

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

AT ITS

Twenty-Second Annual Communication.

HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL,

ON THE

27th day of January, A.D. 1892—A.L. 5892,

AND AT THE

EMERGENT COMMUNICATIONS

†Held at Lachine, Q., on the 20th June, 5891—1891, and at
Knowlton, Q., on the 9th October, 5891—1891.

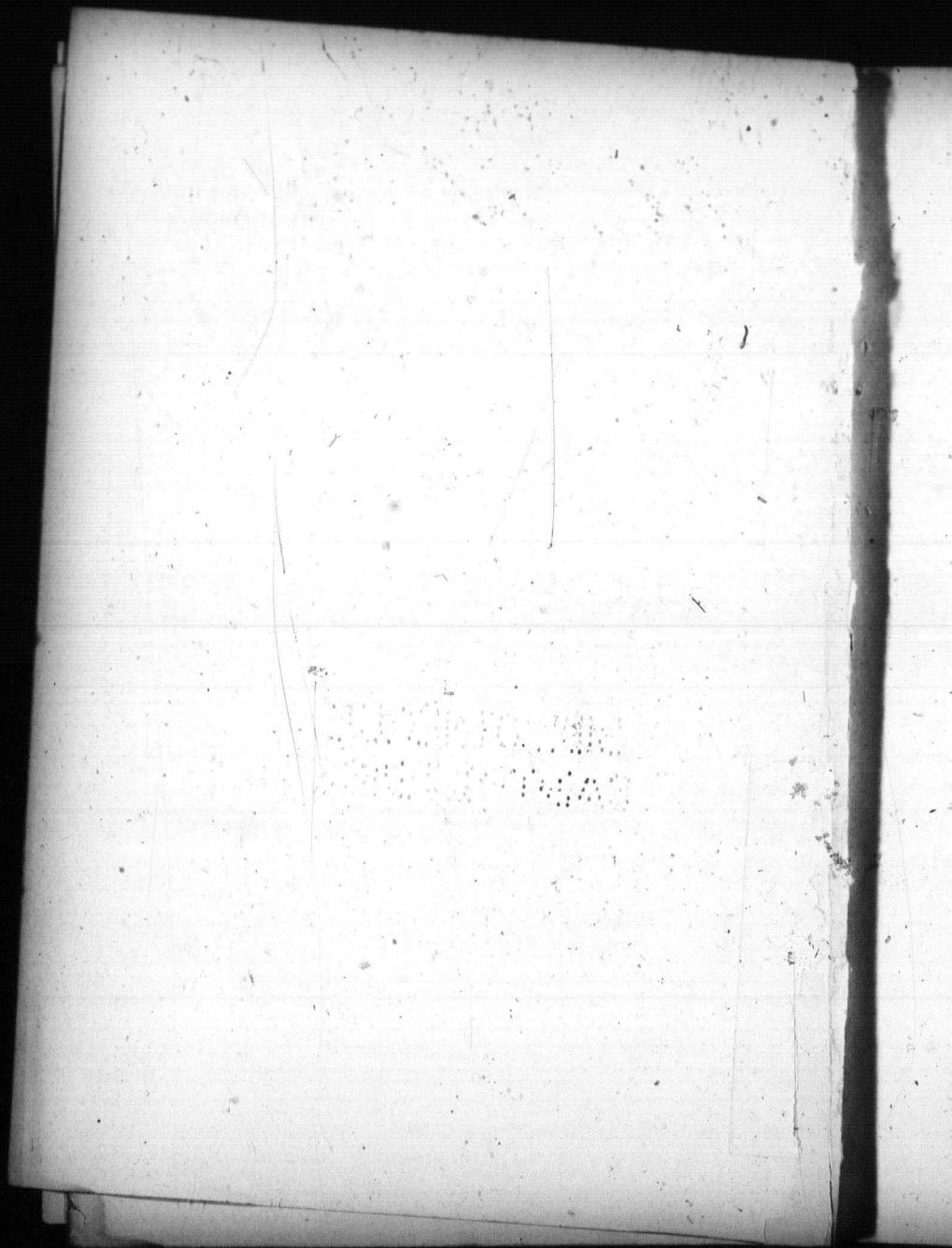
ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL LODGES AND PRESERVED.

FRANK EDGAR, MONTREAL, - - GRAND MASTER.
JOHN H. ISAACSON, MONTREAL, - GRAND SECRETARY.

Montreal:

McQUEEN & CORNEIL, PRINTERS, 671 CRAIG ST.

1892.



Grand Lodge of Quebec,

A. F. & A. M.

AN Emergent Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., was held at the Town of Lachine, County of Jacques Cartier, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1891—A. L. 5891, for the purpose of constituting and consecrating Victoria Lodge, No. 73, G. Reg. of Quebec. There were present thereat the following Grand Officers :—

M. Wor. Bro.	I. H. STEARNS	.....	Past Grand Master.
" "	" J. FRED. WALKER	.....	Past Grand Master.
R. "	" JAS. FYFE	.....	Past Dis. Dep. Grand Master.
" "	" REV. W. J. SMYTH	.....	Past Grand Chaplain.
" "	" J. B. TRESIDDER	.....	D. D. G. M., Montreal District.
" "	" H. DUNNE	.....	Past Grand Registrar.
" "	" J. H. ISAACSON	.....	Grand Secretary.
V. "	" W. E. COOPER	.....	Grand Junior Deacon.
" "	" JAMES PATTERSON	.....	Grand Pursuivant.

Grand Lodge was opened in due form at 8 p.m., M. Wor. Bro. I. H. STEARNS, in the absence of the M. Wor. GRAND MASTER EDGAR, presiding. He explained the particular object of the meeting.

The GRAND SECRETARY read the Commission from M. Wor. GRAND MASTER, authorizing M. Wor. Bro. Stearns to perform the necessary work.

Wor. Bro. John H. Thomas, W. M. of Victoria Lodge, was introduced to the acting Grand Master, and stated that his Lodge having obtained a Charter from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec, he and his Officers and Brethren desired to be constituted and consecrated into a regular lodge, in conformity with their charter and the ancient customs. He then retired.

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The acting Grand Senior Deacon having ascertained that all the Brethren of Victoria Lodge were properly vouched for, introduced them.

The acting Grand Master called for the charter and records of the Lodge, which were presented, and the charter read by the Grand Secretary.

The acting Grand Master examined the records and declared them correct. He then opened in due form Victoria Lodge, No. 73, G. L. of Q.

Grand Lodge was then called off for a short time, and after a brief interval, resumed labor.

Victoria Lodge, No. 73, was then constituted and consecrated in due and ancient form.

The acting Grand Chaplain offered prayer to T. G. A. O. T. U.

The acting Grand Master, for the M. W. Grand Master, gave the cause of the latter's absence.

Grand Lodge was then closed in due form.

I. H. STEARNS, P. G. M.,

Acting Grand Master.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary.

Grand Lodge of Quebec,

A. F. & A. M.

PROCEEDINGS at an Especial Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., held at the Lodge Room of Broine Lake Lodge, No. 35, Que. Reg., in the Village of Knowlton, Province of Quebec, on Friday, the 9th day of October, 1891—5891.

The Grand Lodge was opened in due form at 11 o'clock, a.m.

M. Wor. Bro. J. FRED. WALKER, P.G.M.	Acting Grand Master.
" " " I. H. STEARNS, P.G.M.	Dep. Grand Master
R. " " S. P. FRANCHOT	Grand Senior Warden.
" " " ANDREW SANGSTER	Grand Junior Warden.
" " " W. H. WHYTE	Acting Grand Treasurer.
" " " J. H. ISAACSON	Grand Secretary.
" " " E. R. SMITH	Grand Registrar.
" " " REV. W. PERCY CHAMBERS	Grand Chaplain.
" " " H. E. CHANNELL	Acting G. Dir. Ceremonies.
" " " HY. DUNNE	G. Senior Deacon.
V. " " JOHN WILSON	G. Junior Deacon.
" " " WM. BRIGGS	G. Pursuivant.
" " " T. HIGHMORE	Grand Tyler.

M. W. Bro. J. Fred. Walker stated to the Brethren present that this Communication had been called for the purpose of laying with Masonic Ceremonies the foundation stone of St. Paul Anglican Church at Knowlton.

M. Wor. Bro. Walker further stated that the superintendence of the work to be done had been especially entrusted to him, in the absence of the the M. Wor. Grand Master Frank Edgar, who was reluctantly compelled, in consequence of ill-health, to be absent on the occasion.

The Grand Secretary read the commission from the M. W. Grand Master authorizing M. W. Bro. Walker to conduct the work.

The brethren then proceeded to the site of the building, where the foundation stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies.

The Choir, composed of Brethren of Royal Albert Lodge, No. 25, ably assisted in the ceremony.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal presented the acting Grand Master with a very beautiful silver trowel, bearing the following inscription :—

PRESENTED TO
FRED. WALKER, Esq., P. G. M.
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A. F. & A. M.,
ON THE OCCASION OF
LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE ENGLISH EPISCOPAL
CHURCH, DENOMINATED
ST. PAUL'S,
AT
KNOWLTON, QUEBEC, OCTOBER 9th, 1891.

M. Wor. Bro. Walker acknowledged the gift in suitable terms.

The Brethren returned to the Lodge Room, where Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Quebec,

A. F. & A. M.,

AT ITS

Twenty-Second Annual Communication,

ON THE

27th day of January, 1892—1892.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Quebec, held its Twenty-second Annual Communication in the Assembly Rooms, Queen's Hall, St. Catherine Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 27th day of the month of January, A.L. 5892, A.D. 1892, at 10 o'clock, A.M., there being present :

Wor. Bro. FRANK EDGAR, *Grand Master.*

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

" " " J. B. TRESIDDER *Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Montreal District.*

" " " JOHN FALES *Dis. Dep. Grand Master, St. Francis Dist.*

" " " J. M. FERRIS *Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Bedford Dist.*

" " " D. R. MACFARLANE *Dis. Dep. Grand Master, Ottawa Dist.*

8 / TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF

R. Wor. Bro.	S. P. FRANÇHOT.....	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
" "	ANDREW SANGSTER.....	" <i>Junior Warden.</i>
M. " "	ISAAC H. STEARNS.....	" <i>Treasurer.</i>
R. " "	JOHN H. ISAACKON.....	" <i>Secretary.</i>
" " "	E. R. SMITH.....	" <i>Registrar.</i>
" " "	REV. W. O. FORSYTH.....	" <i>Chaplain.</i>
V. " "	WM. BYRD.....	" <i>Director of Ceremonies.</i>
" " "	WM. THOMPSON.....	" <i>Senior Deacon.</i>
" " "	JAMES BARRINGTON.....	" <i>Junior Deacon.</i>
" " "	W. E. COOPER.....	" <i>Steward.</i>
" " "	E. R. THURBER.....	" <i>Steward.</i>
" " "	THOS. HIGHMORE.....	" <i>Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS :

M. Wor. Bro.	J. H. GRAHAM.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
" " "	M. M. TAIT.....	" " "
" " "	J. FRED. WALKER.....	" " "
" " "	E. R. JOHNSON.....	" " "
" " "	I. H. STEARNS.....	" " "
R. " "	HOBART BUTLER.....	" <i>Dep. Grand Master.</i>
" " "	DICKSON ANDERSON.....	" " "
" " "	EDSON FITCH.....	" " "
" " "	W. M. LEMESURIER.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	G. H. WILKINSON.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	JOSEPH MITCHELL.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	A. LYON, M.D.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	F. MASSEY.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	R. W. WILLIAMS.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	L. A. FARMER.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	CHARLES KNOWLES.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	G. H. PRESSBY.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	W. H. WHYTE.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	W. H. O'REGAN.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>
" " "	H. E. CHANNELL.....	" <i>D. D. G. M.</i>

R. Wor. Bro.	F. B. FARNSWORTH.....	Past D. D. G. M.
" " "	D. DARBY	" D. D. G. M.
" " "	JAMES FYFE.....	" D. D. G. M.
" " "	EDWIN HALL.....	" D. D. G. M.
" " "	H. S. COUPER.....	" D. D. G. M.
" " "	HY. GRIFFITH.....	Grand Senior Warden.
" " "	H. J. MILLER.....	" " "
" " "	H. DAVIDSON.....	" " "
" " "	S. LEBOURVEAU.....	" " "
" " "	JOHN P. PEAVEY.....	" Junior "
" " "	S. R. WHITMAN.....	" " "
" " "	ALEX. CHISHOLM.....	" Registrar.
" " "	I. B. FUTVOYE.....	" " "
" " "	GEO. W. LOVEJOY, M.D.....	" " "
" " "	HY. DUNNE.....	" " "
" " "	DAVID SEATH.....	" " "
" " "	G. AYLMEY BROOKE.....	" Organist.
V. " "	B. TOOKE.....	" Director of Ceremonies.
" " "	W. R. CUTHBERT.....	" Junior Deacon.
" " "	W. SIMPSON WALKER.....	" Steward.
" " "	GEORGE C. BOWN.....	" " "

10 TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF

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

LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 1: Antiquity	A. F. LeMesurier ... Alex. Chisholm ... W. M. LeMesurier ... James Mitchell..... George C. Bown..... George Verry..... F. Upton.....	W.M. P.D.D.G.M. P.D.D.G.M. P.M. P.M. S.W. J.W.	
No. 2: Albion	Charles Knowles ... James Barrington... Henry Griffith..... J. H. Graham.....	P.M. & P.M. P.M., P.G.S.W. P.G.M.	Proxy.
No. 3: St. John	H. J. Miller	P.M., P.G.S.W.	& Proxy.
No. 4: Dorchester	I. B. Futvoye. J. Frederic Renaud .. E. McConkey..... J. B. Tresidder..... Geo. H. Wilkinson... E. R. Smith	P.M., P.G.R. P.G.C. W.M. P.M., D.D.G.M. P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M., G.R. P.G.M. J.W.	
No. 5: Golden Rule	E. A. Baldwin..... H. E. Channell	W.M. P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M., P.G.M. J.W., G.C.	
No. 6: St. Andrew	Isaac Ellis	W.M., P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M., D.G.M. P.M. & S.W.	Proxy.
No. 7: Elgin	H. S. Couper	P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M. P.M. P.M., Gr. Sec. P.G.M.	

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF 11

LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 8:			
Prevost	Edwin Hall	P.M., P.D.D.G.M.	
No. 9:			
Nelson	J. M. Ferris.....	P.M., D-D.G.M.	
No. 10:			
St. George	Geo. C. Nicholson... Wm. F. Dogherty A. A. Stevenson Hy. Dunne	W.M. P.M. P.M., P.G.M. P.M., P.G.R.	
	Thos. Ryan..... John Paxton.....	P.M. P.M.	
No. 11:			
St. George	James Fyfe..... John Wilson..... W. Fred Mount.....	P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M. S.W.	
No. 12:			
Zetland	H. D. Fraser..... Saml S. Grant..... Joseph Mitchell..... P. A. Crossby..... Hy. Dunne..... A. J. McRobie..... J. H. Isaacson..... J. H. Graham..... William Seale.....	W.M. P.M. P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M. P.M., P.G.R. P.M. P.M. P.G.M. S.W.	
No. 15:			
St. Francis	B. F. MacKenzie.... J. H. Graham..... G. H. Aylmer Brooke	W.M. P.M., P.G.M. P.M., P.G.M.	
No. 16:			
Victoria	E. S. Stevens..... S. Lebourveau..... H. Davidson..... A. Sangster..... Geo. H. Pressby.....	W.M. P.M., P.G.S.W. P.M., P.G.S.W. P.M., G.J.W. P.M., P.D.D.G.M.	
No. 18:			
Shefford	D. Darby..... John P. Noyes..... R. F. Shaw.....	P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M. S.W.	
No. 19:			
Stanbridge	A. M. Stone..... D. B. Knight.....	P.M. & P.M.	Proxy.

named

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Proxy.

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LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 20: Montreal Kilwinning	W. R. Cuthbert..... John Smillie..... W. E. Cooper..... I. H. Stearns..... J. H. Isaacson..... Lewis P. Mead.....	P. M., P. G. J. D. P. M. P. M. P. M., P. G. M. P. M., Gr. Sec. S. W.	
No. 21: Yamaska	J. Bruce Payne..... F. B. Farnsworth... A. Herbert..... F. H. Richardson...	P. M. P. M., P. D. D. G. M. P. M. S. W.	
No. 24: Brown	Frank R. Kirkpatrick Fred. C. Martin.... James Kirkpatrick...	W. M. P. M. J. W.	
No. 25: Royal Albert	Chas. W. Hagar.... B. Tooke..... M. M. Tait..... F. Edgar..... J. Fred. Walker.... G. A. Miller.....	W. M. P. M. P. M., P. G. M. P. M., G. M. P. M., P. G. M. P. M.	
No. 28: Tuscan	H. B. Sample..... L. A. Farmer..... Edson Fitch..... J. H. Graham.....	P. M. & P. M., P. D. D. G. M. P. M., P. D. G. M. P. G. M.	Proxy.
No. 29: Royal Canadian	Ralph Bolton.....	W. M.	
No. 30: Ascot	J. H. Graham..... I. H. Stearns..... G. H. Pressby.....	P. G. M. P. M., P. G. M. P. M. &	Proxy.
No. 32: Mount Royal	Thomas W. Herst... David Seath..... W. M. LeMesurier.. John B. Tresidder.. Geo. O. Stanton.... I. H. Stearns..... W. Simpson Walker. W. F. Anderson.... C. P. O'Connor.... F. Massey..... W. Hill..... J. Fred. Walker....	W. M. P. M. & P. M., P. D. D. G. M. P. M., D. D. G. M. P. M. P. G. M. P. M., P. G. S. D. P. M. P. M. P. M., P. D. D. G. M. P. M. P. G. M.	Proxy.

PROXY.	LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
	No. 33: Frelighsburg	S. R. Whitman.....	P.M., P.G.J.W.	
	No. 34: Doric	Rev. Thos. Blaylock. C. R. Thurber..... J. H. Graham..... I. H. Stearns	W.M., P.G.C. P.M., G.S. P.G.M. P.G.M.	
	No. 35: Brome Lake	A. E. Kimball..... W. F. Robb.....	P.M. & J.W.	Proxy.
	No. 36: Chateauguay	C. H. Wells, M.D... J. Fred. Walker.... I. H. Stearns	P.M. P.G.M. P.G.M. Gr. Sec.	
	No. 38: Mount Moriah	D. Pollock..... G. R. Dewar..... W. M. Campbell.... A. G. Adams	W.M. P.M. P.M. P.M., P.G.S.W.	
Proxy.	No. 39: Sutton	F. P. Draper..... W. H. O'Regan.... F. A. Olmstead....	W.M. P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P.M.	
	No. 40: Pontiac	Arthur Lyon, M.D..	P.M., P.D.D.G.M.	Proxy.
Proxy.	No. 41: Eddy	C. R. T. Garrioch.. David R. Macfarlane.	P.M. & P.M., D.D.G.M.	Proxy.
Proxy.	No. 44: St. Charles	Wm. A. Dougherty.. Saml Dever	W.M. P.M. P.M. S.W.	
	No. 45: Coeurs Unis	G. Ouimet	W.M. P.M. P.M.	
	No. 48: Mount Orford	I. P. Plummer.....	W.M.	

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LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 49: Shawenegan	R. W. Williams..... J. H. Graham..... E. N. Pike.....	P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P. M. S. W.	
No. 52: Prince Consort	J. T. Gladston..... E. W. Raddon..... W. H. Whyte..... David Tuff..... E. S. Belasco.....	W. M. P. M. P.M., P.D.D.G.M. P. M. S. W.	
No. 53: St. Andrew	Thos. Erskine..... Jas. McCrudden..... W. S. Evans..... James Wilson..... Jos. J. F. Blackie ..	W. M. P. M. P. M. S. W. J. W.	
No. 54: Ionic	Joseph Luttrell..... J. P. Peavey.....	P. M. & P.M., P.G.S.W.	Proxy.
No. 57: Hochelaga	E. W. Wilson..... J. W. Anderson..... D. Anderson..... J. Fred. Walker.....	W. M. P. M. P.M., P.D.G.M. P. G. M.	
No. 59: Bedford	Hobart Butler.....	P.M., P.D.G.M.	
No. 62: Corinthian	George Sibley..... C. B. Greaves..... J. B. Perry..... Hy. Dunne..... J. H. Graham.....	W. M. P. M. P. M. P.M., P.G.R. P. G. M.	
No. 63: Prince of Wales	J. A. Wiggett..... Jno. Fales..... Charles Kenrick.	W. M. P.M., D.D.G.M. J. W.	
No. 64: King Solomon	Charles McLean..... W. Byrd..... Chas. Byrd.....	W. M. P. M. P. M.	
No. 65: Argyle	A. Harrison..... C. J. Williams.....	P. M. P. M.	

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THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.	PROXY.
No. 66: Friendship	Walter Nutt.....	P. M.	
No. 67: Argenteuil	H. E. Thompson ...	W. M.	
No. 68: Good Samaritan	L. A. Farmer .....	.....	Proxy.
No. 69: King Solomon	T. A. Howard,	J. W.	
No. 70: Portage du Fort	G. E. Reid	W. M.	
	Wm. Thompson ...	P. M., G. S. D.	
No. 71: Acacia	S. P. Franchot	P. M., G. S. W.	
No. 72: Hemmingford	S. McClotchie	W. M.	
	W. deMouilpied, M. D.	P. M.	
No. 73: Victoria	J. Redfern	W. M.	
	Jno. Hy Thomas	P. M.	

The GRAND SECRETARY called the roll, and a constitutional number of Lodges being represented, after prayer from R. Wor. GRAND CHAPLAIN, the Twenty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., was opened in ample form, M. Wor. Grand Master FRANK EDGAR presiding.

The M. Wor. GRAND MASTER directed that all Master Masons being in good standing would be permitted to visit Grand Lodge during the present session.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following order of business was adopted :

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

The GRAND SECRETARY commenced to read the minutes of the last Annual Communication, when it was moved by R. W. Bro. J. B. TRESIDDER, seconded by R. W. Bro. FRANCHOT :

That the minutes of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at its Twenty-first Annual Communication, held at the City of Montreal, on the 28th and 29th days of January, 1891-5891, having been printed, and copies of the same having been forwarded to each of the Subordinate Lodges in this Jurisdiction, the same be considered as read, and are now hereby confirmed ; and the minutes of the two Special Communications of Grand Lodge, one held at Lachine, the other at Knowlton, entered by the Grand Secretary in the Minute Book, be taken as read, and are hereby confirmed.

The motion was carried.

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

A letter from M. W. Bro. Geo. O. Tyler was read, explaining excuse of his absence from duty at present meeting of Grand Lodge.

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V. Wor. Bro. Geo. C. Bown and R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler presented their Credentials as Grand Representatives of this Grand Lodge, the former from G. L. of Michigan, the latter from the G. L. of Vermont.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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

British Columbia.....	By R Wor. Bro. D. Anderson.
Canada	M. " " J. H. Graham.
Colorado	R. " " D. Seath.
Idaho	" " " H. Russell, M.D.
Indian Territory.....	" " " P. Crossby.
Indiana	M. " " E. R. Johnson.
Illinois	R. " " Alex. Chisholm.
Iowa	" " " H. E. Channell.
Ireland	" " " B. Burland.
Kentucky	" " " Jos. Mitchell.
Manitoba	" " " W. H. Whyte.
Maine	" " " J. H. Isaacson.
Maryland	" " " A. Lyon, M.D.
Minnesota.....	" " " J. P. Noyes.
New Hampshire	M. " " I. H. Stearns.
New York.....	" " " M. M. Tait.
New Mexico.....	R. " " James Fyfe.
New Jersey.....	" " " E. T. D. Chambers.
Nebraska	" " " W. M. LeMesurier.
Oregon	" " " Wm. S. Evans.
Pennsylvania	M. " " J. Fred. Walker.
Rhode Island	R. " " F. Massey.
South Carolina.....	" " " C. Knowles.
Spain	V. " " A. G. Adams.
United Gd. Ledge New South Wales.	R. " " J. H. Isaacson.
Tennessee	" " " Geo. H. Wilkinson.
Vermont	" " " Hobart Butler.
Virginia	V. " " W. Simpson Walker.

The M. Wor. GRAND MASTER delivered the following address :

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:



PROCEEDING to the business of this, the Twenty-second Annual Communication, it is now my duty to present to you the report of my actions during the past year, while presiding over the Craft as Grand Master of Masons of Quebec, to which distinguished office I was elected, invested and installed by this Grand Lodge, at its Twenty-first Annual Communication.

I regret that a serious illness, by which I was prostrated shortly after assuming the office of Grand Master, has prevented me from giving my personal attention to some of the duties of the office, but, by the kind and able assistance of my predecessors, and of the Brethren filling the several offices in the Grand Lodge, I am able to report that all the business which usually claims the attention of the presiding officer of the Craft has been faithfully performed.

CONSTITUTION OF VICTORIA LODGE, No. 73.

The first duty the Grand Master was called upon to perform was that of constituting Victoria Lodge, at Lachine, which Lodge had been granted a warrant at our last Annual Communication, under No. 73. I was unable to perform this duty at the time required, but M. W. Bro. Isaac H. Stearns, Past Grand Master, kindly consented to act in my place, and, duly commissioned by me for the purpose, and ably assisted by the D. D. G. M. of the Montreal District and the Officers of the Grand Lodge, did, on the 29th day of June last, constitute and dedicate Victoria Lodge in due and ancient form. You will be pleased to learn that the new Lodge has been doing good work, and is a credit to the Craft in the Montreal District.

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LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF ST. PAUL'S
CHURCH.

Having received a request from the Rector and Wardens of St. Paul's Church, at Knowlton, to lay, with Masonic ceremonies, the corner stone of that sacred edifice. I caused a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge to be summoned to meet at Knowlton, on the 9th day of October last, for that purpose. The state of my health did not permit me to attend and preside on this occasion, but this I did not regret, as it enabled me to call upon our able and zealous Past Grand Master, M. W. Bro. J. Fred. Walker, to preside in my place, and to have the honor of performing the ceremonies proper to the occasion. Assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge and deputations from the Lodges in Montreal and Quebec, and the districts adjoining Knowlton, our M. W. Bro. laid the corner stone of St. Paul's Church in ancient and prescribed form.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DISTRICT DEPUTY
GRAND MASTERS.

Shortly after the last session of the Grand Lodge, I caused a letter to be sent to the several District Deputy Grand Masters, containing a recommendation that they would bring before the Lodges, during their annual visitations, the necessity of giving attention to three special matters:

1. The importance of the proper working of the several degrees by the officers of Lodges, and the selection of competent and able Brethren to perform the work.
2. The encouragement of the social element at Lodge communications, in addition to the regular work of the Lodge.
3. Against the practice (becoming prevalent) of the undue display of regalia and jewels at Masonic funerals.

I am pleased to learn that these recommendations were well received, and promise to meet with the hearty approval of the Brethren.

DISPENSATIONS GRANTED.

I have been called upon during the year to grant a number of dispensations for various purposes. Such dispensations as I deemed advisable and proper were granted; and the Grand Secretary, from whose office they were issued, will present you with a detailed list.

Some of the applications I was compelled to refuse. The Brethren should remember that while the powers of the Grand Master in this respect is unlimited, still, he is pledged to govern the Craft in accordance with the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, and must be guided in the exercise of his privileges by the regulations of that Constitution.

While declining some of the applications, I have deemed the claims on which they were based to be of such general importance that I have caused them to be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, so that their report thereon will act as a guide to the Brethren when similar cases shall arise in the future.

DECISIONS.

One of the privileges of the Grand Master is defined by our Constitution to be "To decide all questions of usage, order, and Masonic law," but it must be apparent that it is not expedient to call for such decisions, except in cases of special importance.

The Brethren have honored me during my term of office by many and frequent applications for my decision on subjects which do not come under this head and which should not have been referred to the Grand Master.

I have been obliged to recommend to even such high and distinguished officers as District Deputy Grand Masters, the careful study of the Constitution which contains full and detailed regulations for almost every question of a general nature which can arise in the government of the Craft, and which is placed in the hands of every Brother for his guidance. In nearly every instance in which my decision was asked for, I was able to refer the Brethren to the article in the Constitution containing the regulation for such cases. On some matters, however, the meaning of the Constitution is not very clear, and on one such subject at least, the Grand Lodge will be called upon at this communication to exercise its judgment.

Notice has been given of a motion, the object of which is to determine whether Lodges will be permitted to admit to membership Brethren who have made this Province their home, and who, while desirous of affiliating with our Lodges, decline to sever their connection with their Mother Lodges in other jurisdictions. We have many good and zealous Masons residing in our midst who do not feel they should be called upon to sever connection with the Lodge where they were first "admitted to Light," before their application to join our Lodges can be received. I hope a way will be found to satisfy the aspirations of these Brethren, while keeping our own usages and customs intact.

MASONIC HOME.

The Brethren will remember that after an earnest and animated discussion on the motion submitted at our last session on the subject of the establishment of Local Board of Relief, and a Masonic Home, to be supported by a yearly tax, to be levied on each and every Brother in our jurisdiction, the matter was remitted to the consideration of a Committee, to be appointed by the Grand Master. Immediately on assuming office I notified the mover of the motion, which had been before Grand Lodge, that I was ready to appoint on such Committee any Brethren he would name, whom he deemed most in sympathy with the object he had in view, to act with him, as Chairman, in carrying out the instructions of the Grand Lodge. For some reason I did not receive a reply from the Brother until a recent day; but, immediately on receiving from him a list of the names of the Brethren whom he desired to act with him, I nominated the Committee; and I hope Grand Lodge will have the pleasure of receiving from this Committee such information as will enable the Brethren to judge whether there is, as yet, any need in this Province, to establish a Home for aged and infirm Masons; and, if so, such recommendations as will enable Grand Lodge to adopt a practical plan for its endowment and support that will be acceptable to all classes of our Brethren.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN QUEBEC.

The amount voted by Grand Lodge, at its last Communication, in aid of the projected History of the Craft in this Province, and

which was placed at my disposal for that purpose, I have caused to be paid to the proper parties. I trust the Brethren will soon have the pleasure of seeing this work in print; and from the undoubted ability of the author and compiler, our M. W. Bro. Jno. H. Graham, LL.D., &c., and the extent of his labours and researches, I have no doubt there will be produced a work, which will be of great interest to the Craft, and reflect honor and credit on the author.

STATE OF MASONRY (AT HOME.

I have not before me the detailed reports of the Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer but from what I have learned I am able to state that a substantial increase in the membership of our order and a continued satisfactory condition of our finances justify the belief that Freemasonry in the Province of Quebec, despite many adverse circumstances, maintains its position both in numbers and influence.

The Grand Lodge will be pleased to learn that peace and harmony prevail throughout our Masonic jurisdiction, and that the most cordial relations, becoming every day more intimate by association and visitations, exist between our Brethren in the several districts. I have learned during the past year of many visits of deputations from the city Lodges to their Brethren in the country Districts, and I am assured that any invitations to visit country Lodges will be welcomed by the city Brethren, while visitors from other districts are always assured of a hearty reception whenever they visit any of our city Lodges. Such association, while in keeping with our usages and customs, is productive of these kindly feelings which should always exist among Freemasons. Visits by deputations from Lodges to other Lodges in their own or other districts, should be encouraged in every way, and I hope will receive the hearty support of every Officer and Brother of this Grand Lodge.

I will only refer, Brethren, to the matter of the slight disturbing element in our jurisdiction which caused so much discussion at some previous communications of this Grand Lodge, to state that it has not been heard of during my term of office. If there still exists in this Province, any Masons working under any other

authority than that of this Grand Lodge, such bodies have not come officially before my notice, and they must be too insignificant in numbers and influence to merit our attention.

This Grand Lodge has now done all that its duty to the craft at large can require in its endeavours to extend to every Mason in this jurisdiction the advantages and privileges of membership with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and if any Brethren have failed to avail themselves of this privilege, so freely extended, they must take the responsibility of their action.

OUR DEPARTED BRETHERN.

As years roll on, those of our Brethren who have been constant attendants at our annual communications for the past twenty-two years, meet every recurring session with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow. "Happy to meet again," but sorry to see that, one by one, the old familiar faces pass away and are seen no more. Our venerable Brother and associate in the work of this Grand Lodge since its formation, R. W. Bro. Timothy Leet, D.D.G.M., has passed away into rest, borne to his grave by the Brethren of Doric Lodge, by whom he was so much loved and esteemed. There have also gone before us : W. Bro. H. D. Moore, Nelson Lodge, No. 9 ; W. Bro. Hy. Earle, St. George Lodge, No. 10 ; W. Bro. Joseph Martin, Mount Moriah, No. 38, and others of our Brethren. In Foreign jurisdictions, and known to us by their writings and the distinguished positions they held : Ira Berry, G. Sec. of Maine ; Albert Pike, of Washington, D. C., and many others. " They rest from their labors ; may it be in blessed peace."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with the other Grand Lodges, sixty-seven in number, in Europe, America and Australasia, continue to be of the most cordial and satisfactory nature, and I am informed by the Grand Secretary that applications for recognition and fraternal intercourse have been received at his office, from Grand Lodges recently established at New Zealand, Mexico and Cuba, which he has remitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence. You will have an opportunity to decide on these applications at this Communication.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence, prepared and written by the able Chairman of that Committee, R. W. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, is earnestly recommended to the attention of every Brother, in order that by its means he may be enabled to understand and appreciate the extent and importance of our beloved Order in all parts of the world.

The Grand Secretary reports that he has received notice of the re-appointment of the following Brethren, as Representatives near our Grand Lodge :

V. W. Bro. Geo. C. Bown, from the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler, from the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

And I have appointed the following Brethren as our Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodges to which they severally belong :

V. W. Bro. Henry J. Thorne, near the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

W. Bro. Robert White Woodroffe, near the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

W. Bro. John N. Hill, near the Grand Lodge of Nevada.

W. Bro. William J. Bradford, near the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

V. Wor. Bro. W. C. McChesney, near the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

V. Wor. Bro. W. D. Irvine, near the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

As an evidence of the cordial relations existing between this Grand Body and the Grand Lodge of New York, the Grand Secretary reports that he is in receipt from that Grand Lodge, of a beautiful jewel, for the use of their Grand Representatives near this Grand Lodge. I hope to have the pleasure, during this Communication, of investing the present Grand Representative from New York with the distinguishing badge of his office.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge,—In common with all our fellow subjects in this Province and other parts of the Empire, we have recently been called upon to mourn the loss by death of Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Heir to the Throne, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Masons of England, and himself an honored member of our Craft. We extend to our M. W. Bro. the Prince of Wales, our sympathy in the loss he has sustained.

CONCLUSION.

Brethren, I am sensible of many shortcomings in the ideal I had laid down for my guidance in the performance of my duties as your Grand Master. I must plead the result of a serious illness as my excuse for not giving personal attention to the requirements of the office outside of the City of Montreal.

I thank you for the honor conferred on me by the Grand Lodge, in electing me to the distinguished office of Grand Master; and I will give to the Brother you will elect at this Communication as my successor the same support and assistance as I have received from my predecessors, and the Officers and Brethren of this Grand Lodge.

Brethren,—May our work, began in order, be continued in peace and closed in harmony.

F. EDGAR,

Grand Master.

It was moved by Past Grand Master GRAHAM seconded by Past Grand Master TAIT :

That the Address of M. W. Grand Master Edgar, just delivered to Grand Lodge, be referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry, with instructions to that Committee to report thereon, as early as practicable, to this Grand Lodge, during its present session."

The motion was carried.



THE GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

THE GRAND SECRETARY presented and read the following as his report, which, on motion, was also referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry :

To the Most Worshipful the

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

IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED :



BRETHRÉN,—In conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, I beg to present this, my report, it being the 21st which I have had the honor and pleasure of submitting for your consideration, and, I trust, it will not be deemed out of place if I avail myself of this opportunity to express my grateful acknowledgments of the many fraternal courtesies and kindnesses I have received at the hands of all those of my brethren with whom, in the prosecution of my duties as your Grand Secretary, I have been brought into contact.

EMERGENT COMMUNICATIONS.

Since the last Communication of our Grand Lodge, two special meetings have been called, one on the 29th day of June last, for the purpose of constituting and consecrating, at Lachine, Victoria Lodge, No. 73; the other, to lay with Masonic ceremonies the corner stone of St. Paul Episcopal Church, at Knowlton, Brome Co. On each occasion great interest was manifested by all concerned.

DISPENSATIONS.

The following dispensations have been issued from Grand Secretary's office by the order of our M. W. Grand Master during the past year.

On 20th April, to Ashlar Lodge, No. 31, to change night of monthly meeting.

On 25th of April last, to elect a J. W. in Lodge St. Andrew, No. 6, in the place of the Brother who had been elected to and installed in that office, but who died.

On 28th, same month of April, to Ashlar Lodge, No. 31, to confer degrees on a Brother of that Lodge within the time limited by the Constitution.

On 5th March last, to St. Francis Lodge, No. 15, for similar purpose as that last mentioned.

On 13th May last, to Prevost Lodge, No. 8, to ballot for two applicants for admission to the Craft under the peculiar circumstances given.

On 25th June last, to Shefford Lodge, No. 18, to attend Divine Service in regalia.

On 7th, same month of June, to Sutton Lodge, No. 39, for the like commendable purpose.

On 15th July last, to each of Frelighsburg Lodge, No. 33; St. Francis Lodge, No. 15, and Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 63, also for the same purpose.

On 8th September last, to Yamaska Lodge, No. 21, also for same purpose.

On 14th August last, to St. George Lodge, No. 10, to confer degrees on a sea-going Brother, as prescribed by the Constitution.

On 19th December last, to Lake Magog Lodge, No. 55, to attend Divine Service in regalia on St. John's Day.

On 24th December last, to Prince Consort Lodge, No. 52, and to St. Charles Lodge, No. 44, to hold Social, wearing regalia.

On 26th December last, to Argyle Lodge, No. 65, for same purpose.

In January inst., to Dorchester Lodge, No. 4, to confer the degree of M. M. on a member of that Lodge within the time prescribed by the Constitution.

On 10th January inst., to St. Francis Lodge, No. 15, to authorize the installation of officers at an Emergent Meeting, to be called for that purpose.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

In obedience to instructions from the M. W. Grand Master, I have during the past year issued commissions for Grand Representatives to represent our Grand Lodge at other Grand Lodges as follows:—

- To V. W. Bro. HENRY J. THORNE, near New Brunswick.
- “ “ “ ROBERT WHITE WOODROFFE, near Manitoba.
- “ “ “ JOHN N. HILL, near Nevada.
- “ “ “ WILLIAM J. BRADFORD, near Rhode Island.
- “ “ “ W. B. MCCHESENEY, near Virginia.
- “ “ “ W. D. IRVINE, near Iowa.

And have received commissions appointing the following Brethren as Grand Representatives at our Grand Lodge, of other Grand Lodges:

- V. W. Bro. GEO. C. BOWN (re-appointed), Michigan.
- R. W. Bro. HOBART BUTLER (re-appointed), Vermont.

APPLICATIONS FOR RECOGNITION.

I have communications from New Zealand, Mexico and Cuba, asking recognition by this Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge established in each of those countries, and have submitted the same to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS, &c.

I continue to receive the following Masonic Publications, some regularly, others occasionally: The Canadian Craftsman, Toronto; The Voice of Masonry, Chicago; The Masonic Chronicle, New York; The Keystone, Philadelphia; The Masonic Chronicle, Columbus, Ohio; The Herald of Masonry, Kansas City, Mo.; The Freemason's Journal, New York; The Masonic Journal, Portland, Maine; The Rough Ashlar, Richmond, Va.; The Trestle Board, San Francisco, Cal.; The Masonic Advocate, Indianapolis, Ind.; The Freemason, Adelaide, Australia; The Australian Keystone, Melbourne, Australia; The South Australian Freemason, Adelaide, Australia; El Taller, Seville, Spain.

On 5th September last, our esteemed R. W. Bro. T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary, of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, forwarded a handsome engraving, showing the upper and lower flats of the Masonic Library of his Grand Lodge.

And on the 29th of October last, there reached me from the Grand Lodge of New York, a very beautiful jewel for the use of its representatives near this Grand Lodge. It is now with M. Wor. Bro. M. M. Tait.

The Manuscript of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at its last annual communication, was with the printer a few days after the meeting, but from causes beyond my control, the printing of it did not reach me for some months after, in this business I propose in the future to take "time by the fore-lock," and to make such arrangements as will prevent the possibility of a like delay.

RETURNS AND DUES.

I am pleased to be enabled to report that on the whole the annual returns from our Lodges have been regularly made and dues in most instances promptly paid, the only defaulters to this date are :

St. Francis, No. 15, 3 years.

Graham, No. 47, 1 year.

Mount Orford, No. 48, 1 year.

Good Samaritan, No. 68, 1 year.

LATE PREVOST LODGE No. 7.

I have heretofore reported the fact that the warrant, books and property of defunct Prevost Lodge, No. 7, have never yet been returned to this office, although the Lodge has ceased to work for a number of years: I am led to believe they are with a Brother, a P. M. of that Lodge, who has objected to deliver them up. I would suggest that I be empowered to adopt such steps in the premises as may be deemed advisable to obtain possession of them.

With the view to keep Grand Lodge and the Brethren generally of our Jurisdiction informed as to the progress of Freemasonry from year to year in this Province, I have compiled the following statement showing the work done since the formation of the Grand Lodge, I venture respectfully to invite attention thereto, in the hope that it may tend to stimulate to greater activity in the future.

STATEMENT "A."

	Working Lodges.	Initiations.	Passings.	Raisings.	Joinings.	Resignations.	Suspensions.	Deaths.	Restorations.	Members in Good Standing.
1870.....	30	107	78	55	24	60	....	7	2	1379
1871.....	34	277	201	171	64	147	....	15	3	1466
1872.....	38	219	192	169	55	77	42	20	5	1606
1873.....	38	266	221	196	53	100	71	8	15	1781
1874.....	59	235	228	208	48	85	47	25	11	1861
1875.....	60	324	257	225	83	113	69	12	6	2714
1876.....	61	306	294	276	88	167	58	35	16	2716
1877.....	62	262	244	219	67	128	101	30	11	2810
1878.....	66	236	227	209	18	191	169	21	9	2873
1879.....	60	158	140	138	29	153	110	23	8	2753
1880.....	58	138	141	128	43	174	126	21	22	2343
1881.....	57	166	153	141	46	124	122	20	27	2573
1882.....	59	281	233	224	56	117	....	47	24	2768
1883.....	59	228	220	200	85	82	746	27	28	2840
1884.....	58	201	175	163	30	85	120	26	16	2728
1885.....	58	203	168	141	30	110	116	30	28	2832
1886.....	60	203	168	141	30	110	116	30	28	2832
1887.....	59	256	230	200	31	64	90	38	25	2876
1888.....	59	161	151	120	33	87	74	34	5	2860
1889.....	59	209	198	182	33	86	55	42	19	2850
1890.....	59	241	214	209	40	86	97	30	12	3050
1891.....	57	229	223	215	46	78	109	41	21	3060
1892.....	56	212	198	196	36	63	75	49	15	3141

* Date of Annual Communication changed.

I give also synopsis of returns of Lodges for twelve months ending 27th Dec. last. It shews 212 initiations, 198 passings, 196 raisings, 36 joining members, 63 withdrawals, 49 deaths, 75 suspensions, 2 of which were for un-masonic conduct, 15 brethren reinstated, 36 life members and total membership of 3141 members.

I beg to apply for a grant of money sufficient to enable me to have bound the different reports from sister Grand Lodges received during the past few years.

In conclusion I have to announce that during the past year there has been paid into this office the sum of twenty-two hundred and sixty-two dollars derived from the sources as shown in the annexed statement, that sum has been handed over to M. Wor. Grand Secretary.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.



SYNOPSIS OF RETURNS OF LODGES FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	Initiations.	Passings.	Raisings.	Joinings.	Withdrawals.	Deaths.	Suspended for non-payment of dues.	Reinstated.	Life Members.	Susp. for Un-Masonic Conduct.	Members.
1	Antiquity	Montreal	0	1	1	2	1	0	3	0	5	0	58
2	Albion	Quebec	8	8	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	39
3	St. John	Quebec	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
4	Dorchester	St. John	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
5	Golden Rule	Dorchester	7	9	10	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	126
6	St. Andrew	St. Andrew	5	4	4	3	2	4	0	0	10	0	69
7	Elgin	Montreal	0	1	1	0	2	3	3	1	0	0	45
8	Prest	Dunham	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	41
9	Nelson	St. Armand	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	42
10	St. George	Montreal	7	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	50
11	St. George	Montreal	5	3	5	1	4	0	0	2	2	0	69
12	Zetland	Montreal	7	6	4	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	101
13	St. Francis	Richmond	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	45
15	Victoria	Sherbrooke	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	103
16	Shefford	Waterloo	8	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	93
18	Stanbridge	Stanbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	45
19	Montreal Kiwinning	Montreal	5	5	5	2	4	0	7	0	0	0	109
20	Yamaska	Granby	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
21	Browne	West Farnham	7	7	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	46
24	Royal Albert	Montreal	8	7	9	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	104
25	St. John	Mansonville	9	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
27	Tuscan	Lewis	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
28	Royal Canadian	Sweetsburg	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	39
29	Ascot	Lennoxville	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	57
30	Ashlar	Coaticook	5	4	3	0	2	3	9	0	0	0	68
31	Mount Royal	Montreal	2	1	1	4	3	1	0	0	2	0	91
32	Frelighsburg	Frelighsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	26

34

35

36

Doric

Brome Lake

Knowlton

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SYNOPSIS OF RETURNS OF LODGES FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING 19TH JANUARY, 1892.

