
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
AT AN
EMERGENT COMMUNICATION
HELD AT MONTREAL,
In the Lodge-room of Royal Albert Lodge, No 25, Q.R.
ON THE 27TH DAY OF JANUARY, A.L. 5881, A.D. 1881.

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EMERGENT COMMUNICATION.

An Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge of Québec, A. F. & A. M., was held on the 27th day of January, A.L. 5881, A.D. 1881, at the lodge room of Royal Albert Lodge, No. 25, Q.R., in the City of Montreal, at 7 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and acting on matters in connection with lodges in this jurisdiction now holding warrants under the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

PRESENT.

M. . W. .	Bro. J. H. GRAHAM, <i>Grand Master</i> , on the throne.
R. .	" " T. P. Butler..... <i>Deputy Grand Master</i> .
" "	" " Hobart Butler..... <i>Grand Senior Warden</i> .
" "	" " John Shaw..... " <i>Junior</i> "
" "	" " I. H. Stearns..... " <i>Treasurer</i> .
" "	" " W. S. Walker, as..... " <i>Registrar</i> .
" "	" " John H. Isaacson..... " <i>Secretary</i> .
V. .	" " Thomas Simpson..... " <i>Senior Deacon</i> .
" "	" " D. Newton, as..... " <i>Junior</i> "
" "	" " J. Pilon..... " <i>Director of Ceremonies</i> .
R. .	" " Geo. O. Tyler, as..... " <i>Organist</i> .
V. .	" " Wm. Johnson..... " <i>Pursuivant</i> .
" "	" " H. Dunne, as..... " <i>Steward</i> .
" "	" " J. C. Wilson, as..... " "
" "	" " John Porteous, as..... " <i>Tyler</i> .

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. . W. .	Bro. Joseph Mitchell. <i>Montreal District</i> .
" "	" " E. R. Johnson..... <i>St. Francis</i> "
" "	" " C. A. Hill..... <i>Bedford</i> "

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. . W. .	Bro. M. M. Tait..... <i>Past Grand Master</i> .
R. .	" " Hon. Thomas Wood... " <i>Deputy Grand Master</i> .
" "	" " T. Leet..... " <i>District Deputy Gr. Master</i> .
" "	" " Alex. Murray..... " " " "
" "	" " George O. Tyler..... " " " "
" "	" " W. M. Lemesurier..... " " " "
" "	" " John Renshaw..... " <i>Grand Junior Warden</i> .
" "	" " John McLean..... " " <i>Registrar</i> .
V. .	" " John Wilson..... " " <i>Senior Deacon</i> .
" "	" " C. M. Putney..... " " <i>Junior</i> "
" "	" " Jas. G. T. Cleghorn..... " " <i>Pursuivant</i> .

The following Brethren being present, were qualified to take part in the proceedings and business of the meeting.

No. 1—LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.

W. Bro. Alexander Chisholm, W.M.

" " Andrew Schmidt, P.M.

" " E. M. Putney, P.M.

" " William Akerman, J.W.

No. 3—ST. JOHN.

R. W. Bro. John Shaw, P.M. and G.J.W.

No. 5—GOLDEN RULE.

R. W. Bro. E. R. Johnson, P.M. and D.D.G.M.

No. 7—PREVOST.

R. W. Bro. Hon. Thomas Wood, P.M. and P.G.M.

No. 10—ST. GEORGE.

W. Bro. George Wait, W.M.

" " H. A. Earle, P.M.

No. 11—ST. GEORGE.

W. Bro. John Wilson, W.M.

" " James Fyfe, P.M.

No. 12—ZETLAND.

V. W. Bro. H. Dunne, W.M.

R. " " Joseph Mitchell, P.M. and D.D.G.M.

V. " " William Johnston, P.M.

" " P. A. Crossby, P.M.

" " J. G. T. Cleghorn, P.M.

" Samuel S. Grant, J.W.

No. 15—ST. FRANCIS.

M. W. Bro. J. H. Graham, P.M. and G.M.

R. " " T. Leet, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.

No. 20—MONTREAL KILWINNING.

W. Bro. William Greig, W.M.

R. " " John Renshaw, P.M. and P.G.J.W.

" " I. H. Stearns, P.M. and G. Treasurer.

" " J. Smillie, P.M.

" W. Dawes, J.W.

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No. 25—ROYAL ALBERT.

- W. . Bro. J. C. Wilson, W.M.
 R. . " " T. P. Butler, P.M. and D.G.M.
 M. . " " M. M. Tait, P.M. and P.G.M.
 V. . " " Thomas Simpson, P.M.
 " " Mark H. Tompkins, J.W.

No. 26—VICTORIA.

- W. . Bro. B. J. Hickey, W.M.
 R. . " " Alexander Murray, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
 " " " W. M. LeMesurier, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
 V. . " " George S. Bown, P.M.
 " " John H. Glassford, J.W.

No. 30—ASCOT.

- R. . W. . Bro. I. H. Stearns, P.M. and G. Treasurer.

No. 32—MOUNT ROYAL.

- W. . Bro. E. Arthur Jaques, W.M.
 V. . " " W. Simpson Walker, P.M.
 " " " P. MacTavish, P.M.
 " " " F. Massey, P.M.
 " " David Seath, S.W.

No. 34—DORIC.

- R. . W. . Bro. T. Leet, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M., and Proxy.

No. 38—MOUNT MORIAH.

- W. . Bro. G. R. Dewar, P.M.
 R. . " " John McLean, P.M.
 " " Joseph Martin, P.M.
 " " A. G. Adams, P.M.
 " " John W. Kirk, J.W.

No. 44—ST. CHARLES.

- W. . Bro. A. Walker, W.M.
 " " E. Thompson, P.M.

No. 45—CŒURS-UNIS.

- V. . W. . Bro. Joseph Pilon, P.M. and G.D. of C.

No. 49—SHAWENEGAN.

- R. . W. . Bro. George O. Tyler, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.

No. 50—OLIVE BRANCH.

- R. . W. . Bro. C. A. Hill, P. M. and D.D.G.M.

No. 52—PRINCE CONSORT.

V. V. W. Bro. W. D. B. Jones, P.M.

No. 53—ST. ANDREW.

V. V. W. Bro. W. S. Evans, P.M.

" " " David Newton, P.M.

" " " James M. Glass, P.M.

No. 54—IONIC.

W. V. Bro. J. E. Hersey, P.M.

" " " C. A. Humphrey, S.W.

" " " James Smith, J.W.

No. 56—ST. JOHN.

W. V. Bro. A. G. Isaacson, W.M.

No. 58—MONTARVILLE.

W. V. Bro. J. Frederic Walker, P.M.

No. 59—BEDFORD.

R. V. W. V. Bro. Hobart Butler, P.M. and G.S.W.

No. 62—CORINTHIAN.

W. V. Bro. George Weldon, W.M.

A constitutional number of lodges being represented, the Grand Lodge was declared open in AMPLE FORM.

The Grand Secretary read the summons issued, calling the present meeting, a copy of which is as follows:—

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

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 20th January, 1881.

To.....Wor. Bro.Wor. Master of.....Lodge No.....A. F. & A. M.

Wor. SIR AND BROTHER,—An Emergent Meeting of this Grand Lodge will be held in this city, in the Royal Albert Lodge-room, No. 6, Phillips' Square, at the hour of 7.30 P.M., on Thursday, the 27th January inst., to take into consideration, and for action, on matters in connection with Lodges in this jurisdiction holding warrants under the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

And you, together with the officers of your lodge, being members of Grand Lodge, are hereby summoned to attend the same.

I am, yours fraternally,

[SEAL.]

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary G. L. of Q.

The Grand Secretary read the regulations for government of Grand Lodge during the time of business.

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The M. W. the Grand Master addressed Grand Lodge, stating the object of the present meeting, explaining its great importance, and bespeaking the earnest consideration by all members present of the business to be considered.

The Grand Secretary read from the minutes of the last annual communication of Grand Lodge, the following extract therefrom as having reference to the business of the present meeting.

It having been communicated to Grand Lodge that the brethren of Montreal, in obedience to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, were desirous of having a further conference with representatives of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, with a view to the final adjustment of all matters of difference with the said Grand Lodge of Scotland and its subordinates within our jurisdiction, Grand Lodge was pleased to appoint the following committee to confer with duly appointed representatives of the same; and that said committee report to the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge the results of said conference:—

M. W. Bros. Thomas White, James Dunbar, M. M. Tait, R. W. Bros. J. H. Isaacson and T. P. Butler.

M. W. Bro. M. M. Tait, as chairman of the above referred to committee, for and on behalf of said committee, made the following report:—

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

The committee appointed by the Grand Lodge, at its last annual communication, to try and effect a final adjustment of all matters of difference with the Grand Lodge of Scotland and its subordinates within our jurisdiction, beg to report as follows:

On or about the 24th September last the Grand Secretary communicated to the committee the following letter:—

MONTREAL, 24th September, 1880.

J. H. ISAACSON, Esq.

Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—By command of the District Grand Master I have to inform you that the following committee has been appointed to confer with the committee of your Grand Lodge, namely:

Dr. Geo. A. Baynes.

Wm. McWood.

C. D. Hanson.

W. S. Walker.

Henry Stewart.

And to suggest that it would be well for us to meet on Wednesday next at 7.30 p.m. at the Royal Albert rooms, Phillips square.

Hoping the day and hour named may be suitable to the members of your committee,

I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed,)

W. P. SALSBURY,

D. Grand Sec'y.

The committee met at the time and place mentioned in this letter, and after negotiations conducted in a very fraternal spirit, the following basis of settlement was arrived at :—

MONTREAL, 29th September, 1880.

A meeting of the joint committees named on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the District Grand Lodge of Scotland, held for the purpose of devising means to settle and adjust the existing differences between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Quebec, was held this evening at the rooms of the Royal Albert Lodge, Phillips square, city of Montreal.

PRESENT THEREAT :

Bros. Thomas White, M. M. Tait, T. P. Butler, and J. H. Isaacson, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Quebec ; and Brothers Dr. George A. Baynes, W. S. Walker, Alexander Moffat, Henry Stewart, and Charles D. Hanson, on behalf of the District Grand Lodge of Montreal.

By request, Bro. Tait took the chair, and Bro. Isaacson acted as Secretary.

After discussion the following basis of settlement was unanimously arrived at :

The three lodges now working in the Province of Quebec under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Scotland to resign allegiance to that grand body and to come under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec under the following conditions :—

The said lodges to retain their present warrants, which shall be endorsed by the Grand Master for the Grand Lodge of Quebec, their mode of work, the rank of their officers, (who will bear the same titles as officers holding similar rank in the Grand Lodge of Quebec) their clothing and lodge property, and said lodges to be put to no expense in joining said Grand Lodge of Quebec.

M. M. TAIT, *Chairman.*

JOHN H. ISAACSON, *Secretary.*

GEO. A. BAYNES, M. D.

ALEX. MOFFAT,

W. S. WALKER.

THOMAS WHITE.

CHAS. D. HANSON.

T. P. BUTLER.

HENRY STEWART.

On or about the 11th October last, the committee received the following communication from Right Worshipful Brother Baynes :

MONTREAL, 11th October, 1880.

M. M. TAIT, Esq.

MOST WOR. SIR,—I beg to enclose you a copy of the minute of the D. G. L. Montreal, embodying its action upon the memo. of the basis of agreement of the joint committee anent the difficulties between our respective Grand Lodges, which I trust will be found acceptable to you.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. A. BAYNES, M. D.

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The excerpt from the minutes which accompanied the above letter was as follows :—

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF MONTREAL.

F. & A. M. OF SCOTLAND.

Excerpt from minutes of adjourned meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Montreal, held at St. John's Masonic Hall on Friday the 8th day of October, A. D. 1880, A. L. 5884.

It was moved and seconded, and carried unanimously, That the report of the joint committee of the District Grand Lodge of Montreal, S. C., and the Grand Lodge of Quebec, be amended so as to read as follows :—

- First, That upon the despatch of our request to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to accept for us the terms of agreement as under, the proclamation of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the lodges holding allegiance to her, issued by the Most Worshipful Grand Master M. M. Tait of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, of date the 21st day of June, A. L. 5878, be immediately suspended.
- Second, That all suspensions of members now under the Scottish constitution be removed at the same time, pending the final session of territory which is now occupied by the Grand Lodge of Scotland to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.
- Third, The Lodges now working, and the District Lodge governing the District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to resign allegiance to that Grand Body and to come under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec upon the following conditions, namely :—The said lodges to retain their present warrants, which shall be endorsed by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for his Grand Lodge ; their mode of work ; the rank of their officers, who will hold the same titles and have the same privileges as officers holding similar rank in the Grand Lodge of Quebec ; their clothing and lodge property in perpetuity ; and said lodges to be put to no expense in joining the said Grand Lodge of Quebec.
- Fourth, That if the committee from the Grand Lodge of Quebec guarantee the fulfilment of the above basis of settlement, as amended, we the District Grand Lodge bind ourselves to recommend to the Grand Lodge of Scotland to accept the same.

GEO. A. BAYNES, M. D.

District Grand Master.

W. P. SALSBUURY, D. G. *Secretary.*

The committee replied to this communication on the 13th October last as follows :—

MONTREAL, 13th October, 1880.

R. W. & DEAR SIR,—I duly received your favor of the 11th inst. with enclosed excerpt from minutes, and laid the same before our committee.

We think it would be unwise to alter the settlement arrived at by the joint committee, and which embodied in a concise manner all that was asked for by

your committee ; but at the same time we have no hesitation in stating that we consider it covers the following points, which by the minutes enclosed you seem to wish to have more formally provided for :—

First, As to the edict of the 21st June, A. L. 5878. It was perfectly understood that immediately upon the settlement being ratified by your lodges, that edict would be at once suspended, and this will undoubtedly be done.

Second, With regard to the suspensions. We do not see the necessity of alluding to this, inasmuch as the suspension of the edict must necessarily affect all suspensions thereby created.

Third, As to the rank of your District Grand Officers. We understand that the settlement covers them, and that they will occupy the position of Past Officers of our Grand Lodge of a similar rank to that held by them at present ; your position being considered as equivalent to the rank of D. G. M. in our grand body.

The original agreement was the joint effort of the two committees, arrived at after a calm and careful consideration of the whole subject, and with an earnest desire to adjust all difficulties ; and while it was impracticable especially to mention every detail, still we can with confidence express our conviction that when you join us, if such should be the happy result, you will find us desirous to meet your views in a fair and generous spirit in all matters of detail.

We trust that with this explanation there will be no difficulty in preserving the text of the settlement as signed.

Yours fraternally and faithfully,

M. M. TAIT,

Chairman Quebec Committee.

Dr. GEO. O. BAYNES.

On the 14th October last the Right Worshipful Brother Baynes, in writing both the Grand Secretary and the Most Worshipful Brother Tait, stated in effect that the letter of explanation sent by the committee was considered perfectly satisfactory.

On the 13th January instant another meeting of the committees took place, the result of which is embodied in the following minute :—

A meeting of the joint committees named on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the District Grand Lodge of Scotland, was held at Montreal on this 13th day of January instant.

The Quebec committee were informed by the committee representing the Scotch holding lodges that the Grand Lodge of Scotland had officially informed them of their willingness to allow them to become of obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and had desired them in doing so to surrender their warrants to the Mother Grand Lodge ; and it was thereupon agreed—

That the basis of settlement arrived at on the 29th day of September last be hereby modified so as to permit the said lodges to surrender their warrants to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and to receive in lieu thereof special warrants from the Grand Lodge of Quebec, preserving the priority of the original warrants, but that in all other respects the original basis of settlement stand confirmed.

The committee representing the Scotch Lodges having further stated that those Lodges were at any moment prepared to give their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the committees thought it desirable that a special communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec should be called at as early a date as practicable for the purpose of receiving the report of their committee, and in order to receive the allegiance of the Scotch holding lodges and granting them new warrants.

GEO. A. BAYNES
W. S. WALKER.
T. P. BUTLER.

M. M. TAIT, *Chairman*.
J. H. ISAACSON, *Secretary*.
HENRY STEWART.
WM. MCWOOD.

Montreal, 13th January, 1881.

The committee herewith annex the resolutions passed by the "Elgin," "King Solomon," and "Argyle" Lodges respectively, by which it appears that they in effect accept the basis of settlement arrived at, and are prepared to become of allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec on the terms agreed on.

The committee are therefore of opinion that they have arranged for an adjustment of all matters of difference with the subordinate lodges of the Grand Lodge of Scotland within your jurisdiction upon a fair and equitable basis, and the committee feel every confidence that this arrangement will be ratified and confirmed by Grand Lodge.

As it is most desirable that the union should be consummated at as early a date as possible, the committee beg to express the hope that a special meeting of the Grand Lodge may be called at as early a date as practicable for the purpose of receiving and acting on the present report.

The whole respectfully submitted.

M. M. TAIT, *Chairman*.
JOHN H. ISAACSON, *Secretary*.
T. P. BUTLER.

Montreal, January 19, 1881.

Extract from the minutes taken at a regular communication of the Elgin Lodge, No. 348, R. S., held in the lodge room, British Masonic Chambers, No. 359 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Canada, on Monday, October 4th, A. L. 5884

It was moved by R. W. Bro. C. D. Hanson, seconded by Bro. J. H. Liddell, and carried unanimously—

That it is the opinion of this lodge that the time has arrived for a settlement of our difficulties with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and—

That the offer made to us, guaranteeing to us the endorsement of our warrant, our work, our clothing and paraphernalia, and the rank of our officers, past and present, in perpetuity, is just, fair, and equitable, and be accepted.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the District Grand Master for the sanction of the District Grand Lodge, and requesting that body to petition Mother Grand Lodge of Scotland to grant our prayer, and proceed with as little delay as possible the completion of the transfer of her authority, if in her opinion it is expedient, and not contrary to her wishes.

A. H. KOLLMYER, A.M., M.D.,
W. F. SALSBUURY, R. W. M. *Secretary*.

MONTREAL, January 18th, 1881.

At the regular meeting of King Solomon Lodge, held on the 5th of October, 1880, the following resolution was passed:—

1st. It is the opinion of this lodge that the time has arrived for a settlement of the existing difficulties between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the lodges holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

2nd. That the terms of settlement proposed by the committee of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as set forth in the communication from our District Grand Lodge, dated 2nd of Oct. 1880, and read to-night, are in every way just, fair, and equitable. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this lodge will, with the sanction of its present Grand Body, accept their conditions, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our District Grand Lodge for transmission to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, hoping that their sanction be given to this happy settlement of our difficulties.

King Solomon Lodge Room, Oct. 5, 1880.

HENRY A. EKERS,

Secretary.

I certify this a true copy.

HENRY A. EKERS, *Sec'y K. S. Lodge.*

MONTREAL, January 18th, 1881.

M. M. TAIT, Esq.,

Chairman Joint Committees, &c.

Most Worshipful P. G. M., &c.

DEAR SIR & BRO.—I have the pleasure to enclose you herewith duly certified copy of the resolution of my lodge, passed at regular communication October 5th last, and to say that we have, under date of December 1st, 1880, the assent of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Scotland to sever our connection with them on returning our charter. We are therefore prepared, in terms of resolution passed at last regular communication, a copy of which has been furnished you, to accept new charter from the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Quebec in accordance with the recommendation of the joint committee.

Yours fraternally,

HENRY STEWART,

R. W. M. King Solomon Lodge, No. 622, R. S.

Extract from the minutes of an emergent communication of Argyle Lodge, No. 625, R. S., held in the lodge-room, Point St. Charles, Montreal, on Wednesday, October 6th, 5884.

It was moved by Bro. D. Robertson, and seconded by Bro. C. W. Smith:

That the time has, in the opinion of this Lodge, arrived for the settlement of the difficulties existing between Mother Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Quebec, therefore be it

Resolved,—That the terms offered by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as per circular, be accepted, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the District Grand Master for sanction of his District Grand Lodge, and afterwards be transmitted to Mother Grand Lodge for final acceptance.

Moved by M.: W.: Bro. M. M. Tait, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler :

"That the report of the special committee just read be received and adopted."

After a long and interesting discussion, the motion was carried.

Moved by R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. Hobart Butler :

"That a deputation from this Grand Lodge to be named by the M.: W.: the Grand Master, do wait upon lodges Elgin, King Solomon and Argyle now in session at St. John's Masonic Hall, to acquaint them of the adoption of the foregoing report, and to invite their attendance in this Grand Lodge, to carry into effect the agreement stated therein."

The M.: W.: the Grand Master named as the deputation M.: W.: Bro. Tait, P. G. M., R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, D. G. M., and R.: W.: Bro. Hon. Thos. Wood, P. D. G. M.

The delegation above named at 10.30 p.m. retired, and at 11.00 p.m. the delegation returned to Grand Lodge, and announced that the officers and members of Elgin Lodge, late No. 348, S. R., King Solomon Lodge, late No. 622, S. R., and Argyle Lodge, late No. 625, S. R., were in the ante-room awaiting to be admitted into Grand Lodge, for the purpose of being received as of allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

By order of the M.: W.: the Grand Master : W. Bro. Alexander Moffatt, W. M. of Elgin Lodge, W. Bro. James Fenwick, W. M. of King Solomon Lodge, and W. Bro. Leslie, P. M. of Argyle Lodge, with their respective officers, and being accompanied amongst others, with the following brethren :—R. W. Bro. Dr. Geo. A. Baynes, W. Bros. W. McWood, Chas. D. Hanson, H. S. Coupar, W. D. Salsbury, W. F. Leslie, Bros. Joseph Briggs, Chas. Dease, J. G. Burrows, C. Byrd, John T. Reed, Wm. Byrd, A. B. Fraser, H. O. Ekers, J. B. Owens, C. Sonne, L. Lane, Jos. A. Street, Robert Inglis, J. M. Gelatly, T. Ireland, C. W. Smith, W. J. Barlow, J. Tyldsley and R. Bishop, were admitted into Grand Lodge, being received with grand honors.

The M.: W.: the Grand Master then from the throne, *all members of Grand Lodge standing*, communicated to the officers and brethren of Elgin, King Solomon, and Argyle Lodges, the resolution of Grand Lodge, adopting the report of the committee.

Mutual hearty congratulations were exchanged on the so happy settlement of the long standing difficulty, and the officers of the three lodges took their seats as members of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

R.: W.: Bro. Shaw handed in a letter from V.: W.: Bro. Knowles, and explained to the satisfaction of Grand Lodge, the reason of the absence on this occasion of the representatives from Quebec.

The letter of V.: W.: Bro. Knowles was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

It was moved by R.: W.: Bro. Hon. Thomas Wood, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. Joseph Mitchell, and

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby tendered to the Worshipful Master and Officers of Royal Albert Lodge, No. 25, for their thoughtful kindness in granting the use of their lodge-room and premises for the purposes of Grand Lodge at its present emergent communication.

The Grand Secretary was directed to communicate the above resolution to Royal Albert Lodge.

A cordial vote of thanks to the committee was passed, and the Grand Lodge was closed, in AMPLE FORM at 11.30 p.m.



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

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
AT AN
ESPECIAL COMMUNICATION
HELD AT RICHMOND, P.Q.

In the Lodge-room of St. Francis Lodge, No. 15, Q. R.

ON THE 22D DAY OF SEPTEMBER A.L. 5881, A.D. 1881.

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SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

RICHMOND, P.Q., 22d September, 1881.

An Especial Communication of Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., was held this day at the lodge room of St. Francis Lodge, No. 15, Q. R., called for the purpose of laying, with masonic honors, the corner stone of a bridge about to be erected across the River St. Francis, connecting the villages of Richmond and Melbourne.

PRESENT:

The M. W. the Grand Master on the throne.

R. W. Bro. T. Leet, P.D.D.G.M., as... *Deputy Grand Master.*

" " C. A. Hill, as... *Grand Senior Warden.*

V. " G. Lucke, as... *" Junior "*

R. " Rev. John Scrimger... *" Chaplain.*

" " John H. Isaacson... *" Secretary.*

V. " Thomas Hart, as... *" Senior Deacon.*

" Wm. Hans, as... *" Junior "*

" Jas. McCormick, as... *" Steward.*

" E. Cleveland, as... *" "*

" A. E. Lee, as... *" "*

" W. H. Burbank, as... *" "*

" J. G. Gymer, as... *" Organist.*

" Geo. L. Pinkham, as... *" Pursuivant.*

" H. E. Channel, as... *" Marshall and Tyler.*

After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM.

The M. W. the Grand Master addressed Grand Lodge, stating the object of the meeting.

The Grand Lodge was called off, and having been formed into order of procession, under the directions of the Grand Marshall, proceeded headed by the Richmond Cornet Band to the locality, on the east bank of the River St. Francis, where the work was to be executed, and there performed with the usual masonic ceremonies, the laying of the corner stone of the chaste, elegant and substantial bridge about to be erected and completed.

The Grand Master and other officers having taken their respective stations,

V. W. Brother Thomas Hart, Mayor of the village of Richmond, and Warden of the County, said :—

M. W. Grand Master,—On behalf of the St. Francis Bridge Company, I beg to extend a hearty welcome to the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Quebec, and to the officers and members of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons present ; and I now cordially request you to lay the foundation stone of this Bridge with the usual Masonic ceremonies.

The Grand Master replied :—

Mr. President, and V. W. Brother,—We are grateful for your cordial welcome, and we will now cheerfully proceed to comply with your kind request.

