.

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*Ordered to be read in all Lodges and preserved.*  
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J. FRED. WALKER, Montreal, P. Q., Grand Master.
JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, P. Q., Grand Secretary.

QUÉBEC:

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1887

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC,
A. F. & A. M.,
AT ITS
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was held at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on the twenty-sixth day of the month of January, A. D. 1887—A. L. 5887. There were present thereat :—

	M. Wor.	Bro.	J. FRED. WALKER.....		<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.	"	"	A. F. SIMPSON.....	<i>Dep. Grand Master.</i>	
"	"	"	H. RUSSELL, M.D.....	<i>Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Quebec</i>	
				<i>and Three Rivers Dist.</i>	
"	"	"	DICKSON ANDERSON.....	"	" Montreal Dist.
"	"	"	M. B. SCHOFIELD.....	"	" St. Francis "
"	"	"	L. M. BURNELL.....	"	" Bedford "
"	"	"	E. T. D CHAMBERS.....	<i>Grand Sen. Warden.</i>	
"	"	"	A. E. MILLS.....	<i>Jun.</i>	"
"	"	"	L. H. STEARNS.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>	
"	"	"	J. H. ISAACSON.....	<i>Secretary.</i>	
"	"	"	GEO. W. LOVEJOY.....	<i>Registrar.</i>	
V.	"	"	S. LEBOURVEAU.....	<i>Dir. of Ceremonies.</i>	
"	"	"	A. M. STONE.....	<i>Organist.</i>	
"	"	"	GEORGE WAIT.....	<i>Sen. Deacon.</i>	
"	"	"	W. J. FRASER.....	<i>Jun.</i>	"
"	"	"	J. W. HANNAH.....	<i>Steward.</i>	
"	"	"	A. N. THOMSON.....	"	"
"	"	"	E. T. RAYMOND.....	"	"
"	"	"	JOHN BECKINGHAM.....	<i>Pursuivant.</i>	
"	"	"	ISAAC RICHARDSON.....	<i>Tyler.</i>	

Also were present the following named Past Grand Officers :—

M. Wor. Bro. M. M. TAIT.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
" " " GEORGE O. TYLER.....	" "
R. " " EDSON FITCH.....	<i>Past Dep. Grand Master.</i>
" " " T. P. BUTLER.....	" "
" " " FRANK EDGAR.....	<i>Past Dis Dep. Grand Master.</i>
" " " H. L. ROBINSON.....	" "
" " " S. J. FOSS.....	" "
" " " W. M. LEMESURIER.....	" "
" " " TIMOTHY LEET.....	" "
" " " JOSEPH MITCHELL.....	" "
" " " F. MASSEY.....	" "
" " " R. W. WILLIAMS.....	" "
" " " CHARLES KNOWLES.....	" "
" " " H. E. CHANNELL.....	" "
" " " JAMES ADDIE.....	" "
" " " WM. H. WHYTE.....	" "
" " " GUSTAVUS LUCKE.....	" "
" " " A. G. ADAMS.....	<i>Past Grand Sen. Warden.</i>
" " " JOHN SHAW.....	" " <i>Jun.</i> "
" " " H. S. COUPER.....	" " " "
" " " JOHN RENSHAW.....	" " <i>Registrar.</i>
" " " S. R. WHITMAN.....	" " " "
" " " ALEX. CHISHOLM.....	" " " "
" " " I. B. FUTVOYE.....	" " " "

A constitutional number of lodges being represented, Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, and with prayer offered to T.G.A.O.T.U., supplicating His blessing.

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

No. 1.—LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.

Alex. Chisholm, W.M., and P.G.R.
 W. A. Morrison, J.W.
 C. S. Aspinall, I.P.M.
 Peter White, P.M.
 W. M. LeMesurier, P.D.D.G.M. and P.M.
 Jas. Mitchell, P.M., P.G.S.
 Geo. G. Bown, P.G.S.

No. 2.—ALBION, QUEBEC.

John Sears, W.M.
 H. Griffith, P.M.
 C. Knowles, P.D.D.G.M. and P.M.

No. 3.—ST. JOHN, QUEBEC.

Walter J. Ray, W.M.
W. J. Fraser, I.P.M., G.S.D.
John Shaw, P.G.J.W. and P.M.

No. 4.—DORCHESTER, ST. JOHN'S.

I. B. Futvoye, P.M. and P.G.R.

No. 5.—GOLDEN RULE, STANSTEAD.

A. N. Thomson, W.M. and Grand Steward.
H. E. Channell, P.M., P.D.D.G.M.

No. 6.—ST. ANDREW, QUEBEC.

E. T. D. Chambers, P.M., G.S.W.
Henry Russell, M.D., D.D.G.M. and P.M.

No. 7.—ELGIN, MONTREAL.

H. S. Couper, P.G.J.W. and P.M.
John H. Isaacson, P.M. and Grand Secretary,
Joseph Briggs, P.M.
W. M. Briggse, P.M. and P.G.P.

No. 8.—PREVOST, DUNHAM.

A. D. Stevens, P.M.

No. 9.—NELSON, ST. ARMAND STATION.

H. N. Sixby, W.M.
L. G. Burnell, D.D.G.M. and P.M.
H. H. Hastings, P.M.

No. 10.—ST. GEORGE, MONTREAL.

J. Paxton, W.M.
D. D. Mann, P.M.
Mona Lesser, P.M. and P.G.S.
Geo. Wait, P.M. and G.S.D.
J. J. Walker, J.W.

No. 11.—ST. GEORGE, MONTREAL.

James Fyfe, P.M.
G. E. Jacques, P.M., P.G.S.
John Wilson, P.M., P.G.S.D.

- No. 12.—ZETLAND, MONTREAL.
 E. T. Perry, W.M.
 A. J. McRobie, S.W.
 J. Beckingham, P.M., and G. Pursuivant
 Joseph Mitchell, P.D.D.G.M. and P.M.
 P. A. Crossby, P.M.
 W. Brewster, P.M.
 E. Higginbottom, P.M.
 John H. Isaacson, P.M., Grand Secretary.
 Hy. Dunne, P.M. and P.G.S.D.
- No. 15.—ST. FRANCIS, RICHMOND.
 T. Leet, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
- No. 16.—VICTORIA, SHERBROOKE.
 S. J. Foss, W.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
 Henry Davidson, S.W.
 S. Lebourveau, P.M. and G.D. of C.
 M. B. Schofield, D.D.G.M. and P.M.
 H. Presby, P.M., P.G.D. of C.
 J. Addie, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
- No. 18.—SHEFFORD, WATERLOO.
 J. W. Wallace, W.M.
 John P. Noyes, P.M.
 E. J. Raymond, P.M. and G.S.
 D. Dooly, P.M.
 Geo. E. Robinson, P.M.
- No. 19.—STANBRIDGE, STANBRIDGE.
 W. H. Briggs, W.M.
 D. B. Knight, S.W.
 A. M. Stone, P.M. and G. Organist.
- No. 20.—MONTREAL KILWINNING, MONTREAL.
 W. McLean, W.M.
 F. Maille, S.W.
 W. R. Cuthbert, P.G.J.D. and P.M.
 I. H. Stearns, P.M. and G. Treasurer
 J. Renshaw, P.G.R. and P.M.
 G. Smillie, P.M.
 D. Neve, P.M.
- No. 21.—YAMASKA, GRANBY.
 T. Watson, S.W. and Proxy.
 F. B. Farnsworth, P.M.
- No. 24.—BROWNE LODGE, WEST FARNHAM.
 W. H. Hubbard, P.M.

- No. 25.—ROYAL ALBERT, MONTREAL.
 G. A. Miller, W.M.
 J. L. Lamplough, S.W.
 G. W. Lovejoy, M.D.; G.R. and P.M.
 F. Edgar, P.D.D.G.M. and P.M.
 T. P. Butler, P.M. and P.D.G.M.
 M. M. Tait, P.G.M. and P.M.
- No. 28.—TUSCAN, LEVIS.
 L. Farmer, P.M. and Proxy.
 Edson Fitch, P.M. and P.D.G.M.
- No. 29.—ROYAL CANADIAN, SWEETSBURG.
 S. Amyrauld, W.M.
- No. 30.—ASCOT, LENNOXVILLE.
 Robt. Burge, W.M.
 A. F. Simpson, P.M. and D. G.M.
 I. H. Stearns, P.M. and G. Treasurer
 Jas. Addie, P.D.D.G.M. and P.M.
- No. 31.—ASHLAR, COATICOOK.
 E. S. Buckland, W.M.
- No. 32.—MOUNT ROYAL, MONTREAL.
 J. B. Tressider, W.M.
 W. T. Anderson, S.W.
 A. E. Powter, J.W.
 Wm. Hill, I.P.M.
 C. Arthur Jacques, P.M.
 W. Simpson Walker, P.M., P.G.S.D
 G. O. Stanton, P.M.
 D. Seath, P.M. and P.G.O.
 F. Massey, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M
 P. McD. McTavish, P.M.
 C. H. Sorley, P.M.
- No. 33.—FRELIGSBURG, FRELIGSBURG.
 N. A. Smith, P.M.
 S. R. Whitman, P.M. and P.G.R.
- No. 34.—DORIC, DANVILLE.
 Jas. Riddle, W.M.
 H. J. Beaman, P.M.
- No. 35.—BROME LAKE, KNOWLTON.
 A. W. Pettes, I.P.M.
 A. E. Mills, G.J.W. and P.M.
 G. G. Foster, W.M.

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No. 36.—CHATEAUGUAY LODGE, HUNTINGDON.

C. Marshall, M.D., I.P.M.
C. H. Wells, S.W.
J. Fred Walker, P.M. and G.M.
John H. Isaacson, P.M. " G.S.
I. H. Stearns, P. M. " G.T.

No. 38.—MOUNT MORIAH, MONTREAL.

Wm. Campbell, W.M.
J. S. Clunie, S.W.
J. Martin, P.M.
A. G. Adams, P.M. and P.G. S.W.
T. S. Walker, P.M.
G. R. Dewar, P.M.

No. 41.—EDDY, HULL.

W. H. G. Garrioch, W.M.
A. Perroton, S.W.

No. 44.—ST. CHARLES, MONTREAL.

Thos. Highmore, W.M.
R. H. Guthell, S.W.

No. 45.—CŒURS UNIS, MONTREAL.

G. Couture, W.M.
J. Rodrigue, P.M. and P.G.S.
A. Meunier, P.M.
J. Edmond, P.M. and P.G.S.
A. Felix, P.M.
C. De Maisonneuve, P.M.

No. 48.—MOUNT ORFORD, GEORGEVILLE.

W. Sheppard, P.M. and P.G.D. of C.

No. 49.—SHAWENEGAN, THREE RIVERS.

G. O. Tyler, P.M. and P.G.M.
R. W. Williams, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
W. Bickerton Smith, P.M. and P.G.S.D.

No. 52.—PRINCE CONSORT, MONTREAL.

D. Tuff, W.M.
C. R. Corneil, J.W.
W. Bowden, P.M.
W. H. Whyte, P.D.D.G.M. and P.M.
Thos. Sonne, P.M.

No. 53.—ST. ANDREW'S, MONTREAL.

C. W. Wellstead, W.M.
W. McLea Walbank, P.M.
W. S. Evans, P.M. and P.G.S.
J. W. Hannah, P.M. and G.S.

- No. 54.—IONIC, MONTREAL.
 W. H. Ulley, W.M.
 J. Luttrell, I.P.M.
 E. A. Humphrey, P.M.
 J. E. Hersey, P.M.
 John Stewart, P.M.
- No. 56.—HOCHELAGA, MONTREAL.
 H. Ransom, W.M.
 J. W. Anderson, I.P.M.
 Dickson Anderson, P.M. and D.D.G.M.
 J. Fred. Walker, P.M. and G.M.
- No. 58.—MONTARVILLE, LONGUEUIL.
 J. Walker, W.M.
 James J. Riley, J.W.
 T. A. Adkin, P.M.
 C. P. O'Connor, P.M.
 J. Fred. Walker, P.M. and G.M.
 W. M. LeMesurier, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
- No. 59.—BEDFORD, BEDFORD.
 James Cassels, J.W.
- No. 62.—CORINTHIAN, MONTREAL.
 C. B. Greaves, W.M.
 J. B. Terry, S.W.
 Henry Dunne, P.M.
 I. A. Richardson, P.M.
- No. 63.—PRINCE OF WALES, SHERBROOKE.
 H. R. Fraser, W.M.
 John Fales, S.W.
 A. F. Simpson, D.G.M. and P.M.
 Jas. Addie, P.D.D.G.M. and P.M.
 Gustavus Lucke, P.D.D.G.M. and P.M.
- No. 64.—KING SOLOMON, MONTREAL.
 W. J. Leslie, W.M.
 C. Byrd, P.M. and P.G.S.D.
 G. S. Wheatley, I.P.M.
- No. 65.—ARGYLE, MONTREAL.
 C. J. Williams, W.M.
 Thos. Cocker, P.M.
- No. 68.—GOOD SAMARITAN, NEW CARLISLE.
 Henry Russell, M.D., D.D.G.M. (Proxy.)
- PORTAGE DU FORT, U.D.
 Wm. Thomson, S.W.

All Master Masons in good standing in attendance were permitted to be present.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following order of business was adopted :—

1. Grand Lodge will be opened at 10 A.M.
2. Minutes of last Annual Meeting will be read.
3. Representatives from Sister Grand Lodges will be received.
4. Grand Master will deliver his Address.
5. Grand Secretary will present his Report.
6. Grand Treasurer will present his Report.
7. Dis. Dep. Grand Masters will present their several Reports.
8. Reports from different Standing Committees will be received.
9. Election and Appointment of Grand Officers at 8 P. M.
10. Reports from Special Committees will be received.
11. Installation of Grand Officers-elect.
12. Unfinished business.
13. Grand Lodge will be closed.

The rules and regulations governing Grand Lodge during its time of business were read by the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Secretary commenced to read the minutes of the last Annual Communication, when it was

Moved by R. Wor. Bro Russell, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. John Renshaw,

“That the minutes of the proceedings of this grand lodge at its 16th annual communication, having been printed and distributed amongst the several subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction, the same shall be considered as having been read, and they are hereby confirmed.

The motion was carried *nem con.*

At this period of the proceedings R. Wor. Bro. Alfred J. Hall, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont entered Grand Lodge, and was introduced by M. Wor. Bro. Geo. O. Tyler and R. Wor. Bro. I. H. Stearns, to the M. Wor. Grand Master by whom he was welcomed, and presented to Grand Lodge. The illustrious Brother received a warm greeting by the assembled brethren, which he acknowledged, in the following words :—

M. W. SIR AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC :

“ Although in a foreign country and jurisdiction, I assure you that I feel much at home among Quebec Masons and in this Grand Lodge.

I shall remember with pride and pleasure, as long as I remember anything, my fraternal acquaintance with the leading Masons of this jurisdiction,

Past Grand Master Graham, whose absence on this occasion is deeply regretted by all, I am proud to call my friend. For nearly a decade, occupying the position of executive of this Grand Lodge, his voice and pen have given to the Masonic world an able enunciation of the principles of Grand Lodge sovereignty, for which you have so long and so fearlessly fought. His writings have been eagerly read by the American fraternity. England must have perused them with more than ordinary interest.

I might refer to my acquaintance with all your Past Grand Masters, and especially with your able, genial, present Grand Master, who has led Quebec in a Vermont invasion, happily not unmasonic, but for "innocent merriment."

I recall with pleasure my acquaintance with R. W. Bro. Meigs, who was a warm friend of Vermont and did much to secure its aid in your behalf; and also the stalwart form of your Grand Secretary standing in our Grand Lodge in 1870, giving blows to the cause advocated by M. W. Bro. Bernard that he could neither parry nor return.

There are many other prominent brethren to whom I might refer, and especially to M. W. Bro. Geo. O. Tyler, a brother with a sort of dual masonic existence: one whom you claim when in Quebec, and who is counted by us on the other side of the line. You have honored him here, and we have found pleasure in honoring him there; but whether in Quebec or Vermont, he is the same true and loyal friend, zealous Mason, and ardent worker in behalf of those who come within the circle of his friendship.

With such a *coterie* of friends largely increased by my visit to your Grand Chapter yesterday, I feel that I may justly claim to be at home among you.

I regret that the Grand Master of my State could not be present to share in this generous reception, and to fittingly respond for Vermont, for I can assure you that among the leading Masons of Vermont, your ally and friend, none are more earnest in their regard for Quebec, and the interests which she has at stake, than M. W. Marsh O. Perkins, Grand Master of Vermont.

For many years I have held the honorable position of Grand Representative of your Grand Lodge near our own. Whether my record, as such, has been creditable to myself or an honor to you is a matter of Masonic history.

I am glad to say that the delay in 1870, only made our complete recognition of your cause more sure in 1872. Since that memorable occasion, Quebec has never been in the minority in the Grand Lodge of Vermont and never will be again.

Thank God the unpleasantness then existing between you and Canada has long since been settled,—Canada making the *amende honorable* with a true and commendable Masonic spirit. England *must* yield; for truth, justice and right are the banners which you are bearing in this warfare, and they cannot be overcome.

M. W. Sir and Brethren, however near this subject may be to you,—and it is an important one,—long after Grand and Subordinate Lodges shall have passed out of existence, and the parchment warrants of authority shall have yielded to the influences of time, the principles which Masonry teaches and which we should practice will remain; no matter where or when Masonry had its origin, those principles were recognized in heaven before the morning stars sang together, and after the heavens shall roll away as a scroll, they will meet with Divine approval.

Masonry, virtue, benevolence, truth, justice and morality are from everlasting to everlasting and shall not pass away.

Masonry rests upon the broad foundation of universality laid deep and firm. This universal principle draws us together, no matter whence we hail, and I come to-day as an humble Mason of Vermont, to assure you of its hearty support and unbounded good-will.

For all the honors I have received at your hands I most sincerely thank you."

Letters from the following named Grand Officers and brethren were received and read by the Grand Secretary, offering their several reasons for absence from the present meeting of Grand Lodge, and were all ordered to be placed on file, viz :—From Revd. R. Wor. Bro. Robert Ker, Grand Chaplain; R. Wor. Bro. W. H. O'Regan, Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Shefford and Brome district; M. Wor. Bro. J. H. Graham; Revd. R. Wor. Bro. Jervois Newnham; V. Wor. Bro. Cooper, Grand Steward; Wor. Bro. Baxter, of Highgate, Vermont.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

Wor. Bro. James Fyfe and V. Wor. Bro. H. E. Channell presented their Credentials as Representatives near this Grand Lodge, the former from New Mexico, the latter from Iowa. They were received with Grand Honors.

The following Grand Lodges were represented by their duly accredited representatives :—

Arkansas	By V.	W.	B. P. M. McTavish.
British Columbia	" R.	"	Bro. Dickson Anderson.
California	" "	"	" Edson Fitch.
Colorado	" V.	"	" D. Seath.
Delaware	" R.	"	" W. B. Smith.
Georgia	" "	"	" James Addie.

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Idaho.....	By R. W. Bro.	John Renshaw.
Illinois.....	" " "	Alex. Chisholm.
Indian Territory.....	" " "	P. A. Crosby.
Iowa.....	" " "	H. E. Channell.
Ireland.....	" " "	Benjamin Burland.
Kentucky.....	" " "	Joseph Mitchell.
Maine.....	" " "	Jno. H. Isaacson.
Manitoba.....	" " "	W. H. Whyte.
Maryland.....	" M. "	J. Fred. Walker.
Minnesota.....	" R. "	John P. Noyes.
Mississippi.....	" " "	S. J. Foss.
Missouri.....	" " "	H. L. Robinson.
New Brunswick.....	" " "	T. P. Butler.
New Hampshire.....	" " "	I. H. Stearns.
New Mexico.....	" " "	Jas. Fyfe.
New York.....	" M. "	M. M. Tait.
New South Wales.....	" R. "	Gustavus Lucke.
Oregon.....	" V. "	W. S. Evans.
Rhode Island.....	" R. "	Frederick Massey.
South Carolina.....	" " "	Chas. Knowles.
Spain.....	" " "	A. G. Adams.
Utah.....	" " "	Timothy Leet.
Virginia.....	" V. "	W. Simpson Walker.
Wisconsin.....	" R. "	A. F. Simpson.

The M. Wor. Grand Master then delivered the following Address :

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

OFFICERS AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC :

You are here assembled as the representatives of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons in this Province, and as such I welcome you to our seventeenth annual communication. It is for you to deliberate on all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Freemasonry in this Province.

This convocation was opened by a supplication to the Great Architect of the Universe, that He will bless our proceedings. We can only anticipate that we shall receive this blessing if we perform our work with a single eye to that which is true and just.

The year in which we hold this communication is an important one. Our Queen, whom we love and reverence, fifty years ago ascended the throne. All divisions of the great British nation hail the Jubilee with loud acclaim, and no portion of that empire has more sincere feelings of gratitude that Victoria has been spared so long to reign over us, than the part contained within the territorial limits of Quebec. We earnestly pray that further favors may be bestowed upon her. God bless her.

CONSTITUTING A NEW LODGE.

On the 27th February last I constituted King Solomon Lodge No. 69, Aylmer, and installed its officers. I was accompanied from Montreal by R. W. Bro. Isaacson, (our Grand Secretary), and Wor. Bro. Adkins. We received a warm reception from the brethren of that district; numbers from Hull and Ottawa were present. I have no doubt that this lodge will be well worked, and that its officers will be made especially welcome at this communication, as representing our youngest chartered lodge.

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.

I have visited over two-thirds of the lodges in this Province, which has afforded great pleasure to myself, and I hope profit to the Craft. On these occasions I have generally been accompanied by a number of brethren, thus making those who live at a distance acquainted with each other, drawing still closer the bonds of brotherhood, and allowing lodge members, who have not the privilege of attending Grand Lodge meetings, an opportunity of becoming more intimate with the Rulers of the Craft. In every instance my reception was of the heartiest description. In most of these lodges I had the pleasure of witnessing the work, and was gratified at the manner in which it was performed. I should like to dwell at some length upon these visits, but feel that I cannot particularly mention any without describing all.

SOCIALS AND PICNICS.

Several of the lodges have given social entertainments for the purpose of offering some enjoyment to their lady friends. I had the pleasure of being present at those held by Antiquity, Prince Consort, Coeurs Unis, and Brome Lake Lodges, and was delighted with the manner in which the brethren interested their fair friends in the cause of Freemasonry.

On the 24th June, the brethren of Golden Rule Lodge invited their friends to meet them at the base of Owl's Head Mountain. A goodly gathering availed themselves of the invitation, and enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, while the members of the Craft climbed the mountain, where the third degree was impressively conferred upon a candidate, in the Natural Lodge room, 2,500 feet above the lake. The presence of M. W. Bro. Marsh O. Perkins, Grand Master of Masons in Vermont, added much to the interest and pleasure of the occasion.

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On the 17th July, the brethren of Montreal District had an excursion to Highgate Springs which afforded much pleasure to those present. And on 31st August, the brethren of Bedford District held a picnic in the same grounds, but I unfortunately was not present on this occasion owing to business engagements.

VISITS TO SISTER GRAND LODGES.

On the 9th June, I visited the Grand Lodge of Vermont, at the City of Burlington. I was welcomed most cordially, and shall never forget the kindness of the Vermont brethren. I was accompanied in the visit by M. W. Bro. George O. Tyler.

On the 25th September, I was present by invitation, at the Centennial Celebration of the Independence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. I was accompanied by R. W. Bro. Chambers, Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Bro. Stearns, Grand Treasurer, and R. W. Bro. Isaacson, Grand Secretary. I cannot describe the pleasure which ensued from this visit.

We enjoin upon Masters and Wardens of Subordinate Lodges that they should visit other Lodges as much as possible. The same rule should be applied to Grand Masters and Grand Wardens—that they should visit other Grand Lodges, if in their power. A great deal of useful information is obtained in so doing.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

I have been very fortunate in the officers who were elected to support me during the past year. The Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens have been ever ready to offer me all assistance in their power. The District Deputy Grand Masters have been energetic and painstaking, one of them journeying 800 miles to visit one of his Lodges. The Grand Secretary has never murmured at the extra calls I have made upon his time, and has been invaluable to me, with his advice and assistance,—and I am under deep obligations to the Grand Treasurer, who has not confined his efforts on behalf of Masonry to the faithful discharge of his, by no means, unlaborious office.

OTHER BRETHREN.

Having mentioned the assistance that I have received from the officers of Grand Lodge, my report would be incomplete were I to omit the many services rendered me, in the discharge of my duty, by M. W. Bro. Geo. O. Tyler and Wor. Bro. Jno. P. Noyes.

HONORARY RANK.

I ask you to confer the honorary rank of past Grand Senior Warden on Wor. Bro. Frank Baxter, of Highgate, Vermont, who without solicitation on our part, or reward of any description, has been unflinching in his efforts to correctly place our position before the Masonic World.

MASONIC PRESS.

We are deeply indebted to the Masonic press in Canada, and many writers in the United States, for the articles which have appeared on the English question. A new paper has this year been added to the list—the "Masonic News," of Montreal, edited and published by W. Bro. C. H. Sorley. I understand the subscription list is already a large one. Brethren, help this effort, not only with subscriptions and advertisements, but also with items of news from all parts of the Province. And you who are the most talented should consider it a duty to aid, with the pen, so that this journal shall be second to none of those advocating the principles of Free Masonry.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The report on foreign correspondence will be presented by R. W. Bro. Chambers, Chairman of the Committee. You will find it an able report, and, like everything from his pen, stated in a pleasant manner.

REGALIA.

The following is a list of the regalia which was in possession of this Grand Lodge at the commencement of the year:—

One Grand Master's Chain, Apron and Cuffs.			
“ Deputy Grand Master's Chain, Apron and Cuffs.			
“ Senior Grand Warden's Collar, Apron and Cuffs.			
“ Junior “ “ “ “ “ “			
“ Grand Treasurer's “ “ “			
“ Grand Secretary's “ “ “			
“ Grand Chaplain's “ “ “			
“ Grand Director of Ceremonies' Collar and Apron.			
“ Grand Organist's “ “			
Two Grand Deacons' “ “			
One Grand Steward's “ “			
“ Grand Pursuivant's “ “			

The same are still in possession of this Grand Lodge.

Upon enquiry I was informed that the Grand Registrar's regalia was lost at the special communication, held at Richmond, 22nd September, 1881, called for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a bridge across St. Francis River.

I would recommend that the Finance Committee in making their estimates for next year's expenses should include an amount for the purchase of a new Grand Registrar's regalia, and also for slight repairs needed to the regalia now on hand.

INFRINGEMENT OF JURISDICTION.

I regret that one of the lodges in this jurisdiction has been guilty of receiving a candidate for the degrees of Masonry, who resided in the province of Ontario. The

following correspondence with the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada will explain the matter :—

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

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

COLLINGWOOD, ONT., OCTOBER 19th, 1886.

To J. Fred. Walker, Esq., Grand Master G. L. of Quebec,—Montreal.

DEAR SIR & M. W. BROTHER :—

My attention has been called to what appears to be an infringement of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada by a lodge on the Grand Registry of Quebec.

I am informed that a resident of the City of Toronto, named * * * * * has been lately made a Mason in St. Charles Lodge, No. 44, G. R. Q., and that he is going to Montreal specially on next Monday, 25th instant, to receive one or both of the remaining degrees.

I am further assured that Mr. * * * * * has been rejected by two of the Lodges in Toronto, and that a dispensation to initiate him was refused by my predecessor, M. W. Bro. Hugh Murray.

Also that Mr. * * * * * is a Commission Merchant, who has resided in Toronto for the past fourteen years. Under these circumstances and presuming that these statements are correct, I thought it best to notify you at once, to the end that in case you are so inclined, enquiries could be made before the 25th instant, or in case full and definite information could not be obtained by that time, the advancement of the candidate should be delayed until the facts were ascertained.

With the most fraternal regards,

Believe me to remain,

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother,

Yours fraternally,

HY. ROBERTSON, G. M.

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

GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, P. Q., OCTOBER 26th, 1886.

To Henry Robertson, Esq., Grand Master G. L. of Canada.

DEAR SIR & M. W. BROTHER :—

I have to thank you for your letter of the 19th instant, calling my attention to an infringement of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada by St. Charles Lodge, No. 44, on the Grand Registry of Quebec.

I visited the above lodge last night and investigated the charges made by you.

If * * * * * was blackballed in one of your lodges, I cannot find that any member of St. Charles Lodge was aware of it. He has a testimonial of a high character from one of the prominent members of the Grand Lodge of Canada, recommending him to St. Charles Lodge, a copy of which I enclose. The acceptance of any material from outside of the Province of Quebec by St. Charles Lodge is however, inexcusable.

The plea made in defence was that * * * * * resided six months of the year in Montreal.

I have suspended the Worshipful Master of St. Charles Lodge, No. 44, until the case has been dealt with by Grand Lodge at its next annual communication. No further degrees will be conferred upon * * * * * whose case will also be dealt with by Grand Lodge in January next.

I sincerely regret that a Worshipful Master could be found in this jurisdiction so ignorant of the constitutional requirements of our Grand Lodge.

I can assure you that any violation of the rights of a Sister Grand Lodge, by any Mason in this jurisdiction, will be promptly punished.

Your's sincerely and fraternally,

J. FRED. WALKER.

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

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

COLLINGWOOD, ONT., October 28th, 1886.

To J. Fred. Walker, Esq., Grand Master,—Montreal.

DEAR SIR & M. W. BROTHER,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 26th instant, *in re* * * * * * and on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Canada, I have to express my gratification at the prompt manner in which you have acted in this case.

I will probably have some further information before long, and will let you know the full particulars as far as I can learn them.

In the meantime please accept my assurances of regard and respect for yourself and the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Yours fraternally,

HY. ROBERTSON, G. M.

Other correspondence has taken place, but as copies of all the letters and papers in the case have been forwarded by the Grand Secretary to the Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, for that Committee to report on at the present Communication, I shall not transcribe more of them.

When our constitution was altered in 1881, the form for petition for the degrees of masonry was changed, clauses were inserted stating that the candidate had resided in the Province of Quebec more than one year, and that he had not, within twelve months passed, been rejected by any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. These clauses were not in the form used by St. Charles Lodge. Upon ascertaining this, I instructed each District Deputy Grand Master to inspect the forms in use by each lodge in his district, and if they did not correspond with the requirements of our new constitution, to see that they were at once altered to do so.

PREVOST LODGE (LATE No. 7.)

In 1884, the Committee on the State of Masonry recommended that the warrant of Prevost Lodge (No. 7) should be recalled. The report of the committee was adopted by Grand Lodge.

Upon the D. D. G. M. of Bedford District applying for the warrant, a reply was received from the W. M. of the lodge, which will be found in the proceedings of 1885, page 45. Grand Lodge then decided "that the Grand Master appoint a committee to report on this subject at next regular communication;" thus holding in abeyance its action in withdrawing the warrant. M. W. Bro. Johnson appointed a committee, who made a report at last Annual Communication, but their report was not adopted, the matter being referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry, who did not make report. I visited Prevost (No. 8) on the 16th February last, to see if an arrangement could not be effected which would lead to an amalgamation with late No. 7, but the sense of that lodge was almost three to one against such action.

Unless good reasons are offered by Prevost (late No. 7) at present Communication, I should recommend that no longer delay be allowed for the return of the warrant.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have been applied to, frequently, for dispensations to confer the third degree in less time than required by the constitution to take place between the degrees. I have refused to grant them, except in a few cases where a very good reason was assigned. Dispensations for wearing regalia in public at lodge socials and when lodges were attending special church services have been granted, and also for installation of officers on a different day from the one fixed in the lodge by-laws. No other dispensations have been applied for.

DECISIONS.

The following replies have been made to applications for my decision upon the subjects mentioned:—

1.—There is no regulation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec refusing permission to subordinate lodges, to allow their rooms to be occupied by bodies not masonic. It is however undesirable, if the financial position of the lodge will enable them to dispense with such extra revenue. The Master and Wardens are responsible for the removal of all ornaments, regalia, &c., and cannot delegate that responsibility to two other brethren.

2.—If the only defect in a candidate is the loss of a portion of his foot, he is not disqualified—the ancient charges say that —

“ He must have no main or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art—of serving his Master's Lord—and of being made a brother.”

If he can receive and give all signs, grips, &c., and assume all postures required he is capable of learning the art, and of being made a brother.

3.—Article 251, page 59, of the Constitution does not prohibit a lodge from assisting a non-affiliated Mason, from its funds, if the majority of the members should desire to do so.

4.—The placing the ballot box on the volume of the Sacred Law during the deposit by the members of their ballots is legal.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

I have commissioned the following brethren to represent this Grand Body at Sister Grand Lodges, which appointments I ask you to confirm:—

R. W. Bro. Milton J. Hull, near Nebraska.
 “ “ Geo. J. Roskrug, “ Arizona.
 “ “ Geo. D. Dillard, “ Mississippi.
 “ “ H. M. Littlejohn, “ Wisconsin.

The following brethren have received commissions since last annual communication to represent Sister Grand Lodges near this Grand Body:—

Wor. Bro. P. McD. McTavish from Arkansas.
 “ “ Jas. Fyfe, “ New Mexico.
 R. W. Bro. H. E. Channell, (re-appointed) Iowa.
 “ “ C. Judge, “ Kansas.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

I received a circular letter from the Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina, last September, stating that help was urgently needed by the Masons of Charleston, who had suffered by the recent earthquake in that city. I instructed the Grand Treasurer to forward \$200 at once. I now ask you to endorse my action in so doing.

ENGLAND.

Heretofore a very large proportion of our proceedings has necessarily been occupied with the English question, this will now cease.

The following correspondence will need no comment :—

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A. F. & A. M.,
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, P. Q., 9th March, 1886.

*To Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, Grand Secretary, United Grand Lodge of England,
A. F. & A. M.*

R. WOR. SIR & BROTHER :—

As instructed by M. Wor. Bro. J. Fredk. Walker, Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, I now forward for the information of your Grand Lodge a copy of resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at its last annual communication held in this city on 27th and 28th days of January last, 1886.

I am,

Yours fraternally,

J. H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary,

G. L. of Q.

Moved by R. Wor. Bro. Jno. P. Noyes, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. James Addie, and resolved,—

“ That whereas the issue of the edict by the M. W. Grand Master of this Grand Lodge forbidding intercourse between the Master Masons of this jurisdiction and the three Lodges in Montreal warranted by the English Grand Lodge, has produced no perceptible effect in the settlement of the difficulty as to the supreme jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge in the territory of this Province; And, whereas, this Grand Lodge cannot honorably recede from its rightful claim to supremacy in masonic matters in this Province, or leave its future chances for success to the chapter of accidents, and whereas, the Grand Lodge of England has refused to withdraw the warrants of its said three lodges, therefore be it

“ Resolved, that the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be and he is hereby instructed to issue an edict in the name and on behalf of this Grand Lodge, severing all intercourse between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate lodges and members on the one hand, and the Grand Lodge of England, its subordinate lodges and members thereof on the other hand, unless the warrants of said three lodges be withdrawn or unless they affiliate with this Grand Lodge on or before the first day of July next.”

[True Copy.]

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Gd. Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Freemasons' Hall,
Great Queen St., London, W. C.
30th March, 1886.

To R. W. BROTHER J. H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Quebec,

SIR AND BROTHER,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of 9th March,
1886.

I am,

Sir & Brother,

Your Obedient Servant,

SHADWELL H. CLERKE,
Colonel, Gd. Secy., Eng'd.

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

GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 5th July, A. L. 5886, A. D. 1886.

To whom it may concern :

Whereas, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. and A. M., was regularly formed on the twentieth day of October, 1869, by a majority of the Lodges in said province; declared itself the Sovereign Masonic Grand Body therein, with exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of the said province; has been recognized as a Grand Lodge with such rights, and under the force of the principal of co-equal territorial and masonic jurisdiction, by sixty-three sister Grand Lodges; and has, ever since its formation, adhered to the aforesaid principle, and to its supreme control of Craft Masonry in said territory.

And whereas, notwithstanding there are no less than fifty-nine lodges in said province warranted by said Grand Lodge, and which recognize its jurisdiction and authority, there still remain three lodges therein, warranted by and holding allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, which refuse to yield obedience to or recognize the authority of this Grand Lodge, though repeatedly solicited to yield such obedience and recognize such authority; and said three lodges were and are upheld therein by said Grand Lodge of England.

And whereas, on the first day of January, 1885, M. W. Bro. E. R. Johnson, then Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, issued his proclamation declaring all lodges existing in this Province holding allegiance to any Foreign Grand Lodge, irregular and masonically illegal, and suspending masonic intercourse between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate Lodges and members thereof on the one hand and said Foreign Lodges and members thereof on the other hand—asserting in said proclamation that his action in that regard was in vindication of the sovereignty of this Grand Lodge, and to uphold its prerogatives.

And, whereas, the said three lodges warranted by said Grand Lodge of England, and their mother Grand Lodge, failed and refused to comply with the intent of said Proclamation, this Grand Lodge at its annual communication held at the city of Montreal on the 27th and 28th days of January, 1886, passed the following Resolution, to wit :

"*That, whereas* the issue of the Edict by the M. W. the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge forbidding intercourse between the Master Masons of the jurisdiction and the three lodges in Montreal warranted by the English Grand Lodge, has produced no perceptible effect in the settlement of the difficulty as to the supreme jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge in the territory of this province.