No.	LODGES.	Initia- tions.	Affili- tions.	Annual Dues.	G. L. Cer- tificates.	Dispen- sations.	Life Members.	Arrears.	Total.
1	Antiquity		1 00	26 50					27 50
2	Albion	8 00		19 50	14 00				41 50
3	St. John			14 50					15 50
4	Dorchester	1 00		63 00	20 00				90 00
5	Golden Rule	7 00		34 50	8 00		50 00		99 50
6	St. Andrew	5 00	2 00	46 50	18 00				73 50
7	Elgin	9 00		40 00	4 00				47 00
8	Prevost	2 00						3 00	3 00
9	Nelson			25 00	14 00				46 00
10	St. George	7 00		29 50	10 00		10 00		55 00
11	St. George	5 00	50		20 00				20 00
12	Zetland								
13	St. Francis								
14	Victoriat	4 00	50	52 50	8 00				65 00
15	Shefford	6 00		43 00	12 00				61 00
16	Stanbridge			22 50					22 50
17	Montreal Kilwinning	5 00	1 50	54 50	10 00				71 00
18	Yamaska	6 00		34 00	12 00				52 00
19	Browne	8 00	1 00	21 75	16 00				46 75
20	Royal Albert	8 00	50	50 00	16 00				74 50
21	St. John								
22	Tuscan	2 00		30 75	6 00				38 75
23	Royal Canadiant	2 00	1 00	38 00	6 00				47 00
24	Ascot								
25	Ascot	10 00	50	68 00					92 50
26	Ashlar	2 00	3 50	34 00	2 00		10 00		51 50
27	Mount Royal								
28	Freightsburg			13 00					13 00
29	Freightsburg								
30	Doric			47 00					47 00

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer made the following Report :—

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

The Report of the Grand Treasurer for the Year ending 25th January, 1892.

GENERAL FUND.

1891.		
January	29.—Received from R. W. Bro. F. Edgar, Grand Treasurer, at this date	\$1,185 14
February	27.—Received from John Wilson, Royalty on 479 Constitutions sold @ 10c.....	47 90
September	19.—Received Refund from the Montreal Masonic Board of Relief	64 00
December	31.—Received Interest from Molsons Bank, on deposit.....	17 15
1892.		
January	25—Amount received from the Grand Secre- tary	2,262 00
		\$3,596 19

EXPENDITURE :

Expenses Grand Lodge Communication, January, 1891..	\$ 81 00	
Committee on Foreign Correspondence	40 00	
Certificates	154 75	
Printing Proceedings.....	300 00	
Printing.....	122 50	
Stationery.....	19 80	
Insurance on Regalia	2 80	
Subscription to Masonic Relief Association of United and Canada States	30 60	
Grand Secretary—Travelling Expenses	9 75	
“ Office Rent.....	120 00	
“ Office Expenses	40 00	
“ Salary	800 00	
		\$1,721 20

Grant to assist in Compiling and Publishing "The History of Freemasonry in the Province of Quebec," by vote of Grand Lodge.....	400 00	
		\$2,121 20
Balance on hand, 25th January, 1892, on deposit at Molsons Bank.....		\$1,454 99

BENEVOLENT FUND.

1891.

January 29.—To received from Grand Treasurer, R. W. Bro. F. Edgar	\$ 779 20	
May —To 6 months' interest on \$4,000, City of Montreal Consolidated Stock, @ 6 p.c. \$120.....		} 190 00
" —To 6 months' interest on \$3,500, City of Montreal Consolidated Stock, @ 4 p.c. \$70		
November 10.—To 6 months' interest on \$4,000, City of Montreal Consolidated Stock, @ 6 p.c. \$120		} 200 00
" " —To 6 months' interest on \$4,000, City of Montreal Consolidated Stock, @ 4 p.c. \$80		
December 31.—To interest on deposit, Quebec Bank...	14 25	
		\$1,183 45

DISBURSEMENTS:

By Grants for Charity, voted by Grand Lodge	\$ 225 00	
September 11.—Paid for \$500 City of Montreal Consolidated 4 p.c. Stock, @ \$103, \$515.00 and accrued interest, \$7.12	522 12	
		747 12
Balance on hand, 25th January, 1892, deposited in Quebec Bank.....		\$436 33

892.

596 19

 MASONIC HOME TRUST FUND.

To received from Grand Treasurer, F. Edgar, January 29th, 1891.....	\$ 601 45
" Interest on deposit to 31st December, 1891.....	18 03
	<hr/>
Balance now on deposit at Molsons Bank	\$ 619 48

 TOTAL ASSETS OF GRAND LODGE ON THE 25TH
 JANUARY, 1892.

General Fund on deposit at Molsons Bank.....	\$ 1,454 99
Benevolent Fund on deposit at Quebec Bank	436 33
Home Trust Fund on deposit at the Molsons Bank.....	619 48
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	\$ 2,510 80
Invested on Account Benevolent Fund in names of M. M. Tait, J. H. Isaacson and Isaac H. Stearns, Trustees:	
City of Montreal 6 p.c. Consolidated Fund.....	\$ 4,000 00
City of Montreal 4 p.c. Consolidated Fund.....	4,000 00
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	\$ 8,000 00
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Total Amount	\$10,510 80

The Grand Treasurer hereby submits his books and vouchers for the various items of Disbursements, and Bank Deposit Books, showing the amounts therein at the credit of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC H. STEARNS,
Grand Treasurer.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27th, 1892.

Moved by M. W. BRO. I. H. STEARNS, seconded by R. W. BRO. J. B. TRESIDDER :

That the Report of the Grand Treasurer be received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was carried.

The Grand Master invested M. W. Bro. Tait, P. G. M., the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New York, with the jewel sent by that Grand Lodge for the use of its Grand Representative at this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary was instructed to acknowledge its receipt.

The Grand Master introduced to the Grand Lodge M. W. Bro. Col. A. A. Stevenson, P. G. M., of the Grand Lodge of Canada. That M. W. Brother addressed the Grand Lodge, expressing the pleasure he felt at being present at this meeting, and the great interest he felt in its affairs.



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REPORTS FROM DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

QUEBEC AND THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.

In the absence of R. W. Bro. Walter Ray, D. D. G. M., for Quebec and Three Rivers, the Grand Secretary presented and read his report as follows:—

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

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—As D. D. G. M. for the District of Quebec and Three Rivers, I now beg to report that I have visited the Quebec and Levis Lodges, and I have much pleasure in stating that the work I have seen leaves little to be desired, especially in St. Andrew's Lodge. It certainly compares favourably with any work done in this District for some years past.

The attendance, I think, has been better than usual at our regular meetings, and the quality of the newly admitted material amply supplies any deficiency in quantity.

I very much regret that I have been unable to visit the other two Lodges of my District, Good Samaritan and Shawenegan. It has been quite impossible for me to do so.

I have to thank the Brethren generally, for their uniform kindness to me, and to my immediate predecessors in office, R. W. Bros. Higgins and Chambers, my thanks are especially due for kindly attending to my duties during my frequent absence from the District.

Yours fraternally,

WALTER J. RAY,

D.D.G.M. Quebec and Three Rivers District.

Quebec, 23rd January, 1892.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

R. W. BRO. J. B. TRESIDDER, D. D. G. M., for Montreal District, presented and read his report.

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

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—Being mindful of the requirements of Article 63, of our Constitution, which directs the District Deputy Grand Masters to transmit to the Grand Secretary, at least fourteen days prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, a report of the work done by them, and the condition of Masonry in their respective Districts. I, in obedience thereto, submit herewith my report in as concise a form as possible, consistent with a proper discharge of my duty.

At the time the Brethren of Montreal District conferred such a distinguished honor upon me, by selecting me as their Deputy Grand Master, I did not fully recognize the grave responsibility which such an office carried with it, but now that my term is about ended, I have learned that the responsibility is great indeed, and though I feel that my work has been performed in a very imperfect way, nevertheless I have the consolation of knowing that I have done all in my power to maintain the dignity of the Grand Lodge, whose representative I was, and to further the best interests of Masonry in the District of Montreal.

I have had considerable correspondence with the different Lodges in my district during the year, the greater part of which, referred to details connected with work, ritual, dispensations, &c., &c., particulars of which, I do not think, is necessary to occupy the time of Grand Lodge with.

VISITATIONS.

I have so far been enabled to visit, with one or two exceptions, all the Lodges in the District, and I expect to have completed the entire list before the meeting of Grand Lodge, and it affords me great satisfaction to report that the reception I have met with on every occasion, was fraught with warm expressions of loyalty and

District.

attachment to the Grand Lodge on whose behalf I was acting, and there is a noticeable desire on the part of the Masters and Officers of the different lodges to conform to the requirements of our constitution, as well as a laudable effort to raise the standard of work in conferring the different degrees.

I have made it my business to forcibly impress upon the members, the great necessity for a careful selection of officers, and warned them to avoid all other considerations save that of merit and ability.

With one or two exceptions, I am pleased to report that the Lodges in my District are in a healthy condition, one of these exceptions is that of King Solomon Lodge, No. 64, which has decided to surrender its charter, a few of the members made every legitimate effort to avoid the necessity for this step, but without avail. I had hoped that they would have sought amalgamation with some other lodge, but unfortunately the opinions were too varied on this question, however, all of those who continued their interest in the Lodge have expressed their intention of at once asking affiliation with other Lodges in the City.

I feel that it is my duty to especially mention the noble efforts of the officers and members of Royal Albert Lodge, No. 25, to bring their Lodge to a state of perfection, which, I am pleased to state, are meeting with signal success. They are rapidly adding to their number, and the class is of the best. The manner in which they are conferring the degrees, has been most favorably commented upon by all who have had the pleasure of witnessing it. I would strongly recommend the officers, as well as the members of other Lodges, to visit them, and I am satisfied it will be beneficial in arousing a desire on their part to emulate the good example set by Royal Albert Lodge.

It will be gratifying to this Grand Lodge to learn that the youngest Lodge on the roll—Victoria, No. 73, Lachine—is doing excellent work, and rapidly adding to its membership, it promises to become one of the strongest Lodges in the district.

While I feel satisfied that we have every reason to be thankful for a prosperous year, it becomes my sad duty to report that the Great Architect of the Universe has seen proper to take to himself an unusually large number of our Brethren, many of whom were

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enjoying high honors in the Craft. As the returns from the different Lodges will give a detailed list of the deceased members, I deem it unnecessary to do so, but will simply mention one case where our fraternity has sustained a loss that will be severely felt.

On the 28th April, 1891, the Craft was bereft of one of its most energetic members, by the death of Bro. Jos. Martin, Past Master of Mount Moriah Lodge, which now mourns the loss of one of its most esteemed members. The Brethren turned out in large numbers at his funeral, to show their respect for the deceased.

Before concluding this brief report, I beg most respectfully to acknowledge the kind consideration shown me during my term of office by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, who has always been most willing to give me the benefit of his long experience in matters Masonic, and thereby enabled me to decide many questions of interest with greater satisfaction to myself and undoubted benefit to the Craft.

I must also express my sense of gratitude to other officers of Grand Lodge, as well as to a large number of Past Masters, for the readiness with which they have complied with my frequent requests to accompany me on my official visits, thereby making these visits not only more satisfactory to myself, but of much greater interest to the Brethren.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. TRESIDDER,

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

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

The Grand Secretary in the absence of R. Wor. Bro. J. M. FERRIS, D. D. G. M., for Bedford District, presented and read his report.

*To the M. W. the Grand Master and Grand Lodge
of Quebec, A. F. & A. M. :*

IN handing you my report, I beg to say that it has been impossible for me to visit all Lodges in this district, and I hope Brethren of Lodges that I have been unable to get to will be charitable to me on this score. Brethren nearer know of sickness and other difficulties under which I have labored the past year.

The M. W. the Grand Master granted Frelighsburg Lodge a dispensation to attend Divine service.

A few minor matters were handed me from several Lodges, all of which were most respectfully referred to the Grand Master for disposal.

The Lodges I have visited I found working in harmony, well skilled, and using good material; a goodly number has been added to the Craft in the past twelve months in this district, and most Lodges showed more business ahead. Browne, No. 24, of Farnham, I am pleased to say, is gaining ground fast, a nice organ has been added to their well-furnished room. Books and records in good shape, with a good balance on hand. Frelighsburg, No. 33, is, as usual, flourishing. The faces nearly all strange to me; but, R. W. Bro. Blinn being present, paved the way. Records, books, &c., in first-class shape; finances, A 1.

I will not take up your valuable time by going into detail.

I was invited by Stanbridge and Browne Lodges to assist in installation on St. John's Day, but could not respond to either, as I was very busy nursing a very obstinate dose of "La Grippe."

Nothing preventing, I will install the officers of Bedford Lodge, January 23rd.

So far as I know, harmony prevails throughout the district, although "dame rumor" says a cloud is rising on our horizon. I trust and hope for the good of the Craft in this district, that if there is a cloud it may be dispelled, and the two Sister Lodges settle their difficulties amicably, and meet on the same friendly terms as do the Brethren of other Lodges.

Officially, I can say nothing, as I was ignored or over-looked in the matter, intentionally or otherwise, and all matters handed to the M. W. the Grand Master, and through him I got the little information I have.

While peace and prosperity have prevailed, death—the common leveler of all—has not been idle. Browne Lodge, No. 24, of Farnham, mourns the loss of W. Bro. Flynn, who was called from labor April 16th, 1891, and buried with Masonic honors. Nelson Lodge, No. 9, St. Armand Station, Bro. James Browne, called from labor May 8th, 1891, and buried with Masonic honors. V.

W. Bro. D. H. Moore, called from labor May 15th, 1891. W. Bro. Geo. W. Johnston, of Clarenceville, called from labor Oct. 25th, in the 92nd year of his age. If I mistake not, he was a charter member of old Nelson Lodge, No. 3. He was buried with Masonic honors by Nelson Lodge, assisted by a number of Brethren from across the border.

I notice resolutions of condolence by Prevost Lodge, No. 9, and Stanbridge Lodge, No. 19, on the death of R. W. Bro. C. A. Hill, P. D. D. G. M. for District of Bedford. I can furnish no further data at present, but will try to get full details for Grand Secretary later, and I most respectfully ask that a memorial page be given his memory.

In conclusion, I beg a Mason's charity in all shortcomings, and thank the Brethren of this district most heartily for their many kind acts and favors shown me when visiting them, and on many other occasions.

The whole most respectfully submitted.

J. M. FERRIS,
D. D. G. M., District of Bedford.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

R. Wor. Bro. JOHN FALES, D. D. G. M. for St. Francis District, presented and read his report.

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

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—I beg respectfully to submit this, my report, as District Deputy Grand Master for the District of St. Francis.

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

The several dispensations applied for from here have been granted by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, on my recommendation, I have to thank for his kindness and dispatch in answering all correspondence.

Victoria Lodge held Divine service on the 17th July, which was well attended, and was productive of good to the Craft in general.

It is with feeling of deep regret that I have to report the death of R. W. Bro. T Leet, a member of Doric Lodge, No. 34, who was one of the oldest Masons in this district, and beloved by all. He was buried with Masonic honors.

The hand of death has also been busy amongst other Lodges, the names of deceased will appear in the Lodge returns.

I would respectfully suggest that a sum of money be voted to Victoria Lodge, to help them educate and clothe a deceased Brother's family, which they have undertaken to do, and have done since 1887, but the numerous calls on their charity have at present, weakened their finances.

While the Lodges in this district are all doing good work, there seems to be a difference of opinion in regard to the work in certain parts, and I would suggest that a lecturer be appointed to visit the different Lodges and explain and exemplify fully the work, thereby obtaining a sure sameness of work in all Lodges.

In conclusion, I beg to express to my Brethren, also the Grand Officers in the District, my fraternal regards and sincere thanks for their many acts of kindness.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

JOHN FALES,
D. D. G. M., St. Francis District.

SHERBROOKE, 13th Jan., 1891.

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OTTAWA DISTRICT.

R. Wor. Bro. DAVID R. MACFARLANE, D. D. G. M. for Ottawa District, presented and read his report.

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

I N accordance with the requirements of our Grand Lodge Constitution, I beg to submit the following report, as D. D. G. M. for the District of Ottawa, over which, for the past year, I have had the honor to preside.

I have visited all the Lodges within the district, and am gratified to be in a position to state that, with one exception, Masonry is in a very satisfactory condition.

Pontiac Lodge, No. 40, Shawville.—I paid this Lodge a visit at their regular meeting, on 15th September last, but strange to say, none of the officers were present. Consequently, it devolved upon myself, assisted by Brethren of the Lodge (not officers), and visiting Brethren, to conduct the work of the meeting. The Worshipful Master or other officers have never offered an explanation; hence, naturally, I conclude that the officers of Pontiac Lodge, during past year, were not qualified to discharge their respective duties. The officers for the ensuing year are all well-tried Brethren. I entertain no doubt their united efforts will bring renewed life and prosperity to this Lodge in the near future. Installed the officers on Monday, 28th December, at 9 p. m., assisted by Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Lyons, P. D. D. G. M.

Eddy Lodge, No. 41, Hull.—As a member of this Lodge I have attended nearly every meeting during the past year. The management of its affairs has been very ably conducted by Rt. Wor. Bro. G. M. Miller, P. D. D. G. M. The work of the Lodge averaged three degrees each meeting, and was exceptionally well performed. I feel confident that the material received will, ere long, be a credit to the Craft. Masonically speaking, the past has been a prosperous year for Eddy Lodge, and every indication points

District.

to a bright future. The officers were installed by Rt. Wor. Bro. W. H. G. Garrioch, P. D. D. G. M., on Saturday, 26th December, at 8.30 p. m.

King Solomon, No. 69, Aylmer.—I have visited this Lodge several times during past year, and always derive pleasure from such visits. The Master, Wor. Bro. T. W. E. Sowter, and his assistant officers are thoroughly acquainted with their work, and take pride in doing it well. The members of King Solomon Lodge have very thoughtfully secured a life size portrait of the late Rt. Wor. Bro. Jas. K. Wright, who was their first Worshipful Master, and at the time of his demise D. D. G. M. of this district. The picture has been placed in the lodge room, and is a very appropriate memorial of their esteem and respect for our deceased Rt. Wor. Brother. I installed the officers on Saturday, 26th December, at 4.10 p. m.

Portage-du-Fort Lodge, No. 70, Portage-du-Fort.—Circumstances permitted my visiting this Lodge only once, namely, on 25th June last, when I installed the officers, assisted by R. Wor. Bro. Lyons, who kindly accompanied me. I have communicated with Worshipful Master G. E. Reid frequently during the year, and as this is his second term, I firmly rely on his ability to faithfully discharge his important trust.

Acacia Lodge, No. 71, Buckingham.—This Lodge, although the youngest in the district, is one of the best, and can take credit for a larger attendance in proportion to its membership than any of its Sister Lodges in Ottawa District; the work of the Worshipful Master, W. A. Williams, I found very impressive. I installed the officers on Monday, 28th December, at 9 a. m., assisted by Rt. Wor. Bro. S. P. Franchot, G. S. W.

Have examined the books of the several lodges, and in every case found them well kept.

During my term of office I have endeavored to impress Brethren of every Lodge in the district with the responsibility that rests in the Committees appointed to investigate the character of aspirants for the degrees of Masonry. I am of the opinion if such Committees only took a little more pains in this connection they would, in a

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number of cases, have different reports to present to a Lodge for its guidance, and as a result there would be a considerable falling off in returns to Grand Lodge for N. P. D.

It is my painful duty to chronicle the death of Bro. Alexander D. McCallum, a member of Eddy Lodge, No. 41. The deceased was interred by that Lodge on 17th June last.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to the Brethren for the fraternal treatment received at their hands, and more especially to Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Lyons, P.D.D.G.M.; R. W. Bro. S. P. Franchot, G. S. W., and other Grand Lodge Officers who have kindly rendered me every assistance in the discharge of my duties.

All of which I respectfully submit.

DAVID R. MACFARLANE,

D.D.G.M., Ottawa District.

It was moved by R. Wor. Bro. TRESIDDER, seconded by W. Bro. W. S. WALKER:

That the Reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters, just received, be referred to the Committee on the State of Masonry.

The motion was carried.

The GRAND MASTER requested M. Wor. Bros. J. H. Graham and I. H. Stearns, and Wor. Bro. Mackenzie, to aid the Committee on Jurisprudence in their labors during the present session of Grand Lodge.

At high twelve Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

On the invitation of the Brethren of the City of Montreal the Grand Lodge were entertained at lunch, provided for them in the adjoining hall.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 p.m. Grand Lodge resumed labor, M. Wor. GRAND MASTER presiding.

The GRAND SECRETARY read a letter received this day from P. G. M. Alfred A. Hall, Grand Lodge of Vermont, expressing regret at his inability to be present at this meeting, and conveying his best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of this Grand Lodge and the Craft under its jurisdiction.

The GRAND SECRETARY was instructed to place the communication on file, and to make suitable reply thereto.

The GRAND SECRETARY announced that he had received a letter from R. Wor. Bro. W. Percy Chambers, Grand Chaplain, explaining cause of his unavoidable absence, and enclosing an essay on the subject—"The Mason's Great Central Light." He was instructed to express to Grand Chaplain the regret of Grand Lodge at his absence, and the essay was ordered to be printed with the Proceedings of Grand Lodge.

Wor. Bro. WALTERS called the attention of Grand Lodge to the errors which appeared in the Book of Constitution, recently issued from the publisher's office, and moved, seconded by Wor. Bro. JOHN SMILLIE :—

That the Grand Secretary be instructed to make the necessary corrections and alterations in the new Constitution to conform with the actual changes made at the last Annual Session of Grand Lodge, and as printed in its Proceedings.

The motion was carried.

The GRAND SECRETARY was given leave of absence for a short time. R. Wor. Bro. W. M. LeMesurier was named to act in his place.

In reply to a question from a member of Lodge St. Andrew, No. 6, the Grand Master ruled that the ritual approved and adopted by Grand Lodge, must be on all occasions adhered to.

A like reply was made to a question from Wor. Bro. Smillie.

R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS, Chairman for the Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence, submitted its report, and moved, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. TRESIDDER :—

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

The motion was carried.

R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS, for the same Committee, asked permission, which was granted, to make a further report.

Wor. Bro. NOVES, Chairman for the Committee on Jurisprudence, presented the following report :—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

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

YOUR Committee on Jurisprudence beg to report as follows upon the matters hereinafter mentioned, duly submitted to them.

I.—*Re* APPLICATION FOR FRATERNAL RECOGNITION OF GRAND LODGE OF NEW ZEALAND.

In the address of M. W. the Grand Master, at the last Annual Communication, it was suggested that this application should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and this suggestion was approved by the Committee on the State of Masonry. It appears that fresh correspondence has been had since then, and the M. W. the Grand Master has directed that all the papers in connection therewith be placed in the hands of this Committee for action thereon.

Among the papers submitted is a frank letter from the R. W. Grand Secretary of the newly formed Grand Lodge, giving full details of its formation, together with an official report of the proceedings connected with its inauguration. Thereby it appears

that out of 148 lodges 92 voted for the new Grand Lodge, 21 voted against, and 35 did not vote at all. The marked preponderance in numbers favorable to Masonic independence is so conspicuous as to warrant the belief that the Brethren there will be able to sustain their position and justify their action to the Masonic world.

It is asserted in the correspondence placed before your Committee, that it is only a question of time when all the Brethren in that Colony will unite in the new Grand Lodge. It is to be hoped that their aspirations will not be frustrated; but, as the Grand Lodge of England is disposed to assert its supremacy there, as here, "the question of time" is likely to be of a prolonged nature.

The new Grand Lodge has been fraternally recognized by the Sister Grand Lodges in the Australasian Colonies, whose propinquity is an indication that they have certain knowledge as to the regularity of the formation and the prospects of future success of the new Grand Lodge. It has also been recognized fraternally by several Grand Lodges in the United States.

Under the circumstances connected with the formation of this Grand Lodge it would ill-become us to hesitate in extending fraternal recognition to a young aspirant seeking to enter the sisterhood of Grand Lodges by the same methods, and under the same principles which prevailed when this Grand Lodge was formed. The sympathy of Quebec Masons should reach out to the Brethren in New Zealand who are seeking to assert their Masonic manhood, and striving to surmount the difficulties and conciliate the opposition which have been so detrimental to the peace and prosperity of the fraternity in this Province.

Your Committee find that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand has been regularly formed, has been recognized by the Sister Grand Lodges, in the best position to judge of such regularity, as well as of its future prospects and present stability, and therefore recommend that the M. W. the Grand Lodge of New Zealand be fraternally recognized by this Grand Lodge, and representations be exchanged.

2.—*Re* APPLICATION FOR FRATERNAL RECOGNITION OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

There has only been submitted to your Committee a document in the Spanish language, wherein it is stated that at a session of that Grand Lodge certain Grand Officers had been elected. Beyond this your Committee has no information, and would therefore recommend that this application be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as more likely to be cognizant, not only of the intricacies of the language in which the application is made, but also of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, and its position in the Masonic world.

3.—*Re* APPLICATION FOR FRATERNAL RECOGNITION OF
THE GRAND LODGE OF MEXICO.

This application is also in the Spanish language, and therefore not readily comprehended by a Committee containing linguists of only medium capacity. So far as can be judged by the length of the documents submitted, the Grand Lodge of Mexico was regularly formed in 1891. It is probable that some of the Sister Grand Lodges in the United States bordering upon Mexico, or sufficiently near to be well informed, have considered the question of fraternally recognizing the new Grand Lodge, but such information is not in the possession of your Committee at this time. It is as well, perhaps, to deal cautiously and prudently with this matter—without promising one way or the other—until assured that there has been a regular formation and a prospect of stability and success.

The Committee on Foreign Relations is in a better position to decide intelligently upon this matter than this Committee.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that this application be also referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for report thereon.

The whole respectfully submitted,

JNO. P. NOYES, *Chairman.*
G. H. AYLMEER BROOKE,
J. H. MACKENZIE,

MONTREAL, January, 1891.

The same Committee presented the following report :—

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Quebec :

THE Committee on Jurisprudence beg to report upon the several matters submitted to them, hereinafter set forth, and in which, by special directions of M. W. the Grand Master, they were instructed to give "the Grand Lodge the result of their deliberations as to the laws and customs which are held now to govern such cases, and thereby establish a precedent for the guidance of Subordinate Lodges, when such similar questions arise in the future, as well as settle the special cases which are now sent to them for consideration and their action thereon."

It has occurred to your Committee that the decision of the M. W. the Grand Master upon these matters, previous to such reference, would have been as valuable as precedents as that of your Committee, and not less likely to become a guide to Subordinate Lodges. In the cases so referred, the Constitution seems so clear that, if Subordinate Lodges are not content to be guided thereby, your Committee are unable to believe that any ruling of theirs will be more acceptable or more likely to be followed as a precedent. The matters submitted are as follows :—

I.—BEDFORD LODGE AND NELSON LODGE.

In the complaint filed by Bedford Lodge it is charged that Nelson Lodge, in June last, illegally initiated a party residing within the jurisdiction of Bedford Lodge without its consent in writing ; that the initiate had within twelve months previous thereto, been rejected by Bedford Lodge ; that there were irregularities in the proposal of the initiate—in the proceedings of Nelson Lodge—in the summons for the meeting, and that he was accepted despite the fact of his having been previously rejected by both Bedford and Stanbridge Lodges as unfit material, to the knowledge of Nelson Lodge.

The complaint is obviously divided into two heads, one involving a trespass upon the jurisdiction of a Sister Lodge in contravention of the Constitution, and the other the committal of many

irregularities by the trespasser. The charge is not only directed against Nelson Lodge, but also reaches the party through whom the trouble came, and has to be so considered.

As to the irregularities mentioned, to properly investigate them, it would be necessary to examine the books of Nelson Lodge. Those books, and the proceedings of that Lodge, were not placed before your Committee, and an opinion thereon, under the circumstances, cannot be given without the possibility of inflicting an injustice, and in consequence, your Committee confines itself more particularly to the question of jurisdiction—to the contention between the two Lodges. As to the facts involved, there was no conflict, and the Constitution is unmistakeably clear and decisive thereon.

The two Lodges in question are situated within about eight miles, one from the other, and the initiate resided in the Town of Bedford, and within the jurisdiction of Bedford Lodge—almost within stone's throw of its lodge-room. His efforts to become a Mason are not without interest to those who admire dogged pertinacity. The more the Masons in his immediate vicinity desired to withhold from him the privileges of Masonry, the more determined was his persistence to thrust himself upon them. When the home resources failed he essayed to procure allies more pliable to aid in his fraternal efforts—and at last with success.

In 1876 he applied for admission to Bedford Lodge and was rejected. The next year he renewed his efforts with the same Lodge, and was again rejected. A few years later he again applied to the same Lodge with a like result. Having exhausted the sport rule, it is said that he applied to Stanbridge Lodge, but as Bedford Lodge did not consent, nothing came of that motion. Either before or after applying to Stanbridge Lodge, he applied to Nelson Lodge for admission. The latter applied to Bedford Lodge for permission to act upon the application, which was refused. Nothing daunted by these numerous rebuffs he renewed his application to become a member of Nelson Lodge in December, 1890, which Lodge again asked permission of Bedford Lodge to initiate the candidate, and this request was refused by Bedford Lodge, although it is claimed that the Secretary of Bedford Lodge failed to give

notice to Nelson Lodge of its action. The knowledge of this action must have come to the party, for the next month, March, 1891, he applied to Bedford Lodge to be admitted a member, and was rejected on ballot at the meeting in the following month. At the May meeting of Nelson Lodge, following such rejection, Nelson Lodge, without the consent of Bedford Lodge in any form or shape, balloted for this party, accepted him, and initiated him the next month. No other degree than the first was given him by order of M. W. the Grand Master. As to the want of notice, it may be said that three prominent members of Nelson Lodge were present at the meeting of Bedford Lodge, in February, 1891, when the application of Nelson Lodge came up and was refused, who, it is said, were also present subsequently when their Lodge balloted for and accepted the candidate. But, it is obvious from the action of Nelson Lodge on the two occasions referred to, that it was quite well aware that the consent of Bedford Lodge was constitutionally and Masonically necessary, and that the applicant was not regarded as fit material by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he had always resided.

A prohibitory declaration of the Constitution, Article 178, enacts that "No Lodge in this Province shall, except by dispensation from the Grand Master, accept an application for the degrees of Masonry from any one who has not been a resident * * * within the jurisdiction of the Lodge during six months next preceding the date of his application, nor from any person who, within twelve months next preceding, shall have been rejected by any Lodge, &c."—whilst Article 181 restricts the issue of dispensations, when residential qualification is lacking, by a condition which shows that prime importance is attached to the question of residence. But Article 241 is equally as explicit as to prohibition, and much more definite as to procedure and as to meaning of jurisdiction. It says: "No Lodge shall initiate a candidate whose residence is nearer the jurisdiction of another Lodge, without the consent, by a resolution of that Lodge, which shall be signified in writing, unless by dispensation of the Grand Master. * * * The jurisdiction extends in every direction half way to the nearest Lodge." An exception is made, however, in the case of towns and cities, which has no application here.

As no dispensation from the Grand Master was ever issued, or ever applied for, the rules of the Constitution must apply exclusively to this case.

It is clearly established that the party in question had not been a resident within the jurisdiction of Nelson Lodge; that he was within the jurisdiction of Bedford Lodge; that the consent of Bedford Lodge was necessary before Nelson Lodge could ballot for or initiate such party; that such consent had to be signified in writing, and that no such consent was given to or received by Nelson Lodge. This being established, it is clear from the clauses of the Constitution cited, that Nelson Lodge was absolutely prohibited from proceeding to ballot or initiate such candidate, and in doing so, it acted unconstitutionally and unmasonically. Its defence to the effect that no notice of the action of Bedford Lodge in the matter was ever communicated to it, is no defence at all, for without such consent in writing, Nelson Lodge could not constitutionally proceed further.

The Constitution does not say that the want of action by the Lodge possessed of the jurisdiction over the person shall, by itself, give the right to proceed, or vest with jurisdiction, the Lodge making the application. On the contrary, the Constitution says that without the consent signified in writing, no Lodge shall initiate a candidate under the circumstances related here. The plain rendering then, of the Constitution is, that when consent is refused, no notice is necessary. If Bedford Lodge was wanting in courtesy, and Nelson Lodge still yearned to initiate the rejected material of Bedford Lodge, then Nelson Lodge could have applied for a dispensation from the M. W. the Grand Master, or it could have claimed the intercession of the D. D. G. M. to urge expedition on the part of Bedford Lodge, but to proceed of its own motion in the teeth of the Constitution, was illegal and un-masonic, and your Committee so find.

Having carefully weighed all the circumstances and taken into consideration the clear and positive enactments of the Constitution, your Committee were at no loss to determine that Nelson Lodge was wrong, and had violated the Constitution in the respects mentioned, and would have been justified in recommending the

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arrest of their Charter; but, believing that the ends of justice will be satisfied by a less harsh penalty—seeing that such incidents are rare in our jurisdiction—recommend that the M. W. the Grand Master be instructed to admonish or censure Nelson Lodge for their said unconstitutional and illegal conduct. Your Committee regret being compelled to so report, but in view of the charge made, and the reference of the M. W. the Grand Master, there was no door left open by which to escape.

In so far as relates to the party in question—the initiate—your Committee recommends that a disinterested and skilful Brother be named by the M. W. the Grand Master, to investigate all the circumstances, in order that a decision may be reached as to his present standing and his future fate in the Craft, with power to examine into the action of both Lodges preceding his initiation; to summon and examine witnesses; to investigate books and records; to determine as to alleged irregularities; to notify all parties interested, and to have full power so to act, and to report to the M. W. the Grand Master as early as possible.

Your Committee further recommend that the order of the M. W. the Grand Master, prohibiting the further advance of the applicant, be continued until such report be made, and that thereafter he be instructed to take such action in the premises as he may think right and expedient.

2.—STANBRIDGE LODGE AND BEDFORD LODGE.

A petition was presented to the M. W. the Grand Master, during the Masonic year by Stanbridge Lodge, asking for a dispensation to deal Masonically with an applicant. That is, to initiate a candidate who came within the rule provided in Article 241 of the Constitution. The facts set up were to the effect that in September, 1891, a party residing within the Town of Bedford, and therefore residing within the jurisdiction of Bedford Lodge, applied for permission to be initiated in Stanbridge Lodge; that permission was asked of Bedford Lodge, and refused, that Bedford Lodge refused by ballot, and not by resolution; that such refusal by ballot was irregular and unconstitutional, and therefore a dispensation was asked for.

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The matter for report in this case is quite simple and raises no serious contention. Stanbridge Lodge recognized at the outset the requirements of Article 241 of the Constitution, and applied to Bedford Lodge for the necessary permission to initiate the applicant. Bedford Lodge was the judge of the propriety of granting such permission for the use of material within its jurisdiction. It refused its consent, and so notified Stanbridge Lodge. Whether it acted wisely, and with justice, is not in issue here. From that decision Stanbridge Lodge, in effect, appeals to the M. W. the Grand Master for a dispensation to initiate the applicant. By the reference to your Committee a rule has to be made upon the questions in any way connected with the matter, and taking them in turn, your Committee reports that Stanbridge Lodge was bound to procure the consent of Bedford Lodge; that such consent was refused; that Bedford Lodge had the Masonic right to refuse; that Stanbridge Lodge was within its right in asking for a dispensation; that the M. W. the Grand Master had the constitutional right to grant such dispensation, and he had the constitutional right to refuse to grant such dispensation.

The granting of a dispensation, or the refusal to grant one, is within the constitutional prerogatives of the M. W. the Grand Master, and the legality of his conduct in these respects cannot, with propriety, be questioned by a Committee of Grand Lodge in ordinary cases; but, as the reference to this Committee seems to provoke an opinion, it may be said generally that without the allegation of some special facts to justify its issue, a dispensation should be withheld. What those special facts must be, depend upon the circumstances of each case; but, it will readily be conceded that they should be very strong and well substantiated, to over-ride a provision of the Constitution, which practically gives the right to retain a measure of control and authority over the material within its jurisdiction to the nearest Lodge. The issue of a dispensation for such a purpose by the M. W. the Grand Master, when the nearest Lodge has refused its consent is, in effect, a condemnation of such Lodge, and by implication an accusation that its members have been guilty of un-masonic conduct. In considering this matter your Committee are quite agreed that the constitutional enactment, as to dispensation referred to, is capable of great abuse,

and might be modified without injury to the Craft. As the Constitution now stands, the exercise of this power must be left to the discretion of the M. W. the Grand Master, and your Committee do not feel justified in establishing a rule for his guidance, as the Chief Officer of Grand Lodge, in the exercise of the discretion which the Constitution imposes upon him.

As to the incidental question raised as to whether Bedford Lodge should have acted in the premises by resolution, rather than by ballot, your Committee are of the opinion that it is immaterial in this case, because Stanbridge Lodge could not proceed without the consent of Bedford Lodge, and in one way or the other that was not given. So long as Bedford Lodge did not consent, Stanbridge Lodge could not act. Its want of action was a bar to further proceeding as binding as though it had by resolution refused to consent. But, Article 257 of the Constitution, which provides that a majority of the members present at any Lodge, have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the Craft, places very large powers in the hands of the assembled Lodge. To ballot for an applicant is thoroughly consistent with the general laws and regulations; for, under all circumstances, the ballot-box is the test of fitness for admission to the Craft—even for a joining member—and your Committee so finds.

3.—LETTERS ADDRESSED TO GRAND MASTER.

A number of letters, addressed to M. W. the Grand Master and the R. W. the Grand Secretary, have been referred to your Committee for report.

These letters contain queries as to matters which are well settled by the Constitution and Masonic usage, and involve no disputed question or any properly formulated charge, requiring action on the part of your Committee. It is a matter of correspondence with which your Committee has, in its opinion, nothing to do. However, seeing that the questions are seriously put, your Committee recommends that the letters be handed to the Brother who may be appointed to investigate the standing of the candidate, suggested in the report of the contention between Bedford and

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Nelson Lodges. This is a serious suggestion, which would be apparent were names and lodges mentioned in this report under this head. They are withheld for reasons which, to your Committee, appear prudent.

4.—REPORT OF THE D. D. G. M.

In addition to the matters above reported upon, the report of the R. W. the D. D. G. M. of Bedford District, has been referred to your Committee for report upon that portion thereof, in which there is a reference to the difficulty between Bedford and Nelson Lodges, hereinbefore reported upon, and in which there is a suggestion of a complaint of a want of courtesy on the part of Bedford Lodge towards him officially in respect to such difficulty, through ignoring him in the matter.

Your Committee has had the opportunity to examine the correspondence, and the reasons given for not communicating with the M. W. the Grand Master through the R. W. the D. D. G. M., and are of the opinion that it would have been more in accordance with Masonic usage had Bedford Lodge transmitted their charges through the R. W. the D. D. G. M., instead of communicating directly with the Chief Executive of Grand Lodge.

R. W. the D. D. G. M. of Bedford District, has long been known as a zealous Mason, with an excellent record for faithful services performed, and the fact of his being a member of Nelson Lodge—the Lodge complained against—was not a good Masonic reason for ignoring him in this respect, particularly, as failure to act on his part would not have prejudiced the complaint of Bedford Lodge, which always had the right to invoke the decision of the M. W. the Grand Master. Nevertheless, your Committee are of opinion that, while Bedford Lodge erred in this respect, it had no intention to be disrespectful or uncourteous towards the R. W. the D. D. G. M.

It has long been the Masonic usage in this jurisdiction, so far as your Committee are informed, for official communications between the M. W. the Grand Master and Subordinate Lodges to be transmitted through either the D. D. G. M. or Grand Secretary. But the Constitution makes no express provision in regard thereto, so

far as the D. D. G. M. is concerned. The only constitutional reference at all bearing upon the matter of communication is Article 61, which says that dispensations for festivals, etc., shall be applied for through the D. D. G. M., but the fact that in his District he stands in the place of the Grand Master, would seem to indicate that in those matters in which it is deemed necessary on the part of a Subordinate Lodge to communicate with the Grand Master, the services of the D. D. G. M. should be first required.

In this connection it may be said that under Articles 106 and 107 of the Constitution, both the M. W. the Grand Master and the R. W. the D. D. G. M. had jurisdiction to try and determine the difficulty between the two Lodges. The complainant had the right to apply to one or the other, but the best course to pursue in such a difficulty is to apply first to the D. D. G. M. Should he happen to be interested in the complaint, it is to be presumed that, as an honorable man and true Mason, he would so declare, and refer the complaint to the Grand Master. On his neglect so to do, the complainant can, with good cause, apply to the Grand Master, without being exposed to the charge of disrespect or discourtesy. It would seem almost unnecessary to dwell upon this. The terms of the reference must be the excuse for your Committee.

In conclusion, your Committee ventures the suggestion that a more careful perusal of the Constitution should be made by members of the Craft. Its pages are not obscure, nor its rules meaningless. It has become apparent, in going through the subjects placed in the hands of your Committee, that considerable ignorance prevails upon elementary matters. The result of this is a hasty and crude appeal to the Executive Officers of Grand Lodge, for opinions upon trivial questions, fully covered by the Constitution, in language not to be misunderstood or difficult to find. A little study would obviate this.

The whole respectfully submitted,

JNO. P. NOYES,
Chairman.

MONTREAL, 27th January, 1892.

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It was moved by Wor. Bro. NOYES, seconded by Wor. Bro. MCKENZIE :—

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

The motion was carried.

M. Wor. Bro. I. H. STEARNS, Grand Treasurer, moved, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. TRESIDDER :—

That the sum of six dollars, now remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the Ritual Committee, be transferred to the Benevolent Fund of this Grand Lodge.

The motion was carried.

Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment at 6 p.m.

Grand Lodge resumed labor at 7.30 p.m., M. W. GRAND MASTER presiding.

The GRAND MASTER introduced to Grand Lodge R. Wor. Bro. Smeaton, of Belleville, Ont., a P. D. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Canada. That R. W. Bro. was invited to the East and welcomed. He then addressed Grand Lodge in a most fraternal spirit.

At the hour of 8 p.m., the election of Grand Officers, being the order of business, it was proceeded with. The GRAND MASTER appointed, as Scrutineers, R. Wor. Bro. TRESIDDER and Wor. Bros. WALTERS and MCKENZIE.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

- M. Wor. Bro. FRANK EDGAR, Montreal, was re-
elected *M. W. Grand Master*.
- R. " " S. LEBOURVEAU, Sherbrooke..... *Deputy Grand Master*.
- " " HENRY SAMPLE, Levis *Dis. Dep. Grand Master for
Quebec & Three Rivers Dis.*
- " " " J. B. TRESIDDER, Montreal, re-
elected *Dis. Dep. Grand Master
Montreal District*.
- " " I. P. PLUMMER, Georgeville *Dis. Dep. Grand Master
St. Francis District*.
- " " WM. THOMPSON, Portage-du-Fort. *Dis. Dep. Grand Master
Ottawa District*.
- " " J. BRUCE PAYNE, Granby..... *Dis. Dep. Grand Master
Shefford & Brome Dis.*
- " " D. B. KNIGHT, Stanbridge *Dis. Dep. Grand Master
Bedford District*.
- " " H. T. WALTERS, Quebec City *Grand Senior Warden*.
- " " F. B. FARNSWORTH, Granby *Grand Junior Warden*.
- M. " " I. H. STEARNS, Montreal, re-elected *Grand Treasurer*.
- R. " " JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, re-
elected *Grand Secretary*.
- " " GEO. R. DEWAR, Montreal. *Grand Registrar*.
- " " REV. W. T. FORSYTH, Stanstead. *Grand Chaplain*.
- " " REV. RICHARD HEWTON, Lachine. *Grand Chaplain*.
- " " THOS. HIGHMORE..... *Grand Tyler*.

APPOINTED OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

- V. Wor. Bro. T. H. PICKEL, Sweetsburg. *Grand Director of Ceremonies*.
- " " " JOHN J. REID, Montreal. *Grand Organist*.
- " " " JOHN HOPE, Lachute. *Grand Senior Deacon*.
- " " " WALTER NUTT, Eaton. *Grand Junior Deacon*.
- " " " W. A. WILLIAMS, Buckingham .. *Grand Steward*.
- " " " W. R. PETERS, South Stukely. *Grand Steward*.
- " " " DE MOUËLPIED, Hemmingford .. *Grand Steward*.
- " " " W. M. SHEPARD, New Carlisle. *Grand Steward*.
- " " " GEORGE GLOVER, Montreal *Grand Pursuivant*.

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A ballot was taken for the Nominating Committee, and the following Brothers were declared chosen.

	M. Wor. Bro. I. H. STEARNS.
	“ “ CHAS. KNOWLES.
	“ “ J. H. GRAHAM.
R.	“ “ H. E. CHANNELL.
“	“ “ S. P. FRANCHOT.
“	“ “ HOBART BUTLER.
M.	“ “ J. FRED. WALKER.
“	“ “ J. P. NOYES.
“	“ “ JAS. MITCHELL.



REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

M. W. Bro. J. Fred. Walker, P. G. M. chairman of the Committee in Finance made the following report.

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

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

The Grand Secretary gives full details of the amounts received by him from the several Lodges, and the amounts shewn in the printed proceedings of Grand Lodge should be checked by the Secretary of each Subordinate Lodge to see that their Lodge has been credited with the full amount remitted.

In making up the Semi-Annual reports all amounts remitted to the Grand Secretary should be shewn, whether they accompanied the report, or were remitted at other times, for special causes.

Making special remittances and not including same in reports gives extra work to the Grand Secretary and lessens the efficiency of the Audit.

The Treasurer has produced receipted vouchers for all payments and the Bank pass books for the balances shewn in his accounts.

GENERAL FUND.

The balance in Molson's Bank, Jan'y 1891.....	\$1,185.14
Received from Grand Secretary.....	2,262.00
Royalty on Constitutions.....	47.90
Refund from Montreal Masonic Board of Relief.....	64.00
Interest on Deposit in Molson's Bank.....	17.15
	<u>\$3,576.19</u>
Expenditure per details shewn in Grand Treasurers' Report.....	\$1,721.20
Sub. for History of Freemasonry in the Province of Quebec.....	400.00
Balance in Molson's Bank, Jan'y 25th 1893.....	1,454.99
	<u>\$3,576.19</u>

The estimated expenditure was \$1,700, therefore the actual expenditure has exceeded the estimate by \$96.20.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Balance in Quebec Bank, Jan'y 1891.....	\$ 779.20
Interest on Investments.....	404.25
	<u>\$1,183.45</u>
Grants per details shewn by Grand Treasurer.....	\$ 225.00
Invested in City of Montreal Consolidated Stock.....	522.12
Balance in Quebec Bank, Jan'y 25th 1892.....	436.33
	<u>\$1,183.45</u>

MASONIC HOME TRUST.

Balance in Molson's Bank, Jan'y 1891.....	\$ 601.45
Interest.....	18.03
	<u>\$ 619.48</u>

TOTAL ASSETS.