The Grand Master then addressed the president and other officers and members of the St. Francis Bridge Company, and the large concourse of spectators, as follows :—

Mr. President and gentlemen,—Men, women, and children here assembled,—Be it known unto you all, that we be true and lawful Freemasons, bound by solemn obligations to be loyal to our Sovereign, to be obedient to the laws of our country, to assist in the erection of structures of public utility and of stately, superb, and sacred edifices, to be serviceable to our brethren, to practice universal benevolence, and to love and serve our Heavenly Father, the Great Architect and Ruler of the Universe.

We have amongst us secrets faithfully transmitted to us from time immemorial, and which may not be improperly revealed, but they are lawful and honorable, and they are placed in the custody of Freemasons who have the keeping of them to the end of time.

Unless our craft were good, and our calling honorable, we would not have existed in so many countries for so many ages, nor would we have had out of every order and rank in church and state, so many illustrious brothers in our fraternity, ever ready to sanction our proceedings and contribute to our prosperity.

We have assembled here this day, in accordance with our immemorial customs, to assist in the erection of a structure of public utility, and our humble prayer to Almighty God is, that He may greatly prosper its construction, and that it may long be preserved for the convenience and welfare of the inhabitants of these goodly villages, and of all the surrounding country.

G. M.—Our R. W. Grand Chaplain will now implore the blessing of Heaven upon our undertaking.

R. W. Grand Chaplain :

Almighty and Eternal God, the glorious Architect and Ruler of the Universe, at whose creative fiat all things first were made, we, the frail creatures of Thy Providence, humbly implore Thee to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly,

Grant, we beseech Thee, a blessing on this foundation stone. May the work which has this day been begun, according to the usages of our ancient fraternity,

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be carried on and completed for the promotion of Thy glory, and the good of our fellow-men.

Vouchsafe unto us, Oh ! God, at this and at all times, wisdom in all our doings—strength of mind in all our difficulties,—and the beauty of harmony in all our communications.

And Oh ! Merciful Father ! do Thou guide us through all the intricate windings of this our mortal existence,—pass us safely under thy protection through the valley of the shadow of death, and give unto us an abundant entrance into that temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, where Thou reignest, one God blessed for ever. Amen.

Brethren—So mote it be.

The contractor then handed the plan of the superstructure to the Grand Master for his inspection and approval.

The box was then placed in its cavity in the lower stone, and Brother W. E. Jones, J. P., read the list of contents as follows :

A record of the history of the enterprise, and a copy of the Company's Act of Incorporation, the names of the promoters and directors and officers of the Company, of engineer and builder and his principal subordinates, the Sovereign, Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governors and Premiers, with a list of the Grand Lodge officers laying the corner stone, a copy of the *Guardian*, and one of each of the current coins of Canada.

The Grand Master then spread the cement with the Trowel, and solemn music was discoursed by the Band, while the stone was lowered to its place by three regular stops.

G. M.—K. W. Brethren, you will now assist me to lay this Corner Stone in its bed according to the rules of architecture.

G. M.—Right Worshipful Grand Junior Warden, what is the proper Jewel of your office ?

G. J. W.—The Plumb, M. W. Sir.

G. M.—What are its moral and masonic uses ?

G. J. W.—Morally, it teaches rectitude of conduct, and we use it to try perpendiculars.

G. M.—Apply the implement of your office to the foundation stone, and make report.

G. J. W.—M. W. Sir, I find the stone is plumb. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M.—Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden, what is the Jewel of your office ?

G. S. W.—The Level, M. W. Sir.

G. M.—What are its moral and masonic uses ?

G. S. W.—Morally, it teaches equality, and we use it to lay horizontals.

G. M.—Apply the implement of your office to this foundation stone, and make report.

G. S. W.—M. W. Sir, I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have done their duty.

G. M.—Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper Jewel of your office?

D. G. M.—The Square, M. W. Sir.

G. M.—What are its moral and masonic uses?

D. G. M.—To square our actions by the square of virtue, and to prove our work.

G. M.—Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the foundation stone that needs to be proved, and make report.

D. G. M.—M. W. Sir, I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have done their duty.

G. M.—This corner stone having been tested by the proper implements of Masonry, and the craftsmen having skilfully and faithfully performed their duty, it now remains with me to finish the work.

The Grand Master gave the stone three blows with his mallet, and said :—

I declare this corner stone to be well made, and truly laid according to the rules of our ancient and Royal Art. It is well formed, true and trusty, and may T. G. A. O. T. U. grant His blessing upon it, and enable the craftsmen in safety to conduct and complete this undertaking, according to the grand plan, in peace, harmony, and brotherly love; and by His benign Providence may He cause that this and every other work which may be undertaken for the embellishment and advantage of these goodly villages, shall be finished and long used for the promotion of the great ends contemplated by their founders, and for the highest good of this people, and of the entire country.

Brethren—So mote it be.

CONSECRATION.

G. M.—Let the elements of consecration be now applied.

D. G. M.—I scatter the Corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered upon us, and upon this and all like noble undertakings, and may T. G. A. O. T. U. inspire the hearts of this people with virtue, wisdom, and gratitude.

Brethren—So mote it be.

G. S. W.—I pour this Wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May the Great Ruler of the universe bless this country and all who are in lawful authority over us, and grant that religion, freedom, progress and prosperity may perpetually prevail, and that the voice of joy and thanksgiving may be heard everywhere throughout the land.

Brethren—So mote it be.

G. J. W.—I pour this Oil as an emblem of peace and consolation. May the Great Disposer of events cause peace to prevail more and more upon earth, and good will among men,—give comfort and consolation to the sorrowing and bereaved; provide and protect the widow, the fatherless, and the suffering poor; and bestow upon us all the consolation of His grace in the trials and vicissitudes of life.

Brethren—So mote it be.

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G. M.—May the all-bounteous Author of nature bless the people of this place with an abundance of the necessities, conveniences, and comforts of life. May He assist in the erection and completion of this undertaking, protect the workmen from accident, long preserve the structure from decay and ruin, and grant unto us and to all men an abundant supply of the Corn of nourishment, the Wine of refreshment, and the Oil of joy.

Brethren—So mote it be.

The public grand honors were given.

G. M.—Bro. Architects: The foundation stone of this public work being now laid, I return to you, with my approval, the plan of the superstructure. I also present to you the implements of your profession, in full confidence that, as skilful and faithful workmen, you will use them in such a manner that this structure may rise in order and harmony, and being perfected in strength and beauty may answer every purpose for which it is intended, to your credit and to the honor of those who have selected you.

Grand Sec.—I now declare this corner stone duly laid according to our ancient customs, by Most Worshipful Bro. John Hamilton Graham, Doctor of Laws, &c. &c., Grand Master of Masons of the Province of Quebec, assisted by other Grand officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Quebec, on this 22nd day of September, A.L. 5881, A.D. 1881.

V. W. Bro. Hart, on behalf of the St. Francis Bridge Company, presented the Trowel to the M. W. the Grand Master with an appropriate address.

INSCRIPTION ON TROWEL

Presented to

John Hamilton Graham, LL.D., &c. &c.

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M.

By the St. Francis Bridge Company,

On the occasion of

Laying the Foundation Corner-Stone of the

St. Francis Bridge,

Richmond, P. Q., Sept. 22, 1881.

G. M.—V. W. Sir: You have kindly presented me with one of the most important instruments of our craft, which I gratefully accept and will immensely prize as a valuable ornament and as an excellent token. It is an ornament for its beautiful workmanship, which does honor to the silversmith, and an excellent token because, as in operative masonry, its use is to spread the cement which binds all the parts of the building into one common mass, so we as free and accepted masons, are taught by it to spread the well-tempered cement of kindness and affection which tends to unite all men in one common bond of brotherhood, worshipping and serving the one God and Father of all.

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The Grand Master then addressed the officers and brethren as follows :—

Officers and Brethren,—Be pleased to accept, as you so well deserve, my fraternal commendation for your alacrity in responding to the summons to assemble here on this interesting occasion.

Your presence indicates your zeal and fidelity as officers and members of our most ancient fraternity of craftsmen and as companions of the Holy Royal Arch with us by special invitation.

Let the important lessons of this day be deeply impressed on your minds, and while you continue as craftsmen faithfully to discharge your duties to your fellow-men—to one another and to yourselves—do not forget to love, serve, and obey Him, who is the God and Father of us all.

Brethren—So mote it be.

The Grand Master next addressed the officers and members of the St. Francis Bridge Company as follows :—

Mr. President, Officers and Members of the St. Francis Bridge Company.

Gentlemen,—Permit me to assure you that it has afforded myself and fellow officers, and members of our Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Quebec, the greatest satisfaction to accept the invitation so kindly extended, to perform these important and interesting ceremonies, and thereby to perpetuate the goodly customs of the fathers of the olden time, and of the masonic, civil, and spiritual rulers of the mother land, and of other enlightened countries, by the laying according to the immemorial usages of our ancient and honorable fraternity, the foundation stones of important structures of public utility, and of superb and sacred edifices, in the erection of which our ancient brethren for so many ages almost wholly devoted themselves, and whose skilful labors in so many lands remain to this day the wonder and admiration of the world.

Gentlemen,—It is our fervent hope that this important work now so auspiciously begun, may be speedily carried on to a successful completion, and that for many generations it may be preserved and maintained as a monument of your public-spirit, enterprise and wisdom, and that it may prove to be a lasting benefit to the inhabitants of your thriving municipalities and to all the surrounding portions of our Province.

Brethren—So mote it be.

The R. W. Grand Chaplain then pronounced the patriarchal benediction :—

May the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob,—the God of our Fathers,—graciously command his blessing upon the labors of this day, and enable us all so to dedicate and devote our lives to His service, that we may display the beauty of true godliness to the honor and glory of His great and holy name.

Brethren—So mote it be.

Music by the Band—"God save the Queen."



The work having been completed, the Grand Lodge reformed in procession, and returned to the lodge room.

The M.: W.: the Grand Master then addressed the Grand Lodge, thanking those present for their attendance.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain, and the Grand Lodge was closed in AMPLE FORM at 3.15 p.m., and the brethren departed in harmony.



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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC

ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

AT ITS
TWELFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION
HELD AT MONTREAL, P.Q.

In the Masonic Chambers, Place d'Armes Square,

ON THE

28TH, 29TH & 30TH DAYS OF SEPTEMBER A.L. 5881, A.D. 1881.

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

The Twelfth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, A. D. 1881, A. L. 5881, at Masonic Chambers, Place d'Armes Square.

The following brethren being present thereat:—

PRESENT :

M. . W. . Bro.	JOHN H. GRAHAM, LL.D.,	<i>Grand Master</i> , on the throne.
R. . " "	T. P. Butler, B. C. L....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i> .
" " "	Hobart Butler, M. A....	<i>Grand Senior Warden</i> .
" " "	John Shaw.....	" <i>Junior</i> "
" " "	Rev. J. Scrimger, M. A..	" <i>Chaplain</i> .
" " "	I. H. Stearns.....	" <i>Treasurer</i> .
" " "	J. Massie, jr.....	" <i>Registrar</i> .
" " "	John H. Isaacson.....	" <i>Secretary</i> .
V. . " "	Thomas Simpson.....	" <i>Senior Deacon</i> .
" " "	H. Griffith.....	" <i>Junior</i> "
" " "	W. S. Evans, as.....	" <i>Director of Ceremonies</i> .
R. . " "	Alex. Chisholm, as.....	" <i>Organist</i> .
V. . " "	Wm. Johnson.....	" <i>Pursuivant</i> .
" " "	J. B. Donaldson.....	" <i>Steward</i> .
" " "	Gustavus Lucke.....	" "
" " "	Isaac Richardson.....	" <i>Tyler</i> .

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. . W. . Bro.	Edson Fitch.....	<i>Quebec and Three Rivers District</i> .
" " "	Joseph Mitchell..	<i>Montreal District</i> .
" " "	C. A. Hill.....	<i>Bedford</i> "
" " "	E. R. Johnson.....	<i>St. Francis</i> "
" " "	A. Lyon, M.D.....	<i>Ottawa</i> "

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. : W. : Bro.	W. B. Simpson.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
" "	James Dunbar, Q. C.....	" "
" "	M. M. Tait, B. C. L.....	" "
R. : "	John S. Bowen.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" "	Hon. Thomas Wood....	" " "
" "	George A. Baynes, M.D.	" " "
" "	Thomas Milton.....	<i>District Deputy Gr. Master.</i>
" "	Frank Edgar.....	" " "
" "	H. L. Robinson.....	" " "
" "	C. P. Taber.....	" " "
" "	J. P. Martin.....	" " "
" "	W. M. Lemesurier.....	" " "
" "	Timothy Leet.....	" " "
" "	John Urquhart.....	" " "
" "	Arthur F. Simpson.....	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
" "	Edson Fitch.....	" " "
" "	E. R. Johnson, B. C. L.	" " "
" "	H. W. Wood, M. D. .	<i>Junior Warden.</i>
" "	M. Burnie.....	" " "
" "	John Renshaw.....	" " "
" "	Samuel Johnston.....	" " "
" "	G. R. Marvin.....	" " "
" "	Robert Ramsay, (hon.).	" " "
" "	Rev. H. W. Nye.....	<i>Chaplain.</i>
" "	Rev. H. Montgomery...	" " "
" "	Alex. Chisholm.....	<i>Registrar.</i>
" "	George O. Tyler.....	" " "
" "	John McLean.....	" " "
" "	S. R. Whitman.....	" " "
" "	C. P. Taber.....	" " "
V. : "	John Wilson.....	<i>Senior Deacon.</i>
" "	W. R. Cuthbert.....	<i>Junior " "</i>
" "	Jas. G. T. Cleghorn....	<i>Pursuivant.</i>
" "	Charles Knowles.....	" " "
" "	George C. Bown.....	<i>Steward.</i>
" "	John Ion.....	" " "

It having been ascertained that a constitutional number of lodges were present, the R. : W. : the Grand Chaplain offered fitting prayer, and the M. : W. : the Grand Lodge of Quebec, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons was, at the hour of high twelve, declared open in AMPLE FORM.

R. : W. : Bro. Thos. Milton for the Committee on Credentials, made their report, declaring the following named members of Grand

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No. 1-

No. 2-

No. 3-

No. 4-

No. 5-

No. 6-

No. 7-

No. 8-

No. 9-

No. 10-

Lodge as being present, and duly qualified to take part in the business and proceedings of Grand Lodge at this its twelfth annual communication.

No. 1—LODGE OF ANTIQUITY.

R. W. Bro. Alexander Chisholm, P.M. and P.G.R.
 " " Andrew Schmidt, P.M.
 " " John Urquhart, P.D.D.G.M.

No. 2—ALBION.

W. Bro. Henry Higgins, W.M.
 " " J. B. Donaldson, P.M.
 V. " " Charles Knowles, P.M.
 " " Henry Griffith, P.M.

No. 3—ST. JOHN.

R. W. Bro. John Shaw, P.M. and G.J.W.
 V. " " Samuel Kennedy, P.M.
 " T. Inglis Poston, J.W.

No. 4—DORCHESTER.

Bro. W. Mace, S.W.

No. 5—GOLDEN RULE.

W. Bro. W. M. Pike, W.M.
 R. " " E. R. Johnson, P.M. and D.D.G.M.
 " H. E. Channell, S.W.

No. 6—ST. ANDREW.

W. Bro. Henry Russel, M.D., W.M.
 M. " " James Dunbar, P.G.M.
 " " F. J. Thomas, P.M.

No. 7—PREVOST.

R. W. Bro. Hon. Thomas Wood, P.M. and P.D.G.M.
 " " " H. W. Wood, P.M. and P.G.J.W.

No. 8—PREVOST.

V. W. Bro. A. D. Stevens, M.D., P.M.

No. 9—NELSON.

W. Bro. H. D. Moore, P.M.
 R. " " Rev. Hugh Montgomery, P.G. Chaplain.

No. 10—ST. GEORGE.

W. Bro. George Wait, W.M.
 " " H. A. Earle, P.M.

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No. 11—ST. GEORGE.

- V. . W. . Bro. John Wilson, W.M.
 " " G. E. Jaques, P.M.
 R. . " " Thomas Milton, P.M.
 " " S. M. Sansum, P.M.

No. 2

No. 2

No. 12—ZETLAND.

- V. . W. . Bro. H. Dunne, W.M.
 " " P. A. Crossby, P.M.
 R. . " " J. H. Isaacson, P.M. and G. Secretary.
 " " " Joseph Mitchell, P.M. and D.D.G.M.
 " " " W. Percival, P.M.
 " " " R. Tyler, P.M.
 V. . " " J. G. T. Cleghorn, P.M.
 " " " William Johnston, P.M. and G. Pursuivant.
 " " " E. Higginbotham, S.W.
 " " Samuel S. Grant, J.W.

No. 21

No. 15—ST. FRANCIS.

- W. . Bro. James McCormick, W.M.
 M. . " " J. H. Graham, P.M. and M.W.G.M.
 R. . " " T. Leet, P.M.
 V. . " " Thomas Hart, P.M.
 R. . " " M. Burnie, P.M. and P.G.J.W.

No. 28

No. 16—VICTORIA.

- W. . Bro. M. B. Schofield, W.M.
 " " George H. Presby, P.M.

No. 29

No. 30

No. 18—SHEFFORD.

- W. . Bro. James S. Catchpole, W.M.
 R. . " " H. L. Robinson, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.

No. 19—STANBRIDGE.

- W. . Bro. S. H. Sornberger, W.M.
 R. . " " J. P. Martin, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
 " " H. C. Blinn, P.M.
 " " H. C. Hall, S.W.
 " " O. R. Anderson, J.W.

No. 31

No. 32

No. 20—MONTREAL KILWINNING.

- W. . Bro. William Greig, W.M.
 " " John A. Perry, P.M.
 " " W. Cuthbert, P.M.
 R. . " " John Renshaw, P.M. and P.G.J.W.
 " " " I. H. Stearns, P.M. and G. Treasurer.

No. 33

No. 24—BROWNE.

R. W. Bro. C. P. Tabor, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.

No. 25—ROYAL ALBERT.

R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, P.M. and D.G.M.
 M. " " M. M. Tait, P.M. and P.G.M.
 R. " " Frank Edgar, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
 " " " Samuel Johnson, P.M. and P.G.J.W.
 V. " " Thomas Simpson, P.M. and G.S.D.
 " " A. G. Fenwick, S.W.
 " Mark H. Tompkins, J.W.

No. 26—VICTORIA.

W. Bro. B. J. Hickey, W.M.
 R. " " W. M. LeMesurier, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
 V. " " George S. Bown, P.M. and P.G.S.
 " " " John Ion, P.M. and P.G.S.
 " " James Mitchell, P.M.
 " Edmund E. J. S. Rothwell, S.W.

No. 28—TUSCAN.

R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch, P.M. and D.D.G.M.
 " " " J. B. Charleson, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
 " " " Louis Berg, J.W.

No. 29—ROYAL CANADIAN.

R. W. Bro. John Massie, jr., P.M. and G. Registrar.

No. 30—ASCOT.

W. Bro. Alton Lindsay, W.M.
 R. " " I. H. Stearns, P.M. and G. Treasurer.
 " " " Arthur F. Simpson, P.M. and P.G.S.W.
 " " " John H. Graham, P.M. and G.M.

No. 31—ASHLAR.

W. Bro. George F. Pinkham, W.M.

No. 32—MOUNT ROYAL.

W. Bro. E. Arthur Jaques, W.M.
 " " B. Reed, P.M.
 V. " " W. Simpson Walker, P.M.
 " " David Seath, S.W.

No. 33—FRELIGHSBURGH.

R. W. Bro. S. R. Whitman, P.M. and P. G. Registrar.
 " " " G. R. Marvin, P.M. and P.G.S.W.

No. 34—DORIC.

- M. W. Bro. J. H. Graham, P.M. and G.M.
 R. " " T. Leet, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
 " " " I. H. Stearns, P.M. and G. Treasurer.
 " " W. R. Philbrick, P.M.
 " " C. R. Church, P.M.

No. 35—BROME LAKE.

- R. W. Bro. H. W. Wood, W.M. and P.G.J.W.

No. 38—MOUNT MORIAH.

- R. W. Bro. John McLean, P.M. and P.G. Registrar.
 " " Joseph Martin, P.M.
 " " G. R. Dewar, P.M.
 " Alexander Kyle, S.W.

No. 39—SUTTON.

- W. Bro. A. J. Dyer, W.M.
 R. " " C. A. Hill, P.M. and D.D.G.M.
 " " G. E. Dyer, J.W.

No. 40—PONTIAC.

- R. W. Bro. Arthur Lyon, P.M. and D.D.G.M.

No. 41—EDDY.

- W. Bro. C. D. Chitty, W.M.

No. 44—ST. CHARLES.

- R. W. Bro. Thomas Milton, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
 " " Frederic Barnes, P.M.
 " Peter Franson, S.W.
 " R. J. Ritchie, J.W.

No. 45—CŒURS-UNIS.

- W. Bro. A. Meunier, W.M.
 " " A. Felix, P.M.

No. 46—EXCELSIOR.

- W. Bro. W. H. Crocker, P.M.

No. 48—MOUNT ORFORD.

- W. Bro. H. M. Rider, W.M.
 R. " " Robert Ramsay, P.M. and P.G.J.W.

No. 49—SHAWENEGAN.

- R. W. Bro. George O. Tyler, P.M.
 " " " Thomas Milton, P.M. and P.D.D.G.M.
 " " W. T. Rickaby, P.M.
 " — Wotherspoon, S.W.

No. 50—OLIVE BRANCH.

R. W. Bro. C. A. Hill, P. M. and D.D.G.M.

No. 52—PRINCE CONSORT.

W. Bro. M. Hutchinson, W.M.

" " James K. Whyte, P.M.

No. 53—ST. ANDREW.

W. Bro. George R. Locker, W.M.

V. " " W. S. Evans, P.M.

" " " J. W. Hannah, P.M.

" " James M. Glass, P.M.

" " A. Boisseau, P.M.

No. 54—IONIC.

R. W. Bro. Rev. John Scrimger, G. Chaplain.

" C. A. Humphrey, S.W.

No. 57—HOCHELAGA.

W. Bro. George Browne, W.M.

" " D. Anderson, P.M.

" J. W. Anderson, S.W.

No. 58—MONTARVILLE.

W. Bro. E. L. Foster, P.M.

" " J. Frederic Walker, P.M.

" " E. Lusher, P.M.

" A. McIntosh, S.W.

" W. B. Foster, J.W.

No. 59—BEDFORD.

R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler, P.M.

" " " Rev. H. W. Nye, P.M. and P.G. Chaplain.

" George A. Coslett, S.W.

No. 60—RICHELIEU.

W. Bro. Jonathan Woodcock, W.M.

No. 62—CORINTHIAN.

W. Bro. George Weldon, W.M.

" " Henry Dunne, P.M.

" Robert Blackwood, S.W.

" W. Lane, J.W.

No. 63—PRINCE OF WALES.

V. W. Bro. Gustavus Lucke, W.M.

" " H. L. Gilbert, M.D., P.M.

No. 64—FRIENDSHIP.

R.°. W.°. Bro. A. F. Simpson, P. M. and Proxy.

No. —ELGIN.

W.°. Bro. Alexander Moffatt, W.M.

R.°. “ “ George A. Baynes, P.M. and P.D.G.M.

V.°. “ “ Charles D. Hanson, P.M.

R.°. “ “ J. H. Isaacson, P.M. and G. Secretary.

“ Joseph Briggs, S.W.

No. —KING SOLOMON.

W.°. Bro. Henry Stewart, W.M.

All M.°. M.°s in good standing were by permission of the M.°. W.°. the Grand Master, admitted as visitors during the session of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary in accordance with usage of Grand Lodge read the rules and regulations for its government during the time of business.

The Grand Secretary commenced to read the minutes of the proceedings of the last annual communication, when it was moved by M.°. W.°. Bro. Tait, seconded by R.°. W.°. Bro. T. P. Butler, and

Resolved,—That inasmuch as the minutes of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, held at the city of Montreal, on the 22d and 23rd days of September, 1880, have been printed and distributed amongst the different subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction, the same shall be held as read, and they are hereby confirmed.

The Grand Secretary read the minutes of the proceedings of Grand Lodge at its emergent communications, held at Frelighsburg, in the County of Missisquoi, on the 8th day of June, A.D. 1880, A.L. 5880, at Montreal on the 27th day of January, 1881, and also at its emergent communication, held at Richmond, on the 22nd day of September, A.D. 1881, A.L. 5881, all of which were confirmed.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, with order to re-assemble at 2.30 p.m. this day.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand Lodge resumed labor at 2.30 p.m. this 28th September, A.D. 1881, A.L. 5881, the M.: W.: the Grand Master on the throne.

The Grand Secretary read letters of apologies for non-attendance at the present meeting, from M.: W.: Bro. Thomas D. Harrington, P. G. M., M.: W.: Bro. Thomas White, P. G. M., and R.: W.: Bro. C. Judge, P. D. G. M.

The following order of business was adopted :—

1. The Committee on Credentials will report representatives and delegates present entitled to take part in the proceedings of Grand Lodge.

2. Rules and regulations for the government of Grand Lodge during business will be read.

3. Reading of minutes of last annual and subsequent emergent communications

4. Receiving representatives of foreign Grand Lodges.

5. Grand Master will deliver his address.

6. The Deputy Grand Master will make his report.

7. Grand Secretary's report.

8. Grand Treasurer's report.

9. Notices of motions received, as also nominations of members of B. O. G. P.

10. Reports of D. D. G. Masters read.

11. Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

12. Reports of special committees.

13. Reports of the B. O. G. P.

14. Reports of Grand Representatives.

15. Discourse of Grand Chaplain.

16. To consider notice of R.: W.: Bro. Hobart Butler :

"That for the future, the election of grand officers of this Grand Lodge shall be held immediately after the Grand Master's address."