"*And, whereas*, this Grand Lodge cannot honorably recede from its rightful claim to supremacy in masonic matters in this Province, or leave its future chances for success to the chapter of accidents ;

"*And, whereas*, the Grand Lodge of England has refused to withdraw the warrants of its said three lodges, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be and he is hereby instructed to issue an Edict in the name and on behalf of this Grand Lodge, severing all intercourse between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate lodges and members on the one hand, and the Grand Lodge of England, its subordinate lodges and members thereof on the other hand, unless the warrants of said three lodges be withdrawn, or unless they affiliate with this Grand Lodge on or before the first day of July next."

Which Resolution was officially communicated to and received by said Grand Lodge of England.

And, whereas, the warrants of said three lodges have not been withdrawn, nor have these lodges affiliated with this Grand Lodge within the delay specified in said resolution, nor has any desire been expressed on their part, or on the part of the Grand Lodge of England to comply with the terms or the spirit of said Resolution, although this Grand Lodge was prepared to accept affiliation or withdrawal in a fair and fraternal spirit.

And, whereas, it is necessary in the interests of the fraternity that the existence of said three lodges in this Province under another jurisdiction should terminate, and that the final assertion of the rights, prerogatives and supreme masonic authority of this Grand Lodge should be made in accordance with said resolution,

Now, therefore, I, James Frederic Walker, Grand Master of Masons in the Province of Quebec, and of the Grand Lodge therein, do, by these presents, order and proclaim, that all masonic intercourse be suspended and cease from this date between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate lodges, and all brethren in obedience thereto, and the Grand Lodge of England and all lodges and brethren in obedience thereto ; and all brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec are hereby commanded to hold no masonic intercourse with any brother in obedience to the said Grand Lodge of England, so far as Ancient Craft Masonry is concerned.

This Proclamation and Edict to be in full force, virtue and effect until revoked by the Grand Master, or Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Furthermore, I do hereby order and direct, that due proclamation of these presents be made to all brethren in obedience to this Grand Lodge, of all which they are commanded to take due notice, and to govern themselves accordingly. And I further order that the same be communicated to all regular Grand Lodges throughout the world.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, this fifth day of July, A. L. 5886, A. D. 1886.

J. FRED. WALKER,

GRAND MASTER.

(Attest)

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

GRAND SECRETARY, G. L. OF Q.

This ends the controversy between England and ourselves. The printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge shew a continued and persistent attempt to solve the difficulty by peaceful means, which has failed. The addresses of my predecessors demonstrated, in the clearest manner, that the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction was not only held by all the American Grand Lodges and Scotland, but by England also. Their arguments have been unanswered, for they were unanswerable. We would be unworthy the name of Freemasons did we, because comparatively small in numbers, fear to do that which was right, on account of the power and strength of the Grand Lodge perpetrating a gross injustice. We shall be glad of the support of our Sister Grand Lodges, but whether such support is received or not, can make no difference in the stand we have taken in defence of our position as a sovereign Grand Lodge. We can rest assured that in the end right must prevail.

MASONIC HOME.

At last annual communication it was resolved that the M. W. Grand Master, elect, appoint a committee to be composed of one from each masonic district, in this jurisdiction, to report, at this communication, on the question of a Masonic Home.

I appointed on this committee R. W. Bros. A. F. Simpson, Edson Fitch, W. H. O'Regan, H. W. Nye, Arthur Lyon and Wor. Bro. Jas. Fyfe. I hope that this committee will be able to present a matured scheme to carry out this laudable object.

I also issued a circular asking the lodges, if they concurred in the idea, to collect one dollar from each member willing to subscribe and forward the same to the Grand Treasurer, so that we should at least have made a commencement in the accumulation of funds. Several of the lodges have complied with the request, a report of which will be made by the R. W. Grand Treasurer.

GRAND CHAPLAIN KER.

One of our Grand Chaplains, Rev. Robt. Ker, has left our Province to reside in Ontario. We can ill spare such an eloquent, able and fearless advocate of Freemasonry.

We are confident that he will not forget us, though moved from us, and we know that we shall never forget him.

DEATHS.

R. W. Bro. Massie, P. D. D. G. M., of Bedford District, will be with us no more on earth, death having summoned him to meet his Creator. R. W. Bro. McMinn, P. D. D. G. M., of Montreal District, has also been taken from us. They have shaken off this earthly clay to live forever. I would recommend memorial pages for these brethren.

CONCLUSION.

The past year has been a pleasant one. We have had the usual series of attacks made upon us, which will do us no harm, unless those whom we admit as members join the order with the idea that the false opinions expressed in regard to us are true, in which case we weaken ourselves with disappointed men, who find that Freemasonry is not a means for their personal advancement, but a grand medium of enabling them to assist their fellow creatures.

In returning you the gavel, I hope that my successor may have the assistance which all have afforded me, and the universal kindness which it has been my lot to receive at your hands.

J. FRED. WALKER,

GRAND MASTER.

M. Wor. Bro. George O. Tyler moved, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. John Shaw—

“That the address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, just delivered, be forthwith referred to the Committee on ‘The State of Masonry,’ with instruction to report thereon as soon as possible during the present Session of the Grand Lodge.”

The Grand Secretary presented the following report :—

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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

I have the honor to submit this my report—

During the past year under the instruction of Grand Lodge I issued a WARRANT OF CONSTITUTION for King Solomon Lodge, at Aylmer, Quebec, bearing the No. 69.

A petition from the Wor. Master and brethren of Portage-du-Fort Lodge, presently working under dispensation, has been recently received at this office, praying that a warrant be granted to them during the present Session. The petition is ac-

accompanied by all the necessary recommendations and has been submitted for action to the proper authority. The by-laws, book of records and returns of the lodge have been returned to me.

The following COMMISSIONS as representatives have been received by me, and transmitted to the brethren named :—

R.	W.	BRO.	JUDGE	to	represent	the	Grand	Lodge	of	Kansas,
“	“	“	MCD. MCTAVISH	“	“	“	“	“	“	Arkansas,
“	“	“	JAMES FYFE	“	“	“	“	“	“	New Mexico,
R.	“	“	H. E. CHANNELL	“	“	“	“	“	“	Iowa,

and by order of the M. W. Grand Master I have issued the following Commissions :—

To	MILTON J. HULL	near	the	Grand	Lodge	of	Arizona.
“	HON. GEO. DILLARD	“	“	“	“	“	Nebraska,
“	H. M. LITTLEJOHN	“	“	“	“	“	Mississippi,
“	GEO. J. ROSKRUGE	“	“	“	“	“	Wisconsin,

On the ninth of March last, I addressed and forwarded to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England a letter of which the following is a copy :—

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

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, 9th March, 1886.

COLONEL SHADWELL H. CLERKE,

Grand Secretary United Grand Lodge of England, A. F. & A. M.

R. WOR. SIR & BRO.—As instructed by M. Wor. Bro. J. Fred. Walker, Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, I now send for the information of your Grand Lodge a copy of a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Quebec at its last annual communication, held in this city on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eight days of January last, 1886.

I am,

Yours fraternally,

(Signed),

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary,

G. L. of Quebec.

And attached, a duly certified copy of the resolution referred to. To this communication, I received the following reply:

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FREEMASON'S HALL,
GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W. C.,

30th March, 1886.

R. W. J. H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Quebec.

SIR & BRO.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th March, 1886.

I am,

Sir and Bro.,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed),

SHADWELL H. CLERKE,

Colonel, Gd. Secy., England,

Afterwards, under the direction of the M. Wor. Grand Master, I caused to be issued the edict signed by him, whereby all intercourse was severed between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate lodges, and members, on the one part, and the Grand Lodge of England, its subordinate lodges, and members on the other hand.

On the 15th July last, by a letter, whereof the following is a copy:—

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

MONTREAL, CANADA, 15th July, 1886.

To COLONEL SHADWELL H. CLERKE,

Grand Secretary United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

R. WOR. SIR AND BRO.—By command of the M. Wor. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., I inclose and forward herewith for the information of the Grand Lodge of England, a printed copy of edict and proclamation issued by him on the fifth day of July instant, 1886.

I am,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary,

G. L. of Q.

I officially notified the Grand Lodge of England of the promulgation of said edict. This correspondence has been submitted to the M. Wor. Grand Master.

In the course of the past year I have had the privilege of visiting with the Grand Master the following lodges:—

Albion No. 2, St. John No. 3, and St. Andrew No. 6, at Quebec city; Dorchester No. 4, at St. John's; St. George No. 10, St. George No. 11, Montreal Kil-

winning No. 20, Mount Royal No. 32, Coeurs Unis No. 45, Prince Consort No. 52, Ionic No. 54, Hochelaga No. 57, Corinthian No. 62, King Solomon No. 54, and Argyle No. 65, at Montreal, Victoria No. 16, at Sherbrooke; Shefford No. 18, at Waterloo; Chateauguay No. 36, at Huntingdon; and King Solomon No. 69, at Aylmer;—and bear willing testimony to the fact that these official visits of our Grand Master have been productive of great good to the Craft generally throughout the jurisdiction.

I had also the good fortune to be present with the Grand Master; R. Wor. Bro. I. H. Stearns our esteemed Grand Treasurer; and R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, Grand Senior Warden, at the celebration in Philadelphia, Penn., of the Centennial of the Independence of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

I have to report that during the year just closed I have received, and paid to the Grand Treasurer the aggregate sum of \$2044.50, being an amount in excess of that paid on the preceding year. The various sources from which that amount has been derived will be found in the detailed statement hereto annexed.

The hereinafter named Lodges are in arrears for one year, and upwards, and in consequence under the provision of the Constitution regulating such matters, they are debarred from representation at the present meeting, viz:—St. Francis No. 15, Corner Stone No. 37, Excelsior No. 46.

In my quality of Grand Librarian, I regret to report that our Library makes but little headway. There were no additions to it during the past year beyond the usual reports of proceedings of Sister Grand Lodges, and periodicals, and papers published on this continent in the interest of Masonry. These however are collecting on the shelves, and will convey much useful information to those desirous to obtain it, and who wish to be posted on Masonic matters generally.

I venture to urge upon Grand Lodge the propriety of, during its present Session, making a grant of, say not less, than seventy-five dollars to be expended in the binding of unbound matter, or otherwise for the benefit of the Library.

I hope Grand Lodge will pardon or excuse my vanity if I venture to report a matter personal to myself, viz: that during the year I had the honor of being elected an honorary member of Chateauguay Lodge, an incident of which I am so proud as to be unable to keep silent there anent.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.

Montreal, 28th January, 1887.

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIVED BY GRAND SECRETARY
FROM 25TH JANUARY, 1886, TO 24TH JANUARY, 1887.

No.	Name of Lodge.	Initia- tions.	Affilia- tions.	Annual Dues.	G. L. Certifi- cates.	Dis- pensa- tions.	War- rants.	Life Mem- berships.	Arrear- s.	TOTAL
1	Antiquity	\$9 00	\$1 80	48 50						59 00
2	Albion	6 00	1 00	22 25	12 00					41 25
3	St. John	2 00		18 25	2 00					22 25
4	Dorchester		0 50	19 00						19 50
5	Golden Rule	2 00		63 75	8 00					73 75
6	St. Andrew	7 00		39 00	12 00					58 00
7	Elgin	3 00	0 50	36 00	6 00					45 50
8	Prevost		0 50	23 50	4 00	10 00				38 00
9	Nelson			22 50						22 50
11	St. George	4 00	2 00	27 50	8 00					41 50
12	Zetland	9 00	0 50	29 25	25 00			10 00		74 75
15	St. Francis	2 00		29 00	4 00					35 00
16	Victoria	6 00	1 50	69 75	16 00					85 25
18	Shefford	4 00		38 75	8 00					50 75
20	Montreal Kilwinning	8 00	1 00	53 50	16 00					78 50
21	Yamaska			19 00	4 00				0 25	23 25
25	Royal Albert			38 50						38 50
28	Tuscan	3 00		17 50						20 50
29	Royal Canadian	6 00		21 00	12 00					39 00
30	Ascot	6 00	1 00	30 00	12 00					49 00
31	Ashlar	8 00	2 50	31 00	18 00					59 50
32	Mount Royal	9 00	1 00	33 50	16 00					59 50
33	Freligsburg	1 00		10 00						11 00
34	Doric	6 00	1 50	72 00	10 00					89 50
35	Brome Lake	3 00		22 75	8 00					38 75
36	Chateaugay	15 00	2 50	21 00	30 00					68 50
38	Mount Moriah			22 50	4 00				5 00	31 50
40	Pontiac	3 00	0 50	12 50	8 00					24 00
41	Eddy	2 00		27 50	2 00					31 50
44	St. Charles	7 00	0 50	21 00	14 00					42 50
45	Oeurs Unis	7 00	0 80	24 25						31 75
47	Graham	2 00	0 50	19 00	8 00					29 50
48	Mount Orford			40 50					0 50	41 00
49	Shawenegan			20 00						20 00
52	Prince Consort	7 00	0 50	33 75						41 25
53	St. Andrew	2 00		37 75	10 00			15 00		64 75
54	Lonic	3 00	0 50	30 00	12 00					45 50
55	Lake Macog	6 00		25 50						31 50
57	Hochelaga	5 00		26 00	18 00					49 00
58	Montarville		1 00	20 00						21 00
59	Bedford	1 00		28 50						29 50
60	Richelieu	1 00		7 00	2 00					10 00
62	Corinthian			8 50	2 00			5 00		15 50
64	King Solomon	2 00	0 50	15 50						18 00
65	Argyle	2 00	0 50	23 00	2 00					27 50
66	Friendship	11 00		31 00	20 00					62 00
67	Argenteuil	7 00		19 00	10 00					36 00
68	Good Samaritan			8 50						8 50
69	King Solomon	4 00	0 50	3 50	4 00		20 00			32 00
70	Portage du Fort	10 00	0 50	5 00			20 00		4 00	39 50
	TOTAL	\$ 201 00	23 50	1356 50	348 00	10 00	40 00	30 00	9 75	2018 75

MEM.—Since making above statement it has been discovered that the sum of \$25.75 has been paid in excess by Grand Secretary to Grand Treasurer, which amount, added to the above sum of \$2,018.75, will give the sum of \$2,044.50 paid as reported to Grand Treasurer.

It was moved by V. Wor. Bro. W. Simpson Walker, seconded by V. Wor. Bro. W. H. Whyte :—

That the report of the Grand Secretary be referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry.

The motion was carried.

The Grand Treasurer presented the following report :—

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

I. H. STEARNS, GRAND TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A. F. & A. M.

GENERAL FUND.

1886.

Jan'y. 26—To Balance on hand.....\$1,382 86

Dec'r. 31—“ Molson's Bank—interest on deposit.. 1 82

1887.

Jan'y. 20—“ John Wilson, royalty on 635 Constitu-
tions..... 63 50

24—“ Grand Secretary..... 2,044 50

—————\$3,492 68

CONTRA.

1886.

Jan'y 28—By R. W. Bro. E. Rowell, expenses to
Prevost Lodge.....\$ 10 00

28—“ M. W. Bro. E. R. Johnson, balance of
expenses..... 20 00

29—“ Wm. Millar, Stationery..... 5 15

29—“ George Horne, “..... 38 80

Feb'y. 1—“ *Gazette* Printing Co., Proceedings, &c. 260 75

1—“ “ Advertising..... 3 00

2—“ *The Herald* Co., “..... 3 00

2—“ *The Burland* Lithographic Co., Cer-
tificates..... 165 00

3—“ L. A. Richardson, Grand Tyler & Ass't. 10 00

3—“ “ cleaning room, &c. 3 00

3—“ *The Guarantee* Co., Premium on \$500
Bond for Grand Treasurer..... 7 29

6—“ R. W. Bro. H. E. Channell, expenses
to Prevost Lodge..... 7 00

Feb'y. 19—	By J. H. Isaacson, Foreign Correspondence Report.....	\$ 40 00
26—	“ Colby Grant per M. W. Bro. Johnson.	50 00
March 29—	“ St. George's Lodge, use of lodge room	20 00
	“ Laplante & Co., Stationery, Grand Treasurer	6 00
Sep't 7—	“ J. F. Walker, Grand Master, account expenses.....	50 00
21—	“ George Kenning, account to May, 1887, £3.2.0.....	15 80
	“ Transferred to Benevolent account for investment	500 00
1887.		
Jan'y. 20—	“ John Wilson, printing Proceedings, &c.	193 50
21—	“ J. F. Walker, Grand Master, balance expenses	25 00
21—	“ The Burland Lithographic Co., Certificates, 1886	165 00
24—	“ Grand Secretary, salary one year.....	600 00
24—	“ “ office rent “	120 00
24—	“ “ travelling expenses... ..	45 00
24—	“ “ postage, telegrams, &c.	30 00
24—	“ “ railway certificates, &c.	8 00
24—	“ Edwin Cox & Co., warrant, King Solomon Lodge, Aylmer.....	10 00
24—	“ George Horne, Stationery	35 65
25—	“ Balance.....	1,046 46
		—————\$3,492 68

BENEVOLENT FUND.

1886.		
Jan'y 27—	To Balance.....	\$ 384 22
May —	“ Six months' interest on 40 shares of the City of Montreal 6 per cent. Consolidated Fund, to 1st May, 1886..	120 00
	“ Six months' interest on 10 shares of the City of Montreal 4 per cent. Consolidated Fund, to 1st May, 1886..	20 00
Nov'r. 16—	“ Six month's interest on 40 shares of the City of Montreal 6 per cent. Consolidated Fund, to 1st Nov., 1886..	120 00

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Nov'r. 16—To	Six months' interest on 10 shares of the City of Montreal 4 per cent. Consolidated Fund, to 1st Nov., 1886...	\$ 20 00
— “	Transferred from General Fund account for investment.....	500 00
Dec'r. 31— “	Interest on \$800, special deposit, in Molson's Bank, at 3 per cent.....	24 00
31— “	Quebec Bank, interest on deposit.....	5 73
		<u>\$1,193 95</u>

CONTRA.

1886.		
Feb'y. 8—By	Relief to Mrs. W., per R. W. Bro. Stearns.....	\$ 25 00
8— “	Relief to Bro. J. A., per R. W. Bro. Foss.....	25 00
8— “	Relief to Miss C., per R. W. Bro. Isaacson.....	25 00
8— “	Relief to Mrs. W., per W. Bro. Fyfe..	25 00
8— “	“ for Noxon Fund, “ “ ..	75 00
Sept. 22— “	Charleston, S.C., Relief Fund.....	200 00
— “	Special deposit in Molson's Bank.....	500 00
1887.		
Jan'y. 25— “	Balance.....	318 95
		<u>\$1,193 95</u>

RECAPITULATION.

BENEVOLENT FUND ACCOUNT.

Invested in 40 shares of the City of Montreal Consolidated Fund, 6 per cent.....	\$4,000 00
Invested in 10 shares of the City of Montreal Consolidated Fund, 4 per cent.....	1,000 00
Special deposit in Molson's Bank, 3 per cent.....	800 00
Deposit in Quebec Bank, current interest	318 95

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT.

Cash deposited in Molson's Bank.....	\$960 71
Cash in hands of Grand Treasurer.....	85 75
	<u>\$1,046 46</u>

Respectfully submitted,

I. H. STEARNS,
Grand Treasurer.

Audited by the Finance Committee and found correct.

F. EDGAR,
Chairman.

MASONIC HOME FUND.

St. Andrew's Lodge No. 6, of Quebec.....	\$ 27 00
Albion Lodge No. 2.....	15 00
Prince Consort Lodge.....	60 00
Montreal Kilwinning.....	75 00
Hochelaga.....	40 00
St. Andrew's Lodge No. 53.....	60 00
Mount Royal.....	25 00
Elgin Lodge.....	25 00
Mount Moriah.....	40 00
Corinthian.....	52 50
St. George's Lodge No. 11.....	40 00
	\$460 00

The Grand Treasurer also acknowledges to have received the above amounts as subscriptions towards the Masonic Home.

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. I. H. Stearns, seconded by V. Wor. Bro. W. S. Walker :—

That the report of the Grand Treasurer be referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry, to be reported on during this present session.

In the absence from Grand Lodge of M. Wor. Bros. Graham, Tait, Dunbar and Johnson, the Grand Master named on the Committee of Jurisprudence the following, viz :—

R. Wor. Bro. John P. Noyes, W. Simpson Walker, D. Darby and Wor. Bro. Amyrauld.

The nomination was confirmed by Grand Lodge.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS' REPORTS.

Reports were received and read from following named District Deputy Grand Masters :—

R. Wor. Bro.	HY. RUSSELL, M.D <i>Quebec and Three Rivers District.</i>
" "	DICKSON ANDERSON.....	<i>Montreal District.</i>
" "	M. B. SCHOFIELD.....	<i>St. Francis District.</i>
" "	L. G. BURNELL.....	<i>Bedford District.</i>
" "	W. H. O'REGAN.....	<i>Shefford and Brome District</i>
" "	J. H. SHAW.....	<i>Ottawa District.</i>

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, seconded by Wor. Bro. W. H. Whyte :—

That the reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters now read be referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry to report thereon to Grand Lodge as soon as practicable, during the present Session.

And it being one o'clock p. m. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary, G. L. of Q.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

Grand Lodge resumed labor at 2.30 p.m. — the Grand Master presiding,

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Jurisprudence made the following report :—

MONTREAL, January 26th, 1887.

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

The Committee on Jurisprudence have the honor to report that they have duly considered the papers submitted in connection with the following matters referred to them :—

I. The suspension, by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, of the Worshipful Master of St. Charles Lodge.

This suspension the Committee consider fully justified by the circumstances. Articles 242 & 243 of the Constitution very explicitly forbid the initiation by a Lodge of any person who has not resided, for one year previous to his application, within the limits of its jurisdiction, except under certain circumstances and conditions, none of which apply in this case.

Here the candidate actually resided (and was by his application and the minutes of the Lodge shown to reside) within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, and neither the Worshipful Master nor the Lodge itself, should have permitted the application to be entertained.

Wor. Bro. Emo states that he acted in ignorance of the law, and relying upon a letter from a Past D. D. G. M. of Toronto (where the candidate resided) which recommended the applicant very warmly. It is for Grand Lodge to decide whether W. Bro. Emo has been sufficiently punished by the term of suspension already undergone.

As a matter of course, no further degrees should be conferred upon the initiated candidate, who indeed, as the Committee understand from the record, still resides in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

II. Suspension by Argyle Lodge of a Master Mason on a charge of unmasonic conduct.

In this matter it does not appear that any appeal has been taken, nor that any further action is required.

T. P. BUTLER,
JNO. P. NOYES,
D. DARBY,
W. SIMPSON WALKER,
A. AMYRAULD.

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. T. P. Butler, seconded by Wor. Bro. J. P. Noyes :—

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

The motion was carried.

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. T. P. Butler, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. Renshaw :—

“That inasmuch as Wor. Bro. Emo, referred to in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, has already undergone the punishment of suspension for the period of three months for the offence set forth in said report, all further suspension shall be, and is hereby removed, provided always that the said Bro. Emo shall express in writing to this Grand Lodge to its satisfaction, and through the Grand Secretary, his regret for the act for which he was suspended.”

The motion was carried.

R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence, made the following report :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the M. W. the G. L. of Quebec,

Your Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence beg leave to report :

“That the annual reports of the proceedings of forty-eight Grand Lodges have been received from R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary, by the Chairman of this Committee, whose review thereof is appended herewith. It is matter for deep regret that the necessity for economy in the item of printing, has necessitated the omission from this review of much valuable and interesting material contained in the addresses of Grand Masters, and Grand Orators, and in the reports of Committees on Foreign Correspondence. Prominence has naturally been given to the action taken by various grand bodies upon the territorial difficulty between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England. For the convenience of our reading Brethren, the treatment of this

question by each Grand Body reviewed has been related under a distinct sub-heading in the closing paragraph of the pages devoted to such jurisdiction.

Your Committee have much pleasure in testifying to the universal sympathy and support so fraternally extended to this Grand Lodge by Sister Grand Lodges, and writers on Foreign Correspondence. The thanks of this Grand Lodge are due to all who have thus assisted it, and your Committee deem it a duty to recommend that the same be duly extended.

Your Committee have pleasure in reporting that outside of the jurisdictional difficulties above referred to, peace and harmony prevail throughout the Masonic world.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted."

E. T. D. CHAMBERS,
W. H. WHYTE,
W. SIMPSON WALKER,
H. R. FRASER.

Moved by R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, seconded by Wor. Bro. Williams :—

"That the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence, just presented, be received and adopted—and that the appendix thereto be received and printed as customary, as an appendix to the journal and proceedings of this Grand Lodge."

The motion was carried.

The Grand Secretary laid before Grand Lodge communications asking for recognition by this Grand Lodge from the following so-called Grand Lodges :—Lower California and Federal District of Mexico.

V. W. Bro. W. Simpson Walker moved, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. Whitman :—

"That all papers and documents received from the so-called Grand Lodges of Lower California and Federal District of Mexico, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for their report thereon."

The motion was carried.

And afterwards R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers for that Committee made the following report.—

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

The Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence to whom was referred the documents and correspondence from the so-called Grand Lodges of the Federal State of Mexico and Lower California, seeking recognition from this Grand Lodge, beg leave to report that, after a careful consideration, they are of the opinion that it is not advisable at this juncture to recommend the recognition by this Grand

Body of the said so-called Masonic Grand Lodges, until such time as this Grand Lodge is in possession of more definite information as to their regular formation and standing.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS, *Chairman*,
W. SIMPSON WALKER,
WM. H. WHYTE,
H. R. FRASER.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

R. Wor. Bro. J. H. Isaacson gave notice that he would this evening move the following motion :—

“ That the sum of twenty dollars be paid from the General Fund of this Grand Lodge to St. George Lodge No. 10, for the use of its lodge room and premises, for the purposes of the present meeting of Grand Lodge.”

The Committee on the State of Masonry made their report :—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE OF MASONRY.

The Committee on the State of Masonry beg to report that they have received the reports of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and the District D. G. M.'s, of the Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, St. Francis, Bedford, Shefford and Brome Districts.

It gives us great satisfaction that we are enabled to report that Masonry in the jurisdiction has passed through a year of wonderful success. From all Districts, except that of Bedford, come the cheering information of peace and harmony, an increase of good material, and greater enthusiasm.

A great amount of the success is attributable to the numerous visitations to the subordinate lodges by the M. W. the G. M. His great zeal for Masonry and his untiring energy have instilled enthusiasm among the craft, which has borne good fruit.

The G. A. of the U. has been pleased to deal lightly with us in calling our Brethren to rest. We endorse the recommendation of the G. M. for memorial pages to the following :

R. W. BRO. MASSIE, P. D. D. G. M.,
R. W. BRO. J. T. McMINN, P. D. D. G. M.

We are pleased to note the numerous Pic-nics and other Social gatherings held during the year, which tend so much to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood, and join us also together in social intercourse.

Much praise is due to the Brethren of the Montreal District for their exercise of that truly Masonic virtue, charity, in giving so liberally to the Noxon Fund, the fund for the support of our late R. W. Bro. J. T. McMinn, and for the relief of destitute transient Masons.

The D. D. G. M's, regalia provided by the Brethren of Montreal District, is worthy of emulation by the Brethren of other Districts.

From the Ottawa District we are gratified to notice the resuscitation of old Aylmer Lodge, now King Solomon, No. 69; also the progress of Portage du Fort Lodge under dispensation.

To the latter we should recommend G. L. to issue a warrant.

The warrant of Prevost Lodge, No. 7, has not yet been returned, though ordered by G. L. We would recommend that such steps should be taken as to ensure its immediate return.

We commend the minuteness of detail and fulness of comment in the reports of the several D. D. G. M's., but owing to the expense of printing same in full, would recommend that the Grand Secretary be empowered to place them on file without inserting them in the report of printed proceedings.

In reference to this being the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, we would recommend that G. L. appoint a committee to draft a loyal and congratulatory address, invoking the blessings of the G. A. O. T. U. for a long continuation of her happy reign.

We notice with pleasure the official visits of the G. M. to Sister Grand Lodges, and the hearty welcome which he has received from them.

We advise G. L. to endorse the recommendation of the G. M. to confer the rank of P. G. S. W. on W. Bro. Frank W. Baxter, of Highgate, Vt., who has rendered valuable services to this G. L.

The recommendation as to purchase of regalia in the G. M's. address, is referred to the Finance Committee. We are pleased to note the caution exercised by the G. M. in issuing dispensations.

We heartily recommend the appointment of Grand Representatives as made by the G. M. We join with the G. M. in urging all Brethren in this jurisdiction to support in every way possible the "Masonic News," published in Montreal, and would suggest to G. L. the advisability of giving such financial support as is deemed advisable.

We note with pleasure the increase of cash receipts over the previous year.

As regards the suggestion of Grand Secretary for \$75 for binding books, we refer this to Finance Committee.

A. F. SIMPSON, *Chairman*.
W. M. LEMESURIER,
JOHN SHAW.

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. A. F. Simpson, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. W. M. LeMesurier,

"That the report of the Committee on the State of Masonry, just presented, be received and adopted."

The motion was carried.

R. Wor. Bro. Edson Fitch, for the Committee on Benevolence, made the following report:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.

The Committee on Benevolence and Charity beg to report:—

That the only call made upon them since last Session was the one referred to by the Most Wor. the Grand Master, from the Brethren of Charleston, S.C., immediately after the great earthquake, which was responded to by us, upon his order, by sending the sufferers \$200, and we regret that the state of our Benevolent Fund did not admit of a larger remittance.

We recommend the following grants:—

Noxon Fund.....	\$75 00
Widow Wilson.....	25 00
The Widow of the late Alex. Walker.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$125 00

And that the money for the Noxon Fund and Widow Walker be paid to W. Bro. Fyfe, Chairman Board of Relief, and for the Widow Wilson to R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Grand Treasurer, for distribution.

The whole respectfully submitted.

EDSON FITCH,
I. H. STEARNS,
JAMES FYFE.

It being then 5 o'clock P.M., Grand Lodge was called from labour to refreshment.

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

EVENING SESSION:

Grand Lodge resumed labour at 7 P. M.

REPORT OF THE MASONIC HOME.

R. Wor. Bro. A. F. Simpson, for the Special Committee on the Masonic Home, made the following report :—

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

Your Special Committee appointed by the M. W. the Grand Master, in pursuance of resolution passed at last Session of Grand Lodge, to report at this meeting on the motion introduced by Bro. Fyfe, which reads as follows :—

Be it resolved.—That that part of the Constitution relating to members' fees payable for Grand Lodge purposes, be amended to read as follows :—“Every member of each Lodge shall pay towards the fund for Grand Lodge purposes, the sum of fifty cents per annum. Also an additional sum of fifty cents per annum for Benevolence and Charity. Fifty 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 fifty 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. Fifty per cent. of any unexpended balance of the annual income of each Board of Relief to be paid over to the trustees of the Home Fund annually.

It will be observed that this resolution provides for three separate and distinct objects : First—The sum of fifty cents per annum from each member on the roll of Grand Lodge, for Grand Lodge purposes, as at present provided for by Sec. 95 of the Constitution ; Second—The sum of twenty-five cents per annum for the purchase and maintenance of a Masonic Home ; and Third—A further sum of twenty-five cents per annum for the support of a Board of Relief in each district.

The first item of fifty cents, mentioned in the resolution, is at the present time obligatory on every member on the roll of Grand Lodge, therefore the resolution only calls for an additional tax of fifty cents per annum, to carry out the idea of a Masonic Home and maintenance of a Board of Relief in each district. Your Committee consider that the motion resolves itself into two questions :

First,—Are the objects sought to be accomplished by the resolution worthy ?

Second,—Can the members afford to pay the additional tax ?

In reply to the first question—Your Committee express the hope that there is not a Mason in the Province of Quebec that will not agree with us in saying that the idea of establishing a Masonic Home in our Province is worthy of our most energetic efforts, the accomplishment of which would stand as a monument, not only to the Masons of Quebec, but to the Fraternity throughout the world. If we are to keep pace with sister Grand Lodges on this Continent in questions of Benevolence and Charity, we must make a bold effort to establish a Masonic Home. The question of relief to destitute transient Masons calls for our earnest attention and support. We trust it is unnecessary to remind the Brethren of their promise to those who may appear before them poor and penniless, neither naked nor clothed, and that they will be constrained to put into practice that virtue which they at one time professed so much to admire. By the terms of the resolution, every member on the roll of Grand Lodge would be fulfilling his obligation to the needy—while at present the willing horse gets leave to carry the heavy burden, and that duty is left to a few Brethren, who are ever ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to a poor and worthy Brother in distress. Your Committee are of opinion that every Brother should contribute to the support of the latter class.

In dealing with the second question—Can the members afford to pay the additional tax of fifty cents per annum ?—Your Committee must allow the members of Grand Lodge to be the best judges in the matter. The tax seems to us small enough to come within the reach of every member, and if the Brethren on our roll will only consider the good that could be accomplished by the adoption of the motion, your Committee are of opinion that they will willingly pay the tax.

Your Committee have the honor to report that they have given the matter contained in the resolution submitted to them their careful consideration, and as nothing but good can result from the adoption of the motion before Grand Lodge, we recommend it for the approval of the Brethren.

The whole most respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR F. SIMPSON, *Chairman*,
JAMES FYFE,
EDSON FITCH.

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. A. F. Simpson, seconded by Wor. Bro. Fyfe :—

“That the report now presented be received and adopted.”

In amendment, it was moved by Wor. Bro. J. P. Noyes, seconded by Wor. Bro. W. M. Briggs,

"That the subjects referred to in the report of the Special Committee on the Masonic Home, and other matters therein, be referred back to said Committee, with instructions to prepare or cause to be prepared, plans, and otherwise to determine in detail a feasible scheme for the erection of a home, and generally to provide and give such information to Grand Lodge at its next annual meeting, as may be necessary to shew probable cost of building and its maintenance when erected :—said Committee to have full authority to act in such a way as to provide the fullest information for this Grand Lodge, and said Committee are hereby empowered to add to their number as they may chose, and to report in the premises at the next annual meeting of this Grand Lodge."

A long debate followed, after which the amendment was put to Grand Lodge and was carried. The original motion was lost.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

At 8 o'clock p. m., the election of Grand Lodge officers was proceeded with, Scrutineers were duly named, and the following was the result :—

M. Wor. Bro. J. Fred. WALKER, Montreal,	was re-elected	<i>M. Wor. Grand Master.</i>
R. " " H. L. ROBINSON, Waterloo,	" elected	<i>R. W. Dep. Grand Master.</i>
" " " L. A. FARMER, Levis, for Quebec and Three Rivers.	" " "	<i>District Dep. Grand Master.</i>
" " " DICKSON ANDERSON, Montreal, Montreal Dist....	" " "	" "
" " " J. L. WILFORD, Sherbrooke, St. Francis District....	" " "	" "
" " " A. M. STONE, Stanbridge, for Bedford Dist.....	" " "	" "
" " " A. W. PETTES, Knowlton, Shefford and Brome Dist.	" " "	" "
" " " ARTHUR LYON, M.D., Shawville, Ottawa District	" " "	" "
" " " H. GRIFFITH, Quebec. . . .	" " "	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
" " " S. R. WHITMAN, Frelighsburg.....	" " "	<i>Junior</i>
" " " I. H. STEARNS, Montreal, (re-elected)	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	
" " " J. H. ISAACSON, " "	<i>Secretary.</i>	
" " " S. B. LEBOURVEAU, Sherbrooke, elected	<i>Registrar.</i>	
" " Revd. Bro. DR. SMYTH, Montreal....	<i>Chaplain.</i>	
" " " " MUIR, Huntingdon.....	" "	
" " " " JAMES BAROLAY.....	" "	
" Bro. ISAAO RICHARDSON, Montreal... "	<i>Tylar.</i>	

The Grand Master declared he would without unnecessary delay appoint the other necessary Grand Officers.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Scrutineers for their services.

A ballot was taken for election of the Nominating Committee, and the following named brethren were chosen :—

R. Wor. Bro. I. H. STEARNS.....	Montreal, <i>Chairman.</i>
“ “ “ J. P. NOYES.....	Waterloo.
“ “ “ H. E. CHANNELL.....	Stanstead.
“ “ “ F. EDGAR.....	Montreal.
“ “ “ JOHN SHAW.....	Quebec.
“ “ “ ALEXR. CHISHOLM.....	Montreal.
“ “ “ JAMES FYFE.....	“
“ “ “ D. McD. McTAVISH.....	“
“ “ “ CHARLES KNOWLES.....	Quebec.

REPORTS.

For the Finance Committee, R. Wor. Bro. Edgar, Chairman, made the following report :—

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee beg to report that they have audited the books of the Grand Treasurer, checked over the accounts and vouchers, and found all correct and in perfect order.

They find the receipts and expenditure of Grand Lodge for the past year to be as follows :—

GENERAL FUND.