General Fund on Deposit in Molsons Bank.....	\$1,454.99
Benevolent " " " " Quebec ".....	436.33
Home " " " " Molsons ".....	619.48
City of Montreal 6 p.c. Consolidated Fund.....	4,000.00
" " " 4 " ".....	4,000.00
	<u>\$10,510.80</u>

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

Grand Secretary's Salary	\$ 800.00
" " Office Rent	120.00
Printing, Stationary, Postage etc	100.00
Printing Grand Lodge proceedings	300.00
Grand Lodge Certificates	150.00
Expenses of Annual Communication	50.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence	75.00
Masonic Relief Association	30.00
Grand Master's expenses	75.00
Sundries	50.00
	\$1,750.00

It was moved by M. Wor. Bro. J. FRED WALKER, seconded by R. Wor. Bro. CHAS. KNOWLES :

That the report of the Committee on Finance be received and adopted.
The motion was carried.


REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BENEVOLENCE AND CHARITY.

The Committee on Benevolence and Charity presented the following report :—

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

Your Committee on Benevolence and Charity beg to report that they have not disbursed any monies from the fund during the current year. But at the present session the following applications have been received.

From R. W. Bro. D. R. McFarlane, D. D. G. M., Ottawa District for widow of late Bro. Samuel Salter.

From R. W. Bro. D. R. McFarlane, D. D. G. M., Ottawa District for widow of the late R. W. Bro. N. Wright, D. D. G. M.

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From W. Bro. H. Griffith P. M., for assistance for W. Bro. Samuel Dawson, P. M.

From W. Bro. E. S. Stevens, W. M., of Victoria Lodge for assistance to the orphans of late Bro. J. W. Wallace.

From R. W. Bro. G. H. Presby for assistance to support Bro. Jas. Murray, of Ascot Lodge.

From R. W. Bro. Fyfe for assistance to widow late Bro. Walter Wilson. Also for widow of late R. W. Bro. Alex Walker; also for widow of late R. W. Bro. A. Swords; also for widow of R. W. Bro. John Renshaw.

Your Committee have carefully gone into the several cases and respectfully recommend the following grants:

That the sum of \$25 be granted to the widow of the late Bro. Samuel Salter.

That the sum of \$25 be granted to the widow of the late R. W. Bro. N. Wright.

That the sum of \$25 be granted to aid W. Bro. Samuel Dawson,

That the sum of \$25 be granted to the children of the late Bro. J. W. Wallace.

That the sum of \$50 be granted Ascot Lodge in aid of Bro. James Murray.

That the several applications made by R. W. Bro. Fyfe be granted as follows:

Widow late Bro. Norton, \$50.

Widow late Bro. W. Wilson, \$25.

Widow late R. W. Bro. Alex Walker, \$25.

Widow late R. W. Bro. A. Swords, \$25.

Widow late R. W. Bro. John Renshaw, \$25.

JAMES FYFE.

J. H. GRAHAM.

I. H. STEARNS.

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It was moved by R. W. Bro. LEMESURIER, seconded by the R. W. GRAND SECRETARY :

That the Report now presented from the Committee on Benevolence and Charity be received and adopted.

The motion was carried.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF
MASONRY.



R. WOR BRO. W. M. LEMESURIER for the Committee on the State of Masonry presented the following report.

THE Committee on the State of Masonry beg to report :

In reviewing the several reports laid before us from the M. W. Grand Master, the D. D. Grand Masters of Quebec and Three Rivers, Montreal, St. Francis, Bedford, Shefford and Brome, and Ottawa, and the Grand Secretary, we are pleased to be able to congratulate the Grand Lodge on the fair measure of success and prosperity enjoyed during the year. Those charged with the conduct of Grand Lodge affairs have proved themselves zealous and faithful to their trusts, and reports fully testify to the general prosperity of the craft throughout the jurisdiction, and to the peace and harmony prevailing within our borders. It is gratifying to note the enthusiastic praise accorded by the several D. D. Grand Masters to the workings of various lodges in their districts, and the manifest desire on the part of all to excel in good work. The official visits of Grand Officers to lodges are, beyond question, greatly and highly appreciated by the members and, we have no doubt will be continued in the future. Good must naturally result from bringing the Rulers of the craft into frequent intercourse with the general membership, inspiring all with greater zeal for Masonic work and a awakening and centering interest in Grand Lodge affairs.

The increase in our membership from year to year continues steady, though smaller than we could desire. As usual, the resignations, suspensions for non-payment of dues, and deaths, offset in

great measure, the really fair numbers of new members added during the year, being for this year 260. There can, we think, be little doubt that a large proportion of the loss arises from the fact that many of our younger members leave the jurisdiction annually, seeking fortune further west. While we have cause to rejoice at the many advantages and blessings enjoyed during the year, our hearts are saddened by the thought that many who were with us at last annual meeting, have since "Gone to Their Long Homes." We offer our respectful sympathy to the friends and families of those of our brethren "Who Have Gone Before," and would recommend Grand Lodge to devote memorial pages in our proceedings to those on our roll as Grand or Past Grand Officers, and a general page for others of our Brethren who have joined the "Great Majority." Though not a Grand or Past Grand Officer, we would recommend a memorial page to be devoted to the memory of W. Bro. Joseph Martin, of Mount Moriah Lodge, who was especially prominent and energetic in furthering the interests of Masonry.

GRAND MASTER.

Your Committee deeply regret the serious illness of the Grand Master during the year, and congratulate him as well as the Grand Lodge on his restoration to health. May he be long spared to aid, by his wise counsel and great experience, in the directing the affairs of this Grand Lodge.

We record with pleasure the satisfaction expressed by the Grand Master in constituting and dedicating the new lodge, at Lachine, and in laying the corner-stone of St. Pauls Church, at Knowlton, with impressive Masonic ceremonies.

We endorse with special satisfaction the recommendations issued by the Grand Masters to D. D. Grand Masters, viz:—

1. The importance of proper workings of the several degrees by the officers of Lodges, and the selection of competent and able brethren to perform the work.
2. The encouragement of the social element at Lodge communications in addition to the regular work of the Lodge.
3. Against the practice becoming prevalent of undue display of regalia and jewels at Masonic funerals.

We are pleased to learn, not only from the Grand Masters, but from the reports of the D. D. Grand Masters, that these recommendations were well received by the Craft, who are desirous of giving them proper effect.

Your Committee would recommend that at the next session of the Grand Lodge, one of our City Lodges, (we might suggest, say, Royal Albert), be requested to exemplify the work of one or all the degrees before the Grand Lodge for the information and instruction of the delegates.

DISPENSATIONS.

We endorse and commend the care exercised by the Grand Master in granting dispensations, as noted in Grand Secretary's report, and in referring to Committee on Jurisprudence such applications as in his wisdom he was compelled to refuse, but which appeared of such general interest to the Craft, that a decision on them would be of benefit for future guidance.

We would desire to give emphasis to the remarks of the Grand Master, in regard to the inexpediency of submitting questions to the Grand Master, except in cases of special importance, and endorse his recommendation that Brethren should make themselves conversant with the Constitution of Grand Lodge, which generally contains the regulations necessary to meet the requirements of many such cases.

We strongly endorse the wish of the Grand Master in relation to the admission of Brethren from other Jurisdictions, who desire to affiliate with our Lodges, and trust that Grand Lodge, in its wisdom, may see fit to satisfy their aspirations.

We heartily endorse the remarks of the Grand Master in favor of the interchange of visits between our Brethren in the various districts, as well as amongst those of the same district, and especially recommend the formation of deputations, by Lodges in carrying out this idea to promote cordial relations, and advance the interests of the Craft.

We are pleased to note the satisfactory relations existing between our Grand Lodge and the sixty-seven sister Grand bodies, with whom we are in communication, and hail with pleasure the new

applications for fraternal recognition from New Zealand, Mexico and Cuba, and trust our Committee on Jurisprudence may be able to find the same in order, and grant their request.

Your Committee note with pleasure the reappointment of V. W. Bro. Bown, as Grand Representative of Michigan, and R. W. Bro. H. Butler, as Grand Representative, of Vermont, and congratulate those Brethren on this mark of confidence bestowed on them.

They also feel sure that the appointments of Grand Representatives to the sister Grand Lodges of New Brunswick, Manitoba, Nevada and Rhode Island, made by Grand Master are highly satisfactory to Grand Lodge, and calculated to advance the cordial relations already existing between our Grand Lodge and these several Grand bodies,

We congratulate our M. W. Bro. Judge Tait, on the mark of esteem and favor extended to him as Grand Representative of New York, by the presentation of a jewel by Grand Lodge of New York, as a distinguishing badge of his office.

We unite with our Grand Master in deeply deploring the untimely death of Prince Albert Victor, an honored member of our Order, and eldest son of the heir of the throne, H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, and we feel assured we give voice to the feeling of Grand Lodge, in expressing our deep sympathy with our M. W. Bro. the Prince of Wales and his family, in their sad bereavement, inexpressibly sad, under the circumstances of the Prince's recent betrothal, and in the cutting off of a young life whose future appeared so immeasurably grand and bright.

As the reports of the D. D. Grand Masters will appear in our proceedings, particular reference to them may be brief.

The D. D. Grand Master, of Montreal, reports the intention of King Solomon, No. 64, to surrender its charter. While we regret this for the sake of its members, and their inability to bring about an amalgamation, yet remembering the oft expressed opinion that we had too many lodges in Montreal City, we are inclined to think that the Craft will be more benefitted by those now on roll affiliating with other lodges, than if they had been successful in their commendable effort to continue work.

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We are greatly rejoiced to notice, on the other hand, the marked success attending the youngest lodge formed in this District, Victoria No. 73, Lachine,

St. Francis.—The suggestion of the D. D. G. M., voting a sum of money to Victoria Lodge, in his district, will no doubt be considered by the Committee on Benevolence and Charity. His suggestion to Grand Lodge to appoint a Grand Lecturer to assist in bringing about a uniformity of work, while commendable, may not be considered altogether necessary, under present circumstances, and we are decidedly of opinion that it rests very much in the hands of the D. D. G. M's of the several districts themselves to aid greatly the desired object of uniformity in work.

Bedford.—The D. D. G. M., in alluding to a difficulty between sister lodges in this district, which had been submitted to the M. W. Grand Master, considers due respect was not shown to his position in the matter as D. D. G. M. We trust, however, such neglect may be more apparent than real and that complete harmony may soon be restored in this important district.

Ottawa.—We commend the D. D. G. M's. action in forcibly impressing on the Lodges the responsibility resting on committees appointed to inquire into the character and standing of candidates for Free-Masonry, nor can we doubt that in carefully following out the advice to be honest and pains-taking in making such investigations, we would find in great part a cure for the falling off in Grand Lodge returns through non-payment of dues. Most assuredly due care exercised in the selection of material is the very ground work of success.

Shefford and Brome.—We regret that so far no report has been submitted by the D.D.G.M. of this district, or any reason given for not conforming with the demand of the Constitution.

In regard to reports of D. G. M.'s we would respectfully suggest that besides giving details of visitations, work done and condition of lodges, they might, where possible, make suggestions likely to advance the interests of Masonry as well as the well being of their lodges, that reviewers of their reports might find of such general interest as to recommend to the attention of Grand Lodge.

GRAND SECRETARY.

Reports the Warrant, Books, etc., of the defunct Prevost Lodge, No. 7; not having been returned, we recommend that he be empowered to take such steps as may be deemed advisable to obtain possession of them.

We commend the care and ability with which our venerable Grand Secretary has attended to his duties generally, and particularly in preparing a tabulated statement, showing the work done since the formation of Grand Lodge, and the actual state of the Craft, as regards the additions to and withdrawals from our membership, etc.

All respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL, M.D., D. G. M.
 W. M. LE MESURIER.
 HOBART BUTLER.
 ARTHUR LYON, M.D.
 H. E. CHANNELL.

It was moved by R. WOR. BRO. HENRY RUSSELL, seconded by R. WOR. BRO. HOBART BUTLER :

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

The motion was carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
 AND CORRESPONDENCE.

R. WOR. BRO. E. T. D. CHAMBERS presented a supplementary report from the Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence, which was received and adopted as follows :—

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec :

YOUR Committee to whom has been referred certain correspondence from without the jurisdiction of Quebec, beg to submit the following report :—

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I. A communication was read from the M. W. Bro. Levi C. Goodale, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, calling attention to the fact that representatives from three or four extinct Lodges in that jurisdiction, whose charters were forfeited by the Grand Lodge of Ohio because of their disloyalty and rebellion, have pretended to organize and set up at Worthington, in the State of Ohio, a so-called Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in violation of the landmarks of the Order and of their duties as Masons, and in opposition of the M. W. Grand Lodge, which has been in existence in that State for over eighty years.

With the M. W. the Grand Master, of Ohio, your Committee believe that were it not that this rebellious faction might attempt to mislead and impose upon the Craft in other jurisdictions, it would be too insignificant for official notice. Nevertheless, to the end that the Brethren of this jurisdiction may be neither misled or imposed upon by the rebellious faction in Ohio, and further for the purpose of making practical proof to the M. W. the Grand Lodge, of Ohio, of our abhorrence of Masonic rebellion and our sympathy and with support of legitimate Masonic authority, we recommend Grand Lodge to enact that no Lodge or Brother owing it obedience, shall in any way hold Masonic intercourse with the said pretended Grand Lodge at Worthington, or with any of its subordinates, or with any Brother or Brethren professing obedience thereto.

II. From the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, comes a certified copy of a resolution adopted by that Grand Lodge at its meeting on Oct., 7th-9th, 1891, favoring the holding at Chicago, during the continuance of the World's Fair, of a Fraternal Congress, which it is firmly protested must not be considered as to be held with a view to the formation of a General Grand Body, but for the interchange of fraternal sentiments, concerning the general interests of Masonry throughout the world, and especially looking to a discussion of greater uniformity in the modes of recognition, etc. Were it not so pointedly declared by the promoters of this proposed gathering of representative Masons, as well as by the various American Grand Lodges that have expressed approval thereof, that they would have had nothing whatever to do with it, were it not distinctly understood that it was, in no sense, to be a General Grand

Lodge, your Committee would have merely noticed the act without making any recommendation. But your Committee dare not attempt to under-estimate the good that might follow the meeting of distinguished Masonic ritualists and jurists from the various jurisdictions of North America, so long as they confine themselves to the interchange of fraternal sentiments and of personal views upon matters affecting the welfare of Masons and Masonry, which may reasonably be expected not to produce any unprofitable results when reported to their own Grand Lodge, solely for their information and for the good of the Craft at large. Jealous as are the members of your Committee of the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty, they are not inclined to view unfavorably the present movement in favor of a Congress looking to the interchange on the part of its members of fraternal amity, but would recommend that the matter of considering any representation of this Grand Lodge thereat, be left over for its consideration at next annual communication.

III. R. W. Bro. J. H. McLeary, of San Antonio, Texas, representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, near that of Texas, forwards a concise and interesting report of the proceedings of that Grand Body at its annual communication held from the 8th to 12th of December last, which is the more welcome that it conveys official information from our Sister Grand Lodge of Texas, in advance of the receipt of the usual Grand Lodge Report. The thanks of Grand Lodge are due its distinguished representative near the Grand Lodge of Texas, for his thoughtful, and it might be added, rather exceptional courtesy in this matter.

IV. The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence *in re* the applications for official recognition of the Grand Lodges of Mexico and Cuba has been referred to this Committee.

In Mexico and in Cuba the various questions surrounding the matter of Grand Lodge sovereignty appear so involved that we recommend delay on the part of this Grand Lodge in dealing with the applications, until further information is forthcoming.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS, *Chairman*.
 WM. H. WHYTE.
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REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

R. WOR. BRO. JAMES FYFE, P. D. D. G. M. for the Special Committee which had been named by the Grand Master to report on the necessity of establishing a Masonic Home, made the following report—

YOUR Committee appointed by the M. W. the Grand Master, most respectfully present the following report on the matter submitted to them for consideration.

Your Committee having fully considered the nature of the resolution presented by R. W. Bro. Fyfe, would remind Grand Lodge that there are two separate and distinct objects aimed at in the terms of said resolution. The one provides for the establishment of Boards of Relief in this jurisdiction, the object of which is to relieve transient Masons in distress. And the other provides for the establishment of a fund for the future erection and maintenance of a Masonic Widows and Orphans Home in this jurisdiction. Both of those objects are truly Masonic, in as much as they are benevolent, and your Committee know that they voice the feeling of Grand Lodge when they say, "Would that we were able to carry forward to a successful issue two such noble and worthy undertakings."

In considering that part of the resolution providing for the support of Relief Boards by Grand Lodge assessment, your Committee has made enquiry into the working of our Boards of Relief as at present constituted, and take great pleasure in saying that they are in the highest state of efficiency and stand second to none on this continent. They are supported by voluntary contributions from the several lodges, and are doing a service for the cause of Masonry, that entitles them to the respect and moral support of Grand Lodge. As matters in connection with Boards of Relief are in a satisfactory condition through the present method of working, your Committee would recommend that Boards of Relief be sup-

ported by voluntary subscription, as in the past, at least until such time as the financial condition of Masonry in the Province will warrant Grand Lodge in undertaking their support.

That part of the resolution providing for the establishment of a fund for the future erection and support of a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home in this jurisdiction is one that must commend itself to every true Craftsman. The terms of the resolution provide for an annual assessment of 25 cents on each member on the roll of Grand Lodge. That amount being very small when compared with the grandeur of the object sought to be attained, has prompted your Committee to make research into what others have done in that field of Masonic work. We will not attempt even an outline of the philanthropic work of European Masons in that direction, but simply note what has been done on this continent as being more in keeping with our method of procedure.

Amongst the many Masonic Institutions of that kind on this continent none has reached the eminence of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, of Louisville, Kentucky. That Institution is supported by an annual tax of 50 cents on each member and collected by Grand Lodge. It is quite evident that the Masons of Kentucky consider it a pleasure to pay the Masonic Home tax, and to show the pride they take in their Masonic Home, your Committee cannot do better than quote part of their Grand Master's address. "The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home is justly the pride and boast of Kentucky Masons. It is a monument to show intelligence and liberality, beside which all the costly monuments of pride and power look dwarfed and insignificant. It has attracted the attention and has elicited the admiration of the whole Masonic world. No single cause, no combination of causes has contributed so much to shed lustre upon Masonry in Kentucky, as this grand and noble institution. For the seeds of a good example which we planted here in the building and partial endowment of this our Home have been borne on the winds of a kindly Providence all over this broad land of ours, and have taken deep root in the kindly hearts of true Craftsmen in nearly every grand jurisdiction in the country; and the sound of the axe and gavel is heard abroad

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in the land, as the timbers are hewn and the stones are squared out of which shall be erected these new temples to charity, where the Widow and the Orphan shall be cared for, and the desolate made happy. Yes Brethren, we builded better then we knew, for another and a better branch has been added to the wreath of immortelles which rests upon the brow of this grand Order. And the building of magnificent structures, called Masonic Temples, erected for the admiration of men and for gain will soon cease, and all the eulogies of the Craft be directed to the building of a far more glorious Temple, the Temple of practical charity, wherein the Widow and Orphan shall be cared for.

This institution was projected twenty-one years ago and has now an endowment fund of \$197,307.52 and buildings worth \$200,000.00. It is supported by Grand Lodge assessment, and which amounted last year to \$7,901.50, also by donations, life members, honorary members, legacies, entertainments, ladies' aid societies, etc. The amount disbursed during the year, ending 31st August, 1891, to support the Home was \$22,932.67, and the number of children cared for 201. The total amount placed to the credit of the Home fund for the twenty-one years is \$723,329.02. The average membership of the Grand Lodge, of Kentucky, during that period is 9024, which is about \$80.15 per member paid during the twenty-one years, to make up that amount, or an average annual amount of \$3.81 per member. Only 50 cents of this annual amount has been paid by assessment of Grand Lodge and the balance has been made up through the indefatigable efforts of the Brethren to make their Masonic home the popular charity of the state. The aggregate of Grand Lodge assessments during the twenty-one years amount to \$94,752.13, and the aggregate revenue from all other sources to \$628,576.89. In brief these figures show that an average membership of 9024 Masons in the State of Kentucky have in twenty-one years, either personally, or through their labor, contributed the handsome sum of \$723,329.02."

We say God bless Kentucky Masonry. A review of these figures will show that there is only about 13 per cent. of the whole paid by assessment of Grand Lodge, and the inference to be drawn is that the good example set by Grand Lodge has a powerful in-

fluence in the rank and file of the Craft, and that very much can be accomplished when Grand Lodge lends a willing and helping hand. The object for which the 25 cents per member is to be applied is a noble one, and your Committee do not consider that they would be doing justice to the Craft in this jurisdiction, if they did not recommend the adoption of that part of the resolution, providing for the establishment of a fund for the future erection and support of a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The whole most respectfully submitted,

JAMES FYFE.

HENRY RUSSELL, M. D.

J. FRED WALKER.

E. R. JOHNSON.

I. H. STEARNS.

Moved by R. W. BRO. FYFE, and seconded by M. W. BRO. E. R. JOHNSON:

That the report be received and printed in the proceedings, as a notice of motion to be acted upon at next meeting of Grand Lodge.

R. WOR. BRO. LEMESURIER moved, seconded by R. WOR. BRO. HENRY RUSSELL:

That Article 249, page 60, of the Book of Constitution, be amended by adding thereto, at the end thereof, the following words, "or to Brethren joining from a Lodge under another jurisdiction."

The motion was carried.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

R. Wor. Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS, *Chairman.*

“ “ “ CHARLES KNOWLES.

“ “ “ W. H. WHYTE.

“ “ “ DICKSON ANDERSON.

“ “ “ I. B. FUTVOYE.

CREDENTIALS.

R. Wor. Bro JOHN B. TRESSIDER, *Chairman.*

V. “ “ H. E. CHANNELL.

R. “ “ CHARLES KNOWLES.

“ “ “ A. LYON.

“ “ “ S. R. WHITMAN.

The report was received and adopted.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

WOR. BRO. H. E. THOMPSON gave notice that he would, at the next annual meeting, of this Grand Lodge, make the following motion:—

That in paragraph 3, page 6, of the Book of Constitution the word “Argenteuil” be stricken out on line 18, and the word “Argenteuil” be inserted in line 2 of said paragraph, page 7, following the figures, “1876.”



INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.



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

- R. WOR. BRO. S. LEBOURVEAU.....*Dep. Grand Master.*
- “ “ “ HENRY WALTERS.....*Grand Senior Warden.*
- “ “ “ FARNSWORTH.....*Grand Junior Warden.*
- “ “ “ GUY R. DEWAR.....*Grand Registrar.*



The Grand Master instructed that Grand Officers-Elect, who were not present for installation, would be installed by proper authority in their several Lodges.



No further business offering Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

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John B. Leach
Grand Secy
G. L. of Q.

GRAND CHAPLAIN'S DISCOURSE.

THE MASON'S GREAT CENTRAL LIGHT.



THE expression is almost trite that every moment in life is a moment of crisis. In this universe, where nothing is finished, however much is done, events apparently trivial in themselves, reach out into the infinite, which is endless in space, in time and in result. The word spoken, which is never lost, but is carried on by countless successive reverberating waves,—the act performed, which has a certain entail in futurity here, and reappears in characteristic, or in form in posterity, these are instances of the law that all the lines upon which man can act, all the forces whereby man is governed, though they have beginnings here, reach on into spheres beyond mortal ken, or mortal time, nor cease until they centre in the throne of Him, who is the Infinite personified.

A child, all ignorant of the result, may press the tiny button which sets in motion irresistible machinery, or discharges mighty batteries charged with death and desolation, or sends beams of searching, gladdening, silver light through the encircling gloom. Just as we—by a deed, a word or a thought even, exert an influence never expected, and by bearing upon or standing clear from some law, bring either desolation or benediction into our own little worlds, or the worlds of other's lives, now, or far on in the hereafter. For eternity is not a far distant land, with the angel of death as its ever watchful tyler. We are living in eternity now, with all its forces and laws lying around and about us. It is now, so are we ever, being taught, that in the centre of everything there is to be recognized by those whose attention has been directed aright, the great Geometrician, whose influences, called by us laws of nature, are all right lines, about which His beams of beneficence are always play-

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ing, and along which blessing ever blessing, though it may be temporarily disguised, is being conducted from His paternal love. Oh, the wonder of it that the other ends of these Divine conducting lines should be in any sense under our control!!

How amazing the fact—*e. g.*, that if we as Masons do not our part aright in maintaining the integrity of our faith in His Divinity, God suffers loss; we receive so much the less of His blessing; the world He built is the worse for it, and our Craft is in danger of ruin. Nothing but simple faith in that central power which Anglo-Saxons well call God, has preserved Masonry, and brought it past the anathemas, the persecutions, the misrepresentations of the past. And only when Masonry ceases to be content to be a link in a chain binding men to God, more completely revealing Him as the centre of controlling power now, the great cause of,—the reason for brotherly love, will it cease to

“Bear through sorrow, wrong and ruth,

“In its heart the dew of youth;

“On its lips the smile of truth.”

Now, when science “puts a girdle round about the world in less than forty minutes,” when space is only an arithmetical problem for the engineer, with coals and water for its prime factors; when one by one those forces which men used to worship from afar are being analysed and fitted to human service, Masonry needs most manfully to raise its voice. Success is so intoxicating, our knowledge appears so complete, looked at from the under side, that there is danger lest man should forget that the ends of the laws of progress are in the Great Architect's own hand, and that it is He Himself we are finding out, as we discover His laws. It is only because men have got more light from Him that they are now travelling more easily and surely. Only because the world has been shown more about the Great Designer that His laws are becoming better known, and only as the world grows more in God-likeness that we are more perfectly mastering those laws. Education and civilization showed what they could do for the world in Greece and Rome 1900 years ago. And let the lists of public courtezans of Corinth or of Rome, with most of the mightiest matrons and noble daughters of their countries inscribed thereon,

the programmes of bloody theatrical displays, the long tables of slaves, testify as to how much that was. Electricity had been discovered 600 years before. Steam had been in existence for centuries. It remained for our days, when nearly four-fifths of the surface of the globe had passed under the control of nations, whose constitutions were founded upon God's laws of freedom, of justice, of purity and of love, to develop and apply these powers, and with them alter the face of the earth.

What will be the next moves in the world of discovery, we wonder. As the grosser motive powers have given place to the more impalpable, until animal, water, wind and steam are making way for the subtle electric force, so it may be that what physicists and psychologists are stumbling at now, the force of mind and will, may be utilized mechanically before long. And so may we even look on to a time when it shall be most clearly manifest that God is the great force, turning every spindle, radiating every comfort, the Central Light, not of every lodge room only, but also of every comfortable home, of every happy heart, of every good impulse, of every glorious hope. Then when time has brought its revenges, when the Mason's long prayerful waiting shall be justified, humanity as a whole will be seen to have joined the procession "from strength to strength," and to be travelling in the full light of

"One God, one law, one element,
"And one far-off divine event,
"To which the whole creation moves."



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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.

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

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

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

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

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GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT.

Compiled from Returns to January, 1891.

N ^o .	LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF MEETING.
1	Antiquity	Montreal	Jas Mitchell	E. H. Pickard	P. O. Box 1999 Montreal.	Third Wednesday.
2	Albion	Quebec City	Henry Higgins	Rolf Seeborg	Quebec City	Second Friday.
3	St. John	Quebec City	Jas. Coneman	Chas. Beaulieu	490 St. Jean, Quebec.	Second Wednesday.
4	Dorchester	St. Johns	E. McCord	Geo. H. Wilkinson	John's Church, St. Johns.	Second Tuesday.
5	Golden Rule	St. Andrew	E. A. Baldwin	H. E. Channell	St. Andrew's Office, Quebec.	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
6	St. Andrew	Montreal	Jas. Ellis	D. Watson	Chausse Office, Quebec.	Second Monday.
7	Elgin	Montreal	Richard I. Griffin	Geo. Glover	69 Prince Arthur, Street, Montreal.	First Monday, before Full Moon.
8	Prevoist	Dunham	John F. Yeats	Thomas G. Sykes	Dunham	Thursday on or before Full Moon.
9	Nelson	St. Armand Station	James M. Hill	F. H. Throop	St. Armand Station	Thursday on or before Full Moon.
10	St. George	Montreal	Geo. C. Nicholson	Hugh E. Convery	Montreal	Third Tuesday
11	St. George	Montreal	Wm. S. Peard	Samuel Gray	183 Hypolite Street, Montreal	Third Tuesday
12	Zetland	Montreal	Alex. D. Fraser	Wm. D. McLaren	48 Argye Av., Montreal	Second Thursday.
15	St. Francis	Richmond	P. S. G. McKenzie	C. W. Carpenter	Richmond	Second Thursday.
16	Victoria	Sherbrooke	F. S. Stevens	M. B. Schofield	Sherbrooke P. O. Box 654	Second Tuesday.
18	Shefford	Varenne	Keneth S. Marston	Eugene Wallace	Waterloo, Quebec.	First Monday.
19	St. Andrew	St. John's	Wm. J. McNeil	Wm. E. Cooper	St. John's	Monday on or before Full Moon.
20	Montreal	Montreal	Alex. Forbes	W. E. Cooper	Star's Office, Montreal	Second Monday.
21	Yamaska	Gaubly	John Boyd	John Lincoln	Gaubly	First Wednesday.
24	Browne	West Farnham	Frank R. Kirkpatrick	Jas Taylor	Farnham	Friday on or before Full Moon.
25	Royal Albert	Montreal	Chas. W. Hagar	John Simmons	P. O. Box 2007, Montreal	Second Monday.
26	St. John	Mansonville	D. A. Manson	L. D. B. McMillan	Mansonville	Wednesday before Full Moon.
27	St. John	St. John	John P. Ter	L. D. B. McMillan	St. John	Wednesday, or before Full Moon.
29	Royal Canadian	Sweet'sburg	Ralph Bolton	George N. Galar	Sweet'sburg	Monday on or before Full Moon.
30	Ascot	Lennoxville	G. H. Rawlins	L. J. Chandler	Lennoxville	Monday on or before Full Moon.
31	Ashlar	Coastcoube	J. W. Tibbets	F. H. Bridgman	Coastcoube	Wednesday on or before Full Moon.
32	Mount Royal	Montreal	Thomas U. Herst	Can. Express Co.	Montreal	Third Monday.
33	Freighsburg	Freighsburg	Thomas Ingalls	A. H. Holden	Freighsburg	Monday on or before Full Moon.
34	Deric	Danville	Thomas Blylock	W. H. Stockwell	Danville	Wednesday before Full Moon.
35	Brome Lake	Knowlton	H. C. Knowlton	E. E. Mills	Knowlton	First Friday.
36	Chateaugay	Huntingdon	A. Adams	J. C. Bruce	Huntingdon	First Friday.
38	Mount Moriah	Mount Moriah				

34	Deric	Danville	Thomas Blaylock	W. H. Stockwell	Danville	Wednesday before Full Moon.
35	Brome Lake	Knoxton	H. C. Knowlton	K. E. Mills	Knoxton	First Tuesday
36	Chateaugay	Huntingdon	A. Adams	J. C. Bruce	Huntingdon	Second Tuesday
38	Mount Moriah	Montreal	Joseph Wilson	Samuel S. Jones	54 St. Antoine Street, Montreal	First Friday
39	Sutton	Sutton Flats	H. P. Draper	Herman A. Parsons	Sutton	Sunday on or before Full Moon
40	Pontiac	Shawville	John H. Shaw	Arthur Lyon, M. D.	Shawville	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
41	Eddy	Hull	Geo. C. Wright	Thos. E. Kelly	Hull	Second Thursday
44	Chutes	Montreal	Wm. A. Dougherty	Ernest W. King	6 Rousseau St., Montreal	Fourth Monday
45	Centre Urbain	Montreal	Z. Labelle	Felix Cornu, M. D.	507 Wellington Street, Montreal	Fourth Wednesday
47	Graham	Bolton Centre	Henry G. Lane	L. H. Fuller	Actonville Bolton Centre	Tuesday before Full Moon.
48	Mount Orford	Georgetown			Georgetown	Wednesday after Full Moon.
49	Shawengran	Three Rivers	F. F. Farmer	F. L. Louthood	Three Rivers	Wednesday on or before Full Moon
52	Prince Consort	Montreal	John T. Gladston	Thos. Johnston	387-A Bligny Street, Montreal	Second Wednesday
53	St. Andrew	Montreal	Thomas Erskine	J. B. Nozis	754 Dorchester Street, Montreal	Fourth Tuesday
54	Ionic	Montreal	John Stewart	E. E. Getz	Magoy	Second Tuesday
55	Lake Magog	Magog	N. J. Longway	E. D. Smith	Magog	Second Friday
57	Hechelega	Montreal	E. W. Wilson	Ralph Locke	Montreal	Tuesday on or before Full Moon
59	Bedford	Bedford	Geo. S. Walsh	Chas. Jackson	Bedford	First Tuesday
61	Shrewsbury	Montreal	Geo. S. Wey	Geo. J. Richardson	181 St. James St. Montreal	Monday on or before Full Moon.
63	Prince of Wales	Shrewsbury	J. A. Wiggert	J. N. Tate	Shrewsbury	First Wednesday
65	Argyle	Montreal	Horace Smith	Thos. A. Fowall	181 Magdalen St., Pt. St. Charles, Montreal	Third Wednesday
66	Friendship	Cookshire	W. C. Wilford	H. B. Farnsworth	Cookshire	First Tuesday
67	Gagetown	Lachute	W. C. Davidson	W. C. Davidson	Lachute	Second Wednesday
68	King Solomon	Avimer	T. W. E. Spore	W. R. Hanlon	New Carlisle	Third Monday
69	Portage-du-Fort	Portage-du-Fort	G. E. Reid	Neil McLean	Portage-du-Fort	First Tuesday
71	Acacia	Buckingham	W. A. Williams	A. H. Parker	Buckingham	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
72	Hemmingford	Hemmingford	Samuel McClutchie	Robt. Ellerton	Hemmingford	Thursday on or before Full Moon.
73	Victoria	Lachine	I. Esclera	S. Shackell	Box 48 Lachine P. O.	First Monday

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE FOR 1892.

M. W. Bro.	FRANK EDGAR	Montreal	Grand Master.
R. " "	S. LEBOURVEAU	Sherbrooke	Deputy Grand Master.
" " "	H. B. SAMPLE	Levis	} D.D.G.M. Quebec and Three Rivers District.
" " "	J. B. TRESIDDER	Montreal		D.D.G.M. Montreal District.
" " "	J. P. PLUMMER	Georgeville	St. Francis District.
" " "	H. B. KNIGHT	Stanbridge	Bedford Dis.
" " "	J. BRUCE PAYNE	Granby	Shefford & Brome Dis.
" " "	WM. THOMPSON	P'tage-du-Fort	Ottawa Dis.
" " "	HENRY WALTERS	Quebec	Grand Senior Warden.
" " "	S. B. FARNSWORTH	Granby	Junior Warden.
M. " "	I. H. STEARNS (re-elected)	Montreal	Treasurer.
R. " "	J. H. ISAACSON (re-elected)	Montreal	Secretary.
" " "	GUY R. DEWAR	Montreal	Registrar.
" " "	REV. W. T. FORSYTHE	Stanstead	Chaplain.
" " "	RICHARD O. HEWTON	Lachine	Chaplain.
" " "	F. H. PICKEL	Sweetsburg	Director of Ceremonies.
" " "	JOHN J. REED	Montreal	Organist.
" " "	JOHN HOPE	Lachute	Senior Deacon.
" " "	WALTER NUTT	Eaton	Junior Deacon.
" " "	W. M. SHEPHERD	New Carlisle	Steward.
" " "	W. R. PETERS	South Stukely	"
" " "	W. DE MOUILPIED, M.D.	Hemmingford	"
" " "	W. A. WILLIAMS	Buckingham	"
" " "	GEO. GLOVER	Montreal	Pursuivant.
" " "	THOS. HIGHMORE	Montreal	Tyler.

RECAPITULATION OF RETURNS OF LODGES FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 30TH JANUARY, 1892.

Lodges working under Warrants.....	56
Initiations reported	212
Passings "	198
Raisings "	196
Joinings "	36
Resignations "	63
Reinstated "	15
Deaths "	49
Suspended for non-payment of dues.....	73
" " Unmasonic conduct.....	2
Total Members.....	3141

GRAND LODGE

Since the Organization of Grand Lodge

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

* Deceased.

† Dinit

OFFICERS ELECTED

of Quebec, October 20th, 1869.

<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>	<i>Grand Registrar.</i>	<i>Grand Chaplains.</i>	<i>Date of Election.</i>
Henry J. Gear.....	Edson Kemp.....	*Samuel McClung	*Rev. C. P. Reid..	Oct., 1869
†H. M. Alexander..	John H. Isaacson..	C. B. Tabor.....	*Rev. C. P. Reid..	Oct., 1870
†H. M. Alexander..	John H. Isaacson..	Timothy Leet....	*Rev. W.C. Clark..	Sept., 1871
†H. M. Alexander..	John H. Isaacson..	Daniel Boyd.....	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1872
†H. M. Alexander..	John H. Isaacson..	George O. Tyler..	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1873
†H. M. Alexander..	John H. Isaacson..	John McLean.....	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1874
†H. M. Alexander..	John H. Isaacson..	S. R. Whitman...	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1875
†H. M. Alexander..	John H. Isaacson..	Alex Chisholm...	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1876
†H. M. Alexander..	John H. Isaacson..	John Shaw.....	Rev. H. W. Nye..	Sept., 1877
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	E. E. Spencer...	Rev. J. Scrimger..	Sept., 1878
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	T. B. Prentiss...	Rev. J. Scrimger..	Sept., 1879
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	*John Massie, Jr	Rev. J. Scrimger..	Sept., 1880
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	*Thomas Simpson..	Rev. J. Scrimger..	Sept., 1881
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	W. Darling.....	Rev. M. Fothergill.	Jan., 1883
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	J. C. Wilson...	Rev. Lewis Evans.	Jan., 1884
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	Isaac B. Futvoye }	Rev. J. A. Newnham	Jan., 1885
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	Geo W. Lovejoy }	Rev. Robt. Kerr	
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	S. Lebourveau...	Rev. J. F. Renaud	Jan., 1886
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	Henry Dunne...	Rev. Robt. Kerr	Jan., 1887
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	David Seath.....	Rev. J. Smyth....	Jan., 1888
Frank Edgar.....	John H. Isaacson..	Geo. Rolt. White }	Rev. J. B. Muir...	Jan., 1889
Frank Edgar.....	John H. Isaacson..	Geo. Rolt. White }	Rev. J. Smyth....	
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	E. R. Smith....	Rev. F. Renaud.	Jan., 1890
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	Guy R. Dewar.. }	Rev. W.P. Chambers	Jan., 1891
Isaac Henry Stearns	John H. Isaacson..	Guy R. Dewar.. }	Rev. W. T. Forsyth	
			Rev. W. T. Forsyth	Jan., 1892
			Rev. R. O. Hewton	

† Dimited.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

<i>District of Quebec and Three Rivers.</i>	<i>District of Montreal.</i>	<i>District of Bedford.</i>	<i>District of St. Francis.</i>	<i>District of Ottawa.</i>	<i>District of Sheffield and Brant.</i>	<i>Day of Nominating and Appointment.</i>
H. P. Leggett.....	Frank Edgar.....	Thomas Wood.....	W. B. Colby.....			October, 1869
William Miller.....	Isaac Henry Stearns.....	Thomas Wood.....	S. J. Foss.....			October, 1870
William Miller.....	Melbourne M. Tait.....	Malcolm R. Meigs.....	T. J. Foss.....			September, 1871
Christopher Staveley.....	Thomas Maitland.....	Malcolm R. Meigs.....	E. W. Wiswell.....			September, 1872
George Otis Tyler.....	Thomas Milton.....	Stevens Baker.....	Wright Sleeper.....			September, 1873
John H. Mitchell.....	Eugene M. Copeland.....	Charles A. Rice.....	J. Hovey.....			September, 1874
Conrad Judge.....	James T. McMinn.....	Herbert H. Newell.....	James Addie.....			September, 1875
William H. Mitchell.....	James T. McMinn.....	Robert H. Newell.....	James Addie.....			September, 1876
J. B. Charlson.....	James T. McMinn.....	Robert H. Newell.....	James Addie.....			September, 1877
Edson Fitch.....	Wm. LeMeurier.....	C. P. Tabor.....	W. M. Keys.....			September, 1878
Edson Fitch.....	Joseph Mitchell.....	C. A. Hill.....	W. M. Keys.....			September, 1879
Edson Fitch.....	James Fred. Walker.....	John Massie, Jr.....	Edwin R. Johnson.....			September, 1880
Edson Fitch.....	James Fred. Walker.....	John Massie, Jr.....	Arthur Lyon.....			September, 1881
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			September, 1882
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Gustavus Lucke.....			January, 1883
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			January, 1884
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			January, 1885
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			January, 1886
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			January, 1887
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			January, 1888
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			January, 1889
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			January, 1890
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			January, 1891
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			January, 1892
Edson Fitch.....	Frederick Massey.....	H. W. Wood.....	Arthur Lyon.....			January, 1893

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

RESTORATIONS.

Albion, No. 2.

O. LEGER,

GEORGE BACON.

Golden Rule, No. 5.

CHAS. E. CHANNELL,

GEO. W. LABOR,

Elgin, No. 7.

J. L. MORTON.

Nelson, No. 9.

Rev. BRO. H. MONTGOMERY.

St. George, No. 11.

JAS. C. PEACOCK,

WM. ANDERSON.

Pontiac, No. 40.

WILLIAM LOTHIAN.

St. Charles, No. 44.

ARTHUR CROCKFORD.

Cœurs Unis, No. 45.

L. N. MONTBRIAND.

Shawenegan, No. 49.

THOS. J. ROBERTS,

REV. H. H. RAYNER.

Prince Consort, No. 52.

R. C. A. RAADT.

Hochelaga No. 57.

ROBERT HAGUE.

Argyle, No. 65.

WM. McMULLEN.

King Solomon, No. 69.

WM. A. CAMPBELL.

RESIGNATIONS.

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### Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1.

HENRY UPTON.

—

### Albion, No. 2.

JNO. S. BAMFORD, JNO. SEARES, WILFRED L. PREVOST,  
JNO. E. KEYWORTH, O. LEGER.

—

### Golden Rule, No. 5.

S. C. SPEAR, CHAS. E. CHANNELL, A. H. JONES,  
E. E. PINNEY.

—

### St. Andrew's, No. 6.

JOHN JAMES CODVILLE, G. W. G. BONNER.

—

### Elgin, No. 7.

E. A. BENJAMIN, J. L. MORTON.

—

### St. George, No. 11.

JAMES C. PEACOCK, WM. TEES, ALBERT STRANG,  
WM. ANDERSON.

—

### St. Francis, No. 15.

NORMAN NICHOLSON, J. LOVERING, A. G. MCCORMICK.

—

### Victoria, No. 16.

CHAS. COOK, ANDREW McDONALD.

—

### Shefford, No. 18.

FRANK A. CUTTING.

—

### Montreal Kilwinning, No. 20.

JNO. J. GRACE, JNO. GREEN, J. W. B. KELLEY,  
J. S. THOMPSON.

**Brown, No. 24.**

JOSEPH R. CRANDALL.

**Royal Albert, No. 25.**

JNO. R. PRUVN, M. W. HOPKINS, I. A. LYONS.

**Ashlar, No. 31.**

HENRY SMITH, ISAAC N. BOUCHER.

**Mount Royal, No. 32.**

WM. CUNNINGHAM, NORMAN MACFARLANE, WM. J. BARRY.

**Frelighsburg, No. 33**

JOSEPH LANDSBERG.

**Doric, No. 34.**

J. G. SANDERSON, HOSEA N. HARVEY.

**Brome Lake, No. 35.**

A. E. MILLS.

**Chateauguay, No. 36.**

R. A. COTTINGHAM, HENRY McWHINNIE, JOHN W. ADAMS.  
HENRY GOMERV.

**Mount Moriah, No. 38.**

W. B. THORPE.

**Sutton, No. 39.**

JOHN EMS.

**Eddy, No. 41.**

M MONETTE, FELIX CORNEAU.

**St. Charles No: 44.**

GEORGE GILBERT.

**St. Andrew, No. 53.**

DAVID B. STEWART,

A. R. SYMONDS.

**Lake Magog, No. 55.**

WM. SMITH,

HARRY PAUL.

**Hochelaga, No. 57.**

FREDERICK W. HOWARD,

W. G. E. BOYD,

J. T. VINCENT.

**Argenteuil No. 67.**

HENRY J. GILES.

**King Solomon, No. 69.**

WM. A. CAMPBELL.

**Acacia, No. 71.**

WALTER W. PICKFORD,

FREDERICK McLEAN.

**Hemmingford No. 73.**

JOHN HERBERT,

JOSEPH ASSELIN.



## Deaths.

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### Albion, No. 2.

JOS. PRICE, C. E. NESS.

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### Golden Rule, No 5.

A. N. CLARY, A. E. WITCHER.

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### St. Andrew, No. 6.

ALEXANDER THOM, ALEXANDER POPE,  
JAS. H. ANDERSON, JNO. N. WATSON.

---

### Elgin, No. 7.

LOUIS H. COMPAIN, LOUIS PAYETTE,  
JOHN GALLATTLY.

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### Prevost No. 8.

F. A. HILL.

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### Nelson, No 9.

JAS. BROWN, H. D. MORSE.

---

### St George, No 10.

HENRY EARLE.

---

### Zetland, No. 12.

WM. LANE, E. M. L. COCHENTHALER,  
ROBERT MILLER.

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### St Francis, No. 15.

TIMOTY LEET.

## Deaths.

---

Victoria, No. 16.

THOMAS JACOBS.

---

Brown, No. 24.

THOMAS FLYNN.

---

Royal, Albert, No. 25.

ARCHIBALD M. CASSILLS.

---

Pontiac, No 40.

WM. H. MACKAY.

---

Ascot, No. 30.

JAS. McVEITY.

---

Ashlar, No. 31.

C. O. MORGAN, J. O. PARNELL,  
P. D. BALDWIN.

---

Mount Royal, No. 32.

ROBERT K. COCKBURN.

---

Mount Moriah, No. 38.

JAS. TURNER, JOSEPH MARTIN.

---

Sutton, No. 39.

NERI W. HOLMES.