Of R. W. Bro. J. P. Martin :

" That the Constitution of Grand Lodge be so amended that the District of Bedford, as now comprised and being, be divided into two masonic districts."

Of W. Bro. Rodrique :

" That this Grand Lodge, on the suggestion of the M. W. the Grand Master, in his address, now hereby empowers the Grand Master to appoint, or to arrange otherwise for the appointment of, a special deputy to supervise the Lodge Cœurs Unis, whose work is in the French language ; such deputy to be a well skilled brother speaking both the French and English languages fluently."

Of W. Bro. Donaldson :

" That taking into consideration the fact that Albion Lodge, No. 2, under this jurisdiction, now sitting at Quebec, has existed for a period of 128 years, the members of that Lodge shall be permitted for the future to wear gold instead of silver jewels on their collars and aprons."

Of R. W. Bro. J. B. Charleson :

" That the Constitution of this Grand Lodge be amended by striking out, in the 17th section in page 17, the word "Montreal," and substituting therefor the following words, "such place in each year as may be determined on at the preceding annual communication."

17. Election of officers.

18. Other business in order.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

The following representatives of foreign Grand Lodges named since the last annual communication were introduced, received with grand honors, and invited to take their seats in the east.

R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch.....	California.
" " " Joseph Mitchell.....	Kentucky.
V. " " C. Knowles.....	South Carolina.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The M. W. the Grand Master then delivered the following address, which throughout commanded the earnest attention of every member of Grand Lodge.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE :

Assembled at this Twelfth Annual Communication, it well becomes the Grand Lodge of Quebec devoutly to acknowledge the many favors hitherto vouchsafed to it by the Great Architect of the Universe, and fervently to implore His guidance in the years to come.

CALLED FROM LABOR.

Since we last met, V. W. Bro. W. H. Van Vleit, of Lacolle, P. Q., has been called from labor to rest. He was an intelligent and useful citizen and a zealous Freemason. His loss is deeply felt both by the community at large and by the Craft.

The sad information has just reached me, through R. W. Bro. Geo. O. Tyler, of Yamachiche (Three Rivers), of the death, from fever and ague, on the 10th day of December, 1879, of our R. W. Bro. Samuel McClung, formerly of Three Rivers, but for some years a resident of Kingston, Island of Jamaica, West Indies, whither he had gone with his family, seeking for the restoration of his enfeebled health. R. W. Bro. McClung was the first Grand Registrar of this Grand Body. He was a worthy man, a consistent and earnest Freemason, and a faithful friend of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

It is with great sorrow that I announce the widely lamented death, on Saturday the 17th instant, at his residence in Quebec, of R. W. Brother William Miller, P. D. D. G. M. of the District of Quebec and Three Rivers. He was buried with masonic honors on Tuesday the 20th instant. I very deeply regretted my inability to attend his funeral. R. W. Brother Miller was an old, intelligent and zealous craftsman. His presence in this grand lodge will be sadly missed for many a year. I beg to suggest that resolutions of our sympathy and condolence with the surviving members of his family, be duly passed by grand lodge, and that they be officially transmitted to them.

Quebec mourns with our sister Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia in the loss by death of her worthy and highly esteemed Grand Master M. W. Bro. A. F. Crowe; with Vermont, in the loss of M. W. Bro. L. B. Englesby, the talented Grand Representative of Quebec; with the Grand Lodge of British Columbia by the decease of R. W. Bro. Thompson, the zealous Grand Representative of Quebec near that Grand Body; and with our Southern sister, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, in the loss of R. W. Bro. Geo. Stewart Blackie, M.D., one of the most gifted of her adopted sons. May they rest in peace.

I beg to recommend that memorial pages in our Proceedings, be dedicated to their memory and to that of others whose loss the brethren in any part of our jurisdiction may have been called upon to mourn.

OUR MARTYRED BROTHER.

On the 2nd day of July last, our eminent and illustrious brother, His Excellency the President of the United States,—General, the Honorable James Abram Garfield, was shot by an assassin, and after a lingering illness borne with Christian, manly and heroic fortitude, he died from the effects of the wound, on the 19th day of September instant.

The whole world was *then* struck with horror at the foul deed. The neighboring Republic is *now* plunged in the deepest sorrow, and all good and true men of every nation, kindred and tongue, share their grief,—mourn with them in their

sad affliction—and from over-flowing hearts pour forth their sympathy and condolence to that great nation in the terrible loss which has befallen them.

None felt greater horror at the accursed deed which struck him down,—none feel more profound sorrow at his sad death,—and none more deeply sympathise with the sorrowing nation, or the sadly bereaved mother, wife, and children, than the members of our fraternity. I now therefore propose that this Grand Lodge, in annual communication assembled, do sorrowfully express and suitably convey our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence to the deeply afflicted family of our martyred Brother, with the fervent prayer that the Most High may ever have them in His holy keeping, and at the last may He receive them all to Himself, and to never-ending and blissful communion with the dear departed. So mote it be.

I beg also to propose that a memorial page of our Grand Lodge proceedings be dedicated and held sacred to the undying memory of our illustrious brother, the late

HON. JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

During the past year, the following brethren have been commissioned as our Grand Representatives *near* their respective Grand Lodges, viz. :—R. W. Bro. A. A. Hall, *near* Vermont ; R. W. Bro. W. S. McLellan, *near* Nevada ; R. W. Bro. R. J. Patty, *near* Mississippi ; and R. W. Bro. E. W. Brunsden, *near* Rhode Island.

LAYING A CORNER STONE.

In compliance with a courteous invitation received by me from the St. Francis Bridge Company of Richmond, Melbourne and vicinity, I directed the Grand Secretary to summon an Especial Communication of Grand Lodge to be holden in Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, on the 22nd instant ; and on the afternoon of that day the Corner stone of that important work of great public utility—the new bridge across the river St. Francis—was duly laid by me, with the usual masonic ceremonies, ably assisted by many of the officers of Grand Lodge, and the officers and members of several daughter lodges, as also by the presence and co-operation of officers and members of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and of constituent Chapters. All these officers, brethren and companions, well deserve my fraternal commendation as also that of Grand Lodge. The occasion was one of unusual interest and importance.

DEDICATIONS AND CONSTITUTION.

The dedication of the new Masonic Hall of Bedford Lodge in the village of Bedford,—of the "Freemasons' Hall" of St. Francis Lodge in the village of Richmond,—and the constitution of Argenteuil Lodge in the village of Lachute, in the month of November last, are note-worthy way-marks of progress.

Besides the consecration of their new hall, the St. Francis Lodge, with several Grand Lodge officers and other guests, at the same time, celebrated the 25th anniversary of the constitution of their lodge,—and also the 25th anniversary of the "initiation" (Nov. 1, 1855) of the Grand Master, who has been a member of St. Francis Lodge for upwards of twenty years.

I beg to suggest to the lodges generally the advisability of commemorating important events in their history.

LODGE U. D.

I have granted a dispensation to establish a new Lodge at Lachine, called the St. Louis. Its institution has been delayed somewhat on account of unexpected difficulties regarding their hall, which it is anticipated will shortly be overcome.

NEW MEXICO AND MISSOURI.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec cannot do otherwise than sympathize with and support the Grand Lodge of New Mexico in her constitutional contention with the mother G. L. of Missouri, which, as I hold, irregularly persists in its violation of the sovereign rights of the G. L. of New Mexico. This and a few other like difficulties in the newer portions of the United States, are, it seems to me, in great part traceable to the "heresies," anent G. L. sovereignty, of our late deeply lamented R. W. Bro. Gouley, Gr. Sec. of Missouri, whose views on that subject rested on as unsound a basis as his famous anti-Quebec "pyramid," whose sudden and inglorious downfall provoked a very "audible smile" even from Bro. Gouley himself.

I am of the opinion that the facts and constitutional arguments about to be presented by me in this address, have a direct bearing on the questions at issue between these and a few other Grand Bodies in different parts of the world, and they possibly may aid somewhat in their peaceful solution.

"THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA."

It seems opportune to call the attention of the Craft in the Province of Ontario to the undesirableness of their longer continuing to call their Grand Body "The Grand Lodge of Canada."

Since the establishment of this Grand Lodge, the territorial jurisdiction of the G. L. of old "Canada" is in and over the Province of Ontario only, and hence for many reasons it should be "re-christened" "The Grand Lodge of Ontario." To continue to call herself by a name which, since July 1, 1867, designates the whole territory of the Dominion, savors, to say the least, of an assumption of superiority of some kind to which she cannot rightfully lay claim. The names, "Grand Lodge of Canada," "Grand Lodge of (the Province of) Quebec," "Grand Lodge of (the Province of) New Brunswick," &c., &c., injuriously lead many brethren in the Mother Country and elsewhere to suppose that the Grand Lodges of these several Provinces are somehow subordinate to "The Grand Lodge of Canada," and that they bear a similar relation to it as the "Provincial Grand Lodges" of England do to "The Grand Lodge of England." Error though this notion abroad is, yet it exists and does not a little harm to this, and other Grand Lodges of the Dominion. Conscientious correspondents are also obliged to call it the Grand Lodge of Canada (Ontario). It also appears that besides removing injustice to others, it would materially benefit herself to become *de nomine* what she is *de facto* and *de jure*.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

Having, at our last Annual Communication, submitted for your consideration so many subjects of local and general importance, I beg, at this time, to refer you to the Reports of the Deputy Grand Master, the District Deputies, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Secretary, the Board of General Purposes, the Committee on the revision of the Constitution, and the other committees for full information concerning matters of local administration; because, in this address, I desire to occupy your attention at very considerable length, chiefly upon one subject which I deem to be of *paramount* importance to this Grand Lodge and to the Craft in general, at the present time.

EIGHTH ANNUAL ADDRESS.

In rendering to you for the eighth time, an account of my stewardship as Grand Master, it seems fitting to express to you my due appreciation of the distinguished honor thus frequently conferred upon me by your unsolicited and voluntary suffrages, and also to call to mind a few of the more salient points of our brief, eventful history.

CONFEDERATION.

The "severance" of the territory of "CANADA," by the consent and co-operation of the Local and Imperial Governments, into the *two* Provinces of "Ontario" and "Quebec," and their Federation, along with other B. N. A. Provinces, into the "DOMINION OF CANADA," on July 1st, 1867, indirectly involved more questions of Masonic interest and importance than perhaps any other political events of modern times.

HISTORICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ENQUIRIES.

For some years previous to the above-mentioned events, the then impending circumstances had led me, and doubtless others, to make a minute and extended investigation of the historical facts and constitutional principles involved in, and relating to, the formation, prerogatives and governance of Grand Lodges of Freemasons, for the then past one hundred and fifty years, *i. e.*, from 1867 to the establishment of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717.

CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT.

From the conclusions thus laboriously arrived at, the *right and duty* of the Craft in this Province, on and after July 1st, 1867, to form an independent Grand Lodge, lawfully entitled to hold and to exercise exclusive and undivided sovereign authority over all Lodges of Freemasons within the Territory of Quebec, became an axiom in my Masonic faith. Many other brethren in the Province held the same opinion.

ESTABLISHMENT OF G. L. OF QUEBEC.

Years, therefore, of considerate thought, careful study, and varied, peculiar experiences providentially paved the way for the regular and auspicious formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, on the 20th day of October, 1869, by the enlightened, zealous co-operation of a *majority* of the Lodges in the Province, including those of Canadian, English and Scottish constitution.

STATEMENT AND APPEAL

An extended statement of our case, and our appeal for recognition, support and the interchange of Grand Representatives, were duly laid before the sister Grand Lodges of the world, and the early and favorable response thereto by so many learned Masonic jurists, and by so many of the Grand Lodges of the United States and of the Dominion, was and ever should continue to be the cause of profound thankfulness; and our gratitude to all those erudite brethren and to those Grand Lodges who so ably and warmly espoused the cause of Quebec should be, and doubtless will be, perpetual. Nor should the zeal and fidelity of many excellent brethren here at home be forgotten.

ADHESION OF CANADIAN LODGES.

Our constitutional and other differences with the mother Grand Lodge of "Canada," were at length harmoniously adjusted in the year 1874, and the theretofore dissentient Lodges of her obedience in our territory, twenty in number, were happily enrolled on our Registry on terms alike honorable to themselves and beneficial to this Grand Lodge and to the whole Craft within our jurisdiction. The wise prudence and genuine Masonic spirit of all those brethren who contributed toward the bringing about of this grand consummation, should ever be held in grateful remembrance by this Grand Lodge.

ADHESION OF SCOTTISH LODGES.

Differences having unhappily arisen between this Grand Lodge and the mother Grand Lodge of Scotland, the harmony of the Craft not only here at home, but to a great extent all over this continent and elsewhere, became sadly marred thereby. The love of peace, the fraternal desire of our then dissentient brethren here of the Scottish Registry to do what, considering all the circumstances, they adjudged to be for the highest good of the Craft within this jurisdiction, happily prevailed, and famous old Elgin and its young scions, the King Solomon and the Argyle, have blessed the Craft by a noble exemplification of the genuine principles of our fraternity, in ranging themselves under the banner of our young but not unrenowned Grand Lodge of Quebec, on terms alike honorable to them and beneficial to the Craft, and in strict conformity to the principles and landmarks of our Order.

The prudent forethought, the practical wisdom and the brotherly love of these brethren, late of the Scottish Registry, were so frequently manifested by them at the several consultations with myself personally, and in conference with myself and other Grand Lodge officers present, and assisting by their wisdom and experience, while seeking for the attainment of the end now so happily consummated, that I have the utmost possible satisfaction in expressing my sincere admiration of their truly Masonic spirit, zeal and ability; and the well-performed duties of the joint committee specially appointed therefor, are likewise deserving of commendable acknowledgment and praise, as are also the efficient services rendered thereanent by many Grand Lodges and by good brethren in other parts of the Dominion, in the United States, and in the Mother Country.

In accordance with what I deemed to be my duty in the premises, and in the exercise of my prerogatives as Grand Master, and in fulfilment of a solemn promise previously made by me to these brethren of the then Scottish Registry here, and to others abroad, that on the occurrence of certain events I would immediately revoke the then existing edict of non-intercourse, I had the extreme pleasure on the 14th day of October, 1880, to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

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

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

Richmond, P. Q., October 14, 1880.

To all Brethren of obedience to the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Quebec, and to all whom the following may concern :

Be it known unto you all, That it has been duly communicated to me that the Committees recently appointed by the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec and by the R. W. the District Grand Lodge of Montreal, Scottish Constitution, have met, and have happily and unanimously agreed upon proposals for the adjustment of differences hitherto existing ; and embodying among other important principles of final settlement of the same, that the three private lodges in the said city, heretofore under the jurisdiction of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Scotland, do become of obedience to the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec. And it having been further officially communicated to me that the aforesaid District Grand Lodge has unanimously approved of the said terms and conditions of final settlement of the said differences ; and that the aforesaid private lodges, under its immediate jurisdiction, namely, the Elgin, the Argyle and the King Solomon, have happily declared their adherence to, and acceptance of, the aforesaid proposals of adjustment and final settlement of the said differences, on the conditions therein set forth, upon the same being duly ratified and confirmed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Therefore, be it known unto you all that by virtue of the power vested in me as the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, I do hereby revoke and annul the Proclamation and interdict ament the said differences, issued by the Grand Master of Quebec, of date June 21, 1878 ; and the said Edict is hereby revoked and annulled until such time as further action thereanent shall be taken by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master of Quebec.

OF ALL WHICH, you, and all others whom the said proclamation and interdict may in any way concern, shall take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

WITNESS my Hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the attestation of the Grand Secretary thereof, at Richmond, P. Q., this 14th day of October, A. L. 5880, and A. D. 1880.

JOHN H. GRAHAM,

Grand Master, G. L. of Quebec.

Seal.

Attest,

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secy. of G. L. of Quebec.

UNION COMMUNICATION.

At an especial communication of Grand Lodge, held in the rooms of the Royal Albert Lodge, Montreal, on the 27th day of January, 1881, the union of these three late Scottish Lodges with the Grand Lodge of Quebec was most auspiciously consummated. This has given increased strength and prestige to our

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Grand Lodge; it has materially contributed towards the attainment of perfect unity of Grand Lodge jurisdiction within this Province, and it has been the cause of much fraternal rejoicing throughout our own jurisdiction and over a great part of the Masonic world. Certain matters of detail consequent thereon having been completed, I directed our Grand Secretary to forward from our Grand East, on the Summer Festival—the 24th of June—the following circular letter to all sister Grand Lodges for their information and guidance:—

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

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,

Montreal, P. Q., June 24th, 1881.

To the R. W. the Grand Secretary of the M. W. the Grand Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of———;

FRATERNAL SALUTATIONS:

R. W. Sir and Dear Brother;

I have the pleasure, by command of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., to communicate through you, to the M. W. the G. M., and to the other Officers and Members of your Grand Lodge, and through them to all the Lodges of obedience to your said Grand Lodge, that the three Lodges late Scottish Registry in the City and District of Montreal, namely, the *Elgin*, late No. 348, S. R., the *Argyle*, late No. 625, S. R., and the *King Solomon*, late No. 622, S. R., have happily become of obedience to, and have been duly enrolled on the Registry of, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, under Warrants regularly granted thereto by our said Grand Lodge of Quebec; that the M. W. the Grand Master of Scotland has recalled and cancelled the Patent of the District Grand Lodge of Montreal, S. R.; and that the said Grand Lodge of Scotland has, by the request of the Grand Lodge of Quebec,* and of the three aforesaid Lodges, returned the three original Warrants duly endorsed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by the said Lodges, and by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in order that the said Warrants may be preserved as mementoes in the archives of the three aforesaid Lodges.

I am also further commanded by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, respectfully and fraternally to request that all the Officers and Members of the Lodges aforesaid, viz., the *Elgin*, the *Argyle*, and the *King Solomon*, be fraternally and cordially acknowledged, received and recognized by your Grand Lodge and by all Lodges and Brethren of its obedience, and by all regular and beloved Brethren of our Fraternity throughout the world, as of due and faithful obedience to the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and as being fully entitled to all the rights, privileges and prerogatives appertaining thereto.

I have the honor to be, R. W. Sir,
Yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secy. G. L. of Quebec.

It is, moreover, anticipated that, at no very distant day, the venerable and renowned mother Grand Lodge of Scotland, will fraternally extend unconditional recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and exchange Grand Representatives therewith, as has already been done by most other sister Grand Lodges at home and abroad.

* The Gr. Sec. of the G. L. of Scotland writes that "it was solely on the petition of the Lodges themselves that Grand Lodge authorized the returning of said charters!"

LODGES ON THE REGISTRY OF QUEBEC.

The auspicious union of the Lodges of the Registries of "Canada" and Scotland, with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, together with the ordinary annual increase of lodges in different portions of our jurisdiction, has made the number of Lodges now on our Registry over three-fold the number which participated in the formation of this Grand Body in 1869. This, of course, is highly gratifying, yet it is doubtless true that the welfare of the Craft now requires a considerable reduction in the number of Lodges, by consolidation and otherwise, and I trust that this very important matter will receive the early and serious consideration not only of the several Lodges whose interests are directly affected, but also of Grand Lodge, A re-numbering of the Lodges, according to the dates of their original warrants, has now become necessary.

It is also my opinion, Brethren, that the policy of the future, anent the establishment of new Lodges, ought to be peculiarly cautious and conservative.

GRAND MASTER.

Of my own personal and official relations to all these and other interesting and important events in our Masonic history for the past fifteen years and upwards, or of my anxious and oftentimes arduous labors in connection therewith, it would not become me to speak in detail; they are familiar to the "veterans" of this Grand Lodge, and not altogether unknown to many of the younger members. It is also gratifying to be assured that they have been deemed somewhat worthy of commendation by many leaders of the Fraternity abroad, and that they have been of some benefit to the Craft in general.

OFFICERS AND OTHER BRETHREN.

The unremitting, self-sacrificing labors, the unflagging zeal and the unwavering fidelity of the fathers of this Grand Lodge (including those of my two worthy *confreres* in the Oriental chair), their invaluable counsels and hearty co-operations in furthering the good work of laying the foundations and aiding to erect thereon our Grand Superstructure, are well known to all, but as no one has had such ample opportunities of knowing and appreciating them as myself, it is a most pleasing duty to make fitting record and to express due remembrance of them at the present time. It is, moreover, devoutly to be hoped that the "apprentices" of to-day may ever cherish the virtues and emulate the faithful labors of these "master-builders."

THE GRAND LODGES OF ENGLAND AND QUEBEC.

Perfectly to complete our destined work, there alone remains the final, constitutional adjustment of our relations to the mother Grand Lodge of England, and the fraternal adhesion to this Grand Lodge, of her three daughter lodges—the St. Paul, the St. George, and the St. Lawrence—still existing within the limits of our recognition, sovereign jurisdiction.

CONDITIONAL RECOGNITION OFFERED.

In response to our application for recognition and the interchange of Grand Representatives, the Grand Lodge of England did formerly offer recognition to

this Grand Lodge, with the reservation that the three lodges of her constitution within our territory should be permitted to continue at their will on the Registry and under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England; and at the same time reminding us that the Grand Lodge of "Canada" had formerly accepted recognition from England on the same conditions.

CONDITIONAL RECOGNITION DECLINED.

1. The Grand Lodge of Quebec most respectfully declined to accept such conditional recognition from England, holding that she was and is justly entitled to have and to exercise exclusive sovereign jurisdiction over every regular lodge of Freemasons, situated within the geographical limits of the Province of Quebec; that as a regularly constituted and duly recognized Grand Lodge, Quebec "*lawfully occupies*" the whole of the Territory of this Province; and that, since October 20, 1869, no portion of it Masonically belongs, or can rightfully belong to the Grand Lodge of England or to any of her daughter lodges here, either by *prior* private lodge institution, or otherwise; and that it was and is the bounden duty of the Grand Lodge of England, either to recall the warrants of her daughter lodges here, or that these lodges should become of obedience to this Grand Lodge, or that "Quebec" should exercise her *exclusive sovereign authority* thereanent.

2. Long sufferance of the evils resulting from the contemporaneous existence of private lodges of multiple Grand Lodge jurisdiction and governance (or rather often, non-governance) within the same territory, had convinced the craft in this Province that the acceptance of said conditional recognition from England, by "Canada," was a grievous error—that it was, in fact, an abandonment, in part at least, of the principles on which she was founded and on which she had secured "recognition" from most of the Grand Lodges of the world.

3. The Grand Lodge of Quebec held, moreover, that the policy of the Grand Lodge of England thus pursued toward "Canada" and other "Colonial" Grand Lodges, and sought to be perpetuated in Quebec, was not in accordance with the fundamental principles of our *peaceful* Fraternity, since it did not tend to promote *peace*, harmony, unity and prosperity, but was rather the cause of local dissension and discord, and tended also to produce international Masonic alienation and strife.

4. It is also held by Quebec that the doctrine of *exclusive* Grand Lodge sovereignty to which she has ever adhered, and which so happily prevails throughout North America, is in strict accordance with the Constitutions and Land-Marks of our Antient Fraternity; that it is not absent from the constitutions of the mother Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and that, therefore, their policy toward Quebec and other Grand Lodges throughout the British Empire, ought to be in harmony with their own principles, and with their practice toward each other within their own jurisdictions.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The various personal and official efforts hitherto put forth to secure a satisfactory, constitutional adjustment of our relations to the Grand Lodge of England

and to the private lodges of her institution here, not having attained the desired end, and constantly recurring events having apparently become none the better, I now therefore submit for your information the following correspondence there-
 anent which has recently taken place between our distinguished and illustrious Brother, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, and the Grand Master of Quebec :—

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

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

RICHMOND, P. Q., CANADA, *March 21st, 1880.*

To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., M. W. Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M., of England.

FRATERNAL SALUTATIONS :

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER ;

Praying you to accept the assurance of my personal and fraternal esteem, and loyally seeking the removal of all causes tending to mar the harmonious relations which we earnestly desire ever to exist between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and being anxious to secure the peace, unity and harmony of the Craft, I now beg most respectfully to address your Royal Highness, hoping that you, as Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of England over which you so worthily preside, will, at an early day, duly consider, and favorably act on the following important matters which are most fraternally submitted :—

THE GRAND LODGE

of the Province of Quebec (after long and careful deliberation by the Craft here) was duly formed in the year 1869—two years after the disseverance of the "Province of Canada," by the "British North America Act of 1867," into "two separate Provinces," styled respectively the "Province of Ontario" and the "Province of Quebec"—and has, ever since, enjoyed a marked degree of prosperity.

The Lodges of the English Constitution (and the one of the Scottish) situated in the City of Quebec loyally joined with the majority of the Lodges of the "Canadian Registry," within the new Province of Quebec, in the formation of this Grand Lodge,—the English Provincial Grand Lodge of the cities of Quebec and Three Rivers being of consequence dissolved.