Amount on hand at close of last Annual Communication.....	\$1382 86
Received for Royalty on Constitutions.....	63 50
“ “ “ Interest	1 82
“ from Grand Secretary—Dues from Lodges.	2044 50
	<hr/>
	\$3492 68
Expenditure of Grand Lodge.....	2446 22
	<hr/>
Amount at credit of General Fund	\$1046 46

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Amount on hand at close of last Annual Communication.....	\$ 384 22
Interest of Investments and Deposits.....	309 73
Transferred from General Fund.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1193 95

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Special Deposit in Molsons' Bank.....	\$500 00	
Votes for Relief at last Grand Communication.....	175 00	
Special Subscription Charleston, S. C., Relief Fund.....	200 00	\$875 00
		<hr/>
		\$ 318 95
Amount of Invested Funds.....		\$ 5800 00
		<hr/>
Total amount of Benevolent Fund.....		\$6118 95

The detail of the Expenditure is as follows :—

Accounts of 1885, voted at last Communication.	Appropriations, 1886.	Disbursements.
Grand Secretary's Salary...	\$ 600 00	... \$600 00
" " Office		
Rent, &c.....	120 00	... 120 00
\$ 43 75 ... Grand Secretary, Stationery and Travelling Expenses.	50 00	... 45 00
20 00 .. Grand Master, " ..	75 00	... 95 00
20 00 ... Expense of Annual Com- munication.....	20 00	... 33 00
278 75 ... Printing Proceedings.....	200 00	... 460 25
166 60 ... Certificates	150 00	... 330 00
6 00 ... Advertising and Printing Account.....	85 00	... 115 60
67 20 ... Extraordinary.....		... 97 37
602 30 ... Warrant 10 00
40 00 ... Foreign Correspondence.....		... 40 00
...		
\$642 30		\$1946 22
Transferred to Benevolent Fund.....		... 300 00

This amount exceeds the accounts voted to be paid by Grand Lodge at last Grand Communication, and the appropriations voted thereat by only \$3.92,— a very commendable shewing and evidence of the great care exercised by the Grand Officers in the care and management of the financial affairs of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Treasurer reports to the Committee that all accounts are paid, and that there are no claims unsettled against this Grand Body.

The Committee recommend, in view of the very favorable condition of the finances, that the sum of seven hundred dollars be transferred from the General Fund to the Benevolent Fund for permanent investment.

The Committee recommend the following appropriations for the expenses of Grand Lodge for the ensuing year :—

APPROPRIATIONS, 1887.

Grand Secretary's Salary.....	\$600 00
“ “ Office Rent.....	120 00
Foreign Correspondence.....	40 00
G. M., for Expenses.....	75 00
G. Tyler and other expenses of G. L. Communication....	35 00
Printing.....	200 00
Certificates.....	150 00
Stationery.....	50 00
Advertising and Printing Account.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1370 00
Special appropriation, recommended by the G. L., for additions and repairs to the G. L. Regalia.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1470 00

F. EDGAR, Chairman,
GEO. O. TYLER,
I. H. STEARNS,
Finance Committee.

It was moved by Rt. Wor. Bro. Edgar, seconded by M. Wor. Bro. Tait :—

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

The motion was carried.

The Nominating Committee reported that they had made the following selection of Committees :

JURISPRUDENCE.

R. Wor. Bro. J. P. Noyes, <i>Chairman</i>
M. “ “ Dunbar.
“ “ “ E. R. Johnson.
R. “ “ T. P. Butler.
V. “ “ W. Simpson Walker.

STATE OF MASONRY.

R. Wor. Bro. H. L. Robinson, <i>Chairman</i> .
“ “ “ W. M. LeMesurier.
“ “ “ Alexr. Chisholm.
“ “ “ C. Knowles.
“ “ “ Amyrauld.

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FOREIGN RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

- R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, *Chairman*.
 " " " A. F. Simpson.
 " " " W. H. Whyte.
 " " " James Fyfe.
 " " " John Shaw.

BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.

- R. Wor. Bro. Edson Fitch, *Chairman*,
 " " " I. H. Stearns,
 " " " T. J. Foss.
 " " " G. G. Foster,
 " " " P. McD. McTavish.

FINANCE.

- R. Wor. Bro. Edgar, *Chairman*,
 M. " " George O. Tyler,
 R. " " I. H. Stearns,
 " " A. N. Thomson,
 " " A. E. Robinson.

CREDENTIALS

- V. Wor. Bro. D. Seath (Montreal), *Chairman*,
 " " A. Sword (Quebec),
 " " E. J. Raymond (Shefford and Brome),
 " " Briggs (Bedford),
 " " H. R. Fraser (St. Francis).

The report was received and adopted.

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. W. M. Lemesurier, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. Addie :—

"That Grand Lodge donate, in aid of *The Masonic News*, published in this city, a sum of money, not to exceed two hundred dollars, but as the Finance Committee shall deem consistent with the demands on the funds of Grand Lodge; and further, that the Grand Secretary is hereby instructed and empowered to subscribe for a reasonable number of copies of said paper, for one year, for distribution in the interests of Grand Lodge."

On motion of R. Wor. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, seconded by Wor. Bro. Adams :—

"The sum of twenty dollars was ordered to be paid to St. George's Lodge, No. 10, for the use of the Lodge-room and chambers."

On motion of Wor. Bro. Williams, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. Dickson Anderson, it was decided that the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec be held in the City of Montreal.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The following named Brethren were installed into the offices to which they had been severally elected, and were duly obligated and proclaimed:—

- R. Wor. Bro. L. A. FARMER, Dis. Dep. Grand Master,
Quebec and Three Rivers District.
- " " " A. M. STONE, Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Bedford District.
- " " " A. W. PETTES, Dis. Dep. G. Master,
Shefford and Brome District.
- " " " S. B. WHITMAN, Grand Junior Warden.

It was moved by Wor. Bro. James Mitchell, seconded by V. Wor. Bro. W. Simpson Walker:—

"That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to the following railway companies, for granting reduced fare to delegates attending the present meeting, viz: Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada; The Canada Pacific Railway Company; The Central Vermont Railway Company, and The South Eastern Railway Company."

The motion was carried.

All business before Grand Lodge having been disposed of, prayer was offered and Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.



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

MEM.—Since the 26th January, 1887, the M. Wor. Grand Master has been pleased to appoint the following officers of Grand Lodge :—

V. WOR. BRO.	WM. BOND FOSTER.....	<i>Grand Director of Ceremonies.</i>
" "	" G. COUTURE.....	" <i>Organist.</i>
" "	" WM. LANE.....	" <i>Senior Deacon.</i>
" "	" W. H. GARRIOCH.....	" <i>Junior</i> "
" "	" R. TYRE MACDONALD, M.D.	" <i>Steward.</i>
" "	" AMYBAULD.....	" "
" "	" CHARLES MARSHALL, M.D.	" "
" "	" J. LANGLOIS BELL.....	" "
" "	" R. H. FRAZER.....	" <i>Pursuivant.</i>

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.

Lodge, No.

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LIST OF GRAND LODGES

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

Alabama.....	D. Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George J. Roskrige.....	Tuscon, A. T.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hampstead.....	Little Rock.
Argentine Republic.....	Carlos Urien.....	Buenos Ayres.
Belgium.....	Gustav Washer.....	Brussels.
Brazil.....	Dr. A. Freire de Amaral.....	Rio Janeiro.
British Columbia.....	Edward Newfelder.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abel.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton.
Columbia, District of.....	W. R. Singleton.....	Washington.
Colorado.....	Edward C. Pamelee.....	Georgetown.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Dakota.....	Charles T. McCoy.....	Bonhomme.
Delaware.....	Wm. S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
Florida.....	DeWit C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	J. Emmett Blackshear, M.D.....	Macon.
Hungary.....	Henry Iby.....
Idaho.....	J. H. Wickersham.....	Silver City.
Illinois.....	L. L. Munn.....	Freeport.
Indiana.....	Wm. H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka, Choctaw Nat'n
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.
Ireland.....	S. B. Oldham, Dy. G. Sec.....	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky.....	Hiram Bassett.....	Millersburg.
Louisiana.....	James C. Bachelor, M.D.....	New Orleans.
Manitoba.....	Wm. G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Jacob Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Sereno D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	Wm. P. Innis.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pearson.....	St. Paul.

Missouri.....	Rev. John D. Vincil, D.D.	St. Louis.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Montana.....	C. Hedge.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	W. R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	John D. Hammond.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	Edwin J. Wetmore.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	A. A. Keen.....	Las Vegas.
New South Wales.....	Nicholas Weeks.....	Sydney.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren, B.C.L.	Halifax.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	F. J. Babcock.....	Salem.
Peru.....	J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre.....	Lima.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Portugal.....	Jayne Larche.....	Lisbon.
Prince Edward Island.....	B. Wilson Higgs.....	Charlottetown.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
Scotland.....	D. Murray Lyon.....	Edinburgh.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
South Australia.....	J. H. Cunningham.....	Adelaide.
Spain.....	Rubio y Pineda.....	Seville.
Texas.....	T. W. Hudson.....	Houston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Lavant M. Read.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Ladin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming Territory.....	J. R. Symonds.....	Laramie.

REC,

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GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

1. Alabama—R. W. Bro. D. Sayre, Montgomery, Ala.
R. W. Bro. D. Thomas, Sherbrooke, Que.
2. Arizona.—George J. Roskruge, Tucson, A. T.
3. Arkansas—R. W. Bro. T. C. Humphrey.
W. Bro. P. McDiarmid MacTavish, Montreal, Que.
4. Belgium—R. W. Bro. C. P. Reid, Sherbrooke, Que.
5. British Columbia—R. W. Bro. James Reid.
V. W. Bro. Dickson Anderson, Montreal, Que.
6. California—R. W. Bro. A. G. Abell, San Francisco, Cal.
R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch, Quebec, Que.
7. Canada—R. W. Bro. Robert McKay, St. Thomas, Ont.
R. W. Bro. A. Murray, Montreal, Que.
8. Colorado—M. W. Bro. Andrew Sacerdorf, Denver.
V. W. Bro. David Seath, Montreal, Que.
9. Columbia, District of—R. W. Bro. George B. Clark, Washington, D.C.
R. W. Bro. Edward Holton, Montreal, Que.
10. Connecticut—R. W. Bro. J. K. Wheeler, Hartford, Conn.
R. W. Bro. E. M. Copeland, Berthier (*en haut,*) Que.
11. Dakota—R. W. Bro. Calvin G. Shaw.
V. W. Bro. George Crawford, Montreal, Que.
12. Delaware—R. W. Bro. W. J. Stewart.
R. W. Bro. W. Bickerton Smith, Yamachiche, Que.
13. Florida—R. W. Bro. William Taylor.
R. W. Bro. Thomas Allan, Montreal, Que.
14. Georgia—R. W. Bro. J. E. Blackshear, Macon, Ga.
R. W. Bro. James Addie, Lennoxville.
15. Hungary—R. W. Bro. Jules Kleinrath.
Rev. Bro. R. W. Norman, Montreal, Que.
16. Idaho—M. W. Bro. George Henry Davis, Boise City, Id.
R. W. Bro. John Renshaw, Montreal, Que.
17. Illinois—R. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, Chicago, Ill.
R. W. Bro. Alexander Chisholm, Montreal, Que.
18. Indiana—M. W. Bro. C. Fetta, Indianapolis, Ind.
M. W. Bro. E. R. Johnson, Stanstead, Que.

19. Indian Territory—R. W. Bro. William A. Welsh, Caddo,
R. W. Bro. P. A. Crossby, Montreal, Que.
20. Iowa—M. W. Bro. E. A. Guilbert, Dubuque, Iowa.
R. W. Bro. H. E. Channell, Stanstead, Que.
21. Ireland—R. W. Bro. George Hill Major, Dublin.
R. W. Bro. Benjamin Burland, Stottsville, Que.
22. Kansas—M. W. Bro. J. H. Brown.
R. W. Bro. C. Judge, Quebec, Que.
23. Kentucky—R. W. Bro. A. J. Turpin.
R. W. Bro. Joseph Mitchell, Montreal, Que.
24. Louisiana—R. W. Bro. Joseph P. Horner, New Orleans, La.
R. W. Bro. Thomas Wood, Dunham, Que.
25. Maine—M. W. Bro. J. H. Drummond, Portland, Maine.
R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, Montreal, Que.
26. Manitoba—W. Bro. Samuel L. Bedson, Winnipeg, Man.
R. W. Bro. William H. Whyte, Montreal, Que.
27. Maryland—R. W. Bro. John S. Tyson, Baltimore.
M. W. Bro. J. Fred. Walker, Montreal, Que.
28. Michigan—R. W. Bro. D. Burnham Tracy, Detroit, Mich.
R. W. Bro. Alexander Murray, Montreal, Que.
29. Minnesota—R. W. Bro. James N. Castle, St. Paul, Minn.
R. W. Bro. John P. Noyes, Shefford.
30. Mississippi—R. W. Bro. Hon. George G. Dillard, Macon.
R. W. Bro. S. J. Foss, Sherbrooke, Que.
31. Missouri—Rev. Bro. Charles C. Woods, D.D., Kansas City.
R. W. Bro. H. L. Robinson, Waterloo, Que.
32. Montana—R. W. Bro. Thomas M. Pomroy, Missoula, Mon.
R. W. Bro. William McWood, Point St. Charles, Montreal, Que.
33. Nebraska—R. W. Bro. Milton J. Hull, Edgar, Neb.
R. W. Bro. H. P. Leggat, Quebec, Que.
34. Nevada—R. W. Bro. W. S. McClellan.
R. W. Bro. Thomas Milton, Montreal, Que.
35. New Brunswick—R. W. Bro. E. Willis, St. John, N.B.
R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, Montreal, Que.
36. New Hampshire—R. W. Bro. Alpheus Gay, Manchester, N.H.
R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Montreal, Que.
37. New Jersey—R. W. Bro. George B. Edwards, Jersey City Heights,
R. W. Bro. J. P. Martin, Upper Bedford, Que.
38. New Mexico—R. W. Bro. Simon B. Newcomb.
W. Bro. James Fyfe, Montreal, Que.
39. New York—R. W. Bro. D. W. Tallcott, West Troy, N.Y.
M. W. Bro. M. M. Tait, Montreal, Que.

40. New South Wales—R. W. Bro. Colonel Alfred Morris.
R. W. Bro. Gustavus Lucke, Sherbrooke, Que.
41. North Carolina—R. W. Bro. D. W. Bain, Raleigh, N.C.
R. W. Bro. J. H. Pratten, Quebec, Que.
42. Nova Scotia—R. W. Bro. George T. Smithers, Halifax, N.S.
R. W. Bro. E. L. Foster, Montreal, Que.
43. Ohio—R. W. Bro. C. A. Woodward, Cleveland, O.
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. Peru—R. W. Bro. Ricardo H. Hartley, Lima, Peru.
R. W. Bro. Rev. H. W. Nye, Bedford, Que.
46. Portugal—V. W. Bro. A. Boisseau, Montreal, Que.
47. Prince Edward Island—R. W. Bro. Neil McKelvie.
V. W. Bro. D. A. Manson, Mansonville, Que.
48. Rhode Island—R. W. Bro. E. W. Brunsdan, Bristol, R.I.
R. W. Bro. Frederick Massey, Montreal, Que.
49. South Carolina—R. W. Bro. Charles Inglesby, Laurens, S.C.
R. W. Bro. Charles Knowles, Quebec, Que.
50. Spain—R. W. Bro. Richard Etheridge, Seville.
R. W. Bro. A. G. Adams, Montreal, Que.
51. Tennessee—M. W. Bro. G. C. Connor.
R. W. Bro. J. B. Charleson, Quebec, Que.
52. Texas—M. W. Bro. J. H. McLeary, San Antonio.
R. W. Bro. Charles D. Hanson, Montreal, Que.
53. Utah—R. W. Bro. Christopher Deihl, Salt Lake City.
R. W. Bro. T. Leet, Danville, Que.
54. Vermont—R. W. Bro. A. A. Hall, St. Albans, Vt.
R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler, Bedford, Que.
55. Virginia—R. W. Bro. James G. Bain.
V. W. Bro. W. Simpson Walker, Montreal, Que.
56. Washington Territory—R. W. Bro. Rev. A. S. Nicholson, Vancouver
R. W. Bro. T. P. Prentiss, Aylmer.
57. West Virginia—R. W. Bro. O. S. Long, Wheeling, W.V.
R. W. Bro. H. W. Wood, Knowlton, Que.
58. Wisconsin—W. Bro. H. M. Littlejohn, Milwaukee, Wis.
R. W. Bro. Arthur F. Simpson, Lennoxville, Que.
59. Wyoming—R. W. Bro. James H. Hayfield.
R. W. Bro. J. C. Wilson, Montreal, Que.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE FOR 1887.

M. W. Bro. J. FRED. WALKER.....	Montreal....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. " " H. L. ROBINSON.....	Waterloo....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" " " L. A. FARMER	Levis.....	{ <i>D. D. G. M. Quebec and Three Rivers District.</i>
" " " DICKSON ANDERSON.....	Montreal....	" <i>Montreal District.</i>
" " " JOHN H. WILFORD.....	Cookshire ...	" <i>St. Francis</i> "
" " " A. M. STONE.....	Stanbridge East.	" <i>Bedford</i> "
" " " A. W. PETTES.....	Knowlton ...	" <i>Shefford & Brom.</i>
" " " ARTHUR LYON, M.D.	Shawville....	" <i>Ottawa District.</i>
" " " H. GRIFFITH.....	Quebec.....	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
" " " A. WHITMAN.....	Freligsburg..	" <i>Junior</i> "
" " " I. H. STEARNS, Montreal, re-elected....		" <i>Treasurer.</i>
" " " J. H. ISAACSON, Montreal, re-elected....		" <i>Secretary.</i>
" " " S. LEBOUVEAU	Sherbrooke ..	" <i>Registrar.</i>
" " " REV. J. SMYTH, M.A.	Montreal	" <i>Chaplain.</i>
" " " REV. J. B. MUIR	Huntingdon .	" "
" " " WM. BOND FOSTER.....	Montreal	" <i>Director of Cer.</i>
" " " G. COUTURE.....	Montreal	" <i>Organist.</i>
" " " WILLIAM LANE.....	Montreal	" <i>Senior Deacon.</i>
" " " W. H. GARRIÖCH.....	Hull.....	" <i>Junior</i> "
" " " J. LANGLOIS BELL	Quebec.....	" <i>Steward.</i>
" " " R. TYRE McDONALD, M.D. Sutton.....		" "
" " " T. AMYRAULD.....	Sweetsburg..	" "
" " " CHAS. MARSHALL, M.D....	Huntingdon..	" "
" " " H. R. FRASER.....	Sherbrooke ..	" <i>Pursuivant.</i>
" " " ISAAC RICHARDSON.....	Montreal....	" <i>Tyler.</i>

GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT.

Compiled from Returns to January, 1887.

No.	LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF MEETING.
1	Antiquity	Montreal	Alex. Chisholm	W. H. Morrison	199 Peel Street, Montreal	Third Wednesday.
2	Albion	Quebec City	John Sears	Richard Griffith	6 St. Stanislas Street, Quebec	Second Friday
3	St. John	Quebec City	Walter J. Rae	E. H. C. Harbeson	278 Grande Allee, Quebec	Second Wednesday. (Moon.
4	Corchester	St. Johns	Alfred Davis	R. J. Huter	St. Johns, Quebec	Third Tuesday
5	St. George	Quebec City	W. Noble Campbell	O. E. C. Richardson	P. O. box 727, Quebec	Tuesday on or before Full
6	St. Andrew	Montreal	C. H. Hanson	J. L. Provau	114 Mansfield Street, Montreal	First Monday
7	Elgin	Dunham	H. H. Church	F. W. Beattie	St. Armand Station	First Monday
8	Presept	St. Armand Station	Horatio N. Spiby	F. H. Thorop	St. Armand Station	Thursday on or before Full
9	Nelson	Montreal	John Paxton	D. D. Mann	109 Fortier Street, Montreal	Thursday on or before Full
10	St. George	Montreal	E. J. Lafimer	D. D. Mann	109 Fortier Street, Montreal	Third Tuesday
11	Zetland	Montreal	Edmund L. Ferry	Peter A. Cressby	15 Cheminville Street, Montreal	Third Tuesday
12	St. Francis	Richmond	T. L. Brown, M. D.	C. Warren Carpenter	Richmond	Second Thursday. (Moon.
13	Victoria	Cherbrooke	S. W. Foss	Edward S. Stevens	Richmond	Thursday on or before Full
14	St. John	St. John	W. H. L. Galt	Edward S. Stevens	Waterloo, Quebec	First Monday
15	St. John	St. John	Edward J. Seegal	A. T. Bryan	Stanbridge East	First Monday
16	St. John	St. John	W. J. McLean	R. Booth, Junr.	85 Queen Street, Montreal	Wednesday on or before Full
17	Montreal Kilwinning	Montreal	D. K. Gweloey, M.D.	F. G. Ewell	Great	Second Monday
18	Yamaska	West Farnham	F. Martin	H. Wallace	West Farnham	Second Monday
19	Royal Albert	Montreal	Geo. A. Miller	Samuel C. Fatt	P. O. Box 694, Montreal	Friday on or before Full
20	St. John	Masonville	W. H. L. Galt	W. H. L. Galt	Point Levy	Second Sunday. (Moon.
21	St. John	Sweetshurg	Henry B. Sample	W. H. L. Galt	Point Levy	First Thursday before Full
22	Royal Canadian	Lennoxville	H. D. Ficker	George N. Galer	Sweetshurg	Second Wednesday. (Moon.
23	Royal Assot.	Coaticook	Robert Burge	G. H. Hawkins	Lennoxville	Second Wednesday. (Moon.
24	Ashlar	Montreal	E. S. Buckland	A. H. Wheeler	St. Coocke Street, Montreal	Monday on or before Full
25	Mount Royal	Montreal	J. B. Tressider	W. E. Dickson	St. Coocke Street, Montreal	First Wednesday
26	Freligsburg	Freligsburg	Elijah Rowell, M.D.	Homer Ingalls	Freligsburg	Second Tuesday. (Moon.
27	Doric	Danville	James Riddle	E. T. Cleveland	Danville	Monday, on or before Full
28	Broune Lake	Knowlton	George G. Foster	J. E. Fay	Knowlton	Wednesday before Full Moon. First Wednesday

36 Chateaugay
 37 Corner Stone
 38 Huntingdon
 39 Cowansville
 40 Geo. Doherty
 41 Edwin S. Ellsworth, Huntingdon
 42 Second Tuesday

32	Mont Royal	Montreal	J. E. Tessier	W. E. Dickson	118 St. Alex's Street, Montreal	Second Tuesday, before Full Moon, on or before Full Moon, day before Full Moon, First Wednesday.
33	Freiligsburg	Freiligsburg	Elijah Rowell, M.D.	Homer Ingalls	Freiligsburg	
34	Boric	Denville	James Riddle	G. T. Cleveland	Denville	
35	Broue Lake	Knowlton	George G. Foster	J. E. Fay	Knowlton	
36	Chateaugay	Hamington	Geo. Doherty	Edwin S. Ellsworth	Hamington	Second Tuesday
37	Corner Stone	Cowanville	Wm. M. Campbell	C. S. Browne	Cowanville	Wednesday on or before Full Moon, First Friday
38	Mount Moriah	Montreal	R. Curley	David Pollock	141 Fulford St., Montreal	Saturday on or before Full Moon
39		Sutton Plains	Andrew Hodgins	Chas. W. Sheppard	Sutton	Tuesday on or before Full Moon, Second Thursday
40	Pontiac	Shawville	Wm. H. G. Garrloch	J. H. Shaw	Shawville	
41	Eddy	Hull	R. H. Guthell	G. R. Mereweather	Hull	
44	St. Charles	Pt. St. Charles, Montreal	G. Couture	Henry H. Ferns	325 Dorchester Street, Montreal	Fourth Monday
45	Ceuns Unis	Montreal	Geo. E. Wells	J. E. Belhumeur	47 Constant Street, Montreal	Fourth Wednesday, Moon, on or before Full Moon
46	Excelsior	Acton Vale	Charles Achilles	O. C. Brown, M.D.	Actonvale	Fourth Wednesday, Moon, on or before Full Moon
47	Graham	Bolton Centre	Arthur D. Ritchie	R. L. Ayer	Georgetownville	Fourth Wednesday, Moon, on or before Full Moon
48	Mount Orford	Georgetownville	Ashley Kilbourn	Alex. McKeivie	Three Rivers	Second Wednesday, after Full Moon
49	Shawnesan	Three Rivers	David Tuff	Loswell Richardson	West Shetford	Fourth Tuesday
50	Olive Branch	West Shetford	C. W. Wellstead	S. W. H. Roddon	Montreal	Fourth Tuesday
52	Prince Consort	Montreal	F. M. A. Spindlove	Henry Evans	171 College St., Montreal	Second Tuesday
53	St. Andrew	Montreal	F. H. Ransom	Wm. Connell	Montreal	Second Tuesday
54	Lonic	Magog	E. J. Taylor	W. B. Smith	Magog	Monday on or before Full Moon
55	Laque Magog	Magog	James Fish	James Call	P. O. Box 48, Montreal	Monday on or before Full Moon
57	Hochelaga	Montreal	W. J. Leslie	John Walker	9 McGill College Avenue, Montreal	Monday on or before Full Moon, First Wednesday
58	Montarville	Montreal	Charles J. Williams	M. R. Rice	Bedford	Monday on or before Full Moon, First Thursday from Dec. to May, and First Saturday from June to Nov.
59	Bedford	Bedford	Henry E. Holt	E. C. Wurtelle, Jr.	Sorel P. O. Box 566	Monday on or before Full Moon, First Tuesday
60	Richelieu	Sorel	W. C. Wilford	Geo. J. Richardson	P. O. Box 664, Montreal	First Wednesday
62	Capitlan	Montreal	H. S. Fraser	C. Byrd	Sherbrooke	First Wednesday
63	Prince of Wales	Sherbrooke	W. J. Leslie	Geo. J. Williams	61 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal	First Tuesday
64	King Solomon	Montreal	Charles J. Williams	Henry E. Holt	Montreal	First Tuesday
65	Argyle	Pt. St. Charles, Montreal	W. C. Wilford	Samuel Cooper	Cookshire	First Tuesday
66	Friendship	Cookshire	John Hope Smith	Wm. M. Hillis	Cookshire	Second Wednesday
67	Argenteuil	Lechate	J. N. Wright	W. C. Leslie	Lechate	Second Wednesday
68	Good Samaritan	Avignonville	D. M. Rattray	John Pashman	Avignonville	First Tuesday
70	Portage du Fort	Portage du Fort		S. A. Mackay	Portage du Fort	Second Tuesday

SYNOPSIS OF THE RETURNS OF LODGES FOR 12 MONTHS ENDING 31st JANUARY, 1886.

No.	N A M E.	LOCATION.	Initiations.	Passings.	Raisings.	Johns.	Withdrawals.	Deaths.	Suspended for non-pay. dues.	Reinstated.	Life Members.	Susp'ed for un-Masonic con.	Mem-bers.
1	Antiquity	Montreal	8	9	6	1	4	1	5	0	1	0	48
2	Albion	Quebec City	2	7	7	2	0	1	10	3	0	0	48
3	St John	Quebec City	2	1	1	1	0	1	5	0	6	0	34
4	Dorchester	St. Johns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
5	Golden Rule	Stanstead	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	127
6	St. Andrew	Quebec City	7	6	6	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	78
7	Regent	Quebec City	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	47
8	Prince	Dunham	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	41
9	Nelson	St. Armand Station	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
10	St. George	Montreal	4	2	2	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	21
11	St. George	Montreal	4	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	54
12	Zetland	Montreal	9	10	9	1	1	1	1	0	6	0	62
15	St. Francis	Richmond	No	retains.	8	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	68
16	Victoria	Sherbrooke	6	7	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	119
18	Shefford	Waterloo	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
19	Stanbridge	Stanbridge	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	59
20	Montreal Kilwinning	Montreal	8	8	7	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	107
21	Yamaska	Granby	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
24	Browne	West Farnham	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	28
25	Royal Albert	Montreal	3	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	77
27	St. John	Mansonville	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	56
28	Fuscan	Levis	6	7	6	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	35
29	Royal Canadian	Sweetsburg	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
30	Ascot	Lennoxville	8	12	9	1	2	1	7	0	0	0	60
31	Ashlar	Coaticook	8	12	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	67

32 Mount Royal
33 Royal Albert
34 Montreal

RECAPITULATION OF RETURNS OF LODGES FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 30TH JANUARY, 1887.

Lodges working under Warrants.....	59
Initiations reported.....	256
Passings “	230
Raisings “	200
Joinings “	31
Resignations “	64
Re-instated “	25
Deaths “	38
Suspended for non-payment of dues.....	89
“ for unmasonic conduct.....	1
Total members.....	2876

RE-INSTATED.

ALBION No. 2.

Conrad Stumpf, Fitzwilliam H. Chambers, Jno. G. Gore.

BROWNE No. 24.

D. B. Meigs, D. H. Martin.

MOUNT MORIAH No. 38.

Wm. Mann, H. J. Wayland.

MOUNT ORFORD No. 48.

John B. Jones.

SHAWENEGAN No. 49.

Alex. S. Adams, Jno. Richardson, Thos. Roberts, F. C. Wotherspoon.

IONIC No. 54.

Charles Scott.

RICHELIEU No. 60.

Hy. J. Lane.

RESIGNATIONS.

LODGE OF ANTIQUITY No. 1.

D. L. Coffin, H. A. Green, C. H. Levin, B. I. Hickey.

ALBION No. 2.

Fitzwilliam Henry Chambers.

ST. JOHN No 3.

Alfred F. A. Knight, Jacques Vernier, Henry Vernier.

GOLDEN RULE No. 5.

R. J. Hewton, J. T. Flint.

ST. ANDREW No. 6.

W. A. Ashe, Alfred Magnesen, A. Bierman, J. A. Read.

ELGIN No. 7.

Frank Marsh, James Russell, J. S. Robertson.

NELSON No. 9.

Hy. N. Dyke.

ST. GEORGE No. 10.

Wm. McKenzie.

THE

... 59
 ... 256
 ... 230
 200
 31
 64
 25
 38
 89
 ... 1
 ... 2876

- ST. GEORGE No. 11.
Robt. Wilson, Henri Dazé, Chas. W. Brown.
- ZETLAND No. 12.
Louis Dalman.
- VICTORIA No. 16.
J. F. Austin.
- STANBRIDGE No. 19.
Wm. Chancy Getty.
- MONTREAL KILWINNING No. 20.
J. W. Walter, James Barrey.
- ROYAL ALBERT No. 25.
I. C. Watson, A. M. Perkins, I. S. Shearer, T. N. R. Brown, A. W. Whitley,
A. M. Cassella, C. B. Carter.
- TUSCAN No. 28.
J. B. Robertson.
- MOUNT ROYAL No. 32.
Thos. G. Mason.
- FRELIGSBURGH No. 33.
E. D. Holden, J. S. Lamour, E. B. Abbott, L. R. Palmer.
- DORIC No. 34.
Henry J. Petry.
- BROME LAKE No. 35.
Arthur O. Cleveland, John W. File.
- CHATEAUGUAY No. 36.
Alpheus Reeser.
- SUTTON No. 39.
Joseph Manuel.
- PONTIAC No. 40.
George B. Murphy, Nelson Johnston.
- CŒURS UNIS No. 45.
Martin Honan.
- ST. CHARLES No. 44.
John McDonald.
- MOUNT ORFORD No. 48.
David M. Heath.
- SHAWENEGAN No. 49.
Albert B. Wark.
- PRINCE CONSORT No. 52.
Edward Tildon, Lewis W. Smith.
- ST. ANDREW No. 53.
H. S. W. Goodhue, R. I. Wynne.

IONIC No. 54.

William Martin, Chas. Scott.

HOHELAGA No. 57.

David H. Frazer.

MONTARVILLE No. 58.

H. E. McIntosh, L. R. Dowker.

ARGENTEUIL No. 67.

George A. Lealie.

ARGYLE No. 65.

John McMartin.

SUSPENDED FOR UN-MASONIC CONDUCT.

ARGYLE LODGE No. 65.

James Warmsley.

Whitley,

DEATHS.

ANTIQUITY No. 1.
John R. Thompson.
ALBION No. 2.
Robert Fullerton.
ST. JOHN No. 3.
Alfred E. Derr.
ST. ANDREW No. 6.
Augustus Maxham.
ELGIN No. 7.
W. E. Barker, J. H. Liddell, W. Ross.
ST. GEORGE No. 10.
Carle Warnecke, Senr.
ZETLAND No. 12.
Robert Cochrane.
VICTORIA No. 16.
Charles S. Simpson, J. O. Tanguay.
MONTREAL KILWINNING No. 20.
John Thompson, A. W. Harris, Geo. L. Wight.
ROYAL ALBERT No. 25.
A. M. Esdaile, Frank Drummond.
ASCOTT No. 30.
Thomas A. Howard.
EDDY No. 41.
Wm. Washburn.
CŒURS UNIS No. 45.
Jovite Labelle.
MOUNT ORFORD No. 48.
Robert Ramsay.
ST. ANDREW No. 53.
Robert Nelson.
IONIC No. 54.
Arch. W. Harris.
LAKE MAGOG No. 55.
J. E. W. Shonge.
MONTARVILLE No. 58.
W. J. Jones, J. T. Ostell.
PRINCE OF WALES No. 63.
Jonas M. Chapman.
KING SOLOMON No. 64.
Wm. P. Weir, Alex. McLennan.

(APPENDIX)

REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W. the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec :

M. W. SIR AND BRETHREN :

The duty of preparing the following Report has devolved upon the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, who presents it—his first effort in this direction—with some misgivings, conscious as he is of its many defects, and of the manner in which it must necessarily suffer by comparison with the superior results of the wisdom, the experience and the judgment of his Brethren of the Masonic corps reportorial.

In the compilation of this Report, it has been ever kept in view that it is destined chiefly for the reading Brethren of our own jurisdiction, and so far as consistent with the respect due to one's own views in matters of Masonic principle, the expression of personal opinion has been subordinated to abridged reports of the progress of our Order in other jurisdictions, and the doings of the Craft beyond the territorial limits of the political and Masonic Province of Quebec.

If our maintenance of opinion be firm, its expression, we trust, will be found marked with courtesy, and to be at all times in harmony with the views entertained by the Grand Lodge of Quebec. When we find it impossible to conscientiously entertain and enunciate such opinions, we shall deem it a duty to relinquish the office of reviewer, rather than continue to misrepresent our Brethren.

Our Brother Reviewers, with some of whom we may occasionally differ, are fraternally assured that we have nothing but the highest admiration for their literary attainments and Masonic zeal and learning.

No one who has yet to labor in this particular field of Masonic duty can have the slightest idea of the amount of work involved in the prepara-

tion of the present report. We are not unused to literary employment, and yet all the spare hours that we could devote to the work for upwards of four months was barely sufficient to enable us to complete our review in time for the annual communication of the Grand Lodge. Yet the task has been an agreeable one. It has enabled us to sit at the feet of a good many Masonic Gamaliels, and to revel amidst some three score volumes of the most luxuriant Masonic literature of this, or any age. Not the least of the difficulties encountered in the work has been that of compressing any reasonable amount of the valuable information contained in the volumes reviewed into the comparatively insignificant amount of space at our disposal.

Prosperity and peace prevail amongst the Craft whithersoever dispersed. Brother Drummond's tabular statement for 1886, of 55 Grand Lodges in the United States and Dominion of Canada, gives their total membership as 596,464, against 593,164 in 1885.

The estrangement due to the Masonic invasion of the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by the Grand Lodge of England, is the only cloud upon that Masonic harmony which is otherwise as universal as the blue canopy of heaven itself. So far as Quebec is concerned, the controversy has ended. With scarcely an exception, our Sister Grand Lodges have recognized our rights and admitted the justice of our claims. In one or two instances there is an apparent hesitation in subscribing to the American doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge Sovereignty. In such cases argument would be wasted. Others have assumed, because our Grand Lodge was organized in territory previously occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada, that we have of necessity inherited the hypothecary claims, which an error of judgment on the part of that Grand Lodge, assigned to England, in a portion of what is now our own jurisdiction. The hollowness of the pretension is at once apparent, when it is shown that the Grand Lodge of Quebec never received its territorial or jurisdictional rights and title to supremacy, as a legacy or assignment from the Grand Lodge of Canada, but assumed them by inherent right, and has ever since continued to maintain them, in accordance with the American principle of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty, in the territory comprised in the political Province of Quebec.

We have received from R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary, the proceedings of 48 Grand Lodges. From other sources, and principally from the reviews of other Committees on Correspondence, we have drawn the information furnished respecting the doings of 12 other Grand Bodies,

including some beyond the seas. We have thus been enabled to say something of every Grand Lodge in the United States and Dominion of Canada. We regret our absence of information respecting the following Grand Bodies in correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Quebec:—Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Portugal and Spain.

In the following list of 60 Grand Lodges noticed in this Report in alphabetical order, the 12 marked with an asterisk are those whose official journal of proceedings has failed to reach us.