## Deaths.

---

### Eddy, No. 41

ALEX D. MCCALLUM, SAMUEL SALTER.

### Shawenegan, No. 49.

ROBERT S. SCOTT.

### Prince Consort No. 52.

W. C. DAVIDSON.

### St. Andrew, No. 53.

JNO. HOUGHTON, JAS. LILICO,  
NAPOLEON TESSIER.

### Ionic, No. 54.

MOSES MALONE, WM. DONALD.

### Lake Magog, No. 55.

GEO. O. SOMERS, M. D.

### Corinthian, No. 62.

JOSEPH USHERWOOD, WM. CARSON,  
WM. LANE.

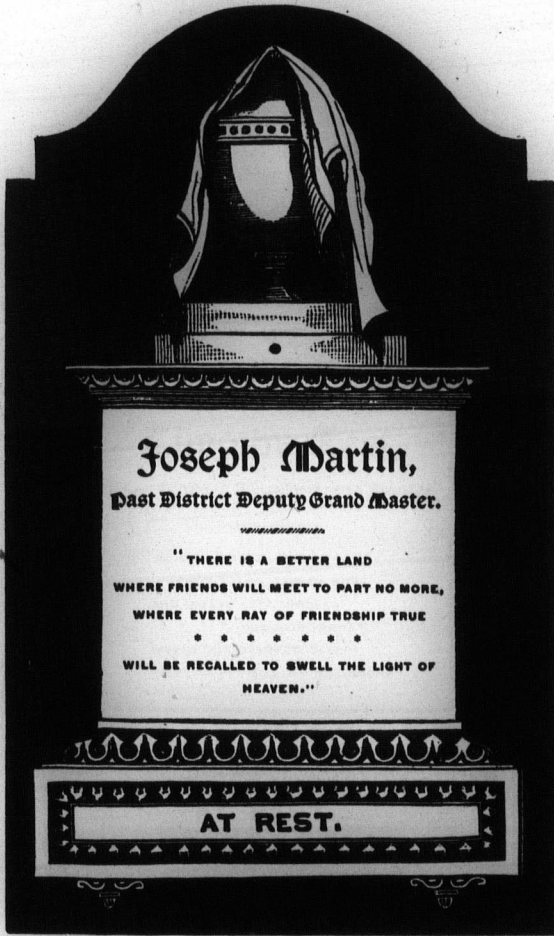
### Argyle, No. 65.

GEORGE M. M. GREIG.

### Argenteull, No. 67.

WM. S. SCHOFIELD.

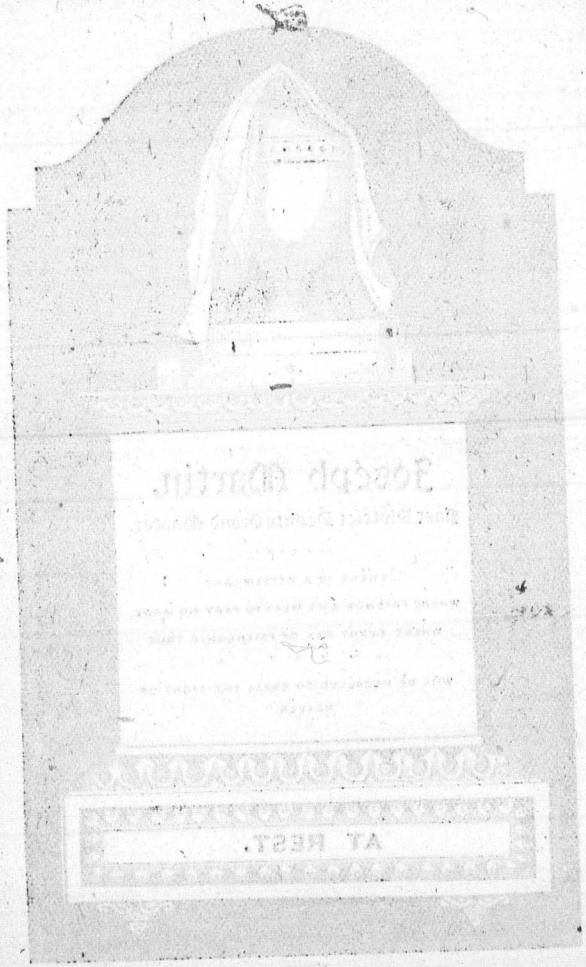




**Joseph Martin,**  
**Past District Deputy Grand Master.**

"THERE IS A BETTER LAND  
WHERE FRIENDS WILL MEET TO PART NO MORE,  
WHERE EVERY RAY OF FRIENDSHIP TRUE  
\* \* \* \* \*  
WILL BE RECALLED TO SWELL THE LIGHT OF  
HEAVEN."

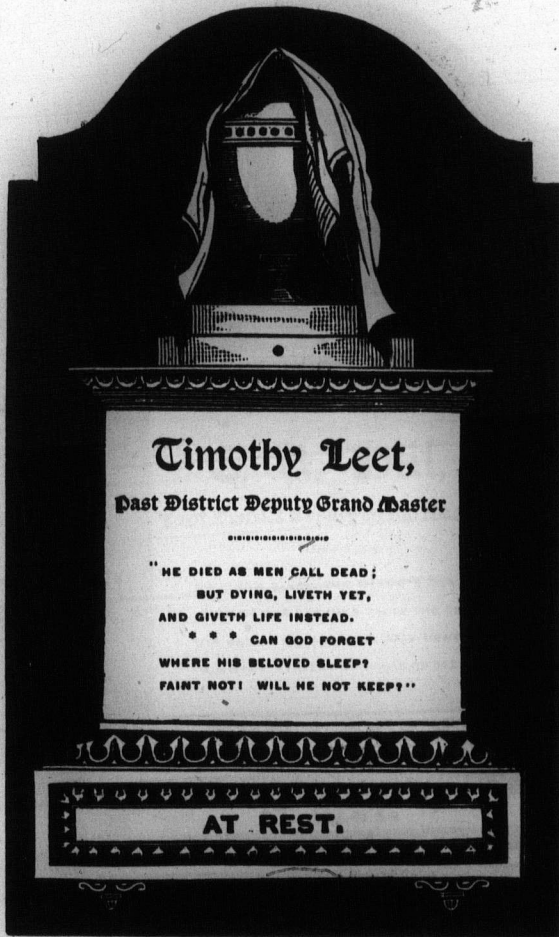
**AT REST.**



Joseph Martin

He was born in the town of  
and died on the 10th day of  
at the age of 75 years.  
He was a member of the  
and was a man of  
high character and  
great worth.

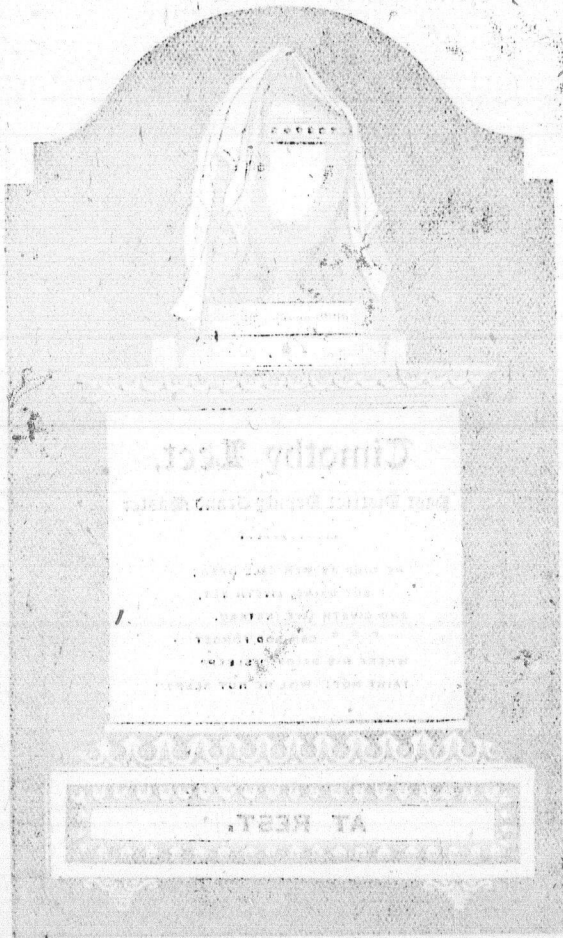
AT REST



**Timothy Leet,**  
Past District Deputy Grand Master

HE DIED AS MEN CALL DEAD;  
BUT DYING, LIVETH YET,  
AND GIVETH LIFE INSTEAD.  
\* \* \* CAN GOD FORGET  
WHERE HIS BELOVED SLEEP?  
FAINT NOT! WILL HE NOT KEEP?"

**AT REST.**



Cincinnati

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Small text block, likely containing the name of the deceased and the date of death.

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Small text block, likely containing the name of the deceased and the date of death.

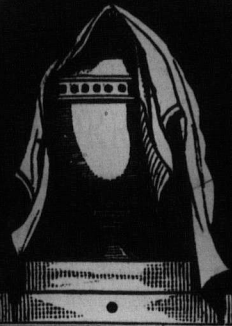
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Small text block, likely containing the name of the deceased and the date of death.

Small text block, likely containing the name of the deceased and the date of death.

AT REST.

LITTLE HOLT, WEST OF HILL STREET



**C. A. Hill,**

**Past District Deputy Grand Master.**

*xxxxxxxxxxxx*

**" AS HIRAM SLEPT, THE WIDOW'S SON,  
E'EN SO OUR BROTHER TAKES HIS REST;  
HIS BATTLE FOUGHT, HIS DUTY DONE,  
HIS NAME BY MANY THOUSANDS BLEST."**

**AT REST.**



C. B. MILL

First District Deputy Grand Marshal

HE HAD FIRST THE WIND'S BOW  
AND HIS OWN BROTHER TAKED HIS REST  
HIS BATTLE COURSE, HIS DUTY DONE  
HIS NAME BY MANY THOUSANDS KEPT

AT REST

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# REPORT

— ON —

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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



BY THE infinite goodness of the Great Architect of the Universe, the undersigned, Chairman of your Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence, is permitted for the sixth time to present for the approval of his Brethren, his annual review of the proceedings of all Sister Grand Lodges, of which the reports have reached him.

It will be immediately apparent to all who take the trouble to glance at the body of this report, that its arrangement is much the same as that of those that have preceded it. Some attention has, of late, been directed to the plan of the Reviews prepared by Past Grand Master Fellows, of Louisiana. This distinguished Brother has manifested considerable skill and ingenuity in his work, which, by the way, is one entailing an immense amount of labor, and has adopted the plan of discussing only a certain number of the important questions occupying the attention of the Masonic world, dividing up his review to suit the subjects of which he treats, instead of following the prevailing plan of reviewing each grand jurisdiction in its own order, and discussing under it the questions which may have arisen within its limits, or have engaged the attention of its writer of Foreign Correspondence. We have not deemed it our duty to follow his example, or to depart from the plan that is almost invariably followed by the reviewers of American Grand Lodges. We believe with Brother Chadwick, of Oregon, that Bro. Fellows' system fails to give that impression of the local standing, power and ability of Sister Grand Lodges, a knowledge of the details of which

the reader needs, in order to better appreciate the grand effect of the universality of Masonry. He says, in his review of Louisiana for 1891 :—“ The reasons which our Brother gives for confining his ‘ make up ’ to heavier matters are convincing to us that he has mistaken the full duty of a correspondent. Hear him :

‘ This form does not permit the gossip or smart sayings in which many reporters indulge, nor the comment or criticism on trivial or unimportant matters or local legislation with which, as a general thing, we have nothing to do ; but is confined to prominent subjects of discussion, of interest to the fraternity, as involving questions relating to the fundamental principles of the order.’

This explanation reminds us of a party of gentlemen, out upon mid-ocean, having a delightful run in a magnificent ship. Navigation they will soon understand to some extent ; they will learn how to take observations ; the meaning of the bells, and to ascertain the speed of the ship. But their diet is ‘ horsebeef and hard tack straight ; ’ they are doing the substantials, and doing them hard. ‘ No gossip or smart sayings are allowed ; ’ nothing of a local nature can enter into these fundamental things. There is no spice, salad or dessert on board. It is cold, straight navigation or nothing. Who would not go ashore if he could and get away from a crowd where there was no social friction ; no compliments for merit ; no honor for talent ; no ‘ smart sayings ’ for rivalries in wit, humor and profitable discussion. It does good to do those very things our brother forbids. We must have the spice of life with the balance or we will differ, as in this case.”

But for the convenience of those who desire to have at a glance the reviewer’s ideas upon the really very few questions of general importance that are under discussion at the present time in the Masonic world, we shall venture to extend the length of our usual introductory remarks, so that they may embrace a brief expression of opinion upon these so-called weightier matters, at the same time maintaining in the body of the report, the style that will enable our readers to most readily glean, as in the past, the various items of interest concerning Masons and Masonry in the different Grand Jurisdictions under review.

## THE BOOK OF THE LAW.

A writer in one of the literary Reviews has pointed out that for some years past, revealed religion has been expected to find "difficulties" in philosophy. It has been tacitly assumed that an absolute right of criticism and judgment belongs to the philosophic mind, and that the contents of any work purporting to be a Book of Divine Law must be determined by the degree to which they can win the approval of the speculative intellect. The last thing that would have occurred to most of the "philosophers," as a possible theory to maintain, was that revealed religion had any voice in the matter: that philosophy could be guided in its speculations or regulated in its theories by religious teachings,—in a word that there was anything in such teachings which a complete and satisfactory philosophy must take for granted as its starting point. Of all the existing schools of philosophy, outside of those which are avowedly religious, the philosophy of Freemasonry stands virtually alone in rejecting the pretention that the teachings of revealed religion depend for a precarious existence upon keeping on good terms with a philosophy which disallows or regards with indifference their primary conditions. It does more than this. It aims at showing that there is a better philosophy than that which begins and ends with the dedication of speculative temples to "the Unknown God"; and that revealed religion carries with it answers to problems which exercise philosophical thinkers, and that these, when expressed in the terms of current philosophy, will be seen to provide an escape from difficulties under which other systems labor. It is by no means an apologetic system. It does not attempt to turn the edge of the assaults upon revealed religion. It takes a far bolder and a far truer line than this. Starting out with the Book of the Law as its first great light,—the true light that is to enlighten the whole world,—it aims at showing how its illuminating rays meet and help the perplexities of philosophy. In these days of an ever increasing intellectual activity, the philosophic world has more than ever need of Freemasonry. Its esoteric teachings have a natural attraction for men of speculative intellect. We rejoice that it should be so. Yet herein, also, lies one of the dangers that threaten the institution. Strange as it may appear, men have obtained admission into Freemasonry, and retain their membership therein, whose philosophy is

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of the order described by the writer above referred to, and who openly boast of their non-compliance with one of the essentials of their initiation. The improper protection of such men from the discipline that they justly merit has been commented upon by the present writer in former reports. He regards it as one of the most vital subjects that has attracted the notice of the fraternity for many years past, and as warranting the prominence herein accorded it. Brethren of Sister Grand Lodges, Freemasonry has no place for the scoffer at revealed religion! Repeal whatever there may be in any of your local enactments that stands in the way of the trial and expulsion of those who boast of their want of belief in a Book of the Sacred Law. Thus will you best make proof of a due appreciation of the true philosophy of Freemasonry, which widely proclaims that without a belief in the Great Architect of the Universe, in the volume of the Sacred Law, and in the resurrection of the body, our teachings will present what Milton styles

"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."

While upon this subject we cannot resist the temptation to quote the following words from a sermon, preached last year, at Yarmouth, N.S., before the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, by Bro. the Rev'd. John A. Logan, Grand Chaplain: "The Bible," he says, "is the inestimable gift of God to man. It is the very bed rock of our superstructure. He who does not receive its message, who will not take this Book for his guide, who denies its divine origin, can never fraternize with us on the floor of a Lodge Room. The claim has been made that the Hebrew MSS. of the Old Testament have been preserved to this era by the careful and judicious oversight of the fraternity. We do not now discuss this claim, but we do say that the scrupulous care by which it is now guarded is *prima facie* evidence of the truthfulness of the assertion. Should the time ever come when any home or foreign despot would seek to lay sacriligious hands on that Holy Book to wrest it from our grasp, I doubt not but Masons everywhere would rise in their might, as one man, to defeat and dethrone the usurper; and indeed it may be possible that the Sacred Volume of Truth may be kept more inviolate with us, than with those who indulge in the higher criti-

cism of ecclesiastic circles. With us it is safe. Its simple truths and sacred mysteries we accept, and endeavor to take them as lights to guide our steps, and lamps to illumine the pathway of our lives. We subscribe to the words of a Brother, which were found on the fly leaf of his Bible, under his pillow, after he had been called home, that

'Within this awful volume lies  
The mystery of mysteries.  
Oh! happiest they of human race,  
To whom our God has given grace  
To read, to hear, to watch and pray  
To lift the latch and force the way ;  
But better had they ne'er been born,  
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.' "

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF FREEMASONRY.

Let us remark, *en passant*, that there is not only moral as well as mental philosophy in Masonry, but that there is Masonry in moral philosophy, as every earnest student of Masonry and philosophy will readily admit.

As so admirably put by Bro. Neish, of Nova Scotia, "the words 'Masonry is complete in its moral philosophy, and needs but to be evolved by study,'" forming a quotation from Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, "should be inscribed in letters of gold on the walls of every Lodge throughout the world. "And they suggest to us an earnest recommendation to the members of the Craft to study carefully such book as Ferrier's 'Lectures on the early Greek Philosophy' and 'Calderwood's Handbook of Moral Philosophy,' which, though the fraternity does not claim either of the celebrated authors, will greatly help all genuine lovers of the Order to appreciate their beautiful and elevated system of morality."

#### THE MASONIC OUTLOOK.

It is not without surprise and satisfaction that we observe a few rifts in the dark clouds of ultramontane illiberality that have so long hovered over the Latin nations of Europe. In Spain and in Hungary there have recently occurred instances of liberality towards Freemasonry, which trifling as they are, would be no more tolerated in the Province of Quebec to-day, than would a national revolution, and probably not nearly so readily. The Symbolic Grand

Lodge of Spain, founded February 24th, 1889, was legally recognized by the Spanish government, March 15th, 1889. The Catholic congregations at Pressburg, Hungary, adopted a resolution expelling all members who are Freemasons, and prohibiting and excluding all Freemasons from their organization. An appeal was taken from their decision to the Cardinal and Prince-Primas Simor, and this highest clerical authority in Hungary sustained the appeal and invalidated the measure.

We notice in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, at Berlin, a sketch of the visit of King Humbert, of Italy, and reference to the design of the German Fraternity to honor Brother F. Crispi, the King's Minister-President, the prominent Italian patriot and Mason, by a Masonic reception. The invitation was signed by Masons from all Germany, assembled in Berlin. For want of time Brother F. Crispi sent his regrets in a letter from which we take the following :—

“German Freemasonry, whose task and aim is the peace and the pacification of the world, can but sympathize with the king, my sovereign, who is now visiting your emperor for the united purpose of preventing war and its consequences. I pray to the Grand Architect of the Universe to give his aid in this holy work.”

From which it is evident that Brother Crispi, who is a statesman as well as a Freemason, has conceived a clearer and better idea of the task and aim of Masonry than Brother Littlejohn of Wisconsin, who holds that our system needs, to-day, some grand object for which the Masons of the world can unitedly labor, and suggests the exertion of Masonic influence for the adoption of some plan for the settlement of national questions without resort to war. Brother Crispi's reference, it may be argued, is solely to German Freemasonry. But the Freemasonry of Germany makes no direct effort to influence statesmanship in its method of settling national disputes, any more than the Freemasonry of America does. True to the traditions of the Fathers, and following in the ways in which they walked, its task and aim is the peace and pacification of the world by means of its oral, symbolical and practical teaching of the Brotherhood of Man, and of the consequent duty of all men to love as Brethren. If this be true of Masonry in Germany, where all ranks of society are permeated with a love of martial display, and with a belief that war

may be best avoided by maintaining a condition of constant preparation for it, what larger measure of success may not be anticipated from the moral teachings of our order, in communities where the peaceful triumphs of art and science are more highly prized than the display of martial skill and prowess, and where a standing army is regarded rather as a necessary evil, than a source of national pride, or an illustration of national strength? Masonry, whether American or European, is doing its appointed work, in its own appointed way, and what it needs is not any new object for which the Masons of the world can unitedly labor, but more zeal, more earnestness in the objects that have always been its own, less weariness in well-doing, a more faithful observance of its precepts and teachings, and above all, a personal illustration of its great truths in the life and conduct of everyone of its individual members. Thus, and thus alone, may we secure the permanency of our beloved Institution. We frequently plume ourselves upon the belief that Masonry, having endured through all preceding ages, is bound to survive through those that are yet for to come. So there are those, who professing a firm faith in the principle of the survival of the fittest, act as though they are convinced that everything that is fit will survive, and may be left to the slow evolution of circumstances. One of the leading English prelates of the present day, discussing this idea, recently said :—

“ In dealing with material things, he granted that it must be expected that the fittest would survive ; but in dealing with the organization which we called men and women, when we remembered that their fitness or otherwise depended upon their possession of the qualities which were within their power to possess, then the question of evolution was not to be treated as if it were a mere figure on a black-board, but it was to be treated the way in which all the best and noblest evolutions of the civilized world had taken place : they were not due to causes outside the power of co-operation of human energy ; they did not evolve of themselves, but they evolved because of the dominating energy of the people who determined that they should succeed. And thus with the evolution of civilization ; we were cheating ourselves by phrases if we imagined that it meant the evolution of a certain machine which went on and nobody could help what resulted. Evolution was only a word for

*process*, and the process in that case, as in the case of culture, and progress, and civilization, was a process largely in human hands. One part in the evolution of civilization in Europe was that one day the men of Marathon stood confronting the hordes of Persia, and the energy they displayed was one of the factors of victory. They would betray themselves if they imagined that any of the advantages of the world could be carried on if they sat down and folded their hands. It was not thus that victories were won, and it was not thus that civilization advanced."

And it is not thus that the cause of Masonry can be advanced or her peaceful conquests extended.

Upon the free soil of the American continent, Freemasonry finds a congenial abiding place. Its outlook and progress is here most gratifying. The table of statistics of Brother Drummond, of Maine, gives the total membership of the 56 Grand Lodges in North America for 1891, as 673,643, as against 651,028 in 1890.

#### CERNEAUISM.

The disturbing element of Cerneauism is almost the only dark spot upon the face of American Freemasonry. A very small minority of Grand Lodge reviewers have undertaken to defend the members of this Rite from the legislation directed against it by the majority of American Grand Lodges who have been troubled by it; not on the ground, however, of any doubt as to the illegitimacy of the Rite itself, but because they question the wisdom of Grand Lodge legislation with reference to higher degrees. One would have thought however that with the knowledge that Cerneauism had invaded Grand Lodge sovereignty, this objection would cease. In some few instances, we regret to say, that it has not however, notwithstanding the fact that the Cerneau claim to confer the Craft degrees has only been waived,—never repudiated. Yet, forsooth, Grand Lodges must decline to notice the invasion and refuse to legislate against the invaders, because these latter claim authority to confer higher degrees than are known to the Grand Lodges, and that, too, upon every occasion, in territory long previously occupied by supreme governing bodies controlling the degrees claimed by the Cerneaus!

If any further justification were required for Grand Lodge condemnation of the Cerneau rite, it is only necessary to refer to



the resistance of, and revolt against Grand Lodge sovereignty on the part of some of its leaders, which is the greatest scandal of the Freemasonry of the day upon the continent of America. In Iowa, in Ohio and elsewhere, the rebellious Cerneaus have carried their revolt against the Grand Lodge in their respective jurisdictions by which they were expelled from the benefits and privileges of Freemasonry, into the civil courts; and in this action were aided and abettéd by the leaders of the so-called Cerneau Rite. Yet there are some Grand Lodges,—very few, it is true, but still a few, which being *nominally* at least upon terms of fraternal amity with the sister Grand Lodges rebelled against, have suffered references to the rebels, that can only be construed as friendly and encouraging, to be uttered by their reviewers or other officers, and to appear in public print in the official volume of their proceedings. We have not so learned Masonry. While we remain upon terms of fraternal intercourse with sister Grand Lodges, we should deem ourselves to be treacherous in our friendships and treasonable to the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty did we lend any encouragement to their foes, or fail in a public expression of sympathy and support with any such Grand Bodies, whose authority has been disputed, particularly as to their right to say who shall or who shall not be permitted to retain membership in their constituent lodges.

Quebec has thus far been spared the evils of a Cerneau invasion. But should the occasion, fortunately, never arise, to throw our Grand Lodge upon its defence in this matter, we cannot forget that we have received, upon certain other occasions, a good deal of sympathy and support from American Grand Lodges. We cannot now stand idly by and be silent witnesses of the rebellion against the exercise on their part of that authority in their jurisdictional limits, the possession and exercise of which we ourselves insist upon within the bounds of our own jurisdiction. Let those who will, pass by on the other side! Masonry, as we have learned it, has no approving voice for the answer of Cain to his Maker, when his attention was called to the whereabouts of his murdered brother. Fraternity(!) such as this may be good enough for the Cerneaus and their sympathizers. In the Masonry which has regard for its obligations to God and the Brethren, it has no abiding place.

We regret that the harmony existing between the Grand Lodges of Delaware and Pennsylvania is threatened by another phase of this Cerneau difficulty. A Delaware Brother in good standing in his own jurisdiction, but being a member of the Cerneau rite, was refused admission as a visitor into a lodge in Pennsylvania, in accordance with a prohibitory edict to that effect issued by the Grand Lodge. The Brother complained through his lodge to his Grand Master, and he to the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, who gave the reason referred to above for the action of his subordinate lodge. Yet we regret to notice that Grand Master Dobb, of Delaware, did not find such reason sufficiently strong, as he reported the matter to his Grand Lodge as "a very grave question," being none other than "the right of visitation by Brethren of this jurisdiction, having been regularly made, and being in good standing in their lodge." We trust that this difficulty may ere long be settled. So far as we can see, it should never have arisen, at least between two Grand Lodges. We have yet to find in the case reported by Grand Master Dobb, any reasonable cause for complaint against the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Admitted that a Brother is in good standing in his own lodge and has offended against no edict or resolution of his own *Grand Lodge*, can it be pretended for a moment by our Delaware Brethren that he must in consequence thereof be able to demand admission as a visitor into lodges in a sister jurisdiction, even though he be an offender against the laws of that jurisdiction?

The citizen of a country against whose laws he has committed no offence, is a member of a treasonable society, not so considered in his own country, but in open rebellion and already legislated against as a class in a neighboring state. Can he escape the consequences of his offence against the laws and independence of this neighboring state if he elects to enter it and claim the privilege of citizenship therein? Or will his own country insist upon its neighbor according him such privileges, though he be a traitor by the latter's laws, simply because he was a good subject in his own land, or so considered by its laws. The idea is simply preposterous.

## A CLANDESTINE GRAND LODGE.

Representatives from three or four extinct lodges in Ohio, whose charters were forfeited by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, because of their disloyalty and rebellion, have pretended to organize and set up at Worthington, in the State of Ohio, a so-called Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, in violation of the land-marks of the Order, and of their duty as Masons, and in opposition to the M. W. Grand Lodge, which has been in existence in that State for over eighty years, and during that period and up to the present time has enjoyed fraternal intercourse with and official recognition of all legitimate Masonic governing Grand Bodies upon the American continent. We fully agree with M. W. Brother Levi C. Goodale, Grand Master of Ohio, that were it not that this rebellious faction might attempt to mislead and impose upon the Craft in other jurisdictions, it would be too insignificant for official attention.

## A FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

A growing desire amongst the members of the fraternity for a greater degree of harmony in the system and uniformity in the laws and procedure in the several jurisdictions, and for a more thorough interchange of fraternal sentiments, conserving the general interests of Freemasonry throughout the world, and especially looking to a greater uniformity in the modes of recognition and in the fundamental features which characterize our system the world over, has led to suggestions for the holding of fraternal congresses, both at Chicago and at Toronto. The suggestion for such a congress to be held in Toronto, in 1892, when the Grand Lodge of Canada celebrates its centennial, comes from the M. W. the Grand Master, Brother J. Ross Robertson, and met with the unanimous approval of his Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication in July, 1891. We have no information as to whether any further action has been taken in the direction indicated. But, at the ninety-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, held on October 7-9, 1891, action was taken looking to the holding of a Fraternal Congress in the City of Chicago, in August, 1893, during the continuance of the World's Fair in that City, and invitations to participate in the same have been addressed to all the Grand Lodges of the continent. We can conceive of much good that

might follow the holding of one or more of such congresses, while no indication of the probability of any evil results is apparent. This movement has, consequently, our warmest sympathy and most active support.

#### MASONIC HOMES.

Several Grand Lodges and Grand Lodge reviewers are busily engaged discussing the advisability of Masonic homes. Of the commendable spirit that dictates the erection of these magnificent monuments of Masonic charity, there is nothing that can be said but what is complimentary to their promoters. Of the success of the mission which they are popularly supposed to serve, there is much to say, and much that has been already said upon both sides of the question.

Past Grand Master Henry Robertson, of Canada, in reviewing Wisconsin, in his last published report of foreign correspondence, says of Brother Duncan McGregor's review,—and we reiterate his statement:—"He has a valuable contribution to the literature regarding Masonic homes, which we need make no apology for transcribing, as the subject is one that is attracting attention among our members, and we should have all the light possible on so important a matter, before committing ourselves to any scheme that may involve us in trouble."

Then follows the extract in question:—

"There are Masonic homes organized in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Illinois and Missouri, all in successful operation.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—"North Carolina receives \$10,000 annually from the State, and it costs the Grand Lodge \$2,000, which is raised by a per capita tax of 60 cents.

**KENTUCKY.**—"The Kentucky home has been in operation for seventeen years, is supported by a per capita tax of 50 cents and offerings by constituent lodges on St. John's Day.

**ILLINOIS.**—"Illinois organized an Orphans' Home, in Chicago, two years ago.

**MISSOURI.**—"Missouri has just purchased property in St. Louis for \$40,000, to be used as a home. An annual appropriation of \$5,000 is made by Grand Lodge. The Order of Eastern Star takes an active interest. Contributions are asked for its support.

MICHIGAN.—“The corner-stone of a Masonic Home for Michigan was laid in May, 1888, and the property is now worth \$52,000. We understand that an association organized this, though the Grand Lodge will, no doubt, contribute to its support.

NEW JERSEY.—In New Jersey, in 1889, a report on Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home was presented, but action deferred for a year. In 1890, the Committee was appointed to formulate a plan for establishing a Grand Lodge Charity Fund.

NEW YORK.—“New York has \$100,000 on hand for a Masonic Home, and Utica is selected as the site.

OHIO.—“In Ohio there is a strong movement on foot to establish a Masonic Home.

OREGON.—“Oregon is planning building a home.

TEXAS.—“In Texas a plan looking to the establishment of a Masonic Home was submitted to the constituent lodges in 1887, and adopted by the Grand Lodge—

“So that the establishment and maintenance of a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, and a strict economy in its expenditure, with the view of accumulating a fund (\$100,000) for this great object, is now the settled policy of the Grand Lodge—*Report of Directors, Texas, 1889.*

VIRGINIA.—“In Virginia, in 1889, it was resolved:

“That it is expedient to establish a Masonic Home and that the work may be commenced at once.

“The snug little sum of \$5,000 was given by Brother A. G. Babcock, to start the enterprise.

CALIFORNIA.—“At the Grand Communication of California in 1889, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Grand Lodge take such measures as may be proper to establish and foster an institution for the care of destitute orphan children of Masons, and a committee of five was appointed in accordance with the resolution.

WISCONSIN.—“As the question of the feasibility of establishing a Masonic Home in Wisconsin will no doubt at an early day receive attention, it is well that brethren should know what sister jurisdictions are doing or attempting, how the charity is supported or planned to be supported, what outside help is obtained, and what are the difficulties in the way of success of such an enterprise. —*Report of Foreign Correspondence Com. 1890.*

COLORADO.—“I can't say I don't believe in Masonic homes, for I do, and yet I have grave doubts as to whether they are the best means of accomplishing the objects aimed at, especially in the smaller and younger jurisdictions.

“Suppose we had accumulated a fund of \$50,000, should build a home, and in so doing our pride would force us to erect a building, not only suitable for its purpose, but creditable to the fraternity. After completion, it would have to be maintained, and at no light expense, and perhaps be but partially occupied until it might become a serious burden to us.

“The result of this is to convince me that a Board with a Masonic fund can do more good to a larger number than a Board with a Masonic home, unless in very large and wealthy jurisdictions, and even then; and yet I have no words except of commendation for Masonic homes.”—*William D. Todd, Grand Master, Colorado, 1889.*

IOWA.—“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Iowa is now, and always has been favorable to the proper dispensation of Masonic charity; that the needy widows and orphans of deceased Masons should be well cared for by the surviving members of the Order.

“That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge that the present method of caring for such widows and orphans, that is, by the lodges of which their deceased husbands and fathers were members, is preferable to that of building a widows' and orphans' home.

“That while the building of a home would, at great expense for building, salaries, and other necessary expenses, provide for the wants of a few, the present method, at much less expense, provides for the wants of all needy Masons.”—*Report of Committee, Iowa, 1889.*

CONNECTICUT.—“The Brethren of Connecticut have taken the legal steps necessary to the organization of a Masonic Charity Foundation. Brother L. A. Lockwood is President of the Board of Managers, and enthusiastically advocates the erection of a home. He says:

“This is no new project. It has had years of practical trial by our English, Scotch and Irish brethren, and has been crowned with abundant success.”—*Connecticut, 1890.*

CANADA.—“Canada is spending about \$10,000 annually in caring for widows, orphans and needy persons. This charity is administered through a Board of Relief.

And Past Grand Master Robertson of this jurisdiction says:—  
“Our own opinion is that our present system is far better than the erection of an expensive edifice, involving a large yearly charge for maintenance, with the probability that those whom we desire to help

would not consent to the publicity of being aided in that manner. It seems strange that none of the Grand Lodges have ever tried the 'Cottage system,' instead of one large building. The cottage certainly seems more home-like, and that system could be started small at first, and gradually increased as the necessities of the brethren or widows and orphans would require."

## CUI BONO?

This is a question that many of our readers have doubtless heard asked in respect to Reports of Foreign Correspondence. We have heard it occasionally ourselves, and have heard of it still oftener. Never once have we heard of it passing the lips of a reading Mason. The Freemason who peruses these reports has never been known to question their utility. Nor can he do so until he can truthfully claim to know all that has been written, or that ever can be written upon the history, the teachings, the symbolism, and the jurisprudence of Freemasonry, as well as upon its progress in every quarter of the civilized globe, and upon the various questions which at present are agitating the Masonic mind. But of what practical utility to the non-reading Mason can these reports hope to be? For him, Gurney, and Pike, and Drummond, and Vaux, and Parvin, and Robertson, and Brown, and Staton, and Singleton, and Schultz, and the rest of the giants of Masonic literature may have lived and labored in vain. But it is not Masonic literature that is to blame if one wraps it up in a napkin and buries it in the ground. He will likely do the same, in time, with the teachings and symbolism of the Order, and for him, some time in the near future, it is more than likely that Masonry will lose all her charms. If our young Masons are to become zealous and intelligent members of the Order,—Masons at heart and Masons with the understanding also—they must be early interested in the history, the progress, the literature of Freemasonry. To Masters of Lodges, attaches, in this matter, a very serious responsibility. With the exercise of a little tact and judgment they may often so interest the younger members of their lodges as to determine for them a path of Masonic and humanitarian usefulness, and make of themselves the centers of ever-widening circles of an increasing peace upon earth, good will towards men. Or they may extract all the sap from the Masonic

sapling ; all the vigor from the newly initiated Masonic enthusiast ; all the sunshine from the Masonry of the lodge, and all the honey from the local Masonic hive, by a simple failure to instruct and to interest the Brethren, by a rigid adherence to the cold formalities of lodge business, and to the work of the several degrees, to the utter exclusion of those features of social intercourse amongst the Brethren, and of those fraternal sentiments that should extend beyond the narrow limits of the lodge room to reach out and enfold the entire fraternity whithersoever dispersed. For interesting the Brethren in the condition and the doings of Masonry in other jurisdictions than their own, Masters of lodges have always at hand a ready and efficient aid in the Report of Foreign Correspondence, prepared and published for the information of the Brethren, by authority of their own Grand Lodge. Past Grand Master Wing, of Vermont, in the conclusion of his last annual address to Grand Lodge, thus referred to this subject :—" Every lodge has meetings at which there is nothing to do except to transact the routine business. Now, if such meetings, or at meetings called specially for that purpose, some member of the lodge would read to the Brethren assembled the Report of the Committee on Correspondence, a review of all the proceedings of the Grand Lodges with whom we sustain fraternal relations, I am sure the Brethren would be interested in the living, vital issues of the day, and that the results would be, more reading and thinking Masons, and an increased attendance at such gatherings."

SO MOTE IT BE !



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## ALABAMA—1891.

OUR esteemed Brother Palmer Job Pillans, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, represented Quebec at the 71st Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, which took place at Montgomery, on December 1st and 2nd, 1891.

Of the 322 lodges upon the roll, 260 were represented at this Communication. The total number of members reported is 10,448, being a net increase during the year of 652.

From the address of the Grand Master, M. W. BRO. GEORGE MILBURN MORROW, it is pleasing to learn that Masonry in Alabama is in a happy and prosperous condition, and that harmony is its distinguishing characteristic. May such be now, and for all time to come, the state of Masonry in every part of the habitable globe!

In speaking of the attainment of Masonic knowledge, he says :—

“ Nor should we forget that the riper we are in Masonic information, the more active and zealous we become in carrying out its beneficent work. For this reason, to attain this all requisite information, men, wise in our council and learned in our mystic lore, should devote time and purse to the dissemination of Masonic information and principles—not perfunctorily and spasmodically, but by repeated lectures; by going over and over the work with patience and accuracy as the mother does with the child in the first steps of knowledge. Our Ritual is a sacred poem and there are underlying inspirations to noble actions running beneath it, like an underground stream. Dig for the waters and they burst forth joyous, search for the inspiration and it pours forth on the hungry heart.”

Some of his decisions are a serious reflection upon the carelessness and ignorance of those who asked them. What kind of a Mason, for instance, must he have been, who needed to be told that “ A sentence of punishment for unmasonic conduct cannot be passed except upon charges preferred and a plea of guilty, or a conviction had as provided in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.” No Brother ignorant of the above fact is qualified to be an officer of his lodge.

We notice that the Grand Master decided that a subordinate lodge cannot legally be opened and transact business or confer degrees without the presence of at least seven of its own members. It is, of course, unquestionable that lodge business should not be transacted if of the Brethren present at the meeting, there be not at least seven members of the lodge. But the conferring of degrees may be considered as work done, not so much for a particular lodge as for the Craft in general, and, except in cases where there may be a special enactment to the contrary, we do not see why there must necessarily be seven members *of the lodge* present at the actual conferring of degrees. For balloting, we admit, of course, that at least seven members of the lodge must be present.

A Committee of five Brethren was appointed to take into consideration the advisability of establishing a Home for the indigent widows and orphans of deceased Masons, with instructions to report at the next Annual Communication of Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge expressed its pleasure at the adoption of a resolution by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, looking to the holding of a Fraternal Congress of Representatives of the Grand Jurisdictions of the United States and other nations, in the City of Chicago, during the World's Fair, cordially endorsed the suggestion and recommended that suitable action be taken in order that the Grand Lodge should be represented at such Congress. Grand Lodge went even further than this, and appointed a Committee to consider and report at the next Annual Communication concerning a proposed scheme for the appointment by the various Grand Jurisdictions of the United States of a National Committee on Masonic Ritual, composed of a delegate from each Grand Lodge, whose duty it shall be to endeavor to remove the want of uniformity in the verbiage and mechanical features of the Ritual of Masonry in the various Grand Jurisdictions, each delegate to report back to his own Grand Lodge. Why could not this matter engage the attention of the proposed Masonic Congress in Chicago, or at all events, why should not at least a portion of the Representation of each Grand Lodge present thereat be authorized and commissioned to that effect?

With extreme regret we learn of the decease of Past Grand Master George D. Norris of this jurisdiction.

Grand Lodge decided, rightly we think, that the temporary removal of the Charter from the Lodge Room, while the Lodge is at labor, does not necessitate the cessation of such labor, but while we also admit that a visiting Brother is entitled to know that he is visiting a regular lodge, we claim that he can find means of so doing without demanding an inspection of the Charter while the lodge is at labor, and that a W. M. would be justified in refusing to have the business or work of the lodge interrupted to suit the sweet will and convenience of some Masonic crank who may be merely putting on airs for the purpose of impressing the members of the lodge visited, with his ability for detecting spurious Masonry from the genuine article. There may be, of course, exceptional occasions, when such vigilance is necessary, as in the case of a Brother from a distance visiting a locality where clandestine lodges are supposed to exist, but even then, to suppose a somewhat analagous case, we should not feel flattered, in a social sense, if an intended visitor should wait until he had reached our threshold and knocked at our porchway for admission to satisfy himself, by enquiries or otherwise, of our parentage, respectability or standing.

Brother Pillans' report of foreign correspondence, one hundred and forty-six pages long, is up to his usual high standard of excellence. His selections are judiciously made and his comments firm yet courteous, and decidedly not those of a Brother who thinks that he will be heard for his much speaking.

His review of Quebec admirably condenses the various matters dealt with by P. G. M. Stearns in his annual address, and he approves entirely of the commendation of refreshments at lodge meetings contained in the present writer's report last year as D. D. G. M. of the Quebec district.

He speaks of the Grand Chaplain's discourse as "excellent," and says of the Grand Lodge appropriation for charitable purposes that Masonry in the far north is much more active in its benevolence than with them.

He quotes frequently and approvingly from our last review, and is so kind as to say that the introduction thereto "is very beautiful and may be read with pleasure and profit," for which

generous appreciation, many thanks. It is an encouragement and an incentive to persevere in the arduous task assigned us, and to labor to improve.

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

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

### ARKANSAS.—1891.

THE Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Fay Hempstead, has been good enough to furnish us with an advance copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, at its Annual Communication, held on the 17th and 18th November, 1891, in order that we may be enabled to include a notice of the same in the body of the present report. The Appendix, which was to include the Report of Foreign Correspondence, has not yet, reached us.

We have, however, the record of an Emergent Communication, held at Little Rock, on the 4th March, 1891, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple, at which Past Grand Master George Thornburg delivered one of the most eloquent and most practical orations of the year.

Grand Master W. K. RAMSEY presided at the fifty-second Annual Communication, which met at Little Rock, and at which 384 lodges out of 434 on the register were represented. Quebec's representative was present in the person of Bro. T. C. Humphrey.

The Grand Master was able to report that while there has been no special revival of Masonry within this Grand Jurisdiction, there has been a substantial and healthy growth. We are glad of it. For the forms of revival that are ostentatious and voluptuous we have little admiration. They are seldom survivals. They are not often productive of real and lasting fructification. In quietness and in confidence does Masonry find strength and a substantial and healthy growth.

Death claimed many members of Subordinate Lodges during the year, but, we are glad to say, left untouched the roll of Grand and Past Grand Officers.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was deferred.

A Committee, composed of fifty Master Masons, was appointed to represent Grand Lodge at the proposed Fraternal Congress, to be held at Chicago during the continuance of the World's Fair, but while the delegates were empowered to confer with committees from other jurisdictions upon the general interests of the Fraternity, and to promote uniformity in the work, and harmony of action, they were rightly prohibited from entering into any arrangement looking to the formation of a National Grand Lodge.

M. W. BRO. C. A. BRIDEWELL,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. FAY HEMPSTEAD,

*Grand Secretary.*

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of British Columbia mourns the loss by death of its Grand Secretary, Brother H. Brown, who was also a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

The ten chartered lodges in this jurisdiction report a membership of 726 being an increase in the year of 48.

The twentieth Annual Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Kamloops, on the 18th and 19th June, 1891, but special communications had been held during the preceding year for laying the corner stones of the new Y.M.C.A. building, and of the Alexandra hospital for women and children.

Grand Master ANGUS McKEOWN, who presided at the Annual Communication, submitted an interesting business paper as his annual address, reporting his official actions during the year past. He suggested the election of D.D.G.M's. by the representatives in Grand Lodge of the different Masonic districts, instead of their appointment by the Grand Master, but we cannot ascertain from the report of the Grand Lodge proceedings that anything came of the suggestion. There is no report of Foreign Correspondence.

Recognition was duly extended to the Grand Lodges of Tasmania and North Dakota, and new Grand Lodge regalia was obtained from London, England.

An admirable Masonic sermon was preached before the members of Grand Lodge, in St. Paul's Church, Kamloops, by the Rt. Rev. V. W. A. W. Sillitoe, D.D., Lord Bishop of New Westminster, who is Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. The Bishop remarked in the course of his sermon, "that in every age the prelates of the Christian Church, from St. Augustine downwards, have not thought it inconsistent with their loyalty to Christ to become members of our order."

M. W. BRO. MARCUS WOLFE,  
*Grand Master.*

V. W. BRO. W. J. QUINLAN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### CANADA.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of Canada assembled at Toronto, in its thirty-sixth Annual Communication, on the 15th July, 1891, but was called off until the 22nd of the same month, because it was not possible to find sufficient accommodation for the delegates in consequence of the meeting in that city, at the same period, of the National Educational Association of America.

M. W. BRO. J. ROSS ROBERTSON presided, and delivered one of the most eloquent addresses that proceeded from the Grand East of an American Grand Lodge in 1891. It is marked by literary and Masonic erudition, by delicacy of feeling and strength of purpose, by commendable zeal and superiority of judgment and tact. There is much of interest in his description of his visit in September, 1890, to the Grand Lodge of England, and an instructive summary of the condition of lodges in his own jurisdiction, from which we learn that out of the 350 on the roll, sixty per cent. are in an active and prosperous condition; thirty per cent., while in a semi-prosperous state, are showing in each case strong signs of improvement; only seven per cent. are weak, and three per cent. are either dormant or dead. During his term of office, the

Grand Master travelled over the whole jurisdiction, visiting 130 lodges, and covering ten thousand miles of travel. As a result of careful observation he has this to say of the lodges that fail to show signs of prosperity :—

It is nevertheless a difficult matter to determine, even after a personal contact with the membership, a definite reason for the lethargy which marks some lodges. Some minds incline to the belief that indifferent work in the ceremonies dulls the interest, others attribute the torpor which prevails, to the lack of personal magnetism and neglect of direction in lodge business on the part of the W. M.'s, which has its effect in making not only the Secretary, but other officers, remiss and careless in the discharge of their duties. Not a few entertain the idea that the too frequent change in the position of the W. M. and that of Secretary has a weakening effect on the work, while others claim that the contiguity of lodges one to another in many districts, and the organization of other associations of a fraternal character, have contributed largely against the advance that should naturally come to all properly managed fraternal organizations.