Six years ago, after the most full consideration of the circumstances, the "Grand Lodge of Canada" (since and now exclusively occupying the "Province of Ontario") withdrew her claim to any jurisdiction whatever within this Province, most fraternally recognized, and interchanged Grand Representatives with, the Grand Lodge of Quebec—all Lodges of her constitution then remaining within our Province becoming enrolled on our Registry—and all our relations to that mother Grand Body were happily adjusted with the most gratifying results.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec also enjoys the most fraternal intercourse with all the other Grand Lodges of the Dominion, and with all the Grand Lodges of the United States, with the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and with several of the regular Grand Lodges of Europe and other countries, having received from nearly every one of them due recognition as a regularly constituted Grand Lodge, justly entitled to exercise exclusive, sovereign jurisdiction within this Province of the Dominion. Grand Representatives also have been interchanged with these Grand bodies, and all our relations therewith are most satisfactory and harmonious ; and "*a fortiori*," we earnestly desire our relations to the Mother Grand Lodge of England to be, in like manner, speedily and happily adjusted.

Your Royal Highness is doubtless aware that there still exist in the city of Montreal, within our Grand Lodge jurisdiction, *three* Lodges of the English con-

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stitution, and over them a Brother seemingly performing the duties of Provincial Grand Master. I therefore respectfully submit to Your Royal Highness, as Grand Master, and to the Grand Lodge of England, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec, considers the continued existence of these Lodges within her territorial jurisdiction as a violation of her rights as a duly constituted Grand body, contrary to the long-established practice prevailing among most of the regular Grand Lodges of the world, and subversive of the harmony, unity and prosperity of the Craft.

And while we are aware that it is held by some in England that daughter Lodges situated in distant parts of the Empire, even wherein Grand Lodges have been of right formed, should be upheld in their continuance under the Mother Grand Lodge as long as they may desire, instead of being fraternally given to understand that they should loyally give their adhesion to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of their own Province or Colony, or return their warrants to the Grand Lodge from whence derived; it appears to us, M. W. Sir, that if Brethren entertaining such opinions could fully appreciate the painful experience of the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, during the past quarter of a century, resulting from the existence of these "*imperia in imperiis*," they would either be induced to accept and act upon the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge Sovereignty, prevailing throughout North America and elsewhere,—or they would favor the speedy adoption of a wiser course to be pursued toward such Lodges which are ever endangering and so often disturbing the peace and harmony of the Craft, both at home and abroad, and thus causing International Masonic discord and alienation; and I need not assure Your Royal Highness that it gives me much pain to be compelled to communicate to you, as Grand Master and to the Grand Lodge of England, that in the recent unwarrantable invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in establishing in addition to its *one* lodge heretofore existing, *two* new private Lodges, and organizing a Provincial Grand Lodge within this Province, acts justly receiving world-wide condemnation, and which, in civil affairs, would be deemed to be acts of treason and rebellion against the lawfully constituted sovereignty; that in these most unfraternal and unconstitutional events, the chief representative officer of the Grand Lodge of England, and the principal officers of these English Lodges here, have actively participated, and, with seeming pleasure, continue to aid and abet these attempts to resist and subvert the lawfully constituted sovereign Masonic authority within this Province.

In parallel circumstances in civil affairs, righteously deserved punishment would have speedily overtaken the guilty; and would not the Grand Lodge of Quebec be justified in the exercise of her inherent right of ultimate jurisdiction over all Masons or bodies of Masons within her Territory, committing or abetting acts in contravention or violation of her constitutional sovereign authority, if no other solution of the difficulty is to be found and applied?

These deplorable consequences clearly appearing to be the inevitable outcome on this continent at least, of multiple Lodge obedience within one Grand Lodge jurisdiction, it is my firm conviction, M. W. Sir, that prudent forethought and practical wisdom alike imperatively demand that these disturbing causes be fraternally and forever removed, and that, too, for very many obviously important reasons deeply affecting the International Masonic relations of the Grand Lodges of our respective jurisdictions, and the interests of our Fraternity in general.

I beg further to assure you, M. W. Sir, that every effort consistent with masonic duty and honor, has been put forth, formerly by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and for a decade of years by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, peacefully and harmoniously to secure the adhesion to the local sovereign Grand Lodge, of these few Lodges which practically act as if a "law unto themselves," but hitherto without satisfactory result, and hence before taking any other action, this fraternal *appeal* and solemn *protest* to the Grand Lodge of England, which gave them their existence, is now made, and which we pray may speedily avail.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec loyally desires above all things Masonic, to have these unhappy difficulties removed, to receive unconditional fraternal re-

cognition from the Grand Lodge of England, to interchange Grand Representatives therewith, and to establish a perpetual league of fraternal amity with the Craft in the Mother Country.

With profound regard, I have the honor to be,
Loyally and fraternally, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. GRAHAM, LL.D.,
G. M. G. L. of Q.

G. L. S.

Attest, J. H. ISAACSON, Gr. Secy. G. L. of Q.

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W.C., 10th August, 1880.

M. W. Bro., J. H. Graham, LL. D., Gr. Master Gr. Lodge of Quebec,

DEAR SIR, AND M. W. BRO.

I have duly laid before the Grand Master, your letter of the 31st March, in which you request that the three Lodges at present holding under this jurisdiction in Montreal, should be transferred to that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

In reply, I am directed by His Royal Highness to refer to my predecessor's letters of the 31st March, '75, and 6th Dec., '77, and to remind you that it was expressly stipulated at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, that the three Lodges in question should continue under the jurisdiction of England—and His Royal Highness regrets that he cannot now deviate from an arrangement which was made and fully acquiesced in at that time.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir, and M. W. Bro.,

Yours fraternally,

SHADWELL H. CLERKE, Lt.-Col.
Gr. Secy. of Eng.

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

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

RICHMOND, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DOMINION OF CANADA,
December 16, 1880.

To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., &c., Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of England :

FRATERNAL SALUTATIONS :

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER,

I beg to be permitted, most respectfully and with fraternal thanks, to acknowledge the receipt of a reply of date August the tenth, through the R. W. the Grand Secretary of the G. L. of England, to the communication of date the thirtieth day of March last, which I had the honor to address to Your Royal Highness anent the inharmonious and unhappy state of Masonic affairs here, consequent on the continued existence of three private lodges of English constitution in the City of Montreal, within the jurisdiction of our sovereign Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec.

Be pleased, M. W. Sir, to pardon me, if need be, in the pursuance of what I deem to be my bounden duty not only to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but also to the M. W. the Grand Lodge of England, and to our beloved Craft both at home and abroad, again to approach Your Royal Highness and humbly and earnestly to request the more full consideration by you, M. W. Sir, and by the Grand Lodge of England, of these very important Masonic matters which so vitally affect the unity, welfare and prosperity of the Fraternity here, and which, if not soon adjusted, are calculated to imperil the peaceful interjurisdictional relations of the Grand Lodges of England and Quebec, and perchance, to a great extent, injuriously affect the harmony of the Craft in general.

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Your Royal Highness will doubtless permit me to call your attention to the fact that the statement in the reply of August last, received by me through your Grand Secretary, "that it was expressly stipulated at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec that the three lodges in question should continue under the jurisdiction of England," is incorrect.

May it please Your Royal Highness, I beg to say that at its formation the Grand Lodge of Quebec made no such stipulation and entered into no such treaty with the Grand Lodge of England or with any other Grand Lodge. It was formed, as we hold it ought to have been, like the mother Grand Lodge of England itself, without exterior consent or stipulations, by the due and regular exercise of inherent and inalienable right, and in strict accordance, as we believe, with the landmarks and constitutions of the Fraternity; and *ab initio*, it has claimed to be duly entitled to have and to exercise exclusive sovereign jurisdiction over all Craft lodges within the Province of Quebec; and, as such, it has been duly recognized by, and has happily established fraternal correspondence, and interchanged Grand Representatives with, the greater part of all the regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons throughout the world.

Your Royal Highness will graciously permit me further to say that even if the views held by some in England, as to the right, by prior existence, of private lodges of English constitution to a continuance at will, within the jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge, were to be considered correct, can it be possible, M. W. Sir, that the said lodges for such reason are to be upheld and maintained by the Grand Lodge of England, after they have deliberately and repeatedly, and for a long series of years, violated and set at naught the first principles of the English constitution, the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and of the whole Fraternity, as we affirm that they have done, and still continue to do, to the manifest injury of our Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, and most detrimental to the welfare of the Craft here as well as imperilling the international peace and amity of the Fraternity. Would the Grand Lodge of England itself tolerate, or long consider as regular, private lodges of exterior or other constitution, and situated within the geographical limits of England, committing such and such like acts? I trow not, M. W. Sir, but, on the contrary, I am of the opinion that in such a case, the Grand Lodge of England would consider it her duty fraternally to require that any Grand Lodge which had constituted said private lodges, should either recall their warrants, or, failing which, the Grand Lodge of England would doubtless take such steps as would put such lodges beyond the pale of her own recognition and, if possible, that of all other regular Grand Lodges. And would it be wise, prudent or desirable, M. W. Sir, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec should, in self defence, be driven to the disagreeable necessity of exercising, in like manner, her sovereign prerogatives?

A long period of sufferance from the evils of multiple and divided local Grand jurisdiction, under the Grand Lodge of Canada, and for upwards of a decade of years under the Grand Lodge of Quebec, has led our Brethren here to the conclusion that this unhappy and unmasonic state of affairs cannot much longer be endured and ought not longer to be permitted to remain.

There appear to us, M. W. Sir, to be but three possible ways by either of which to terminate it:—first, that the Grand Lodge of England recall and cancel the warrants of the said Lodges; or, second, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec take such action against them as the constitution of at least one of the mother Grand Lodges of Great Britain and Ireland prescribes, and the customs and laws of the Fraternity, in such case, justify; or, third and most desirable, that these three lodges of English constitution here, do become of obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

M. W. Sir, Your Royal Highness may fraternally permit me to state that, since the beginning of our existence as a Grand Body, we have frequently appealed to the mother Grand Lodge of England for the redress of these grievances, but seemingly in vain. The years of silence thereon on the part of the Grand Lodge

of England, or the replies to our humble remonstrances, apparently translatable only by an ominous "*non-possumus*," are, we trust, happily past forever.

Knowing the great interest which Your Royal Highness, as Grand Master, takes in whatever pertains to the highest welfare of the Craft not only in England but in every part of the Empire, and having had the strongest possible proof of the deep interest of Your Royal Highness in our new Dominion Masonically and otherwise, the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Quebec fondly hope and confidently expect that now, under Your benign reign as Grand Master of England, all these difficulties will be happily removed, and a new era of unity, harmony and interjurisdictional amity will be inaugurated. To strengthen our hope in the early realization of these things, we are of the opinion that Your Royal Highness, together with your eminent advisers in Grand Lodge, will hesitate to affirm that the policy of the past, anent the continuance of private lodges at their will, in distant dependencies of the Empires wherein, like our own, a Grand Lodge has been opportunely and constitutionally established, is at all times and at all hazards to be perpetuated, especially when it is shown that the maintenance of such an "*imperium in imperio*" is detrimental to the peace, unity and good governance of the Craft, producing Masonic anarchy and chaos, and even imperilling, if not really threatening to break off altogether, the happy international relations which we, as true and loyal Freemasons, desire forever to subsist between our young Grand Body and the mother Grand Lodge of England. We are of the opinion also that Your Royal Highness, as Grand Master, will not deem it well that the dissent of a few score of Brethren here, presuming on the support of the Grand Lodge of England, while acting as if a law unto themselves, shall be further allowed to run counter to the wishes and aspirations of twenty thousand loyal Brethren throughout the Dominion, who are in practical sympathy with the Grand Lodge of Quebec in this matter, the more especially as such dissent is to the great detriment of the Craft both at home and abroad, and prevents our establishing those strong and intimate international Masonic relations with the venerated mother Grand Lodge of England, which it is our earnest desire to have and perpetually to maintain.

I need not assure Your Royal Highness that it deeply grieves us, as loyal Craftsmen, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec, having received full and unconditional recognition as a sovereign Grand Body, from all the other Grand Lodges of the Dominion, from nearly all the Grand Lodges of the United States of America, from the venerable Grand Lodge of Ireland, and from every other regular Grand Lodge whose recognition we have sought, and with the present prospects of an early, happy and final adjustment of our relations to the mother Grand Lodge of Scotland,—that there should remain in the mother Grand Lodge of England with whom alone our Grand Lodge of Quebec has not established fraternal correspondence, relationship and union.

We sincerely trust that the Grand Lodge of England will, either by direct act or by lawful and constitutional influence, now seek to remove the anomalous and unfortunate state of Masonic affairs at present existing between our respective Grand jurisdictions.

It may, however, seem to Your Royal Highness that prudent, local efforts here ought alone to suffice to secure unity of Grand Lodge obedience within our jurisdiction; and, if so, I may be pardoned in saying that such ere now might have been secured, and might still be brought about at an early day, were favoring cooperation thereat had from the mother Grand Lodge of England. Such maternal counsel and advice, if given, would doubtless be cheerfully acted upon by these lodges here of English constitution, and the day would not then be far distant when there would exist within our jurisdiction perfect unity of Grand Lodge obedience, with all its attendant blessings.

Your Royal Highness will, I trust, be pleased to observe that in this our humble statement and appeal, I have waived the present discussion of what the Grand Lodge of Quebec deems to be her inherent and constitutional right of exclusive sovereign Craft jurisdiction within the territorial limits of this Province

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of our Dominion, as we fervently hope that the desire for peace, harmony and international amity between the renowned mother Grand Lodge of England and the young but not unworthy Grand Lodge of Quebec will of itself now prevail to secure the grand consummation so devoutly to be desired.

Pardon me, M. W. Sir, in adding that it is earnestly to be hoped that it may not be deemed by Your Royal Highness, or by the executive officers of your Grand Lodge, that what is sometimes deemed a prudent inactivity, or sometimes too confident reliance on the healing effects of time, is likely to bring about the desired end, as such, I beg to assure you, has already had full scope, and even now is, I fear, hurrying events to that point when, with Masonic communities as well as others, patience and forbearance seem as having, in their case, measurably ceased to be virtues. Nor will, I trust, M. W. Sir, the intensity of my personal interest in this important matter, nor the seeming warmth or freedom of my expressions thereon, be construed as other than intended to be the fraternal utterance of the "words of truth and soberness," humbly and most respectfully addressed to Your Royal Highness, in devoutly seeking to avert great evil and secure great good to our peaceful and loyal Fraternity.

It may possibly appear to Your Royal Highness, should you be graciously pleased to receive and peruse this my imperfect address, that I have exceeded the ordinary privilege by communicating directly with Your Royal Highness, on so important a subject even; but if so, it is my humble request that, having given our respectful and loyal appeal, your gracious attention, you may be pleased to cause this and my former humble address of March the thirtieth, to be remitted, with Your Royal Highness' sanction, to the proper executive officers of your M. W. Grand Lodge, for early consideration and action.

Trusting that this our fraternal petition and appeal to Your Royal Highness, as Grand Master, may not be in vain, I have the distinguished honor to be with profound esteem, loyally and fraternally, Your Royal Highness' humble and obedient servant,

JOHN H. GRAHAM,
Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Quebec.

L. S.

Attest,

J. H. ISAACSON, *G. S. G. L. of Q.*

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON W. C., 3rd February, 1881.

M. W. Bro. Dr. J. H. Graham, LL.D., Grand Master Grand Lodge of Quebec.

M. W. SIR AND BRO.,

I am commanded by the Prince of Wales, M. W. Grand Master of England, to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed by you to His Royal Highness, under date 16th December last (in reply to mine of the 10th August, 1880), again urging, in strong terms, that the warrants of the three lodges still working in Montreal under this jurisdiction, should be withdrawn, which letter has received the Grand Master's most serious consideration, and I am now directed to reply to the principal points contained therein.

With reference to the objection to the remark in my letter of the 10th August that the exemption of the three lodges was expressly stipulated for at the "formation" of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I am to say that it might have perhaps been verbally more correct to have used the words "proposed recognition," but I am to point out that at its formation the mother Grand Lodge of Canada could not confer upon her child an exclusive jurisdiction which she herself did not enjoy, and I may add that at the present moment there is an English Lodge, No. 532, working in the territory of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and another, No. 398, within that of Nova Scotia, in both cases without protest.

Our Grand Master has received with surprise and regret the *vague general* charges preferred in your letter against the English Lodges in Montreal, but which, not being defined, cannot of course be met or refuted. His Royal Highness can only say that should definite charges be made, they will at once be investigated.

Our Grand Master desires to call your attention to the two letters of my predecessor, dated 31st March, 1875, and 6th December, 1877 (copies enclosed), by which it will be seen that the Grand Lodge of England, on the 3rd March, 1875, passed a formal resolution according recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec on certain conditions, namely: that the three lodges working under this Grand Lodge should continue to do so as long as they desired, which conditions, however, do not appear to have been accepted, and it is therefore clearly impossible for His Royal Highness now to take any further action in the matter, or to ask Grand Lodge to rescind its own resolution. At the same time I am commanded to say that should at any time the three English lodges desire to retire from the English jurisdiction, and to place themselves under that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, no difficulties whatever will be offered by the Grand Lodge of England to their so doing, and they will be free to depart, should they be inclined.

I have the honor to remain,

M. W. Sir and Bro., yours fraternally,

SHADWELL H. CLERKE, Col.,

G. Secy. of England.

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

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

RICHMOND, P.Q., CANADA, March 10, 1881.

To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., &c., Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of England:

FRATERNAL SALUTATIONS:

M. W. SIR AND ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER,

It affords me great pleasure, respectfully and fraternally, to acknowledge the receipt, through your R. W. Grand Secretary, of a communication by command of Your Royal Highness, of date February the 3rd ultimo, in reply to mine of date the 16th of December last, and to thank Your Royal Highness for your gracious consideration of the important local and interjurisdictional matters submitted by me.

I now beg, M. W. Sir, further to be permitted to call the attention of Your Royal Highness to the following *seriatim* replies thereto, and also to the subsequent statements herein contained.

In accepting the correction of the error in your former communication anent the alleged "stipulations made by the Grand Lodge of England at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec," I now beg, M. W. Sir, to point out that the statement in the same paragraph, namely, that "At its formation, the Grand Lodge of Canada could not confer upon her child an exclusive jurisdiction "which she herself did not enjoy," is, in our opinion, wholly inapplicable to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, because the Grand Lodge of Canada conferred no right or jurisdiction whatever on the Grand Lodge of Quebec at its formation; but, on the contrary, opposed its constitution, and sought to prevent its recognition; although, as heretofore stated by me, she afterwards gracefully and fraternally recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and interchanged representatives therewith; and it hardly seems necessary, M. W. Sir, to repeat that the G. L. of Quebec was constitutionally formed without exterior consent or authority, in like manner, and by the due exercise of the same inherent rights, as were nearly all the other Grand Lodges of the world; and she claims the right to exercise exclusive sovereign Masonic Craft jurisdiction within and over the whole of the territory of the Province of Quebec, which, by her regular formation, and the due recognition and acknowledgment of so many Grand Lodges, she lawfully and Masonically occupies.

Permit me further, M. W. Sir, respectfully, to assure you that the additional statement in the same paragraph, namely: "That at the present moment there "is an English Lodge, No. 532, working in the territory of the Grand Lodge of "Canada," is wholly *incorrect*. The said Lodge, about a quarter of a century ago, became of obedience to the Grand Lodge of Canada; and nearly ten years since transferred its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, within whose territory it is situated, and it is now No. 4 on our Registry.

I beg further to say, M. W. Sir, that the statement in the succeeding paragraph of the same communication, received through your R. W. Grand Secretary, "That our Grand Master has received with surprise and regret the *vague general* "charges preferred in your letter against the English Lodges in Montreal, &c.," and which, in this instance, were purposely made *general*, was, for several reasons, received with satisfaction by me; first, because in my letter to Your Royal Highness of date March 31st, 1880, I made, with great sorrow, a specific charge of the gravest possible nature, but which was not even *alluded to*, in the reply thereto received by me; and secondly, because of our past unhappy experience, which is correctly stated in the following, from the address of the Grand Master of Canada, in the year 1864:—"While misunderstandings, &c., "can be and are remedied on our part by a present supreme power, redress from "these foreign lodges (foreign, I mean, as to jurisdiction), is a tedious, complicated process, if successful at last, and irregularities are not to be controlled at all. Each of these lodges acts as if its own judge and jury. About three of "them we have already been in difficulty, and are never out of danger of trouble "with each and all. I believe no dishonor could attach to the Grand Lodge of "Canada, if, considering the practical trouble we have to encounter, were we "even now to issue a notification to these lodges, such as we should have done "when we took our place among the other Grand Lodges of Freemasonry." Such, M. W. Sir, with alternating variations, has also been the experience of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Nor alone is the peace and prosperity of the Craft Grand body of this Province imperilled by the existence here of these lodges of English Constitution, and nominally under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, but the harmony and highest welfare of the bodies of every other Masonic rite here, are perpetually endangered, and, judging by the past, they will be seriously injured thereby.

I pray also to be permitted to say, M. W. Sir, that I duly note the gracious assurance, "that should definite charges be made, they will at once be investigated." I trust I may be pardoned in replying thereto, by asking what substantial good would result from any "investigation" which did not seek for the removal of the root of the evil. "Investigations" in England of difficulties here, would, I fear, be almost continuous, and of little practical benefit.

Moreover, I beg to add, M. W. Sir, that the Grand Lodge of Quebec claims that *she* has the right, if necessity compels, of exercising exclusive jurisdiction over all Craft Masons and Lodges of Freemasons within her territory.

Permit me also, M. W. Sir, to express my sincere thanks that your R. W. Grand Secretary kindly forwarded certified copies of the prior documents formally proffering recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of England, "on *certain conditions*" therein specified. Such like *conditional recognition* was proffered this Lodge by only one other Grand Lodge throughout the world, and both were declined. The Grand Lodge of Quebec has not accepted, nor does she purpose to accept, conditional recognition from any sister Grand body. She holds that the acceptance of such recognition from England, by the Grand Lodge of Canada, was a virtual abandonment of the fundamental principles maintained by Canada in its organization, and upon which she received support and recognition from other Grand Lodges, and that the grave error in accepting thereafter such provisional recognition from England was the primal cause of nearly all their subsequent difficulties, as was asserted by the Grand Master of Canada above quoted. "It was a great mistake we made "in not determining a fixed date when there must be exclusive jurisdiction

"throughout Canada, and serving a formal notice to that effect on the Grand Lodges having subordinate lodges here, that these last might be numbered and registered, and receive warrants from our Grand Lodge, or choose the alternative of dissolving. It was the natural sequence to the events occurring in and since 1855, and no compromise should have been entered into except as to time."

M. W. Sir, the Grand Lodge of Quebec cannot consistently, with her views of the fundamental doctrines of the Fraternity, governing the formation and prerogatives of Grand Lodges, of her duty to the Craft within her jurisdiction, or to those numerous Grand Lodges which have recognized her as a duly constituted Grand body, lawfully entitled to exercise exclusive Sovereign Masonic Craft jurisdiction over the Province of Quebec, repeat the grave error committed by Canada, in accepting conditional recognition such as was proffered to Quebec by England, and thereby sanction and perpetuate divided Grand Lodge jurisdiction here, with all its attendant evils.

May it please Your Royal Highness, it appears to the Grand Lodge of Quebec that the Grand Lodge of England herself *in practice* maintains the doctrine of exclusive sovereign jurisdiction, by absolutely ignoring and treating as if *non-Masonic* any lodge of exterior constitution, situated within her geographical limits, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, by *constitutional enactment*, absolutely forbids, under the *heaviest penalties*, the recognition of, or the holding of Masonic intercourse with any lodge not of her obedience, situated within her territory, even though said lodge be of *prior constitution* to the Grand Lodge of Scotland herself. This, to my mind, M. W. Sir, conclusively disposes of the pretended right of private lodges, of existence *prior* to that of a Grand Lodge, to a continuance at will, within the territorial jurisdiction of said Grand Body.

M. W. Sir, the Grand Lodge of Quebec holds that no private lodge of English, or any other exterior constitution, has any lawful right to separate existence within her territorial jurisdiction, as has also repeatedly been affirmed and enforced by not a few other Grand Lodges similarly circumstanced; and Your Royal Highness will, doubtless, permit me to state in all good-will, that the gracious permission of voluntary secession, willing to be accorded by England to these lodges of her constitution here, seems to be of no avail; and that unless the rights and prerogatives of the Grand Lodge of Quebec are, as we claim they ought to be, practically recognized by the Grand Lodge of England in this matter, and as I sincerely trust they may be, there will, it appears to me, be no other alternative left to Quebec than to follow the example of other Grand Lodges in like situation, by the rightful enforcement of her sovereign authority within this Province of the Dominion.

M. W. Sir, be pleased to allow me, in closing this already too long letter, to add that the correspondence which I have had the distinguished honor to submit to Your Royal Highness has had chiefly in view the avoidance, by peaceful and conciliatory means, of the above unhappy alternative which is impending; and I devoutly and fraternally trust that it may lead to a mutually satisfactory understanding and due recognition of the interjurisdictional relations, rights and obligations of our respective Grand Lodges; and that it may aid in bringing about an early and final adjustment of too long existing difficulties between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of the oldest Province of one of the most important dependencies of the British Empire.

With profound regard, I have the honor to be, fraternally,

Your Royal Highness' humble and obedient servant,

J. H. GRAHAM,

G. M. G. L. of Q.

L. S.

Attest. J. H. ISAACSON,

G. Secy. G. L. of Q.

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W. C.

M. W. Brother J. H. Graham, LL.D., M. W. Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Quebec.

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER:

Your last letter of 10th March, 1881, has been duly submitted to the M. W., the Grand Master of England.