Alabama	1885.	Missouri.....	1886.
Arizona	1885.	Montana.....	1885.
Arkansas.....	1885-6.	Nebraska.....	1886.
British Columbia.....	1886.	Nevada.....	1885-6.
California.....	1885.	New Brunswick.....	1886.
Canada.....	1886.	New Hampshire.....	1886.
Colorado.....	1886.	New Jersey.....	1886.
Connecticut.....	1886-7.	New Mexico.....	1885.
Dakota.....	1886.	* New South Wales.....	1885.
Delaware.....	1886.	New York.....	1886.
District of Columbia.....	1885.	* North Carolina.....	1886.
Florida.....	1886.	Nova Scotia.....	1886.
Georgia.....	1886.	Ohio.....	1886.
* Hungary.....	1885.	Oregon.....	1886.
Idaho.....	1885-6.	Pennsylvania.....	1885.
Illinois.....	1886.	* Peru.....	1884-5.
Indiana.....	1886.	* Prince Edward Island.....	1886.
Indian Territory.....	1886.	Rhode Island.....	1886.
* Iowa.....	1886.	* Scotland.....	1886.
* Ireland.....	1885-6.	* South Australia.....	1885.
Kansas.....	1886.	South Carolina.....	1885.
Kentucky.....	1886.	* Tennessee.....	1886.
Louisiana.....	1886.	Texas.....	1885.
Maine.....	1886.	* Utah.....	1886.
Manitoba.....	1886.	Vermont.....	1886.
Maryland.....	1886.	Virginia.....	1885.
Massachusetts.....	1885.	Washington.....	1886.
Michigan.....	1886.	West Virginia.....	1885-6.
Minnesota.....	1886.	* Wisconsin.....	1886.
Mississippi.....	1886.	Wyoming.....	1885.

ALABAMA.—1885.

The sixty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was held at Montgomery, on December 7th, 8th and 9th, 1885, M. W. Brother Jehn H. Bankhead, Grand Master, presiding.

The death was reported of Past Grand Master Norman, who occupied the Grand East in 1845 and 1846.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized, and recognition of the Grand Lodge of Mexico postponed.

Grand Lodge adopted resolutions congratulating its Past Grand Master, H. Clay Armstrong, on his appointment as Consul-General of the United States at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and commending him to the fraternal care and love of the Brethren of the empire of Brazil.

The committee on "Powers of the Grand Master" made an elaborate and very interesting report, concluding by expressing the opinion that the Grand Master of Masons in the State of Alabama does possess and may exercise powers and prerogatives outside of those given by the written constitution.

The report of proceedings shows Alabama to have 289 subordinate lodges, and a membership of 6,851.

The Report of Foreign Correspondence,—a bright and cleverly prepared review of most of the Grand Bodies in America, including Quebec, is from the pen of Brother P. J. Pillans.

QUEBEC—ENGLAND.

On this subject, Brother Pillans says :—

"A deplorable state of affairs exists in this Province. Here is a Grand Lodge which is not supreme within its own jurisdiction, but there exists within its borders three lodges whose supreme head is the Grand Lodge of England, and who are governed entirely by her advice, and despise and treat with contempt the authority of this Grand Lodge. We most sincerely deplore this state of things, and hope that the Grand Lodge of England, seeing the evil resulting not to these three lodges only, but to the whole fraternity of Quebec, will so counsel these lodges that this unfortunate difficulty may be healed. We presume that there is no American Grand Lodge that will long continue inactively to tolerate this condition of affairs, for if there is any one well settled principle of Grand Lodges on this continent it is that each Grand Lodge is and must be the supreme head of all Masons within her territory; that a dual supremacy cannot be tolerated. Quebec has taken the prime Masonic step of cutting off all fraternal intercourse with those of obedience to these Lodges. We await the result with no little anxiety, yet with the hope that prudence and justice will yet set all things right. We do not think that Quebec has been either hasty or intemperate, nor do we think that there was any other course left her but to assert her independence. She may be driven yet to the last step, and then her sisters of America will, doubtless, themselves act."

Brother Pillans thus anticipated the issue of the edict against the Grand Lodge of England. Many of Quebec's American sisters have already acted as indicated by our brother reviewer. We should like to have the sympathy and support of every one of them.

JOHN GIDEON HARRIS, Grand Master.
DANIEL SAYRE, Grand Secretary.

ARIZONA.—1886.

The fourth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Phoenix on November 10th, 11th and 12th, 1885, M. W. Brother M. P. Freeman, Grand Master, presiding. Five chartered lodges were represented.

The Grand Master delivered a valuable address in which we find the following :—

"It has been my practice in replying to interrogatories covering questions of Masonic law, where they came not from the Lodge, but from individual members thereof, to send the answer through the Master of the Lodge; and, with all due deference, I would respectfully suggest the continuance of this practice. The manifest propriety of first putting the Master in possession of a decision that immediately assumes the function of law, and the immediate application of which will, in all probability, be in his own particular Lodge, is so apparent that not to do so would seem to be an inexcusable breach of courtesy."

The Grand Master congratulated the Brethren upon the fact that Death had made no call during the year just ended from the ranks of Grand Lodge membership. Hardly had he completed his address, however, when a telegram was received, notifying Grand Lodge of the death, on the preceding evening, of R. W. Brother George W. Curtis, Past Junior Grand Warden. An emphatic reminder, indeed, of the uncertainty of life, and the instability of all earthly things!

The Grand Orator delivered an admirable address, in which occur the following lines :—

"And in reviewing the record of the past year, let each Mason ask himself these important questions: 'What have I done for Masonry? Have the great and immortal principles underlying this grand old fabric been benefitted or injured by my connection with them? Have I put forth any effort to advance the cause, or have I by my conduct and association caused the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of purity?'"

Arizona has five subordinate Lodges and a membership of 353.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of the Chairman of the Committee, Brother Morris Goldwater, and is one of the most interesting that has come under our notice. Under the head "Nova Scotia," he says :—

"He (the Grand Master) says no inconvenience results from the existence in their territory of a Lodge working under the Grand Lodge of England, but that the best of good feeling prevails.

We are afraid that the trouble between Quebec and England may mar this pleasantness, as Nova Scotia will probably have to take an interest in her sister's trouble.

He closes with a reply to the Pope's Encyclical letter; his language is mild, and we need not say has the mark of truth and charity stamped upon it.

We have some doubt, however, as to the advisability of so much time and talent being spent on this matter. We believe that silence would not only be a more effective rejoinder, but would better display the dignity becoming to a worthy and exemplary Mason."

So far as the question of the English Lodge in Halifax is concerned, we have freely delivered ourselves in our review of Nova Scotia

Our opinion of the advisability of "talking back" to the Pope, is also fully given in another place. We believe in setting forth the true principles of Freemasonry, not by our words, but in our lives. Quebec is fraternally noticed. On Grand Master Johnson's refusal to grant a dispensation for the election of a master from the floor, for fear of establishing a dangerous precedent, Brother Goldwater says:

"We believe the *dangerous* precedent is established, when it is insisted that an ignorant or unpleasant Senior or Junior Warden must be advanced."

So do we. But such could not be the result of our Grand Master's refusal to grant the dispensation in question, since in Quebec all past occupants of a Warden's chair are eligible for election to the east.

QUEBEC — ENGLAND.

Brother Goldwater refers to Quebec's issue of the edict of non-intercourse with the three recalcitrant lodges in Montreal, and is kind enough to say:—

"We have every reason to believe that in her action towards England the Grand Lodge of Quebec will be endorsed by each and every American Grand Lodge."

We thought we had reason to believe the same, and that is why we venture to express our surprise at the action in the premises of the Grand Lodge of New York.

Our brother reviewer remarks further, on the subject of the Quebec edict:—

"What the result will be, time will show. We hope that, for the sake of harmony, the three lodges will surrender their allegiance to England, and join our Quebec brethren. The latter have been long suffering and patient; we know that if we had issued that proclamation it would have run against all who hailed from the Grand Lodge of England."

And so it would have run in our case, but that we deemed it incumbent upon us to make haste as slowly as possible, in resorting to such

extreme measures as the issuing of edicts of non-intercourse. However the step anticipated by Brother Goldwater was forced upon us last January, and our Arizona brethren will have learned ere this, that Quebec had the necessary courage and self-respect, in the defence of her own authority, and confident of the sympathy and support of her sister Grand Lodges on this continent, to declare non-intercourse with the mother Grand Lodge of England herself.

BENJAMIN TITUS, Grand Master
GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE, Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS.—1885.

The 46th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas was held at Little Rock on the 24th November, 1885, M. W. H. Clayton, Grand Master, presiding. Two hundred and ninety Lodges were represented out of three hundred and seventy-three. Arkansas claims a membership of 10,452.

The death was reported of two Past Grand Masters,—Bros. R. P. Pulliman and E. R. DuVal.

The Grand Lodges of Victoria and South Australia were recognized.

Past Grand Master Geo. E. Dodge presented a Report on Foreign Correspondence of 134 pages.

M. W. BRO. T. C. HUMPHREY was elected Grand Master and R. W. FAY HEMPSTEAD re-elected Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS.—1886.

The 47th Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held on the 23rd, 24th and 25th November, 1886, at Little Rock, M. W. Bro. T. C. Humphrey, Grand Master, presiding, and 284 lodges out of 382 on the register being represented. The total membership in this jurisdiction is 10,496.

On the death roll for the year preceding the Annual Communication we notice the name of Past Grand Master Luke E. Barber.

All the business transacted at this session was of local importance. Two appeals from judgments of expulsion on the ground of an expressed disbelief in the God of the Bible were very properly dismissed. The report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, adopted by Grand Lodge, concluded as follows :—

“They were justly and righteously expelled. The only observation we need make is, whenever a member ceases to believe in the Grand Architect of the Universe, he cannot be permitted to remain in membership.”

An immense number of statistics are printed in the volume of proceedings, but no report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. W. H. GEE, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. FAY HEMPSTEAD, Grand Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—1886.

The fifteenth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at the Masonic Temple, Victoria, B. C., on Saturday, the 19th June, 1886, M. W. Thomas Trounce, Grand Master, presiding. Six Lodges were represented. The report of the Grand Secretary shows six chartered Lodges and one working under dispensation. Total membership 333, being an increase of 21 over preceding year. Total Grand Lodge receipts \$577.25

The question of the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Vera Cruz and Porto Rico, and the Edict of the Grand Master of Quebec *in re* certain Lodges in that jurisdiction under foreign charters were referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to report. The Journal of Proceedings contains nothing else of more than local importance, and there is no Foreign Correspondence report.

WILLIAM DALBY, Grand Master.

EDWARD C. NEUFELDER, Grand Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.—1885.

The thirty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of California was held in the city of San Francisco on October 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, 1885, 199 lodges being represented, and M. W. Brother Jonathan D. Hines, Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master's address reported the progress made by the craft in his jurisdiction, and we are pleased to glean from it that the financial condition of the California lodges is generally good, and that more than forty of them own their own temples or halls. He says further :—

“In a few Lodges some confusion has been created by an alleged improper and malicious use of the blackball. It is greatly to be regretted that Masons can sometimes be found who so far forget their obligations as to use the blackball upon worthy and unoffending petitioners, to wreak their vengeance for some real or fancied wrong inflicted by the Lodge or some of its members. But when such Masons preserve strict silence, there seems to be no way of reaching the difficulty without violating and breaking down the secret ballot, which would entail far greater evils than the temporary confusion and inconvenience caused by such reprehensible and unmasonic conduct.”

We believe the conclusion arrived at in the above remarks to be perfectly correct

A feeling reference is made by the Grand Master to the death of the Grand Treasurer, Brother Moses Heller, which occurred early on the morning of the Grand Lodge meeting. He was interred with public Grand Lodge honors.

From the report of the Grand Secretary, we learn that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is not now represented near the Grand Lodge of California.

The Committee on Grievances reported a number of interesting decisions, which were adopted by Grand Lodge. One was on an appeal from the sentence of suspension inflicted by a lodge upon a Brother convicted of disobedience to the Master's gavel, and consequently is of interest to all Masons wheresoever dispersed. After expressing their conviction that there was a studied, persistent, and wilful disobedience of the Master's gavel on the part of the accused, the committee well and wisely adds :—

“The gavel is the emblem of authority. It is the lever which moves the Masonic world. When wielded by the Master in his Lodge it is more potent than a Monarch's sceptre. The Master there is sovereign, and his will alone becomes the law by which the Craft are governed and to which they must bow with graceful submission and strict obedience. For the Master to permit the slightest deviation from this rule, would sap the foundation of his prerogative and plant the seed that would produce turmoil, discord, dissension and, ultimately, anarchy. It is the province of the chosen few to command, while it is the duty of others to obey. Upon the very threshold of Masonry the novice is instructed that the peace and harmony of the Lodge must not be disturbed. Whenever a Mason so far forgets himself as to bring anything offensive into the Lodge whereby disturbance may be caused, or fails or refuses to render obedience to the powers that be, he becomes guilty of one of the greatest offences known to our Masonic calendar, and amenable to the severest penalty which our Masonic Code can impose. In many instances of this character the refractory brother is not alone at fault. The Master, by his indulgence or his desire to court the favor and good will of the brethren, may so far slacken the discipline of his Lodge that members will feel warranted in encroaching upon his known prerogative. When such is the case the Master should be held responsible. He who loses sight of the dignity of his high office, or forgets or forbears to exact the strictest respect therefor, is unworthy to fill the Master's chair. Our discipline, to all, is exacting ; it must be observed, respected, and obeyed ; and the reins must be held by the Master's hand.”

An eloquent and edifying address was delivered by the Grand Orator, Revd. Brother Knighten.

Grand Lodge appropriated the sum of \$1,200 for the relief of its senior Past Grand Master,—a brother who had been sixty-five years a Mason, and who now, at the age of 86, was the victim of misfortunes which no prudence or sagacity could avert.

In moving the appropriation in question, Past Grand Master Pratt said :—

“Let us take the patriarch still nearer to our hearts and make him the life-guest of this Grand Lodge. Let us mellow and soften his pathway to the tomb by

transferring from his to our own less weary shoulders some of the cares and burdens of his declining years, and teach him to realize that bread cast upon the waters will sooner or later return to bless the giver."

California claims 224 chartered lodges, and a total membership of 14,260.

The Journal of Proceedings before us is a handsome volume of 475 pages.

Brother James Wright Anderson submitted the Report of Foreign Correspondence, which covers 142 pages. Quebec is fully and fraternally noticed, and quotations are made from the address of Grand Master Johnson for 1885. There is no expression of opinion on the Quebec-England difficulty.

W. J. TINNIN, Grand Master.

ALEXANDER G. ABEL, Grand Secretary

CANADA.—1886.

The thirty-first Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Windsor on the 14th and 15th July, 1886, M. W. Hugh Murray, Grand Master, on the Throne.

The Journal of Proceedings contains also the record of laying the corner stones of a Methodist Church at Smith's Falls, of a Masonic Hall at Marmora, and of a Presbyterian Church at Jarvis, all with Grand Lodge ceremonies.

Grand Lodge was welcomed to Windsor by addresses from the lodges in the place and from the Municipal Council.

The Grand Master delivered an able and eloquent address, from the opening portion of which we extract the following :—

"Here are assembled the 'Supports of the Lodge,' Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. The old, ripe in their wisdom; the middle aged, enduring in their strength; and the youthful, hopeful in their beauty. Here are the old familiar faces of brethren who for many years have made annual pilgrimage to our assemblies, who have unstintingly given their time, their talents and their means, and who have grown grey in the cause; here are their immediate successors, the mature in years, who, in their strength, are bearing the heat and burden of the day; and here, also, are the younger craftsmen, in the bloom of early manhood, desirous of sojourning with us, and offering their assistance in the rebuilding of the temple."

The decease during the preceding year is noticed of R. W. Bro. E. C. Barber, of Ottawa, P. D. D. G. M.; R. W. Bro. Robt. Ramsay, of Orillia, representative of the Grand Lodge of Victoria and V. W. Bro. A. K. Aylesworth, Camden East.

In the report of his visitations, the Grand Master refers to meeting in a lodge at Belleville, a brother 92 years old, who has been a member of the fraternity for seventy years, and was still a regular attendant at his lodge.

On the occasion of the Grand Master's visit to Barton Lodge, the address and regalia voted by Grand Lodge to M. W. Bro. Klotz, Chairman of its Benevolent Committee, were presented. There was an immense attendance of Grand and Past Grand Officers, and, says the Grand Master :—

“ It must have been very gratifying to Bro. Klotz to see, among those present, his three sons, Past Masters all, rulers in the Craft, worthy sons of a worthy sire.”

The Grand Lodge of Canada is a firm believer in those truly Masonic ornaments,—benevolence and charity. It dispensed in charity last year \$10,085, the pressing necessities of 36 brethren, 272 widows and 41 orphans having been materially relieved.

The Harrison matter again engaged the attention of Grand Lodge. Bro. John Harrison was charged, tried and suspended by his lodge on the ground that he was an agnostic, a secularist and a freethinker. In 1885 he appealed to Grand Lodge. The Board of General Purposes recommended that his suspension be removed. The report was not adopted, the case being referred to the Grand Master for such further enquiry and action as he might deem proper. The Grand Master reported to Grand Lodge that the brother had failed to convince him that his suspension ought to be removed, and in support of his decision he gives the very best and strongest of reasons, rightly assuming this case to be “ the most important one that has ever been considered by this grand body.” He quotes from the ancient landmarks, from addresses of former Grand Masters, from reports of the Board of General Purposes, and from the Masonic funeral service to show that a belief in God, in his revealed will and in the resurrection of the body, is essentially necessary to Freemasonry, and cannot be divorced from it. How far Bro. Harrison could conform to this Masonic pre-requisite is fully set forth by the Grand Master, from whose address we quote as follows :—

“ Listen my brethren. Does Bro. Harrison believe in ‘ the Great Architect of the Universe, the Almighty and Most Merciful God, in whom we live and move and have our being, the Eternal being, in Whose Holy Name our convocations are assembled ?’ He says, ‘ I believe in God, not necessarily a personal God, but I use the term ‘ God ’ because it is the term generally used ; it might, however, be expressed by any other name.’ Does Bro. Harrison believe in the immortality of the soul ? Listen He says, ‘ I hope that the soul of man is immortal, but not having any actual knowledge on the subject, I cannot say that I believe it.’ Does Bro. Harrison believe in a future life of rewards and punishments ? He says, ‘ I hope there is a future life of reward and punishment, but having no actual knowledge, I cannot say that I believe it.’ Bro. Harrison says that he believes that the will of God is revealed in the Bible,

as far as it goes, but that the Bible does not contain the whole of God's revealed will, and is not applicable to the intelligence of the present day, and that it is not the unerring standard of truth and justice. * * * * *
 A suspended Mason, who does not believe in a personal God, who cannot say that he believes in the immortality of the soul, or in a future life of rewards and punishments, and who believes that our first great light, the Bible, is inapplicable to the intelligence of the present day, should not, in my opinion, be restored to good standing in Masonry. I therefore deem it in my duty not to interfere with the action of the Lodge."

The above decision met with the complete approval of the Committee to which was referred the Grand Master's address, and we venture to assert that it is Masonically unassailable. Banish from our lodges the necessity of a belief in the Great Architect of the Universe, in the volume of the Sacred Law, and in the resurrection of the body, and our teachings will present

"No light, but rather darkness visible
 Serving only to discover sights of woe,
 Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
 And rest can never dwell, hope never come."

Grand Master Murray energetically protested against the accusations levelled at Freemasonry in the *mandement* of Cardinal Taschereau. If Quebec Masons occupied themselves with such trifles, they would be found protesting every other day. A short time ago, the organ of the *Cercle Catholique* in this city, obtained the practical boycotting of a French-Canadian beer bottler, because the trademark on his labels was a triangle—a Masonic emblem. The beer man appealed to the Cardinal, and the latter ruled, *Leo Taxil* to the contrary notwithstanding—that the triangle is not a Masonic emblem!

The present writer was violently assailed a few months ago by the newspaper above referred to, because as a member of the Quebec City Council, he had the audacity to second the resolution of congratulation to Mgr. Taschereau, on the occasion of his elevation to the Cardinalate,—*though a Freemason*.

Bro. Murray's protest is dignified as well as vigorous, but we in Quebec have long been familiarized with *mandements* and anathemas, and familiarity breeds contempt. We believe with the Committee on the Grand Master's address, that "the lives and conduct of the brethren are and will be the best refutation of the statements which such *mandements* contain."

The report of the Committee on the "Condition of Masonry is an elegantly prepared document, of faultless diction, and abounding in valuable information. We particularly commend its suggestions to D. D. G. M.'s as to the preparation of their reports, and the following reference to the frequent neglect of an important Masonic obligation:—

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"The Constitution required that the W. M. should be well skilled and have a thorough knowledge of the work, and the Board of Installed Masters are responsible and should be held to strict account for any divergences from the constitutional requirements. The symbolism of the degrees, illustrated as they are by language that cannot be excelled, is practically meaningless when brethren eager for rank undertake the performance of duties in a manner that falls far short of impressing those who seek after our mysteries. The brother who stands before the altar in the act of presentation, and solemnly pledges his honor as a man, and oath as a Mason, that he who stands on his right hand is competent to do the work, when at the same time it would be a severe mental strain for him to open and close his Lodge, commits a grave Masonic offence, and the D. D. G. M.'s should spare no effort to see that the procedure before the Board of Installed Masters is not turned from an impressive ceremonial into a burlesque, got up to place into office some brother whose social qualities are superlatively great and whose Masonic knowledge is comparatively small."

Canada claims 410 constituent lodges and a membership of 18,983. Long may she prosper! The next Annual Communication will be held at Brockville.

There is no report of Foreign Correspondence.

HENRY ROBERTSON, LL.B., Grand Master.
J. J. MASON, Grand Secretary.

COLORADO.—1886.

The twenty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Colorado was held at Denver on the 5th and 6th October, 1886, M. W. Bro. George Wyman, Grand Master, presiding. Bro. Andrew Sagendorf, Grand Representative of Quebec, was present, and fifty-one chartered lodges were represented. The Grand Master delivered an address covering his official actions for the year. We quote the following, believing the conclusions arrived at to be perfectly sound:—

"I have been asked to state whether, upon the request of a Lodge, regularly preferred, I would grant a dispensation for the burial of a non-affiliate with Masonic rites. I replied that I thought the matter could safely be left to the discretion of a Lodge acquainted with the circumstances, and that when the Lodge vouched, as it were, for the merits of the case, I should grant the dispensation. Upon further consideration, however, I feel satisfied that in such cases no dispensation is required. Admitting the validity of our by-laws depriving non-affiliates of all the rights and benefits of Masonry without trial, it seems to be negative in its application so far as the Lodges are concerned; that is, while it would cut off the non-affiliate's right to demand Masonic burial, it would not interfere with the right of the Lodge to confer it."

The same ruling would necessarily apply to non-affiliated applicants for Masonic relief, though we have heard the fact of non-affiliation pointed to by Lodge officers as though it deprived the Lodge of the privilege of exercising the Masonic virtues of benevolence and charity.

An eloquent oration was delivered by Bro. Ernest LeNeve Foster, Grand Orator, and Grand Lodge legislated on the liquor traffic, prohibiting the initiation or affiliation of anybody engaged in it.

A valuable report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by M. W. Bro. J. H. Peabody, Past Grand Master. Quebec is unnoticed.

Colorado has 55 subordinate lodges, and a membership of 3,919, a net increase of 151 over the preceding year.

Albert H. Branch was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Edward C. Parmalee, Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.—1886.

We are indebted to our brother reporters for information concerning this jurisdiction, whose proceedings for 1886 have failed to reach us. The 98th Annual Communication was held at Hartford, on the 20th and 21st January, 1886, M. W. Dwight Waugh, Grand Master, presiding.

Connecticut has 111 subordinate lodges, with a membership of 14,904, and all were represented.

The business of Grand Lodge was chiefly of local importance.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Wheeler, presented the report of Foreign Correspondence, reviewing fifty sister Grand Bodies.

M. W. Bro. Henry H. Green was elected Grand Master and R. W. Bro. Joseph K. Wheeler, re-elected Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.—1887.

The 99th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was held at New Haven on the 19th and 20th January, 1887, M. W. Bro. Henry H. Green, Grand Master, of whom a fine engraving is published as a frontispiece to the journal of proceedings, presiding.

The Grand Master delivered an interesting address upon the condition of the craft in Connecticut, and reported the deaths of Past Grand Master William L. Brewer and Past Grand Secretary L. E. Hunt.

A large amount of business of local importance was transacted, and the printed statistics show that this grand jurisdiction claims 111 constituent lodges, all of which were represented at the last Annual Communication. The total membership is given as 15,029.

R. W. Bro. Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary, furnishes an excellent report on Foreign Correspondence of 144 pages. In discussing,

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under Colorado, the question of "physical qualification," Bro. Wheeler says :

"Yes, we echo the exclamation : 'Stand by the landmarks which the fathers have set up!' yet we would not construe them in such a narrow sense, that one with some infirmity, yet able to conform to all the requirements of Masonry, should thereby be unqualified. In this instance the candidate was *not* qualified, because he could not conform to the ritual and requirements demanded at his initiation or at any time afterwards.

For our part, we prefer a 'genius in intellect,' or 'a saint in morals,' with the loss of a little finger or great toe, or one eye, even, than a regiment of godless Heenans or Sullivans, who pride themselves for their physical qualifications and endurance alone, with no aim in life but to 'black one's eye.' The symbolism involved on this physical qualification question will not apply without intelligence and good morals, for without them the stone is rotten."

Quebec receives kind and fraternal notice, and the address of Grand Master Walker, (1886), and Foreign Correspondence Report of R. W. Bro. Isaacson, Grand Secretary, are highly commended and largely quoted from.

M. W. Bro. HENRY H. GREEN, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Grand Secretary.

DAKOTA.—1886.

The twelfth Annual Communication was held at Bismarek on June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1886, M. W. William Blatt, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of 60 lodges being in attendance. There are 89 constituted lodges, with a membership of 3,154, being an increase of 524 over that of the preceding year. The rapid growth of Masonry in this jurisdiction is illustrated by the above figures, and by the fact that in 1875 the total membership of the Grand Lodge of Dakota was but 199.

The Grand Master delivered a business address of eleven pages. From his introductory remarks we take the following :—

"Unlike other institutions, Masonry need not advance. A tenacious adherence to first principles is our safety, while a deviation will lead to chaos and final destruction. The foundation of the institution consists of those principles which are coeval with creation and as unalterable as the Creator himself. A study, therefore, of these principles, the philosophy and ethics of Masonry, will lead and bring us nearer to that light which shines through eternity."

Grand Lodge, on the 19th August, 1885, laid the foundation stone of the Territorial School of Mines, at Rapid City.

The Special Committee appointed to present a suitable testimonial to M. W. Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa, who constituted the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, and Grand Commandery of Dakota, reported that they had obtained and presented to Bro. Parvin a gold watch, suitably engraved, and a gold chain.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized, but all action with regard to Grand Bodies in Mexico and Victoria was postponed.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Of the Quebec-England difficulty, the Grand Master says in his address :—

"I deem it my duty to call your attention to an edict of that Grand Lodge declaring clandestine three Lodges of English registry, located in the City of Montreal. We have never favored edicts of non-intercourse, deeming them the outgrowth of principles diametrically opposed to those of the Masonic institution. In this case, however, it has truly been a "last resort," and as such justifiable. There was no other action left to the Grand Lodge of Quebec than to issue the edict referred to, and several other Grand Lodges have since not only approved the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but issued similar edicts."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented the following in one of its reports, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge :—

"Your committee is of the opinion that the action of the Grand Lodge of England, in continuing upon her register lodges in the city of Montreal, within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, is a violation of the doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge jurisdiction which obtains on this continent. While your committee heartily sympathize with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, still it is not deemed wise at this time for this Grand Lodge to take any action looking toward a suspension of Masonic intercourse with the English lodges in Montreal, or the Grand Lodge of England, in the hope that, as time advances and the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction becomes more generally recognized by the Grand lodges of the world, the Grand Lodge of England will acknowledge the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, within the territorial limits of that province."

For how long a time would our Dakota brethren wait if in our position? Their own Grand Master admits that there was no other action left to the Grand Lodge of Quebec than to issue the edict directed against the three English lodges in Montreal. We have hoped for years, as the Grand Lodge of Dakota hoped last June, that as time advanced and the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction became more generally recognized by the Grand Lodges of the world, the Grand Lodge of England would acknowledge the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, within the territorial limits of her own Province. We have now ample reason to be fully satisfied of the vanity of all such hopes. For the sympathy of Dakota, Quebec is grateful. But if she will only put herself in Quebec's place, we shall be much astonished if she does not say with Wyoming :—"Jealous of her own independence and sovereign powers within her prescribed limits, she will not only maintain and defend these rights for herself, but will at all times record her voice and vote against a violation of them by others." So mote it be !

WILLIAM BLATT, Grand Master.

CHAS. T. MCCOY, Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE.—1886.

The eightieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Delaware was held at Wilmington on the 6th and 7th October, 1886, M. W. Thomas Davidson, Grand Master, presiding.

The proceedings were principally of local interest.

Bro. Thomas N. Williams presented a report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing 51 Grand Lodges in 22 pages. As an apology, we presume, for the brevity of this report, Bro. Williams tells us in his concluding remarks, that he fears that some of our brethren, judging from their lengthy reports, desire to be heard for their much speaking. Rather rough this on some of our big sister jurisdictions! And yet neither Bro. Vaux, nor Bro. Vincil, nor Bro. Drummond, nor the late regretted Bro. Gurney ever wrote a report that we found too long, and we don't think that our experience in this direction has been a solitary one either. Quebec receives a six line notice. Grand Master Johnson's address of 1886 is referred to as showing ability and good judgment; and the report of the Committee on Correspondence (by R. W. Bro. Isaacson) is justly styled "very creditable."

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

The following half-and-half report on the question of England's territorial invasion of Quebec was adopted by Grand Lodge:—

"Your Special Committee on the trouble existing between the Grand Lodges of England and Quebec would respectfully report, that while we recognize the fact that the Grand Lodge of Quebec should have jurisdiction over the three Lodges in Montreal, and earnestly recommend that the said Lodges be placed under the said jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge of England, yet we are unwilling to go so far as to declare them clandestine Masons, they having held allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England previous to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

M. W. Bro. Geo. W. Marshall was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. William S. Hayes re-elected Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—1885.

The Annual Communication was held at Washington on the 11th November, 1885, M. W. Bro. Myron M. Parker, Grand Master, presiding.

Twenty-one chartered lodges were represented.

There are 22 subordinate lodges on the roll and a total of 3,032 affiliated Master Masons.

The Grand Secretary presented a review of 56 Grand Bodies.

On the 21st February, 1885, Grand Lodge assisted at the dedicatory ceremonies of the Washington Monument.

M. W. Bro. Thos. P. Chippelle, of Washington, was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. W. R. Singleton, re-elected Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA.—1886.

The fifty-seventh Annual Communication was held at Jacksonville on January 19th, 1886, M. W. Bro. Robert J. Perry, Grand Master, presiding. Sixty-eight constituent lodges were represented, and seven Past Grand Masters were present, including M. W. Bro. D. C. Dawkins, Grand Representative of Quebec, who was for the sixteenth time re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master delivered a business address of five pages, containing a number of rulings, which call for no special reference here.

We regret to learn from the report of the Grand Secretary that a material portion of the Grand Lodge Library, with its seal and other effects, was destroyed by fire in December, 1885.

A truly magnificent oration, which lack of space alone prevents us from reproducing here, was pronounced by the Grand Orator, W. Bro. Reginald H. Weller.

Our congratulations to Florida's Grand Secretary, and our own Representative near that Grand Body—M. W. Bro. D. C. Dawkins—upon the action of his Grand Lodge in adopting the following:—

Resolved,—That our E. W. Grand Treasurer be instructed to purchase a P. G. Master's Jewel, for presentation to our beloved Bro. DeWitt C. Dawkins, at our next Annual Communication."

Florida claims a membership of 2,302, being a net gain of 111 over the preceding year.

GEO. S. HALLMARK, Grand Master.

D. C. DAWKINS, Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA.—1886.

The Grand Lodge of Georgia met in Annual Communication in Macon, on the 26th, 27th and 28th October, 1886, M. W. Bro. John S. Davidson Grand Master, presiding. Amongst the Grand Representatives present was Bro. J. Emmett Blackshear, representing Quebec.

The Grand Master delivered an interesting and eloquent address, reporting a number of his decisions, from which we quote the following:—

"The result of the ballot when declared, cannot be reconsidered, no matter if the brother who cast the black ball says it was a mistake arising from defective eyesight."

We should feel like dissenting from that decision, which, to our mind, savors more of law than of justice. Refusal to remedy an act of injustice committed through an accident, when the same can be done without violation of the spirit of Masonic Law, is not, to our mind, in accordance with the principles of Freemasonry, which teach justice as one of the cardinal virtues. We admit, however, that no re-consideration of a ballot can be permitted after any Brother who voted thereon has left the Lodge.

We are entirely in accord with Bro. Davidson in the following decision rendered by him:—

“It is unmasonic and the practice is to be condemned, to institute enquiry as to who cast a black ball, or why it was cast, and the Worshipful Master should refuse to permit any enquiry or investigation to be made, even if desired by all the members present.”

The Grand Master announced, in appropriate terms, the death of Past Grand Master and Grand Chaplain David Butler.

Georgia has 275 lodges on its roll, claiming a membership of 11,258.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is the joint work of the members of the Committee. Quebec fell to the lot of Bro. Stern, by whom it is accorded very fraternal notice. In alluding to the English invasion of our Masonic jurisdiction, Bro. Stern says:—

“The Grand Lodge of Quebec deserves the sympathy and support of all American Grand Lodges, as well as all others who are in favor of Masonic ‘home rule.’”

M. W. Bro. John S. Davidson was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. A. W. Wolihin, Grand Secretary.

HUNGARY.—1885.

Having failed to receive any official report of the proceedings of this Grand Body, we are indebted to the Foreign Correspondence Report of the Grand Lodge of New York for the following details:—

“The 18th Annual Session of the St. John Grand Lodge of Hungary was held November 1, 1885, at Budapest, the Grand Master, Bro. Dr. Franz von Pulsky, presiding, and in the presence of all the Grand Officers, the representatives of foreign Grand Lodges, and of twenty-three subordinate lodges.

The Grand Officers brought before the Grand Lodge meeting a draft for a new Constitution, and on motion this new Constitution (details or contents not given) was unanimously adopted and formally declared as the statute and law of the Grand Lodge Jurisdiction.

The election of Grand Officers for the next three years was then in order. Grand Master, Bro. Franz von Pulsky, and Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Abra-

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ham von Szontagh were unanimously re-elected, also Grand Secretary, Bro. Josef Hausdorfer. No essential changes in the Grand Offices were made. The Grand Officers were installed the same day.

As regards statistics, we find that the number of members of the jurisdiction is in total (at St. John the Baptist's day, 1885,) 1231. The receipts of the Grand Lodge amounted to Fl. 8,181.02, the disbursement to Fl. 6,261.39. There exist nine benevolent institutions, and their assets are very considerable.

IDAHO.—1885.

The eighteenth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Boise City on September 8th, 9th and 10th, 1885, M. W. Bro. John A. Post, Grand Master, presiding.

In his address, the Grand Master referred to the evil of non-affiliation, and reported that in a case where an applicant for the degrees had given a fictitious name, he had ordered that the Lodge refuse to confer them.

Idaho claims eleven chartered lodges with 456 members.

Outside of a resolution on the Quebec difficulty, the transactions of the Grand Lodge possess a local interest only. Speaking of

THE QUEBEC-ENGLAND MATTER,

the Grand Master said :—

“ There is a serious difference existing between the Grand Lodges of England and Quebec, to-wit : The American Grand Lodge was regularly formed, and has been duly recognized by all Grand Lodges on this continent. England still retains the allegiance of several lodges within the jurisdiction of Quebec. The natural and inevitable result is conflict. The English Lodges accept and work material which has been rejected by lodges working under the American Grand Lodge. After bearing this for years, though always protesting against it, the Grand Lodge of Quebec has at last taken the stand which it ought to have taken long ago, and forbidden all intercourse and recognition of lodges and Masons working in the province under any authority other than her own. The matter has not been formally presented to our attention, but the question will undoubtedly come before us at an early day, and we will then be obliged to take one side or the other. It is to be hoped that the matter may soon be amicably adjusted. Otherwise, I fear it may lead to confusion among the craft.”

The Committee on Jurisprudence to whom the above remarks were referred, submitted the following report and resolution, which were unanimously adopted :—

“ While it is true that this Grand Lodge has not been officially invited by either of the Grand Lodges most immediately concerned in this question to take action in the premises, your committee believe the question to be one of great import to the entire Masonic world. The principle involved is of universal and not local concern, and we feel the more strongly urged to action by the consideration that the distinguished brother who has had the honor to represent the Grand Lodge of Que-

bec near this Grand Lodge has been called above, and cannot now raise his voice in protest against the wrongs of our sister Grand Lodge, or seek to vindicate her rights.

We cannot but regard the position of the Grand Lodge of England as unwarranted by the principles and general usages of the Masonic fraternity. Whatever claim to the contrary may be set up, the law of the American continent is absolute and exclusive jurisdiction for each Grand Lodge within its own borders. We deem it proper to express our hearty sympathy for our sister Grand Lodge of Quebec, and to express the hope that fraternal communion in the fullest sense may ere long be resumed by that Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolution, and the transmission of the same, together with this report, to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Quebec:

Resolved.—That the Grand Lodge of Idaho forbids the recognition, as a Mason, of any one hailing from any lodge in the province of Quebec, except such lodge shall be under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

Bro. G. H. Davies presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of which he is Chairman. It consists of nearly 120 pages, and nothing but lack of space prevents us from making extensive extracts therefrom.