Out of this array of opinion need it be wondered at that one hesitates in reaching a conclusion, and yet fresh from the Craft field, a line of thought presents itself, that makes one feel that all the causes assigned are reasonable and within the possibility of removal.

There is, therefore, no doubt that after an examination as close as one can make in a brief visit, the election to the East of Brethren who are utterly incompetent, not to say indifferent, and who are honored either by personal popularity or by persistent canvassing for office, is a primary cause of trouble in lodges.

This, followed by the wilful neglect of Boards of Installed Masters, who deliberately violate their duties and obligations by presenting for installation Brethren, who oftentimes are actually known to the Board to possess but the rudiments of the work, is another source from which danger springs, while the rapid change in office, for which the rising membership craves, relegates a W. M. to a P. M.'s seat before he has perfected himself in the Master's work and duty.

There is no doubt that in his remarks anent the election and installation of incompetent Masters, our M. W. Bro. has struck at the chief root of the evil. He informed Grand Lodge that 260 of the W. M.'s can exemplify the E.A., F.C. and M.M.; 48 can exemplify the E.A. and F.C.; 29 can work the E.A.; 9 are only able to open and close, and 3 are unable to work. It would be interesting to know how the twelve last-mentioned Masters came to be installed at all, in view of the law as thus laid down by the Grand Master :—

A Brother who is only able to open and close in the three degrees, and unable to exemplify one, cannot be installed.

And again :—

The question of qualification rests with the Board of Installed Masters, who are supposed to have examined the Brother prior to presentation for installation.

And yet we know, as a matter of fact, that W. M.'s in our own jurisdiction are sometimes installed who have never been examined as to their proficiency, and that our Grand Lodge has not, so far, deemed it necessary to legislate upon the subject. Many Grand Lodges have, however, and it may interest our readers to learn of the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada at its last communication.

One Brother gave notice of the following motion :—

That hereafter it shall be the duty of the District Deputy Grand Master of each Masonic district in the jurisdiction to examine each and every Master elect in his district, as to his knowledge of such portions of the Constitution of Grand Lodge as relate to the duties of Master of a Lodge, as well as to his proficiency in the work of the various degrees, according to the established work.

Where the District Deputy Grand Master finds it impossible or inconvenient to personally conduct such examination, same may be taken by a competent Past Master, duly appointed in writing for that purpose by the District Deputy Grand Master, who shall immediately report the result of such examination to the District Deputy Grand Master.

The District Deputy Grand Master, when satisfied with the result of such examination, shall grant to such Master elect a certificate of qualification, which shall state that the Master elect named therein is qualified in both respects above mentioned.

The Board to which it was referred, reported as follows :—

The Board cannot recommend the adoption of this amendment. In the Ceremony of Installation, the Installing Master is made to say that the Master elect must have been presented to a Board of Installed Masters for examination, and to that Board the ancient practice has evidently committed the duty of examining the Master elect, and proving his efficiency. There are other obvious objections to the proposed amendment, but the Board would recommend that on the night of the election of officers, the Lodge shall select by open vote three Past Masters, members of that Lodge, of which it is advisable the Master should be one, who shall be the Installing Board to examine the Master elect as to his knowledge of such portions of the Constitution of Grand Lodge as relate to the duties of Master of a Lodge, as well as to his proficiency in the work of the various degrees, and report to the Installing Officer.

In the event of any Lodge not having three Past Masters available, Past Masters from other Lodges may be selected.



We can conceive of nothing but good results flowing from the adoption of such a resolution.

The following decision, which is evidently sound law, was rendered by the Grand Master and approved by Grand Lodge, in company with some sixty more :—

“When a P. M. is elected to office all that is necessary is to open in the second degree, giving him the obligation as W.M. of the lodge, proclaiming him severally in the first, second and third degrees in due form. It is not necessary to open a Board of Installed Masters.”

Grand Lodge mourns the death of some its leading members as shown by the following extract from the Grand Master's address :—

“During the past year death has called many brethren who were dear to us, one of our Past Grand Masters, M. W. Bro. J. A. Henderson, whose presence was always welcome, also R. W. Bros. J. Morrison, Dunn, Robert Leslie, and V. W. Bro. H. Ponton, all brethren who in their time did yeoman work in the Craft. Another Brother, prominent in matters political as the First Minister of the Crown, the Right Hon. Bro. Sir John A. Macdonald, representative of the Grand Lodge of England, near the Grand Lodge of Canada, has gone to his last home. The R. W. Brother, although unable through pressure of public duties to take an active part in Craft matters, always looked upon the fraternity with kindly favor, and was proud of his connection with Masonry.”

The following thoughtful suggestion from the Grand Master was approved by Grand Lodge, as likely to lead to excellent results :—

“The general good of the Craft in every jurisdiction concerns all who desire to see Masonry retain its place in the front rank of fraternal associations. Perfection in government is the ambition of all who have a part in guiding the affairs of governing bodies, and yet none assume the position that they have attained, the summit towards which they strive. Differences of opinion exist in all jurisdictions. There are varying views concerning Masonic jurisprudence. There are differences in the ritualistic work. The forms of the government of the Craft are diverse. The drink question agitates some jurisdictions : the color question others. The recognition of the higher rights is in the arena of debate. The powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master have led to animated discussion, and the question of territorial jurisdiction might be argued to advantage. Many other points as well, occupy attention in at least our English-speaking jurisdictions. With so much food for reflection, will it be considered beyond the line of diffidence if I advance the thought that a representative gathering of delegates, composed of leading men in all jurisdictions, should meet in fraternal congress—if you like at Toronto, next year, when we celebrate our Centennial—or at any other centre on this continent, and deliberate on the questions alluded

to, arriving, if possible, at results which would serve as guide marks—as suggestions—offerings of advice, which should be accepted in the true spirit of fraternity by the jurisdictions of this continent?"

The reports of the D. D. G. M.'s. are admirably drawn, and replete with valuable information as to the condition of lodges in their respective districts. It is gratifying to learn that these worthy officers visited almost every subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction.

Past Grand Master Walkem was made the recipient of an address and handsome testimonial, which he appropriately acknowledged.

A Brother gave notice of motion "that the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage be discontinued at all refreshment tables in connection with Masonic lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada," respecting which the Board reported and Grand Lodge resolved accordingly, that "the adoption of this amendment to the constitution would be an unwarrantable interference by Grand Lodge with the rights of lodges, and that this is a question that each lodge should decide for itself."

The total membership of subordinate lodges is 20,892.

The following especial communications of the Grand Lodge were held during the year :—

On the 18th September, 1890, at the town of Milton, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of Knox Presbyterian Church, R. W. Bro. J. M. Gibson, D. G. M., acting as Grand Master.

On the 15th October, 1890, at the City of Brantford, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new Central school, M. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, G. M., presiding.

On the 28th October, 1890, at the village of Westport, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Anglican church, M. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, G. M., presiding.

On the 24th June, 1891, at Kingsville, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Anglican church, R. W. Bro. James Birch, D. D. G. M., of the first district, presiding.

Past Grand Master Henry Robertson presented the report on foreign correspondence, and an excellent one it is. As a specimen piece of condensation, it is a model. The small amount of original matter that enters into its composition, affords us but few opportunities of transferring anything from it to our own pages.

He is sound, as we understand soundness, on the matter of physical qualification in candidates, saying :

"The reasonable rule is that a candidate who can do all the work of Masonry is not physically disqualified. This is the correct rule and *it always was* the correct rule. The 'strict constructionists' can only sustain their absurd contention by misquoting that upon which they rely for authority."

Quebec's proceedings for 1891 failed to reach him.

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

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

#### COLORADO.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of Colorado held its thirty-first Annual Communication at Denver, on September 15th and 16th, 1891. Sixty-eight of the seventy-five chartered lodges of the jurisdiction were represented, and the Grand Master, ERNEST LE NEVE FOSTER, reported as follows of the favorable progress made by Masonry in his jurisdiction :—

The past year has been one of no unusual importance. The Craft in this jurisdiction has been steadily growing, keeping pace with the commonwealth. Some new lodges have been started under auspicious circumstances, and the old lodges are prospering, so far as I have been able to learn. There has been no serious matters of dissension among the Craft, though some matters of jurisdiction have been called to my attention, all of which have been settled without trouble.

We learn with regret of the decease, of Past Deputy Grand Master Edmund T. Stone.

A brief, though interesting, address upon the teaching of Freemasonry was delivered by Bro. W. L. Bush, Grand Orator.

On recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the Grand Lodges of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania were recognized, and the following was adopted in regard to the formation of a spurious Grand Body in Ohio :—

The rebellious action of the representatives of certain extinct lodges in organizing a so-called Grand Lodge of Masons within the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio, between whom and this Grand Lodge the most fraternal relations exist, calls for an immediate expression against such disloyal and unwarranted proceedings; therefore,

*Resolved*: That the Grand Lodge of Colorado hereby declares the so-called Grand Lodge of Masons, recently organized within the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio, to be a spurious and clandestine organization, and the lodges of this jurisdiction are hereby warned against holding Masonic communication or intercourse with said clandestine Grand Body, or any of its subordinates or their members.

Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented a readable, instructive, and in part quite witty review of the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges, supplemented by an exceedingly useful digest of decisions.

He is sound on the Cerneau question and exceedingly courteous in his review of Quebec for 1891, complimenting Grand Chaplain, the Rev'd. W. Percy Chambers, B.A., upon his address before Grand Lodge, and the present writer upon the foreign correspondence report of that year.

The membership of subordinate lodges is 5,719, being a net gain of 470.

M. W. BRO. JOHN M. MAXWELL,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. ED. C. PARMELEE,

*Grand Secretary.*

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### CONNECTICUT.—1891.

THE 103rd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was held at New Haven, on January 21st. Grand Master CLARK BUCKINGHAM, whose portrait appears as frontispiece to the volume of proceedings, presided, and in his address to the Grand Lodge reported the decease of R. W. Brother James E. Coer, Grand Senior Deacon, and the issue of a number of dispensations.

The legislation at this Communication was of only local importance. There is no report on Foreign Correspondence, owing to the serious illness of Grand Secretary Joseph K. Wheeler for several weeks in November and December, 1890, in which he has our sincere sympathy. Upon his recommendation, the space usually devoted to such a report in the published volume of Grand Lodge proceedings is occupied with historical data of subordinate lodges of the jurisdiction, such as names of petitioners for every charter, the date of issue, where located, and by whom signed. Records such as these are so apt to become lost or destroyed by fire that we cannot too warmly commend the thoughtfulness and care that has thus perpetuated their memorial.

We understand that a centennial volume has been issued, but have not, thus far, been favored with a copy thereof.

The Grand Lodge of Peru was duly recognized. Quebec has been for some time in fraternal correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and as we fail to receive any of its transactions or other direct information therefrom, we gladly make room herewith, for the reproduction of the following letter from the Grand Secretary to Brother Wheeler, which, as will be seen contains some interesting information in regard to the condition of Freemasonry amongst our South American Brethren :—

LIMA, September 30, 1890.

R. W. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, GRAND SECRETARY M. W. GRAND LODGE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD.

*R. W. Sir and Brother :*

Answering your fraternal letter of 14th June, I have to say :

1. The M. W. Grand Lodge of Peru is an independent sovereign Grand Lodge of the York Rite, in no way controlled neither by a Supreme Council nor by any other Grand Body.
2. The M. W. Grand Lodge of Peru exercises exclusive control over the three symbolic degrees, and does not recognize any other ones.
3. The Supreme Council of Peru has under its obedience three so-called symbolic lodges not recognized by our Grand Lodge, and no interchange with these and with the members of these bodies is cultivated by our regular lodges.
4. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, also, has under its obedience three lodges, and although our Grand Lodge has required from that body to relinquish all ties with those lodges existing in Peru, a Grand Lodge regularly formed

and recognized by more than forty Grand Bodies, no action has been taken by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In consequence thereof, the Grand Lodge of Peru has deemed it right to declare the Scottish lodges irregular and clandestine bodies.

5. The Grand Lodge of Peru has twenty-six registered lodges, four in the Republic of Bolivia and one in the Republic of Ecuador, where, in both countries freemasonry was unknown before our Grand Lodge gave the Constitutions for the formation of the said lodges.

With fraternal regards and respect, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. A. EGO-AGUIRRE,  
*Grand Secretary.*

Of the 111 lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, 110 were represented at this Communication. The total membership of subordinate lodges is 15,505.

M. W. BRO. HUGH STIRLING,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOSEPH K. WHEELER,  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### DELAWARE.—1891.

THIS Grand Lodge held its 85th Annual Communication at Wilmington, on October 7th and 8th, 1891. Bro. William J. Stewart, Quebec's representative, was amongst those present.

Grand Master JAMES S. DOBB referred, in his address, to the decease of Bro. John Otto, Jr., Past Grand Treasurer, whose zeal for and attachment to the Craft, and whose ability in the exemplification of the work are spoken of in the highest terms.

It is gratifying to learn from the same source that peace and harmony prevail throughout the jurisdiction.

One of the dispensations issued by the Grand Master, was, we notice, to raise a fellow-craft without requiring him to be proficient in the preceding degrees. For such a course we can conceive of no justification. Emergencies may, and sometimes do arise, to warrant the shortening of the time that should elapse be-

tween the reception of the different degrees, and in such cases, the Brother may not of course be proficient in preceding degrees. But by the manner in which the present case is reported, nothing is shown as to any shortening of the usual intervals of time between the different degrees, and we are decidedly of the opinion that a Brother who has not attained the necessary proficiency in preceding degrees, in the time usually permitted for so doing, should be given just as much longer time as is necessary to enable him so to do, no matter though he never take another degree at all. Let us take heed that we give not the lie to our oft-repeated assertion, "Every degree in Masonry is progressive, and can only be attained by time, patience and assiduity." Freemasonry possesses no privileges for those whose disinclination for self-improvement or lack of intelligence stands in the way of the qualification for advancement demanded by the universal laws of the institution.

The Grand Master's action in permitting a lodge to receive and vote on the second petition of a candidate, when a Brother at once admitted his mistake in casting a black ball, has our approval, on the ground that it is eminently Masonic to correct an error or to remove an injustice, and taking it, necessarily, for granted, that all proper precautions were taken in the case.

It is pleasing to learn that the sum necessary for the support of a bed in each of the two hospitals in the city of Wilmington, to be used for and by Masons, was contributed by the various lodges located in the city and by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master well and wisely says, "Deeming this a worthy charity, well worthy the support of the fraternity, I would recommend that measures should be taken to continue this fund for this noble purpose."

Bro. Dobb has worked hard, with the assistance of his officers, to secure greater uniformity in work, and to do away with the evil of joint occupancy of lodge rooms.

But the incident, which of all others reported by the Grand Master, is likely to give rise to the most widely-spread discussion, is the complaint made by him to Grand Master Africa of Pennsylvania, against the action of a subordinate lodge in that jurisdiction, which refused admission to a Delaware Brother in good standing, upon the ground that he was a member of the Cerneau Rite, and in strict accordance with the resolutions and edict of its Grand

Lodge. This affair, to which a very serious import is not unnaturally attached by the Grand Master of Delaware, was referred to a special committee, which, so far as we have been able to ascertain from the volume of proceedings before us, failed to report.

To the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, we also turn in vain for any expression of opinion upon this burning question of Cerneauism—the foul destroyer of Masonic peace in so many of the American jurisdictions.

The review of Sister Grand Bodies is the work of Brother Lewis H. Jackson, and is an exceedingly courteous, instructive and entertaining report of close upon ninety pages. Quebec has very generous notice, and thanks are due for the flattering things said of our Grand Chaplain's Address of last year, and of our own report for 1891 on Foreign Correspondence. There is a great deal of very clever original matter from the pen of our good Brother, much of which we should like to have been able to find space for. Bro. Jackson, will, no doubt, pardon us for pointing out to him that his printer could very materially aid other Grand Lodge reviewers in their work by printing his original matter in larger type than his extracts, or by leading the former and setting the latter solid.

The twenty-one lodges in this jurisdiction claim a total membership of 1,787.

M. W. BRO. NATHANIEL F. WILDS,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WILLIAM S. HAYES,  
*Grand Secretary.*

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### FLORIDA—1891.

THE volume before us contains a record of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Florida, at its sixty-second Annual Communication, which was held at Jacksonville, on the 20th, 21st and 22nd January, 1891.

From the Address of Grand Master HENRY W. LONG we take the following timely reflections:—



Brethren, we are living in a fast age. Old time methods are rapidly being superseded by new ones. The old time stage is relegated among the things of the past, and is superseded by the iron horse which, by the wings of steam, is transferring our people and the products of the soil from State to State, and from Continent to Continent. The rapid transit of communicating with our fellow-man on the wings of steam has been superseded, in rapidity of time, by the electric touch of electricity, until now communications from the East to the West, by the magic touch of skilled hands, developed by science, are forwarded with accuracy, more rapidly than time itself.

In this age of scientific development there is, in this God given country of ours, a growing disposition to run greedily after the things of time, making money the God that is worshipped, until a spirit of avarice withholds that material aid that is due from those in possession of a competency to those in misery, affliction and want, and in some instances may we not fear that the lonely and bereaved widow, in secret sorrow and destitution, is permitted to go down to the grave unaided, and the faint cry of the orphan is not heard beyond the home of its wretchedness. It is the noble duty of Masonry to search out the secret mourners and suffering humanity, and soothe their sorrows and relieve their necessities. Brethren, see to it that a spirit of avarice does not hinder us in our solemn duty in administering to the wants of each other and suffering humanity, according to our opportunity and ability; then may it not only be said of us, "behold how good and pleasant is it for Brethren to dwell together in unity," but, "behold how these Brethren love each other and mankind at large."

We are firmly of the opinion that the Committee on Jurisprudence of this Grand Lodge, in their enquiries into the claims of the Cerneauites, failed to come to a perfect knowledge of the pretensions set up by the disciples of this disturbing element in American Freemasonry. Had they but referred to the facts so admirably related by Bro. D. C. Dawkins, in the concluding portion of his report on Foreign Correspondence, they would have been able to positively declare concerning the encroachments of this Rite upon the prerogatives of Symbolic Masonry, and in the words of Bro. Dawkins, we would repeat "that to take the testimony of Cerneauism against the solemn verdict of so many Grand Lodges, seems to be wholly untenable." In disclaiming any endorsement of the matter contained in this report referring to Cerneauism or the A. and A. Rite, it seems to us that the Grand Lodge of Florida simply disclaim any endorsement of historical truth, for Bro. Dawkins merely quotes from official records. Thank God, however, historical truth remains the same, whether Grand Lodges endorse it or disclaim so doing. But why disclaim the endorsement of any part of

the Report of Foreign Correspondence, unless its mere reception and publication in Florida is to be taken as an endorsement of the whole. In Quebec, as in the vast majority of American Grand Lodges, the opinions of the writers of these reports are never considered as stamped with the endorsement of Grand Lodge, and in most cases are seen by very few members thereof until they appear in print in the Grand Lodge volume of proceedings. Bro. Dawkins could only have arrived at a different conclusion concerning Cerneauism by neglecting a thorough perusal and study of its history, and of official documents therewith connected, and we venture the belief, that if the members of the Committee of Jurisprudence of his Grand Lodge were compelled to the course of study of Masonic literature that is imposed upon Bro. Dawkins, by virtue of his office as Masonic Reviewer, they would have come to no other conclusion on the matter than that to which he has so naturally arrived, unless indeed they are yet blind disciples of Cerneauism.

An eloquent address upon the mutability of things and the progress of the age, with reflections upon the duty thereby imposed upon Frémasonry, was delivered by R.W. and Rev. R. H. Weller, D. D. Grand Orator.

In every sense, the most interesting portion of this volume is that containing Bro. Dawkins' Report on Foreign Correspondence. If Bro. Dawkins' services as reviewer are appreciated by his Brethren at home as they are by his Brethren of the Corps Reportorial, he must feel indeed that his labors, and few who have not enlisted in the same kind of work know how arduous they are, have not been in vain. Bro. Dawkins knows whereof he writes, and has the rare faculty of knowing also how to well express his knowledge in becoming language.

Under Alabama, in regard to the right of a visiting Brother to demand sight of the Charter, he says :—

“As to the charter, we think that the action of the Grand Lodge in granting a charter is the authority for the holding of the lodge, and the parchment or charter is the evidence of that authority, hence it is not necessary for it to be always actually in the lodge while at work. The members know the authority under which they work without the evidence being constantly in their view, and its principal use at such times is to convince the visiting skeptics that the lodge is regular.”

If he means that a meeting of the lodge may be held without the presence of the charter, when he says "that it is not necessary for it to be always actually in the lodge while at work," we dissent, believing, as we were taught, that the lodge is not regular without it. Its temporary absence, in the ante-room, however, need not, we admit, invalidate or stop the proceedings of the lodge. It must be present in the lodge room at the opening of the lodge, in order that all the Brethren may have evidence of the fact that authority has been issued for the holding of the lodge, and that that authority, without which its proceedings would be irregular, is still in force.

We admire his earnest advocacy of the universality of Freemasonry, and quote with pleasure the following from his review of Colorado :—

"If we examine closely the origin of all the Grand Lodges, the apparent cloud of *chaos* vanishes, and variety only appears. Our sentiment is, 'To all regular Masons of all degrees the world over;' and hence the universality of Freemasonry in all the lands, in the faithful and acknowledged fraternal relation. Let us be careful, but not too rigid, and all stand shoulder to shoulder in denouncing all dissensions from the original and universal plan of our matchless society."

His review of Quebec's proceedings (1890) is exceedingly kind and fraternal. He rightly styles Grand Master Stearns' address an able and instructive one, and is very flattering in regard to our Foreign Correspondence report of that year, holding that in our review of Pennsylvania we completely demolished "the doctrine advocated by some of the most distinguished reporters, that there are no regular Grand Lodges and Lodges that did not descend from the Grand Lodge of England, and gives the cases we cited in support of our contention.

M. W. BRO. ANGUS PATERSON,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. DEWITT C. DAWKINS,

*Grand Secretary.*

## GEORGIA.—1891.

TO the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, R. W. Bro. A. M. Wollhin, we are indebted for an advance copy of the proceedings of Grand Lodge, at its Annual Communication held on the 27th, 28th and 29th October, 1891. It is a handsome volume and full of valuable matter.

Quebec was represented at this Communication by Bro. Y. A. Wright.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. JOHN S. DAVIDSON, is an able and eloquent paper, and contains the record of a vast amount of work. In discussing the relationship of his Grand Lodge with other Grand Masonic bodies, he has the following beautiful remarks respecting the universality of Masonry :—

“ This jurisdiction, fully alive to all that concerns the interest or welfare of the Brethren, cannot fail of its sympathy with those who need it, or with its congratulations for those who, by faithful service or successful contest, have deserved them. We are, ourselves, only a part of the Order Universal. While our immediate sphere is bound by the geographical limits of the State and our labors are directed to this part of the Vineyard, yet we cannot and do not forget that wherever Masonry erects an Altar, lifts up its voice in prayer, or raises its arm in succor, our hearts abide. We cannot and do not forget that its trials are our trials, its triumph our triumph, and its hopes likewise our own. The hand that smites it in the most distant lands is felt wherever brotherly love prevails ; the tongue that slanders or condemns its mission, even beyond the seas, urges into rightful resentment the entire Household of the Faithful. It is to this universality, not only of purposes but of faith, that we owe the strength of the organization and derive the inspiration which carries conquest on its wings, like as the eagle bears her brood. And while with the Order such purpose and faith remain, no adherent need fear disaster and no disciple apprehend decay. And what an army this wondrous combination of devoted and self sacrificing men presents to the world about us ; oft-times, in hurry, the feet are stayed and wonder stands gazing upon its achievements, unable to comprehend and yet moved to admiration ; oft-times the busy wheels are motionless, while a greater power stirs the very universe of men into the highest activity of labor for the general good : oft-times the restless speech is hushed into joyful listening to the story of how much gentle thought can come from silent effort, and how much good flow out from the secret springs of love for fellow man. And when, my Brethren, we remember that this mighty host is marshaled for combat without blast of trumpet or beat of drum ; that each cohort in the vast array is moved to place in column without loud utterance of commanding speech ; that its only banners are the

stars which light up the blue canopy above ; that its only sword is the voice of brotherly love ; that the tread of its battalions is as light as the waves of shadow which pass over the wheat, and yet that its onslaught is overwhelming and its conquering strength resistless, we may, with pride, rejoice that we bear a part of the past achievements, the present glory and the future hopes of such an Institution."

At the risk of over-running our allotted space and of inviting the hostile criticism of those of our Brother Reviewers who deem it a crime to touch the scissors, we cannot resist the temptation to reproduce here the eloquent peroration of Bro. Davidson :—

"A few moments more, my Brethren, and you will take up the working tools of the Order to pursue your labors. I bid you here recall for your guidance and protection the legend of the Orient our Poet Laureate tells. When the great Master, out of the richness for His love for man, fashioned the stars in scintillating beauty, wrought out the genial sun, spread forth the Heavens for our view and made the marvellous globe whereon we move, He used all the tools belonging to the Craft. And yet, each and all these mighty works, for some wise end, He left imperfect. The stars in time are broken in His hand, the sun often turns to us a blemished face, the earth itself is sometimes in convulsions shaken, and all attest the startling truth that He hath laid upon them imperfections. But when, from these intended for our use and pleasure, we turn to the Lodge Celestial, we behold the abiding place built only by the Square. Its every Court, its radiant Throne, its tessellated pavements, all fell only under the unerring Square, and by its touch alone were fashioned out into eternal beauty. And by its rigid rule will every act be tested and every motive tried, which mark your use of the instruments employed to fit these living stones for that divine Sanctum Sanctorum. You cannot escape the test, struggle as you will, for—

Upon our right

There stands an angel with a pen,  
Who notes down each good deed of ours and then  
Seals it with kisses in the Master's sight.

Upon our left a sister angel sweet

Keeps daily record of each evil act ;  
But great with love, folds not the mournful sheet,  
Till darkest midnight ; when, if conscience racked,  
We lift to Allah our repentant hands,  
She smiles and blots the record where she stands ;  
But if we seek not pardon for our sin,  
She seals it with a tear and hands it in."

V. Bro. A. M.  
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JOHN S. DAVID-  
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The Grand Lodge of Georgia has our earnest congratulations upon its freedom from the shackles of debt, which have for so many years past weighed heavily upon it. During the eight years of Bro. Davidson's Grand Mastership, he labored earnestly and successfully with this object always in view. In loving memory of this great work, his portrait had been hung in the Grand Lodge hall, and was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

We notice that an effort is being made by this Grand Lodge to establish a system of international correspondence between all the various orders of Masonry, on the principle of the present system of Foreign Grand Lodge Correspondence. It is difficult to understand, however, how this can be made to work, but not at all hard to see how numerous difficulties may follow the general adoption of such a scheme.

The 366 lodges in this jurisdiction,—being 31 in number more than were on the rolls last year, report a membership of 14,703,—a net gain during the year of 1,253; certainly a most satisfactory showing.

A large number of occasional Grand Lodge meetings were held during the year for the purpose of laying foundation stones, etc., and the proceedings contain the full reports of a number of addresses delivered by members of Grand Lodge, the language of which goes to prove that Georgia Masonry is productive of the highest order of oratory.

In this jurisdiction we observe that the members of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence divide the work of reviewing between them. Owing to the late arrival of the report, we are unable to devote much time to this interesting portion of the volume. We regret to note that Quebec's proceedings were not received by the Committee.

One of the reviewers, Bro. W. E. Mumford, utters these truisms:—

“I know that in our Grand Lodge there is printed on every annual copy of our proceedings: ‘Ordered to be read in the Subordinate Lodges;’ but if this is heeded in one single Subordinate Lodge, I have never found it out. Our Lodge meetings are generally dry, dull and uninteresting unless there is ‘work.’ Real live Masons will see to it that every opportunity is taken advantage of that looks to increased interest in Masonry and its valuable, inestimable tenets.”

A live Worshipful Master can be the wheel horse of all progress. One MAN at the head of a lodge means success to that lodge in all departments of work and progress."

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

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

### IDAHO.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of Idaho assembled in its twenty-fourth Annual Communication, in the city of Boise, on September 8th, 9th and 10th, 1891, Grand Master GEORGE AINSLIE, presiding.

Fifteen constituent lodges were represented at this Communication.

In his address to Grand Lodge, the Grand Master reported that Idaho was Ma-onically at peace with all its sister Grand Bodies, but followed in the wake of many other Grand Masters in warning his Brethren against the pernicious effects of Cerneaulism. He showed that it had proved a fruitful cause of discord, and brought about divisions and animosities, resulting in wholly inexcusable disloyalty to recognized Masonic authority in some jurisdictions, and expressed his opinion that it would be well for his Grand Lodge to give utterance to its sentiments in respect to this clandestine body, and thereby warn the Brethren of the illegal and unmasonic character of such body. Upon report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, to which this portion of the Grand Master's address was referred, Grand Lodge declared the Rite clandestine and productive of evil, and only evil in all its tendencies.

We regret to learn of the decease of Past Grand Master Lafayette Carlee, of Idaho, whose remains were consigned to the tomb with Grand Lodge honors.

The net increase in the membership of constituent lodges is 117 for the year.

Bro. Charles C. Stevenson again presents an excellent report on Foreign Correspondence, covering 125 pages. Speaking of the necessity of requiring these reports to be read in open lodge, he well and truly says that the future of Masonry depends upon the reading and studious Masons.

Reviewing one of his Sister Jurisdictions, Brother Stevenson not inaptly says :—

The Grand Master commences his Address with that time-honored old moss-covered-bucket expression : "Another year of Masonic life and prosperity has passed into history." We certainly would never have learned of that fact had he not informed us!

We have also had occasion to refer to this same species of thoughtless redundancy of language.

As an illustration of the forcible, if not always classical English of our good Brother, when he gets well warmed up, we quote what he has to say of that oration delivered in Illinois, which we dissected last year, and particularly of that part of it which declares that "the time may come when we as Masons, like the Crusaders of old, will be called upon to grasp our trusty swords and go forth in the defence of the truth and our homes." Bro. Stevenson calls the Orator "a very savage gentleman, named Wolff," and after the quotation to which we have referred, says :—

Jumping gee-whiliken crickets! when shall we go? Forward, march! guide center, hay-foot, straw-foot. Why, our war fever is intense! We must grind our trusty "swoard" and be ready for the fray. Talk about the Crusaders! why, they'll be as tin soldiers to us when we modern Masons get to crusading.

We clipped the above, not that it is worth reading, but to show our Brethren some of the rot and trash that creep into many of these so-called orations. What have any of us, as Masons, got to do with communism and socialism, or the taking up of arms and grasping trusty swords? Leave those things to the state and her citizens. We venture to state that this very savage and fierce Rev. A. T. Wolf, D.D., even if we all went to fight, would be found far in the rear, enduring all the perils and privations of a camp-meeting, or feasting on some sister's yellow-legged chickens.

Here is his appreciation of Bro. Vincil and his pet hobby :—

The Report on Correspondence is by Brother John D. Vincil, he of the caustic pen. He writes a good report, but is often too severe for a Masonic reviewer. Mix a little charity and brotherly love with the ink.



Brother Vincil differs from us in many respects regarding Masonry. Probably he is a better Mason than we. At least he writes in the first person (a big I), and that alone bespeaks a greater individuality than poor collective "we." We have often expressed our views regarding anti-saloon legislation, and it is not necessary to here repeat it more than to say that in our opinion each lodge is the judge of its own material, and if true Masons deposit the ballots none but good men and true can ever gain admission. We think the Vincil plan of Grand Lodge legislation is a falling off from Ancient Craft Masonry, and cannot be borne out by landmarks or regulations. He probably believes in prohibition. We do not. In our opinion it is a failure. So, too, with enforced total abstinence. That is the next thing for Missouri. It is the coming new cardinal virtue.

He gives Quebec brief though kind notice, and after complimenting Grand Master Stearns upon his address and the present writer upon his last report, adds :

"We criticised the expression of the Grand Master 'on the throne' and he asks: 'What did Solomon sit upon?' We might suggest that he sat upon his coat-tails, if they had any in those days."

And we should be tempted to remark that in that case the royal seat was not a particularly exalted one. At all events, Bro. Stevenson's rejoinder is quite as cynical and almost as Democratic as the reply of a former U. S. Consul, in Quebec, to his Spanish, French and Belgian colleagues in the consular service here, eminent sticklers for official procedure, when they called upon him after his return from a state dinner to ask where he had sat at table. We forbear from printing it lest it might spoil the types.

M. W. BRO. JOHN HENRY MYER,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JAMES H. WICKERSHAW,

*Grand Secretary.*

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## ILLINOIS.—1891.

THE handsome volume that contains the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois for 1891, has for frontispiece an engraving of the Masonic Fraternity Temple, Chicago, as it will appear when completed. It is an enormous looking structure, some twenty storeys high. Its corner stone was laid with appropriate Grand Lodge ceremonies, on the 6th November, 1890.

Grand Lodge met in its fifty-second Grand Annual Communication, at Chicago, on October 6th, 7th and 8th, 1891, and Grand Master PEARSON, in his annual address, reports that the lodges have been busy, and that a greater increase in numbers has been made than in former years.

We learn with regret of the decease of three past officers of this Grand Lodge,—Past Senior Grand Warden, Andrew J. King-Kendall; Past Grand Orator, Hosmer A. Johnson, and Past Senior Grand Deacon, John D. Hamilton.

No less than fourteen dispensations for new lodges were issued during the year. The net increase for the year in the membership of lodges was 1,549, making the present total membership 43,930.

The Grand Master of Minnesota and R. W. Bros. McLellan and Mitchell of the Grand Lodge of Canada, were introduced to Grand Lodge during this session and fraternally welcomed.

Quebec was worthily represented by Bro. the Hon. DeWitt C. Gregier, the distinguished Mayor of Chicago, and still more distinguished Mason.

An oration of exceeding interest was delivered by R. W. Bro. George W. Wardelle, upon the subject of "The Antiquity of Masonry." He does not feel himself called upon to insist upon the lineal descent of the Freemasonry of the present day from that of King Solomon, but he does furnish a great deal of deeply interesting data respecting the antiquity of Masonry in England, from which we take the following extract, feeling confident that it contains much that will prove novel and instructive to many of our younger reading Masons:—

"It is a matter of congratulation for us that in tracing our Masonic genealogy, and proving our descent from the English craftsmen, we are compelled to rely on no doubtful theories or unsubstantial legends. Fortunately

there exists authentic data in the shape of contemporaneous documentary evidence, upon which we may with confidence rely, and which fully confirms all our claims of ancient and honorable lineage. These documents, for the most part, consist of manuscript versions of what are known as the old charges, or the regulations for the government of the craft, and of these there are some thirty-one copies in existence of undoubted antiquity. They are deposited in the British museum, the Grand Lodge of England, and in the archives of its constituents, and may be seen by any person who may desire to investigate for himself the stability of our claims. The earliest document yet brought to light connected with the progress of Freemasonry in England is known as the Halliwell manuscript, dating from the fourteenth century—Nov. 1388—and is supposed to have been made in obedience to an ordinance of Richard II, calling for returns from the guilds and crafts. It is in every respect a remarkable document and the most precious heritage that has come down to us. It is written on vellum, and its composition is in meter or a sort of rude verse. From international evidence it is supposed to be the work of a poet, priest or monk of that day, a supposition that is strengthened by the well-known facts of early ecclesiastical patronage, and the probable dearth of clerical attainments among the workmen of that period. Here, then, we have authentic evidence 500 years old of the existence of a Masons' guild at that time in full and vigorous life, and in these days of mushroom societies with doubtful pedigrees, 500 years is not too short a period on which to predicate the term 'ancient.' The next in importance is known as the Coke manuscript, which, like the one I have just described, is contained within the archives of the British museum. It is in a fine state of preservation and its original cover of wood still remains, together with the rough twine connecting the vellum sheets, apparently as it was sewed 400 years ago. Then there is the Lansdowne manuscript, dating from the sixteenth century, written upon three and one-half sheets of stout paper, and the parchment roll in the custody of the Grand Lodge of England, bearing date Dec. 25, 1583. There are besides a large number of other ancient documents, many of which bear evidence of being copied from others still older, all tending to indicate the existence of a society at a very early date.

These documents have reference to Masonry as an artificer's guild only, and such it continued to be until late in the sixteenth century. Prior to the year 1424 it was strictly an operative association, working privately with closed doors and sedulously guarding the secrets of the trade, and Scotch Masonry so continued long after it ceased in England. At this time, however, occurred a most remarkable circumstance that completely changed the character of the association, as well as its future destinies, and to which we owe the fact of our assembly here to-day. It would seem that the power and influence of the trades union were not unknown even in those days and that our ancient operative Brethren had arrived at a full understanding of its value, for we find that in this year, being the third year of Henry VI., an enactment was had called the statute of laborers, whereby Masons were no longer permitted to assemble as a body of

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operative workmen, or to exercise their handicraft with guarded doors, nor were they permitted to fix the price of their labor or establish ordinances affecting apprentices. The object of the statute was to break up the guilds by denying to them the benefits of combination, but, like many other attempts of suppression, the results were far different from the expectation, for, notwithstanding this prohibition, the society continued to exist as a benevolent and fraternal association, with its membership confined to workmen actually engaged in operative Masonry. But during the sixteenth century, while it still continued to be a trade society, its benefits and advantages were no longer confined to operative Masons, and workmen in other lines were received, until finally in the century following it became purely speculative, and men from every walk of life, including persons of rank, began to seek admission. During this period was engrafted upon it the system of mystical philosophy which has ever since formed one of its distinguishing characteristics, and about this time may properly be fixed the birth of modern Freemasonry as a system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.

A magnificent report on Foreign Correspondence, covering 300 pages, and consequently one of the most exhaustive of the year, and as good as it is big, is furnished by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins.

In reviewing Quebec, he furnishes a fair synopsis of the doings of our Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, and devotes some four pages to the consideration of our last report on Foreign Correspondence, quoting largely from the arguments we employed in reference to Bro. Wolff's oration, to the action of the Grand Lodge in the Crum case, and to the attacks of Bro. Robbins upon those Grand Lodges that have legislated against the rebellious Cerneau faction. We have already in the past devoted much valuable space to the consideration of these questions, and cannot afford the same at the present time. Nor can we see any good purposes likely to be served by following up these matters at greater length than we have already done.

Our good Brother is an earnest and valiant contender for what he deems to be the right, and we have read his report with a good deal of pleasure, and we trust, with profit also.

M. W. BRO. MONROE C. CRAWFORD,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. LOYAL L. MUNN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## INDIAN TERRITORY.—1891.

OKLAHOMA City was the scene of the seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, held on the 18th and 19th August, 1891.

Grand Master LEO EDMOND BENNETT was in the Grand East, and thirty-three lodges were represented.

No less than ten new lodges were created by dispensation during the year.

The Grand Master and Grand Lodge are making determined and apparently very successful efforts for greater uniformity in Masonic work.

From the report of one of the D. D. G. M.'s we should judge that this Territory is appropriately named. He speaks of a W. M. taking the East with a cigar in his mouth, and of candidates wading through tobacco juice upon the floors of lodges. Here we should be no more startled to see a clergyman in church smoking a cigar than to find a W. M., doing the same while presiding in his lodge. Not but that we have W. M.'s, and clergymen too, who can enjoy their cigars, but they believe that there is a time and place for everything.

We regret to learn of a considerable shortage in the accounts of the late Treasurer of this Grand Lodge. A committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

The Grand Lodge very promptly and very properly adopted a series of resolutions expressing sympathy with the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in the matter of the clandestine Grand Lodge set up in its territory, and instructing all subordinate lodges in Indian Territory to be cautious in examining visitors from Ohio, in order to be assured that they belong to lodges professing obedience to the legal Grand Lodge thereof.

Bro. J. S. Murrow, Grand Secretary, is the writer of a very interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, in which he has courteous reference to Quebec. He has complimentary things to say of our literary style but does not relish our criticism of his habit of forcing his religious beliefs upon the attention of those for whom he writes his Masonic reports that are bound up with the proceedings ordered to be read in all subordinate lodges. We

have no fault to find with his Christianity, nor with his advocacy of it, so long as he does not thrust it where consideration for the religious convictions of those who do not believe as we do, is demanded alike by decency and good taste, by the very first of the Ancient Charges and by that spirit of toleration which has distinguished the dealings of Masons with one another from time immemorial, and which lies at the very foundation of the Order, and of a practical faith in the Brotherhood of Man. We have formed indeed a very improper conception of the high order of intelligence possessed by Bro. Murrow, if he is not as well aware as we are of the fact that he is begging the question when he puts it to us in this fashion :—

Bro. Chambers takes us to task for alluding to Christianity. Why, Brother, if Masonry is a search for *truth*, Christianity is truth, the only absolute truth. If Masonry is to *help* me to become purer and better, nothing will do this so well as Christianity. If you have any Christianity, Bro. Chambers, do not be ashamed of it. You know its great, its unspeakable value, then share this with your Brother. This is not narrowness, it is universality. I love my Brother and want him to share the wonderful blessings I enjoy.

Bro. Murrow can find lots of opportunities for inviting his Brother to share his Christianity with him, without imposing it upon him by means of his Masonic intercourse with him. As a churchwarden, as superintendent of a Sunday School, as a journalist, and in other relations of life, the present writer finds some few, though far *too* few, opportunities for contributing in a very humble manner to the maintenance of Christian worship and the spread of Christian Doctrine, without imposing his Christianity upon those of his Masonic Brethren, who, not only might not thank him for it, but who would be justified in complaining if he took advantage of a Masonic office to exalt one form of religious belief above those different forms that are held by others of the fraternity. And we regret the necessity for even alluding to the matter at all in such a report as this. It will be readily understood that the slight reference above to our own form of religious faith is not made as a reply to that portion of Brother Murrow's remarks in which he sneeringly says, "If you have any Christianity, Bro. Chambers, do not be ashamed of it."

That no reply is necessary to an insinuation of this nature must be perfectly evident to everyone who will imagine the case of the Brother to whom it was addressed, having been of the Hebrew faith. Would Bro. Murrow's remark in that case have been Masonic? And is it any more Masonic, because of the mere accident that the present writer, to whom it was addressed, does *not* happen to belong to that faith? Bro. Murrow, you are undermining the very fundamental principles of our institution, and tending to the destruction of its universality by this narrowing of the broad religious platform upon which it finds its abiding place!

The Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory has a worthier appreciation of the relations between Freemasonry and Religion, when he says that the earnest Mason finds "a system wherein men of all forms of belief can meet together, holding fast to a common faith, united by a common bond."

The oration from which the above extract is taken, is an eloquent dissertation entitled "Fundamental ideas of Freemasonry," and we regret that limited space forbids the reproduction of more of the gems with which it sparkles.

The membership of Constituent Lodges is 1,570.

M. W. BRO. LEO EDMOND BENNETT,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. J. S. MURROW,  
*Grand Secretary.*

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#### IOWA.—1891.

**W**ITHOUT any exception, the handsomest volume of Grand Lodge proceedings that has ever yet reached us, is that issued immediately after the forty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in June, 1891, by R. W. Bro. Theodore Sutton Parvin, Grand Secretary. As a specimen of the typographical art it is a veritable *edition de luxe*. Paper, ink and type are alike of the very best, and the 500 pages of printed matter between the covers of the report furnish much that may be classed amongst the best Masonic literature of the year. The frontispiece of the volume is a splendid engraving of the Masonic Library,

Cedar Rapids, the establishment of which, more than anything else, may be termed the crowning life work of R. W. Bro. Parvin, a monument that promises to be as enduring as Freemasonry itself, and that is one of the greatest glories of American Freemasonry. Scattered throughout the report before us are several artistic plates of various interiors of the Library Building, showing the Grand Secretary's office, Grand Master's room, art group, entrance hall, library hall, gallery views, reception room, &c.

There are also a biographical sketch and handsome engraving of the late Bro. Pike, 33<sup>o</sup>, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, a memorial tablet in honor of "the founders of Templary in Canada,"—Col. William James Bury McLeod Moore 33<sup>o</sup>, and James Alexander Henderson 33<sup>o</sup>, with an interesting biographical sketch of Col. Moore, and a magnificent report on Foreign Correspondence from the pen of the Grand Secretary, T. S. Parvin, covering 190 pages of printed matter.

Grand Master Gamble, who presided at the Annual Communication, in June, 1891, delivered an interesting address, in the course of which he referred to the past Masonic year as one of prosperity, and as having been both pleasant and profitable.

It is satisfactory to note that the Grand Master invariably refused dispensations to ballot out of time on the application of some candidate who had been suddenly attacked with a very violent desire to become a Mason.

He rendered a number of decisions, all of which appear to have been very sound law. He supported a Master in refusing admission as a visitor to a Brother who was a non-member of his Lodge, when a member objected to such admission, and ruled that verbal objection to the admission of a candidate must prevail when made by a member of the Lodge.

His pleading on behalf of more brotherly love amongst the Brethren is one of the most eloquent that has ever come under our notice, and we infinitely regret our inability, through lack of space, to transfer it to these pages.

Of the 445 working Lodges in this jurisdiction, 387 were represented at this session.



Our Iowa Brethren mourn the loss of Past Senior Grand Warden John J. Adams, and Past Junior Grand Wardens Joseph Lyman and Christopher S. Binckley, as well as of 254 members of 174 Lodges.

An attempt was made to induce Grand Lodge to revoke its legislation against the Cerneau Masons who had rebelled against its authority and invoked the action of the civil courts against its edicts. We are glad to find that the effort proved abortive.

We have no words strong enough to convey an idea of our appreciation of the Masonic erudition, keen discernment and literary skill displayed by Bro. Parvin in his 190 page Report on Foreign Correspondence. Quebec's Proceedings for 1891, we regret to say, failed to reach him in time for review.