In reply, I am commanded by His Royal Highness to explain, with reference to the case of Lodge No. 532, stated in my letter of 3rd February last, to be still under the Grand Lodge of England, that the information you have furnished has been received with surprise, inasmuch as no intimation has ever been received from the Lodge of its having so succeeded, and it has never offered to return its warrant; therefore, although no returns had been received from it for many years, there was no reason here to believe that it had joined another jurisdiction. The error is consequently entirely due to the irregularities and neglect of the Lodge itself.

With reference to the points once more urged in your letter on the subject of the English Lodges by you, H. R. H. our Grand Master, can only again express his regret that he cannot comply with your wishes.

There is reason to believe that in the course of nature, matters may terminate as you desire, but His Royal Highness cannot too strongly deprecate the adoption of any coercive measures, as you seem to hint at, and which would effectually bar the result aimed at.

I have the honor to be, M. W. Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

SHADWELL H. CLERKE, Col.,

G. S.

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

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

RICHMOND, P.Q., CANADA, *June 14th, 1881.*

To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., &c., Most Worshipful, the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, A. F. & A. M.

FRATERNAL SALUTATIONS:

M. W. SIR AND ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER,

I have the distinguished honor, fraternally, to acknowledge the receipt of a reply from Your Royal Highness, through the R. W., the Grand Secretary of England, to my communication of date March 10th, 1881, and I beg to be permitted most respectfully to express my fraternal thanks therefor.

The acknowledgment of the error to which the attention of Your Royal Highness was called by me, is duly accepted, and the Lodge referred to will, doubtless be at once erased from the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England.

Your Royal Highness will, I venture to hope, pardon me in once more referring to the three lodges of the English Registry, still existing within our jurisdiction, and the recalling of whose charters by England, or, what is much more desirable, the transference of said Lodges to our Registry, which I have sincerely sought peacefully and constitutionally to secure; and I beg to add that it affords me great satisfaction, M. W. Sir, to concur in the spirit and general tenor of the last paragraph of your gracious reply of date May the 9th, alluding to the same, and I beg most heartily to assure you, M. W. Sir, that few things would be more deplored by me than that the Grand Lodge of Quebec should be compelled to adopt and carry out any "coercive measures" towards said Lodges, and that fraternal disassociation and alienation from England should result therefrom; yet, M. W. Sir, as the state of Masonic affairs here, resulting from the conflicting rule and authority of England and Quebec, within our territory, is wholly in-

compatible with peace and harmony locally, or between our respective Grand Lodge jurisdictions, and is not concordant with the great principles of our Fraternity, therefore, in seeking to put an end to the irregular and chaotic state of Masonic affairs caused within her jurisdiction, by the continuance therein, and the acknowledgment of these Lodges of exterior Registry, and under supreme Grand Lodge authority, other than her own, the Grand Lodge of Quebec would, in my opinion, M. W. Sir, be fully justified, by her inherent rights as a sovereign Grand Lodge, by the fundamental laws of the Craft, and by the general approval of the sister Grand Lodges of the world (ultimately including those of Great Britain herself, I believe) in at least adopting, for the attainment and maintenance of her exclusive territorial sovereignty, the principles and means laid down in the constitutions of the Grand Lodges of England and of Scotland, for securing and upholding, under the same or similar circumstances, unity and regularity of Grand Lodge governance within their respective geographical limits, unless England should speedily adopt (as I devoutly trust she may), other and better means to concede what are deemed by me to be the just and reasonable claims of Quebec.

With profound regard, I have the honor fraternally to remain,
Your Royal Highness' humble and obedient servant,

JOHN H. GRAHAM,

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

L. S.

Attest. J. H. ISAACSON,

G. Sec. G. L. of Q.

HISTORICAL FACTS AND DEDUCTIONS THEREFROM.

RIGHTS OF THE G. L. OF QUEBEC.

In view of the preceding gracious replies from His Royal Highness, the Grand Master of England, which, I am of the opinion, will not, on due reconsideration, prove wholly satisfactory, either to himself or to many of the leading members of the Grand Lodge of England even, it therefore becomes my duty, in addition to what I have submitted for your information and guidance on other like important occasions in the past, to lay before you, at this time, something of what is contained in the constitutions of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and of record elsewhere, bearing directly on the important questions at issue, and to indicate to this Grand Lodge the course which she may constitutionally pursue, if circumstances so compel, in vindication of her own rights, and of those of the craft in general.

CONSTITUTION OF THE G. L. OF ENGLAND.

In the "Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons:" Constitution of the "United Grand Lodge of England," edition "August, 1863," page 62, Section 10, "Of Private Lodges," is the following:—

"10. (Page 62.) The precedence of lodges is derived from the number of their constitution, as recorded in the books of the Grand Lodge. No lodge shall be acknowledged, nor its officers admitted into the Grand Lodge or a provincial grand lodge, nor any of its members entitled to partake of the general charity or other Masonic privilege, unless it has been regularly constituted and registered."

CONSTITUTION OF THE G. L. OF SCOTLAND.

In "The Laws and Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland," edition, "May 5, 1863," page 20, section 6, "Provincial Grand Lodges," and page 43, section 1, "General Regulations for Subordinate Lodges," are the following:—

"6. (Page 20.) Provincial Grand Masters are strictly enjoined not to recognize any lodge in Scotland acting independently of the Grand Lodge, nor to allow any such to attend any Masonic meeting or ceremonial of which they have the management and control."

"1. (Page 43.) All lodges holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland are strictly prohibited and discharged from holding any other meeting than those of the three orders, viz.: Apprentice, Fellow-Craft and Master Mason—denominated St. John's Masonry, the Mark forming part of the Second Degree; and from giving any countenance, as a body, to any other Order of Masonry, or to any Lodge in Scotland which does not hold of the Grand Lodge, or which has been suspended or struck from the roll thereof, either by paying or receiving visits, walking in the same procession, or otherwise, under certification that such lodges as shall act on the contrary shall be struck from the Roll of Lodges, and their Charters recalled."

THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Hence, it appears that the Grand Lodge of England, the *premier* Grand Lodge of the world, in promulgating the "CONSTITUTIONS OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS," enunciated in her Grand Lodge Constitution, as a fundamental law, that "no lodge" within the limits of what was formerly the Kingdom of England (no matter when established, whether *before* or *after* her own formation), "shall be acknowledged" as a regular lodge of Freemasons; "nor" shall "any of" the "members" thereof "be entitled to partake of the general charity" even (*in extremis*!), nor to partake of or participate in any "other Masonic privilege" whatever, "unless said lodge has been regularly constituted and registered" on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England!

EXCLUSIVE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

The above is a clear, distinct and unambiguous declaration of the inherent right of the Grand Lodge of England to have and to exercise exclusive sovereign authority over every regular lodge of Freemasons within what was formerly the Kingdom of England; and also of her *right and duty* to put beyond the pale of acknowledgment and correspondence, every lodge within her territorial limits, which is not of her obedience, and to deprive the members of any lodge, not on her Registry, of every Masonic privilege whatever, even of the general charity; declaring, in fact, any such lodge to be an *irregular or clandestine lodge*.

Here, then, is the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty in the constitution of the *premier* Grand Lodge of the world, and her method of dealing with lodges within her territory which do not acknowledge her undivided sovereign authority!

THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland (in her G. L. Constitution, as shown above), accepting and acting upon the same principles of the "Antient" constitutions, "strictly enjoins" all her "Provincial Grand Masters not to recognize," or in any way to have fellowship with "any Lodge in Scotland acting independently of the Grand Lodge," even though said Lodge had been established prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland herself, and she also strictly prohibits all her daughter lodges from giving "any countenance as a body," to "any lodge in Scotland which does not hold of the Grand Lodge" of Scotland, either "by paying visits to" or receiving visits from such lodges, or by "walking in the same procession," OR OTHERWISE, under the supreme penalty that any lodges of her obedience as shall "act on the contrary" "shall be struck from the Roll of Lodges," and "their charters" shall be "recalled."

EXCLUSIVE SOVEREIGNTY OF GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland, (like the G. L. of England, in England), thus, unequivocally and emphatically affirms her right to exercise absolute and exclusive jurisdiction over all Lodges of Freemasons, situated within the limits of what was formerly the Kingdom of Scotland, whether said Lodges be of "immemorial constitution" (as "Melrose") or of "exterior" Grand Lodge constitution, past, present, or future; and her practice, within her own territory, consistently corresponds with her professions.

THEIR TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY HITHERTO UNCHALLENGED.

These principles, common to the constitutions of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, have, since their enunciation, remained unchallenged as correct statements of the "antient constitutions," relating to the rights, privileges, prerogatives and governance of Grand Lodges (re exclusive sovereignty), and they are so held and acted upon even now within their ancient territorial limits, by these Grand Lodges respectively, although there does not now exist a separate "Kingdom of England," or a "Kingdom of Scotland," but instead thereof, "The United Kingdom of Great Britain" (and "Ireland," since the union therewith of the latter).

It therefore clearly appears that the principle of coincidence (or coterminousness) of political and Masonic boundaries is an acknowledged law of the British Constitutions; that the jurisdiction of each Grand Lodge is exclusive within its geographical limits; that each of these Grand Lodges is absolutely sovereign; and that each of them may and does enforce its territorial, exclusive sovereign authority by the most extreme Masonic penalties against all lodges existing within their boundaries in contravention to, or in violation thereof.

EXCLUSIVE G. L. SOVEREIGNTY.

The doctrine of Exclusive Grand Lodge Sovereignty is not, therefore, as has been flippantly said, a Masonic "Yankee notion," nor can it properly be called an "American doctrine," although so generally accepted, and admirably applied, with the most beneficial results to the Craft, throughout the United States and

the Dominion of Canada; but it is the doctrine of the ancient constitutions—a part of the unalterable body of true and genuine Freemasonry, which must be forever upheld and maintained.

COLONIAL POLICY OF G. L. OF ENGLAND.

Hence it follows, also, that the *practice* of the mother Grand Lodge of England toward the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and other like Grand Lodges similarly situated in different parts of the British Empire, has not been, and is not in accordance with the theory or principles of the ancient constitutions of the Craft, of her own constitution, or of that of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, or of other "regular" Grand Lodges,—in putting forth, as she does, *priority* of private Lodge existence, or "Canada" *treaty* obligations, or *any other reason*, for the "continuance at will," or otherwise, of English Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, or of any other regularly established and generally recognized Grand Lodge.

STATUS OF "COLONIAL" GRAND LODGES.

Since the principle of the *exclusive* sovereign jurisdiction of each of the British Grand Lodges, is acknowledged and prevails within their respective geographical limits which are still the same as they were prior to the union of their formerly separate kingdoms into one "United Kingdom," although each of the Grand Lodges of England and of Scotland has been formed since the said political union, it therefore follows that the same constitutional law of exclusive sovereignty ought to prevail within the geographical limits of Quebec (*a fortiori*), for the stronger reason that since the federation of Quebec with other B. N. A. Provinces into one "Dominion," Quebec possesses a separate political *autonomy*, having a Parliament of its own with ample legislative, judicial and executive Powers, such as is not possessed by *England, Scotland or Ireland* as parts of The United Kingdom; and hence it also follows, that the arguments (?) of some "British Brethren," as to the "*merely colonial status*" of Quebec (*as "a dependency of the British Crown"*), are not of any weight as against the right of the G. L. of Quebec to have and to exercise exclusive Masonic sovereignty, but rather, if pressed to their logical sequence, they might be thought by *others* to militate against the right to exclusive sovereignty of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland; and hence it may not be deemed amiss for "*mere colonists*" kindly, sometimes, in return, to remind "those of mature growth" of the danger of thoughtlessly "handling edged tools," even in "chopping logic" *re* "Colonial" G. L. sovereignty.

"EXCLUSIVE" G. L. SOVEREIGNTY, U. S. A.

VIRGINIA.

In 1779, the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in the due exercise of her constitutional prerogatives, "*ordered*" all Lodges within her territory, holding charters from England, Scotland and Ireland, to become enrolled on her Registry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

"LODGE ST. ANDREW."

In 1782, the doctrine of the British constitutions, was formally annunciated by the Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, Scottish Constitution, having refused to become of obedience to the United Lodge at the union of the two theretofore Grand Lodges, in 1792; and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having for four years tried "invitation and persuasion" to induce St. Andrew's Lodge to become enrolled on her Registry, and such means proving of no avail, she adopted in 1796, the following resolution, or rather "permanent regulation":—

"The Grand Lodge will not hold communication with, or admit as visitors, any masons residing in this State, who hold authority under, and acknowledge, the supremacy of any foreign Grand Lodge; or who do not, by their representatives, communicate with, and pay their dues to this Grand Lodge."

CONNECTICUT.

In answer to an appeal from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to the other Grand Lodges of the United States, to endorse and uphold the action which she had thus taken, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*,—That this Grand Lodge will not hold communication or correspondence with any Mason or Masons, citizens of the United States, lodge or lodges, who acknowledge the supremacy of any foreign Grand Lodges, or who do not, by their representatives, communicate and pay their dues to the Grand Lodge of the State where they are constituted or where they reside."

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the succeeding year the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania adopted the following:—

"*Resolved*,—That this Grand Lodge will not hold communication nor correspondence with, or admit as visitors, any Masons resident in this State who hold authority under, or acknowledge the supremacy of any other Grand Lodge within the same, and do not by their representatives communicate and pay their dues to this Grand Lodge."

Other Grand Lodges took substantially the same action. St. Andrew's Lodge was thereby completely isolated, and shortly thereafter she took measures looking toward "passing under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts," and in the year 1809 she happily gave in her adhesion to the same, and has ever since been one of the most honored and prosperous lodges on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of that Commonwealth.

OHIO.

"AMERICAN UNION LODGE."

In the year 1808 and for some time afterward, the Grand Lodge of Ohio sought by "argument and persuasion" to induce Marietta Lodge, situated within its limits, but of "exterior" constitution, to become of obedience to that Grand Lodge, but without avail. In 1815 she passed the following, among other resolutions:—

"*Resolved*,—That 'American Union Lodge, No. 1,' at Marietta, by refusing "to surrender her charter, and denying the jurisdiction of this (Grand) Lodge, "has forfeited her privileges to labor, and has become an unauthorized Lodge."

"*Resolved*,—That no member of any lodge of the State of Ohio, who may enter "that lodge after a knowledge of these resolutions, and labor in any of the duties "appertaining to the Craft, or any member of that lodge, who shall sit in or assist "in any labor (while working under their present charter) shall ever again be "received in any lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge; provided "that nothing herein contained shall prevent American Union Lodge from once "meeting for the sole purpose of considering these resolutions."

"*Resolved*,—That no person hereafter initiated in that lodge under its present "charter shall be ever considered and acknowledged as a Mason, in any lodge "within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, by virtue of such initiation."

All which action, in my opinion, was in strict accordance with the principles and practice enunciated in the constitutions of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in the old world, and with what had been affirmed and enforced by the Grand Lodges of Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other Grand Lodges on this Continent.

THE THREE ENGLISH LODGES IN QUEBEC.

For twelve years, three lodges of English constitution, viz.: the St. Paul, the St. George, and the St. Lawrence, have been suffered to continue within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, contrary to the constitutions of the Fraternity and in contravention of the rights, privileges and prerogatives of this Grand Lodge, and to the detriment of the Craft within her territorial jurisdiction, and many fraternal efforts have been put forth to induce the said lodges voluntarily to become of obedience to this Grand Lodge and to be enrolled on its Registry, but thus far seemingly without avail. The Grand Lodge and the Grand Master of England have repeatedly affirmed their willingness to acquiesce in the union of these three lodges with this Grand Lodge, should they so elect, but England has hitherto failed (although frequently appealed to by this Grand Lodge) to do what this Grand Lodge holds to be her duty in the premises, namely, either to recall the warrants of said lodges or to require them to become of obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

RIGHTS AND DUTY OF GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

It appears, therefore, that much longer forbearance on the part of this Grand Lodge can scarcely in reason be looked for, either by the Grand Lodge of England or by the said three lodges. It is therefore my opinion that the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in strict conformity to the constitutions and land-marks of the Fraternity,—in the defence and maintenance of her sovereign rights and prerogatives as a lawfully constituted and duly recognized Grand body,—with a due regard to her solemn obligations to the Sister Grand Lodges of the world from whom she has received recognition, and with whom she is in fraternal correspondence,—and because of her imperative duty to uphold and promote the welfare, the unity, the rights and general interests of the Craft, both at home and abroad; that from all these and every other Masonic consideration and obligation, the Grand Lodge of Quebec *would be fully justified* in taking action for the immediate vindication of

her sovereign authority which has been so long set at naught ; and in now adopting measures toward the said three lodges of English institution here, similar to, and based on the constitutional enactments cited above from the British constitutions ; and in employing the same means as have been adopted by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and by Grand Lodges on this Continent, in like circumstances as Quebec now is, in the defence and vindication of their rights and prerogatives when such have been set at naught and denied by lodges or individual Masons within their respective sovereign jurisdictions.

GRAND MASTER COUNSELS FURTHER DELIBERATION.

Yet, notwithstanding all these and other like important considerations, I beg earnestly to advise Grand Lodge not to take any decisive action thereon at this present communication ; and, with a profound appreciation of the grave responsibility devolving upon me, I pray you, fraternally, to acquiesce therein.

Some of my reasons for giving this advice to Grand Lodge are,—that the important and, as I may call it, diplomatic correspondence thereanent between our respective Grand Lodges, and also between our respective Grand Chapters on the same subject (which it has so far devolved upon me to conduct), is, as yet, incomplete, and of which this annual address will necessarily become no unimportant factor ;—that any present action of this Grand Lodge should not be such as to preclude further correspondence and personal conference thereanent, if mutually desired ;—that, in my opinion, neither the mother Grand Lodge of England nor her daughter lodges here, have hitherto given to the subject such full and mature consideration as its importance demands, nor, as they are now likely to give to it at no very distant day ;—that the postponement of action for what may be but a brief period cannot in any way be considered as a *waiver* of the rights of this Grand Lodge ;—that in so doing, this Grand body will lose nothing, but may gain much ;—that the profound esteem entertained by me for our distinguished and illustrious brother, His Royal Highness, the M. W. the Grand Master of England, will not, as yet, permit me to believe that His Royal Highness, or the venerable Grand Lodge of England over which he so auspiciously presides, will, in view of all the facts of the case, desire long to perpetuate that which is shown not to accord with Masonic right and justice, and which inevitably tends to disturb the local and international harmony of the Craft ;—that I have such confidence in the prudence, forethought and ability of many of the brethren still in dissent here as to induce me to think that, on due deliberation, they cannot deem it to be well, or to accord with their duty as loyal craftsmen, much longer to defer action having in view the enrollment of their lodges on the Registry of this Grand Lodge ;—that for these and other obvious reasons to which it does not seem advisable for me to allude at the present time, I have, after mature and most anxious deliberation, decided thus to advise Grand Lodge, with the hope and expectation that the grand consummation so devoutly desired, may, in the manner indicated, shortly be attained, and thus give to the world one of the grandest manifestations of the reality and efficacy of our principles and professions as Free masons, such as has seldom been witnessed heretofore.

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And I trust that I may the more confidently appeal to this Grand Lodge to acquiesce in what I now advise, because of its general concurrence hitherto in my views of the course most advisable to be pursued on several occasions of like importance, and of like circumstances, and which have been followed with the most beneficial results; and I give this advice with the more confidence, because I feel sure that you will be of the opinion that it is given with a tolerably intimate knowledge of the whole subject, and with somewhat ample opportunities to judge of what course seems best to be pursued, and that you will also give me credit for the sincerity of my convictions, and of my anxious desire at all times, in all my official acts, to uphold the prerogatives, enhance the prestige, and promote the highest interests of this Grand Lodge, and of the Craft in general.

Should these seemingly well-grounded expectations of an early, peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of our relations to the mother Grand Lodge of England, and to her three daughter lodges here, be speedily realized, it will be a signal triumph of the great principles of our peace-loving order, and all those participating therein, will receive the richest fruition of the divinest of benedictions:—*"Blessed are the peace-makers;"* and it will afford a grand exemplification of *"how good and how joyful it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."*

If these hopes are not fulfilled, which may God forbid, then the Grand Lodge of Quebec will not be found wanting in the performance of its duty.

The labors of this twelfth annual communication having been begun in order, may they be continued in peace and closed in harmony. So mote it be.

JOHN H. GRAHAM,

Grand Master, G. L. of Q.

RICHMOND, P.Q., }
Dominion of Canada. }

APPENDIX A.

(Copy).

FREEMASON'S HALL, LONDON, W. C.,
31st March, 1875.

DEAR SIR AND V. W. BROTHER,—

I am duly in receipt of your communication of the 17th ult., and am happy to say that the request contained therein had been anticipated by this Grand Lodge at its quarterly communication on the 3rd instant, when, on the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The M. W. Grand Master has received official information from the
"Honorable Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., the representative of this Grand
"Lodge at the Grand Lodge of Canada, that the difficulties subsisting between
"the latter and the newly-formed Grand Lodge of Quebec have been happily
"adjusted, and the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized by the Grand Lodge of
"Canada. The M. W. Grand Master, therefore, having in view the various
"applications from the Grand Lodge of Quebec for recognition and interchange
"of representatives, which could not be entertained until the above-mentioned
"difficulties were settled, now recommends Grand Lodge to accede to the wishes
"of the Grand Lodge of Quebec on the same conditions as were agreed to by
"the Grand Lodge of Canada, viz., that the Grand Lodge of England agrees not
"to grant any new warrants within the Province of Quebec, but that the three
"Lodges still working under English warrants within that Province shall continue
"to do so as long as they desire to retain their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of
"England.

"Resolved, that the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master be adopted, "and the Grand Lodge of Quebec acknowledged on the conditions referred to, "and that the Grand Secretary be directed to forward a copy of the resolution "to the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I transmit copy of the above resolution to you for communication to your Grand Lodge; and, assuming that the conditions therein set forth will be attended to, I beg to recommend as representative from your Grand Lodge W. Brother Brackstone Baker, Past Grand Deacon, and shall be pleased to receive the name of some Brother agreeable to your Grand Lodge as the representative of England at Quebec.

I trust the fraternal intercourse now about to be established between the two Grand Lodges may be of long continuance, and hope that the time may not be far distant before I may again greet you on this side of the Atlantic.

I am, dear sir and V. W. Brother,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN HERVEY, G. S.

To the V. W. Brother

JOHN H. ISAACSON, *Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Quebec.*

(Certified), S. H. CLERKE, G. S.

(Copy).

FREEMASON'S HALL, LONDON,
6th December, 1877.

To the R. W. Brother JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Quebec.

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BROTHER,—

I am commanded by the Most Worshipful Pro. Grand Master, the Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st November, together with copy of a resolution of the Grand Lodge of Quebec requiring the withdrawal of the warrants of the three Lodges now working under the English constitution, at Montreal, on or before the 1st January next.

I am also to inform you that the Grand Lodge of England, when it recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada, stipulated for the independence of the Lodges above alluded to so long as they might desire to continue under its jurisdiction, and consequently long before the Grand Lodge of Quebec had seceded from the Grand Lodge of Canada. The Grand Lodge of England would not offer any opposition to the Lodges referred to voluntarily joining the Grand Lodge of Quebec if they should elect to do so; but on the other hand, under the circumstances above alluded to, it will take no step to coerce them to sever their connection with this Grand Lodge so long as they wish to maintain their allegiance to it, but on the contrary will feel bound to afford them every countenance and support in its power.

I am, dear sir and R. W. Brother,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN HERVEY, Grand Secretary.

(Certified), S. H. CLERKE, G. S.

RECORDS OF G. L. OF SCOTLAND *re* EXCLUSIVE SOVEREIGNTY.

In response to a suggestion of Bro. Jacob Norton, U. S. A., made through the London *Freemason* of date of July 23, 1881, *re* "Preston's Mother Lodge," R. W. Bro. D. Murray Lyon, Gr. Sec. of Scotland, (very opportunely for many reasons!) published over his official signature, in the succeeding issue of that excellent Masonic paper, the following extract from the minutes of a quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held at Edinburgh on the 8th day of February, 1763, and presided over by Charles, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Most Worshipful Grand Master.

It shows that at that early day, the Grand Lodge of Scotland paid due respect to the exclusive sovereignty of the G. L. of England.

Excerpt of Minute.—"Read the petition of William Leslie and others, brethren residing in London, praying a charter of constitution from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which being considered, the Grand Lodge declined giving them any charter, in regard it would interfere with the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, but declared their willingness to recommend them to the Grand Lodge of England in case they should think proper to apply for a charter from thence."

APPENDIX B.

The following is the correspondence referred to by the Foreign correspondent of the G. L. of Kentucky last year, and it is now inserted to correct misapprehension:

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

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

DOMINION OF CANADA, RICHMOND, P. Q., *October 1st, 1879.*

To the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, and other Grand Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Kentucky, U. S. A.,

FRATERNAL SALUTATIONS.

M. W. SIR AND DEAR BRETHREN—

The following circular addressed to your Grand Lodge by your Past Grand Master, M. W. Bro. C. H. Johnson, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, has just been received by me, and I therefore beg respectfully and fraternally to submit to you, M. W. Sir, and to your Grand Lodge, the subsequent remarks thereon, for your due consideration; knowing well that the Brethren of Kentucky are ever ready to act upon the good old principle of Masonic law, "*Audite alteram partem*," prior to pronouncing judgment on matters of controversy.