Quebec is fraternally reviewed, and in reference to the English difficulty, Bro. Davies says:—

"Our sympathies are with Quebec in this difficulty, and we shall await with interest its final adjustment."

Our esteemed brother reporter adds:—

"The writer of a very courteous report on foreign correspondence, very modestly withholds his name, and, therefore, cannot receive the credit due him."

Since our beloved Brother Isaacson refuses to step forward with his work, we take the liberty of bowing his acknowledgments, though we know we cannot do so either as gracefully or as well as the gallant Colonel himself.

While we do not regret the cause, we cannot but be sorry for the fact that we are to be deprived this year of a report on Foreign Correspondence from the ready pen of Brother Davis. His work has proved so good and true, that the Brethren have voted "Go up higher," and now he wields the emblem of authority in the Grand East, and occupies the throne of the Royal Solomon. Our congratulations!

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Grand Master.

JAMES H. WICKERSHAM, Grand Secretary.

IDAHO.—1886.

The nineteenth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Boise City, on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th September, 1886, M. W. Bro. George H. Davis, Grand Master, presiding.

We regret to learn of the death of Past Grand Master John A. Post of this jurisdiction, who was accidentally and instantaneously killed by the discharge of a gun on the 8th August last.

The presiding Grand Master announced that he had received a commission appointing him the representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec near his own Grand Lodge.

During the year \$330 was expended for the relief of orphan children of deceased Brethren.

Idaho now claims 17 chartered and three lodges under dispensation, with a membership of 540, as compared with 11 chartered lodges and 456 members in 1885.

There is no report on Foreign Correspondence.

GEO. H. DAVIS, Grand Master.

JAMES H. WICKERSHAM, Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS.—1886.

The 47th Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Chicago on the 5th, 6th and 7th October, 1886, and a very few days later, the handsomely printed journal of proceedings of 440 pages was in our hands for review. M. W. Bro. Alex. T. Darrah, Grand Master, presided, and delivered an exhaustive address consisting of over 30 pages of closely printed matters. From his remarks we are surprised to learn that the laws of the Grand Lodge prevent any Lodge in its jurisdiction from placing on trial any sojourning brother, no matter what the offence may be, until the right to try the case has been waived by the lodge of which he may be a member. We entirely endorse the action of the Grand Master in urging the amendment of existing legislation on the subject, and note with pleasure that notice of motion was given in accord with his suggestion.

The Grand Master is particularly severe, but not one whit too much so, upon intemperance and profanity. He draws a sorry picture of some of his lodges when he says :—

These crimes have come to be looked upon, by so large a proportion of many lodges, as merely indiscretions, and not as serious offenses, that it is wholly impossible for some lodges to discipline members for the common habit of drunkenness and profanity. So lost are some lodges to a sense of propriety, dignity and the character of Masonry as to be guilty of according public mortuary ceremonies to deceased members whose lives had been characterized by vile and vicious practices of drunkenness and debauchery. I trust that the like may never happen again in the State of Illinois. In some cases this has grown out of a misapprehension of the duties of the lodges towards deceased members. The impression seems to prevail, that a brother

who is, technically, in good standing in the lodge, although the most disreputable, profane and debauched person in the community, is entitled, in case of death, to public Masonic mortuary services. No greater mistake could be made. A Masonic lodge is not obliged to accord a public Masonic burial to any brother, no matter what his standing may be in the community. A lodge may or may not perform such services. It remains for the lodge or Master to decide whether it is proper or not to turn out as a lodge on the death of a brother. I am glad to know that in one case during the year, a Worshipful Master refused to allow his lodge to turn out as such to attend the funeral of a deceased brother, whose life had not been in accordance with the principles of Masonry as taught in the lodge."

While agreeing with Bro. Darrah that a lodge owes it to its own dignity and self-respect to refuse Masonic burial to deceased members whose lives have been characterized by vile and vicious practices of drunkenness and debauchery, we believe that it owes it at least equally to its dignity and self-respect, to have disciplined such unworthy members while they were yet in the land of the living. The uninitiated, whose attention we direct to the lives of our members, as instances of the teachings of Freemasonry, will not unnaturally point at us the finger of scorn, if they see us, clothed as Masons, and bearing at our head the volume of the sacred law, escorting to their last resting place, the remains of a brother, notorious in life by reason of his vice and immorality. But in such a case, and particularly where the deceased was publicly known as an active member of the lodge, the mere absence of the Masonic ceremonial from the funeral is less likely to induce the outside world to forget his connection with the order, than to invite strictures upon that Masonic charity, which, while deeming a licentious brother good enough for fraternal intercourse while living, declines to be identified with his dead clay. The difficulty in compelling lodges to discipline unworthy members is obviated in some jurisdictions by arresting the charters of those lodges which persistently fail in the performance of so plain a Masonic duty.

We are glad to find the same course recommended by M. W. Bro. Gurney in his Report on Foreign Correspondence. Under Georgia, he says:—

"Brethren, don't tolerate the vice of drunkenness in Lodges. If there is a single lodge in the jurisdiction which fails of discipline for this crime against our civilization, *wipe it out.*"

The members of the craft in Illinois subscribed \$1,914 to the Galveston Masonic Relief Fund, but when \$350 had been forwarded, notice was received to the effect that no more funds were required. The sum of \$200 was also forwarded for the relief of the Masonic sufferers by earthquake at Charleston.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows 775 chartered lodges on the roll, and a total membership of 40,203.

An eloquent oration upon the origin, name, objects and methods of Freemasonry was delivered by R. W. Bro. Isaac Clements, Grand Orator.

The Committee on Jurisprudence presented a report covering many matters of special interest to the craft. It discusses at length the vexed question of "physical qualifications of candidates," holding, with a Past Grand Master of the jurisdiction, that "it is not a question of sympathy, but a naked question of law and fact," and taking a firm stand upon the reference to the matter in the ancient charges.

On the question of written evidence of Masonic standing, the committee holds that, if dispensed with, it should only be on the distinct understanding that it does not question that duty to which every master is bound by his installation covenants, to admit no visitor without his "producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated in a regular lodge."

The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home was dedicated on the last day of the Grand Lodge Session.

We learn with sincere regret of the absence from Grand Lodge, by reason of severe illness, and of the subsequent death of M. W. Bro. Gurney, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. He had been stricken down by paralysis, and his report was presented by M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, Quebec's valued representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Bro. Gurney's reports are amongst the most valuable contributions of the age to Masonic literature. Masons everywhere, and especially in the jurisdiction of Quebec, will grieve to learn of the loss they have sustained in his death.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

On the 12th November, 1885, Grand Master Darrah, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Grand-Lodge of Illinois, at its session of 1885, on motion of Bro. D. C. Cregier, issued his edict prohibiting Masonic intercourse between all brethren under the jurisdiction of his Grand Lodge, and the members of the three Lodges in the city of Montreal refusing obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The attention of the "United Grand Lodge of England" being called to this action, it adopted the report of its "Colonial Board," which recommended that the patent appointing Brother John M. Palmer as Representative of the "United Grand Lodge of England" near the Grand Lodge of Illinois be withdrawn, and that the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near that of the "United Grand Lodge of England" be requested to resign his commission. Consequently, in March, formal notice was received from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Masons in England and its provinces, of the action had by said Grand Lodge.

Grand Master Darrah well remarks :—

"It is very much to be regretted that the Grand Lodge of England thought best to sever the fraternal relations existing between the two Grand Lodges, so far as the exchange of Representatives is concerned. On the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois there certainly was no desire, and so far as we are able to judge, no sufficient cause for the severing of such relations."

All through the report of Foreign Correspondence, which in consequence of the illness of M. W. Bro. Gurney, was completed by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, we find ample proofs of substantial sympathy with Quebec in her struggle for sovereign rights within her own jurisdiction. Reviewing the action of Kentucky in reiterating its firm adhesion to the principles for which Quebec is contending, our brother reporter says :— "This action is well enough ; nevertheless, we think that the appeals for justice by our sister Grand Lodge, for the whole period of its existence, warrants the *knife* rather than *further time*." And under New York, the last grand body reviewed by the venerable Gurney before paralysis staid his hand,—we find the following :—For the first time in the history of the Quebec controversy, have we found a Grand Master arrayed against that jurisdiction for its resistance to the presumptuous claims of the Grand Lodge of England.

After quoting the action of Grand Master Lawrence in 1885, Bro. Gurney says :—

"Did Brother Lawrence ever know of the organization of a Grand Lodge that did not come of lodges *older* than itself, and working under jurisdictions from which they derived their existence ? The Grand Lodge of Quebec 'claims' just what all other Grand Bodies have claimed and do now claim—exclusive jurisdiction within its territorial limits. When the Province of Quebec came into existence her Masons had the *inherent, lawful* right to organize into a Grand Lodge. This they did, and for sixteen years, and in the most courteous terms, have appealed to the Grand Lodge of England, and the three recusant lodges, to respect her jurisdictional rights. The compact between England and Canada in no wise interferes with the rights of Quebec. The latter was a *new* territorial division of the earth, and her Masons assumed to do just what Masons of this continent have done from the earliest history of our existence here. Sentimentalism has no place in a common law that is at the foundation of our peace and prosperity."

Quebec's proceedings for 1886 are accorded a generous notice. The following is both flattering and gratifying :—

"Our personal interest in this jurisdiction does not abate. For years she has waged a dignified but persistent contest for rights that appertain to her sovereignty, and to-day stands the peer of the Grand Lodges of the world. It must be borne in mind, by the American reader at least, that Quebec, in insisting upon exclusive jurisdiction within its borders, has maintained the only attitude consistent with good government, and the peace, dignity and rightful authority of every Masonic power in existence. Some brethren are indulging in large surplus of sentimentalism upon the subject ; notwithstanding, there is not a jurisdiction more tenacious of her jurisdictional dominion than is the mother Grand Lodge of the world. We do not mean

that the Masons of our country or of the world shall forget the prompt rebuke administered by her to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, (1882) for presuming to authorize a lodge in the territory of Gibraltar, a community without a Grand Body."

After quoting Quebec's resolution authorizing the issue of the edict of non-intercourse with Masons owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, the review continues: "As Brother Johnson well says, 'Our sovereignty must be maintained at any cost.'"

Brother Gurney's complimentary allusions to Quebec's Report on Correspondence for 1885, prepared by our esteemed Brother Isaacson, are fully appreciated.

Under England, our brother reporter of Illinois says:—

"Neither our Grand Lodge nor the writer entertains a doubt but that the Mother Grand Lodge has been governed in its action by a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Fraternity at home and abroad; but the brethren of England seem to forget that the exclusive sovereignty of a sister jurisdiction is as vital to its prosperity, rights and dignities as is that of their own just claims to unequivocal independence. They also appear to forget that the common law of Grand Lodge sovereignty, practically insisted upon by every legitimate Grand Body of earth, and particularly by the Grand Lodge of England, originated in a necessity to the harmony of the Masonic world, and to which the Masons of England are as much indebted for their present security as is the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The early history of Masonry in Britain is a practical vindication of the common law of Grand Lodge sovereignty now so universally endorsed. We were not, therefore, prepared for the remark of the distinguished Pro. Grand Master, 'that the doctrine which is laid down by the Grand Lodge of Quebec would be very abnormal, and very dangerous and a very unjust one, that when lodges enjoy a legal existence in any particular territory it should be lawful for some new body to constitute and connect themselves, and to swamp and declare invalid those lodges which preceded them, and which had that legal existence.' The argument of the Pro. Grand Master is specious, consequently misleading. There is not any power in Masonry that can lawfully 'swamp' a legally constituted lodge except for a disregard for law, written or unwritten. A Grand Lodge comes into existence by the unquestioned will of a majority of the lodges of a specific territory. When the organization is perfected, and so acknowledged by its peers, it becomes supreme within its constitutional limits, and all lodges therein are logically and necessarily subject to its government. If this be not true, the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty so persistently insisted upon by our British brethren is a myth and a delusion. They cannot have forgotten the prompt rebuke administered to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba (1882) for authorizing a lodge in the Province of Gibraltar, notwithstanding the absence of a Grand Body within that territory. This is alluded to for the purpose of exhibiting the tenacity with which the Grand Lodge of England clings to its jurisdictional sovereignty. The Pro. Grand Master errs in the statement that the Grand Lodge of Quebec 'inherited the liabilities' of the Grand Lodge of Canada, 'and it accepted, and it was honourably bound to accept, the obligations of its predecessor.' In reply, we can only refer to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Quebec did unqualifiedly *decline to assume the responsibilities* of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and was, therefore, perfectly justified in its condemnation of a contract with which it had no concern, and for which it was in no wise responsible, either in law or equity."

Before learning of the bereavement which has lately overtaken our brethren of Illinois, we had penned the following and last line of this review:—

"Quebec's thanks are due to Bro. Gurney, and the sympathy of Illinois warmly appreciated by us."

ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, Grand Master.

LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

INDIANA.—1886.

The sixty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge was held at Indianapolis on the 25th and 26th May, 1886, M. W. Bro. Albert P. Charles, Grand Master, presiding, and the representatives of 463 subordinate lodges being present.

The Grand Master delivered a business-like address, from which it is evident that he directed his efforts more to placing the lodges in his jurisdiction on a good and sure foundation, than to a nominal increase in membership. He annulled the charters of fourteen lodges for failure and refusal to pay Grand Lodge dues, failure to meet, in many instances for more than a year, and inability to sustain themselves. He granted dispensations to form two new lodges, and refused to issue seven others. He also refused to issue dispensations for lodges to join in public civic processions, as lodges, on Memorial or Decoration days and upon July Fourth, and to initiate men without legs and arms.

During the past two years, eight corner stones of public buildings were laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, and the new halls of five lodges were dedicated.

The trustees of the Grand Lodge reported that every dollar of the debt had been paid off, and the Grand Treasurer reported a balance in hand of \$11,941. Quebec congratulates Indiana upon having her balance on the right side of the ledger.

There are 571 chartered lodges on the roll, and a total membership of 22,548.

The Grand Master suggested that hereafter, annual instead of biennial sessions of Grand Lodge be held, but Grand Lodge rejected the proposal.

Bro. Simeon S. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, presented the report of the Committee, which reviews fifty-five Grand Bodies, Quebec included. The latter's action *in re* the Grand Lodge of England is reported, but no opinion is expressed.

MORTIMER NYE, Grand Master.

WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Grand Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—1886.

The twelfth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at A-to-ka, Choctaw Nation, on the 22nd November, 1886, M. W. Bro. Florian H. Nash, Grand Master, presiding.

Indian Territory has 25 lodges, with a membership of 748.

The proceedings were principally of local interest.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

The Grand Master laid before Grand Lodge a copy of the edict of non-intercourse with England, issued by Grand Master Walker in the month of July last, and thus referred to the matter in his address :—

“I do not think the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec has been properly treated. She has been trying for some time to arrange the differences which have existed between the two Grand Bodies, satisfactorily and honorably, but it seems as if her efforts are of no avail. It is a matter of importance to all Grand Lodges, and I trust you will carefully consider it.”

The above portion of the Grand Master's address was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which failed to report.

A bright and interesting Report of Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of R. W. Bro. Murrow, Grand Secretary. Though strong in his manifestations of sympathy for Quebec, he is evidently at sea so far as the American doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty is concerned, and almost the only Masonic reviewer in the United States who boldly proclaims the right of subordinate lodges to remain in obedience to a foreign Grand Lodge, providing their existence was prior to the formation of the regularly constituted Grand Lodge claiming Masonic obedience in the territory in which they are situated. We have no hesitation in affirming that there is not a single American Grand Lodge that would accept obedience from foreign subordinate lodges under such circumstances, or would tolerate a divided sovereignty within the territory over which it claims jurisdiction. In justice to Bro. Murrow, we quote his remarks entire :—

“We do not believe in harsh measures if they can be avoided. We do not believe the Grand Lodge of Quebec had the right to coerce those three subordinate lodges into allegiance to her so long as they prefer to remain with their Mother Grand Lodge, England, they being older bodies than the Grand Lodge of Quebec; provided they had been true to the principle and rightful courtesies of Freemasonry. We do believe, however, that they have not only made a great mistake by not cheerfully and cordially becoming members of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but that by their manifestly vicious course and active opposition they have forfeited all courtesy and charity. In justice to herself and Masonry, the Grand Lodge of England should repudiate the conduct of these Lodges and withdraw their charters. The

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Grand Lodge of Quebec did right in withdrawing all fraternal intercourse with them, and so should all other Grand Lodges. We doubt, however, the wisdom of Quebec in withdrawing fellowship from the Grand Lodge of England. There was strong provocation, however."

M. W. Bro. FLORIAN H. NASH, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. JOSEPH S. MURROW, Grand Secretary.

IOWA.—1886.

No journal of proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1886 having reached us, we are compelled to draw upon reviews of its proceedings in other journals. The forty-third Annual Communication was held at Des Moines on June 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1886, M. W. Chas. T. Granger, Grand Master, presiding.

This jurisdiction has 21,816 affiliated Master Masons. Out of 481 subordinate Lodges, 360 were represented at this communication.

Bro. Parvin, Grand Secretary, presented his usual exhaustive report, but there is no report of Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. William P. Allen was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Theodore S. Parvin re-elected Grand Secretary.

IRELAND.—1885-6.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland met at Freemason's Hall, Dublin, on the first Thursdays in the months of March, June, October and December. The proceedings are devoid of anything beyond local interest.

Our sympathy goes out to this Grand Lodge for the loss sustained by it in the death of its Grand Master, His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. G., and the more so that the decease of this distinguished brother, deprives of a beloved father, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the respected wife of our own Governor-General.

KANSAS.—1886.

Kansas claims 268 chartered lodges and a membership of 13,277,—a net gain over the preceding year, of 883.

The thirtieth Annual Communication was held at Topeka, on February 17th and 18th, 1886, M. W. Brother Mathew M. Miller, Grand Master, presiding.

The Journal of Proceedings is a handsomely printed volume of 275 pages, embellished with a fine portrait of M. W. Brother Silas E. Sheldon, the newly-elected Grand Master.

At the risk of considerably overstepping the limits of our allotted space, we cannot resist the temptation of quoting here the following from the Grand Master's address, on the subject of Masonry and Religion :—

"There is no conflict between Masonry and religion. The highest claim Masonry makes is that she is religion's handmaid ; while Christian Masons claim to see typified in Masonry the history of a risen Christ, and read in our ancient lectures the doctrine of the Trinity—the fact remains undisputed by any brother, that Masonry stands upon that broadest of platforms—Love to God and love to man—the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man.

The Roman Catholic Church antagonizes Masonry. Masonry has charity broad enough to acknowledge the good there is in the Roman Catholic Church. It flaunts no red flag of defiance at the Bull of the Pope, but points with pride to the time when by a bull of the Pope, Masons obtained the appellation "Free"—to the time when Masonry in aid of that Church, carried the banners of the cross to victory against the infidel hosts of the false Prophet.

Count that man to have poorly learned his lesson in Masonry who says, 'Masonry is a good enough religion for me,' it may be true on the same principle that some maintain that the idol worshipper is better than the man who does not worship anything ; still he has but sipped at the fountain of charity who has no word of praise for every institution calculated to elevate and improve the human family.

Masonry teaches no plan of salvation, it contents itself with the moral and mental improvement of humanity ; instead of co-operating with his most Catholic Majesty in carrying the sword of extermination against his enemies, it is doing its utmost to hasten the coming of that glad day when swords shall be beaten into plow shares and spears into pruning-hooks."

R. W. Brother J. H. Brown, who is also Grand Secretary, submitted the Report of Foreign Correspondence, which fills up 167 pages, and is alike creditable to his literary ability and soundness of judgment. Did space permit, we should like to quote liberally from this review.

The proceedings of our own Grand Lodge are fraternally and fully noticed.

—QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Of this matter, Brother Brown says, after quoting the edict of non-intercourse with the English lodges in Montreal :—

"The patient endurance and dignified bearing of our Quebec brethren has been admirable throughout this contention. According to the theory generally acknowledged by English-speaking lodges on this continent the position of Quebec is incontrovertible."

SILAS E. SHELDON, Grand Master.

JOHN H. BROWN, Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY.—1886.

The eighty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Louisville on the 19th, 20th and 21st October, 1886, M. W. Bro. Bernard G. Witt, Grand Master, presiding.

The journal of proceedings is a handsomely arranged volume of 530

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pages, printed at the job office of that magnificent monument to the charity of our Kentucky brethren,—the Masonic Home at Louisville.

The Grand Master delivered an eloquent address of 33 pages, dealing with a variety of subjects of interest to his jurisdiction, and with some that cannot fail to interest the members of the Craft whithersoever dispersed. With justifiable pride he relates the wonderful results of the introduction of Masonry into Kentucky :—

“The Grand Lodges of Indiana and Illinois on the north, Tennessee and Mississippi on the south, are our children, and the Grand Lodges of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin are our grandchildren. Nearly two hundred and seventy thousand of the six hundred thousand brethren of the mystic tie in the United States owe their Masonic life to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, having been made Masonic in lodges chartered by this Grand Lodge or some one of her numerous progeny.”

We regret to learn from the same source that there were only 14,823 affiliated Masons in the State in 1885, as against 21,237 in 1876. It is some consolation to know that this loss occurred during the first five years of the decade, and that the roll of membership is now increasing, but the falling off has been great indeed, due largely, it is supposed, to the careless chartering of too large a number of lodges, many of which are now extinct. Action has been taken by the Grand Master to facilitate the affiliation with other lodges of surviving members of such as have had their charters arrested, and we trust much good may result therefrom.

The Grand Master reports a large number of decisions and other official actions, and in reporting his presence at the delightful celebration of Pennsylvania's centennial in September last, says :—

“The many pleasant incidents of this happy occasion will ever remain with me as one of the bright and beautiful things of the past to be cherished in memory.”

To which we cordially respond “Amen.” And the remarkable words spoken on that occasion by Bro. Witt, no less than the eloquent discourse of our own Grand Master, are incidents that must remain for ever indelibly impressed upon *our* memory.

The total number of affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction is 13,410.

Brother James W. Staton, Chairman of the Committee, submitted an elegant 120 pages report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing all the Grand Lodges in the United States and Canada, besides the various bodies in Mexico and Australia. It is impossible to do justice to this report in the space at our disposal. We can only glance lightly at two or three of his most interesting points. In his introductory remarks he thus refers to

THE QUEBEC-ENGLAND DIFFICULTY :

"There is now nothing left but to act with the Grand Lodge of Quebec or quietly sit still and see the fight go on between these two powers. Which will the Grand Lodge do! This question should be answered boldly either the one way or the other. Personally we are on the side of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and we have given our reasons therefor so clearly and so fully in our reports heretofore that there is no need to reiterate them here. The American Grand Lodges must uphold the doctrine of unequivocal exclusive sovereign jurisdiction, or else the interests and rights of every one of them are in fearful danger."

Reviewing New Brunswick he says :—

"We are sorry to see the Grand Master rather siding with the Grand Lodge of England in the Quebec trouble. We do not think he states the question fairly—not that we think, or for one moment entertain the opinion that he would intentionally mistake it in any way."

Our distinguished brother follows up the above remarks by an able argument to show that Quebec is not the heir at law of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Under New York he says :—

"We cannot concur in the conclusions arrived at by the Grand Master in relation to the rights of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in the controversy with the Grand Lodge of England. If the position taken by Grand Master Lawrence is correct, then the American doctrine is of no consequence at all."

Quebec receives fraternal notice. Referring to Grand Master Johnson's address last year, he says :—

"He, in common with all British subjects, hails with delight the initiation of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. But the distinguished father, who is at the head of the English Craft, pays but little attention to the rights of his subjects in the Province of Quebec."

After referring to the issue of Grand Master Walker's edict of non-intercourse with England, Brother Staton says :—

"This writer is aware that he is at variance with some of his colleagues on this non-intercourse question, but, expressing his own opinion, he does not see what else the Grand Lodge of Quebec could have done and maintain any self-respect. We regard the Grand Lodge as having done everything it could do to avoid extreme measures in this matter. We are quite sure that fifteen years would not have passed over the head of any Grand Lodge in the United States without its having resorted to extreme measures under similar circumstances, long before the expiration of the period mentioned. Personally, this writer endorses the entire proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in this whole matter."

R. W. Bro. Isaacson is justly complimented upon the "clever style" of his last year's report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. J. W. HOPPER, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. HIRAM BASSETT, Grand Secretary.

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LOUISIANA.—1886.

The seventy-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held at New Orleans, on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of February, 1886, M. W. David R. Graham, Grand Master, of whom a handsome engraving forms the frontispiece of the printed proceedings, presiding. Fifty-eight subordinate Lodges and several grand bodies were represented, including Quebec, whose representative, Joseph P. Hornor, of New Orleans, was elected Grand Master.

The Grand Master delivered an eloquent address covering his official actions for the past year, and replete with suggestions for the good of the Order. The committee charged with considering them presented a report from which we take the following useful extracts :—

"It is believed by your committee, that the 'Good of the Order' will be best subserved by the adoption of some of the following suggestions as to the best method of making the Communications attractive and interesting, viz : a convenient hall, comfortably if not elegantly furnished. Preparation, ante, and social rooms ; the latter, in cases where circumstances permit, to be provided with shelves or book-cases for library, and files for Masonic publications. Occasional re-unions of members, their families, and invited guests in the social rooms, at which the order of entertainments shall be an address, readings, music, tableaux, etc. Dispatch the current business promptly, and then dispense true Masonic light and knowledge. Rehearse the ceremonies until every Brother is proficient in the ritual and work. To enhance the effect, make an organized distribution of the parts to those best fitted to assume them. Never omit music if it can be avoided. Never omit a full explanation of the degrees and their symbolism. Have Masonic lectures and essays, either by distinguished Masons or members of the lodge ; these can always be arranged for, and held in reserve until the proper time. If Masters of lodges will endeavor to the best of their ability to make the Communications of their lodges instructive and interesting, the apathy that pervades the craft will soon disappear."

The decease of the Senior Past Grand Master of Masons of Louisiana, M. W. Lucien Herman, was reported to Grand Lodge, and appropriate action taken thereon.

An excellent report of Foreign Correspondence is furnished by Bro. William R. Whitaker "for the Committee." Quebec for 1885 received fraternal notice.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

A succinct report of the differences between Quebec and England is given, and Bro. Whitaker says : "This controversy has evoked much comment, and it is generally unfavorable to the position maintained by England." And again :—

"In fact, the current of opinion in this country sustains Quebec in her attitude. We have recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec as the sovereign authority over the symbolic degrees in that Province. That ends the question, so far as Louisiana is concerned, if we adhere to precedents that recognition of our right to 'Home Rule'

have already established. Until St. Paul's, St. George's and St. Lawrence Lodges of Montreal yield obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, their members should be excluded from the Lodges in Louisiana."

The action of a number of Grand Lodges in supporting Quebec's view of the case is also approvingly quoted. The foreign correspondence report prepared in 1885 by our esteemed Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. John H. Isaacson, is kindly noticed.

JOSEPH D. HORNOR, Grand Master.

J. C. BATCHELOR, M.D., Grand Secretary.

MAINE — 1886.

The sixty-seventh Annual Communication was held at Portland, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of May, 1886, M. W. Fessenden I. Day, Grand Master, presiding. Out of 185 chartered lodges on the roll, 170 were represented. The representatives of thirty-six Grand Lodges were present, including M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, representing Quebec.

The Grand Master's address is an admirable document of fifteen pages, containing a large amount of valuable information, and the record of an active and energetic term of office. He congratulated the brethren upon the presence of nine of the ten Past Grand Masters, and deplored the death of their senior Past Junior Grand Warden at the age of nearly eighty-three years, over sixty-one of which he had been a Freemason.

A kind and liberal brother whose name is withheld, generously paid over to the Maine General Hospital, a sum sufficient to maintain a free bed for one year, such bed to be at the disposal of the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Master to have the power of naming persons who, if regularly admitted, shall occupy such bed from time to time. Practical Freemasonry that, and worthy of all admiration and imitation!

As the result of an appeal by the Grand Master to the members of the craft in his jurisdiction for aid to the Masonic sufferers by the Galveston fire, drafts were forwarded the relief committee in that city, in December, 1885, and January, 1886. That sent on the 9th January was returned with the gratifying information that "the Committee had decided to return all contributions received after January 6th, as the necessities of the sufferers had been sufficiently relieved, and they did not think it just to themselves, or fair to their generous donors, to receive funds for a purpose that no longer existed."

The Committee on Finance reported a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$8,631.56, and a charity fund of \$21,019.11.

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The esteemed Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, presented a report replete with interest, and indicative of the vast amount of valuable work which he has performed for his Grand Lodge. We can only make room for the following :—

"It is now thirty years since I was elected to the position of Secretary. The number of lodges was then eighty-one—three of which, if I rightly remember, were then dormant, but have since been revived. The number of members returned that year was 3,211. This year we have a hundred and eighty-five lodges working under charter, with a membership of over twenty thousand. It is a pleasing reflection that I have been able to perform the duties of the office to the acceptance of the Grand Lodge for so many years. They have been years of diligent labor."

Our congratulations to Bro. Berry upon what he has been enabled to accomplish in the past. We trust he may be spared to labor for the craft for as many years more.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

One of the most valuable reports on Foreign Correspondence which has come under our notice is that contained in the Journal of Proceedings before us and prepared by Quebec's old friend and representative R. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond.

Under Illinois he says :—

"With Bro. Anderson in our mind, we commenced our examination of these proceedings, by reading the prayer of the Grand Chaplain. We found it comparatively short and very appropriate : there was one omission, however : he prayed for the Grand Master, the other Grand Officers, the representatives of the lodges, but omitted the Committee on Correspondence. We think if the Grand Chaplain were called upon to prepare one report, he would never make *that* omission again !"

Under Kentucky we find the following, which meets our views exactly, upon the matter of which it treats :—

"A visitor has no right to *demand* to see the charter, because he has no right to *demand* to visit. But if an examination is conceded he has the same right to inspect the charter that the lodge has to examine him. Our obligations are just as strong against holding Masonic communication with an irregular lodge as with one not a regular Mason. Of course, a man may show that he is an ass in calling for the charter, or in the manner in which he calls for it, or he may show that he is a gentleman. Now we esteem it one of the highest privileges of Masonry to be able, when we happen to be in a strange place where we know no one, and find there is a lodge there, to be able to visit it : but there are certain places in the Province of Ontario, where there are *regular* lodges and *bogus* lodges, both working alike undoubtedly, and nothing to distinguish them except *their* charters : if we should happen to be in one of these places—as once *did* happen—we should think enough of visiting the regular lodge to lead us to ask to see the charter, and if it was refused, we should leave, concluding that it was *one* of the bogus lodges. The same state of things have happened in other places, and is liable to happen again ; and in such places, it is the *duty* of a visitor to ask to see the charter, and the duty of the lodge to exhibit, and if, as is suggested, the fact is in most cases, the visitor has not prepared himself to be able to determine if the charter was issued by the regular Grand Lodge, he ought to stay away."

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Referring to the remarks made in 1885 upon this subject by the Grand Master of Canada, Bro. Drummond remarks :—

“If he means that the qualified recognition accepted by the Grand Lodge of Canada has any effect whatever after the territory in which those lodges are situated passed out of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, we utterly dissent. In other words, if he holds that the Grand Lodge of Quebec acquired its rights by *cession* from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and, therefore, acquired only what Canada *could cede*, we deny the correctness of his views. We hold that the Grand Lodge of Quebec acquired its sovereign authority from the inherent right of the majority of the lodges in that Province to form a Grand Lodge with the exclusive jurisdiction therein, *without the permission of any man or body of men*. We fear that the neutral position cannot be maintained. If members of a lodge in Quebec, declared illegal and irregular by its Grand Lodge, shall seek to visit Canada lodges, it shall be difficult for those lodges to avoid taking sides by their acts.”

Our brother reviewer exactly voices Quebec's views in this matter. He makes a fraternal notice of our proceedings for 1886 and of R. W. Bro. Isaacson's report of Foreign Correspondence. After quoting the resolution of Grand Lodge ordering the issue of the edict against the Grand Lodge of England, Bro. Drummond adds :—“We are glad to note the prosperous condition of this Grand Lodge, and trust that it may not long be annoyed by the presence of irregular lodges.”

With much regret we must forego the pleasure of devoting more space to the interesting report before us.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, Grand Master.

IRA BERRY, Grand Secretary.

MANITOBA.—1886.

The eleventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was held at Winnipeg, on the 10th and 11th of February, 1886, M. W. Brother C. F. Forrest, Grand Master, presiding.

In his address, the Grand Master referred to the death, in England, on his way home from the Soudan, of Past Grand Master Lt.-Col. W. N. Kennedy. He also reported that he had refused to grant a dispensation to confer the second and third degrees on the same night, to a brother leaving the jurisdiction, for the reason that he was going where he could get the degrees. Sound!

On August 10th, 1885, an emergent communication of Grand Lodge was held to lay the corner stone of St. Alban's Church (Church of England) at Rat Portage.

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The Grand Lodge has on its roll 31 lodges and 1,350 members, including one lodge, with a membership of 43, at Tangier, in North Africa. The work in this lodge is mostly in the Spanish and Arabic languages.

R. W. Brother W. G. Scott, Grand Secretary, closes his report with an expression of thanks to the Masons of the jurisdiction for a magnificent silver service which they presented to him, on the occasion of his marriage. Brother Scott will please accept our congratulations upon this evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the craft in his own jurisdiction, and upon the auspicious event which afforded an opportunity for its manifestation. May he and his bride live long and prosper!

We note with pleasure that the committee appointed to revise and amend the constitution, reported that having examined the constitutions of a number of sister Grand Lodges, they had adopted the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as the groundwork, believing it to be one that it would be wise and beneficial to follow, and that they had made the alterations in their opinion necessary. The report of the committee was adopted.

Past Grand Master, Brother Joseph H. Bell, was presented with a jewel by the Grand Master on behalf of Grand Lodge, and the Board of General Purposes reported that they had also, on behalf of Grand Lodge, presented an address of condolence to the widow of the late Past Grand Master, Lt.-Col. W. N. Kennedy.

M. W. Bro. ALFRED PEARSON was elected Grand Master and R. W. Bro. G. SCOTT re-elected Grand Secretary.

MARYLAND.—1886.

The 199th Semi-annual Communication was held on the 11th and 12th May, 1886, M. W. Shryock, Grand Master, presiding. There are 180 lodges on the roll with a membership of 5,037.

The following truisms sparkle in the Grand Master's address :

"No human institution wields such a vast influence as does Freemasonry. Nothing can compare with it, except it be the religion of the Holy Bible. . . . It has occurred to my mind that we, as Freemasons, do not appreciate the privileges which we enjoy as such. To me, to become a Freemason, was in reality the greatest honor that could be conferred upon me 'by king, prince or potentate,' and, in my masonic life, I have endeavored to keep this fact constantly before me. My impression is, that if we did appreciate it more fully, Freemasonry would be held in higher reverence by the profane."

There is an admirable report on Foreign Correspondence furnished by

Bro. William J. Wroth, Chairman of the Committee. Quebec is fraternally noticed, and liberal quotations are made from Grand Master Johnson's address of 1885.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Grand Master.
JACOB H. MEDAIRY, Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.—1885.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for 1885 was held in Boston, on December 9th, M. W. Brother Abraham H. Howland, junr., Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master's address contains lengthy reference to the fraternal dead of his own and other jurisdictions. In Massachusetts alone, 142 lodges had been called upon during the year past, to mourn the loss of 346 members. Amongst those who had gone to join "the silent majority," and who were feelingly spoken of in the address, were Past Grand Master William D. Coolidge, Past Senior Grand Warden F. L. Winship, Past Corresponding Grand Secretary Charles W. Slack, Past Grand Junior Warden Peter C. Jones, Past Deputy Grand Master Charles R. Train, and Past D. D. G. M. Jonathan Greenwood. Of the last mentioned Brother the Grand Master said :—

"Like others of the craft, he was faithful to his brethren and lodge, in defending the Middlesex Lodge and protecting its charter during the anti-Masonic excitement. Associated with him in this noble work were other Brethren, among whom was Rev. Charles Train, the father of R. W. Charles Train, a minister of the Baptist Church, and a Past Master of the lodge, who would neither renounce his religion nor his Masonry. For six years the lodge held its meetings in secret places known only to Masons ; at one time in an attic, and by the light of a single candle."

The Grand Master made an immense number of visitations during the year, thus, no doubt, aiding materially in the improvement of work, which is rarely badly performed in the presence of the Grand Master Workman. Brother Howland reports an unusually large number of dispensations granted by him, and the details of his visit to Washington on the occasion of the dedication of the Washington monument, "when the representatives of this Grand Lodge were recognized throughout the ceremonies as those of the oldest grand body on the continent."

A warrant was issued to a lodge in Chili, but the Grand Master declined to issue a dispensation for a lodge at Elmina, on the west coast of Africa, because lodges under the English constitution now exist there.

Under the heading "Masonic Ciphers," the Grand Master says :—"I have striven to impress the members of the craft with the impropriety of

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possessing or using any written or printed abbreviation of our mysteries, the knowledge of which should remain within the faithful breast, except when the instructive tongue communicates it to attentive ears."