In the introduction to his report he briefly analyses the leading characteristics of the various reviews that reached him.

Our own endeavor has been to prepare reports such as he describes as belonging to class five, "largely the work of the pen, sparingly of scissors, and supplemented, (or rather preceded), with discussions, more or less learned, upon distinct subjects of great interest and affecting the welfare of the fraternity." We are decidedly not of those who write *solely* for home consumption, holding with Bro. Parvin, that the principal value of these reports is that by their discussions, errors are eliminated, the truth vindicated and principles established, while a greater degree of harmony in the system and uniformity in the laws and procedure in the several jurisdictions are brought about. These results are doubtless to-day the chief *value* of these reports, though we believe that their primary *object* is the enlightenment of the Brethren in the jurisdictions for which they are severally prepared, 99 per cent. of whom have no other means of keeping acquainted with the condition and progress of Masonry throughout the habitable world. That this object is not better served is the fault of the Brethren themselves, to the very large majority of whom, these reports remain as sealed volumes.

Bro. Parvin has discovered, in the course of his investigations, that the appointment of Committees on Correspondence was mentioned as early as 1789, in the records of New Jersey and Virginia, though it was only subsequent to 1830 that their reports were first published.

We are pleased to find so eminent an authority deeming, as we have so often ourselves done, the evils resulting from the failure of officers to prepare themselves for the administration of Masonic affairs by a course of reading, such as they would deem absolutely necessary to qualify themselves for the performance of duties less important and less difficult.

In his learned review of Illinois, he furnishes ample justification for the fact that upon two subjects, the universality of Masonry and Cerneauism, almost the whole world disagrees with the opinions expressed by M. W. Bro. Robbins, the Grand Lodge Reviewer of Illinois. Our own views on Cerneauism are very well known, and we have taken especial pains to mark most emphatically our dissent from the contention of Bro. Robbins, that all the legitimate Masonry in the world has proceeded from the Grand Lodges of English-speaking countries.

Reviewing Missouri, he is especially severe upon Bro. Vincil's defence of the rebellious ex-members of Iowa Lodges who are in open hostility to the Grand Lodge to which they had solemnly promised obedience. If our Missouri Brother is unable to make satisfactory denial of certain allegations made against him by Bro. Parvin in connection with this matter, he will occupy a most unenviable position in the estimation of all reading Masons.

We believe that we cannot better conclude our all too brief notice of Bro. Parvin's excellent report than by giving, in his own words, a brief extract from the description of the condition of the Cerneau rebellion in his jurisdiction; a condition of affairs which has well earned and well gained for the governing Grand Lodge of Iowa, the sympathy, the respect and the support of all right-minded Masons and of all rightly-guided Grand Lodges throughout the entire world. He says:—

The condition then confronting us at the present time is that there are two bodies of the Scottish Rite established in this jurisdiction. One of these, the lawful body, dates back to 1867, and the other, the *Cerneau*, only since 1885.

It is a fundamental principle, promulgated by the highest authority in the Southern Jurisdiction, that all its members owe their first and highest allegiance to symbolic lodges, and that it requires all its initiates to do duty as Blue Masons, and it receives no one into its household who is not a member of the Blue Lodge. It even goes farther, and exacts a vow from its initiates that they will not vote to allow into the system of Scottish Rite Masonry anyone who

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does not do his duty as a Blue Mason and recognize that his highest allegiance is due to Blue Lodges. Compare this with the open and avowed declaration of the officers of the *Cerneau* bodies in Iowa, after they had met and voted in accordance with instructions from J. J. Gorman, the head of the Supreme Council for the United States, its Territories and Dependencies, *not* to obey the law of the Grand Lodge or the edicts of its Grand Master, or to conform thereto, in which they declared that (we quote their language) "our first, highest and last fealty and allegiance is due to the *Cerneau* Consistory. It is above that of the Grand Lodge, and we won't obey your edicts or the law of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. All of its members have acted accordingly."

M. W. BRO. RALPH GURLEY PHELPS,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

KANSAS.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of Kansas met in thirty-fifth Annual Communication at Fort Scott, on the 18th and 19th February, 1891, M. W. BRO. JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, Grand Master, presiding.

The Grand Master's address is an interesting business paper in which a number of decisions are reported, all of which were approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, to which they were referred. He decided that "an objection to the use of the name of Christ in prayer by a Chaplain of the lodge is not good and should be ruled out of order." Yet, if the spirit that was in Christ Jesus thoroughly pervaded that Chaplain in his dealings with his brother man, he would do or say nothing that might cause offence to a fellow being, except when not to do so would involve a sacrifice of principle, or imply a neglect of the duty imposed upon him by his sacred mission. Masonry receives into her fold many who are not followers of Christianity's founder, and permits nobody to make use of her lodges for the propagation of any sectarian belief. It is quite possible to take so broad a view of the case cited to the Grand Master, as to decide that the Chaplain complained of committed no Masonic offence; but there is much more charity in the decision than there is liberality in the action of the

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Chaplain who introduced expressions in a Masonic prayer that were not in harmony with the views and sentiments and religious beliefs of Brethren having equal rights with him in the lodge, whose faith in God and his Divine Attributes and Will, so far as required by Masonry of all her votaries, may be as orthodox as his own, and whose particular form of religious belief or prejudice is entitled to as much respect from the Brethren of the Lodge as that of the Chaplain himself. Brethren who are not of the Christian faith rarely attempt to obtrude the use in a Masonic lodge of expressions or forms hurtful to the religious views and sentiments of Christian Masons, and there is no reason why the latter should not be equally respectful of the feelings of their non-christian Brethren. We rejoice to know that in the great majority of cases such mutual respect does actually exist, and it is refreshing to turn from the Kansas Chaplain and his unnecessary and illiberal use of language hurtful to the feelings of a Brother Master Mason, to the action of the Rev. Canon O'Meara, of Winnipeg, Past Grand Master of Masons in Manitoba, and a very high dignitary of a Christian church, in laying the foundation stone of a Jewish synagogue, and in employing in his prayers upon that occasion, none but the language of a truly Catholic Freemason, free from all that savors of intolerance and prejudice, and full only of the divinely religious and tolerant spirit of our great system of morality, that teaches the broad lesson of the paternity of God and fraternity of man.

The Grand Lodge, on recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, extended fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodges of New Zealand and Tasmania.

A very eloquent address upon Masonry, containing much of sound practical advice, was delivered by Rev. Bro. James G. Dougherty, Grand Orator. In his concluding remarks, he says:—

Now, Brethren of the mystic tie, if any of you think that Masonry has not shown a due appreciation of its uses, I fully agree with you. Its ancient honor, its honorable antiquity will avail little to future generations or to our own, unless we Masons of to-day live lives that are honorable—being conspicuous in our communities as men just and true, men of sterling integrity, men upright in all relationships of life, faithful in our families, true to our neighbors, loyal to the State. The beneficence of Masonry passes from ideal to actual only when we

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open our purses to meet the need of a worthy brother, his widow, or his children. A charity, learned by practice in the narrower bounds of Masonry, will surely spread abroad. Virtue is contagious as well as vice.

The religious character of our fraternity needs larger practical illustration. Profanity is a violation of Masonic Lodges. He whose language is debased with oaths in common speech is a disgrace to Masonry. So, too, no one can applaud the views of an infidel without in the very act repudiating Masonry. It were well if our Lodges imitated the good custom of some English Lodges, which donate to churches, altars or pulpits, and then go to kneel at the altars, to be instructed from the pulpits. Nothing is more in harmony with the spirit of Masonry than such gifts. They ought to be common among the needy churches of our young State. The Lodge that placed in each church in its town that would receive the gift, some token of its interest, would surely experience the truth of that divine saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

It is not unfitting to suggest also that Masons who are members of churches ought to be conspicuous for their devotion to the work of the church, since he is no true Mason who is not a better man in all his relations because of his being a Mason.

Much good might result by the universal adoption of the suggestion made by Bro. Dougherty, respecting Masonic gifts to the churches.

There were 320 Lodges in 1890, with a membership of 17,333. Now there are 331, and a membership of 18,089.

Bro. John H. Brown again supplies an admirable Report on Correspondence.

In connection with the Cerneau matter, he says:—

The loyal fratres of Iowa have our heartfelt sympathy, and we think it is safe to say, all good and true Masons, wherever to be found, will hail with delight the time when the last vestige of this disturbing element is removed far hence, and the Craft be no longer annoyed with its baneful influence.

From his very pleasant and very complimentary notice of Quebec, we take the following:—

A very pleasant and interesting Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, covering one hundred and seven pages. We find Kansas for 1889, among the number reviewed, and for his pleasant reference to our efforts, he has our thanks. It has ever been our earnest desire to do all in our power to sustain the high standard of Masonry established by our Masonic fathers. We note with much pleasure that, upon all important and vital questions touching the best interests of our Masonic fraternity, we do not materially differ,

hence Quebec and Kansas stand together in defense of grand and ennobling principles which have for so many years characterized our Institution, and united so many good men into one common brotherhood. We are pleased to know that he has no use for the ridiculer and scoffer of the Holy Bible, the "Great Light in Masonry," whose sacred precepts should ever be the rule and guide of our Masonic faith and practice."

M. W. BRO. ANDREW M. CALLAHAM,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOHN H. BROWN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

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### KENTUCKY.—1891.

THE 92nd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was held at Louisville, on October 7th, 8th and 9th, 1891, M. W. CHARLES HENRY FISK, Grand Master, in the Grand East.

It is gratifying to find in the introductory portion of the Grand Master's address, a pointed reference to the meeting of the Brethren "around a common altar, upon which we see the one Great Light in Masonry." He further says :—

With those who look not upon this one Great Light, "the rule and guide of our faith," we hold no fellowship or intercourse. Deprived of this lamp our feet will certainly wander in darkness deep and impenetrable. May it be our boast, "while circling time rolls round in an eternal sphere," that Masons proceed not to labor without an open Bible.

Deeply, indeed, do we mourn with our Brethren of Kentucky over the loss that they and Masonry have sustained in the decease, in November, 1890, of Past Grand Master Hiram Bassett. He was buried with Grand Lodge honors, and Grand Lodge placed on record an eloquent tribute to his memory as a man and a Mason.

The Grand Master reported that he had suspended a Master of a lodge who had persisted in raising a Fellow-craft over the objection of a Brother.

He reports one of his decisions as follows :—

A party presented his petition to the Lodge and was duly elected. He received the E. A. Degree. In a short time it was ascertained that he was a "flagrant infidel, denying even the existence of a God," The Junior Warden asks : "What course should the Lodge pursue in this case ?"

Answer.—If the facts stated can be substantiated, I think it is your duty as Junior Warden to prefer charges in proper form, with appropriate specifications, present them to the Lodge, and proceed to try the Brother according to the requirements in Masonic trials, laid down in Masonic Digest and Code of Kentucky.

Perfectly right.

In consequence of notification from the Grand Master of Ohio, of the formation of a spurious Grand Lodge in opposition to the duly and lawfully constituted Masonic authority in that Masonic jurisdiction, Grand Master Fisk issued a letter to the subordinate lodges of his jurisdiction, prohibiting any of their membership from holding Masonic communication with any body or person acknowledging allegiance to or in any manner recognizing the so-called Grand Lodge at Worthington, Ohio.

The Masonic Home of Kentucky is the pride of Masonry in that jurisdiction. The Grand Master referred to it in the following heart-stirring words :—

Without allusion to our Home, no Grand Master would feel content to stand before the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Dear is it to every Mason. The very mention of the name causes the pulse to quicken, the eye to brighten—yea, to moisten. Words are inadequate for the proper presentation of the importance of the Home. If not the most symmetrical and magnificent structure ever erected by human hands, it is, to every true and devoted Mason, the most beautiful Masonic symbol ever contrived. It signifies every good impulse, every noble inspiration of human hearts, the consummation of the loftiest conception of fraternal spirit, the culmination of the most laudable ambition. It contains those nearest and dearest to hearts which have long since ceased to beat. It throws out its protecting wings to those who assemble in this Grand Lodge, and who know not how soon some one beloved of them may seek shelter thereunder. It bids the troubled spirit cease its worrying. It soothes to quiet and peace the poor brother who "has found the thorny path broken, adverse and folorn." It dries the widow's tears, it stills the orphan's cry. It demands that ignorance, because of poverty, shall no longer exist among the bereft children of Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction. It throws open the doors, and bids the weak, the helpless and the distressed enter, be refreshed and comforted. It prepares childhood for growth ; it encourages youth to usefulness, and to the sick it says be healed ; to the aged and infirm its invitation is, rest ye here and be at ease. To

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the dying it assures hope and tenderest care and consolation. Such are thy vows, such thy duties, such have been thy boasts, sweet Masonry. For the first time in the history of the Order, Kentucky Masons fulfilled these vows, discharged these duties, redeemed these boasts. Withered should be the arm ever raised against this beloved Home. Palsied should be the tongue which ever should dare to lisp a word in effort to say aught to destroy or impair the usefulness of the magnificent work so auspiciously begun, and so well and successfully carried on. Let the Home ever have our most solicitous care and watchfulness. May its interests be our greatest concern. May its prosperity and sustenance demand, receive and enjoy our best, wisest and most liberal counsel, efforts and sympathetic assistance. Many monuments of value, of beauty and of worth stand upon Kentucky's soil. But the noblest, the grandest, the most priceless of them all, is that pile known as the Masonic Widow's and Orphan's Home.

The total membership of Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction is 16,465, which shows a net gain during the year of 429.

R. W. Bro. James W. Staton presents an interesting review of the proceedings of Sister Grand Bodies, in which Quebec is courteously noticed. Speaking of the forthcoming "History of Freemasonry" in the Province of Quebec, he truly says: "The work is committed to the hands of that ripe Masonic scholar, Past Grand Master Graham, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be well done." He calls the Address of our Grand Chaplain last year, "a very good discourse."

We find that he is sound upon the questions of physical qualification, of the universality of Freemasonry and of the necessity for a belief, on the part of Freemasons, that the Book of the Law, which they keep open upon their altars, contains God's revealed will to man. Hear him upon this latter matter, in his review of Bro. Drummond of Maine:—

"We cannot follow Bro. Drummond all through this extensive but highly interesting report; to do so would be to make a respectable report of itself, but we will stop long enough to say that his reply to Bro. Robbins, of Illinois, in the controversy growing out of the celebrated Crum case—the requirement of a belief in God, and a revelation of his will to the children of his creation—is simply unanswerable. He has taken up what Bro. Robbins has chosen as his strong hold, to wit: the 'Ancient Charges,' as compiled by Dr. Anderson, and published in 1723, and to our mind has utterly annihilated his argument. This paper will be read by every one who can command it with special interest. It is too long to insert here, but Grand Lodges would do well to publish it in pamphlet form and distribute it among their members.



It will be remembered that Crum's lodge expelled him for his contemptuous disbelief, but on appeal, and under the management of Bro. Robbins, Grand Lodge reversed the case and reinstated Crum. The correspondents took up the matter, and almost to a man repudiated the doctrine laid down by Bro. Robbins and the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and thus the war has been going on ever since. The removal of the Bible from our lodge altars would be, in our judgment, the signal for the speedy destruction of Masonry. The moral instructions of Masonry are all drawn from the Bible, and when that is gone what foundation is left to build upon? A belief in God and a disbelief in a revelation of His will to man, is an anomalous position to us."

M. W. BRO. JAS. A. MCKENZIE,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. H. B. GRANT,  
*Grand Secretary.*

MAINE.—1891.

IN the city of Portland, on the 5th, 6th and 7th May, 1891, the Grand Lodge of Maine held its seventy-second Annual Communication.

Grand Master ALBRO E. CHASE, of whom an excellent portrait appears in the proceedings, presided over the Grand Lodge, and in the course of his eloquent address referred in feeling terms to the loss sustained by the Brethren in the death, during the year, of D. D. G. M. Hillard W. Robinson, of P. D. D. G. M. George W. Deering and of Bro. Silas Alden, who died in the 86th year of his age, having been a Mason for nearly sixty years.

It is pleasing to be assured by the Grand Master that the true spirit of Masonry actuates the craft in his jurisdiction, and we gladly congratulate the Brethren of Maine upon the net increase in membership during the year ending March 1st, 1891, which closely approached three hundred. Bro. Chase reports that more attention is being paid by lodges to the collection of dues, and adds the following reflections thereon, to which we invite the attention of the Brethren:—

"Is it not better for him who has lost his love for Masonry to dimt than to allow his dues to run until such an amount is reached as to cause him to be summoned to show the cause of such a calamity? And when a brother is run-

ning behind in his dues and is summoned before the lodge, are the members sure that he is not poor and proud too? And are they careful to exercise that charity which is so beneficial at such times?"

We approve so fully his appeal to D. D. G. M.'s that we give it below in full:—

My beloved Brethren, District Deputy Grand Masters, the positions that offer good salaries, worldly honors and personal emoluments are not within the scope of Masonry. Your position is one of labor, requiring not mere physical prowess, but an intellectual capacity sufficient to grasp the true meaning of Masonry, a comprehensive knowledge of Masonic jurisprudence, and a judgment ripened by experience. To be pleasantly entertained on your visitation, to be received with the honors due to your position, to compliment the Lodge upon its work, constitutes not your entire duty. To know intimately the condition of the Lodge, to make such enquiries as will give you a full knowledge of the *personnel* of the Lodge, to persist in your inquiries until you satisfy yourself that the Lodge is upholding the true spirit of Masonry, that it is not shielding the vicious, that is not looked upon with contempt by the profane, that it is not an encumbrance to the Grand Lodge, is your labor; and it requires tact as well as application to accomplish the task. Upon you, more than upon any one, depends the success of our institution, and the highest reward and honor is yours, the highest love and respect that the Brethren can bestow is yours, when you hear the exclamation, "Well done! thou good and faithful servant," and there will always follow the additional saying, "thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." Let no one, therefore, aspire to this highly important position who will not devote his time to his duties without the hope of fee or reward, and with a conscience void of offence towards God and man; and may the Representatives of the Lodges recommend to this position only those who possess qualifications suitable to properly perform the duties.

In the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which, as usual, is from the pen of our learned and distinguished Brother, the Hon. Judge Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, we find further reference to the duties of D. D. G. M.'s, and Brother Drummond refers those officers in his own jurisdiction to the manner in which the system is worked under the Grand Lodge of Canada.

In the introduction to his report, he says, speaking of Masonic Homes:—

The time was when any Grand Lodge would have deemed it highly desirable to have such an institution if it could raise the means for providing it, but experience has called attention to the fact that the number of beneficiaries in a jurisdiction may be so small as to make it unwise to establish one. Then, also, the point has been raised, that in very many cases it is better for all concerned, to aid in the support of the needy than to furnish them a full support. The

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Home almost necessarily implies that the beneficiaries shall receive therein their full support. In determining the question, therefore, various elements enter into consideration, and it is now true that in almost all jurisdictions, a careful investigation as to the number who will need such an institution, and the comparative expense of their support there or in other places, is influencing the decision. Relief of the distressed is one of our first duties, and this question and all questions relating to it, should receive the careful consideration of the craft.

Under Illinois, he expresses views identical with those which we have ourselves given utterance to in previous reviews of both Illinois and Pennsylvania, respecting the universality of Freemasonry, and the regularity of the Masonry proceeding from Grand Orients and Supreme Councils in those countries where such bodies are recognized as the supreme governing powers in Masonry. He says :—

A Lodge created by a Supreme Council in a country where, by the Masonic law there prevailing, it may be done, is just as lawful a Lodge, and its Masons as regular Masons, as any to be found in Illinois or Maine. We know that there are some Masons in Illinois and in some other jurisdictions that deny this proposition, but know equally as well that these Brethren, in doing so, set themselves against continuous Masonic usage and precedent from the earliest times. When Gen. Lafayette visited this country in 1826, he was received by the Grand Lodge in nearly every State which he visited; fortunately the present Grand Lodge of Illinois did not then exist, as the rest of us might have the mortification of his being refused admission, on the ground that he was a *clandestine mason*! The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania received him with the highest honors, but if he were now living, and should seek admission, under the doctrine recently promulgated there, the door would be shut in his face!

In his further support of the doctrine of the universality of Freemasonry, he quotes from the Address of Grand Master MacCalla, of Pennsylvania, as follows :—

The absolute oneness of the Craft is a glorious thought, which no one fully comprehends until he has traveled through numerous Masonic jurisdictions. Neither boundaries of states nor vast oceans separate the Masonic fraternity. Everywhere it is one,—in symbolic language, in landmarks, and in the cordial welcome accorded to the Brother Mason. There is no universal church, no universal body politic, but there is a universal fraternity, that of Freemasonry, and every Brother who is a worthy member may feel proud of it.

And thus admirably comments upon it :—

We trust that this leaven will work until his Grand Lodge shall reverse its narrow policy which excludes from this splendid sentiment almost, if not quite, all the Masonry of Continental Europe.

Brother Drummond's views upon physical perfection of candidates agree with our own, but differ from those of Bro. Vaux. In reply to the latter, who takes the remarkable ground that the question of physical disability is a tradition and unwritten law, Bro. Drummond says :—

We have always understood that the law upon this question has been *written*, and is embodied in the *fourth* "Ancient Charge." Upon the law as there given, such a slight "maim or defect" as may not "render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's lord" does not disqualify him for being made a Mason.

We deduce the same conclusion from the ancient mysteries; the tests were not for the purpose of ascertaining if the postulants were physically perfect, but to determine if they were "qualified to receive the mysteries." Neither in the ancient mysteries nor Freemasonry was the qualification measured by an arbitrary standard of physical perfection, but by capability to perform the required duties. The very fact that prolonged physical tests were required in "the mysteries" establishes this, so far as they are concerned. With Bro. Vaux, we fully agree that the law must be implicitly obeyed, but do not quite agree with him as to what the law is.

We regret that want of space compels us to pass over much more that is of interest in this excellent report.

Quebec's proceedings for 1891 unfortunately reached Bro. Drummond too late for review in this volume.

Our sympathy goes out to the Grand Lodge of Maine in the loss it has sustained, since its last Annual Communication, by the decease of its venerable Grand Secretary, Ira Berry, who, for a period of over 35 years, kept the records of his Grand Lodge. He died at Portland, on September 20th, aged ninety years.

M. W. BRO. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. STEPHEN BERRY,

*Grand Secretary.*

## MANITOBA.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of Manitoba convened in sixteenth Annual Communication in Winnipeg, on the 10th June, 1891, Grand Master JAMES ALEXANDER OVAS, presiding.

It is gratifying to learn from the Grand Master's Address that prosperity and peace attend the Lodges of his jurisdiction, and that he had not been called upon to decide any question of complaint or dispute. He records the decease of Past Grand Senior Warden Gilbert McMicken, who was also an Ex-Speaker of the Legislature of Manitoba; also of Past Grand Tyler Duncan McArthur. Feeling reference is also made by him to the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, and to the injuries received by Grand Senior Warden Thomas McPherson in a railway smash-up at Seattle, where he was badly crushed and scalded.

Grand Lodge was honored by a visit from R. W. Bro. T. S. Elliott, Past Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Roxboroughshire and Selkirkshire, who was received with the honors befitting his rank.

The thanks of Grand Lodge were voted to Bro. N. F. Davin, M.P., for delivering a lecture in Winnipeg, in aid of the Masonic reading room.

No review of Foreign Correspondence is prepared for this Grand Lodge, but the Chairman of the Committee reported in favor of deferring recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, pending the receipt of further information on the subject.

The 45 lodges report a membership of 1,878, being an increase in the year of 124 members.

M. W. BRO. WILLIAM GEO. BELL,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WM. G. SCOTT,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## MARYLAND.—1890.

MARYLAND'S volume of Proceedings for 1890 contain a report of the Special Communication, held on the 28th and 29th July, 1890, on the occasion of the memorial and funeral services of the late Past Grand Master John Snowden Tyson, whose portrait also appears, and also the record of the 104th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, held on the 18th and 19th November, 1890.

Grand Master THOS. J. SHRYOCK presided at both Communications, and in his Annual Address referred with justifiable pride to the success of the late Masonic Fair, held in the City of Baltimore, at which over \$60,000 was netted towards the extinction of the Grand Lodge debt.

It appears that this debt, at the outset of Brother Tyson's administration, five years ago, amounted to \$286,000, which, by his able management of the financial interests of Grand Lodge, he had reduced by \$126,000 prior to the Fair. In consideration of his noble and successful efforts on behalf of the Fair, the Grand Master was presented by Grand Lodge with a flattering address and very handsome silver tea service, an illustration of which is furnished with the printed proceedings. Both Grand Master and Grand Lodge have our sincere congratulations.

The Grand Lodge had learned during the year that the widow of a Brother Master Mason, a woman of intelligence and refinement, was entirely destitute and confined in a pauper asylum.

When her husband died he left a very comfortable estate, which no doubt he thought would amply provide for the wants of his widow, but it was squandered by his sons, and she soon found herself penniless. Unwilling to call upon the Masonic Fraternity for assistance, she secured a position as Matron of Bay View Asylum, but growing old and enfeebled, it was found she was unable to do the work assigned to her, and she was finally placed in the Paupers' Ward. Aged and forlorn, without friends or relatives, she made known the fact that her husband had been a Mason. Within forty-eight hours after this was brought to the Grand Master's attention, she was removed to a comfortable boarding house, and afterwards to a Home for the Aged, and Bro. Tyson added: "The circum-

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stances surrounding this case appeal to the heart of every Brother within the hearing of my voice, and it is one of those cases which vividly illustrate to us the uncertainties of life, and how dependent we are upon the charity of our friends and Brethren. Our Brother little thought when he attended the meetings of his Lodge, that at some future day his own dear wife would be left entirely upon the charity of the Fraternity."

Grand Lodge heartily approved the action of the Grand Master in this matter, and so do we.

We are charmed with a decision rendered by him relative to the secrecy of the ballot, and commend to the Brethren his admirable rebuke of the too common practice of discussing at street-corners and elsewhere, in the presence of the profane, the business and transactions of the Lodge. Hear him:—

"I was asked by the Master of a Lodge, whether the disclosing of the secrecy of the ballot was a Masonic offense. I decided that it was, and directed him, if such a case existed in his Lodge, to prefer charges, and, if charges were sustained, I recommended that the Brother be expelled from the Fraternity. I understand since that charges were made and sustained, and the Brother was expelled. This may appear to be harsh towards the erring Brother, but I have frequently called the attention of the Craft to the fact that whatever transpired within a tiled lodge was a Masonic secret, and yet, we all know that it is not an uncommon thing for the secrets of the lodge to be discussed in public and before profanes. I think, therefore, that it is high time that this Grand Lodge place its stamp of disapproval upon this Masonic offense, particularly, the violation of so ancient a landmark as the secrecy of the ballot. The practice of discussing lodge business outside the Lodge Room is getting to be so common that unless it is promptly checked, we may soon hear Brethren discussing points of the ritual in the presence of the profane. In fact, I scarcely think it can be deemed more a Masonic offense than to say how this or that Brother voted or was supposed to vote for the election or rejection of candidates for the mysteries of our Order."

The five living Past Grand Masters of Maryland were present in Grand Lodge, and four of them delivered addresses, the fifth, being in his 88th year, feeling unequal to the excitement of the occasion. From the remarks of Bro. Charles H. Ohr, we learn that it was fifty years ago that he first attended Grand Lodge. Speaking of the Masonic darkness and persecution of those days, he states that "the first movement of active life took shape from

a two page report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the correspondence of other Grand Lodges.

The 87 lodges in this jurisdiction report a membership of 5,491.

M. W. BRO. THOS. J. SHRYOCK,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JACOB H. MEDAIRY,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### MARYLAND.—1891.

THE flames of affliction have sorely encompassed our Brethren of Maryland. In the review of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1890, which appears above, it was our pleasing duty to congratulate them upon the success of their Masonic fair, which netted a return of \$62,000 towards extinguishing the debt upon the Masonic Temple in Baltimore. When next the Brethren met in Annual Communication upon the 12th May, 1891, that once beautiful Temple was but a heap of blackened ruins. The fire fiend selected Christmas Day, 1890, for its work of destruction, but we are pleased to know that the Brethren of Maryland are proving themselves as strong in adversity as in prosperity, and that in the words of Grand Master Shryock, "a new and better structure for our purpose shall take the place of the one we have lost, and chastened by the flames of affliction and taught by the experience of the past, we shall emerge from our troubles wiser and better than we were before, to find, we trust, that the fire last Christmas was, after all, a blessing in disguise."

Through the courtesy of the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Grand Lodge was permitted to meet in the United States Court House, in the city of Baltimore.

Our sympathy goes out to our Brethren of Maryland in their affliction, and they have our heartiest wishes for the success of their work in the erection of the second Temple.

Grand Lodge recognized the efforts of a number of Baltimore Brethren, who rushed into the Temple during the fire to save valuable archives and jewels, by presenting them with medals struck for the occasion.

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Companion E. T. Schultz again presented the Foreign Correspondence Report. Quebec's proceedings were not received in time for review. He is perfectly sound on the Cerneau question, and touches one important phase of the matter as follows :—

Some three or four distinguished writers have given aid and comfort to the Brethren connected with the Cerneau organizations, only so far, however, as to question the right or propriety of Grand Lodges to legislate upon the subject. They hold that Grand Lodges can know nothing officially regarding Scottish Rite Masonry, therefore they cannot enquire into any controversy that may occur between Brethren of that Rite.

To us this appears to be most fallacious reasoning. A Grand Lodge is the supreme Masonic authority within its jurisdiction over all matters affecting the welfare of the Craft ; if, therefore, anything, no matter what it may be, occur to disturb the peace and harmony of the Craft, it is not only the province, but the duty of the Grand Lodge to enquire into and ascertain the cause of the disturbance and to interdict those of its household whom it may deem to be the promoters of the disturbance.

To deny such powers to a Grand Lodge is to deny its supremacy in matters pertaining to the fraternity which will hardly be questioned by anyone after mature reflection.

M. W. BRO. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JACOB H. MEDAIRY,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### MISSISSIPPI.—1891.

THE seventy-third Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was held at Aberdeen, on the 12th and 13th February, 1891.

Grand Master JOHN RILEY, who presided, was so fortunate as to be able to report that peace and harmony prevailed in most, if not in all of the lodges, and that the outlook for the general prosperity of Masonry in his jurisdiction was indeed encouraging. We regret to learn of the loss sustained by our Brethren of Mississippi in the death of Past Grand Master Robert C. Patty. Quite a number of corner stones were laid with Masonic ceremonial during the year, and a number of dispensations were issued. No new

decisions were called for but through the lack of familiarity of many of the Brethren with Masonic precedents, the Grand Master found it necessary to reply to a great variety of questions, which, as he very properly points out, need never be asked if each W.M. would cause to be read in the lodge the proceedings of each meeting of the Grand Lodge, the reports of the Law Committee and the report on Foreign Correspondence. Not only, as he and other Grand Masters have pointed out, would much time and labor be saved for the Grand Master by this course, but much valuable information would be acquired by the Brethren, and the prosperity of the Order greatly advanced. We would earnestly repeat his advice,—“Brethren, try this”—to Masters of lodges in our own jurisdiction. How many of them, we wonder, observe the order of Grand Lodge to read the volume of its proceedings to the lodges over which they preside?

The total membership of lodges is given at 7,935, being a net gain of 206 in the lodges reporting.

Energetic efforts are being made by the Brethren of Mississippi towards the establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Home, and we wish them every success in their undertaking.

There is, in the volume before us, an interesting Report on Foreign Correspondence, consisting of 106 pages, from the pen of Past Grand Master A. H. Barkley, Chairman of the Committee. Perhaps its most interesting feature is the introduction—a clever and faithful representation of Masonry and of the foundation upon which the entire fabric rests. Did space permit, we would gladly transfer it entire to these pages. The following is an extract:—

The corner stone of Freemasonry is *truth*. This is not a human, but a divine attribute, and being such it can never change.

Truth has its many phases and is susceptible of being viewed from a variety of stand-points, yet it is the same truth in all its aspects, no matter from what source we derive our knowledge of it. Resting, therefore, as Freemasonry does, on truth, its principles are as unchangeable as the foundation on which it is built. But if these principles can be changed or varied to suit the caprices or whims of fallible men; if the so-called advanced thought of the age in which we live makes it a necessity that these principles shall be remodeled or a new set of principles framed and adopted for the government of the institution, then the foundation is removed and the whole character of the institution is changed with

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this new code of principles, and Freemasonry as first given to those who were counted worthy to receive it, is by the new method or system wiped out of existence.

Truth and the principles of Freemasonry go hand in hand, and we can no more touch the one without disturbing the other than we can remove the foundation of a building and yet expect the superstructure which is built thereon to stand.

The Book of the Law which lies open upon our altars and which is an indispensable part of the furniture thereof, is the very truth itself. From this all the grand principles of Freemasonry have been deduced, nor can we yield up one of these principles without aiming a blow at the validity and authenticity of this Book.

A belief in God, which is a requisite on the part of every initiate, necessarily implies a belief in the truth of this Book. If this be not so, why then is the candidate obligated on it in a way well known to every intelligent Mason, and why does he seal that obligation in a most impressive and solemn manner. These things mean something, or they are the merest farce.

If what we have said be true, and we feel sure that no well-informed Mason will for a moment call them in question, then we can truthfully say with the wise man "there is nothing new under the sun," so far, at least, as it pertains to Freemasonry. The usages, ceremonies, ritual and qualifications are in force now as at the beginning, so far as we know, and must remain so unto the end if Freemasonry is preserved in its unity and purity.

It is a fixed principle, and one, too, which has never been called in question, and is numbered among the Landmarks, "that no innovations can be made in the body of Masonry."

This is the grand bulwark of Freemasonry, and setting at defiance every approaching foe, says to him, "touch not"—"thus far shalt thou go but no farther,"—"take these things hence."

The only improvement necessary to be made—the only progress which is admissible, is on the part of those who enjoy its rights and partake of its privileges.

Purity of life and rectitude of conduct is imperatively demanded at the hands of everyone who professes its principles.

From his review of Quebec, which is exceedingly kind and fraternal, we learn that we were quite right in assuming that the District Deputies in Mississippi are armed with no such powers as those possessed by similar officers in Quebec. They are appointed by the Grand Master and assigned to certain districts to instruct the Lodges in the Work and Lectures. They send out notices to their

respective Lodges, that they are ready at all times to visit and instruct them on an invitation, otherwise they do not go. When they make such visitations, they examine the records of the Lodges and point out any errors which may appear. They need not even have been Masters of Lodges.

M. W. BRO. JOHN M. WARE,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. J. L. POWER,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### MISSOURI.—1891.

THIS Grand Lodge met in seventy-first Annual Communication on the 13th October, 1891, at Kansas City.

No less than 270 lodges were represented during the Communication, and the Grand Master, M. W. BRO. GEORGE E. WALKER, thus referred in his Annual Address to the growth of the Fraternity and of the population of the State:—

The population of Missouri in 1820, according to the census, was 66,557. The Grand Lodge was formed in April, 1821, by three Lodges, with a membership of eighty-four.

In 1890, the State had within its borders, 2,670,184 souls, while the Grand Lodge to-day has on its roll 556 Lodges, chartered and under Dispensation, with a membership in round figures of 28,000.

But it is not alone in numerical growth that we have cause for congratulation; it is also to be found in the steady elevation of the moral standard of the institution; in the quality of the material of which our membership is in the main composed; and in the intelligent comprehension and fulfilling of Masonic duties.

Death claimed two Past Grand Masters of this jurisdiction during the preceding year—M. W. Bros. M. H. MacFarland and John H. Turner.

The first-mentioned Brother in 1861, in his address as Grand Master, said, speaking of the Holy Bible and its relations to Masons and Masonry: "The first thing that you see in a Lodge is that great revealed light: The first thing that you profess in a lodge is a trust in the God whom you learn to know in that revelation. Let us, therefore, as Masons, ever remember this fact, when

in our lodges we offer devotions at our Altar, looking to Him whom the Altar represents, and I take this occasion to observe that no man who doubts the existence of God or His providence over the world—and no man who disbelieves or doubts that our Bible is His revelation—and no man who does not intend thenceforth to polish the Ashlar according to the teachings of the Bible, can ever become what masonry contemplates.

Choice words are these and at no time more truly and fittingly produced than at the present.

Amongst the corner stones laid by the Grand Lodge during the year was that of the new City Hall in the city of St. Louis.

From the Grand Secretary's report we learn that the net gain in membership during the year was over 999, making the present total 28,814.

The report of the Masonic Home of Missouri, published in the proceedings shows the number of inmates to be forty, comprising eighteen girls, eleven boys, ten widows and one maiden lady.

R. W. Bro. John D. Vincil presented a scholarly and attractive report on Foreign Correspondence, in the conclusion to which he thus refers to the benevolent work of the institution:—

“The past year has been marked by a satisfactory increase as to numbers and the development of a true Masonic spirit. The growth of the broad feeling of benevolence, as taking shape in the ‘HOME’ work being done and projected, adds increasing evidence that Masonry is operating along the line of its true mission among men. Very many of the Grand Jurisdictions of this country are moving forward in this great and blessed charity. Distinctive movements create and furnish distinctive epochs in the history of Masonry. We are now enjoying the most redeeming and commanding period of Masonic progress. We have reached that happy period in our Missouri Masonry. Our ‘HOME’ absorbs the best thought and purpose of the best minds and hearts of the Craft in this jurisdiction. With such engrossment, our Brethren are too busy to be bothered by incidents of lesser moment. Harmony prevails among the workmen, and the rivalry of the hour is, ‘who can best work and best agree.’

There is brief, though courteous, notice of the proceedings of Quebec for 1891.

M. W. BRO. B. H. INGRAM,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOHN D. VINCIL,

*Grand Secretary.*

## MONTANA.—1891.

IT was at Butte City that the Grand Lodge of Montana assembled in its 27th Grand Annual Communication, and that on the 14th and 15th October, 1891.

A portrait of Past Grand Master W. T. Boardman forms the frontispiece to the volume of proceedings.

We regret to learn of the death of Past Grand Master John Anderson of this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge is to be congratulated upon the report given by the Grand Master of the condition of the Craft in his jurisdiction, and it is gratifying to find him speaking out in no uncertain sound as to the sacred duty of guarding well the outer portals of our institution by means of the ballot. Hear him :—

“ Within our borders tranquility has prevailed and Masonry has steadily progressed. A better appreciation of the dignity of the Fraternity seems to pervade the Craft, and a more careful selection of material is being made. It has always been my belief that more injury has been done to Masonry by the too free use of the white ball, than by a misuse of the black. The latter is not irremediable. It is not enough to warrant the casting of a white ball, that you know nothing against the applicant, but you should be reasonably certain that his admission will add strength to the Fraternity. Negative qualities should never elect. A building is not strengthened by the number of its timbers, but only by those that bear their due proportion of the strain.”

The Grand Master made a number of excellent suggestions to Grand Lodge. We particularly favor the idea of having but one ballot for the three degrees, and of limiting to Grand Lodge alone,—the highest tribunal in Masonry—the right to decree expulsion, or Masonic death.

The membership of subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction is slightly in excess of 2,000.

Montana's volume of proceedings contains one of the most interesting Foreign Correspondence Reports of the year, by R. W. Bro. Cornelius Hedges.

In reviewing Quebec, he speaks of Past Grand Master Stearns' administration as conservative and successful, and approves the present course of judicious and patient waiting on the part of Grand Lodge in the English matter.

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Of the Masonic History of Quebec, upon which Past Grand Master Graham is engaged, he says that for this task none could be better qualified.

He is exceedingly complimentary in his notice of our last Report of Foreign Correspondence, and for his generous appreciation we return our thanks.

The Grand Chaplain's discourse and the reports of the various D. D. G. M.'s are highly commended, but in the matter of the appointment of the latter-mentioned officers, Bro. Hedges believes with Bro. Stearns that their nomination should be left to the Grand Master. He goes further, and thinks that the Standing Committees should be also so appointed. So do we.

On the Masonic Home question, he has this to say :—

It will seem to many ungracious to breathe a doubt of the propriety of the present tendency to build and endow Masonic Homes, some of them luxurious retreats of comfort and ease. Some jurisdictions need Homes vastly more than others, and some that need them most are least able to comply with the prevailing fashion. Let it be remembered that a Home of the kind now being generally built can, at the most, only provide for a small portion of those who call for and most need charity. Most only need partial temporary relief, which can be provided more cheaply than transportation to a Home at any considerable distance. When one member of a family needs help, say the head of a family, the Home would not supply the need. For single persons, permanently disabled, a Home with constant kind attention would, perhaps, be better than some hospitals, but for the few such it would be vastly cheaper to provide for them at some hospital. Destitute widows and helpless orphans could generally be provided for with some families at less cost than to maintain a Home that must be a constant tax upon the resources of the lodges.

M. W. BRO. R. O. HICKMAN,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. CORNELIUS HEDGES,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## NEBRASKA.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of Nebraska met in thirty-fourth Annual Communication at Omaha, on June 17th, 1891, there being present representatives from 172 of the 188 chartered lodges of the jurisdiction.

Grand Master ROBERT E. FRENCH delivered an address covering nearly 60 pages of printed matter, and detailing with considerable minuteness the various matters of Masonic interest that had commanded his attention during his period of office. We can readily understand his statement that he devoted his entire time to the duties of the office. During the year he wrote over two thousand letters.

We regret to learn from his address of the decease of the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Bro. Jacob A. Hood, who was a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian church and a past Moderator of the Nebraska Synod.

The Grand Master's references to decisions, dispensations, official visitations, correspondence, &c., are exceedingly interesting and complete.

His remarks in connection with the qualifications of Masters of lodges are so sound and to the point that we give the bulk of them below, commending them most warmly to the favorable attention of the Brethren and lodges of our own jurisdiction. He says :—

“ Too little attention is in general paid to the qualifications of Masters of lodges. It is not alone sufficient that they are honest, good men ; but they must be well acquainted with Masonry as a science, with the principles and doctrines of the Craft, and to be able to teach them ; they must be men of education and general information ; and such as are esteemed in the community. Virtue and genius must be placed in offices of honor and trust as the reward of merit. Such Masters would make our lodges respectable, instructive and useful, and our fellow citizens would then be obliged to acknowledge it an honor to be enrolled in our number.

How important then, that none but the experienced, the informed, the talented and virtuous, should be placed in this responsible position. The success and permanency of a lodge depend in a very great degree upon the character of the Master. When the first fervor of interest that accompanies the establishment of a new lodge cools down, as cool it certainly will, nothing will keep the

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fire burning upon the lodge hearth, save the breath, skill and zeal of the W. M. How conducive to the stability of the lodge that such a man, once found, should be retained in office so long as his services are available to his Brethren. It has been argued in support of the modern practice of rotating Masonic officers annually, or semi-annually, that it tends to enrich the lodge with a stock of zealous Past Masters. Experience does not bear out this assertion. On the contrary, the fact is almost universal, that the lodges which practice rotation in office most assiduously are the duller and most debilitated.

And the reason of this is not an obscure one. No person can qualify himself in one or two half years to fill the Oriental chair—an office so multifarious and onerous in its duties, so weighty in its responsibilities, with dignity and propriety. But few perform it well, even with long experience—none with a brief experience.

Again there must be something to stimulate a man to undertake even the preliminary course of study necessary to prepare himself well. Rotation in office presents nothing of the sort. Permanency in office is more inviting. The democratic feature is sadly out of place in all this business.

Again, it has been said by them of modern time, that every member of a lodge ought to share in Masonic honors. So he ought, and so he does. The Order of Masonry is ancient and honorable, honorable because it tends to render all men honorable who conform to its precepts. But it gives no honor to an incompetent Brother to place him in the East; on the contrary, his higher elevation but more clearly exposes his deficiencies. Masonry has no official honors to offer. The idea was first heard of in the uprising of modern affiliated associations, in which it forms an essential part. The poet has well said :

“Honor and shame from no condition rise :  
Act well your part ; there all the honor lies.”

The responsibility attaching to members of our lodges in the choice they make in the election of their Masters cannot be too strongly insisted upon, especially in view of the fact that our Grand Lodge has not yet placed itself with those Grand Bodies that permit the installation of presiding officers, only after such officers-elect shall have proved their competency for the offices to which they have been elected.

Signs of increasing prosperity are not wanting amongst the Craft in Nebraska, and we note with pleasure that the membership of constituent lodges has increased from 9,282 in 1890, to 9,747 in 1891.

The Grand Orator, Wor. Bro. Andrew R. Graham, was unable to reach Grand Lodge in time for its session, but his "oration" appears in the volume of proceedings, and proves interesting and instructive reading. Despite his modest apology there is some of "the perfect polish of the finished stone" about it, as well as "the ruggedness of sincerity."

M. W. BRO. BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WILLIAM R. BOWEN.  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### NEVADA.—1891.

GRAND MASTER JOHN W. ECKLEY presided at the twenty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, at Reno, on the 9th June, 1891. From his address we learn that no present or past officer of the Grand Lodge had been visited by death during the year just past, though the decease of several members of subordinate lodges is reported, reducing the total membership thereof by fourteen, notwithstanding that more degrees had been conferred in the past than in the preceding year.

A letter was read from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah, containing the gratifying intelligence that that Grand Lodge was taking immediate action in the matter of the alleged invasion of Nevada's territory.

There is a brief Report on Foreign Correspondence prepared by W. Bro. Robert L. Fulton, but he presents few original ideas, and scarcely any expressions of personal opinion. In his introductory remarks we find the following :—

It is hard to believe that in this advanced age there is any strong prejudice against Masonry outside of that begat by religious bigotry, and yet there is. The writer chanced to hear an expression of it not long since as a Masonic procession was passing along the street, from quite an intelligent person, who expressed it as his opinion that Masonry was used regularly in all cases before Courts of Justice, as well in civil as in criminal cases. Upon a not very close study of the question I was surprised to find a very general idea to prevail that such was the fact and that Masonry was used as a pull upon Courts and Juries.

Those who know in the only way that the truth can be ascertained upon Masonic subjects, need not be told how false and foolish this impression is, but it struck me as being worth mentioning, and that Grand Masters and Orators, and others, might very properly touch upon it at suitable moments.

With his concluding suggestion we are not at all in accord. Such ideas as those to which he refers are beneath our notice. Masonry is not called upon to defend itself against them. It would be worse than a waste of time to endeavor to enlighten and convince those who profess such estimates of the aim and objects of the Masonic institution. Let us not permit our efforts to be diverted from our work of self-improvement, character building, and the betterment of those around us, into channels of unnecessary and useless protestations.