"OPEN CIRCULAR LETTER."

HENDERSON, KY., September 15th, 1879.

"To the M. W. Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of Kentucky:

The undersigned, your accredited representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, being desirous of strengthening the tie of amity that has ever existed between that venerable organization and our own, since our establishment as a Grand Lodge, begs leave to lay before you the difficulty that has arisen between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and that of Quebec.

When the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed, in 1854 (one of our veteran Kentucky Masons, still living, having borne an honored part therein), it was agreed that the *Scotch and English Lodges, working then, might, in their own option, retain their connections with their mother countries.* Several Scotch lodges did so, and have continued so until this day.

Any one who has seen the tie which binds a subject of the British Government to his native land will see the reason of this. At least two Lodges near Montreal never united with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and knowing this, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, in 1855, recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada, and began the long career of brotherly offices which have subsisted to this day, and may they be perpetuated.

A few years since the Lodges in what was formerly Canada East, separated from the Grand Lodge of Canada and formed the Grand Lodge of Quebec. This movement was also recognized by our Grand Lodge, and the new sister welcomed to the family, but with the proviso that the same fraternal privilege be accorded the Scotch Lodges as before.

Recently, I regret to learn, the Grand Lodge of Quebec has undertaken to change this, and declares the Lodges thus established *clandestine*. As a necessity of the case, the mother Grand Lodge stands by her offspring, forms them into a provincial Grand Lodge and appoints a provincial Grand Master. Likewise (we learn this with regret), she proposes to strengthen the existing Lodges by forming new ones.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, hastily and unkindly, I think, comes out under the hand of a most intelligent Grand Master and declares non-intercourse. She pronounces in effect that for this act the old Grand Lodge of Scotland, large in membership, bright in literature, earnest in good work, and controlling five hundred lodges, dispersed through every civilized country, is a clandestine, irregular organization, to be treated as the colored Lodges, or the pseudo Hamburg Lodges, and as all the spawn of irregular Masonry that infests our mountain districts.

On behalf of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which I have the honor to represent near your Grand Lodge, and on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, over which I had the distinguished honor to preside for a twelve months, I protest against this hasty and unkind action, and ask that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, with such other American Grand Lodges as may consent to it, offer our mediation between those two contending bodies—the Grand Lodge of Scotland and of Quebec—that the difficulty may be settled upon principles of peace and harmony, and at the same time that we interpose, in kindly respect, between the Grand Lodges of Minnesota and Dakota and the Grand Lodges of Kansas and Indian Territory, where the most serious aggressions, tending to non-intercourse, are reported. All of which is submitted with the desire to strengthen the fraternal ties all over the globe and prevent the breaking of even one link."

Fraternally,

CAMPBELL H. JOHNSON,
PAST GRAND MASTER,

"And representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Scotland near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky."

In commenting on the preceding address of M. W. Bro. Johnson, I desire most heartily to reciprocate the kindly, fraternal sentiments expressed therein, and I also beg to join in earnest wish for the speedy restoration of peace and harmony between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Quebec, and I am also further constrained to say that I am of the opinion that the incorrect statements made therein by the M. W. Brother are mistakes not of the heart, but of the head.

The present circumstances do not call for any special reply from me to the allusions of Bro. Johnson, anent the recognition by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, of our revered mother Grand Lodge of "old Canada," but I deem it well to let M. W. Bro. T. D. Harrington, as loyal an Englishman as ever breathed the breath of life, now speak to your Grand Lodge in the following paragraphs from his address to the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1864, anent the matters involved, in order that you may have his opinion of the then state of Masonic affairs in Canada, after nearly *ten years* experience of multiple and divided Grand Lodge jurisdiction within their territory. (*The italics are mine.*)

"It was a great mistake we made in not determining a fixed date when there must be *exclusive jurisdiction* throughout Canada, and serving a formal notice to that effect on the Grand Lodges having subordinates here, that these last might be numbered and registered, and receive Warrants from the Grand Lodge of Canada, or choose the alternative of dissolving. It was the natural sequence to the events occurring in and since 1855, and *no compromise should have been entered into by us except as to time*. I am only surprised that those few outstanding, and, as it were, isolated lodges, do not, of their own accord, become an integral part of our Canadian nationality, and take the same pride in it, as we do.

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"It is very certain that if we were to endeavor to plant an offset in the Old Country, we should be denounced, and rightly so; and the Grand Lodges there have clearly no right to Lodges ad infinitum here.

"We are not absolutely the Grand Lodge of Canada, though declared and acknowledged so to be, while these few cometary fragments revolve in our system. They are theoretically under our control, but practically they are not. While misunderstandings, &c., can be and are remedied on our part by a present supreme power, redress from these foreign Lodges (foreign I mean as to jurisdiction), is a tedious, complicated process, if successful at last—and irregularities are not to be controlled at all,—each of these Lodges acts as if its own judge and jury.

"About three of them, we have already been in difficulty, and are never out of danger of trouble with each and all. I believe no dishonor could attach to the Grand Lodge of Canada, if considering the practical trouble we have to encounter, were we even now to issue a notification with respect to these Lodges, such as we should have done when we took our place amongst the other Grand Lodges of Freemasonry. It is a delicate subject, but a matter of real grievance, and certainly opposed to Masonic jurisprudence and causes an important defect in our otherwise perfect structure."

If M. W. Bro. Johnson refers either to Ontario or Quebec, he is wholly mistaken when he says that "several Scotch Lodges did so, and have continued so until this day." Only one of these, the "Elgin," in the city of Montreal, connected with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, is now in existence. The same error re-appears in the following paragraph, if by "at least two lodges near Montreal," Bro. Johnson means Scotch Lodges.

Bro. Johnson says truly when he speaks of "the tie which binds a subject of the British Government to his native land," and no one, not even the most loyal American like Bro. Johnson, can appreciate this more fully than myself and hundreds of other "Quebec Masons," who were born and received our early nurture in the dear old land of "the heather, the mountain and the flood," and not a few of whom "first saw the light" in the home Lodges of the renowned mother Grand Lodge of Scotland, by representing which, at the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Bro. Johnson feels so highly honored.

M. W. Bro. Johnson further says, "This (the Quebec) movement was also recognized by our Grand Lodge (of Kentucky), and the new sister welcomed to the family, but with the proviso that the same privileges be accorded to the Scotch Lodges (?) as before." In reply I beg to say that if there was such a proviso in the resolutions passed by Kentucky in its recognition of Quebec, the fact has not as yet, as far as I am aware, come to the knowledge of this Grand Lodge, and if it had, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky would long ere now have heard from us in fraternal correspondence thereon.

And I am the more amazed at the above from Bro. Johnson's address, when I read the following extract, and comments thereon by the foreign correspondent of Quebec, in reviewing the foreign correspondence in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for the very year, I believe, that Bro. Johnson was elected Grand Master of your Grand body, and in my inmost soul I verily believed the sentiments in the "extract" therein to be a true reflection of the chivalrous spirit of the leaders and fathers of the Craft in "old Kentucky," and I trust that I am not mistaken!!

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a report of 150 pages of interesting and well-arranged matter. It is from the pen of that learned Kentuckian and 'bright Mason,' Bro. Todd. Quebec is noticed at considerable length, and G. M. Graham's address is largely quoted from, and, in reference to, the positions assumed by him, Bro. Todd says 'he takes the correct position.' After quoting Bro. Graham's remarks regarding the recognition by the Grand Lodge of England, Bro. Todd says:

"For similar reasons, he counselled the Grand Lodge to refuse the recognition of Missouri, because it was burdened with a resolution recommending the recognition of the Lodges working under Foreign Warrants in Quebec. The Grand

Lodge of Quebec has been recognized as a just and duly constituted Grand Lodge; it, therefore, under the American doctrine, has sole and exclusive jurisdiction in the territory in which it is located, and we hope, as we said last year, that it will stand up for its rights to the very end of extremity.

"Kentucky agrees with the views of Bro. Graham on the 'color line.' Many thanks, Bro. Todd, for your friendly reference to Quebec."

Bro. Johnson further says that "recently (?) I regret to learn the Grand Lodge of Quebec has undertaken to change this (?) and declares the Lodges (?) thus established (?) *clandestine*." (?)

It deeply grieves me, M. W. Sir and Brethren, to be obliged to say that, in my opinion, it would be all but impossible to put more grave mis-statements in any one short sentence than there are in the above.

"*Recently!*" forsooth! There is not a well-informed Mason on this continent but knows that *ten years ago*, when the good ship Quebec was launched, the flag of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty was firmly nailed to the mast-head, and that it remains there to this day: and that the Grand Lodge of Quebec has not hitherto knowingly accepted recognition from any sister Grand Lodge, except on the basis of her right to sovereign Masonic craft jurisdiction within the Province of Quebec; that she has not as yet declared the "Elgin" (Scotch) Lodge to be *clandestine*, but that she has, by proclamation of her Grand Master, my immediate predecessor, M. W. Bro. M. M. Tait, declared the *two new Lodges* to be "irregular and illegal" (as Bro. Johnson says the "pseudo-Hamburg Lodges" are), namely, the "King Solomon" and the "Argyle," chartered and established *last year* in the city of Montreal, *nine years* after the constitutional formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and after she had been duly recognized as a sovereign Grand body by most of the Grand Lodges of the world; and Quebec further holds that the new Provincial Grand Lodge also formed last year by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the city of Montreal, *out of these two newly established Lodges* and the old "Elgin" Lodge, is indeed not very unlike the Lodges (Grand and other) also referred to by Bro. Johnson in terms suggesting too invidious comparisons and too unpleasant associations, and couched in phraseology too inelegant to be consistently copied by me; and the Grand Master of Quebec appealed, not without effect, to the Grand Lodges of the world, and especially of this continent, to uphold and sustain him in the action which he had taken.

With even these few facts before him, will Bro. Johnson now undertake to justify the "warranting" of these *two new Lodges*, and the "organization" of a *Provincial Grand Lodge* in Montreal *last year*, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, before a jury of the Grand Lodges of the United States of America? And if so, and if he fails, will he agree to abide by, and act on the logical sequences of the arbitrament?

As to Bro. Johnson's "protest on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Scotland," against the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois (and he might have added not a few others), I need not at this present say anything, as that and other Grand Lodges are quite ready, and abundantly able to defend themselves; and as to Bro. Johnson's kindly (no doubt) intended suggestion of interposing by arbitration, he doubtless fully realizes the important fact that he who would thus graciously intervene, ought at least, to be tolerably well acquainted with the facts of the case to be adjudged; and I would further add that, much as I dislike unnecessary controversy, I could not rightfully allow Bro. Johnson's statement of our case to come before the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and thence to go forth to the world, uncorrected and unchallenged.

Whatever action the Grand Lodge of Kentucky may therefore take in the premises, I am of the opinion that it will not be unworthy of her present prestige and her past renown; and that it will accord with that justice to her sister Quebec, which she would claim for herself, if the circumstances of each, were reversed.

Begging to join with you in what I know to be your earnest desire that the present unhappy misunderstanding between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and

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Quebec, may be speedily removed, and that enduring peace and harmony may soon be restored on a just fraternal basis; and that concord and prosperity may be enjoyed by our beloved order throughout the world,

I have the honor to be,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN H. GRAHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

G.L.S.

(ATTEST,)

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary, &c.

It was moved by M.: W.: Bro. Dunbar, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler :

That the very able and exhaustive address of the M.: W.: the Grand Master just delivered, be at once referred to the Board of General Purposes, to be reported on as soon as practicable.

The motion was carried.

By permission of the M.: W.: the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, the order of business was here changed, to permit R.: W.: Bro. E. R. Johnson, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. George O. Tyler, to offer to Grand Lodge the following resolution :—

That the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., has learned with profound sorrow and regret, of the decease of eminent Brother James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, an active, zealous mason, one who exemplified in his noble character and lofty bearing the true tenets of our order. He had advanced to the highest walks of masonic life, and stood esteemed, beloved and respected by the craft. His work is not done, yet his column is broken. His death was apparently untimely, and his brethren mourn his loss. A nation bows in anguish over his grave, a wide world sympathises and mingles tears with tears. Our widowed Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Masons of England, have indicated their nobility by heartfelt expressions of grief to the bereaved in this sad hour. To the mourning widow and weeping children of our illustrious departed brother, we would extend our deepest sympathy, and would assure them that the heart of the masonic world bleeds and mourns with them now.

The motion was carried, all present rising to their feet.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.

R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, Deputy Grand Master, made the following report :

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Quebec.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,

Though, hitherto, it has not been usual in this jurisdiction for the Deputy Grand Master to present an official report, as such, at the annual communication

of Grand Lodge, yet as I have been urged to do so in view of the fact that such custom does prevail with many of our Sister Grand Lodges, I have much pleasure in performing the duty—if duty it be—leaving it to my successors in office and to Grand Lodge to determine whether the practice shall be continued.

The duties of the Deputy Grand Master—unless through the absence of the Grand Master he be called upon to perform the duties appertaining to that exalted position—are not onerous, consisting chiefly in presiding over the meetings of the board of general purposes, and attending upon masonic, ceremonial and festal occasions to which he may be invited. A lengthy report cannot, therefore, be expected of him.

In consequence of the abolition of the semi-annual meeting of the board by the amendment to constitution passed at last annual communication of Grand Lodge, I was obliged to strike the several committees with as little delay as possible, in order that the work might be equitably distributed, careful consideration given to the different matters to be reported upon, and the needful enquiries made, so that the board at its annual meeting should be prepared to discuss and pass upon each matter without delay; and I am convinced that not only has much time been thus saved, but more careful consideration has been given to the various subjects than would otherwise have been possible.

As Deputy Grand Master I have not been called upon to visit the lodges officially; I have, however, had the pleasure of attending the communications of several, and have to express my hearty thanks for the genial welcome with which I was in each case received.

I have had the good fortune to be present at several of the masonic celebrations which took place in the different districts during the past year; though, I regret to say, I was unable to attend a few.

In November last St. Francis Lodge, Richmond, my mother lodge, celebrated at once its own twenty-fifth anniversary, and that of our Grand Master, who has for many years been one of its most active members; and on the same occasion the new and comfortable hall recently built for this lodge was duly consecrated and dedicated to the uses of masonry; and the brethren being called from labor to refreshment proved themselves duly qualified for the fourth degree.

On St. John's day masonic balls were among the festivities, both at Montreal and Quebec; and while the Grand Master favored the former city with his presence, the Grand Secretary and myself were deputed to represent him at the ancient capital. It is needless to say that the ball was a success, both in point of brilliancy and enjoyment, the Quebec brethren being noted for their hospitality and for their capacity for enjoying themselves and making others do the same. I beg to tender them my best thanks for the very hearty and kindly welcome they accorded to me, and to express the hope that I may again, at some future time, be privileged to be present at their gatherings. I took advantage of the occasion to attend at the installation of officers of some of the lodges there; which ceremony was most impressively performed by R. W. Bro. Fitch, D. D. G. M. for that district.

The constitution of the Argenteuil Lodge at Lachute was particularly interesting, as being the first lodge planted in that section of the Province; and we

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may fairly hope that masonry, spreading thus, may sow good seed, and find good ground for the same.

On the thirtieth of July last, I had the pleasure of an invitation to a masonic pic-nic at Ste. Rose, given by the Zetland and Corinthian lodges of Montreal. Games and dancing fully occupied the day, and the enthusiastic manner in which all entered into the sports afforded a sufficient proof of the abundance of enjoyment derived. It would be well if more of such excursions were instituted, to bring together the wives and children of the brethren as well as masons themselves; and these lodges deserve much credit for their inauguration of what, I trust, will be looked forward to as an annual festival. It is a matter for congratulation that this pic-nic was also a financial success, realizing a sum of money beyond its expenses, which sum was handed over to the masonic board of relief.

Although strictly speaking it was not as Deputy Grand Master that I had any part in the work of the constitution committee, or of the committee appointed to confer with the formerly Scottish holding lodges in this jurisdiction, yet I may, perhaps, be permitted to refer very briefly to these matters.

The framing of a new constitution has entailed upon the members of that committee a great deal of labor; the result of which will, I trust, be found by Grand Lodge to merit the consideration of the brethren.

As to the other committee referred to, by whose exertions the transfer of their allegiance to this Grand Lodge by the lodges formerly under the Grand Lodge of Scotland was happily effected, their action has been already fully ratified at the special communication held in January last. It is a subject for special congratulation that these lodges now form a component part of this Grand Lodge, and that we have thus advanced another step towards the establishment of the principles upon which the foundations of the Grand Lodge of Quebec were laid. May the work be continued until every Mason within the Province recognizes that it is his duty to assist in the government of the craft here, and to promote that unity and harmony which can only exist in its full sense under an undivided authority.

It is not for me here to assure you, Most Worshipful Sir, of the deep sympathy with which all the Masons of the jurisdiction felt your loss as if their own; nor, I feel persuaded, do you need such assurance, knowing as you must that we must sorrow with you, as we have always rejoiced in your welfare.

P. T. BUTLER,

D. G. Master.

The report was received and adopted.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The R. W. the Grand Secretary made the following report:—

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

The Grand Secretary begs respectfully to submit this his report.

As soon as possible after the last regular communication of this Grand Lodge, I placed copy of the minutes thereof into the hands of the printer, W. Bro. John Wilson; the issue however was delayed for some weeks, in consequence of its having then been decided to call an emergent meeting of Grand Lodge in January,

1881, and it was deemed desirable that the proceedings of both meetings should, if possible, be printed and distributed at the same time.

Referring to the proceedings of last year, it will be seen that the attendance then at Grand Lodge, shewed no falling off from previous years, thus proving beyond peradventure that the interest in our order by the Craft throughout the Province is unabated. I venture to express the fervent hope that it will ever be so with us, and that if, being comparatively speaking, young in years, we cannot yet exhibit wealth in dollars and cents, yet we shall continue to show we are rich in brotherly love, and earnest in our work to a degree not to be surpassed by any of our senior sister Grand Lodges.

FINANCIAL.

The following named lodges have made returns, and paid dues during the past year, and up to the 29th September inst. :—

1—Antiquity.	38—Mount Moriah.
2—Albion.	39—Sutton.
3—St. John.	40—Pontiac.
4—Dorchester.	41—Eddy.
5—Golden Rule.	44—St. Charles.
6—St. Andrew.	45—Cœurs Unis.
7—Prevost.	46—Excelsior.
8—Prevost.	47—Graham.
9—Nelson.	48—Mount Orford.
10—St. George.	49—Shawenegan.
11—St. George.	50—Olive Branch.
12—Zetland.	52—Prince Consort.
15—St. Francis.	53—St. Andrew.
16—Victoria.	55—Lake Magog.
18—Shefford.	57—Hochelaga.
19—Stanbridge.	58—Montarville.
20—Montreal Kilwinning.	59—Bedford.
22—Royal Albert.	60—Richelieu.
26—Victoria.	62—Corinthian.
27—St. John.	63—Prince of Wales.
29—Royal Canadian.	64—Friendship.
30—Ascot.	65—Argenteuil.
31—Ashlar.	Elgin.
32—Mount Royal.	King Solomon.
34—Doric.	St. Louis, for dispensation.
35—Brome Lake.	

The aggregate amount being the sum of eighteen hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents, I have paid over to the Grand Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same.

I am preparing a tabulated statement showing the members initiated, passed, raised, affiliated, and reinstated in the last past twelve months, as well as those who during the same period have died, dimitted and suspended.

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GRAND LODGE LIBRARY.

I am much gratified to be enabled to report that our highly esteemed and erudite Bro. Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore, an honorary member of this Grand Lodge, in evidence of the great interest he feels in our young library, has kindly donated to it many useful and valuable works.

M. W. Bro. T. D. Harrington and R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, of Hamilton, Ont., have also each presented to Grand Lodge, a copy of the Digest of Masonic Jurisprudence, written, prepared and compiled by the latter named talented brother.

Bro. Angus Grant, Grand Scribe E. of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Quebec, has also for his Grand Chapter, liberally given a large number of proceedings of other Chapters.

I have also duly received printed proceedings from sister Grand Lodges, forming a valuable addition to our library.

R. W. Bro. Ramsay, of Orillia, Ont., has also sent to my office the following Masonic journals and papers, viz: Voice of Masonry; The Masonic Review, Cincinnati; The Masonic Age, Louisville, Ky.; The Repository, Providence, R. I.; The Eclectic, Washington, District of Columbia; The Freemason's Monthly, Kalamazoo, Mich.; The Advocate, Indianapolis; The Keystone, Philadelphia; The Corner Stone, New York.

Anticipating your command, I have on behalf of our Grand Lodge, returned to him, the hearty thanks of Grand Lodge.

I beg to solicit from Grand Lodge, (if it is found that its finances will admit,) a grant to enable me to have reports of foreign Grand Lodges properly bound.

The suggestions I threw out in my last report, with the view to increase and establish our library, I regret to say, have in no one instance been acted upon, I yet hope, however, some steps will ere long be taken to procure that much to be wished for *desideratum*, a well-stored Grand Lodge library.

GRAND LODGE HONORS.

The election by Grand Lodge in September, 1880, of M. W. Bros. T. D. Harrington, of Prescott, Ont., Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, Maine, and R. W. Bro. Col. J. W. B. McLeod Moore, of Laprairie, Que., as honorary members, and of R. W. Bros. J. H. Neilson, of Dublin, Ireland, W. J. Hugban, of Truro, Cornwall, England, as honorary Grand Senior Wardens; and of R. W. Bro. Brinsmaid, of Burlington, Vermont, as honorary Grand Junior Warden, I duly communicated to those illustrious brethren respectively, and from each have received a letter thankfully accepting the position, and promising to continue their services to this Grand Lodge on all proper and convenient occasions.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

During the past year, by command of the M. W. the Grand Master, I visited Sutton Lodge, No. 39, St. Francis Lodge, No. 15, and Argenteuil Lodge, No. 65, and at the request of R. W. the District Deputy Grand Master for Montreal District, I had the pleasure of accompanying him in his official visits to Zetland No. 12, Montreal. Kilwinning No. 20, St. Charles No. 44, Cœurs Unis

No. 45, in the city of Montreal, and Richelieu No. 60, at Sorel, and Argenteuil No. 65, at Lachute.

I had also the satisfaction of visiting Bedford Lodge, No. 59, at Bedford, in July last.

From the officers and brethren of each of those lodges, I received a kind and generous welcome, for which I gladly avail myself of the present occasion to return my hearty thanks.

AFFILIATED LODGES.

In January last I participated in the negotiations which eventuated in the addition to our roll of Elgin, King Solomon and Argyle Lodges, heretofore working in this city under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; the particulars attending that event will doubtless be fully communicated to Grand Lodge by the M. W. the Grand Master in his address, and by the District Deputy Grand Master for the Montreal District in his report.

WARRANTS RETURNED.

Since the organization of our Grand Lodge, the warrants from the following named lodges under its jurisdiction have been, for union with other lodges and other causes, returned to this office.

Zetland, No. 13.
Hoyle, No. 14.
Harrington, No. 17.
St. George, No. 23.
Chateauguay, No. 36.

Abercorn, No. 42.
Milton, No. 43.
Burland, No. 57.
Onslow, No. 61.

Clarenceville, No. , and Aylmer, No. 22, although called in have not yet reached me.

In view of the above, and of the affiliation of Elgin, King Solomon and Argyle Lodges, I would respectfully suggest that, if possible, during the present session of Grand Lodge, the necessary steps be taken to re-number the roll, so that it may be perfect and complete. Also, that instructions be given for the return to this office of the warrants of Clarenceville and Aylmer lodges.

CONCLUSION.

It may not be amiss in conclusion for me to report that since our last annual communication, I have had the honor and pleasure of receiving friendly and fraternal visits from several illustrious and prominent members of our Craft, amongst them I may name Grand Master Richardson, of Tennessee, Past Grand Master Connors, of same Grand Lodge, R. W. Bro. Charles B. Inglesby, Grand Secretary of South Carolina, and the present Deputy Grand Master of Manitoba; in each I found an able, warm and consistent friend of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.

It was moved by R.: W.: Bro. John Shaw, seconded by V.: W.: Bro. S. Kennedy :

That the Grand Secretary's report just read be referred for consideration to the Board of General Purposes.

The motion was carried.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The M.: W.: the Grand Treasurer made the following report :—

MONTREAL, 28th September, 1881.

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

I beg to submit the following report of the finances of the Grand Lodge.

1880.		GENERAL FUND.	
Sept. 20.	To Balance on hand.....	\$538 22	
1881.			
March 22.	" Cash from Grand Secretary.....	\$ 606 25	
Sept. 26.	" " " ".....	1220 25	
			1826 50
			\$2364 72
	By expenditures as per detailed accounts and vouchers		
	filed.....		1552 94
	Balance.....		\$811 78

1880.		BENEVOLENT FUND.	
Sept. 20.	To Balance on hand.....	\$191 70	
Nov. 20.	" Interest on 40 shares (\$4000) City		
	of Montreal Consolidated Fund		
	6 months to 1st November.....	\$120 00	
1881.			
May 20.	" Do do to 1st May, 1881, 120 00		
			240 00
	By donations as per vouchers filed.....		431 70
			168 00
	Balance.....		\$263 70

1880.		STATEMENT IN DETAIL.	
		BENEVOLENT FUND—RECEIPTS.	
Sept. 20.	To balance on hands	\$191 70	
Nov. 10.	" Interest on 40 shares (\$4000) City of Montreal		
	Consolidated Fund for 6 months. to 1st Nov.,		
	1880.....	120 00	
1881.			
May 20.	To Interest on 40 shares (\$4000) City of Montreal		
	Consolidated Fund for 6 months to 1st May,		
	1881.....	120 00	
			\$431 70 "

1880.