The total receipts of the year were \$37,153.25, of which the sum of \$12,597.20 was carried forward as a balance in hand, against \$7,122.57 in the preceding year.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

The report of a committee on an appeal from the ruling of the Worshipful Master of a subordinate lodge, reveals the somewhat astonishing fact that lodges in this jurisdiction are not required to issue printed or written notifications of each Communication. The committee, it is gratifying to know, urged upon the Grand Lodge the advisability of making such a course imperative upon all lodges in the jurisdiction, and in support of their recommendation, suggest the following:—

"A case may easily be imagined where some members of a lodge might wish to admit an applicant to whom others were opposed, and if no notifications were issued, and the meeting at which the vote was to be taken was opened with unusual punctuality, the admission of such an applicant might easily be obtained."

The committee on the question of Visitors' Certificates presented a valuable report of some sixteen pages, full of carefully considered ideas on the subject, and extracts from the opinions of various Grand Masters and others. The committee arrived at the following conclusion:—

"Except on a duly authorized public occasion, no visitor shall be admitted into a tyled lodge, unless he complies with one of the following conditions:—

- 1st. Being vouched for by some Brother present.
- 2nd. Producing a certificate of some Grand Lodge and passing a satisfactory examination.
- 3rd. Being personally known to and recommended for examination by some Brother present and passing such examination."

In connection with the first of the above conditions, it is proper to mention that by the Digest of Masonic Law of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts,—“In order to vouch for any one, it is necessary to have sat in a lodge with him, and to be able to tell the degree upon which the lodge was working at the time.”

A stated Communication of the Grand Lodge was held on December 29th, 1885, for the purpose of installing the officers of Grand Lodge, and of celebrating, by a banquet, the festival of St. John the Evangelist.

Massachusetts has a total membership of 27,590.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Grand Master.
SEREM. D. NICKERSON, Grand Secretary.

MICHIGAN.—1886.

The forty-second Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held on the 26th and 27th January, 1886. M. W. Bro. James H. Farnum—of whom a fine portrait is prefixed to the printed record of proceedings,—presiding. There are 354 chartered lodges on the roll, and a total active membership of 27,045. The charters of three lodges were revoked during the year, twelve new lodges were instituted, and twenty-one Masonic halls dedicated.

The Grand Master delivered an able address of twenty pages, recording a large number of decisions rendered by him during his term of office. Amongst other matters, he decided that a Past Master had no more right or power to open a lodge than a tyler, and that under the Grand Lodge of Michigan, all business done by him would be void: that it would make no difference if the Master or Wardens had told him to open it in their absence, since they could not give him any authority to do so. Our own constitution provides that “if the Master be not present, the immediate Past Master, or if he be not present, the Senior Past Master of the lodge, present, shall take the chair.”

Having been asked for his decision in the case of a member objecting to another member sitting in the lodge, the Grand Master properly says:—“One member of a lodge has as much right in his own lodge as another, and no more, and a member cannot be forbid sitting in his lodge, so long as he is in good standing, and in order.” In another case he decided, and decided soundly too, that “business difficulties, should never be brought into a Masonic lodge for settlement or collection.” So thoroughly in consonance with true Masonic principles are Brother Farnum’s ideas of the dignity inseparable from the Master’s chair, that in a case where he suspended a Worshipful Master for intoxication, he would not order charges to be preferred against him, “thinking it best to leave him suspended during the year, at the end of which time, when his successor was elected and installed, charges could be preferred against him in his lodge.”

The Grand Master urged upon the brethren, the claims of the Michigan Masonic Home Association, now organized in the city of Grand Rapids, for the purpose of providing a home for aged, decrepit Masons, Masons’ widows and orphans. He also made a touching reference to the death of R. W. Brother Samuel H. Norton, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge.

The Journal of Proceedings before us is a well arranged and handsomely printed volume of 508 pages, of which 357 are occupied by the re-

port of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, signed by Brother W. P. Innes. This review bears upon its every page unmistakable marks of profound Masonic erudition. Its literary excellence adds largely to its general attractiveness. Quebec is favored with a kindly notice extending over six pages. In 1885, Brother Isaacson, in his report of Foreign Correspondence, said on the subject of higher degrees :—

“ We have decided opinions in the matter, which, at any rate, for the present, for prudential reasons, we prefer keeping to ourselves.”

Brother Innes says, in reply :—

“ Now, Brother Isaacson, don't ‘hide your light under a bushel’; out with it; give us your opinion. We are all after more light. We fail to find ‘our Michigan’ among the states reviewed, and regret it very much. We like to look at ourselves through Brother Isaacson's glasses, (eye-glasses, of course).”

Of course ! Brother Isaacson never looks through any other kind of glasses ! And they are always bright and clear ; the gleam of his eye has lost none of its old time benignity, and his mental vision none of its far-reaching penetration.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Grand Lodge took no new action in regard to the Quebec matter, but under both Quebec and England, Brother Innes devotes considerable space to the correspondence and resolutions of our own Grand Lodge in the premises.

MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, Grand Master.

WILLIAM P. INNES, Grand Secretary.

MINNESOTA.—1886.

The thirty-third Grand Annual Communication was held in the city of St. Paul, on January 12th and 13th, 1886, M. W. Henry R. Denny, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and twenty-seven lodges were represented. Minnesota has 163 lodges upon its roll, and a membership of 7,528, being an increase over 1885 of 389. The journal of proceedings is a handsomely printed volume of 196 pages, ornamented with phototypes of Past Grand Masters Moses Sherburne and Charles Griswold. The address of the Grand Master contains appropriate references to the deaths during the year of Daniel F. Brawley, first Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge, and Clark W. Thompson, Past Junior Grand Warden, and a native of Canada.

The corner stone of the new Court House and City Hall of St. Paul was laid by the Grand Master in August, 1885.

A thoughtful address on character building as taught by Masonry was delivered before Grand Lodge by Bro. Geo. Wells Lamson, Grand Orator. We reproduce the closing paragraph :—

“Brethren, the deep veneration in which we hold the institution of Masonry needs no apology, no defence. Its antiquity, its universality and its morality challenge our highest esteem and invite our warmest love. Throughout all time the sheen of its escutcheon will ever glisten in the front rank of all manly progress, and when time shall be no more, when the trials of earth shall be resolved into eternal equities, among that great throng of the redeemed that shall felicitate themselves along the avenues of the skies, the square and compass will be no mean emblazonry.”

There is a report on Foreign Correspondence of 112 pages from the pen of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson. Quebec is noticed and selections made from the address of Grand Master Johnson of 1885. The only allusion to

THE QUEBEC-ENGLAND DIFFICULTY

is a representation of the English view of the case, as contained in a letter written in 1884 by Col. Shadwell Clarke, Grand Secretary. So far as the precedent of a divided jurisdiction is concerned, our brother reporter is referred to Nova Scotia's own explanations. Brother Pierson is assuredly aware of the fact that the pretensions of the Grand Lodge of England are diametrically opposed to the American principle of exclusive sovereign jurisdiction, for which Quebec is struggling within her own territorial limits. On page 85, our Minnesota Brother quotes approvingly, in a report of the Masonic Jurisprudence Committee of Alabama, Dr. Mackey's claim that a Grand Master, though elected by a Grand Lodge, is not the Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, but the Grand Master of Masons of that jurisdiction. This again is Quebec's pretension,—a pretension in which she is upheld by a large majority of the Grand Lodges upon this continent, but combatted by the Grand Lodge of England. Put yourself in our place, Brother.

R. H. GOVE, Grand Master.

A. T. C. PIERSON, Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI.—1886.

The sixty-eighth Annual Communication was held at Jackson, on the 10th and 11th February, 1886, M. W. J. B. Morgan, Grand Master, presiding. The number of lodges represented was 213. The total number of lodges on the roll is 275, having a membership of 8,422.

The address of the Grand Master is a record of his official acts during the year and contains a large number of decisions rendered by him.

We regret to notice that the Grand Treasurer reported a deficit. The major portion of the Grand Lodge revenue, which in 1885 amounted to \$7,350, appears to go in the mileage and pay-roll.

Brother A. H. Barkley, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, furnishes an able and interesting report. Quebec's proceedings are not noticed. Brother Barkley is particularly severe, and not without good cause, upon his brother reviewer of New Mexico, who takes exception to "the resurrection of the body." He asks what the Brother understands by the latter part of the third degree, and concludes:—"Brethren, let us walk in the old paths, and change not the handwriting on the finger-boards of Freemasonry."

B. T. KIMBROUGH, Grand Master.
J. L. POWER, Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI.—1886.

The sixty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri was held in St. Louis, on October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1886, M. W. Brother James W. Boyd, Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master delivered an exceedingly eloquent and interesting address, giving a report of a large number of decisions, and a long list of charters arrested, in consequence of the neglect or refusal of the lodges holding them, to discipline unworthy members. Brother Boyd has a proper conception of the *raison d'être* of a Masonic Lodge, and his action in arresting the charters referred to, is calculated to impress upon other lodges a proper regard for the duties they owe to the craft. If Freemasonry is not a system of morality, its symbolism and its allegory are but as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

On "the condition of the Craft," the Grand Master delivered himself of some exceptionally brilliant passages. Speaking of the "haste, activity, energy, discovery, invention, innovation and change" of the present day, he continued:—

"Great and momentous revolutions, full of destiny, are going on around us. In these silent, powerful conflicts what part does Masonry perform? Is Masonry a real, living, active power, whose influence is felt in shaping and controlling these revolutions, in whose womb sleep the destinies of generations yet unborn? What are we doing, as an institution, to control and properly direct the still, broad, deep current of human destiny which is swiftly flowing past us?"

Ont upon the plains of Egypt, anchored to a granite foundation, built with a mathematical skill, demonstrating an accurate knowledge of astronomy, stands, in all its magnificent, unapproachable grandeur, the great Pyramid, the first of the

"seven wonders of the world." For more than four thousand years the storms of sand and dust and heat have beat about its base in vain; for more than four thousand years it has stood a silent spectator of the conflicts of the ages, and looked down with an undisturbed serenity upon the rise and fall of Nations, Empires and Kingdoms. Although of origin so remote as to be uncertain, yet the skill and accuracy displayed in its erection, surpass the skill and accuracy of the best work of our day. *There it stands*, coming up out of an unknown past, hoary with age, yet fresh with beauty, venerated for its antiquity, yet new in its accuracy and skill; a study of to-day; a model of architecture; a monument of genius; firm, immovable, abiding forever.

So, Brethren, out upon the plains of this active, restless, changeful, dangerous age, there arises, amidst this unrest, doubt, perplexity and Agnosticism, like the great Pyramid, the Masonic Order, built upon the idea of a Supreme Ruler, beginning in the Great Architect of the Universe, coming up out of the deep unknown past, hoary with age, yet new and fresh with thought and principle; conservative, yet progressive; old, yet always young with truth; formal, yet vital; profound, yet simple; symbolic, yet clear; silent, yet speaking with power in and through all the avenues of thought and feeling—permanent, changeless, abiding forever. Against its foundations the waves of Atheism are broken and dashed back into a sea of confusion, like the waves of the Levant when they strike the immovable granite of Gibraltar.

Amidst this wild storm of change, when every ship upon life's sea is hard pressed, when every little batteau, with its precious freight, is swinging up and down upon the wavelets which roll beneath it,—ah! when amidst all this pressure upon the weary, anxious, toil-worn hurried human heart and brain, a morbid desire for excitement usurps the place of duty, when liberty is fast drifting into license, when sober reflection is about to cease, when character is becoming weak and plastic, when love of money roots out the love of truth, when dissipation becomes the alternative to labor, when this fever of modern life is preying upon modern integrity, then, as if built for the hour, as if predestined for the times, and foreordained to cope with these evils, the Masonic temple rises in its stately beauty and grandeur, bright, calm and serene, reflecting the iridescent rays of her Great Light, buttressed upon the existence of the "one true and living God," and girded with the iron girders of truth to the eternal principles of right. These waves of sacrilegious change fall harmless at its base; these storms of mutability roar around its columns without effect; the mutterings of Agnosticism die away in its corridors, without a resounding echo to its halls. The flood tide of these new, false, destructive ideas, doctrines and teachings is stayed against this barrier. Masonry is indeed one of the great conservative forces of our times; not only molding the character and lives of her members, but exerting a world-wide influence, promotive of the welfare of millions of our race who never saw its "light."

And thus has Masonry stood, powerful and conservative, checking the wildest passions of men in the darkest hours of the most fearful revolutions of the past; thus Masonry stands to-day, holding, or helping to hold, in check the evil tendencies of our times; making men more thoughtful, earnest and true; binding them with her beautiful symbolic cords to that which is changeless; projecting their lives out on the basis of an immortality; teaching, at all times, benevolence and charity; fraternity and fidelity."

Brother Boyd's admirable address closes with the following tender words :—

"I hope to go down to my grave with the sweet incense of love and gratitude to my Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Missouri burning brightly on my fading life, and then, as they shall one by one pass away from the Lodge below, I hope to meet them and to greet them in the Celestial Lodge above.

May the Grand Lodge of Missouri go forward on her great and glorious mission may her weak Lodges grow strong, and her strong Lodges grow stronger in Masonic manhood; and may the time soon come when her widows and orphans shall find a Home for their torn and bleeding hearts, and a sweet resting place for their tired, weary feet."

M. W. Brother Rob Morris, Past Grand Master of Kentucky and Poet Laureate of Freemasonry, was introduced, and delivered an instructive and entertaining address, from which we extract the following reference to a subject of general interest to the fraternity:—

"So much has been said from time to time in relation to what is called the *Morgan affair* of 1826, that I was long since induced to give peculiar attention to the affair. Half a century since, most of the men whose names are associated with the *Morgan case* were living, and willingly gave me, *with willingness*, all the facts of which they were in possession. To make a brief sketch, I will only say that, sometime in 1824, a man calling himself *William Morgan*, a stonemason by trade, came from Canada to Rochester, New York, and settled there. He was a dissipated, worthless fellow, but bold, forward and smart. He brought with him what professed to be a Masonic diploma, and he succeeded by its aid in visiting the Lodge there. A few months afterwards he began to travel among the Lodges of Western New York; and, in 1826, removed to Batavia. Here he was detected as an impostor and publicly exposed as such. This exasperated him to such a degree, that he announced his purpose of publishing an exposition of the secrets of Freemasonry, and actually began, in company with one Miller, a printer, to prepare such a work.

"Intelligence of this getting abroad, some of the more thoughtless Masons threatened him with grievous punishments, if he did not cease his attempts, and a rumor gained credence in the public mind that Morgan was in peril of death. The Governor of the State, DeWitt Clinton, who had long been Grand Master, and was deeply concerned for the honor of Freemasonry, hearing these rumors, took the lead in raising a sum of money to allay the excitement, by inducing Morgan to go back to Canada. A committee of most respectable gentlemen took the matter in hand at Clinton's request, and, on the 10th of September, 1826, Morgan started for that country. He had promised to settle down near Hamilton, where his family should be sent to him. But finding himself foot-loose there, with money in his pocket, he purchased a horse and rode as far as Montreal. There all traces of the man disappear. Not a *scintilla* of evidence has come to my knowledge as to his movements from that place. He may have been murdered there for his money by the roughs with whom he associated, or what is to me more probable, he may have shipped before the mast upon some European vessel lying in that port, and so disappeared from history."

Missouri has 531 chartered Lodges on the roll, and a total membership of 26,571, or an increase during the past year of 889.

The Journal of Proceedings, consisting of 330 pages, fully indexed and beautifully printed, was brought from the press seven working days after Grand Lodge closed, and mailed immediately.

M. W. and Revd. Brother John D. Vincil, D.D., Past Grand Master, and Grand Secretary, rushes business with a vengeance. He is also Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and presented a report of 147 pages, reviewing the proceedings of 54 Grand Bodies, including Quebec. Superior ability, as in former years, marks the review of our Most Worshipful Brother.

We regret to have to take exception to some of the ideas thrown out by our M. W. Brother in his review of Pennsylvania. In noticing the action of Grand Master Mitchell in entering, passing and raising the Right Revd. Bishop of Iowa at an emergent communication of his Grand Lodge, Brother Vincil asks :—

“First, did the Iowa jurisdiction ever consent for one of her citizens to be made a Mason at sight in Pennsylvania? Second, what effect did the fact have that that party was Right Reverend Bishop some one, as to the making him a Mason without waiting the usual time? Third, why the necessity of giving all the titles in the case? Why not mention him as plain John Smith, or William Stevens, or James Perry!”

Our esteemed Brother has evidently overlooked the passages in Grand Master Mitchell's address of the 28th December, 1885, in which his two first questions are fully and satisfactorily answered in advance.

Brother Vincil's third question touches a subject of interest to the whole craft. That “we meet upon the level” is one of the proudest boasts of our Order. That this Masonic equality implies the subversion of those gradations of rank and title established by society, by the recognized authorities of the state or exponents of revealed religion, we cannot bring ourselves to believe. If the rank and titles which distinguish many of the more eminent and more deserving teachers of the Divine truths contained in the volume of the Sacred Law, must of necessity be ignored by their Masonic brethren,—the pretension that “Freemasonry is the handmaid of religion,” to the contrary notwithstanding,—then has the Masonry of the present day departed indeed from both the spirit and the letter of the “Old Regulations.” The writer was early instructed “Not to derogate from that respect which is due to any Brother were he not a Mason; for, though all Masons are as brethren upon the same level, yet Masonry takes no honor from a man that he had before; nay, rather, it adds to his honor, especially if he has deserved well of the brotherhood, who must give honor to whom it is due, and avoid ill-manners.”

Gadicke says that “We dare not for one moment lose sight of the rank or station which each individual Brother fills in society, yet there may be at the same time a perfect equality amongst men of the most opposite social ranks in the desire to promote every useful work.” And again :—“To be equal to each other in brotherly love, is the principal thing which ought to be understood in our equality.”

And Mackey, in giving “The equality of all Masons” as a landmark of the Order, says :—“This equality has no reference to any subversion of those gradations of rank which have been instituted by the usages of society. The monarch, the nobleman or the gentleman is entitled to all

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the influence, and receives all the respect which rightly belong to his exalted position."

Let it be laid down as a pre-requisite to Masonic intercourse, that we must take from the name of our eminent Brother of Missouri, the "Revd." and the "D. D." which we very properly find attached thereto on the back cover of his last elegant report, and leave it plain "John D. Vincil," or adopt his suggestion that Masonic propriety demands the clipping of the "Right Reverend" and the "D. D." as well as his calling as "Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Iowa" from the name of "William Stevens Perry," and shall we not seem to afford a reasonable excuse for the charge of our enemies that we are an association of levellers in disguise, and aim at the complete overthrow of all distinctions of rank and title, and of all established forms of government and religion?

Brother Vincil is especially severe upon intemperance and all that conduces thereto.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

This matter was not referred to in Grand Lodge. Under "Quebec," in the Report of Foreign Correspondence, Bro. Vincil quotes from Bro. Isaacson's report of last year, but without further comment than that he does so "to show the justice of Quebec's cause."

GEORGE R. HUNT, Grand Master.

REVD. JOHN D. VINCIL, D. D., Grand Secretary.

MONTANA.—1885.

The twenty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Montana was held at Helena, on October 7th and 8th, 1885, M. W. Brother S. W. Langhorne, Grand Master, presiding.

There are 26 chartered lodges in obedience to this Grand Lodge, with a total membership of 1,211.

The most notable feature of the Grand Lodge meeting was the action had in the case of a Worshipful Master who had published pamphlets bitterly assailing the Holy Bible and casting ridicule upon its teachings. The Grand Master's attention having been called to these publications, he notified him that he thought he had better resign his gavel. Grand Lodge ordered his immediate suspension from his rights, privileges and duties as Worshipful Master, from which we judge that he had failed to resign his gavel when so advised by the Grand Master. This contumacy is just what might have been expected of one who, having set aside the volume of the

Sacred Law as the unerring standard of truth and justice, had become so lost to every sense of right and wrong, as to attempt to retain his connection with the craft under false pretences, knowing that he had wilfully departed from the conditions of his admission into the Order, and had not only extinguished, so far as he, himself, was concerned, the first great light of Masonry, but had done his best to plunge others into a similar state of darkness.

We incline to the belief that the failure of the Grand Master to depose this traitor to the great principles of the Order, from his office as Worshipful Master, until the meeting of Grand Lodge, was calculated to injuriously affect the craft. It is usually an unsound policy to permit feelings of delicacy towards such an offender, or mistaken ideas relative to the prerogatives of the Grand Master, to interfere with prompt action in regard to offenders against the fundamental principles of Masonry. Brother Langhorne delivered a sound and very beautiful dissertation upon the Masonic necessity for a belief in the volume of the Sacred Law, and we are therefore bound to assume that it was merely a disinclination to act regardless of his Grand Lodge, that deterred our M. W. Brother from exercising his own undoubted prerogative in so grave a case, beyond expressing the opinion that "he thought the offending Brother had better resign the gavel." We have referred to a somewhat similar case, at some length, in reviewing Canada. The Grand Lodge of Montana very properly declined to suspend the Brother referred to above from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, until he had been accorded a fair Masonic trial, but a committee was appointed to prefer charges against him.

Phototypes of Grand Master Langhorne, and of Past Grand Master John J. Hull, who wielded the gavel of Grand Lodge in 1866-7, embellish the pages of the volume before us.

There is also an exceedingly readable report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, from the pen of Brother Cornelius Hedges, Grand Secretary, which lack of space forbids us noticing at length. We regret the absence of Quebec from the list of Grand Lodges reviewed.

JOSEPH A. HYDE, Grand Master.

CORNELIUS HEDGES, Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA.—1886.

The twenty-ninth Annual Communication was held at Omaha, on June 16th, 17th and 18th, 1886, M. W. Manoh B. Reese, Grand Master, presiding. Representatives were present from 119 of the 136 chartered

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lodges. Nebraska claims a total membership of 6,698, being a net gain of 651 over the preceding year. Grand Lodge, during its sitting, laid the foundation stone of the Board of Trade building in Omaha.

Bro. Milton J. Hull, Grand Senior Warden, was accredited by the Grand Master as representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec near that of Nebraska.

On recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge deferred recognition of the Grand Lodges of Lower California and Oaxaca, and adopted resolutions affirming the principles of the Louisiana Regulations.

The Grand Master recorded his official acts and decisions in an exhaustive address covering twelve closely printed pages.

Respecting the refusal of a Master to admit a colored Brother as a visitor to his Lodge, the Grand Master says:—"If he belonged to a Lodge chartered by a Grand Lodge which is recognized by this Grand Lodge, he was entitled to visit the Lodge—at least his color should not have excluded him. As to his being "freeborn," I think "God made all nature free." If the barbarous laws of the American Dark Ages were so framed as to consign an infant to bondage during its life, that fact is no indication it was not freeborn." What an idea of the universality of Freemasonry that Master of a lodge must have had, to have regarded any particular color of skin as a necessary qualification for admission amongst Freemasons. By the way has he ever satisfied himself that the color of Solomon and the two Hiram was of the necessary degree of whiteness?

A magnificent address upon the union of operative with speculative Masonry, at the building of King Solomon's temple, was delivered by the Grand Orator, Bro. Chas. J. Phelps. We deeply regret the impossibility of reproducing it entire for the benefit of the Quebec brethren. Here is a sample passage:—

"Now, the Jews who were engaged with these Tyrian artificers, imbued with the zeal with which the whole nation had been stirred by the fervency of King David, in his life and labors, and especially by the wonderfully beautiful psalms of that great poet, naturally desired to teach those with whom they were so intimately associated, a knowledge of their God, for whom they were then engaged in building the most magnificent structure ever erected, yea! even a temple, in the innermost sanctuary of which, the living God, by his visible shekinah was to dwell.

What wonder, then, that they, conceiving the comparison, taught the Tyrian operative, that the twenty-four-inch gauge was a fit emblem of a proper division of time, a portion of which they had always been taught to observe in the service of God; that the gavel with which they broke off the rough corners of stone, was emblematic of their duty to divest their hearts and consciences of the vices and superfluities of life; that the plumb, to which the walls were laid, also taught rectitude;

that the square, unerring and perfect in its application to the mechanical use for which it was designed, also conveyed a moral lesson, teaching man to square his actions with the unerring rule of God's sacred law; that the trowel with which the master workman spread the cement with which that famous fabric was united into one perfect whole, taught the glorious lesson that brotherly love should unite man to man as brothers in the common pursuit of truth, of happiness here, and of a glorious immortality in the great hereafter; that the rough ashler as taken from the quarry in the rude and imperfect state in which it had lain for ages, was emblematic of that rude and imperfect state of man by nature, and that the perfect ashler was an archetype in stone of that state of perfection to which man, by culture and the blessing of Deity, may reasonably hope to attain; and thus, each implement, and the materials with which the temple was built, furnished the comparison or contrast with a corresponding moral conception or attribute; and in this way and in no other were operative and speculative Masonry united at the building of King Solomon's Temple."

There is no report of Foreign Correspondence.

CHARLES K. CONTANT, Grand Master.

WILLIAM B. BOWEN, Grand Secretary.

NEVADA.—1885.

The twenty-first Annual Communication was held at Reno, on June 9th, 10th and 11th, 1885, M. W. Bro. David E. Baily, Grand Master, presiding.

From the Grand Master's address we select the following:—

"The larger part of the volume of our Proceedings has been taken up by the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. This has been objected to by some, yet who would willingly dispense with it? It gives us compactly and succinctly the proceedings of the various Masonic bodies throughout the world, the decisions which have been made, important Masonic events, and other matters of interest in a nutshell, and presents to the individual members in attractive and entertaining form a large fund of information that they might never otherwise obtain. I should be sorry to see it dispensed with."

Under England, in the Report of Foreign Correspondence, Brother Hammond reviews the existing Quebec-England difficulty, and says:—
"It occurs to us that both England and Quebec should seek to persuade the three lodges to give their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

MICHAEL A. MURPHY, Grand Master.

JOHN D. HAMMOND, Grand Secretary.

NEVADA.—1886.

The twenty-second Annual Communication was held at Reno, on June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1886, M. W. Bro. Michael A. Murphy, Grand Master, presiding.

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The Grand Master delivered an able and eloquent address, in which an appropriate reference was made to the death of M. W. Bro. George W. Hopkins, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

On the question of mixed funerals, he made the following remarks :—

"None but Master Masons are entitled to Masonic burial, because the burial of the dead, as performed by a Lodge of Masons, is intelligible only to those who have passed through the ceremonies of the third degree. The doctrine of the Master Mason's degree is that the soul is immortal and that the body shall rise again ; and the burial of a Brother in mother earth is but the conclusion of the ceremony begun in the lodge. Both ceremonies are Masonic labor, performed with solemnity when the craft is assembled as Masons. A Masonic Lodge is always in one of three conditions : at labor, at refreshment, or closed and the members dispersed. When the lodge is closed, the Master and Wardens have no authority over the craft. All are simply citizens, not Masons, and anything done in this condition would not be Masonic work ; consequently, the burial of a Brother could not be done by a closed lodge. At refreshment, the craft enjoys itself in innocent mirth, and no lodge would attempt to conduct a funeral in such condition. Therefore, the funeral services must be done as Masonic labor, when the Lodge is open, the officers in their places and officially designated, the Brethren clothed as Master Masons, and the lodge strictly guarded. When the lodge appears on the street it is open ; none can enter or leave the procession without the permission of the Master or Marshal, and they must know that every one present and wearing an apron is a Master Mason. In performing the burial services over a deceased Brother, the lodge is at labor, and no one not a Mason can be admitted to participate in the ceremony while the lodge is doing its work. This is not a question of courtesy due to other societies, but a duty to our own in obeying its law."

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized, and recognition of the Grand Body of Mexico was postponed.

Brother John D. Hammond, Grand Secretary and Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, presented the report of the Committee, which reviews 53 grand bodies, Quebec amongst the number.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Brother Hammond quotes the resolution of our own Grand Lodge of 1886, authorizing the issue of the edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Lodge of England and its subordinate lodges, and adds :—

"We can but think that such action is scarcely warranted. We fully sympathize with the brethren of Quebec in their effort to maintain full jurisdiction over their own territory, but we fail to see how an edict of non-intercourse is to help on the desired end. We can see how non-intercourse with the three recalcitrant lodges might help to bring peace, but the days of non-intercourse between Grand Lodges on questions of jurisdiction ought to be forgotten forever."

For some time, Quebec thought, like Bro. Hammond, that "non-intercourse with the three recalcitrant lodges might help to bring peace," and issued its edict accordingly. The experiment was tried for a year, and Quebec was undeceived. Retrogression being impossible, it became neces-

sary for the Grand Lodge of Quebec to maintain her sovereignty, if she would rank hereafter as the peer of the other Masonic Grand Bodies of the world. Defied by the three recalcitrant lodges, who were supported in their defiant attitude by the Grand Lodge of England, nothing remained for Quebec but to issue an edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Lodge of England herself. In this action she has received the warm support of many American Grand Lodges. It may not yet have been productive of peace, but the responsibility for the absence of peace rests with England. Brother Hammond "fails to see how the edict of non-intercourse is to help on the desired end." Others have affected to believe that this end might better have been attained by other means, but as Masons, we cannot subscribe to the doctrine that "the end justifies the means." The right and the justice of our claim to exclusive sovereignty in the political Province of Quebec is unquestioned on this continent. It is clearly therefore our duty to aim to have the right prevail, and to adopt the only constitutional means at our disposal to insist upon the recognition of the great American principle of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty within the limits of territorial jurisdiction, and without regard to the expediency of the measure. We have no fear that Bro. Hammond will not see the matter in the same light when it is fully placed before him in all its bearings.

Nevada has twenty lodges and 1,053 members.

HENRY ROLFE, Grand Master.

JOHN D. HAMMOND, Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—1886.

The nineteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was held at St. John, on April 27th and 28th, M. W. Brother John V. Ellis, Grand Master, presiding.

The Journal of Proceedings, with tables of statistics, and lists of members of subordinate lodges, occupies but some 57 pages.

There is no report of Foreign Correspondence.

New Brunswick has 34 chartered lodges, and a membership of 1,923.

The proceedings contain nothing but what is of local interest only.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

From a reference to this subject in the address of the Grand Master, it appears that New Brunswick is not a subscriber to the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge territorial sovereignty. He says:—

"The Grand Lodge of Canada only abandoned to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the rights in the territory she herself had."

No matter, Brother Ellis, what the Grand Lodge of Canada abandoned to us. We are dependent upon no other Grand Body for our sovereignty. We have not imitated the unfortunate mistake of our Canada brethren in accepting limited or conditional sovereignty or recognition. We have no use for either. We claim, and have always claimed, exclusive territorial sovereignty in the Province of Quebec, and we claim it of our own, inherent right. Nothing less will satisfy us. True Masonry is opposed to the principle of divided sovereignty.

Brother Ellis further says:—

"When we recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the way we did, we recognized just what the Grand Lodge of Canada recognized, and it seems to us that we need take no action now."

Which it appears to us is equivalent to saying, "We follow Canada,—right or wrong." In this case we believe they are decidedly wrong.

JOHN V. ELLIS, Grand Master.

EDWIN J. WETMORE, Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—1886.

The ninety-seventh Annual Communication was held at Concord on the 19th May, 1886, M. W. Henry E. Burnham, Grand Master, presiding.

Under the heading "Distinguished Visitors" we find the following:—

"R. W. Brothers Isaac H. Stearns, Grand Treasurer, H. L. Robinson, Past D. D. G. M., and John P. Noyes, Past D. D. G. M., of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, were introduced and received with appropriate honors."

The Grand Master delivered a brief but readable address, from which we are pleased to learn of the prosperity of the Craft in our sister jurisdiction.

An appropriate reference is made to the decease of R. W. Bro. J. H. Hunt, a Past D. D. G. M.

The returns of lodges show 76 upon the roll, and a membership of 8,139.

The Report of Foreign Correspondence, presented by Bro. A. S. Wait, is interesting and exhaustive. Quebec is fraternally noticed, and the reviewer says:—"There is a report on Foreign Correspondence giving a very satisfactory review of the proceeding of sister Grand Lodges, but it bears no signature, and we have not been able to discover from the pub-

lished proceedings to what Brother it is to be credited." Well, Bro. Wait, the mystery is susceptible of being readily unravelled. The published proceedings are of course prepared by our Brother Isaacson, Grand Secretary. Therefore the fact that they fail to disclose the name of the author of the report in question, is proof sufficient that it is to be credited to Brother Isaacson himself, for he was never known to withhold honor where honor was due, excepting in cases where he himself was the creditor.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

We fancy there is to be traced all through the journal of proceedings before us, a desire on the part of our New Hampshire brethren to steer clear of the Quebec-England controversy, unless there is intended to be a reference to it in a paragraph under Nova Scotia. Here Brother Wait "commends to the notice of brethren with whom, upon a single subject, we (New Hampshire) have not been, and still are not, in entire accord," Grand Master Laurie's action in claiming, "as an evidence of good feeling and mutual consideration, that a lodge can exist amongst us (Nova Scotia), owing allegiance to the Mother Grand Lodge, and without in any way coming in conflict on questions of jurisdiction." We should like to ask Bro. Wait if he has read what Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, has to say about this Nova Scotia matter, and what "extenuating circumstances" Nova Scotia herself claims, for permitting this apparent invasion of her jurisdiction and sovereign rights. We have expressed ourselves fully and freely on this matter, under Nova Scotia.

WILLIAM R. BURLEIGH, Grand Master.

GEORGE P. CLEAVES, Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.—1886.

The ninety-ninth Annual Communication was held at Trenton, on January 27th and 28th, 1886, M. W. Brother Joseph W. Congdon presiding.

The Grand Master's address was an interesting and eloquent effort. Feeling reference was made to the brethren who had gone to join the silent majority during the preceding year, and the following reflections were indulged in:—

"It is an impressive thought, that, while for nearly a hundred years this Grand Lodge has met in Annual Session, assembled in like manner and for like purposes, never yet has it been constituted twice alike.

"The rapidly rolling wheels of time are, like the car of juggernaut, relentlessly

crushing into dust, precious human lives. As every rising sun shines in eyes that never knew its light before, so each declining day darkens over features 'cold and stiff and still.'"

We are pleased to learn from the address, that the craft in this jurisdiction "is harmonious, prosperous, most excellent in discipline, and strong financially."

The Grand Master records at length his official acts, and offers a number of valuable suggestions and recommendations.

The special committee appointed for the purpose, reported a programme for the commemoration, on January 25th, 1887, of the centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge.

The committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge reported that a person who had lost the whole thumb of the right hand could not be made a Mason, but that if a part only had been lost, his eligibility depends upon whether or not he can literally conform to all the requirements of Ancient Craft Masonry.

New Jersey has 144 constituent lodges, and a total membership of 12,403.

Bro. James A. Norton presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence, a well written review of 148 pages. Quebec is not reviewed.

The Journal of Proceedings before us contains a handsome engraving of Past Grand Master Joseph Martin.

JOSEPH W. CONGDON, Grand Master.

JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Grand Secretary.

NEW MEXICO.—1885.

The eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was held at Las Vegas, on November 10th and 11th, 1885, M. W. Bro. Cornelius Bennett, Grand Master, presiding. Amongst those present was Brother Simon B. Newcomb, representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Grand Master delivered an able and practical address, in which he specially urged upon the attention of the brethren, the necessity for a more careful and judicious selection of material, for the proper examination of visitors, and the prompt collection of dues. Respecting the selection of material, the Grand Master said :—

"It is my experience that we are not careful enough in this matter. Committees on investigation too often recommend a petitioner without due consideration,

and thus, unfit stones, those of which perfect Ashlars can never be made, are placed in the walls of the temple, only serving to mar its beauty, and weaken its solidity. Too often the three great pillars are overtaxed to support and uphold it."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented an interesting report by its Chairman, Brother Max Frost. We regret that Quebec is unnoticed, always desiring, as we do, to see ourselves as others see us. Brother Frost is sound on the dispensation business for conferring two degrees on the same candidate at one meeting. Under Mississippi he says:—

"Masons are only too frequently pushed through the several degrees too fast, and when they are through don't understand, nor do they care about the ceremonies and lectures. If they visit foreign lodges they know so very little that no examining committee can honestly vouch for them. In our western home we have had quite an extended experience of such visitors, who either claim to have been made in a hurry or have not visited their mother lodge since they received the M. M. degree."

New Mexico has thirteen lodges on its roll, and a membership of 543.

MAX FROST, Grand Master.

ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Grand Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—1885.

We are indebted to other reviewers for the sources of the present notice, having received no report of proceedings from this grand jurisdiction.

The 8th Annual Communication was held at Sydney on June 1st, 1885, Dr. Herman J. Tarrant, Grand Master, presiding. Upwards of 250 Grand Officers, Masters, Past Masters and Wardens were present.

A bazaar was held for the purpose of augmenting the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and \$5,000 was realized. The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

The Acting Grand Secretary, in the absence of Brother Weekes, fell short in his accounts, and, failing to make the amount good, was suspended.

There are 43 subordinate Lodges in obedience to this Grand Lodge.

M. W. Bro. Dr. H. J. Tarrant, M. L. A., was re-elected Grand Master, and Bro. Nicholas Weekes, Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK.—1886.

The handsome journal of proceedings before us,—consisting of over 350 pages, is embellished with a splendid steel engraving of M. W. Brother Frank B. Lawrence Grand Master and of M. W. Brother Joseph D. Evans, who was Grand Master in 1854-5.