The nineteen constituent lodges in this jurisdiction have a membership of 991.

M. W. BRO. FRANK BELL,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. C. N. NOTEWARE,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### NEW BRUNSWICK.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of New Brunswick met in twenty-fourth Annual Communication at St. John, on the 28th April, 1891, M. W. THOMAS WALKER, M.D., Grand Master, presiding.

We regret to learn from the address of the Grand Master, of the decease of P. D. G. M. Edward Willis, of W. Bro. David R. Monro, representative of the Grand Lodge of Texas, near the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and of P. J. G. W. David Brown.

R. W. Bro. Willis was the representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, near the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, so that we, as well as our Brethren of that jurisdiction, are bereaved by his death.

From the Grand Master's Address, we quote as follows:—

I had much pleasure in acceding to a request received from the Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the town of Moncton, that the corner stone of their hall, in course of erection there, might be laid with Masonic ceremony. To this end I convened a special Communication of Grand Lodge, at

Moncton, and asked the assistance and co-operation of the Lodges within this jurisdiction. The response to this call was very gratifying, and on the 3rd day of September last, in the presence of a large gathering of the craft, and surrounded by a great representative concourse of citizens, I had the honor of laying the foundation stone of this new hall.

I had much pleasure on this occasion in accepting the escort tendered by the Encampment of St. John, Knights Templar, and that body, under command of Eminent Commander W. H. B. Sadleir, formed escort to Grand Lodge in the public procession. It affords me gratification now to acknowledge with many thanks their services on that occasion.

The total membership on December 27th, 1890, was 1,880, which, we regret to say, is a decrease of five, as compared with the returns of 1889.

V. W. Bro. Henry J. Thorne, Grand Treasurer, presented his commission as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, dated 24th April, A. L. 5891, and authenticated by the signatures of M. W. Bro. Frank Edgar, Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. John H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary.

Whereupon the Very Worshipful Brother was duly received and recognized as such representative, and saluted with the usual honors.

Grand Lodge entered into fraternal recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, but declined to recognize the Grand Lodges of Peru and Mexico, and the Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Egypt.

A pleasing incident was the presentation to Grand Master Walker of an illuminated address and Past Grand Master's Jewel in gold, by the W. M., Officers and Brethren of Albion—his Mother Lodge—an event upon which he has our hearty congratulations.

M. W. BRO. THOMAS WALKER, M.D.,  
*Grand Master.*

V. W. BRO. EDWIN J. WETMORE,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of New Hampshire met in its 102nd Annual Communication, at Concord, on the 20th May, 1891.

Grand Master FRANK D. WOODBURY, who presided, reported his official actions in an interesting address to Grand Lodge, and also made kindly reference to the decease of Brother Daniel Ward Edgerly, Past D. D. G. M., and State Grand Lecturer, and of Past Senior Grand Warden Josiah Morse.

We are happy to learn from this address of the prevalence of peace and prosperity throughout the Lodges of the jurisdiction, and of the harmonious settlement of all jurisdictional difficulties with neighboring Grand Lodges.

There was no legislation at this Communication possessing general interest.

The 78 Subordinate Lodges report a total membership of 8,542, as against 8,333 in 1890,—a gratifying indication of material prosperity, upon which we gladly tender our congratulations.

Of much more than ordinary interest is the admirable Report on Foreign Correspondence, submitted by Brother A. S. Wait, which bears ample evidence of being the work of a thorough master of his art. He rightly, to our mind, approves the decision of Grand Master Sorrels, of Arkansas, that it was in conflict not only with law and right, but a violation of the long-established usages of Masonic bodies, to confer degrees or engage in any other regular work on the Sabbath, and dissents from California's doctrine that the members of a Lodge whose charter is suspended, should be held to the payment of dues during the time of such suspension, properly contending that Lodge dues are paid in consideration of the benefits of Lodge membership, of which members are deprived during suspension of their charters.

"We look in vain," he says, "for indications of progress made towards the settlement of that unfortunate controversy (Quebec-England)."

So do we, Bro. Wait. We still "wait," like yourself, dear Brother. But we have done all that in us lies to clear all unnecessary obstacles out of the way of the long looked-for peace. It is because of this, and because we would refrain from every appearance

of discussing further, a difference that has been committed for settlement to the mediatorial offices of others, that we must deprive ourselves of the privilege of replying to Bro. Wait's contentions, under Maine and Illinois, that "Grand Lodge Jurisdictions are not in their nature territorial."

To us, the most important feature of our good Brother's most admirable review, is his thirty page discussion, under Iowa, of the landmarks of Masonry. It is quite impossible for us to find space for the reproduction of this valuable argument, but we can safely promise to all who have access to it, that they cannot fail to profit by its perusal. It is a perfectly independent, and for the most part sound, review of the chapter on landmarks in Brother Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence, and of the criticism thereof of Bros. Pike and Parvin. Like Bro. Wait, "we never expect to see an exposition of these landmarks which will receive throughout the universal assent of the Craft." Like him, too, we believe that their discussion by the Brethren already referred to, and with them we couple Bro. Wait,—and by other learned Masons who might be named, cannot fail to be useful to all in the endeavor to perfect themselves in the theory and practical working of the institution.

Bro. Wait very properly replies to Bro. Parvin's suggestion that the object of publishing Brother Mackey's work was a mercenary one, by asking whether any book of modern times can be mentioned of which the same cannot be said, and whether this spirit vitiates the intellectual character of an author's labors. He might have gone very much farther and asked why all authors should not be influenced by mercenary objects in the publication of their books, just as the merchant is in the disposal of his wares and the lawyer in the selection of his clients and the fixing of his retaining fees. If a man be possessed of the faculty for making literature, why should he be compelled, either to bury his talent in the earth, or to make common property of the productions of his genius, without demanding that equivalent therefor, that is readily accorded to men of genius in all other callings and professions?

We are somewhat surprised at the stand taken by Bro. Wait in the matter of New Jersey's law, voiding the initiation of a resident of New Jersey, when such initiation was by a lodge of another jurisdiction and without the consent of the former, which occurred in

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his discussion of the Lemm case. Even New York did not go to the length indicated by Bro. Wait, whose prediction that the Masonic rectitude of the law would be questioned after the settlement of the question of Lemm's residence was not verified by subsequent events.

There is very kindly notice of Quebec's proceedings for 1890, and Grand Master Stearns' address of that year is referred to as "a dignified exposition of the condition and interests of the jurisdiction, with a clear statement of his official acts during the year." Bro. Stearns is the Grand Representative of New Hampshire, and the Brethren of that jurisdiction appear to be as proud of him as are those of his own Grand Lodge, which as Bro. Wait observed, honored itself by re-electing him Grand Master in 1890, by a unanimous vote. For generous appreciation of our report of that year on Foreign Correspondence, we tender our thanks.

M. W., Bro. FRANK WOODBURY,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. Bro. GEO. P. CLEAVES.

*Grand Secretary.*

### NEW JERSEY.—1891.

WE note, with pleasure, that the membership of Constituent Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction had reached 13,981 in January, 1891, as against 13,613 in 1890, and gladly tender our congratulations upon the increase.

Grand Lodge held its 104th Annual Communication on the 28th and 29th January, 1891, while our own Grand Lodge was in annual session, at Montreal. The telegram of fraternal greeting to our Sister Grand Lodge, which was ordered to be sent upon motion of the present writer, as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, near that of Quebec, appears in full upon the minutes before us. The telegram was addressed by our own Grand Secretary to "R. W. Bro. Joseph H. Hough, Grand Secretary, Trenton, N. J." Alas! the place that had for so long a time known our

distinguished Brother had even then come to know him no more. Full of years and honors he laid down his working tools on the 15th December, 1890, and, in the words of the Grand Master, "fell asleep to awake in the Grand Lodge above." He had given to his Grand Lodge over half a century of continuous service, having served as Deputy Grand Secretary from 1838 to 1843, when he was elected Grand Secretary, an office which he continued to hold up to the time of his decease. His sterling worth as a Brother, a citizen and a neighbor are lovingly testified to by Grand Master Mann, and by the committee appointed by him to prepare a suitable testimonial.

The New Jersey House of Assembly, by special resolution, tendered the privileges of the floor to the members of Grand Lodge. What a contrast there is between New Jersey and Quebec! It is emphasized, too, in the material and intellectual condition of the bulk of the two peoples.

Grand Master Chas. H. Mann, who presided at this communication, delivered a most interesting business address covering his official actions for the year, and his Grand Lodge and himself have our sincere congratulations upon the satisfactory termination of the dispute with the Grand Lodge of New York, touching the Daniel E. Lemm case. The skilful, yet fraternal, conduct of this case by both Grand Master Mann and his immediate predecessor, Past Grand Master Robt. M. Moore, merits admiration. The matter was finally referred to arbitration, Grand Master Robt. M. Moore, of New Jersey, and Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers, of New York, having been appointed arbitrators. Their report, which brings this matter to a satisfactory conclusion, endorses as correct the original contention of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in the premises.

Thus passes away another of the few remaining clouds that for a brief season have flitted before the Masonic firmament. May all others be as speedily dissolved, and Masonic peace and harmony universally prevail.

During the year, in response to an appeal from the Committee on a Masonic Home, the sum of \$6,508 was subscribed towards the establishment of such Home. The amount asked is \$15,000.

Past Grand Master, the Rev. Henry Vehslage, Chairman of the Committee, submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence, an

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interesting summary of the proceedings of Sister Grand Bodies, with occasional brief and timely comment.

His notice of Quebec is exceedingly kind. He speaks of the Address of Grand Master Stearns as "an excellent paper," and calls our Foreign Correspondence Report a well prepared one.

Most apropos is the quotation from Carlyle, with which he concludes his report, arguing from the sudden calling away of Past Grand Secretary Hough, in the midst of his unassuming and faithful performance of official duty, that we are thereby reminded that "our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance; but to do what lies clearly at hand."

M. W. BRO. THOMAS W. TILDEN,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WILLIAM D. RUTAN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### NEW MEXICO.—1891.

THERE are seventeen subordinate Lodges in New Mexico and they report a membership of 696, as compared with 631 in 1889.

Grand Lodge held its thirteenth annual communication at Albuquerque, on the 26th, 27th and 28th January, 1891. Grand Master F. H. KENT, who presided, informed the members of Grand Lodge of the important fact that had doubtless already occurred to some of the Brethren, that a year had passed since last they met in Grand Annual Communication. The Grand Master records his official acts in a business-like manner, and promptly and satisfactorily settled a case in which complaint was made him by the Grand Master of Arizona, of an invasion of jurisdiction by a border lodge in New Mexico.

Grand Lodge changed the date of its Annual Communication, which will hereafter be the third Monday in November of each year.

By far the most important action taken by Grand Lodge at this communication was the expulsion of a Brother under the following circumstances. The accused wrote to his Lodge a letter

containing such expressions as—"I believe the Holy Bible to be a dangerous book, one that has been directly the cause of more outrages upon innocence and helplessness than any other cause in the history of mankind. It should be taken from the altar of Masonry as a maligner of the Glorious Architect of the Universe, the God of Nature," etc., etc. Charges of unmasonic conduct were filed against him and the Lodge was so blind to its duty as to dismiss the complaint. It would have served that Lodge right to have had its charter recalled. Grand Lodge very properly reversed the finding of the Lodge and expelled the Brother, declaring that "he was guilty of contempt for the laws, usages and customs of the Order. That the expression of such opinions in the manner in which they were expressed constituted insubordination. Maintaining such views as he did, without regard to whether or not the same were permitted by Masonic law, and the expression of them in the manner as expressed by him, make it impossible for the accused to further continue proper fraternal relations with the Order, however conscientious he may have been in his actions. There is no other way for his relations to be severed than by expulsion."

There is no room in the Masonic Body for the scoffer at, and unbeliever in, the God of the Bible.

An interesting Review of Foreign Correspondence is prepared by Bro. Max Frost, and consists largely of well-selected extracts.

M. W. BRO. C. H. DANE,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. ALPHEUS A. KEEN,

*Grand Secretary.*

### NEW SOUTH WALES.—1891

THE printed report of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, from June, 1890, to June, 1891, have reached us, and prove exceedingly interesting matter.

At the Special Communication of the 15th July, 1890, a resolution of regret at the death of the M. W. Bro. Lord Carnarvon, Pro. Grand Master of England, and Representative of the Grand

Lodge of New South Wales, near the Grand Lodge of England, was passed, and the Pro-Grand Master of New South Wales, who moved it,—the Hon. Dr. Harman J. Tarrant, M.L.C., said in the course of his remarks :—

As this is not the place to speak of the late Lord Carnarvon as a statesman who had been for many years closely identified with the colonies, I can only say that as colonists we all deplore his loss, and are conscious of the eminent services he rendered us on many occasions. As a Freemason our departed Brother will long be remembered in England and Australia. Many of you recollect the position he once occupied in the Craft, when the Earl of Ripon resigned the Grand Mastership of the Grand Lodge of England, and how through his instrumentality H. R. H. the Prince of Wales accepted the position. Lord Carnarvon's advice to the disunited Craft in New South Wales was instrumental in promoting the happy union which now exists; and when it was established his voice was heard in our favour in the Grand Lodge of England.

The newly formed Grand Lodges of Tasmania and New Zealand were fully recognized.

In reference to the latter-mentioned Grand Lodge, the Brother who proposed its recognition said, that in considering this matter, the main question to be asked was, has the Grand Lodge of New Zealand been legally and duly established? Some Masonic authorities maintained that such a step could have been taken by any three Lodges, but fortunately they were not asked to commit themselves to either approval or disapproval of that dictum to-night, for in this case such a large number of the Lodges in New Zealand had affirmed their desire for self-government for the Craft in the colony, and so many had joined in the subsequent practical steps which gave effect to that desire, as to render the establishment of the Grand Lodge an accomplished fact, and to warrant a hope that almost complete unanimity would hereafter be attained. He might be accused of some inconsistency in this matter, seeing that when in New Zealand, early in this year, he had ventured to urge the Brethren to hasten slowly. He did so because of the lessons taught by past experience in New South Wales, and in confidence that the present Provincial and District Grand Masters in New Zealand—among whom he numbered some warm personal friends—would ere long be convinced that, whatever sentimental considerations might bind them to the Grand Lodges of the United Kingdom, local and

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united self-government was the best for the Craft in these great colonies. And no one could blame these illustrious Brethren for holding fast their official allegiance. The same course had been pursued in this colony for a long time, but, as soon as the desire of the Brethren at large for union was clearly manifested, the former rulers of the Craft joined with the rest of us in allegiance to the new order of government. And so he still ventured to hope it would soon be in New Zealand. However, the promoters of Masonic union there—and among them he must say there were some of the most zealous and hard-working Brethren he had ever known, considering that having laboured at their task for nearly a year and a-half, and having postponed active steps once already at the express desire of the Provincial and District Grand Masters—had waited long enough, the Grand Lodge of New Zealand had been declared duly and legally established, and to-night the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was asked to recognize it. He had only one more word to say, and that was, that if any argument was needed to prove that the establishment of a supreme governing body had become absolutely necessary, it would be found in the news cabled from New Zealand the other day that a Warrant for the opening of a Lodge under the Grand Orient of France had been received in the capital city—Wellington. If, in addition to the nine Provincial and District Grand Lodges holding under the English, Irish and Scotch Constitutions, a British colony was liable to be also invaded by Foreign Grand Lodges in this way, it was high time that supreme jurisdiction in the territory should be claimed, as he believed it had now been, legally and constitutionally in accordance with the soundest Masonic precedents.

The Brethren in New South Wales are to be congratulated upon the recent opening of a Cottage Hospital for Freemasons, in connection with the Carrington Convalescent Hospital at Camden.

It does not appear that this Grand Lodge holds to the literal physical perfection theory so closely hugged by Pennsylvania and other American Grand Lodges, for we find that it was only after "serious discussions" that the Board of General Purposes decided "that a candidate minus a limb is not admissible."

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There was a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge on the 15th October, 1890, for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to the Grand Master, His Excellency Bro. Lord Carrington, on his departure from the Colony for England, and because of the interest which, we are convinced, will be felt by our Brethren of this jurisdiction in the doings of Freemasons at the antipodes, and because, also, of the Masonic sentiments which it contains, as well as its expressions of loyalty to Her who sits upon the Throne to which both we and they owe allegiance, we give below a goodly portion of the speech of Pro-Grand Master, the Hon. Dr. Tarrant, in presenting the address referred to. He said :—

We all know, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that during your residence in this Colony you have always lived up to the principles of Freemasonry, and you have always been ready to extend your sympathy and assistance to the widow and orphan in their distress. We have notably before us your action when that lamentable accident took place in the Bulli Colliery, when you did not consider it beneath your high position, as the Representative of our Queen in this Colony, to visit the scene of the accident, and console the unfortunate widows and orphans in the moment of their distress; and we have, Most Worshipful Grand Master, a more recent instance of the manner in which you sympathise with the people in their hour of trouble in the way in which Lady Carrington and yourself visited Bourke, during the time of the disastrous floods, to again administer comfort and relief to the distressed; but, Most Worshipful Grand Master, the crowning event in the whole period of your residence has been the manner in which you have been identified with the Craft which you are now leaving in a condition of complete unity. When you arrived amongst us you found a Grand Lodge established in the Territory (the oldest Grand Lodge in the Colonies), but you at the same time discovered that the Brethren residing in the Colony were not unanimous as to their form of government. Your presence, aided by the good advice given us by the late much lamented Bro. Lord Carnarvon, and by your assistance in stepping to the front and accepting the high position of Most Worshipful Grand Master, resulted in uniting us in one harmonious bond of brotherhood as the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. To give an idea of the benefit that act of yours conferred upon the Craft, it affords me much pleasure to inform you that since you took office, although the greatest care has been taken in the selection of candidates for admission to the Craft, 4000 gentlemen have been registered on the books of the United Grand Lodge, as Master Masons. We are truly sorry to lose you, but we have one great consolation that, in leaving these shores, you will not entirely separate yourself from New South Wales Freemasonry, because we must congratulate ourselves on the fact that you have kindly accepted the position of our Representative in the United Grand Lodge of England; and, I trust, in that

capacity you will be able to tell our English Brethren that, although we decided to rule ourselves as Freemasons, we shall never forget the Grand Parent Lodge from which we derived our Masonic birth, and will always have happy recollections of the time we worked under the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland. I trust, at the same time, you will be able to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, whose Representative you have been for a number of years, the thorough feeling of loyalty which permeates the breast of every member of the Craft in this distant land.

We understand that the membership of the 184 Lodges owing obedience to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales is about twelve thousand.

M. W. BRO. THE EARL OF JERSEY,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. ARTHUR H. BRAY,  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### NORTH CAROLINA.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of North Carolina met in its one hundred and fourth Annual Communication, on the 13th, 14th and 15th January, 1891, at Raleigh.

Grand Master SAMUEL H. SMITH, who presided, delivered an exceedingly brief address, covering a little more than two pages. Yet, we regret to find recorded therein the death of several distinguished Masons of North Carolina, whom their Brethren mourn, here as well as there. Amongst the departed are the Grand Treasurer, Bro. W. E. Anderson; the Past Grand Secretary, Bro. John J. Christophers and the Rev. Bro. J. T. Harris, who had been newly appointed to the superintendency of the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

It is gratifying to learn from the Grand Master's address that perfect uniformity in the work of his jurisdiction has been secured.

The report of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which is managed by a Board of Directors elected by Grand Lodge, shows the number of inmates to be 210, but they do not all appear to be the orphans of Masons.

There are 259 subordinate lodges at work in North Carolina, and the number of Master Masons is given as 10,034,

A seventy-five page report of Foreign Correspondence is supplied by Bro. E. S. Martin, who though furnishing but little of personal comment has presented a very readable review of the contents of the volumes of proceedings of Sister Grand Lodges. We regret his withdrawal from this work, which he assures us is because of his inability to spare from the serious business of life, the time and labor necessary to prepare these reports.

Referring, under Iowa, to the legal actions taken against that Grand Lodge, by some of those that should be of its obedience, he well and wisely says :

In our opinion, no greater or more dastardly blow has been struck at Masonry than this attempt at overthrowing the authority and decrees of Grand Lodges by the judgments of Civil Courts. It demonstrates most clearly the devilish purposes of the *Cerneau gang*, and the malignant material of which it is composed. The time is at hand for all Grand Lodges to stand together, for their own salvation and that of our ancient and honorable Order, against the insidious attacks of this spirit of evil which has crept into their midst.

From the address of the Grand Master of New York he quotes the following :

I recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed in the printed proceedings to enter the names of the Grand Lodge Officers as follows :

Brother A., Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Brother B., Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.

Brother C., Worshipful Grand Tiler, etc.

I believe Masonic good taste and modesty should prefix the title to the office rather than the individual.

Replying to the above he says :

We do not think with the Grand Master in this. On the contrary, we have always thought that the term *Worshipful, Most Worshipful, etc.*, should precede the name of the person holding the office of *Master, or Grand Master, etc.* as a title or mark of honorable distinction to one thought worthy to hold such exalted positions, similar to *Honorable*, in the good old days of the Republic, in civil life. *Worshipful A. B.*, because *Master of a Lodge*. The office needs no such

prefix to exalt it. It (the prefix), therefore, belongs to the person who becomes *Worshipful* by being *Master*. For these, and other reasons, with great respect, we enter a dissent."

And we acknowledge the force, and in our opinion, the correctness of the dissent.

M. W. Bro. HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. Bro. DONALD W. BAIN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### NORTH DAKOTA.—1891.

THIS is one of the youngest Grand Lodges of the American continent. It celebrated its second birthday on the 16th and 17th June, 1891, at Fargo.

Grand Master FRANK J. THOMPSON, an old time writer of Foreign Correspondence reports, presided, and delivered an address sparkling with classical illustrations and literary references, in keeping with the finished character of all his works, and breathing a spirit of bold and active endeavor for what he deems to be the best interests of Freemasonry. Amongst the fraternal dead to whose memory he pays respectful homage, we find the name of Past Grand Master William Blatt, of South Dakota, who was an honorary member and firm friend of the G. L. of North Dakota.

On the question of the resignation or dimit of an installed officer of the Lodge, Brother Thompson sees no good reason for prohibiting the granting of dimit to such officers, and quotes the practice obtaining in many of the American Grand bodies, which may prove of interest to Brethren of our own jurisdiction, especially in view of the discussion of the matter in January 1891, by our own Grand Lodge, which has declined, as yet, to amend its constitution in this respect,

By constitutional or By-Law provision installed officers can resign or dimit in Iowa, can dimit in California and Rhode Island. In Nevada, an officer can dimit when he moves permanently from the jurisdiction of his lodge. The same holds good in Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin and Alabama. In Vermont the Grand Master can resign.



By approved decision of Grand Masters installed officers can dimit in Massachusetts. In that jurisdiction it was formerly held that in absence of any regulation to the contrary, an installed officer could dimit or resign. It was subsequently held that such officer could not resign during his term of office, allowing him to dimit as before.

In Tennessee a Warden can dimit if it be to join another Lodge into whose jurisdiction he has removed. The Master cannot resign. It is silent as to whether he can dimit.

By constitutional or By-law provision installed officers cannot resign or dimit in New York, Maine, Nebraska, in South Carolina, inferentially, and was so held by decisions in 1876 and 1879.

In New Brunswick he cannot resign, but the Master if dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his officers, can lay the matter before the Lodge and a majority vote can render the office vacant.

In Ohio neither the Master nor Wardens can resign nor decline to be installed if elected, unless he has served in some station during the previous year.

By approved decisions of Grand Masters, in absence of constitutional or By-law provisions upon the subject, installed officers cannot resign or dimit in Missouri, New Jersey, Maryland, Manitoba, West Virginia and Vermont.

I have not been able to ascertain the rule in the Grand Lodges not mentioned, but from the foregoing it will be seen that there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject of dimission of installed officers. While some refer to all such officers, others are silent as to all such officers except the Master and Wardens. It will, therefore, be seen that the dimission of officers as well as their resignation is entirely a Grand Lodge regulation; and is not founded upon ancient customs or usages, except so far as the resolution of Nov. 25th, 1723, of the Grand Lodge of England can be construed to be in conformity to the custom of the fraternity prior to its organization in 1717, which, be it remembered, allowed the Master to dimit.

The following advice by the Grand Master respecting the examination and admission of visitors is too good to be passed over:

In order for a stranger Brother to gain admission into a lodge he must satisfy the Brethren that he is a Mason in good standing. A receipt for dues and a satisfactory examination on the lectures are only prima facie evidence that he is such. The very best masons are not always the best posted. Personal acquaintance with the reputation of the applicant are as concomitant to an avouchment as a knowledge of the lectures. The biggest masonic frauds in the world are always armed with credentials and are bright in the ritual. Masonry is no iron bedstead into which all men must fit, or be lopped off or stretched out as

the case may be that they may just fit it. While caution must always be observed, circumstances must not be ignored. The laws of the Medes and Persians stagnated the nations which they governed, and the inflexible rule of the Egyptian Priests as to perspective, dwarfed artistic thought and left to the world a legacy of uncouth hieroglyphics that rival only the embryonic attempts of a school boy. God gave man discretion in a more or less degree. Circumstance is a condition which men must recognize; so in the matter of satisfying yourself as to the worthiness of a stranger Brother to visit the Lodge, use discretion, consider the circumstances and be cautious. In such matters I can only state generalities. Those on the ground must deal with particulars.

The Grand Lodge has our congratulations upon its onward progress during the past year. Its 34 constituent Lodges now claim a membership of 1594, and an increase during the twelve months of 104.

Bro. Thomas J. Wilder supplies the greater part of the Foreign Correspondence report, but Brother Thompson, though occupying the chair of the Royal Solomon, takes a hand in the job and smites right vigorously some of his critics, including Bro. Vincil of Missouri. Quebec is passed unnoticed.

Bro. Wilder goes with characteristic western vigor for the scalp of the Lodge which proceeded against a Brother in default, while he was attending the bedside of his dying wife.

The following, from the same good Brother's pen seems worthy of reproduction:—

"There is much said now-a-days in regard to the secrecy of the ballot. A ballot should be secret, unless some brother who expects to or does cast a black ball tells of it himself, and that he has a perfect right to do, and the Lodge, Grand Master or Grand Secretary has no business to ask him his reasons for so doing. It is true, that if his reasons are not proper, and he is foolish enough to tell what they are, he is subject to discipline and should be 'punished for un-masonic conduct, and one of the specifications should read, 'for being a fool.'"

In Bro. Thompson's conclusion, he says:—

"While we have this opportunity to appear before the brethren of the guild, we should like to suggest the idea of the reporters on correspondence for the various Grand Lodges, having a day and hour arranged at which they could meet at Denver in 1892, at the Knights' Templar triennial conclave. We be-

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lieve such a meeting would not only be pleasant, but profitable ; and the hand-shake, and the sound of the voice, would tie in hard knots the skeins of friendship which willing hands have so long been weaving with pen and pencil."

What a treat it would be to thus grasp the hands of our Brethren of the Masonic Corps Reportorial ! But we fear that Denver is altogether beyond the length of our cable tow.

M. W. BRO JOHN F. SELBY,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. THOMAS J. WILDER,  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### NOVA SCOTIA.—1891.

NEVER before in the course of its history has the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia issued so splendid a volume of its proceedings as that now before us, which contains the record of its 26th Annual Communication, held at Yarmouth on the 10th June 1891 and following days.

The Grand Master, LT.-COL. CHARLES J. MACDONALD presided, and Quebec was represented, as usual, by R. W. Bro. Geo. T. Smithers.

Prior to proceeding with the transaction of business, the Grand Lodge proceeded to Providence Church, where an admirable masonic sermon was preached by R. W. Bro the Rev. John A. Logan, Grand Chaplain, some of the eloquent passages and beautifully rounded periods of which we would gladly, did space permit, transfer to our own columns.

The Grand Master's address is an interesting document covering his official acts during the past year. We regret to learn from it of the decease of Past Grand Senior Deacon Alexander Waddell, and of Past Deputy Grand Master C. F. Cochran. It is however gratifying to find that the past year has been one of increased activity for the Craft in Nova Scotia, as well as one of harmony and prosperity. The net increase in membership was 42, making the present membership of constituent Lodges, 2,904.

The reports of the various D.D.G.M's contain a good deal of interesting information respecting the condition of the Craft in the various portions of the jurisdiction, but by far the most interesting portion of the volume is the report on Foreign Correspondence, extending over 231 pages, and furnished by the Rev. Brother David Neish, who discusses the various matters that now agitate the Masonic world, with the facility and tact of a veteran.

His notice of Quebec is kind and fraternal. He devotes to it four pages of his report, quoting largely from Grand Master Stearn's notice of the decease of the late Col. MacLeod Moore, from the address by the Rev. W. Percy Chambers, Grand Chaplain and from the present writer's report on Foreign Correspondence.

Bro. Neish is no physical perfectionist, and talks of pity and ridicule when thumb and toe cases are set before Grand Lodges.

He has formed a correct estimate of the evils of Cerneanism, and has this to say on the subject to Bro. Vincil:

Brother Vincil, although one of the ablest members of the corps reportorial too often allows his zeal and rancour to get the better of his discretion; and we fraternally suggest to him that he read carefully, by way of sedative, one of the many first-class treatises on logic which are now within reach of all. Unless we are very much mistaken, the less Bro. Vincil says on the subject of Scottish Rite, the better; and unless his hands are entirely clean, Bro. Parvin will make things hotter for him than even St. Louis' sweltering heat can do. Meanwhile, one thing is evident to every unprejudiced reader, and that is, that Brother Vincil *does* favor the most unrighteous cause of Cerneanism.

In another part of his report he points out that upon this subject both Bros. Robbins and Vincil have distinguished themselves the wrong way, and have each asked the question in the Spirit of Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

There is much in this excellent review that we should like to reproduce here, but lack of space forbids.

M. W. Bro. LT-COL. CHAS. J. MACDONALD

*Grand Master.*

R. W. Bro. the Hon. WILLIAM ROSS,

*Grand Secretary.*

## OHIO.—1891.

This Grand Jurisdiction has a membership of 35,602 Master Masons, showing a net gain during the year of 762, upon which we tender our congratulations.

The 82nd Annual Communication was held at Columbus, on Oct. 21st and 22nd 1891.

From the address of the presiding Grand Master, Bro. LEVI C. GOODALE, we learn that four hundred Masons in this jurisdiction passed to their final rest during the year just closed.

The Grand Master has some exceedingly commendable remarks upon the necessity for the exercise of due care in selection of Masters and Secretaries of Lodges.

His ruling as to the matter of the physical qualification of candidates agrees with the law in our own jurisdiction.

In the proceedings before us we find a complete record of the troubles that led up to the formation of the clandestine Grand Lodge at Worthington, in opposition to the Grand Lodge of Ohio. It would seem that disobedience to the Grand Lodge's edicts against Cérneanism lay at the root of the trouble. Despite the utmost efforts of the Grand Master and the exercise of a very large measure of patience with the wayward Brethren, they persisted in open rebellion, and when the charter of their Lodge was finally arrested, they formed themselves into a pretended Grand Lodge. It is satisfactory to know that all regular Grand Lodges which have so far taken action in this matter, have repudiated the new illegal, rebellious and clandestine body at Worthington. Quebec took an unmistakable stand in the matter at its recent communication, upon a report submitted by the present writer. The Grand Master of Ohio was right when he declared to the malcontents: "The Grand Lodge will forgive men who unintentionally commit error, but the day is past when the people of the Masonic world will countenance secession, even though it be true that the leaders in such a movement are malcontents and unworthy Masons."

Secretary.

The Brethren of this jurisdiction are about erecting a substantial Masonic Home, and have already received from members of the fraternity and citizens of Springfield, a donation towards this worthy object of a tract of 153 acres of land in the outskirts of the city, and the sum of \$11,000. It is estimated that not less than \$100,000 will be needed to erect the necessary buildings and to lay out the grounds.

Past Grand Master W. M. Cunningham, submits a very excellent report on Foreign Correspondence covering over 200 pages.


He is exceedingly generous in his notice of Quebec for 1891, his three page review thereof being largely composed of extracts from the address of Grand Master Stearns and the report of the present writer. The annual address of Bro. Stearns, he rightly says, is an able summary of official acts. Our criticism of the stand taken by Bro. Robbins in the Crum case is fully approved, and he quotes also approvingly from the address delivered by our Grand Chaplain.

We offer no excuse for reprinting here the following admirable reflections from the conclusion of his report:—

“The decided stand being taken by Masonic writers and Grand Masters in nearly all Grand Jurisdictions against profanity, a crime without excuse, and the very general inculcation of reverence for the name of Deity, respect for his Holy Word, and the Masonic condemnation of all intemperance and excesses, are evidences of the elevating influences pervading the Masonic World, and illustrative of that legitimate “progression” desirable in, and pertinent to, Freemasonry.

The use of music in Lodge “Work” and its “recreations” is becoming more general, and, in nearly all Grand Jurisdictions, the Subordinate Lodges are urged to procure libraries and the current literature of the day, which, with the inauguration of literary exercises, lectures, discussions, etc., and alternating the “Work” with plain banquets, and the frequent entertainment of the families of the Brethren upon proper occasions, will enhance the interest of the Craft in Lodge attendance.

In this connection, also, more attention should be given to the cultivation of the social amenities pertaining to Lodge visitations, and in making the visiting Brother feel that his welcome is not a mere matter of polite sufferance, but that he is indeed a Brother, and greeted with a Brother's welcome, not only in the Lodge-room, but also in being recognized elsewhere by those whom he may have “met upon the checkered floor,” as a Mason and a gentleman, regardless of a

  
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more formal introduction; and, if the visitor is entitled to official honors, such should be promptly accorded him with a hearty interest, and no semblance of a mere perfunctory discharge of an unimportant or disagreeable duty.

Upon the other hand, the visiting Brother should, in all cases, avoid the very disagreeable habit of "airing the Work" of his own Jurisdiction at every available opportunity, but acquiescing in the Work and ceremonies as he may find them; and recollecting that every Grand Jurisdiction has its own "system of Work" and its own methods for its dissemination, he will sooner or later be convinced that the lessons symbolized are always the same, regardless of the mere words and formulas by which they are taught.

A carping, hypercritical Brother, whether visitor or member, can, in one of those well-known hoarse whispers, sure to reach the ear of those engaged with the ceremonies, spoil the interest in the Work for the whole evening. The character mentioned is doubtless well-known in all Masonic Jurisdictions.

M. W. BRO. LEVI C. GOODALE,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. J. H. BROMWELL,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### OREGON.—1891.

ON THE 10th, 11th and 12th of June 1891, there was held, at Portland, the forty-first Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, which was presided over by Grand Master JAMES F. ROBINSON.

The volume of proceedings of the Grand Lodge at this Communication, is a splendid specimen of well executed typographical work, illustrated by portraits of a number of past and present Grand Officers.

The M. W. Grand Master read a telegram which he had received at the opening of the Grand Lodge, from W. Brother C. H. Merchant, of Marshfield, conveying the sad announcement of the death of Past Grand Master Brother Andrew Nashburg, and giving the hour of the funeral as 2 P.M., Thursday—the following day; whereupon a Lodge of Sorrow was ordered to be held by the Grand Lodge at 2 o'clock P.M. Thursday, the same hour of the funeral services to be held at Marshfield. The Grand Master also reported the decease of Past Grand Master A. W. Ferguson.

Brother Robinson's address is an excellent business-like document, and reviews much that is of deep interest to the Craft in his Jurisdiction.

There are 84 chartered Lodges in Oregon, and a membership of 3,918, against 3,564 reported in the preceding year.

With more than ordinary pleasure we find amongst the portraits and biographical notices contained in the present volume, those of our esteemed Brother who writes the famous Foreign Correspondence reports of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. M. W. Bro. Stephen Fowler Chadwick. Originality and intellectual force are not surprising when they proceed from one possessed of such striking features as those portrayed in the engraving now before us. Bro. Chadwick was Grand Master in 1865 and has been Grand Secretary since 1889. In civil life he has served as county judge, Secretary of State and Governor, and was a presidential elector in 1868. His review of Foreign Correspondence this year consists of nearly two hundred pages, and is intensely interesting. From it we borrow the following notice of Arabian Freemasonry:—

Bro. Ciprian Kuerevoski describes in an Egyptian newspaper his visit to an Arabian Masonic Lodge, as follows: The Lodge has over fifty active members. The Arabian language is generally used, as also in all official and other correspondence. If the visiting Grand Master, when presiding at the Lodge, is not familiar with the Arabic tongue, it is permitted to use the French language; in this case the officers are replaced by European brethren. The Temple is richly ornamented in Oriental style; the Chair in the East is a little higher and five steps guide to it. The rear of the Chair in the East is painted blue and adorned with stars; also the moon in silver and the sun in gold are seen. Over the seat of the Master is a canopy of velvet with gilt fringes. In the midst of the Temple is the altar with the Constitution; in the west, right and left, are the seats of the Wardens, as in French Lodges. The apron is white, with a green triangle. The Master and the officers wear a green sash across the breast. The pass-word, the sign, the examination for admission, etc., is the same as in Lodges of the Scotch Rite

Quebec's proceedings for 1890 have generous notice and there is kindly reference to our Foreign Correspondence report. Referring to Bro. Isaacson's lament that the Grand Lodge Library has little in it but the reports of sister Jurisdictions, Bro. Chadwick truly says:—"If our Brother has those, he has a library of no mean

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pretensions." After quoting our own remarks concerning the best methods of making Lodge meetings interesting and attractive, our Brother Reviewer adds :—

We find it exceedingly pleasant to have our families meet as often as possible at the Lodge room and spend an evening with the brethren. There indulge in pleasant conversation, short speeches, closing, in the banquet hall, with a neat basket spread. Ladies and children present deeply enjoy such occasions. They hold the brethren together as much as anything we know of. In the Lodge room proper there should be a very warm feeling among the brethren present, and it should manifest itself in everything so that one who partakes of a truly Masonic meeting may realize that the bond among brethren is indeed fraternal. Whilst this is slow, still we are gaining a little every year. Human institutions are largely made up of this thing we call human nature and we believe it shows better in a Masonic Lodge room than anywhere else on earth. It has profited amazingly in the name of Masonry.

We like the views to which he has given expression in the following lines, and believe that the majority of readers of the present report will thank us for reproducing them herewith :

Under Connecticut, Brother Stevenson speaks of the principles of Masonry. That those principles are eternal and unchangeable there can be no question. The Lord said to Job, "where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Declare if thou hast understanding. Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fostered, or who laid the *corner stone* thereof?" And to Isaiah, "I lay in Zion for a foundation stone, a tried stone, a precious *corner stone*, a sure foundation." So to speak, if the corner stone of a Master Mason's Masonic edifice is all right and understood, he can trace the principles of Freemasonry not only back to creation, but to Deity himself. Antiquity is not a principle, but it may bear evidence of the existence, force and power of a principle. It does of the principles of Freemasonry. Brother Stevenson says :—"We do not claim, Brother Wheeler, that Masonry originated in its present organized form at Solomon's temple, but we do claim that Masonry did originate there, and received its very life and existence from the wisdom of Solomon, and was fostered by that Divine Power under whose direction the famous building was constructed. We believe in the Bible, and believe in the building of the temple as narrated in the Bible. Now, if Masonry did not exist at the temple, the whole fabric is a lie. The organized form has nothing to do with it. True Masonry does not exist in mere organization or empty form ; there is something more than that, which existed long before the present form was evolved at York, and announced to the world as the "York Rite." We intend to keep on believing in the antiquity and divinity of the development and organization of Freemasonry, the criticisms of others to the contrary notwithstanding.' There

are Masons who speak of Masonry as a modern affair. It is all right, they say, but it is not a relic of old times. These Masons mistake form for substance. They would change the form of Masonry at every gust of wind. But when they come to consider the substance, the fixed and eternal principles that make up the dogmas of Freemasonry they will realize how little human effort amounts to when antagonizing philosophy, from the truths of which there is no escape. Is it strange that man, led away by this error, should become so lost to all reason as to declare that there is no Deity—no God. That any Freemason should become so blind in his inner sight seems most deplorable. These clouds will all pass away in good time.

M. W. BRO. BRENHAM VAN DUSEN,  
*Grand Master.*

M. W. BRO. S. F. CHADWICK,  
*Grand Secretary.*

#### PENNSYLVANIA—1890.

THE ever attractive volume of proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, is rendered more attractive than ever before by the publication in that for 1890, of a handsome steel plate engraving of R. W. Bro. Richard Vaux, Past Grand Master and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. The entire abstract, covering some 450 pages, contains the records of the quarterly communications of Grand Lodge, of the Special Communications, held for the purpose of dedicating Masonic Temples, etc., and of the annual communication held on the 27th December 1890.

On the latter occasion, the Grand Treasurer, R.W. Bro. Thomas R. Patton, who had a year previously donated to Grand Lodge the sum of \$25,000 to form the nucleus of a Special Charity Fund, handed in debentures to the value of \$25,000 more, towards the same object, making a noble charity of \$50,000 in all from a living Master Mason. This generous gift was acknowledged in appropriate terms.

Grand Lodge also marked, by resolution, its sympathy with the Grand Lodge of Maryland and Brethren of Baltimore, in the loss sustained by them in the destruction, by fire, on the 25th December, 1890, of their Masonic Temple.

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Grand Master Clifford P. MacCalla, who presided at the annual communication reported that he had sequestered the warrant of a Lodge that had failed to obey his injunction to discipline three of its members, who persisted in maintaining membership in the so-called Cerneau rite. Grand Lodge very properly approved this action of the Grand Master.

His address is unusually interesting in consequence of his description of his Masonic experiences in England and Scotland, where he was received with the honors due his exalted rank and talents, by the various Lodges that he visited, mostly by invitation, and also by the Grand Lodge of England in London. Originality and learning are leading characteristics of this most able address, which are exemplified, not only in the language in which it is clothed throughout, but in his vivid imagery apropos of the architectural glory of our Fraternity as illustrated in the ancient abbeys and cathedrals visited by him on the continent of Europe.

On the subject of Masonic unity, as experienced by him during his visit to the Old World, he thus eloquently discourses :—

The absolute oneness of the Craft is a glorious thought, which no one fully comprehends until he has travelled through numerous Masonic jurisdictions. Neither boundaries of States nor vast oceans separate the Masonic Fraternity. Everywhere it is one,—in symbolic language, in landmarks, and in the cordial welcome accorded to the Brother Mason. There is no universal church, no universal body politic, but there is a universal Fraternity, that of Freemasonry, and every Brother who is a worthy member may feel proud of it.

Let us take good heed, lest by our petty shibboleths, narrow divisions and hair-splitting technicalities, we make of none effect this much vaunted oneness of the Craft whithersoever dispersed.

He is indeed a proud and happy Grand Master, who can say, as did Grand Master MacCalla, in taking official leave of the Brethren of His Grand Lodge :—

We have made Masonic history together. We have seen the Craft prosper in all portions of the jurisdiction. The Lodges have steadily and healthfully increased both in number and in membership. Masonic light has been more and more widely diffused. Harmony prevails. Masonry is exemplified in action as well as taught by symbol and allegory. Charity is superabounding. From the East of every Lodge light streams. The Grand Architect of the Universe has prospered us in all of our undertakings. So long as He smiles upon us from the

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East of the Lodge above, all will be well. He is our Sun and our Shield. Our trust is in Him. As a Craft we have faith in God, hope in immortality, and Charity for the Brethren and for all men. Under these circumstances, with success in our vocation as Freemasons, with a good conscience towards the Grand Architect, our Brethren, and all mankind, with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania respected and loved at home and honored abroad, it is less difficult than under other circumstances it might be for me to officially say farewell.

And his successor, Grand Master J. Simpson Africa, immediately after his installation, addressed an equally encouraging reference to the condition of the Grand Lodge, to the Brethren present thereat, concluding as follows:—

Brethren, let us tarry a moment on the threshold of this new Masonic year and retrospect the history of this, the oldest Masonic jurisdiction on the continent. From the feeble beginning, when St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, was established, over one hundred and sixty years ago, our institution, suffering but surviving repeated absurd proscriptions and persecutions, has so prospered that three hundred and ninety-five living Lodges are now upon the list, and the membership numbers over forty-one thousand. Its offices have been filled by many of the most distinguished citizens of the Commonwealth. Its home here, in beauty of design, harmony of proportion, and solidity of construction, in adaptation, convenience, and comfort, is not excelled by any Temple in the world. With progress in material prosperity, the cultivation of the fraternal virtues has kept even step. Through all vicissitudes the simple, yet rich and expressive, ritual peculiar to the jurisdiction, has been transmitted pure and undefiled. Such is our inheritance. Let us all strive to be faithful stewards, and transfer our legacy unimpaired to those who shall succeed to the stations and places we now occupy.

The number of subordinate Lodges is 381; the total membership 47,192, being a net increase in twelve months of 1,302.

Past Grand Master Richard Vaux's review of Foreign Correspondence is stamped throughout with the impress of his remarkable talent and mental activity, his wonderful control of the purist English, his Masonic learning and research, his vigorous dissent from all but his own views, his extreme professions of affection, veneration, love and esteem for those who are made to feel the shafts of his keenest invective and criticism, and his evident confidence in the impossibility of error in his personal views and opinions. Thus he tells Bro. Drummond of Maine, that he (Bro. V.) is not Drummondish in declaring, without qualification, an

opinion of that of which he had but little knowledge; and in denying that he ever insinuated Bro. Drummond was insincere in his statement, pays him the compliment of stating that what he did say was that he believed he did not understand what he was trying to say. To Bro. Vincil, in introducing a reply to his criticism of Bro: Vaux's review, our Pennsylvania Brother says "Do not try to succeed by dogmatic negation, in the habiliments of the harlequin. That is not 'Masonic clothing.'" And again "The effort was a painful exhibition of the premature birth of an imperfect conception." And yet again to the same Brother:

It was said by a Marshal of France, on witnessing the charge of the English cavalry at Balaklava, it was magnificent, but it was not war. So we modestly and fraternally wish here to remark, all this is wonderful, but it is not comprehensible. What it has to do with the question we do not know. Our ignorance is again an offence, and we suppose is triable by the court of criticism of which our beloved Brother is the judge of last resort.