DONATIONS.

Sept. 30.	By Relief to children of late Bro. H.	\$25 00	
" "	" " Mrs. M., per W. Bro. J. Bown, jr.	25 00	
Oct. 4.	" " Mrs. E. H.	10 00	
" 5.	" " Mrs. W.	10 00	
" 6.	" " Mrs. H., per Grand Secretary	25 00	
" 16.	" " Bro. E., per R. W. Bro. Montgomery	25 00	
1881.			
Sept. 1.	" " Bro. S., per Grand Treasurer	48 00	
			168 00
	Balance		\$263 70

GENERAL FUND.

1880.

RECEIPTS.

Sept. 20.	To Balance on hand	\$538 22	
1881.			
March 22.	" Cash from Grand Secretary	\$606 25	
Sept. 26.	" " " " " " " "	1220 25	
			\$1826 50
			\$2364 72

1880.

EXPENDITURES.

Sept. 23.	By G. R. Marvin, attending Board of Gen. Purps.	\$6 00	
" "	" J. B. Charleson, " " "	14 75	
" "	" J. P. Martin, " " "	6 00	
" "	" E. R. Johnson, " " "	9 75	
" "	" J. Bowen, jr., " " "	14 75	
" "	" Edson Fitch, " " "	11 75	
" "	" A. F. Simpson, " " "	9 95	
" "	" James Addie, " " "	6 00	
" "	" Hobart Butler, " " "	6 00	
" "	" C. P. Taber, " " "	5 00	
" "	" T. B. Prentiss, " " "	10 00	
" "	" H. Lyon, M.D., " " "	9 00	
Sept. 29.	" J. H. Richardson, Grand Tyler and assisting at Board of General Purposes	25 00	
Sept. 30.	" John Wilson, printing account	34 00	
Oct. 2.	" Sutherland, Miller & Co., stationery	44 50	
" 16.	" Montreal Herald advertising	13 00	
" 22.	" The Burland Lithographic Co. Parchment Certificates	159 24	
" 29.	" Gazette Printing Co. advertising	15 00	
" "	" J. T. Robinson, printing	3 50	
Dec. 3.	" Citizens Insurance Co. premium on Guarantee Bond for Grand Treasurer	25 00	

Nov.	9.	" Expenses Grand Master to Montreal.....	6 00
"	19.	" " " Dedication Hall of Bedford	7 00
"	24.	" Murray & Co., Constitutions.....	1 50
1881.			
Jan.	28.	" Cablegram to Ireland Grand Master.....	3 00
Feb.	3.	" J. H. Graham travelling expenses.....	15 00
March	21.	" Refreshments Grand Lodge 27th January....	27 05
"	22.	" John Wilson, printing Proceedings 1880.....	80 00
"	"	" Edwin Cox, engrossing three Lodge Warrants	39 00
"	"	" J. T. Wright, Argenteuil Lodge Warrant....	10 00
"	"	" Insurance on Regalia and expenses G. Sec'y	9 35
"	"	" Telegrams, Express, &c., Grand Secretary...	2 65
"	"	" Grand Secretary 6 months postages.....	20 00
"	"	" " " office rent.....	60 00
"	"	" J. H. Isaacson, G. Secretary, 6 months salary	300 00
"	24.	" Sutherland, Miller & Co., stationery.....	45 60
May	25.	" J. H. Graham, account official outlays.....	6 00
Sept.	26.	" Edwin Cox, engrossing six appointments.....	30 00
"	"	" Montreal Herald binding Reports.....	52 20
"	"	" J. T. Wright, balance account engrossing...	4 00
"	"	" W. B. Craig, tin box Grand Secretary's office.	1 50
"	"	" J. H. Isaacson, G. Secretary, 6 months salary	300 00
"	"	" " " 6 mos. rent office	60 00
"	"	" " " Postages, Tele- grams, &c., 6 mos.	24 50
"	"	" " Expenses Sutton, Richmond & Quebec	19 90
Balance.....			\$521 78

RECAPITULATION—ASSETS.

1881.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Sept. 26.	Invested in Montreal Consolidated Fund 6 per cent.....	\$4000 00
"	Cash on hand.....	263 70

1881.

GENERAL FUND.

Sept. 26.	Cash on hand.....	\$811 78
"	Cash in hands of R. W. Bro. H. M. Alexander, late Grand Treasurer.....	573 34

Respectfully submitted,

I. H. STEARNS,
Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Treasurer's report was referred to the Board of General Purposes.

Pursuant to the requirement of the Constitution, the names of brethren were put in nomination as members of the Board, by writing delivered to the Grand Secretary, on the first day of the assembling of Grand Lodge.

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

QUEBEC AND THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.

R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch, D. D. G. M. for Quebec and Three Rivers District, made the following report:—

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

In compliance with the constitution I beg to submit the following report on the state of Free Masonry in the District over which I have the honor to preside.

The number of lodges in the district remain unchanged, namely five. During the year I have visited all the lodges in my district, and am happy to state that they are in a prosperous condition, and work harmoniously. On my visit to Shawenegan lodge at Three Rivers, I was accompanied by W. Bro. Thomas of "Lodge St. Andrew's," No. 6, Quebec, and we were received in a most cordial manner. This lodge since the "amalgamation," under the able leadership of its most efficient Master, R. W. Bro. Tyler, has made rapid strides, and is now in splendid working order and in a very prosperous condition.

No masonic complaints have been laid before me during the year.

On St. John's day, 27th Dec. last, I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Albion, St. Andrew's and St. John's Lodges.

The brethren composing the lodges of Quebec and Levis being desirous of celebrating the Festival of St. John by giving a ball under the patronage of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and the R. W. the Deputy Grand Master, I most cheerfully granted the necessary dispensation to enable them to appear in regalia. It affords me great satisfaction to report that the ball was in every way a great success and tended to promote greater harmony and good feeling between the brethren of the sister lodges.

I feel it my duty to call the attention of Grand Lodge to the fact that Albion Lodge No. 2 has unjustly, and without warrant, been deprived of their original charter, bearing date 12th June, 1752. This charter was presented to this Grand Lodge at its last annual communication by R. W. Bro. W. Miller, and upon examination and enquiry I can find no authority upon their minute book for the act. The charter was given to the Fourth Battalion Royal Regiment of Artillery, granting them power to hold meetings and make masons wherever they were stationed. In 1826 a supplementary charter was granted authorizing the lodge to become permanent in Quebec, and this last charter is what they are now working under, it having been endorsed by the M. W. the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge during the last year. Albion lodge has now a notice of motion before this Grand Body asking to be allowed to wear gold instead of silver jewels on account of its age, 129 years; and their original charter being out of their possession they

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have nothing to show that it is so. I would respectfully recommend that the charter be returned to them, the rightful owners.

I also find that Tuscan lodge, No. 28, is working under a "dispensation" granted them by this Grand Lodge on the 24th Dec. 1869, in which it states that "this dispensation shall continue in force until the Grand Lodge of Quebec shall grant the said Tuscan lodge a new warrant, or do with respect to its present warrant from the said Grand Lodge of Canada what, according to the ancient usages and customs of the craft is meet to be done, and I commit the aforesaid warrant from the Grand Lodge of Canada to the charge in the meantime of R. W. Bro. John S. Bowen, D. G. M., in order that he may carefully preserve it and only transmit it to whomsoever the same may hereafter lawfully belong." I have made diligent enquiry and can find no trace of the original warrant given by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and would recommend that this Grand Lodge do at once either return them their warrant, properly endorsed, or furnish them with a new one.

On the 17th of August this lodge had the misfortune to be "burned out," but I am happy to state that through the foresight and thoughtfulness of R. W. Bro. J. B. Charleson, the property was fully insured, and the claim has been adjusted by the Insurance Co.

On the 14th of June I received a letter from Bro. Robert J. Melvin of St. John, New Brunswick, informing me that at a regular communication of "New Brunswick Lodge," No. 22, held on the 9th inst., that a sum of money was voted in aid of the sufferers (members of the craft) by the recent fire in our city. The fire alluded to occurred on the evening of the 8th, and this very prompt action on the part of "New Brunswick Lodge" is deserving of our warmest thanks, but happily I was in a position to earnestly thank them for their kind offer, at the same time not calling upon them, as none of the members of the craft required any assistance.

I have granted a dispensation to the W. Master and Brethren of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 6, to pass and raise Bro. George Williamson, a master mariner, at a less period than one month, as provided for in the constitution.

The Grand Architect of the Universe has seen fit in his goodness to remove from amongst us R. W. Bro. W. Miller, Past Master of Albion lodge. He was an old and ardent worker, and his counsel will be missed not only by the brethren of Albion lodge but by all the lodges in the city of Quebec. He was buried with masonic honors by Albion lodge, assisted by Past Grand Master Dunbar, our Grand Secretary, Grand Junior Warden, and members from all the lodges in Quebec and Levis.

In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to acknowledge the many acts of courtesy extended by the brethren of this district, which have tended to make my duties light and pleasant.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.

EDSON FITCH,

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

QUEBEC, 15th Sept. 1881.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

R. W. Bro. Joseph Mitchell, D. D. G. M. for Montreal District made the following report:—

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

In accordance with law and practice, I have to submit for your consideration a circumstantial account of my proceedings and of the state of masonry in the Montreal district.

I have visited the several lodges and find the "work" creditably performed; although that general uniformity, so much desired, has not yet been attained; this is to be regretted. The differences of opinion which exist as to the wording of portions of the established ritual ought not to prevent its adoption in lodges.

In May last I had the honor to be accompanied by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master on the occasion of my official visit to Hochelaga Lodge No. 57. The officers of this lodge have reason to congratulate themselves upon the remarks of the Grand Master, as to the manner in which they conducted the labors of the evening.

Without being invidious, I have to specially mention the efficient manner candidates for advancement are prepared in Montarville Lodge No. 58. If every lodge adopted a similar custom we should have more well skilled masons; and few brethren would have occasion to use the stereotyped phrase, "I am so rusty, I do not know whether I can pass an examination or not."

ARGENTEUIL LODGE NO. 65, HELD AT LACHUTE.

On the 17th Nov. last the Most Worshipful the Grand Master dedicated the hall in which the brethren of this lodge hold their meetings. Consecration of the lodge and the usual ceremonies necessary to the making it a regularly warranted lodge followed. A number of brethren of this city participated in the work.

Unfortunately this lodge has been laboring under the disadvantage of having for its Worshipful Master a brother who has been absent from many of its regular meetings; dependence has had to be placed on outside assistance, and these facts have had a retarding influence on its progress. Notwithstanding such adverse circumstances, the lodge shows considerable vitality, and I have no doubt will in the near future, under more favorable surroundings, be able to regain lost ground and become prosperous.

RICHELIEU LODGE NO. 60, AT SOREL.

This lodge is not in as prosperous a condition as could be desired; much credit is due however to those of its members who are showing a determination to conquer the difficulties which surround them, and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be crowned with success.

LODGES IN OPERATION.

In this district there are in operation twenty-two lodges, and it affords me much pleasure to be able to inform Grand Lodge that the anticipated disruption of "at least two or three of our city lodges" has been averted; but I am of

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opinion that the welfare of Free Masonry in the city of Montreal would be considerably advanced if the members of the lodges could be convinced of the material benefit which would accrue to the craft and particularly to those lodges immediately interested if they followed the example of lodges in the Quebec and Bedford districts, and also of the two Zetland lodges here; and I venture to express the hope that it may fall to the lot of my successor to report several amalgamations, as it cannot be denied (as has been so frequently said already in the able reports of my predecessor) that too many lodges exist in the city of Montreal.

ST. LOUIS LODGE.

In December last a petition for a warrant to hold a lodge at Lachine under the above name, signed by the constitutional number of regularly registered Masons, and recommended by Royal Albert Lodge No. 25, was transmitted to me for recommendation or opinion.

It has pleased the M. W. the Grand Master to issue a dispensation authorizing the brethren to meet as a lodge until a warrant of constitution shall be granted. Difficulties have been experienced by these brethren in obtaining a suitable room in which to hold their meetings; these, I am given to understand, are about being removed, and in a little while St. Louis lodge will, I expect, become an established fact so far as working under dispensation is concerned.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 56.

The requirements of the constitution not having been complied with, the warrant of this lodge has been re-called and forwarded to the M. W. the Grand Master for cancellation.

CHATEAUGUAY LODGE No 36

Is, I regret to say, still dormant.

DEATHS.

The demise of four brethren have been reported to me, viz:—

Bro. H. M. Beckett.....	Royal Albert Lodge.
" R. Gordon.....	Mount Moriah "
" D. McLeod.....	Mount Royal "
" W. McLaren.....	do "

Requiescant in pace.

DISPENSATIONS.

On the application of the W. M. of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 38, I issued a dispensation to confer the 2nd and 3rd degrees in one evening on a mariner.

Dispensations have also been granted by the M. W. the Grand Master to enable two lodges, in this district, to hold their elections on other than the stipulated days.

It has been accorded to several lodges to appear in public in regalia, and I have much pleasure in reporting that nothing occurred on these occasions to cause regret.

BOARD OF RELIEF.

Meetings at which I had the honor to preside have been held to endeavor to place on a solid basis this much needed organization. A system has been adopted by the several lodges which, if carried out, will permanently establish the position which a board of relief should occupy in Montreal.

STATE OF MASONRY.

The financial depression which has been so general for some years has made its influence felt very severely in this district. The clouds now appear to be lifting, and brighter times seem to be breaking in on our lodges; the improvement is however but slight as yet, but upon the whole I am of opinion that the returns will show increased life and vigor.

THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

It is a pleasant duty to have to record the healing of the breach between the above Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The lodges Elgin, King Solomon and Argyle being now part of our system and working in this district with "heart, hand and pocket," to maintain and uphold the supremacy of our Grand Lodge.

CLOSING.

The harmonious feeling existing in this the metropolitan district cannot better be shown than by the fact that only on one occasion has any difference of opinion arisen, which has been considered of sufficient importance to be taken to appeal; and as the case is before the committee authorized to act in such matters it relieves me from the necessity of referring to the subject here.

I have to thank the brethren of this district for the honor of being nominated as their representative, and for the many courtesies received at their hands when officially in contact, administering the duties of the office of D. D. G. M.; and also my thanks are due to the R. W. the Grand Secretary, who has accompanied me on many of my visits and assisted me with his highly prized advice and mature experience.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH MITCHELL,
D. D. G. M. Montreal District.

MONTREAL, September 14th, 1881.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

R. W. Bro. C. A. Hill, D. D. G. M. for Bedford District, made the following report:—

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

MOST WOR. SIR AND BRETHREN,—For various causes which I need not here mention, I do not consider it my duty to report the state of masonry in the District of Bedford, in as satisfactory a condition as the cause itself demands that it should be; yet we look forward I trust to the immediate future when a more zealous masonic zeal may manifest itself, and brother to brother, and to the Lodge, his

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duty performs, that a more favorable report from the district may greet this Grand Lodge. Although, permit me here to state that a few of the lodges under my charge, the names of which it would not be courtesy for me here to mention, are not financially, and in other respects, as one would wish that all might be.

Financially, I find a few with respectable amounts in treasury, others with a smaller sum, and too many with nothing, and members from five to twenty dollars in arrears; in such cases I have recommended the prompt collection of dues as the only safe method of sustaining a lodge.

DISPENSATION.

In December last, I granted a dispensation to St. John's Lodge, Mansonville, for the purpose of installation, and to hold a public festival on St. John's day, December 27th, and accepted an invitation to be present and assist in installation. At which by the earnest request of the members, at a proper time were admitted masons' wives and daughters. There were present a goodly number of brethren from Vermont, also Rev. Bro. Healey and a friend, each delivering short addresses the subject of which together with the ceremony of installation, I was informed that some anti-masonic ladies expressed their entire satisfaction.

In December, I received instructions from R. W. Bro. Isaacson, anent recommendations of Grand Lodge, to obtain the warrants, books, &c., of Abercorn, Sutton and Clarenceville Lodges, also the dispensation of Rouville Lodge, and to return the same to Grand Lodge. The warrant, books, &c., of Abercorn Lodge are already returned to Grand Lodge. I now return to Grand Lodge the warrant, books, &c., of Clarenceville Lodge. Permit me to inform Grand Lodge that with the assistance of eminent brethren and the members, we have been able to resuscitate Sutton Lodge. I have not been able to obtain the dispensation of Rouville Lodge, the lodge although summoned by me, has not met during the year, the Worshipful Master promised to forward the dispensation and books, but has failed to do so.

I also received instructions, as per recommendation of Grand Lodge, to invite the two Provost Lodges, Nos. 7 and 8, to amalgamate, but like my predecessor, I have not been able to procure an amalgamation of the two lodges, so much desired by the craft at large. I therefore recommend that Grand Lodge at once devise some method whereby the much desired amalgamation may be effected. I would also recommend the early amalgamation of Royal Canadian and Corner Stone Lodges, as the best method of promoting the interests of the craft, as the material proceeds is only sufficient for one good lodge.

QUEBEC RITUAL.

Nearly all the lodges in this district have adopted this work, but all do not follow it closely, but are endeavoring to do so, and we trust the time may soon come when all will procure and work the same correctly, as a uniformity in work is very much desired.

INITIATIONS.

The year 1881 shows an increase of work over the immediate past. If good material has been procured, this is a pleasant feature in the prosperity of the craft within the district.

DISCORD.

Informations of discord among the brethren having come to my notice, I have endeavored to pacify matters, and would further recommend the broad platform of brotherly love as an antidote for all differences.

OBITUARY.

Only two deaths have been reported to me, that of Bro. Edward Nitees, of Shefford Lodge, and that of Bro. Savage, of Yamaska Lodge. Others have been called to rest, but as they were unaffiliated, I am not permitted to record their memory here.

CHARITY.

But few instances of want have come to my notice, these have been promptly attended to by the craft, especially one deceased brother, who in sickness had spent his all, and I am happy to state that his last moments were gladdened by the free gifts of Shefford Lodge.

The M. W. the Grand Master has visited the district on two occasions during the year: 1st, at the dedication of Bedford lodge; 2nd, the masonic re-union at Granby, delivering an address on the latter occasion, subject "rise and progress of masonry."

CLOSING.

Permit me in closing to tender my most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the brethren of the various lodges for their uniform kindness to me on all occasions, and their very kind forbearance for all short-comings, also to R. W. Bro. Isaacson and the M. W. the Grand Master for information so kindly given.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. HILL,

D. D. G. M. Bedford District.

WEST SHEFFORD, September 14, 1881.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

R. W. Bro. E. R. Johnson, D. D. G. M. for St. Francis District, made the following report:—

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

I have the honor to report that during the past year I have visited very many of the lodges within the limits of my jurisdiction. There has been a steady advancement in masonry, the membership being larger to-day than it was a year ago. The lodges are efficiently worked, and most, if not all, are on a sound financial basis.

I have much pleasure in informing you that Ashlar lodge, Coaticook, at one time in decay, has through the faithful efforts of brother George Pinkham, received new life and has a bright future before it.

There is at Stanstead a relief association under name of "Golden Rule Masonic Relief Association for the province of Quebec." It is a growing institution, and being the only one of the kind in this province I would recommend it to the attention of the brethren.

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I have suggested to the lodges visited that, on one Sabbath in the year, each lodge as a body attend church; perhaps on the Sunday preceding St. John the Evangelist's day; special dispensations being obtained for that purpose. The idea has met with general approval and will, I trust, be acted upon.

The omnipotent Father has been kind to us and has not permitted the last enemy to invade our ranks during the year now closing.

I believe I should fail in the performance of my masonic duties did I not at this time refer to the sad affliction and bereavement which has fallen upon our esteemed Grand Master, in the removal of a dearly-loved wife and companion from his side. I am sure he has the sympathy of this entire body, and that fervent prayers ascend that through the sorrows and clouds of death he may clearly see the silvery lining of eternity.

All respectfully submitted.

E. R. JOHNSON,

D. D. G. M. St. Francis District.

STANSTEAD, September 20, 1881.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

R. W.: Bro. Arthur Lyon, M. D., D. D. G. M. for Ottawa District, made the following report:—

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

In conformity to the requirements of the constitution, I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of masonry in the Ottawa district.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the lodges in this district, though few in number, are working with credit to the craft.

Although Pontiac is not receiving the usual number of applications, it still retains its position as one of the number in the district. The members are so much scattered that there is not a large attendance at the regular meetings.

Eddy lodge I have been unable to visit this year, as I was unable to do so at the early part of the winter; however I have much pleasure in being able to make a favorable report as to their working. They are still enjoying a fair share of prosperity.

Since my last report I have received the books and dispensation of Onslow lodge and handed them over to the Grand Lodge. I have also called on the Worshipful Master of Aylmer lodge, as directed by Grand Lodge, for their books and warrant, but have not received them, having made it my business to call on the W. M. personally early in the summer; and not being able to obtain them requested him to forward them by mail, which he has not done. I have written to him twice within the last month, but received no reply. I am sorry to have to report that I have been given to understand that the neglect is partly owing to the intention of some of the members to apply for a new warrant.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR LYON, M. D.

D. D. G. M. Ottawa District.

SHAWVILLE, P. Q., September 9th, 1881.

All the above reports of the R. W.: District Deputy Grand Masters were referred to the Board of General Purposes.

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

EVENING SESSION.

At 7.30 p. m., this twenty-eighth day of September, A.D. 1881, A.L. 5881, Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor; the M. W. the Grand Master on the Throne.

W. Bro. J. Frederick Walker, chairman, on behalf of the committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented their report, which was received and referred to the Board of General Purposes.

R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, for the committee on revision of the constitution, made their report, which also was received and ordered to be laid on the table, to be taken up for consideration on the morrow at as early an hour of the session as possible.

R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, for the Board of General Purposes, made the following report:—

The Board beg to recommend the following charitable appropriations:—

Bro. E. T., to be paid to R. W. Bro. Keyes.....	\$25 00
Mrs. G., " " W. M. Ionic Lodge.....	25 00
Mrs. H., " " R. W. Bro. Isaacson.....	25 00
Mrs. M., " " R. W. Bro. Fitch.....	25 00
Mrs. S., " " R. W. Bro. Fitch.....	25 00
Bro. W., " " R. W. Bro. Presby.....	25 00
Bro. W. E., " " W. Bro. F. H. Throop, St. Armand Station..	25 00
Bro. S., " " Grand Treasurer.....	48 00

Further that in reference to the application of Miss B. McD., we would recommend that a sum of \$25.00 be placed in the hands of the W. M. of Zetland Lodge, to be applied by him to furnish winter clothing for the children of our late Bro. A.

R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, seconded by R. W. Bro. Joseph Mitchell, moved

"That the report on charity, just presented, be received and adopted."

The motion was carried.

R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, for the Board of General purposes, made the following report, showing the financial affairs of Grand Lodge up to March last, 1881.

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

The Board of General Purposes report that, at the request of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, (by instructions of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master) they have made a semi-annual audit of the books of the Grand Lodge.

The Board find the books and vouchers correct and in order; and report the financial position of the Grand Lodge to be as follows :—

GENERAL FUND.

Cash in hands of the Grand Treasurer 20th Sept. 1880.....	\$538 22
Receipts from that date to 23rd March, 1881.....	606 25
	1144 47
Expenditure 20th Sept. 1880 to 23rd March, 1881.....	1009 24
Balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.....	\$135 23

CHARITABLE FUND.

Cash in hands of the Grand Treasurer 20th Sept. 1880.....	191 70
Semi-annual interest on \$4000.....	120 00
	311 70
Paid charitable grants made by Grand Lodge.....	144 00
	\$167 70

No statement of the unpaid accounts or liabilities of the Grand Lodge were placed before the Board.

The Board have been deeply impressed with the unsatisfactory state of the finances of the Grand Lodge; the expenditure for the past six months being \$1009.24, while the receipts were only \$606.25, an excess of expenditure over receipts of \$403. And they deem it right to call attention to the fact that the annual revenue of the Grand Lodge (which is not likely at present to be increased) is about \$1750 per annum only. The Board regret to report that no portion of this amount has been expended or reserved for purposes of benevolence or charity, and they recommend that at least \$250 of the receipts be annually reserved for the demands on the charitable fund of the Grand Lodge, and that the ordinary expenses be limited to a maximum sum of \$1500.

The Board are of opinion that the Grand Lodge accounts for the past ten years are sufficient evidence to enable the finance committee to declare what are the proper and necessary yearly expenses; and such being the case, they recommend that, at the commencement of each financial year, the committee prepare and submit an estimate of the expenses to be incurred during the ensuing year for the several items of expenditure—printing, salaries, stationery, &c. &c.; that these estimates do not, for the present, exceed \$1500 per annum; and that the Grand Treasurer be prohibited from paying any sums whatever in excess of these estimates. The Board further recommend that no liabilities be incurred, or contracts entered into, without the authority of the finance committee, acting by their

chairman; and that no moneys be paid out by the Grand Treasurer except such as are sanctioned and approved by the Board.

The Board recommend that the books of the Grand Lodge be made up to, and audited on, the 1st January and 1st July in each year; and that all lodges be ordered to make semi-annual returns, and pay their half yearly dues, to the Grand Lodge, fifteen days previous to these dates; and all lodges failing to comply with this regulation to be reported as defaulters to the Grand Lodge at its annual communication.