The 150th Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held on June 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1886, M. W. Brother Frank R. Lawrence, Grand Master, presiding. New York has 714 chartered Lodges, of which 677 were represented at this Communication,—and a total membership of 71,977.

The revenue of Grand Lodge for 1885, was \$87,963.79, and over \$73,000 was raised by voluntary subscription on appeals from the Grand Master, towards the liquidation of an indebtedness of over \$450,000 upon the New York Masonic Hall and Asylum.

The Grand Master's address is a lengthy and comprehensive report of his official acts during the year. Sympathetic reference is made to the fraternal dead of 1885 of this and other jurisdictions, and there is a record of the laying of a number of corner stones with Grand Lodge ceremonies, including that of the new Government buildings at Rochester, New York, in September, 1885.

The report of the New York Masonic Board of Relief is a very interesting and instructive document, giving much valuable information as to the detection of Masonic impostors and the relief of worthy applicants. The Board ought to be more generally supported.

During the Annual Communication, congratulatory telegrams were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Iowa, then in session, and Brother Edward F. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, visited the Grand Lodge, and in response to the cordial address of welcome of the Grand Master, made some appropriate remarks.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a report of 76 pages, reviewing almost every Grand Lodge in the United States and Canada, with the exception of Quebec.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

The Grand Master made a somewhat lengthy reference in his address, to the Quebec-England controversy, taking the remarkable ground that the Grand Lodge of Quebec should consider itself bound by the arrangement made respecting the English Lodges in Montreal, between the Grand Lodges of Canada and of England. It is almost unnecessary to add here, what has been already so often repeated in connection with this matter, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec was not only no party to the arrangement in question, but that it has persistently declined recognition on such conditions, and had the constitutional and inherent right to the obedience of all Masonic Lodges within its jurisdiction, being the political Province in

which it was formed, and in which it is the only competent and legal Masonic authority. The Grand Master sums up his objections to Quebec in the following somewhat inconsistent proposition :—

“While fully believing in the American doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge within the territory which it controls, I do not consider that that doctrine should extend to the length of rendering Masonic bodies previously enjoying a lawful existence within such territory clandestine and illegal, because of their refusal to abandon their original allegiance and place themselves under the authority of the newly created Grand Lodge.”

With all due respect for Brother Lawrence, we cannot but regard the preceding quotation as thoroughly antithetical. If it is our esteemed brother's opinion that after the formation of a legally constituted Grand Lodge, it is competent for a small minority of Lodges within its jurisdiction to retain their original allegiance to a foreign grand body, how is it possible for him to reconcile such an opinion with a belief “in the American doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge within the territory which it controls?”

The Grand Master's references to this matter were referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which failed to report during the continuance of the communication. Under Missouri, however, the committee say, of the statement made relative to the subject by a special committee of that Grand Lodge in 1885, that “it is just and temperate and specially commended to examination.” This statement contained the following paragraph :—

“The question is a serious one ; so serious that it is likely to result in the severing of the fraternal relations that have existed between various Grand Lodges. These considerations should be potent in inducing these lodges to change their allegiance. No three lodges in the wide world should allow themselves to be the cause of such disastrous results. A stubborn persistence on their part for fourteen years, in so unwise a course, would justify all Masons, everywhere, in withdrawing Masonic intercourse with them.”

FRANK R. LAWRENCE, Grand Master.

EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA.—1886.

This is one of the jurisdictions whose journal of proceedings has failed to reach us. From the Reports of other Committees on Foreign Correspondence we learn that the Grand Lodge held its 99th Annual Communication in Raleigh on January 12th, 1886, M. W. Brother Fabius H. Busbee, Grand Master, presiding. Out of 209 chartered working Lodges, only 98 were represented. This jurisdiction claims 6,252 affiliates.

An encouraging report of the Orphan Asylum was received, and \$2,000 voted for its support.

Arrangements were made for the celebration of the centennial of the Grand Lodge independence, in January, 1887.

No report on Foreign Correspondence was presented.

M. W. Brother Fabius H. Busbee was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Brother Donald W. Bain, was re-elected Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.—1886.

The 21st Annual Communication was held at Halifax on June 2nd and 3rd, 1886, the Deputy Grand Master, Brother W. Ross, presiding, in the unavoidable absence, in England, of Brother General J. W. Laurie, Grand Master. Thirty-nine constituent Lodges were represented at the Communication and fifteen Grand Lodges, including that of Quebec by R. W. G. T. Smithers. Nova Scotia has 77 Lodges upon her roll and a total membership of 2,922.

The next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge will be held at Truro.

The Grand Master forwarded his annual address from England. Owing to a delay in the mails it was not received until after the meeting of Grand Lodge, but is printed in the report of the proceedings. In thanking the brethren for having re-elected him the previous year, during his absence in the Canadian North-West, the Grand Master attributed their kindness to their desire to do honor to the volunteer Masons who had gone out with him from home and kindred at their country's call. On the withdrawal of the Nova Scotia battalion from the North West, feeling that the reasons which had prompted the organization of a Lodge under the banner of his Grand Lodge were no longer urgent, and that it was preferable that the Brethren who might elect to remain in the North West, should associate themselves with Lodges connected with less distant Grand Lodges, the Grand Master withdrew the dispensation of Wimburn Laurie Lodge. A very proper act, and just what was to have been expected from so eminent a Masonic jurist!

The following from the Grand Master's address will be read by Masons everywhere with interest :—

"I had been but a few days in England when the Servo-Bulgarian war broke out; and the accounts transmitted through the British Minister, resident in Belgrade, described the arrival from the battle-field of large numbers of wounded, for whom no hospital provision had been made. The British Red Cross Society at once decided to send assistance; and, as I had lately had considerable experience in such work, I immediately volunteered to proceed to the seat of war, and was appointed commissioner to Servia, where for two months I took charge of a couple of hospitals,

and trust that in some degree I was able to alleviate suffering, and assist in restoring to their families and their country many who would otherwise have perished ; and I feel sure you will be gratified that your Grand Master was privileged to be engaged in such eminently Masonic work, although not carried on directly under the auspices of the craft. It was with particular pleasure that I found myself associated in such good work with the energetically benevolent of other European nations—Austrian, German, Roumanian, Hungarian, and later on, Russian ; and I would specially mention a society, the Knights of Malta, drawn from the highest classes, socially, in the Austrian empire, men of the highest nobility, who have devoted themselves to this work and fitted up an ambulance railway train at their own cost, and who pass from one seat of war to another, giving relief to the suffering, clearing out the overcrowded ambulances, and transferring the patients from the immediate surroundings of war to less disturbed districts where they can be better cared for. These were not Masonic bodies, but they were influenced by the same spirit ; and our object is not solely to swell the number of our initiates, but rather to foster the spirit with which we claim to be imbued, and to spread it world-wide ; and we hail as co-workers all who have the same aims as ourselves, even if they have not become brethren of the mystic tie."

Brother Laurie's words have the right ring about them. They smack of the true spirit of Freemasonry. A genuine Freemason is never deaf to the cries of suffering ; he views in every child of Adam a brother of the dust, and a sacred duty impels him to his relief. Brother Laurie is to be congratulated, not only upon the honorable sentiments by which he is actuated, but also upon the opportunity which was afforded him for gratifying them. How lovely is the picture of a Grand Master Mason thus employed ! To the profane it may seem like a scene from some mediæval tapestry. To the members of the craft, save for the publicity which necessarily attends it, it is but a solitary, though noble example of that chivalrous, self sacrificing and unostentatious sympathy for human suffering, which is daily, nay hourly, exemplified by the visitors at many a destitute home, and the silent watchers in many a sick room, and by the side of many a death bed.

The Grand Master evidenced his strong objection to the shortening of the appointed periods between the different degrees,—by arranging in one case,—that of his own son,—that the second and third degrees should be conferred upon him in England, rather than that he should receive them by dispensation before his departure, and within the time prescribed by the constitution.

There is an excellent report on Foreign Correspondence of over 100 pages, by R. W. Bro. the Rev. D. C. Moore, Chairman of the Committee. The proceedings of 48 grand bodies are reviewed, including Quebec for 1886, liberal extracts being made from the address of Grand Master Johnson.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Under this heading Bro. Moore says :—

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"The Craft, generally, throughout the continent of America, will, we believe, endorse the action of the G. L. of Quebec on this question. It only seems remarkable that the G. L. of England should adhere to a policy certain to produce perpetual ill-feeling on this continent, for so small an object as the maintenance of three lodges in Montreal, which ought to be under Provincial jurisdiction."

There is a special bearing upon the Quebec-England matter in a controversy between Brother Moore and Brother Vaux, of Pennsylvania. In the public procession of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia at Truro, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the Post Office, the place of honor was given to Royal Standard Lodge, No. 398 on the Grand Register of England. Upon which Brother Vaux, in his well-known zeal for the necessary Masonic principle of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty, has the following:—

"With great respect for our distinguished Brother, we must confess that such a proceeding is an open, flagrant contradiction to every principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty. It should be condemned by every Grand Lodge in the States of the United States. That a body claiming to be a Lodge of Masons rejecting, denying, or refusing allegiance to the Supreme Masonic authority of the jurisdiction in which it is located should be 'honored,' yes, honored, by the Grand Body it ignores, with a recognition, is, to our mind, the most unjustifiable abuse of Masonic power. We so emphatically notice this subject because it is worthy, we think, of such notice. At least we so thinking, have so written."

Brother Moore does not for a moment join issue with Brother Vaux, as to the necessity for the maintenance of the Masonic principle of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty, but claims the following special circumstances in the case:—

"Now, hands off, Bro. Vaux, just for one moment. The members of Royal Standard, No. 298, on the Grand Register of England, are not civilians, but are non-commissioned officers of the British Regiments stationed in this Garrison; men who are here to-day and away to-morrow. It is an understood thing that they take no civilians—that they recruit entirely from the different branches of the Service stationed here, and they do so; consequently there is no conflict whatever, and our sovereign rights are not invaded. In our 1884 review of Quebec we wrote as follows, because we have known the Royal Standard well since 1860; had seen much of them in former days when we ourselves were under England; and from the formation of our present G. Lodge to the present time had never known them to violate in the smallest particular the good and fraternal feeling that should at all times exist among Masons. We think our R. W. Bro. of Pennsylvania rather severe in his remarks—unjustly so too—at least we so thinking have so written.

Here are our remarks in 1884 referred to:—

"The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia has complete and undivided control within her own territorial limits, and we claim for Quebec the same status. We have a Lodge, it is true, in our midst, not under our obedience, but then this is purely a matter of convenience; its material is ever changing—here to-day—away to-morrow. We permit the existence of this Lodge in our midst, because it is to the especial interest of its members to retain their connection with the Grand Lodge at home, and for no other reason. We live in perfect harmony with this lodge, because its members are honorable men, and because our rejected material never has been, and we feel assured, never will be accepted by it, in a spirit of opposition. Of this fine Lodge we are quite willing to say: *semper floreat* and it will no doubt flourish and exist here *quamdiu se bene gesserit*!"

That Brother Moore has proved "extenuating circumstances" we are prepared to admit. That "the members of Royal Standard Lodge are honorable men, who never have, and most probably never will accept Nova Scotia's rejected material in a spirit of opposition," we are glad to be assured. But that "the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia has complete and undivided control within her own territorial limits, and that Brother Vaux and other sticklers for exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty have nothing to fear from the divided sovereignty in Nova Scotia, we must ask permission to doubt. The danger which we see, is not to be apprehended from our Nova Scotian brethren, nor yet from the members of Royal Standard Lodge. It comes from England, and is heralded in a letter from the Secretary of the English Grand Lodge, in which, after refusing submission to the American principle of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty within the territorial limits of such Grand Lodge, it is quoted as a precedent, that "at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, a lodge under the Grand Lodge of England continued its allegiance, and is still working, at Halifax, in harmony with the local Grand Lodge." And this was quoted as a crusher to Quebec's claim to undivided control within her own territorial limits, in which she was supported by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia; and as a reason for the continued maintenance in Montreal by the Grand Lodge of England, of lodges refusing allegiance to the supreme Masonic authority of the jurisdiction in which they are situated, and accepting its rejected material. It seems to us, that our Nova Scotia brethren owe it to themselves to have England recognize the fact that they have complete and undivided control within their own territorial limits. Their silence in face of the Halifax Lodge being quoted as a precedent for divided sovereignty, may be construed as acquiescence, and in the near future may be quoted against them as it is against us to-day.

LEWIS JOHNSTONE, M.D., Grand Master.

BENJAMIN CURREN, D.C.L., Grand Secretary.

OHIO.—1886.

The seventy-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was held at Cleveland on the 19th, 20th and 21st October, 1886, M, Brother S. Stacker Williams, Grand Master, presiding.

An elaborate address was delivered by the Grand Master, which referred, amongst other matters, to the death of R. W. Bro. Octavius Waters, Past Grand Master.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge were principally of local signi-

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ficance. The journal containing them has also an interesting report of the dedication by the Grand Lodge of the new Masonic Home at Cleveland.

Bro. Will. M. Cunningham, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented a report of over 100 pages, reviewing the proceedings of 46 grand bodies.

Under Mississippi, and in reply to the author of that jurisdiction's report of Foreign Correspondence, Brother Cunningham has a clever and ingenious argument upon the lesson of the resurrection as taught by the legend of the third degree. We reproduce the following extracts:—

"In the ancient mysteries 'Truth' was symbolized as the *embodiment* of all the attributes of Divinity; whilst the opposite, the 'False,' symbolized an embodiment of all that was evil—ignorance, unbelief, hatred, vice, calumnies, revenge, etc. And our myth of the Third Degree, in those mysteries, symbolized Truth profained—or *slain*—by the *ruffian* instincts and wicked propensities of depraved humanity until lost by being completely hidden or *buried* under the evils and falsities by which it was profaned.

The subsequent search after the lost Truth; and after being found in the most corrupt condition, its separation from the evil and the false, its reunion with the Divine attributes, wisdom, love, charity, goodness, and power, thereby symbolizing the 'raised' spiritual body; and the subsequent *re-burial* of the natural body, representing the evil and false, or all that 'was of the earth, earthy,' until perfect regeneration, 'when the man became a living soul.'

Whilst want of space forbids further remark upon this interesting subject, which is a matter for individual determination, suffice it to say, that the close analogy between Freemasonry and the ancient mysteries, the symbolism and teachings common to both, if in their origin they were not one and the same, would seem to the writer to be sufficient to warrant his adoption of this rational explanation of that which otherwise constitutes an unsolved mystery."

While agreeing with our brother reviewer that this is a matter for individual determination, we desire it to be distinctly understood that we cannot yield our belief that "the resurrection of the body,"—one of the articles of almost every Christian's creed,—is distinctly taught in the legend of the third degree.

Quebec is courteously noticed.

M. W. Bro. S. S. WILLIAMS was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. JOHN D. CALDWELL, Grand Secretary.

OREGON.—1886.

The thirty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was held in Portland, on the 16th, 17th and 18th June, 1886, M. W. T. G. Reames, Grand Master, presiding. The Journal of Proceedings is a handsomely gotten up volume of nearly 500 pages.

The Grand Master delivered an eloquent and business-like address of 20 pages. In his introductory remarks he says:—

"The sound of the gavel has closed the past Masonic year, and has called you to labour in this our thirty-sixth annual communication. Thus, another year, with its pleasures and enjoyments, its cares, trials and vicissitudes, has been entered upon the ledger of eternity. . . . In reviewing the past, who of us can look back and see where we have performed our whole duty as Masons, and can say that we have always assisted a poor distressed Brother, his widow or his orphan, and that in no instance have we allowed them to go hungry and gave them no meat, thirsty and gave them no drink, naked and clothed them not, sick and visited them not! If any there be among us who feels conscientiously that he has discharged his whole duty as a Mason, he may well feel proud, and I trust that every Brother—scanning his own actions, being the judge of his own past conduct—who feels that he has fallen short of his duty, will see that the future brings full reparation for any errors or shortcomings."

During the year, the corner stones of the new temple of Multoomah Lodge No. 1, at Oregon City, and of the State University at Eugene City, were laid by the Grand Master, assisted by Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master called the attention of the Brethren to the necessity for uniformity of ritual, and recommend, in consequence of action by the Grand Lodge of New York, that representatives of other grand bodies near Oregon, be requested to procure and wear at Grand Lodge meetings, some appropriate badge or insignia, denoting the Grand Lodge which they represent; and that an appropriate badge or insignia be supplied to Oregon's representatives, to wear at the communications of the grand bodies of which they are members.

He also directed the attention of Masters of subordinate lodges to the disobedience of a Grand Lodge order, which we fear is somewhat common in other jurisdictions as well as in Oregon, namely that the proceedings of Grand Lodge are to be read in all Lodges, and adds:—"To comply with this order would be the means of diffusing Masonic light throughout each and every Lodge."

Oregon has 74 chartered lodges, and a total membership of 3,318, being a gain over the preceding year of 57. The total receipts for the year were \$5,518.20, and the payments \$4,756.67.

The Grand Orator, Bro. R. W. Hill, delivered a very beautiful and practical oration bearing upon the manifold aspects of Masonic duty, which we should like to have been able to transfer bodily to these pages.

That the Masons of Oregon are more than Masonic *talkers* is evident from a couple of incidents that occurred during the last session of Grand Lodge. Two Past Grand Masters of the jurisdiction were prevented from attending the session by reason of severe illness. Grand Lodge appointed special committees of Past Grand Masters to visit their afflicted brethren and convey to them the love and sympathy of the fraternity in Grand

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Lodge assembled. In one case the visit involved a journey of 20 miles and in the other one of 200 miles. Yet on the last day of the Grand Lodge meeting, both committees reported, and it is not very difficult to appreciate the stress laid by them in their reports, upon the gratitude of the sick and visited, and the affecting character of the interviews.

A very able and exhaustive report of Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. S. F. Chadwick, Chairman of the Committee. The reports of proceeding of fifty-four grand bodies are reviewed. Quebec is not noticed. The following, which appears under the heading "Colorada," is too good to be passed over :—

"There is a big soul at a banquet. It is a little soul that rushes into a Lodge-room, hurries the business through and leaves the Lodge for the night without a kind, brotherly word uttered for any one, or a friendly recognition made of Brothers present. If our brethren would extend the hand in the Lodge-room, before they depart in peace, it would be the means of making them solid. That is, a Brother who has given his hand to another Brother as a Mason, would feel afterwards fearfully mean if he should catch himself backbiting that Brother. No backbiting at a banquet. This is not allowed there, and should not be indulged in at any time."

A phototype of M. W. J. C. Fullerton, Grand Master, forms the frontispiece to the Journal of Proceedings.

JAMES CORWIN FULLERTON, Grand Master.

F. J. BABCOCK, Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.—1885.

The volume of the abstract of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, during the year 1885, is embellished with an engraving of the beautiful Masonic Temple in the City of Philadelphia, which recalls to the mind of the writer the many distinguished and hospitable Masons of the jurisdiction, whom it was his privilege to meet in that elegant home of our Pennsylvania brethren, on the 25th September last, when they celebrated so worthily and so successfully, the centennial of the independence of their Grand Lodge.

The journal contains the minutes of an Emergent Communication called by the Grand Master for the purpose of making (by virtue of his presence), Right Reverend William Stevens Perry, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Iowa, a Mason. The Bishop, being a resident of Iowa, the Grand Master, before conferring the degrees upon him, obtained the consent of the Grand Master of Masons of that jurisdiction, and on his return to his own State, the Right Reverend Brother connected himself with the Craft there, by joining a Lodge in the City of Davenport,

where he resides. We have referred to this matter at some length in our review of Missouri.

There are also reports of quarterly communications held on March 4th, June 3rd, September 2nd and December 2nd, 1885. The Annual Communication was held on the 28th December, R. W. Brother E. Coppée Mitchell, Grand Master, presiding.

Pennsylvania claims 379 chartered Lodges and a total membership of 37,175.

Brother Clifford P. MacCalla, Senior Grand Warden, presented to Grand Lodge an exact copy of the oldest original Masonic Lodge report in America, being a report of the Committee of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, dated June 5th, 1732, on the state of the lodge, and recommending the adoption of certain by-laws. The original document appears to be throughout in the handwriting of Brother Benjamin Franklin.

The address of the Grand Master at the Annual Communication contains a reference to the exertions made to secure uniformity of ritual, and also to the laying of the corner stone of a monument to the memory of the poet Schiller, in Fairmount Park, by the Grand Lodge officers.

Under the heading "decisions," the Grand Master says:—"I am not prepared to say that, under all circumstances, a suicide is entitled to Masonic funeral honors, nor am I prepared to say that the Masonic *burial* service can be performed when the remains are cremated instead of being interred." Brother Mitchell writes further, and with good reason relative to these matters:—"They are interesting questions about which the Craft are not agreed in opinion, and they should not be decided by anyone in authority without careful consideration and consultation."

The Report of Foreign Correspondence, is, as usual, from the masterly hand of that veteran and vigorous Masonic writer, Past Grand Master Richard Vaux. Perhaps its most valuable, as it certainly is its most entertaining portion, is the thirteen pages introduction, which we only regret cannot be transferred at length to these pages.

The following brief extracts afford examples of the terseness of our good Brother's pen:—

"In has been suggested by our brethren of other jurisdictions that Pennsylvania is too conservative. When in our last report we stated Pennsylvania stands still, the remark has been noticed as though she was not abreast of the progress of the age. She is not. In this she glories. She encourages no novelties. She permits no innovation. She defends with all her Masonic heart and mind and strength the established, as it is established. She feels that safety, security, repose, unity,

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harmony, and the perpetuity of her Grand Lodge depend on the care and caution with which all Masonic questions are considered and disposed of. If Pennsylvania is guilty of making haste in any important Masonic subject, it is to make haste slowly."

And this on the subject of Foreign Correspondence Reports :—

"It has been suggested by one or two Grand Lodges, that as these Reports are not the official acts of those Grand Lodges, they are of no paramount Masonic interest. The notion appears to be that, lacking such official endorsement of Grand Lodges, they only represent the individual opinion of the authors of these Reports. Such a view of these annual papers is a narrow conception of their Masonic value. So far as the authority which attaches to Reports of Committees of Foreign Correspondence, it may be said, that a Grand Master ought to appoint a chairman of this Committee, whose long service, large experience, sound sense, and undoubted Masonic knowledge would be a guarantee that he was the acknowledged exponent of the opinions of his Masonic jurisdiction. . . . Besides, brethren of subordinate Lodges find very valuable information in reading those Reports from other Grand Lodges than their own. Members of Lodges who read the report of their own Committee, are enabled to understand what are those Masonic matters of moment in other jurisdictions."

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

On this subject, our esteemed friend and Brother utters no uncertain sound. Reviewing Canada he has the following pertinent remarks :—

"We deeply regret that Grand Master Murray, in his notice of the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec on the question of its sovereignty over all Lodges in its jurisdiction, was not more positive and emphatic. Whatever may have been the state of things when the Grand Lodge of Canada was established, the principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty cannot be ignored. It is a principle that reaches down to the existence of Grand Lodges and out to their supreme authority. It will not be possible to avoid the logical conclusions from this premise. A Grand Lodge is supreme and sovereign, or it is only an association of Masons, subject to neither government nor control. Such may be a revolutionary body in the exercise of functions involving discord, disruption and anarchy. This cannot be. On this subject there is no room now for argument. The Grand Lodges of the States of the United States have decided this question. We regret Grand Master Murray did not come up to the doctrine of American Freemasonry."

In another place we find the following :—

"The proclamation of Most Worshipful E. R. Johnson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, sent to our Grand Lodge, deserves notice. In that jurisdiction certain Lodges holding their allegiance by their charters to Grand Lodges foreign to the jurisdiction of Quebec, refuse to recognize its Masonic authority. The Grand Lodge of Quebec regards these Lodges as clandestine, and has forbidden its members to have any Masonic relations with them. This we cordially approve as the only course the dignity and supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec can adopt. No other course is possible till the difficulty is adjusted by these Lodges surrendering their charters and accepting the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and taking charters from her authority."

We take leave of Brother Vaux and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania now, as we did in Philadelphia last September, with feelings of unfeigned regret, with expressions of Quebec's gratitude for her big, elder sister's sympathy and support, and with the most fervent wishes for their con-

tinued prosperity and glorious old age, until they become merged in the Grand Lodge above, and find their Abiding Home in the House not made with hands, Eternal in the Heavens, where the World's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever.

E. COPPÉE MITCHELL, Grand Master.
MICHAEL NISBET, Grand Secretary.

PERU.—1884-5.

The Grand Lodge of Peru was organized on the 25th March, 1882, by the accredited delegates of five legally constituted lodges.

From California's report of Foreign Correspondence, we learn that the third Annual Communication was held in the city of Lima, on the fourteenth day of January, 1884, the M. W. Bro. Antonio Arenas, Grand Master, presiding, and the R. W. Bro. J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre being Grand Secretary. Ten of the fifteen subordinate Lodges were represented. In his Address, the Grand Master briefly reviews the transactions of the year, and congratulates the Lodges upon their zeal and fidelity to the principles of the institution and upon the measures taken by them to augment the influence of Masonry upon society.

Notwithstanding the fierce opposition experienced from the Jesuits, the Grand Lodge continues to prosper.

The fourth Annual Communication was held in January, 1885. The newly-elected Grand Master is M. Canevaro, of whom Bro. Drummond, in his review of this jurisdiction for the Grand Lodge of Maine, says:—"The new Grand Master Cæsar Canevaro is a young man enthusiastic and enterprising, devoted to Masonry and eager to perform the duties of his office in accordance with the ancient usages and laws of the Craft."

We are further indebted to Bro. Drummond for the following information:—

"One new Lodge has been formed, 'The Rainbow of Peace,' No. 19 in La Paz, Bolivia; and movements are in progress for organizing four others, one each at Potosi and Cochabamba, Bolivia, and Molanda and Challa, Peru.

We are glad to announce that the invasion of Peru by the Grand Orient of Italy has ceased. Its Lodge, "Stella de Italia," died a natural death on January 2, 1886.

We trust, too, that the change of government from the military despotism, sustained by Chili, to a self-government by the people of Peru, will have a strong tendency to increase the prosperity of the craft. Indeed, we find that very many of the best men in Peru are returning to the Order. Gen. Carceres, who, we think, has just been elected President, is a Mason, but for some years has not taken an active part.

On the whole the condition of the craft in this jurisdiction is prosperous, and the prospects for the future are exceedingly bright."

We hope, too, to be favored with the official reports of the proceedings of this Grand Body. We can sympathize with Peru in many of her difficulties, which are similarly experienced by the Masons of Quebec.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—1886.

We have received no report of the proceedings of this jurisdiction, but learn from reviews of it that the eleventh Annual Communication was held at Charlottetown, on June 24th, 1886, M. W. Bro. John Yeo, Grand Master, presiding.

The business transacted was principally local in its character.

Nine subordinate chapters out of thirteen on the roll were represented. The total membership is 428, a net loss of 8.

M. W. Bro. JOHN YEO was re-elected Grand Master and R. W. Bro. WILSON HIGGS re-elected Grand Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND.—1886.

The ninety-sixth Annual Communication was held at Providence, on May 17th, 1886, Grand Master Lyman Klapp, presiding, and thirty-three subordinate lodges represented.

The Grand Master delivered an eloquent and very valuable address, referring in beautiful language to the relations of Freemasonry to Religion and to the State. He also reported the circumstances attending the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in Providence, which appear to have been of a most impressive character.

There is no review of the proceedings of sister Grand Bodies, but the Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a short report, in which we find the following fraternal reference and recommendation concerning

THE QUEBEC-ENGLAND DIFFICULTY:

"Your committee has had its attention specially called to the troubles existing within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, occasioned by the fact that certain Lodges within that jurisdiction do not recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but maintain their allegiance to a Foreign Grand Lodge; a condition that has lately called forth an edict of non-intercourse on the part of the Grand Master of Masons against the irregular Lodges referred to. Your committee believes there ought to be but one governing authority in a Grand Lodge territory. They hold that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is rightfully established in that jurisdiction, and therefore sympathize with it in its endeavor to rule and govern the Craft within its borders. As expressive of the feeling of this Grand Body your committee would recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it seems every way equitable and right, and tending to the

prosperity of the Craft, that the three Lodges in the Province of Quebec, now allegiant to the Grand Lodge of England, should transfer their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island will rejoice in all reasonable and proper efforts put forth to bring about this desired consummation."

The report was adopted.

M. W. Bro. NEWTON D. ARNOLD, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. EDWIN BAKER, Grand Secretary.

—SCOTLAND.—1886.

A quarterly Communication was held on February 4th, 1886, M. W. Brother Colonel Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Baronet, M.P., on the Throne.

The business was principally of a local character, and Grand Lodge voted to make it a Masonic offence of the highest grade to publish any of the secret ceremonials of the Craft without the special permission of Grand Lodge.

The subordinate lodges number up to 726, but many numbers are vacant: there are seven lodges in the West Indies, six in Jamaica, two in Bermuda, thirty-four in India, three in Tasmania, two in the Bahamas, two in Newfoundland, eleven in Victoria, forty-six in New South Wales, six at the Cape of Good Hope, four in South Africa, seven in China and Japan, four in Trinidad, twenty-two in North New Zealand, twenty in South New Zealand, nine in Canterbury, New Zealand, nine in Queensland, two at Gibraltar, two in Nicaragua, seven in Peru, one in Mauritius and one at Alexandria, Egypt.

Resolutions were passed placing on record "the high appreciation of the Grand Lodge of the faithful, zealous and efficient manner in which the Earl of Mar and Kellie has discharged the duties of Grand Master," and "their assurance that his lordship leaves the Masonic throne carrying with him the profound respect and deep affection and gratitude of every Scottish Freemason."

M. W. Bro. Colonel SIR ARCHIBALD C. CAMPBELL, Grand Master.

Bro. D. MURRAY LYON, Grand Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—1885.

No Report of proceedings has reached us from this Grand Body. Bro. DRUMMOND, of Maine, reviews, however, as follows:—"This new Grand Lodge is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Every lodge in the territory for which it was organized has given in its adhesion, and as a consequence it has received the recognition of all three of the British

Grand Lodges. The membership of its subordinates Sept. 30, 1884, was 2,241, a gain of nearly 200 during the year, although 65 had been 'struck off.' The membership in 1885 is not given, but as new lodges had been created, and one old lodge had given in its adhesion, there was probably a further increase. It held quarterly communications during the year, at which much business, growing out of its recent organization, was transacted. The parent Grand Lodges have consented that the lodges may retain their original charters after they shall have been cancelled."

Bro. STATON, of Kentucky, says in his review of South Australia :—
 "The business in all the Proceedings is entirely local in its tendency, but is transacted in the most dignified manner. We note one feature developed in these Proceedings which is worthy of commendation—that of a large spirit of benevolence. Wherever the worthy cry of distress is made, relief is promptly and efficiently rendered. The Grand Master is a large-hearted, whole-souled Mason, who finds time to bend from his lofty position, as the head of the Department of Justice, to mingle with the Craft and take a lively part in the deliberations of the Grand Lodge. His annual donation to the Benevolent Fund is one hundred guineas."

M. W. the Hon. Chief Justice S. J. WAY was elected Grand Master, and Bro. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—1885.

The one hundred and ninth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held on December 8th and 9th, 1885, at Charleston, M. W. Brother J. Adger Smyth, Grand Master, presiding. Quebec was represented by R. W. Brother Charles Inglesby, Grand Secretary, and the representatives of 150 chartered lodges were also in attendance.

The Grand Master delivered an able and practical address, and made a feeling reference to the death of M. W. Brother John H. Honour, Grand Treasurer.

South Carolina has 170 chartered lodges, and a total membership of 5,447.

We regret that the report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence does not appear in the Journal of Proceedings.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

The Grand Master, after mentioning the edict of non-intercourse issued by Quebec against the three lodges in Montreal, defying its authority, says :—

Quebec, now alliance to the Grand in all reasonable on."

Grand Master. secretary.

1, 1886, M. W. on the Throne. Grand Lodge publish any of mission of Grand

ay numbers are Jamaica, two in the Bahamas, w South Wales, n in China and twenty in South in Queensland, n Mauritius and

appreciation of manner in which Grand Master," ic throne carry- and gratitude of

Grand Master.

his Grand Body. 's :—" This new Every lodge in adhesion, and as e of the British

"The Grand Lodge of England has never recognized the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction. In the interest of peace and harmony, it is to be deplored that she will not do so. We do not see how Quebec could do otherwise than she has done, and we, therefore, recommend that the Brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina respect and obey the edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, with regard to the members of the Lodges in their jurisdiction, to whom reference is made in their proclamation."

On report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge acted upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, as quoted above. Quebec is thankful to her brethren of South Carolina, and wishes them continued prosperity.

J. ADGER SMYTH, Grand Master.

CHARLES INGLESBY, Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE.—1886.

No report has reached us for 1886, from this Grand Body. We learn from reviews of its journal that the 72nd Annual Communication was held at Nashville, on the 26th January, 1886, M. W. Bro. Henry M. Aiken, Grand Master, presiding.

Total number of chartered lodges, 390, of which 326 were represented. Total number of affiliated Master Masons, 14,755.

A balance of \$6,851.12 was reported in the Treasury, and Bro. Frank M. Smith, submitted a highly commended report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Thos. O. Morris was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. John Frizzel Grand Secretary.

TEXAS.—1885.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas was held in the city of Austin on March 2nd, 1885, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the capitol of the State of Texas.

The fiftieth grand Annual Communication was held in Houston on December 8th, 1885, R. W. Bro. Z. E. Coombes, Deputy Grand Master, presiding. The representatives of 321 subordinate lodges responded to the roll call.

The Deputy Grand Master delivered a clever address, detailing his official actions during the year and recording the decease of Grand Master Benjamin A. Botts, and Past Grand Masters John E. Fretwell, N. H. Darnell and Henry Sampson. A Master Mason was reported to him, who

not only openly avowed himself an infidel, but advertised a Free Thought lecture by himself with a satire on the Bible and the religion founded on it. The acting Grand Master ordered charges preferred against him in the lodge in the jurisdiction of which he resided. This was done. The defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was expelled the order. Good!

The Grand Treasurer's report contains the gratifying intelligence that the debt upon the Temple has been entirely cleared off. We congratulate accordingly.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held out of respect to the memory of the fraternal dead of the year. One of the most beautiful addresses we have ever read was pronounced upon this occasion by the Grand Orator, R. W. Bro. F. B. Sexton. At the risk of o'erstepping our allotted space we quote his opening remarks. The reading of them can never prove unprofitable:—

"All along the pathway of human experience, on either side and on every hand, may be seen the attractions and encouragements of life, the mementoes and admonitions of death. The glorious sunlight of each day cheers us in labor and gives us strength for life's hard struggle. The darkness of each night reminds us of the cold and gloomy portals of the tomb. Every flower in the pride of its bloom and beauty exemplifies the brightest visions of hope and the most cherished dreams of imagination. The same flower, as it quickly fades, points to the bed of disease and pain, to the neglected, perhaps forgotten, grave. These seemingly opposed thoughts are often strangely, if not startlingly, commingled. The wreath which crowns the blushing temples of the bride, not unfrequently is next seen on the lid of the coffin which encloses her body. The song of triumph and rejoicing is soon followed by the tears of sorrow or the wail of despair.

In all this may be found what is perhaps not at first perceived, wisdom, mercy, love. If the thought of death were always before us we could not discharge life's manifold duties. If we never thought of death until our summons came to join the 'innumerable caravan' we should be either so hardened by the cold, unsympathizing business of human life or debased by its passions and vices that we should never be prepared for entrance upon the existence of immortality, which is taught alike by Philosophy, Revelation and Free Masonry."

A prominent feature of the Grand Lodge proceedings was the number of cases reported by the Committee on Grievances and Appeals for the consideration of Grand Lodge. One defendant, who had been convicted by his lodge of seduction, and suspended, had the impudence to appeal to Grand Lodge on the ground that the specification charged no offence in Masonry, in that it did not allege that the injured female was the wife, sister or daughter of a Master Mason. Just as if it were the duty of Masonry to protect the innocence and virtue of those females *only*, who may be related to Masons, and not of *all* females, wherever dispersed about the globe. Grand Lodge promptly decided the contrary to be the case, overruled all the defendant's objections to his conviction, and rightly changed his punishment from suspension to expulsion. So may it ever be. Ma-

sonry is a system of morality ; or it is a stupid, meaningless array of empty symbols and allegory, devoid of all worth, and totally unfit to be perpetuated amongst the helpful institutions of human civilization and enlightenment.

Another defendant who had been expelled from the order for seduction seven years before, applied to Grand Lodge to be re-instated. His lodge recommended that his application be granted. Grand Lodge rejected the application with well-merited scorn, and ordered that the charter of the lodge be arrested ; while the Committee on Grievances and Appeals presented a report on the subject calculated to cause the most abject mental agony and writhing, both to the shameless destroyer of a fellow-creature's happiness, and to all who supported his application. That report is after our own heart and we applaud it with both hands.

A Past Grand Master's jewel was ordered to be presented to the only daughter of the late Grand Master Botts, who died during his term of office, and a jewel of a suitable description was also ordered for Grand Secretary G. H. Bringhurst, who after 22 consecutive years' faithful service to the Grand Lodge, was compelled to retire on account of advancing age. Well done ! good and faithful servant !