The above specimens indicate the vigor and incisiveness of our good Brother's style. We are quite sure from Bro. Vaux's own protests respecting his purpose, that he is unconscious of any dogmatism. Yet the very appearance thereof detracts somewhat from the value of his opinions. We quote from him as follows in proof of the sincerity of his desire to avoid dogmatizing:

We do not always agree with some of the views our Brother expresses, but that may be evidence that we are in error.

It is not necessary to say that we have as decided opinions on the jurisprudence of Masonry as any other Brother who has devoted forty years to its consideration. Neither is it necessary to say that the expression of these opinions is free, we hope and believe, from any intent or purpose to dogmatize. Such a purpose, if apparent, detracts from the value of such opinions.

The exceedingly kind and generous notice with which he prefaces his review of our report on foreign correspondence for 1890, almost prepared us for what was to follow, and therefore it was rather provocative of a smile than otherwise, from one who has gradually become, by experience, conversant with Bro. Vaux's style, to be told that while we possess great qualities, and that he bows in due respect for our opinions, he is gratified in reflecting on their force, and the earnestness we manifest *in trying to believe them*. Were our expressions of opinion made in a more confident and

self-opinionated manner, we might probably avoid being suspected by Bro. Vaux of only *trying to believe them*. We prefer not to err upon the side of dogmatism. Yet we trust that our expression of opinion is usually sufficiently firm. We have given it before, so far as the question of physical disqualification is concerned, and therefore refrain from replying again to Bro. Vaux in this place.

Our good Brother makes kindly reference to Quebec's proceedings. There is a slip of the pen in connection with the mention of our mediator in the Quebec-England matter. He gives the honor that belongs to M. W. Bro. Walkem, of Canada, in this connection, to our own esteemed Past Grand Master Bro. J. Fred Walker. But this is not surprising. Bro. Walker is a favorite with the Brethren of Pennsylvania. He represents their Grand Lodge near his own, and left behind him in Philadelphia, in 1886, most agreeable memories.

In his concluding remarks Bro. Vaux expresses regret that defects should appear in his work. In view of the difficulties under which he has labored, and the limited time available for the preparation of his report, it is really remarkable what he has been able to achieve. He has our congratulations thereupon. We again extend to him our earnest appreciation of his great qualities and the assurance of our admiration and love.

R. W. BRO. J. SIMPSON AFRICA,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. MICHAEL NISBET,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### PENNSYLVANIA—1891.

**W**E HAVE the volume of proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1891 also, but it has come to hand so late, that we can but give it a brief and passing notice.

Nothing of special importance to Masons outside of Pennsylvania was legislated upon at the Communications during the year.

The present membership of subordinate lodges is 42,412.

Bro. Richard Vaux supplies another of his scholarly reports on correspondence, the sixteen page introduction to which is mainly a warning to the Masons of the day to beware of innovations and to continue to observe the old ways in which the fathers walked. Masonic conservatism is Bro. Vaux's forte, and he rings the changes of the old tune in melodious language, evidently determined if he is not heard, it shall not be for want of his much speaking. And, yet, there is no vain repetition in what he writes, for his vocabulary is wonderfully rich and his command of language a rare accomplishment.

His notice of Quebec is kind and fraternal. We quote his complimentary references to Grand Master Stearn's address, and to Bro. Walkem's efforts as mediator between Quebec and England:

The address of Grand Master Stearns is a clear, concise, and interesting paper, which must be very satisfactory to the Brethren of his Grand Jurisdiction. He makes some very pertinent suggestions as to the administration of the affairs of his Grand Lodge.

We cordially agree with his views as to D. D. G. M's. We believe these important officers should be appointed by the Grand Master. They ought, in the very nature of their duties, to be carefully selected. They should have the requisite Masonic knowledge and capacity to govern the action of Lodges within the lines of Masonic law. They should understand the principles of our jurisprudence. In cases of doubt, they should refer the question to the Grand Master for instruction. We find from experience that on this basis these Grand Officers may be of decided benefit to the Craft.

The Grand Master reports that the condition of the Craft is prosperous, and harmony reigns throughout the Grand Lodge.

We regret that our distinguished Brother, Past Grand Master Walkem, has not been able to report a final settlement of the difficulties between England and Quebec. We have, however, such abiding confidence in the ability and unusual fitness of our Brother for the discharge of his responsible position as umpire that we wait patiently for what he says he hopes ultimately to accomplish.

For complimentary references to our report on correspondence he has our thanks.

R. W. BRO. J. SIMPSON AFRICA,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. MICHAEL NISBET,  
*Grand Secretary.*

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## SOUTH CAROLINA.—1891.

THE 115th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina was held at Charleston on Dec. 8th and 9th, 1891.

Grand Master LAURIE T. IZLAR presided, and Quebec was represented by R. W. Bro. Chas. Inglesby.

In regard to the state of the order in this jurisdiction, we are glad to be able to reproduce the following from the Grand Master's address :

It is gratifying to me to be able to report that throughout this jurisdiction Freemasonry is marching onward. Not only are we increasing in numbers, but there is a manifest desire, evidenced by the numerous letters received by me from all sections of the State, to maintain, uphold and make prominent the true principles and teachings of the Order. The good results of this disposition on the part of the Brethren are already apparent in many sections, and a faithful perseverance along that line must and will work out lasting good to every true Mason, and bring the Order into that honorable and marked prominence in the eyes of the profane which it is so well qualified to occupy and so justly belongs to the great truths which it inculcates.

You have but to refer to the number of new Lodges instituted and dormant Lodges revived during the past year, and note the number of corner-stones laid with Masonic ceremonies to see at a glance that the Brethren are awakening to a sense of duty which promises good results, and that an educated public are more and more appreciating the importance of our ancient and honorable Order. And indeed, it cannot be otherwise. As the masses are educated, so in like proportion will the great truths and teachings of Freemasonry be comprehended, be appreciated and gladly received and accepted by an intelligent public. Our star is in the ascendant. Let us keep it rising until it shall shed its resplendent beams from high meridian.

We regret to notice that there has not yet been any settlement of the disagreement between South Carolina and Pennsylvania respecting the proposed interchange of representatives.

South Carolina has displayed considerable anxiety in the matter,—perhaps overmuch.

The Grand Master was authorized by the Grand Lodge to appoint a number of Brethren to represent it at the Masonic congress in Chicago.

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The Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized, and the Brethren of South Carolina were warned against holding any Masonic relations with the clandestine body in Ohio, which has set itself up in opposition to the legitimate Masonic authority of the State.

Bro. Charles Inglesby submits a report on Foreign Correspondence of over 80 pages. There is not much comment in his review, which the good Brother explains by showing that he has already, in former years, expressed himself pretty fully upon most of the subjects now interesting the Masonic world. He treats Quebec to a generous notice, quoting from the report of the present writer in 1891 as D. D. G. M., respecting Masonic celebrations in Quebec city.

In regard to the movement in our Grand Lodge for the establishment of a Masonic home, he says:—"Our observation is that they had better go very slowly in that matter."

He regrets that his jurisdiction found no place in our review for 1891. We regret the fact too. There could have been but one cause for the omission. His "proceedings" failed to reach us.

We take the following from his notice of Quebec:—

We note that Mount Royal Lodge No. 32 and Montarville No. 58 have amalgamated, retaining the name and number of Mount Royal No. 32. The writer of this report had the honor and pleasure of attending an Annual Communication of Montarville Lodge No. 58 some ten years ago; it was a large and flourishing Lodge, and the re-union after the Lodge was closed, was one of the most charming entertainments we have ever attended. A splendid hospitality and the warmest fraternal welcome greeted its guests, and some years after, the writer was further honored by being notified of his election to honorary membership. We trust that in the amalgamation the whole roll of No. 58 has been taken into the combination.

The 181 chartered Lodges in this jurisdiction report a membership of 4944.

M. W. BRO. WILLIAM T. BRANCH,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. CHARLES INGLESBY,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## SOUTH DAKOTA—1891.

THE frontispiece to the report of South Dakota's proceedings for 1891 consists of an engraving of the late M. W. Bro. Geo. Harper Hand, Immediate Past Grand Master, who died on the 10th March, 1891, and to whose memory affectionate reference is made.

Watertown was the scene of the Seventeenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, which was held on the 9th and 10th June, 1891, Grand Master Theodore D. Kanouse, presiding.

In his brief though eminently business-like address, the Grand Master well and wisely counsels the Brethren to beware of canvassing for candidates, adding :—

Though not another Mason should ever be made, we should guard our doors securely against those who seek to wear our badges for mercenary purposes, and whose daily lives of debauchery, profanity and vulgarity, give the lie to their professions of faith in the tenets of our Craft.

The Grand Lodge of Tasmania was fraternally recognized, but recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was deferred.

Bro. William Blatt again presented, with becoming modesty, one of his carefully prepared and thoughtful reports of Foreign Correspondence. We take the following sensible remarks from his introduction :—

Most Wor. Bro. Richard Vaux hits the nail squarely on its head when he says that the continual effort, at times successful, to tinker with the established regulations of Grand Lodges, and even the customs and usages of the craft, is largely due to the effort of those who, prior to their admission to our ranks, were schooled in the laws and customs of other associations. Ignorant of the high moral principles underlying our institution, which can be understood only by a diligent study of the symbolism and esotery of Masonry, they endeavor to mould legislation after a manner inconsistent with the true spirit of the institution. A proper study of Masonry by its members will readily convince them that its teachings and fundamental principles are well abreast of the civilization and enlightenment of the age. Masonry is complete in its moral philosophy, and needs but to be evolved by study. It needs no improvement at the hands of the innovator. As you love the institution Brethren, defend it from encroachments.

In discussing the address of Grand Master Sorrels of Arizona, he says :—

There is a decision, against the language and spirit of which, as we interpret the same, we most earnestly protest :

A Mason who seduces the daughter of a non-affiliated Mason is guilty of a violation of his Master's obligation, and should be tried and punished.

> This decision ought to read: A Mason who seduces *anybody's* daughter *must* be tried and expelled.

We agree in the sense of Bro. Blatt's idea that seduction of anybody's daughter by a Mason should be Masonically punished by that Mason's expulsion. But we see no reason for protesting against the form of Bro. Sorrel's decision upon the question as put him. He was not asked about the seduction of *anybody's* daughter, but of that of the daughter of a non-affiliated Mason, and we believe that there is nothing wrong either in the language or spirit of his reply, if we seek not to see it there. In Bro. Blatt's commendation of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire for its action in a case of this kind, we heartily join.

Quebec's proceedings have generous notice, and referring to the appointment of M. W. Bro. Walkem, as mediator in the Quebec-England matter, he says :—

Like nearly all our co-reporters, we have ever sided with Quebec in this matter, and defended the position assumed by her and every one of her acts. We applaud now especially her truly Masonic spirit of forbearance, and hope she may be rewarded by a speedy and successful termination of the existing differences, which were occasioned by just demands on her part for exclusive territorial jurisdiction within the Province.

He does not like our practice of selecting Standing Committees of Grand Lodge by a Nominating Committee, so well as that almost universal one of direct appointment by the Grand Master, who, he says, being elected to govern, should select his advisers and co-workers for the time being. In this respect therefore, we are more democratic than our American Brethren.

We have enjoyed exceedingly the perusal of our Brother's report, and regret that we cannot quote at greater length.

M. W. BRO. A. JOHNSTON.

*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. CHAS. McCOY,

*Grand Secretary.*

## VERMONT.—1891.

THE 98th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont was held at Burlington, on June 10th and 11th, 1891.

The portrait of M. W. Bro. GEORGE W. WING, Grand Master, forms the frontispiece to the volume of proceedings.

Quebec was represented by its excellent friend, Past Grand Master Alfred A. Hall.

Amongst the fraternal dead of the jurisdiction, to whom touching reference is made by the Grand Master in his address, we find the names of Bro. Bascom, who was representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana near his Grand Lodge, of the Grand Tyler, Lafayette B. Slopef, who was also a Past D.D.G.M., and of Past Grand Secretary John B. Hollenbeck, who died at the age of over 99 years.

We thoroughly endorse, and are only too pleased to be able to reproduce the following references by the Grand Master to the good work accomplished by District Meetings, and by the custom of providing refreshments at both Lodge and Districts Meetings :—

To one who has attended these District Meetings for a series of years, the good work they have accomplished is apparent. The Brethren in each District are better acquainted. They are induced to attend the meetings outside their own District, thus extending their circle of acquaintance, and increasing their interest in the cause of Masonry. As a result the Lodge is better attended, the officers better supported, the work better done, and instead of a Lodge where the object apparently is to see how quickly the routine business can be transacted, and the Brethren go away, there is a united, strong, healthy, active and earnest Lodge of Masons.

In my judgment nothing adds more to the success of these District Meetings than the custom of having a banquet at some period of the meeting. It furnishes an hour for social converse, for exchange of views and sentiments, for the cultivation of the social virtues, bringing us into closer bonds of communion and fellowship. If the same custom should be followed in the Lodges at their regular meetings, I am confident that the result would be most satisfactory to all interested in the social part of our Order, and that there would be a marked increase in the attendance.

From the report of the Grand Secretary we learn that there have been 463 initiations during the year, the largest number in twenty years, and that the present membership is 8,889.

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The Committee on Foreign Correspondence to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the edict of non-intercourse between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, presented through M. W. Marsh O. Perkins, Chairman, the following report and resolution, and the same was accepted and adopted:—

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge now in session:*

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the Grand Lodge of Quebec and England would courteously report:—

That they are fully in accord with the sentiment expressed by the M. W. Grand Master, and to the end that every obstacle may be removed in the effort for an amicable adjustment of the difference existing between those Grand Lodges, the adoption of the following resolution is recommended,

*Resolved,* That the order of non-intercourse between the Grand Lodge of Vermont, its subordinates, and all persons owing allegiance thereto, and the Grand Lodge of England, its subordinates and all persons owing allegiance thereto, as contained in resolutions adopted by this Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication, A. D. 5887, be, and the same is hereby vacated and annulled.

There is an interesting record of the proceedings of the second annual D. D. G. M.'s. meeting under the instruction of Bro. D. N. Nicholson, Grand Lecturer, and amongst those present thereat we note the name of M. W. Bro. George O. Tyler, honorary Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Both interesting and instructive is the admirable address of Bro. Nicholson, so full of valuable hints and suggestions to D. D. G. M.'s. as to their powers and duties.

Our distinguished Brother, P. G. M. Marsh O. Perkins, presents, as usual, the report on Foreign Correspondence, an exceedingly carefully prepared and thoughtful review of the Masonry of the year.

Referring, under Nebraska, to the action of the rebellious attitude of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, towards its Grand Master and Grand Lodge, at the evident instance of the Cerneauites, Brother Perkins says:—

The action of the Grand Master (in arresting the charter and suspending the officers of the Lodge), was emphatically endorsed by Grand Lodge by the vote of 335 to 139, and he was authorized to restore the arrested charter to such members of the Lodge as might file a written renunciation of its unwarranted

action with the Grand Secretary within 60 days after the closing of Grand Lodge. It was also ordered that charges be preferred by the Grand Junior Warden against the Master and Wardens of the Lodge, to be tried before a commission of the Grand Lodge as provided in the regulations, if they did not file a statement in writing, renouncing their previous acts, within the same time.

We may be pardoned for entering into the details of this case by the expression of the belief that a more unwarranted and unjustifiable attempt to set at naught lawfully constituted Masonic authority has rarely, if ever, been recorded in the annals of the Craft. Grand Lodge had made no issue. It had, it is true, reiterated its declaration of faith in certain axiomatic principles of Masonic law, but further it had not gone. It was left for the disciples of Cerneauism to make an issue, if they chose, and blinded to their own interests they madly forced one. Had the result been otherwise than as recorded, the Masonic world must have witnessed the humiliating spectacle of a law-defying element dictating to a sovereign Grand Lodge, though one of its own subordinates, as to its future relations with, and the exercise of its functions and power over that self-same subordinate. The determined action of the Grand Master averted this humiliation. The investigation of the character of the assailant, and the disclosure of its shady ancestry was but a natural sequence. The branding of the offspring of forgery and false pretensions was demanded for the protection of the Craft. And the emphatic endorsement of the Grand Master by Grand Lodge of necessity followed, to preserve intact its own inherent rights and prerogatives as a sovereign and independent power. In attempting to belittle the Grand Master, and throttle the Grand Lodge, the Cerneauts therefore but sealed their own fate. Of a truth, 'Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad.'

He holds opinions somewhat similar to our own on the question of physical disqualification, and in reply to the "absolutely perfect" theory of Bro. Vaux, says:—

Evidently there is a radical difference of opinion between Bro. Vaux and ourselves on this subject, and we may be pardoned for expressing the opinion that the days of the so-called Landmark are numbered. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.* Which translated means, Brains shall yet prevail against muscular tissue throughout the Masonic world.

Quebec's report for 1891 failed to reach Bro. Perkins in time for his review.

M. W. BRO. DELOS M. BACON,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. WARREN G. REYNOLDS,  
*Grand Secretary.*

## WASHINGTON.—1891.

THE Grand Lodge of Washington Territory met in 34th Annual Communication at Seattle, on the 9th June, 1891, sixty out of the sixty-two chartered Lodges being represented.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. JAMES EWEN EDMISTON, was entirely a business paper and evidences a large amount of official work during the year on the part of that officer.

We notice that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized on his recommendation.

The total membership of subordinate Lodges is 3,649, being a net increase during the year of 567.

Most of the business transacted at this communication was of local import only, though a resolution looking to the representation of Grand Lodge at the proposed Masonic Congress in Chicago, in 1893, was before Grand Lodge, and its consideration deferred until the next Annual Communication.

M. W. Bro. Thomas Milburn Reed, Grand Secretary supplied the report on Foreign Correspondence, an interesting review of 130 pages. He is severe upon Cerneauism, and strongly urges his Brethren against its allurements, though we note that he is not favorable to Grand Lodge legislation against the "ism."

Quebec receives fraternal, though somewhat brief notice. He refers to the Grand Master's and Grand Secretary's reports in flattering terms, as well as to the last Report on Foreign Correspondence, from which he quotes, besides taking from M. W. Bro. Stearns' "able address," his remarks as to the condition of Masonry in this Province, and upon the question of a Masonic Home. Bro. Reed possesses in an eminent degree the art of judicious condensation.

M. W. Bro. THOS. AMOS,

*Grand Master.*

R. W. Bro. THOS. MILBURNE REED,

*Grand Secretary.*

## WEST VIRGINIA—1890.

THE Volume of Proceedings for 1890 of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia contains the record of several special communications for constituting new Lodges and dedicating Lodge rooms, and also that of the 26th Annual Communication, held at Charleston, on the 11th and 12th November, 1890.

M. W. Bro. FRANK BURT, Grand Master, presided at the Annual Communication, and his annual address contains much that is of general interest to the Craft. An immense number of dispensations were issued by him during the year, but the following entry shows that he also knew when to refuse the granting of an improper application :

Minturn Lodge, No. 19, asked permission to permit petitioner to withdraw petition which I did not think wise to grant. The petitioner was a worthy man, but, because of a recent fault of his kindred, the Lodge feared that action on the petition might be influenced. While it is true that Masons, like others, are troubled with weakness of humanity, I did not believe my Brethren of Minturn Lodge would so far depart from one of our cardinal virtues as to condemn a worthy fellow, because of the faults of his kindred.

We quote the following from the Grand Master's address .—

January 20th, Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 91, passed the ballot upon the petition of a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry. Two negatives appearing the candidate was declared rejected. Whereupon statements were made by three Brethren, that they might have made a mistake in casting their ballots, and other Brethren urged, in view of probable errors, that the ballot be re-taken. The Master ordered another ballot which was found clear—the candidate declared to be elected and a special communication appointed for his initiation. While it was very clear to me that no intentional error had occurred, yet in view of the sacred character of the ballot in contrast with the indifferent department of these three Brethren, who stated that they might have made a mistake—declaring substantially that they did not know how they had voted—I did not deem it for the best interests of the Craft to permit the initiation of the candidate. Two negatives appearing, the candidate was properly declared rejected and the Lodge should have then proceeded to other business. All further discussion should have been checked. The ballot is sacred as well as secret. The box is placed upon the Altar—the brethren are cautioned—the ballot is deposited with the solemnity of a Masonic salutation—the brethren know that one negative rejects, and certainly owe it to the character of the candidate to perform the responsible duty in a solemn and intelligent manner.

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The Brethren responsible for the difficulty above described deserve the reflection passed upon their carelessness by the Grand Master, but there is very little satisfaction in this for the unjustly treated candidate. If justice be a cardinal virtue and the repairing of injury a duty that is as binding upon Lodges as upon individual Masons, we fail to see why a ballot should not be repassed when one or more Brethren declare that they may have made a mistake in casting their ballots. The following section of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec appears to us particularly reasonable:—"If the ballot be not favorable, the Master, without declaring the result, may at once order a second ballot for the purpose of correcting a possible mistake, which ballot shall be the last." This procedure is found to work very satisfactorily. While the second ballot affords opportunity for the correction of a possible mistake, and by its very *raison d'être* invites special care from each Brother present in casting his ballot, it in no manner takes from an intentionally objecting Brother the right or the means of persisting in the use of the black ball.

A case of alleged invasion of the territory of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, by one of the West Virginia Lodges, was promptly investigated by the Grand Master, and the necessary permission, sought and obtained.

One Master of a Lodge exhibited so slight an acquaintance with Masonic law, as to decide that a Brother who objected to the initiation of a candidate should prefer charges in writing. The Grand Master properly and promptly notified the Master as follows:—

Objections having been made by a member of your Lodge to the initiation of a petitioner, he cannot be initiated until objection is withdrawn. Your Lodge is not competent to discipline a profane, and there is nothing to be done in the matter except to return the deposit and this you will cause to be done.

We note with some surprise, and not without a certain amount of regret, the whole army of physical perfectionists, to the contrary, notwithstanding, that the Grand Master's decision that only such physical defects as prevent a candidate practising the precepts and complying with the ritual should render him physically ineligible for initiation, was reversed by Grand Lodge, after two or three divisions had occurred on the subject.

Here is a piece of sound Masonic law and wise counsel to Masters of Lodges, respecting the admission of visitors :—

The Master of a Lodge has power to admit or deny admission to visitors. He must in all cases use judgment and discretion, keeping in mind the harmony and best interests of the Lodge as well as the right of visitation. It is the duty of the Master to admit or deny as shall best preserve the right of visitation and peace in the Lodge. For instance, objections on account of bad character should be heeded, and discipline should follow ; objections because of personal grounds ought never to be made, if made the Master should act for the welfare of the fraternity.

We have much pleasure in reproducing the following admirable reflections from the concluding portion of the Grand Master's address :—

You will observe from the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters that a large majority of the Lodges are in good shape, and of necessity casting an influence for the betterment of their fellows, and the moral welfare of their respective communities. To uphold and perpetuate our institution such must be the character and influence of individual Masons. A genuine Mason must be a good man. When the precepts of Freemasonry are trampled under foot, then the institution will sink to the level of modern societies. Then I beseech you, my Brethren, while we are taking heed to walk squarely before God and man, that heed be taken also of the character of those who may knock at our doors. It should be so to day and always, that Masonry and true manhood are synonymous. Is it so ? Is the name of the Most High always revered ? Are there none with brain steeped by intoxicants ? God pity them and justly punish those others who, for the sake of gain, make brutes of human beings. I do not ask for perfection, but I do expect of Masons such a manhood as will not dishonor an institution that teaches morality.

There are 87 Lodges in West Virginia, with a membership of 4,131, showing a gain over the previous years' reports of 248.

Past Grand Master George W. Atkinson presented a brief report on Foreign Correspondence, his public duties as a member of the American Congress having absorbed most of his time. He promises us a greater treat next year, and our anticipation thereof is a pleasant one.

M. W. BRO. JOHN M. HAMILTON,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. GEO. W. ATKINSON,  
*Grand Secretary.*

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## WEST VIRGINIA.—1891.

THE 27th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was held at Martinsburg, on the 10th and 11th, Nov. 1891.

Quebec's representative, Bro. A. M. Evans was in attendance, and Grand Master JOHN M. HAMILTON, who presided, dealt eloquently in his address with the aims and characteristics of Freemasonry, and reported friendly relationship between his Grand Lodge and its sisters throughout the Masonic world, and the gratifying progress of Masonry in his own jurisdiction.

There is the record of a number of decisions rendered and dispensations issued by the Grand Master during his term of office, and we regret to find that two Past Grand Masters of this jurisdiction were called to rest during the year. Past Grand Master Dr. George Baird was stricken by the hand of an assassin, and Bro. Chas. H. Collier succumbed to disease, at the age of fifty. Our sympathy goes out to our Brethren in their affliction.

The legislation enacted at this session of Grand Lodge was only of local importance.

The whole number of members reported by the 93 working Lodges is 4,528, a gain over last year's report of 417. It is satisfactory to know, at the same time, that in some Districts at least, due care is exercised in the admission of new material. One D.D.G.M., reports "Applications have been numerous. *So have black balls.*"

Bro. Geo. W. Atkinson presented a very complete and interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, but reviewers would be saved considerable trouble if the printer did not persist in printing original matter and extracts in exactly the same type and style.

Quebec's proceedings for the previous January were not received by him, though his own Grand Lodge only met in November

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It is very disappointing to find in how many cases our proceedings fail to reach our Brother Reviewers, and equally so to be at times deprived of the pleasure of receiving and reviewing their's.

M. W. BRO. LEWIS N. TÄVENNER,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. GEO. W. ATKINSON,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### WISCONSIN---1891.

THE Grand Lodge of Wisconsin assembled in Annual Communication at Milwaukee, on 9th June, 1891, being its Forty-Seventh Annual.

Grand Master N. M. LITTLEJOHN, who presided, rejoices in being able to report as follows:—

Freemasonry is everywhere, not only advancing in material strength, but also winning its way more and more to the hearts of men who are not prejudiced by false reasoning or blinded by sectarian bigotry. In our own jurisdiction we have passed a year of unusual harmony and prosperity. Very few complaints relating to the action of Subordinate Lodges, have come to my notice. Most of our constituent Lodges are in a strong and healthy condition, and many of them have made unusual advancement, not only in membership, but in the excellent and impressive manner in which they conduct the work of the Lodge. I am also glad to be able to express the belief that the material for membership is being selected with more care and greater fidelity to the interests of the Craft.

The Grand Master records the decease of Brother John H. Rountree, Past Grand Junior Warden, and of W. Bro. Matheson, and makes sympathetic reference to the fraternal dead of other jurisdictions.

The far too general evil of loss of membership by exclusion for non-payment of dues has claimed a share of Bro. Littlejohn's attention, and he risks but little in the statement that it is a growing evil that ought in some way to be corrected. He has given the subject, he says, considerable thought, but is still unprepared to recommend definite action on the part of the Grand Lodge for the

cure of the disease. In this he is far from standing alone. A large number of Grand Masters, and the vast majority of Masonic reviewers have devoted their best thought and consideration to the matter, but no specific has been discovered for the disease. No panacea has proved a positive preventative. In common with most of those who have seriously studied the prevalence of the evil with a view to its abatement, Bro. Littlejohn has arrived at certain conclusions respecting some of the means that might be adopted for lessening it. He says:—

I am of opinion that the causes for delinquency in payment of dues are sometimes local in their character and need local treatment. I therefore recommend that all Masters of Lodges give the subject earnest consideration, that they may, if possible, remove the cause. It is well to have your Lodges opened promptly at the appointed hour, and when your meetings are not to be occupied by work or business, prepare some entertainment in the way of an address, lectures, readings, or discussions that will be interesting and instructive to the members and cause them to be regular in attendance, for members who are regular in attendance will usually be also regular in the payment of their dues.

Bro. Littlejohn's suggestions are certainly worthy of consideration and adoption by all Masters of Lodges, and similiar ones have been time and again urged by the present writer, both orally and in the course of former reports on correspondence. Lodge Secretaries may also do much towards the lessening of the evil, by regularly looking up non-attending members and urging prompt and systematic payment of dues, in order that the accumulation of arrearages may be as much as possible prevented. This, and the selection of competent Brethren only as officers of Lodges, are amongst the most important matters that can engage the attention of Lodges. With an incompetent master in the chair, there is no prospect of the working out of Bro. Littlejohn's excellent suggestions. When will Lodges and Brethren all vote as if they honestly believed that promotion amongst Masons should be governed by merit instead of by seniority in office?

We cannot too strongly endorse the Grand Master's protests against the un-masonic practice of caucusing and soliciting votes for official positions. Canvassing for Masonic office, either personally or by friends, marks the aspirant as unworthy of further honors in Masonry.

The Grand Master's earnest pleadings with the Brethren to stretch forth their hands to save a falling Brother—to whisper into his ear words of counsel and admonition—to labor earnestly to promote his reformation, breathe the true spirit of Freemasonry. It is time, as he well says, to vindicate the reputation of our institution by resort to trial and punishment, when a Brother declines to heed kindly admonitions, and still pursues his downward course, after every effort has been made to reclaim him.

The conclusion of Bro. Littlejohn's address is devoted to an eloquent pen picture of the horrors of war, leading up to the suggestion that the Masons of the entire world, led off by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, should unitedly exert their influence for the adoption of some plan for the settlement of national questions, without resort to war. While a warm admirer of the Grand Master's earnest aspiration for the establishment of universal peace on earth, we believe that Masonry had better leave to modern and enlightened statesmanship "the adoption of some plan for the settlement of national questions." "What Masonry needs to-day," he says, in advocacy of his proposition, "is some grand object for which the Masons of the world can unitedly labor." Is it possible that we read aright? Can it be that Masonry *has* no "grand object for which the Masons of the world can unitedly labor?" Cannot the Masons of the world unitedly labor for the promotion of the principles of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, for the extension of an active and practical faith in the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man? These constitute the grand object of Freemasonry, —the grandest object of any purely human agency of this or any other time. Is it not a grand enough object for Bro. Littlejohn, or can he possibly desire a grander one? He would add the adoption of some plan for the settlement of national questions without resort to war! But this is the province of statesmanship. Freemasonry, we presume Bro. Littlejohn would argue, may influence statesmanship. Sometimes it might. In some countries, and under certain conditions, any direct representations it might urge upon politicians, would be vigorously resented and be most likely to injure the very cause it seeks to promote. The influence of Masonry upon statesmanship must be indirect. It can profess no political policy. It can aspire to promote no special scheme of international politics,

no new plan for the settlement of national disputes. It *may* not,—it *must* not,—directly insist upon any of these things. The leaven of its influence is far more conducive to the welfare of the human race, exerted upon the lines laid down by and followed by the Fathers, than any direct pressure it can exert upon statesmanship with the avowed object of reforming the world's methods of dealing with the disputes of nations. Masonry teaches that "the greatest thing in the world" is love: that of the three principal steps of the ladder that reaches from earth to heaven,—faith, hope and charity,—the greatest of these is charity. Extend the influence of Freemasonry until its leaven permeates the entire habitable globe, and the necessity for an open declaration of war to hostilities amongst men must cease to exist, for what man, what statesman, what nation shall raise hand against other, when every man shall be in reality a Brother man, and each shall love the other as himself,—as a member of a common brotherhood rejoicing in the common fatherhood of a God of love. If Masonry cannot influence the settlement of national disputes by arbitration or other peaceful means, by pursuing the paths the Fathers trod, in the old accustomed ways, any departure from those ways must not only result in signal failure, but must bring the order into disrepute and well-merited contempt. No, Brother Littlejohn, Masonry does NOT need to-day "some grand object for which the Masons of the world may unitedly labor." What objects can be grander, what more noble, what of better repute, what more humanitarian, what more God-like than those already inculcated by Masonry, and impressed upon her initiates throughout all time, by those teachings whose origin lays concealed in the tomb of the unrecorded and long forgotten past.

The total membership reported by Lodges in Wisconsin is 13,899, as against 13,646 at the end of the previous year.

One of the approved decisions of Past Grand Master Elliott, of this jurisdiction, is worthy of the attention of all the Brethren, and especially of Masters of Lodges. It is as follows :—

While the majority of a Lodge have the unquestioned right to manage the affairs of the Lodge, within Masonic restrictions, the Worshipful Master has an unquestionable right to prevent the adoption of any unmasonic measure or any measure whereby the funds of the Lodge will be wasted. He may refuse to

entertain a motion, and it is his duty to do so, if, in his opinion, such motion be unmasonic or greatly prejudicial to the interests of the Lodge; but he should use this power with discretion, and be well satisfied that the occasion is such as will justify such arbitrary action.

Bro. D. McGregor reviews the proceedings of sister Grand Bodies, in 66 pages, Quebec coming in for its due share of kindly consideration, for which many thanks.

We are entirely with Bro. McGregor when he says under Iowa, that the Cerneau Rite is one of the things that may profitably be left alone by every Mason.

M. W. BRO. N. M. LITTLEJOHN,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOHN W. LAFLIN,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### CALIFORNIA.—1891.

THE proceedings of the Grand Lodge of California, again come to us in the shape of a magnificent volume. The frontispiece is formed by the portrait of the Past Grand Secretary Alexander Gurdon Abell, who died on the 28th December, 1890, while serving his thirty-fifth term as Grand Secretary.

The tribute of respect to his memory paid by his Grand Lodge appropriately opens with the remark that "a useful and well-spent life is a benediction."

The Forty-second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge was held at San Francisco, commencing on the 13th October, 1891, and ending on the 17th of the same month. Out of the 246 chartered lodges in this jurisdiction, 206 were represented during the communication.

The address of the Grand Master M. W. Bro. A. R. CONKLIN, is a carefully prepared paper, containing a great deal of valuable statistical matter and the evidence of much thoughtful consideration of the various matters pertaining to his exalted office. He reports the prevalence of peace and tranquility, and is justly proud

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of the fact that only seven trial records had come up during the year from subordinate Lodges for the inspection of his Grand Body, while in former times they numbered annually from twenty to forty-five.

He made feeling reference to the death of Past Grand Secretary Abell, and reported a large number of decisions, which were passed upon by Grand Lodge on recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and nearly all of which were approved, and would be good law in our own jurisdiction.

There is a movement afoot to reduce the minimum price of the degrees in California from \$50 to \$30, but the question has not yet been finally decided.

The case of Past Grand Master, Jonathan Drake Stevenson, who is nearly 92 years of age, and whose early energy "was spent in developing the resources of the state, rather than in filling his own coffers with wealth," was brought to the notice of Grand Lodge, which voted \$1200 per annum towards his relief.

Grand Lodge, according to custom, remitted the dues of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, at Honolulu, and the Committee, which recommended this action, furnished the following admirable reason therefor: "It administers charity from its hand stretched forth in mid-ocean, while its altar fires of Freemasonry light up the vast Pacific. Its relief to the invalid traveler, and to the suffering and dying wanderers of the sea, who raise the flag of distress, is given without stint, but with the true fraternal benevolence which characterizes our noble order." What glorious work to be engaged in!

The Committee upon the erection of a Widows' and Orphans' Home recommended the formation of an Association of fifty members of the Grand Lodge to consider the project, and promise of \$5000 from the funds of the Grand Lodge, so soon as the contributions from other sources shall reach \$45,000.

The reports of the various Masonic Boards of Relief in the leading cities of the State, prove how thoroughly the Masonry of California acts up to the device engraved upon its seal "that the greatest of these (virtues) is charity."

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There is a new hand at the reviewer's desk in this jurisdiction, and Bro. James M. Ellis, who now wields the pen and scissors, there, may rest assured that he has nobly succeeded in the work he aimed at in his first report, namely, "to uphold the dignity and duty of Masonry."

That he has the courage of his convictions and knows how to give them full expression is forcibly illustrated in his review of Wyoming.

To Quebec he is exceedingly courteous, according our proceedings one of the longest notices in his scholarly report. From Grand Master Stearns' address he quotes approvingly his reference to Foreign Correspondence reports, and says of it as a whole: "The address is not long, but is good, showing a thorough understanding of the duties of his high office, and a zeal and sincerity to perform them well."

Referring to the report of the Committee on the State of Masonry, he says that for the faithfulness with which they discharged their duties they deserve much credit. He does not, however, agree with some of their reasoning and conclusions, and expresses great surprise that Grand Lodge should have adopted the portion of their report in which they dissent from a recommendation of the present writer, contained in his report as D. D. G. M., looking to some plan of requiring Worshipful Masters-elect to prove their qualifications for office, prior to installation.

Touching our Grand Lodge system of electing a nominating committee to strike standing committees, and referring also to our manner of electing D. D. G. M's., he says that "the Quebec Grand Lodge evidently does not want to burden the Grand Master with too much responsibility."

He asks why the name of the Grand Secretary is missing in the list of Grand Officers installed.

It is because that worthy Brother, having been re-elected, not to succeed himself, for he has never ceased to fill his present office for several years past, but to continue in office, required no further installation, having been originally installed to serve until a successor was elected and installed in his stead.

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Bro. Ellis overwhelms us with compliments in connection with our last Foreign Correspondence report. Our personal opinions, he says, are able and good, and after expressing his regret that there is no more of it, he finally adds: "The whole is a valuable addition to the best Masonic literature." For this too generous appreciation he has our gratitude.

From many parts of the review in question he approvingly quotes, and justifies what he styles our indignation at the uncalled for reflection on our Grand Lodge, by Bro. Singleton, of the District of Columbia, saying: "His defence is manly and dignified. It is the roaring of the British lion, and the lambs should tremble. The rebuke is properly dealt, and certainly written in a spirit creditable to the Quebec brother. We wish to see the true spirit of Masonry in the writings of reviewers, and trust our dear Bro. Singleton will see the mistake he made, and in the next review make proper amends."

We take leave of Bro. Ellis with the most sincere regret, and above all that we are unable to follow him at greater length in his interesting and instructive report.

M. W. BRO. WILLIAM JOHNSTON,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. GEORGE JOHNSON,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### CONNECTICUT---1892.

THE proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut at its 104th Annual Communication, held at Hartford, on the 20th January, 1892, come to us in very handsome form.

Quebec's representative, Bro. James McCormick, was amongst those who answered to the roll call.

Grand Master HUGH STERLING, who presided, recorded the decease of Past Grand Master Howard B. Ensign, and reported that the year just closed had been one of prosperity to the fraternity.

He had very properly taken action in the matter of a Lodge reported to have sent one of its destitute members to the poor house, and the members of the Lodge were reprimanded therefor by Grand Lodge, and ordered to pay the amount of the Brother's maintenance in an institution to which he had been removed by members of another Lodge.

The total number of Master Masons reported by the 111 Lodges on the roll is 15,641.

Contained in the volume of proceedings are portraits of four Past Grand Masters, and of Bro. Hugh Stirling, the Grand Master-elect.

Bro. Jos. H. Wheeler, Grand Secretary, who has filled his office now for a quarter of a century, submitted a magnificent report on Foreign Correspondence, covering 152 pages, the reading of which we have very much enjoyed.

In his review of Quebec he is exceedingly generous, devoting several pages to a notice of our proceedings. He dwells upon Past Grand Master Isaac H. Stearns' reference to the death of the late Col. W. J. McLeod Moore, and to his plea for the establishment of a Masonic Home. He then goes on to say:—

The Grand Chaplain discoursed on the theme: Masonry in the World, and gave expression to some truthful and beautiful thoughts. He passes no harsh judgment on those outside the closed portals of Freemasonry, recognizing charity as the leading principle. Masonry never makes war upon society, or attacks the church, though it may be attacked sometimes by men of shallow brain and narrow conception. We let him speak, for we cannot condense into a few words his beautiful thoughts, without disarranging their harmony.

Then followed some lengthy quotations.

He is equally complimentary in his references to and quotations from the report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. BRO. HUGH STERLING,  
*Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO. JOSEPH K. WHEELER,  
*Grand Secretary.*

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## MASSACHUSETTS.—1891.

THE only proceedings we have of this Grand Lodge is a report of the quarterly meeting of March, 11th 1891. The business was routine, receiving reports from the Committee on Trials, &c. The Recording Grand Secretary read a paper, entitled, "First Glimmerings of Masonry in North America." It begins with the statement that the earliest trace of the existence of Masons or Masonry on this continent, is afforded by a letter, now in possession of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, written by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, the celebrated Chemist and Geologist. It is dated June 2, 1856 and relates that when the writer and Francis Alger made a mineralogical survey of Nova Scotia in 1827, they discovered, upon the shore of Goat Island, in Annapolis Basin, a gravestone, partly covered with sand and lying on the shore. It bore the Masonic emblems, square and compass, and had the figures 1606 cut upon it. The rock was a flat slab of trap rock, common in the vicinity.

At the ferry from Annapolis to Granville, they saw a large rounded rock with the inscription "La Belle, 1649." These inscriptions says Dr. Jackson, were undoubtedly intended to commemorate the place of burial of French soldiers who came to Nova Scotia "Annapolis Royal l'Acadie." in 1603. Coins, buttons and other articles, originally belonging to these early French settlers, are found in the soil of Goat Island in Annapolis Basin. The slab bearing date 1606, Dr. Jackson had brought over, packed in a box to be sent to the Old Colony Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass., but Judge Haliburton, (better known as Sam Slick) prevailed on Dr. Jackson to abandon it to him, and he then in 1856, had it in careful preservation. The letter was accompanied by a photograph of the stone showing the square and compasses and the figures 1606, rudely cut and much worn by time and weather, but still quite distinct. Judge Thomas C. Haliburton (Sam Slick) was born in Nova Scotia in 1796, became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1820, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in 1840. In 1842 he removed to England, became a member of Parliament and died in office in 1865.

NG,  
and Master.  
ELER,  
nd Secretary.

In 1829, the Judge published a volume entitled "Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia," in which he gives an account of the stones described by Dr. Jackson. From this work, there are most interesting and valuable extracts, which want of space alone prevent us from further noticing.

M. W. BRO. SAMUEL WELLS,  
*Grand Master.*  
R. W. BRO. S. D. NICKERSON,  
*Grand Secretary.*

### MINNESOTA---1892.

THE 39th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was held at St. Paul, on the 13th January, 1892.

Grand Master ALPHONSE BARTO presided, and was enabled to report that the year past has been a happy and prosperous one for the Craft within his jurisdiction. There have been few losses and no great calamity. The rider with the pale horse has called but few of the prominent Brethren to that Grand Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides, but peace and prosperity, health and happiness have been enjoyed throughout the Masonic year.

The present membership of Lodges in this jurisdiction is 12,830, which shows a net gain during the year of 521.

The legislation at this Communication was only of local importance.

Bro. Irving Todd presented a readable report on Foreign Correspondence of nearly 100 pages, in which Quebec, for 1891, has fraternal notice.

As the printer is waiting for the last of our copy, we are compelled to abbreviate the reviews of all proceedings reaching us after the sitting of our own Grand Lodge.

M. W. BRO. ALPHONSE BARTO,  
*Grand Master.*  
R. W. BRO. THOS. MONTGOMERY,  
*Grand Secretary.*

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## TEXAS.—1891.

OUR copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas for 1891, having so far failed to come to hand, we beg to substitute for any review of our's, the following account of the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, for which we are indebted to the thoughtfulness and courtesy of Quebec's esteemed representative near that Grand Lodge. :—

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 15 DECEMBER, A. D., 1891.

M. W. FRANK EDGAR.

*Grand Master of Masons in the Province of Quebec, Montreal, Province of Quebec :*

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER :

As representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec near the Grand Lodge of Texas, I attended the last Annual Communication of the said Grand Lodge, opening on the 8th and closing on the 12th of this month. It was a very interesting session.

One of the principal matters brought before the Grand Lodge for its consideration, was the question of moving the location from the City of Houston to some other city in the State. The cities of Fort Worth and Waco were contestants for the prize. After a discussion, lasting part of two days, the Grand Lodge refused to move. The principal reason given for removing was a reversionary interest in the lot of land on which the Temple is situated, belonging to Holland Lodge, No. 1. A resolution was adopted looking to the extinction of the title of Holland Lodge and vesting a complete and indefeasible title in the Grand Lodge.

The address of Grand Master Tyler was an able and exhaustive document, showing twenty-six (26) important decisions made by him in regard to Masonic Law, all of which were approved by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and also by the Grand Lodge. Grand Master Tyler, during his term of office has succeeded in settling all questions of dispute between the Grand Lodge of Texas and Masons in Mexico, and visited Mexico for that purpose. During the summer he there negotiated "the Treaty of Monterey," by which the Masons in Mexico recognized the Texas Masons, and the Masons in Texas under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Texas, recognized the Masons of Mexico, and the Grand Dieta, which has been formed in the City of Mexico, with President Diaz at its head.

Senior Don Jose Rosemberger, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tamulipas, representing the Grand Dieta of Mexico, was present during the first three days of the Annual Communication, and was the recipient of many courtesies, which he seemed to duly appreciate.

On Tuesday night the citizens of Houston tendered a banquet to the Grand Lodge of Texas, at which seven hundred (700) persons sat down to table. After discussion of the elegant viands prepared for the occasion, and the imbibing of claret and *haut sauterne*, the regular toasts were drank in "Mum's Extra Dry," and responded to in succession, prolonging the festivities until the first hours of the morning.

Governor Hogg and his staff were present on the occasion. He responded to the toast "Texas." The address of welcome to the Grand Lodge was made by Thad. W. Holt, Esq., an eminent lawyer of the City of Houston, and responded to by Grand Master Tyler.

In the Grand Lodge much business of more or less importance was transacted, which it is unnecessary to detail. Your humble servant was recognized as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and takes this method of giving you a brief resume of the proceedings.

M. W. John Watson was elected Grand Master, and R. W. J. F. Swain was elected Grand Secretary. Regular promotions seems to be the rule in our Lodge. Brother Gus Garrison was placed in the South on his road to the Grand East.

I would thank you to call the attention of the Grand Secretary to the fact that I have never received a copy of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. I believe that as your Grand Representative, I should be placed on the list.

Hoping you will countenance this innovation, in making this report, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

J. H. MCLEARY,

*Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, near the Grand Lodge of Texas.*

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## CONCLUSION.

WE regret the absence from our table of a number of the volumes of proceedings of Sister Grand Lodges. All that have reached us are now reviewed. Some came to hand so late that the notices of their contents could not be printed in their proper place. Those jurisdictions reviewed which are not noticed in alphabetical order, are referred to at the end of the foregoing report.

Faternally submitted,

*E. T. D. Chambers*

*Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence,  
Grand Lodge of Quebec.*

QUEBEC CITY, January, 1892.

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