There are upwards of 18,000 affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction.

Brother J. K. P. GILLESPIE, presented for the Committee a brief report on Foreign Correspondence, covering less than forty pages. The proceedings of a number of Grand Lodges are reviewed in an interesting and kindly manner. Quebec, we are sorry to say, is not amongst the number.

R. W. Bro. Z. E. COOMBES was elected Grand Master and R. W. Bro. T. W. HUDSON, Grand Secretary

UTAH.—1886.

This is one of the grand jurisdictions whose proceedings have failed to reach us in official shape. We learn however from other sources that the fifteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Salt Lake City, January 19th and 20th, 1886. Number of lodges represented, eight ; number of Master Masons, 474.

"The Grand Secretary, Brother Diehl, submitted a report, embracing not only his own official acts and doings, but giving the condition of Masonry at large in the Territory ; besides being full of wise suggestions and recommendations.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, one hundred and seven pages, is by the same distinguished Brother."

We are indebted, for the above facts, to the report of Brother Stern, of Georgia.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Quebec's representative, R. W. Bro. Diehl, presented a report on the Quebec-England difficulty, and submitted the following resolution there-
 anent, which was adopted :—

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Utah in Annual Communication assembled, most fraternally and respectfully requests the Grand Lodge of England to instruct the three Lodges under its Register in Montreal, Province of Quebec, to transfer their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and on their refusal to do so to recall their respective charters.”

M. W. Bro. P. L. WILLIAMS, Grand Master.

R. W. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Grand Secretary.

VERMONT.—1886.

The ninety-fourth Annual Communication was held at Burlington on June 9th and 10th, 1886, and the record of its proceedings is full of interest to the Craft in Quebec, between whom and their brethren of the Green Mountain State are many strong ties of friendship and affection. M. W. Marsh O. Perkins, Grand Master, presided, and amongst those present were Quebec's representative, R. W. Bro. A. A. Hall, M. W. J. Fred Walker, Grand Master of Quebec, M. W. Geo. O. Tyler, Past Grand Master of Quebec, Bro. W. Brinsmaid, Hon. Junior Grand Warden Grand Lodge of Quebec, and R. W. J. Ross Robertson, P. D. D. G. M. of Canada.

The Grand Master's address contains touching references to the death of R. W. Bro. W. H. Root, late Grand Secretary, who was interred with Grand Lodge honors at Burlington on the 14th March, 1886, of the Rev. Thaddeus F. Stuart, past Grand Chaplain, of Bro. E. S. Dana, and of Bro. General Geo. J. Staimard.

The Grand Master insists that more regard be paid to “suitable proficiency” before the initiate is conducted to the middle chamber, or permitted to hear the substituted word. “The beauties of Masonry cannot be unfolded to the candidate unless haste is slowly made, and he is permitted time and opportunity to carefully observe and study the various objects which may attract his attention on his way.”

An interesting description is furnished of the dedication of the new home of Passumpsic Lodge of St. Johnsbury, at which the Grand Master of Quebec was represented by R. W. Bro. H. E. Channell.

Referring to Quebec's action in electing W. Bro. Frank W. Baxter, of Highgate, to honorary membership in its Grand Lodge, the Grand Master

says :—"The act was a graceful recognition of Bro. Baxter's skill and zeal, and will be duly appreciated by the Masons of Vermont wherever dispersed."

Under "visitations and invitations," he says :—

"An invitation to meet the brethren, and their ladies, of Bedford, District of Quebec, at Highgate Springs, in July last, came at an inopportune moment. Fortunately R. W. Bro. A. A. Hall, and Bro Frank W. Baxter, with the assistance of many Masons, and their ladies, of Franklin county, were able to meet and greet the friends from over the line in due and ample form. A courteous invitation to visit the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at its last Annual Communication, was necessarily declined because of other engagements in connection with this Grand Lodge."

Grand Master Walker, of Quebec, and Past Grand Master Tyler, were the objects of a most cordial welcome. They were specially introduced into Grand Lodge, welcomed in fitting terms by the Grand Master, and invited to seats in the Grand East. M. W. Bro. Walker then spoke substantially as follows :—

"M. W. Sir and Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont :

I am exceedingly grateful for your kind and fraternal words and your complimentary remarks as to sister Grand Lodges, and I thank you for the reception you have given the official head of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The Grand Lodge of Vermont is a Grand Lodge that has since its first organization sustained the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction and Grand Lodge sovereignty. We are one of the few Grand Lodges in whose jurisdiction there are existing subordinate Lodges not acknowledging our jurisdiction. I would not take this occasion to introduce any merely local troubles to disturb the harmony of your distinguished Grand Lodge, but this subject is not a local disturbance. These Lodges claim the right to make Masons of any one, no matter where residing, and this is sometimes miscalled the Quebec trouble, but, Sir, it is not the Quebec question at all. It is the English question and not that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec or Vermont, but a menace against all the Grand Lodges on this continent. I want to make this point clear, and to do so, call your attention to the case where a man black-balled by a Lodge in a sister Grand Lodge then applied to one of these Lodges and was made a Mason. When reported to the Grand Lodge of England the reply was, this is not an invasion of territory, for the Lodge did not go to the man, but the man came to the Lodge. England says these Lodges may join the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but they will not compel them to do so. The Grand Lodge of England claims that one Mason may hold a charter and keep a Lodge alive. Hence, when some years ago two of the three remaining English Registry Lodges, by a large majority vote, decided to join Canada, a few dissenting Masons claimed and had reissued to them the charters of the two Lodges who had joined the Grand Lodge of Canada. We do not want any Lodge unless we have the whole of it, for it is hard to find a Lodge that does not contain one "crank," and he can hold the charter from England. This is the situation. The Grand Lodge over which I have the honor to preside has ordered the last resort of Masons, a proclamation of non-intercourse, to issue July 1st, 1886, against the Grand Lodge of England. And that proclamation will issue on that date against the Grand Lodge of England if we do not get the common justice allowed Masons the world around. I beg your pardon for introducing this matter and would not have done so, but for the fact that I am told you had the subject before you, Most Worshipful Sir, in your annual address this morning, and your very cordial welcome, with the presence of an old Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, George O. Tyler, makes me feel at home, and not among strangers."

M. W. Bro. Geo. O. Tyler read a letter from M. W. Bro. J. H. Graham, Past Grand Master of Quebec, regretting his inability to be present at this communication of Grand Lodge.

Vermont has 103 chartered lodges upon her roll, and a membership of 8,017.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

On this subject the Grand Master says, in his address :—

“Vermont has already spoken in no uncertain manner relative to this encroachment upon the territory of Quebec. It is therefore earnestly recommended that this Grand Lodge be fully prepared to lend the strong right arm of support to Quebec by cordially endorsing the action of that much abused, and long suffering Grand Body. For fifteen years England has trampled upon its rights, defied its authority, and dared it to resort to extreme measures. Surely it is time that the forbearance of the brethren of Quebec ceased to be a virtue, that the final blow for absolute independence be struck, and that the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge be everywhere recognized and acknowledged.”

M. W. L. C. Butler, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, submitted a resolution on this subject which was adopted by Grand Lodge. After referring to the action previously taken by Vermont on the Quebec-England matter, said resolution quotes the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, authorizing the issue of the edict against the Grand Lodge of England and continues :—

“Your Committee are clearly of the opinion that, in accordance with Masonic law and usage as understood in this jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of Quebec is sovereign in its territorial jurisdiction, and is entitled to the obedience of all Masons within those limits. And that no other Grand Lodge, or any of its subordinates, has the Masonic right to demand or recognize the obedience of any Lodges or Masons in such jurisdiction. * * * * *
 Meanwhile your Committee trust that Masonic fraternity and comity may prevail in the proper adjustment of the difficulties existing between the two Grand Lodges, with which the Grand Lodge of Vermont is in fraternal fellowship, and that the proposed edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec may not be issued, but if it shall be necessary to issue such an edict the Grand Lodge of Quebec may rest assured that the Grand Lodge of Vermont, as a matter of Masonic principle and right, long entertained, will not abate one jot a title of the fraternal sympathy and support which she has hitherto accorded to the Grand Lodge of Quebec in her struggle for independent sovereignty.”

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of M. W. L. C. Butler, who devoted no less than four pages to a notice of Quebec. We clip the following :—

“In our judgment there is not now, if there has ever heretofore been, any plausible Masonic reason, either for those Lodges persisting in their allegiance to the Mother Grand Lodge, or for the Grand Lodge of England requiring or accepting their allegiance. The Grand Lodge of Quebec has been recognized by sixty-three Grand Lodges, as the Grand Body having in that jurisdiction supreme authority in Craft Masonry. And this is in direct accordance with the Masonic principle that a Grand-Lodge duly constituted in any given jurisdiction is an independent sover-

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District of Vermont. For assistance of the Grand Lodge to greet the visit necessarily necessary.

er Tyler, Grand Master, then spoke

ir completion you Grand Lodge of the doctrine few Grand t acknowledge merely but this e Masons e Quebec question against all to do so, n a sister . When vasion of e Lodge. will not son may ro of the d to join arters of vant any does not is is the ordered t, 1886, on that justice s matter subject and your e Grand strang-

eighty—to which all regular Masons owe allegiance and obedience. This principle is recognized by every Grand Lodge of Masons in the world, and by none more positively or in more forcible language than the Grand Lodge of England herself. In recognizing the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, she said :

“We conceive that in constituting your Grand Lodge we necessarily communicate to it the same independent Masonic authority within your jurisdiction which we ourselves possess within ours ; amenable to no superior jurisdiction under Heaven, and subject only to the immutable landmarks of the order. All Grand Lodges in Masonry being necessarily free, independent and *equipollent* within their respective jurisdictions, which consequently excludes the idea of subjection to any foreign authority, or the establishment of an *imperium in imperio*.”

In strict consistency with her own declarations, so happily in accord with Masonic authority and usage, the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec would seem to be the logical and unavoidable conclusion. But she declines, * * * * And the Grand Lodge of England presents before the Masonic fraternity the somewhat contradictory anomaly of declaring that all Grand Lodges are ‘necessarily free, independent, and *equipollent* within their respective jurisdictions, which consequently excludes the idea of subjection to any *foreign authority* or the establishment of an *imperium in imperio*,’ and countenancing the disobedience of three Lodges in Montreal to the Masonic authority which it recognizes as sovereign and independent elsewhere, and encouraging them to maintain the ‘*imperium in imperio*,’ which it elsewhere repudiates as contrary to Masonic law and usage. In one or the other of these positions the Grand Lodge of England must be in error. We earnestly trust that she will not only not offer any ‘obstacle to these Lodges entering into allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec,’ but that she will counsel fraternal obedience to the only recognized and lawful Masonic authority in that jurisdiction.”

Referring to the edict against England, Brother Butler says :—“The edict thus foreshadowed is the *dernier resort*. Its result will be awaited with interest by the Masonic world. Masonic courtesy and comity would not leave it in doubt.”

Brother Butler remarks that no names were appended to Quebec's report on Correspondence last year. That is to be accounted for, Brother Butler, by the proverbial modesty of our beloved Grand Secretary, R. W. J. H. Isaacson, by whom it was prepared for the committee.

Vermont's sympathy and fraternal assistance is warmly appreciated by Quebec.

MARSH O. PERKINS, Grand Master.

LAVANT M. READ, Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA.—1885.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia has 231 chartered lodges, and a membership of 9,013.

Its one hundred and eighth Annual Communication was held in Richmond, on December 14th, 15th and 16th, 1885, M. W. Brother Francis H. Hill, Grand Master, presiding.

The address of the Grand Master contains a number of decisions rendered by him during the year, and refers to the death in June, 1885, of R. W. Brother John F. Regnault, Grand Treasurer.

The Journal of Proceedings is a well arranged volume of 376 pages, of which 61 pages are devoted to the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence,—a concise review,—from the pen of R. W. Brother William F. Drinkard. In his notice of Illinois he remarks to Brother Gurney:—"We claim and exercise jurisdiction over all persons described in the title of our Grand Master, namely, Grand Master of Masons *in* Virginia, (not of Virginia)." And therein you are quite right, Brother Drinkard. We claim the same thing, but our claim is resisted by the Grand Lodge of England, which refuses recognition of the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge territorial sovereignty, and persists in supporting three lodges in our jurisdiction, which defy our authority. We are pleased to know that old Virginia is with us in this matter.

FRANCIS H. HILL, Grand Master.

WILLIAM B. ISAACS, Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON.—1886.

The twenty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Washington convened in the city of Olympia, on the 2nd June, 1886, M. W. Brother Louis Ziegler, Grand Master, presiding, and Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary Thomas M. Reed at his post of office. All but one of the 44 constituent lodges of the jurisdiction were represented. Washington claims a total of 1,951 enrolled Masons of all grades, being a net increase during the year of 104.

The Grand Master delivered a brilliant and exhaustive address, which covers 26 pages of closely printed matter. One can scarcely follow the eloquent and graphic words with which this address opens, without sighing for a view of that great north-western territory, which according to Brother Ziegler, is a kind of terrestrial paradise,—“a place of exquisite beauty and delight,” bordered “by one of the most lovely inland seas upon the earth, teeming with abundance of delicious fishes and all kinds of moluscan delicacies of rarest flavor.” Nature has indeed implanted in the breast of our distinguished brother, an indissoluble attachment to his home and surroundings, and he gratefully exclaims:—"No people on earth are so especially favored by munificent nature, as our people, who are vouchsafed homes on this delightful sea."

Very touching references are made to the death of Past Grand Masters John T. Jordan and David C. H. Rothschild of Washington Territory. Brother Jordan's death was sudden. Brother Rothschild paid the penalty of the irresponsible suicide. The Grand Master reports a number of decisions rendered by him, and chimes in with the universal chorus of Grand Masters, respecting the thoughtless enquiries made of them by members of the Craft, who have an apparent repugnance to turn over the pages of their book of constitution. He reported that Grand Lodge had laid the corner stones of Washington College, Tacoma, and of Grace Hospital at Seattle, related a number of his official acts, referred to the Quebec matter in a manner most sympathetic to our own jurisdiction, and entered upon a lengthy defence of Washington's legislation (not the immortal George's, but that of the Grand Lodge of the territory named after him) upon the liquor traffic. In 1885, the Grand Lodge prohibited the initiation as a Freemason, within its jurisdiction, of anyone engaged in the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors. Not unnaturally, considerable dissatisfaction was caused thereby in some quarters. The Grand Master accordingly issued a circular in defence of the action, which makes many good and strong points against the dreadful evil and Masonic offence of intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors, but which, to our mind, will not strike the candid observer as a sufficient excuse for intemperance in the opposite direction; and portions of which read strangely enough alongside of Brother Ziegler's own assertion in another part of his address, that "whatever there is new in Freemasonry is false"

The fraternity everywhere will sympathize with Grand Master Ziegler in the bereavement he sustained last year by the death of his only daughter, and in the terribly long and severe illness,—eczema,—from which he was himself sufferer.

The Grand Secretary presented an interesting report, from which we learn that that efficient officer has been present either as Grand Master or as Grand Secretary, at every communication of the Grand Lodge.

The report of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, consisting of nearly 140 pages, is one of the most valuable and most intensely interesting that has come under our notice. It has given us more trouble however than any other that it has been our lot to review. According to custom we commenced by pencilling the passages and turning down the pages which struck us as worthy of notice or of republication. When we got to the end we found that we had marked more of this one report than sufficient to fill the space allotted us for a review of the whole Masonic world! They have brains out there in the extreme North-West, and they make

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good use of them. Bro. Reed, Grand Secretary, is Chairman of the Committee, but the Grand Master came to his assistance, and his initial letter "Z" is appended to the foot of many of the reviews. Consummate ability marks the work of both these worthy brethren, our interest in which is not a little increased, by the fact that on a variety of important topics, there is a wide divergence of opinion between them. Notably is this the case on the subject of the prerogatives of a Grand Master. Under "Alabama," as well as in the concluding pages of his report, Brother Reed takes strong ground against prerogative as an inherent right of a Grand Master, and in the first place states that, in his judgment, "there are few Grand Lodge constitutions in existence to-day, that would, without a violation of the letter and spirit, sustain the authority of the Grand Master to make a Mason at sight."

Brother Ziegler says, under "Dakota" :—

"The prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons on sight is a Landmark. The prerogative to delegate that power by dispensation to any Brother Mason is another. For the exercise of these powers or prerogatives, we contend he is responsible to his own conscience, his own sense of right and justice, and to his own manhood, but to no human power on earth. The office of Grand Master is not that of chairman of a ward caucus, to be swayed and influenced and controlled by the will of the masses. Nay, far from it. It is of great antiquity and importance among Masons. The time was when there were no Grand Lodges, but there never was a time in the history of Masonry when the Craft was without a Grand Master. The prerogatives of the Grand Master are defined by the Landmarks. The Landmarks are coeval with the first formation of the institution itself, and the oldest written law, and all succeeding laws (with the exception of the constitution of some very young Grand Lodges), that we know anything of, pay great deference to the power and prerogatives of the Grand Master. The Grand Lodge of England, nearly two centuries old, and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, nearly one and one-half century old, and all the older Grand Lodges, defer to, and bow in obedience to the powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master. It is not a setting aside the law, as our Brother terms it, but as Brother Waits correctly defines it 'Its exercise is the interposition of a power recognized by the law, and to which it defers.'"

Under Nebraska, Brother Ziegler thus quotes and approves a very proper decision :—

"After a ballot has been taken and the Master declares the result, a brother arises, and openly states that he cast a black ball under the impression that it was altogether a different person. Can the Master under these circumstances order the ballot again? Grand Master said 'yes,' and so do we, but the Committee on Jurisprudence said 'no.' We should like a reason for the faith within that Committee. If to rectify a mistake is not Masonic then I pray you what is it? We say and hold that to rectify a mistake and amend an error is not only permissible, but incumbent on all men and institutions, for it is the very essence of equity, and ever obtains elsewhere—why not in a Masonic Lodge? But we say it does. To make due reparation for a wrong committed and make proper amends for an injury done, is the first duty we owe to the dignity of true manhood, and likewise the first duty of a true and upright Mason."

Brother Reed expresses a similar opinion under "Georgia," the Grand Master of that jurisdiction having decided that "a ballot for degrees *once declared* by the Worshipful Master cannot be reconsidered, no matter if a brother cast a black ball by mistake. The secrecy of the ballot is inviolable under all circumstances."

Brother Reed well and wisely says :—

"We dissent from that ruling because we do not believe in punishing innocent parties with the mistakes and blunders of any one, when it is possible to avoid it ; and certainly when fair, just, open and manly opportunity is afforded to correct an error, justice and common sense demand that it should be done. There is no violation of the spirit of that law, which for harmony's sake, demands the inviolability of the secret ballot."

Under "Idaho," Brother Ziegler dissents from the holding that "a Brother dying while charges against him are pending, is not entitled to Masonic burial," and we agree with him in preferring to believe a Brother innocent until he is proven guilty. He qualifies as "strong words, well spoken," the expression in Idaho's Report of Foreign Correspondence that "burying a Brother with Masonic honors, whose life had been notorious-ly bad and licentious, is a lie upon its face, and an insult to every moral sentiment of the Lodge." So it is ; but if the Lodges were all true to themselves and to the teachings of Masonry, they would not wait for Death to remove unworthy members from their ranks, but would bury them alive beneath the obloquy of expulsion; and amid the rubbish of unworthiness and of ill-wrought material. We hold very strong views upon this subject, and have given them fuller expression under "Illinois."

Like ourselves, Brother Ziegler is an uncompromising opponent of the principle of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. Under Illinois he says, in reply to the late lamented Brother Gurney :—

"It is a universal law of nations, founded upon the best results of experience and practice, 'that one parliament cannot bind another, nor can one legislature enact a law or adopt a rule that a succeeding legislature cannot repeal.' Now in all honesty and candor, we ask how is it possible that we in our Masonic jurisprudence (which we boast of being the very essence of justice and equity) tolerate a law that sends forth the fiat from one Lodge, or perchance a single unscrupulous member as it in the majority of cases appears, that shall be, and is forever binding upon another Lodge. All past experience and rules of equity to the contrary notwithstanding, Brother Gurney, with all due respect to you and your age, but we are forinst your pet theory, that Masonic heresy, *perpetual jurisdiction*."

On this same subject our distinguished brother is particularly severe upon our British Columbian brethren. After referring to their opening of a black list to contain the names of rejected applicants who can never thereafter be balloted for, except by the lodge which rejected them, he says :—

"The unwholesome law gives a scrub member (I am sorry to say—yet it is true—we have such within our Lodges) an opportunity to vent his unprincipled spleen upon a good man, who perchance, hath some time or other offended him, and thus spot and tarnish his good name, and forever keep him on the blackmailed list, as a dishonored man, and from which there is no relief or remedy for the innocent and helpless victim. O, for shame brethren ! Do not blackmail men ; if you do not want them, reject them like men and Masons, do not follow or pursue them malignantly and despoil their good names forever, but act like charitable men, that is, if you do not want them, do not take them. In the name of Charity leave them as good as you found them."

The task of reviewing Quebec's proceedings fell to Bro. Reed, and is sympathetically performed. We find liberal extracts from the address of Grand Master Johnson, and well merited compliments to Grand Secretary Isaacson upon his Report of Foreign Correspondence.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

In her difficulty with England, the Grand Lodge of Quebec has the cordial sympathy and moral support of her Washington brethren, though there is an unfortunate difference of opinion as to the extent to which they should aid us. This is another question upon which Brother Ziegler and Brother Reed seem to have agreed to differ. The first mentioned Brother is full to overflowing with a desire to aid us in standing for our just rights, and in striving for the restoration of Masonic "peace with honor." To the fraternal action of Maine in refusing to recognize any Quebec Mason unless he be in obedience to this Grand Lodge, Brother Ziegler says :—" We say *Amen*, and hope that all Grand Lodges will do the same and follow suit." Referring to the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which requested the Grand Master to issue his edict of non-intercourse against the recusant lodges of the English Constitution, now existing in the city of Montreal, he says :—" This meets with our hearty approbation, and hope all Grand Lodges may profit by her example."

Under "Idaho" we find again :—

"The Grand Lodge, by resolution, declared non-intercourse with the members of those Lodges in the Province of Quebec, who do not hold allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. This we consider a proper step in the right direction and truly hope that every Grand Lodge may do likewise ; yet, upon the whole, we think the Grand Lodge stopped short of imperative duty, and ought to have extended her edict to the Grand Lodge and her subordinates, who encourage such stubborn disobedience and wilful violation of Masonic comity as is manifested by those English Lodges in Montreal. We, for one, do not believe in flinging edicts of non-intercourse, as wanton boys fling footballs, for pure amusement. Yet there are limits to all rules, and times when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and this Quebec trouble is one of them. Indeed it is a sore old enough to be cancerous, having the stench of fifteen years of accumulated virus, and succeeding in inoculating the entire Masonic World with the spirit of discontent. It is therefore necessary that further forbearance be suspended and more effective measures resorted to, hence we say, stop playing company with those interested in this great Masonic carbuncle of rottenness."

In noticing Grand Master Murray's address, under "Canada," Brother Ziegler says :—

"He treats at length in a very forcible manner the Quebec troubles ; regrets that the Grand Lodge of Canada cannot do more than sympathize with Quebec, and justly lays the origin of all her troubles with the stubborn Lodges at the door of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in not holding out against the United Grand Lodges of England, who offered recognition to the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1864, on condition that the Grand Lodge of Canada would permit the three English Lodges of Montreal to exist unmolested, which the Grand Lodge of Canada, in her undue eagerness to receive recognition from the Grand Lodge of England, consented to, and thereby violated a Masonic principle, by accepting partial instead of demanding complete and absolute sovereignty within her domain. Had she done so she would have saved oceans of trouble to Quebec and left undisturbed the rest of the Masonic World. But as it is the Masonic World is an uproar and Quebec in trouble—and Canada is to blame."

And in his address to Grand Lodge, our M. W. Brother spoke as follows :—

"It is useless to waste breath or ink over a claim that does not find any justification in law or common sense. It has been discussed for fifteen years in the hope that England would recede from her position, but in the face of repeated fraternal solicitations, she yet remains obdurate, leaving Quebec to choose between dishonor in submission and honor and dignity in maintaining her inherent rights."

Brother Reed, from the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, presented a lengthy report which space will not permit us to quote, endorsing Quebec's position, and condemning that of England, but advising against an edict of non-intercourse. He reported the following resolutions which were adopted by a Sister Grand jurisdiction, and recommended that the same be taken as the sense of this Grand Lodge :—

Resolved, That in order to heal the bitter animosities now existing between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England, the Grand Lodge of Washington most fraternally requests the Grand Lodge of England to advise the three Lodges mentioned, located in the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to unite with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and on their failure or refusal to do so, that the charters of the same be arrested or withdrawn.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge re-iterates its firm adhesion to the doctrine of unequivocal, undivided Grand Lodge sovereignty, and that none other can be tolerated by Sovereign Grand Lodges without endangering the peace of the Masonic powers of the world."

R. W. Bro. ALBERT S. NICHOLSON, Grand Representative for the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by permission, submitted the following resolution which, on motion, was ordered spread upon the journal of proceedings :—

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge most heartily sympathizes and approves the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec, in declaring non-intercourse between the members subordinate thereto and the members of the Lodges of St. Paul, St. George and St. Lawrence, of the city of Montreal."

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were both re-elected, and we congratulate those worthy officers and the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, accordingly.

WEST VIRGINIA.—1886.

The twenty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was held at Wheeling, on the 9th and 10th November, 1886, Brother Hiram R. Howard presiding, in the absence of Grand Master Long, whom we regret to learn, was detained at home by illness.

The proceedings at this Communication were of local interest only.

West Virginia has 82 subordinate lodges, of which 75 were represented at this Communication. The total membership is 3,604.

The volume of proceedings is illustrated with engravings of Grand Master-elect Howard and Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary Geo. W. Atkinson.

Brother Atkinson presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing 54 Grand Bodies in 62 pages. Quebec is courteously and fraternally noticed. Extracts are given from the address of Grand Master Johnson (1886), and Brother Isaacson is deservedly complimented upon his Report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. BRO. H. R. HOWARD, Grand Master
R. W. GEO. W. ATKINSON, Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN.—1886.

No Journal of Proceedings for 1886 has reached us from this Grand Body. From a review by Brother Staton, of Kentucky, we derive the following information :—

The forty-second Annual Communication was held at Milwaukee, June 8th, 9th and 10th, 1886, M. W. Oliver Libbey, Grand Master, presiding.

The case of Bro. John W. Woodhull, late Grand Secretary, resulted in his expulsion from Freemasonry.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

The Committee on Correspondence presented a report on the Quebec-England difficulty favorable to Quebec, and submitting resolutions which were adopted, save that proposing the severance of fraternal relations with the three recusant lodges in Montreal.

M. W. EUGENE S. ELLIOTT, Grand Master.
BRO. JOHN W. LAFLEN, Grand Secretary.

WYOMING.—1885.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming was held at Laraine, on the 1st December, 1885. M. W. E. F. Cheney, Grand Master, was absent on account of serious illness in his family. R. W. J. H. Goddard, D. G. M., presided. The six lodges of the jurisdiction, with a membership of 436, were all represented.

QUEBEC-ENGLAND.

Bro. J. H. Hayford, as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, submitted a report concerning the controversy pending between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England, upon the question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, giving a clear and concise history of the difficulty, and at the conclusion presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

“WHEREAS, The M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., in the Dominion of Canada, is a lawfully organized Grand Body, and is, and has been, recognized as such for the past fifteen years, by sixty-three Grand Lodges on this continent and in Europe; and

WHEREAS, The unquestioned legitimacy of the existence of the said Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the almost universal recognition thereof, by the extension of fraternal fellowship by her peers throughout the Masonic work, clearly vests the said Grand Lodge with all the rights and prerogatives of an independent sovereign governing Masonic body, which includes the fundamental right of full and exclusive jurisdiction over all and every the constituent Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons located within her clearly defined territory; and

WHEREAS, The most cordial and fraternal relations exist between the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Wyoming; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Wyoming, jealous of her own independence and sovereign powers within her prescribed limits, will not only maintain and defend these rights for herself, but has and will at all times record her voice and vote against a violation of them by others.

“*Resolved,* That the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Wyoming regards all Lodges in the Province of Quebec holding allegiance to any Grand Lodge other than that of the Grand Lodge of that Province, as illegal and irregular, and that all lodges and brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Wyoming are charged not to hold Masonic intercourse with such illegal or irregular Lodges, or any member thereof.”

Thanks, Bro. Hayford! Quebec is proud to know that her brethren of Wyoming, are, like herself, jealous of their own independence and sovereign powers within their own territory, and is grateful for their moral support and practical sympathy in the maintenance of her own just claims to exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty within the limits of her own jurisdiction.

Included in the report before us is an appendix to the Journal of Proceedings, containing the Constitution and By-laws of the Grand Lodge.

Section 3 of the By-laws prohibits nominations for office, both in the Grand and subordinate lodges. This accords with the rulings on the subject in late years, of Quebec Grand Masters, and ought to be considered a simple corollary to election by ballot.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of R. W. E. P. Snow, and reviews the proceedings of fifty grand bodies, including Quebec. Copious extracts are made from Grand Master Johnson's address of 1885, Under the heading "Indian Territory," Bro. Snow waxes righteously and rightfully indignant at the action of that Grand Lodge in reversing the decision of Grand Master Doyle,—that "a By-law which declares a brother suspended for non-payment of dues is void," that "it requires a vote of the Lodge," that "failure to pay dues is an offence, that the party must be tried and dealt with according to law." And our brother reporter of Wyoming adds "The above views are sound expositions of a sacred principle that no brother can be punished until convicted, nor convicted without trial."

J. B. ADAMS, Grand Master.

E. P. SNOW, Grand Secretary.

CONCLUSION.

With Wyoming, our duties as Foreign Correspondent of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for the past year, terminate.

Since the pages containing our review of Canada were put to press, it has occurred to the writer that a word of explanation might be necessary in order to avoid misapprehension concerning the references therein contained to Roman Catholic attacks upon Freemasonry. Cardinal Taschereau's pronouncements against our Order,—unwarranted though they be,—were addressed solely to those of his own religious communion, over whom he claims authority in matters of conscience. The ultramontane papers of this city, apparently desiring to be regarded as "more Catholic than the Pope," have gone much farther than the Cardinal in their condemnation of our Craft. Their attacks are not limited to Freemasonry, but, unlike those of the Cardinal, are directed against the whole body of Freemasons, even against those whom they know full well owe no obedience to Papal decrees, and over whom Cardinal Taschereau claims no spiritual jurisdiction. The writer has personal reasons for believing that His Eminence neither seeks to interfere with the spread of Freemasonry amongst those outside his spiritual domain, nor countenances the attacks upon them in the name of religion, by an indiscreet and over zealous press. Masonry claims to be

the handmaid of religion, but refuses to arrogate to herself the right to deprecate any, established form of faith or morals which includes amongst its essential tenets, a belief in the Great Architect of the Universe, Who has revealed His will to man, and Who will most assuredly reward or punish us, according as we have obeyed or disregarded His Divine precepts. Justice is taught by her as one of the cardinal virtues, and it is in order that no injustice shall be done to any of our opponents, that we have referred again in this place to the Roman Catholic church's *mandements* against us, and to its unfortunate misinterpretation of our aims and teachings.

We lay down the reportorial pen with the sense of relief attendant upon a completion of work, for pleasant as the duty has been, it has been necessarily burdensome in consequence of the sacrifice of time involved by it. If the perusal of the foregoing pages affords the reader but a fraction of the pleasure and instruction derived by the writer from their preparation, his efforts will not have been in vain. The result is fraternally submitted to the kind and considerate judgment of an indulgent Brotherhood, whose prosperity and advancement is by none more earnestly desired and striven for, than by the undersigned.

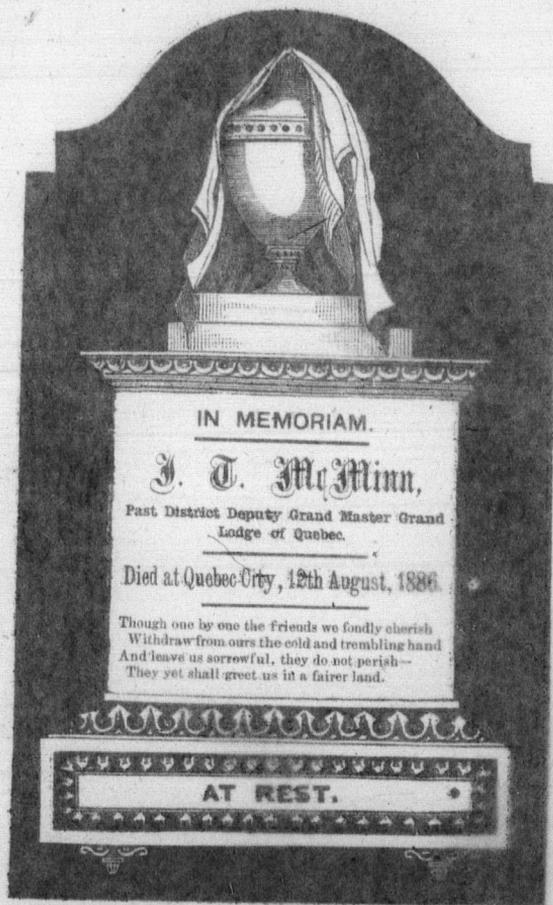
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(For the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.)

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IN MEMORIAM.

J. T. McMin,

Past District Deputy Grand Master Grand
Lodge of Quebec.

Died at Quebec City, 12th August, 1886.

Though one by one the friends we fondly cherish
Withdraw from ours the cold and trembling hand
And leave us sorrowful, they do not perish --
They yet shall greet us in a fairer land.

AT REST.

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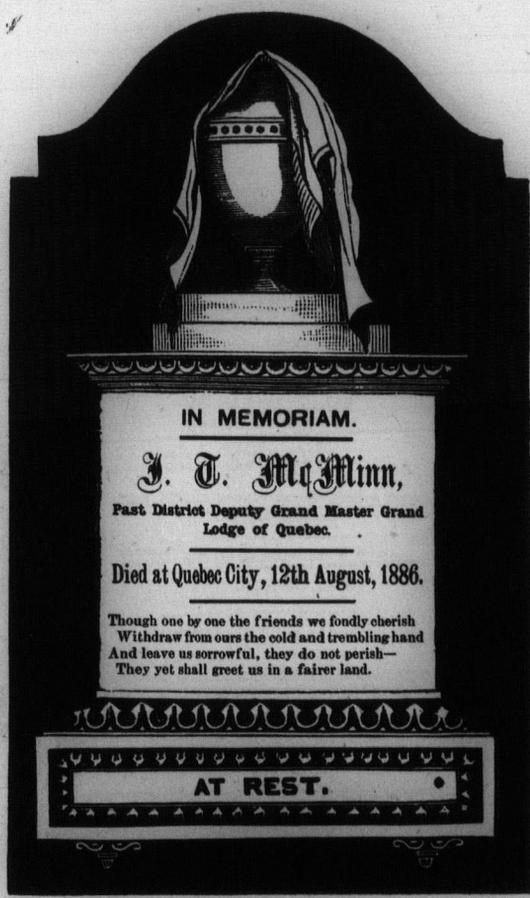
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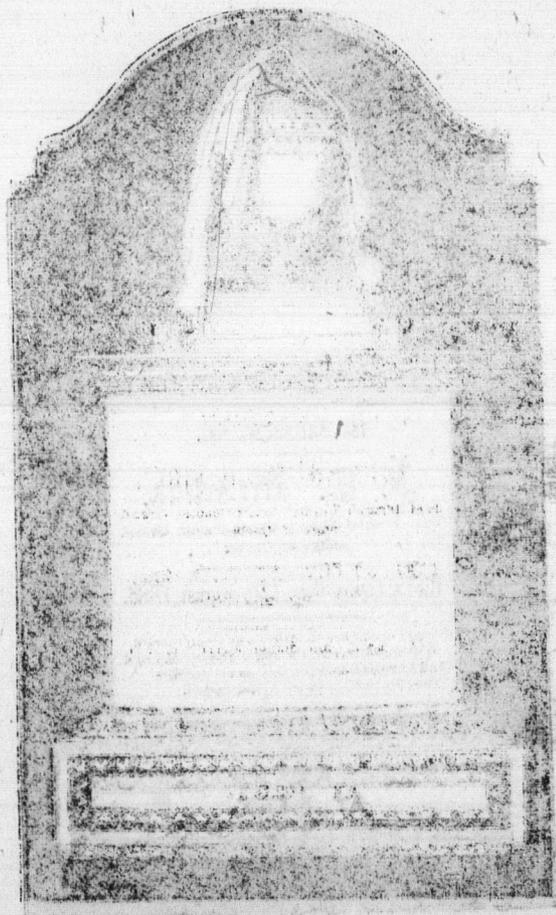
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AT REST.





IN MEMORIAM.

John Massie, jr.,

Past District Deputy Grand Master Grand
Lodge of Quebec.

DIED AT COWANSVILLE, Que.,
27th October, 1886.

"The sayings and doings of good men live
after them."

AT REST.