The Board recommend that no sums be paid by the Grand Treasurer from the charitable fund, except a copy of the resolution of the Grand Lodge authorizing the grant, and certified by the Grand Secretary, accompany the demand for payment. They further recommend that a regulation be made by which the Grand Master be authorized to grant relief in cases of emergency; such grants not to exceed the balance of the charitable fund in the hands of the Grand Treasurer at the previous audit.

In view of the financial position of the Grand Lodge, and the necessity of providing a fund for purposes of benevolence and charity, and to meet any unforeseen call or emergency that may possibly arise, the Board recommend the exercise of rigid economy in the expenses of the Grand Lodge; and that,

- 1st. No moneys be paid to the Board of General Purposes, or other committees, without a special vote of the Grand Lodge for each and every such payment.
- 2nd. That the fees of the Grand Tyler be \$3 per day and his assistant \$2 per day.
- 3rd. That the payment of \$25 per annum for a guarantee bond be abolished, or, at most, that a bond for \$500 only be required from the Grand Treasurer; and that any sum remaining in his hands over and above that amount be invested in the name of three trustees for the benefit of the Grand Lodge.
- 4th. That no money be paid to any grand officer (with the exception of the Grand Secretary) for remuneration, or expenses incurred by him, except by special vote of the Grand Lodge.

In order that Grand Lodge may possess a thorough knowledge of the financial revenue and expenditure, a statement is annexed of the several items in the Grand Treasurer's accounts for the past eleven years.

The Board have assured themselves that the charitable fund of \$4000 is invested in consolidated stock of the city of Montreal, bearing six per cent interest per annum; and held in trust for the Grand Lodge in the joint names of Melbourne M. Tait, Isaac H. Stearns, and John H. Isaacson.

TABLE OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GRAND LODGE FOR THE YEARS
1870 TO 1880 INCLUSIVE.

COMPILED FROM THE BOOKS OF THE GRAND TREASURER, BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, MAY 1881.

YEAR.	Printing and Stationery.	Grand Secretary.		Allowance to other Gr. Lodge officers.	Board of General Purposes.	Expenses of Grand Lodge Community.	Regalia.	Charity.	Other Expenses.	Total Disbursements.	RECEIPTS.	
		Salary.	Office Rent.								Fees and Dues.	Charitable Fund.
1870.....	\$424	\$278		\$71		\$29			\$77	\$879	\$1032	
1871.....	490	374		231		149			53	1297	1583	
1872.....	745	500				130		\$10	28	1413	1681	
1873.....	971	650		100		18		150		1889	1663	
1874.....	328	450		200		18				996	1531	
1875.....	395	600		\$30		11			84	2015	2358	\$4000
1876.....	641	600		131	134	73	80	270	97	2405	1576	230
1877.....	562	600		367	107	31		510	77	2215	2343	260
1878.....	168	600		33	213	91		80	43	1325	1572	126
1879.....	993	600		52	265	66		433	59	2588	2049	247
1880.....	492	600		94	246	48		228	43	1871	1827	240
	*\$6209	\$5852	\$626	\$1279	\$1033	\$664	\$1237	\$2032	\$561	\$19493	\$19275	\$5103

LIABILITIES OF THE GRAND LODGE, 31ST DEC., 1880.

No statement of the unpaid liabilities of the Grand Lodge were furnished to the Finance Committee.

* Including Grand Lodge certificates, parchment, &c.

ASSETS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 31ST DEC., 1880.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance in the hands of the late Grand Treasurer,
R. W. Bro. H. M. Alexander.....\$598 34
Balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer,
R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns..... 95 03 \$693 37

CHARITABLE FUND.

Balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer,
R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns.....\$191 70
Invested in Bonds..... 4000 00 4191 70
\$4885 70

R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, for the Board of General Purposes, also made the following report on the finances of Grand Lodge from March last to this date.

The Board beg to report that they have examined the books and vouchers of the Grand Treasurer and find the same correct. There is a balance on hand to the credit of the general fund of \$811.78, and to the credit of the benevolent fund of \$263.70. A number of unpaid accounts have been submitted to us, all of which we recommend to be paid.

Our attention is again called to the apparent enormous expenditure for printing, which yearly occurs, and consider that a system of contract would be conducive of economy.

We strongly reiterate the report of the Board, as presented in March last, and hope to see the inauguration of a system whereby estimates of expenditure be yearly made, and provision for the payment of only such estimates.

The account presented by the Grand Tyler for aprons lost at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, amounting to \$11.50, we recommend to be paid, but that in future the Grand Tyler must either accept such responsibility himself or require a deposit fee from the brethren borrowing such. While on this point we would like to call the attention to the too frequent occasions in which brethren appear at meetings of Grand Lodge not properly clothed.

R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch,

"That the two reports now before Grand Lodge be received and adopted."

The motion was carried.

R. W. Bro. Robert Ramsay, as representative at this Grand Lodge from the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and Indian Territory, reported to Grand Lodge matters of interest in connection with the affairs of these Grand Lodges. The report of the R. W. Bro. was received and ordered to be placed in the archives of Grand Lodge, and that he be requested to forward a copy of the same to the said Grand Lodges.

The R. W. the Grand Secretary informed Grand Lodge that he had in the course of the past year resigned his position as representative near this Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and that R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler had been appointed in his stead.

The Board of General Purposes, through its president, made the following report :—

"That a case of immediate necessity has been brought before the Board, it appearing that a member of this Grand Lodge is in actual need. The Board of General Purposes therefore recommend that the sum of \$45 be placed in the hands of R. W. Bro. Milton, to be handed to this brother."

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R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. LeMesurier :

" That the report be received and adopted."

The motion was carried.

R. W. Bro. J. B. Charleson in pursuance of his notice given at the last annual communication, made the following motion, seconded by R. W. Bro. H. Butler :

" That the Constitution of this Grand Lodge be amended by striking out in the 17th section in page 17, the word " Montreal," and substituting therefor the following words, ' such place in each year as may be determined on at the preceding annual communication.' "

The motion was carried.

R. W. Bro. J. B. Charleson moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. Thos. Simpson :

" That the next annual meeting of this Grand Lodge be held in the city of Quebec."

In amendment, R. W. Bro. F. Edgar moved, seconded by W. Bro. G. Lucke :

" That the annual communication of this Grand Lodge be held in the city of Sherbrooke."

In amendment to the amendment, R. W. Bro. S. R. Whitman moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. C. A. Hill :

" That the annual communication of this Grand Lodge be held at Bedford."

The amendment to the amendment having been put to Grand Lodge, was lost.

The amendment was then put to Grand Lodge, and lost.

And the main motion having been put to Grand Lodge, was carried.

At this stage of proceedings, the M. W. the Grand Master asked permission to retire for the remainder of the evening, which was granted. M. W. Bro. James Dunbar, P. G. M., taking the throne.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

R. W. Bro. George O. Tyler, W. Bro. Charles D. Hanson, and W. Bro. G. Lucke, who had been previously named by the M. W. the Grand Master, as scrutineers, and having been duly obligated, the election of Grand Officers was proceeded with, and the following was declared to be the result.

M. W. Bro.	John H. Graham, LL.D.,	Richmond....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. "	" Hobart Butler, M.A.	Bedford.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" "	" Charles D. Hanson.	Montreal....	<i>Grand Senior Warden.</i>
" "	" John Godwin.....	Three Rivers..	" <i>Junior</i> "
" "	" Rev. John Scrimger, M.A.	Montreal....	" <i>Chaplain.</i>
" "	" Rev. John Dixon (appointed by G. M.)	" "	" "
" "	" Isaac Henry Stearns.....	Montreal....	" <i>Treasurer.</i>
" "	" Thomas Simpson.....	" "	" <i>Registrar.</i>
" "	" John Hefder Isaacson.....	" "	" <i>Secretary.</i>
" "	" — Dawson.....	Quebec.....	" <i>Tyler.</i>

Grand Lodge was called off for the space of fifteen minutes, to enable recommendations to be made by the various districts of District Deputy Grand Masters.

Grand Lodge having resumed labor, it was decided to recommend to the M. W. the Grand Master, as the District Deputy Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge, the following brethren, namely :

R. W. Bro.	Edson Fitch.....	Quebec.....	<i>Quebec & Three Rivers District.</i>
" "	" J. Fred. Walker..	Montreal....	<i>Montreal District.</i>
" "	" John Massie, jr....	Cowansville..	<i>Bedford</i> "
" "	" A. F. Simpson....	Lennoxville..	<i>St. Francis</i> "
" "	" A. Lyon, M.D....	Shawville....	<i>Ottawa.</i> "

Grand Lodge was called off at 11.30 p.m.

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SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

MONTREAL, 29th Sept., A.D. 1881, A.L. 5881.

Grand Lodge resumed labor this day at 10.00 a.m., the M.: W.: the Grand Master on the throne.

GRAND CHAPLAIN'S ADDRESS.

The Grand Chaplain delivered the following discourse :—

M. W. Sir and Brethren :

By the kindness of the Grand Lodge in electing me as its Chaplain, for which I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks, it becomes my duty to address to you a few words on this occasion. I am sure no one will complain if I make these remarks very brief, and as pointed as possible, on the subject of the moral teaching of Masonry. My purpose in doing so is not so much to vindicate the craft in the eyes of the outside public, by speaking of its good features, as to urge its members to the practice of those virtues which it inculcates. This, after all, will be found to be the best commendation which they can give of its excellencies. It will avail nothing that we be able to speak of the sound principles upon which our fraternity is based and the sublimity of its moral teachings. It will avail nothing even that we be able to speak of the good that it has done in former times or in other countries. The world will judge us by what it sees of ourselves; by the character that we bear, and by the way in which the teachings of the craft are put into practice.

It cannot be denied that these teachings are very pure and lofty ; they hold up a high standard and present a grand ideal of human character. Masonry has not hesitated to appropriate to itself whatever is best in the teaching of natural and revealed religion. It stamps its own approval upon it and commends it to its followers for the government of their lives. Not interfering in the domain of faith except to require that all who adhere to it should believe in the existence of God, it embraces the whole field of morals, and by manifold symbols, as well as by direct appeals, it enforces the performance of every duty and the exercise of every virtue. It deals directly or indirectly with every relationship in which a man can stand in the world.

It insists upon the duties which a man owes to himself, requiring of him such a prudent and well regulated course of discipline as may best conduce to the preservation of his corporeal and mental faculties in their fullest energies : and urging the virtues of prudence, temperance and fortitude.

It insists upon the duties which a man owes to his neighbor, requiring that he should always act with him on the square, render him every kind office which jus-

tice or mercy may require ; that he should relieve his distresses, soothe his afflictions, and do to him as in similar cases he would be done by.

It insists upon the duty which a man owes to the community as a citizen, requiring that he should promote the peace and good order of society, and avoid every thing that would tend to subvert these ; that he should be obedient to the laws of any country that may be temporarily his abode ; and that he should be loyal to the Sovereign of his own native land.

And finally, it insists upon the duty which a man owes to God—requiring reverence in the use of His name, and encouraging prayer to Him for His blessing on all lawful undertakings, and for His comfort and support in every emergency.

Even this statement, however, does not bring out into full relief the sublimity of its teachings. There is one virtue that is specially and constantly insisted on, viz : that of benevolence or charity ; first, to the members of the craft itself, and then to the whole world, the whole brotherhood of man. Nor is the practice of this virtue left solely to the individual ; in its corporate capacity the fraternity recognizes the obligations of charity, is ever ready to hear the call for aid that comes from the sick or unfortunate brother, and from the unprotected widow and orphan. In some lands noble institutions supported by the offerings of Masons testify to all their zeal and self-denial in this work.

Such is the moral teaching of Masonry in brief. And it must be acknowledged on all hands that it is as high as any the world has ever seen, and if it could only secure the practice of these virtues by all its members it would present a spectacle of loveliness which would command the admiration of the whole world.

But, alas, for the frailty of our common humanity ! None of us are perfect, and Masons are not so any more than other men ; and we have constantly to deplore the sad inconsistencies of brethren who listen to its instructions and vow to observe its precepts apparently only to forget them and to despise them. It is one of the necessary weaknesses of Masonry that it can appeal to its adherents to do right only on the ground that it is right. Its only motive is the approval of the brethren, and its only penalty practical expulsion from its fellowship ; even that can be inflicted only upon those who grossly violate its principles. A man cannot well be expelled because he fails to exercise charity according to his means ; and unfortunately there are only too many who have little regard for the approval of their brethren, and have not learned to do right for its own sake. They have joined the fraternity for the sake of the advantages which it may bring to them in their business or in their social position, or because it seems to afford an easy stepping-stone for their ambition. The foremost question in discussing with themselves the advisability of offering themselves as candidates has been, What benefit will it bring ? and never, what good will it help me to do ? And, as might be expected, when once they find themselves within the Order, they are careful to regard its teachings only in so far as it suits their own purposes, or further their own interests. It would be well for the craft if the door of entrance for such could be made as narrow as possible, and the door of exit as wide as may be.

There is only one thing which would be better—that they should begin to regard its teachings and practice them ; that, having learned how greatly they

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were mistaken as to the character and objects of the fraternity, they should come to see the beauty and the nobility of that morality which it inculcates, and elevate themselves in some measure to its level. Should they do so the craft would enjoy a better name, the world would be the better for their lives, and they themselves would experience the blessedness of well-doing. Until then, we can only urge those who have learned in some degree to appreciate the excellencies of our principles, to be more diligent in the practice of them, to be more careful of their own honor and of that of the craft. This example will not be without its good effect, and we may look forward to the day when our brotherhood shall help more fully than it does at present to bring about the universal brotherhood of man. And may the Almighty Father and Supreme Governor of the Universe enable us so to dedicate our lives to His service, that we may display the beauties of true godliness to the honor and glory of His holy name.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. Rev. H. W. Nye, seconded by R. W. Bro. Rev. Hugh Montgomery, and

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are eminently due and are hereby tendered to R. W. Bro. Rev. John Scrimger, Grand Chaplain, for the very excellent and eloquent discourse just delivered by him, and that the same be by his kind permission, entered *in extenso* in the minutes of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

The motion was carried by a unanimous vote.

M. W. Bro. James Dunbar moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. B. Charleson :

"That this Grand Lodge regrets to learn the death of R. W. Bro. William Miller, P.D.D.G.M. for the District of Quebec and Three Rivers, one of the oldest masons of the city of Quebec, whose assistance in the formation of this Grand Lodge, and regular attendance at and zealous participation in its meetings, and unceasing interest in all that concerned the welfare of the craft, will long be remembered ; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the widow of our deceased R. W. Brother, with an expression of the sympathy of Grand Lodge in her sad bereavement."

The motion was carried, and the Grand Secretary instructed to carry the same into effect.

The M. W. the Grand Master then confirmed the appointments of the several District Deputy Grand Masters made at last evening's sitting of Grand Lodge.

The Board of General Purposes, through its president, made the following report :—

That whereas it appears that the Ritual Committee named at a former meeting of this Grand Lodge, has rendered to this Board the following statement of receipts and expenditure, viz :

Sept. 26, 1881. Total cash received for sale of Ritual to date.....	\$354 00
Total expenditure to date	324 00
Balance on hand.....	\$30 00

And whereas said committee has, with a truly fraternal spirit, offered to donate said balance and all future sums to be received for sales of said Ritual to Grand Lodge.

Wherefore, the Board recommends Grand Lodge to accept said donation or donations, present and to come, and to apply the same for charitable purposes.

The report was received and adopted.

R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler for the Board of General Purposes, made the following report:—

The Board of General Purposes has the honor to submit the following report upon the address of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master.

Among the many able and instructive addresses which this Grand Lodge have been privileged to listen to from its present Grand Master, and which now adorn the pages of our Grand Lodge proceedings, not one probably equals the present in the importance of the subjects discussed, or in the eloquence and masonic erudition employed in such discussion.

As is customary we are reminded of those whose labors being ended have been called to their reward. Before proceeding to the ordinary business, which annually calls us together, it is our duty as well as our privilege to recall the memories of those who have been fellow workers with us, to reflect upon their virtues in order to emulate them, never forgetting that our names may soon—how soon we know not—be enrolled amongst those “called from labor,” may it indeed be to rest in peace. This year will be memorable as one in which an illustrious brother, a good and virtuous man, was prematurely cut off, a martyr in the cause of order and good government; while he lived the long and lingering days of pain and suffering the sympathy of the world was with him; now he rests in peace and we mourn with his family and nation. And we ourselves have lost old and tried friends; and among them brother Miller, whose zeal and interest in masonry was so apparent to us all. It will be long ere we forget his kindly face or his labors for the craft. We heartily endorse the recommendation of the Grand Master that memorial pages be dedicated to the memory of those whom we are called upon to mourn.

We are glad to notice that the Grand Master has exercised his usual prudence in the appointment of Grand Lodge Representatives by commissioning brethren so well qualified to fill those positions.

The Board has no doubt that the lodge recently established at Lachine will be a valuable addition to the craft.

We agree with the Grand Master that looking at the similarity between the positions of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico and our own, we cannot do otherwise than sustain her pretensions respecting Grand Lodge sovereignty.

There can be no doubt that under present circumstances, it is desirable that our sister Grand Lodge holding jurisdiction over the Province of Ontario, should

change her name. The Board would suggest that the Grand Master should formally request her to do so, and perhaps it would be well to invite our other sister Grand Lodges in the Dominion to join with us in such request.

The Grand Master has once more drawn our attention to the political events which gave rise to the right of the craft in this province to form its own Grand Lodge, and to claim for it supreme masonic jurisdiction therein, and he reminds us of the statement and appeal we then sent forth to the Grand Lodges of the world, and of the settlement of our differences with "Canada."

Our Grand Master is happy in being able to proceed still further, and to bring to our notice in this annual address, another settlement of differences, which has rejoiced the hearts of true masons here and elsewhere.

The differences between ourselves and our brethren under Scottish warrants seemed even greater, the breach seemed even wider than that between ourselves and Canada, but the very causes of this breach, the edict which we were unhappily and unwillingly obliged to issue in consequence, and the anomalous position in which the then Scottish brethren found themselves placed by reason thereof, were one and all, overruled for the best. And it pleases us to recognise that it is mainly owing to the sober second thought and judgment of these brethren that all differences are healed, and that they are now amongst us this day, receiving from us that hearty welcome we have been so long anxious to give them. Let us hope that as in the case when our Canada brethren joined us so in this case, it will now and for ever be forgotten that differences ever divided us. These brethren have been known to many of us socially for years. We have been accustomed to greet them daily in our streets, and we now gladly greet them as masons on the floor of our Grand Lodge. We trust they may never have cause to regret having cast their lot with us.

We have now to consider the question which occupies by far the greater portion of the Grand Master's address, and the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated. We refer to our relations with the Grand Lodge of England.

We venture the assertion that although comparatively a young body, the pages of our proceedings will always be remarkable for the valuable information they contain upon the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and the address we are now considering will be perhaps the most valuable contribution on that subject to be yet found in our proceedings.

It cannot be expected that the Board will discuss at any length the arguments adduced by the Grand Master, in his able letters to the Grand Lodge of England.

Many of the arguments already familiar to us, are set forth in a fresh light, while others have been added.

The Grand Master points out amongst other things :

1. That Grand Lodges formed as was Quebec have claimed, and are entitled to supreme masonic jurisdiction.
2. That our Grand Lodge could not therefore accept recognition upon condition that another Grand Lodge should continue to have jurisdiction over certain lodges in our territory.
3. That Canada erred at her formation, in agreeing to accept such conditional recognition.

4. That Quebec is not under any obligation to follow Canada in this matter, not deriving her authority from Canada, but having had the inherent right to constitute herself.

5. That such supreme authority is not only legal, but the exercise of it is most necessary and expedient for the welfare of the craft.

All these points are developed and established in the letters and address of the Grand Master.

We are sorry to say that these letters have not been successful in obtaining any further declaration from the Grand Lodge of England than the one which has been already made, viz., that should the three English Lodges desire to retire from the English jurisdiction, and place themselves under that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, no difficulties whatever will be offered by the Grand Lodge of England to their so doing, and they will be free to depart, should they be inclined.

The whole of this question is so familiar to the members of the Grand Lodge, has been discussed so frequently in all its bearings, that it seems unnecessary to discuss it again in this report.

It will always seem strange to us that our brethren under English warrants will not join hand in hand with us, situated as we are in this province a comparatively new country, with powerful influences working against our craft, our brethren and fellow citizens working under English warrants must realise how much a union of all masons would promote in every respect the welfare of our beloved institution.

We cannot see that their love to their great mother Grand Lodge need be less because they help us to build up a daughter Grand Lodge in this province worthy of the great mother. Their experience, their learning and their influence in our deliberations will be of great help to us in upholding and transmitting to others the noble tenets and principles of our order; and we earnestly invite them to put shoulder to shoulder with us in this great work.

The Grand Lodge of England which has held over them its protecting arm during the long years in which the country was too young and insufficiently populated to maintain its own Grand Lodge is now willing that they should unite with a well established Grand Lodge in the province, and having its own large sphere of usefulness, is in effect willing to allow the masonic field here to be occupied by us, and the only hindrance to complete union is the unwillingness of the subordinate lodges themselves.

We therefore again arrive at the same question which has perplexed us for many years. Shall we take action or not in this matter?

The Grand Master advises us to let the matter rest as it is for the present, and gives us various reasons for his advice.

His opinion is certainly entitled to the greatest respect and to the most careful consideration. We have to remember what time and patience have accomplished for us. We rejoice in the union of our former Canada and Scottish brethren. Our English brethren may yet see their way clear to unite with us. The Board feel that for this result, we shall have to look more to the action of the English brethren here than to any correspondence with England. Upon them depends as would appear by the correspondence, the solution of the difficulty.

The responsibility resting upon them is great indeed, and let us fervently hope that they will give the question that careful consideration it deserves.

After due thought, the Board concur with the opinion of the Grand Master, it would be better not to take any decisive action upon this matter at the present communication.

The whole respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch :

"That the report of the Board of General Purposes on the Grand Master's address, be received and adopted."

The motion was carried.

R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson moved, seconded by R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns :

"That with reference to the report of the Board of General Purposes on the finances made on the 28th of September, it is declared by this Grand Lodge that it is understood and ordered, that nothing therein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the president of said Board from defraying as heretofore all claims of the members of the Board."

The motion was carried.

The following letter received by the Grand Secretary from the M. W. the Grand Master of Nebraska, was read to Grand Lodge, and ordered to be spread on the records of Grand Lodge, and the Grand Secretary was instructed to reply thereto.

FALLS CITY, NEB., Aug. 11th, 5881.

John H. Graham, LL.D., Grand Master of Masons, Richmond, P.Q.

M. W. SIR AND DEAR BRO.—I am in receipt of official information through a circular letter from your R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. John H. Isaacson, announcing the amicable adjustment of the perplexing differences heretofore existing between the M. W. Grand Lodges of the Province of Quebec and Scotland.

Permit me, M. W. Sir, to extend to you and through you to the craft of your grand jurisdiction the fraternal congratulations of the Masons of Nebraska upon the consummation of this most desirable result, and upon a basis at once so just and equitable.

Believing that the idea of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction should, and hoping that it will ultimately obtain in all American Grand Lodges, and hoping also that differences of a like nature now existing between other grand jurisdictions, may soon be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all, that universal peace and harmony may prevail.

I have the honor to be, M. W. Sir,

Yours fraternally and truly,

JAMES R. CAIN,
Grand Master.

V.: W.: Bro. J. B. Donaldson in pursuance of his notice given at the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge moved, seconded by W.: Bro. Higgins :

"That taking into consideration the fact that Albion Lodge, No. 2, of this jurisdiction, has existed for a period of 128 years, it is hereby permitted to its members for the future, to wear gold instead of silver jewels and gold lace on their collars and aprons."

The motion was carried.

Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment at 1 p.m.

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SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2.30 p. m., this 29th day of September, A.D. 1881, A.L. 5881, Grand Lodge resumed labor, the M.: W.: the Grand Master being on the throne.

W.: Bro. Crossby moved, seconded by W.: Bro. W. S. Evans, and it was

Resolved, That R. W. Bro. R. Ramsay having kindly furnished this Grand Lodge with the different masonic periodicals with which he is connected, therefore this Grand Lodge will for this year subscribe for the same ; provided that for such purpose no greater sum than twenty dollars be required.

V.: W.: Bro. Griffith moved, seconded by W.: Bro. Knowles :

"That the old warrant of Albion Lodge, now No. 2 of this register, in possession of this Grand Lodge, be forthwith returned to Albion lodge."

It was moved in amendment by W.: Bro. Crossby, seconded by W.: Bro. W. S. Evans,

"That the old warrant of Albion Lodge be left as to its disposal with the M. W. the Grand Master."

The amendment was carried.

It was moved by R.: W.: Bro. Edson Fitch, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. J. B. Charleson :

"That a new warrant from this Grand Lodge be issued, free of charge, to Tuscan Lodge No. 28, as recommended by the D.D.G.M. for the district of Quebec and Three Rivers.

The motion was carried.

R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, for the Board of General Purposes, made the following report on grievances and appeals :

That the Board has examined the papers, documents and other evidence submitted, and find that W. Bro. Chs. E. Torrance is a member of the craft in good standing in the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and is entitled to all the rights, titles and privileges appertaining to him as such.

It was moved by R.: W.: Bro. E. R. Johnson, seconded by W.: Bro. J. B. Charleson, and carried :

"That the report just read be received and adopted."

The Board of General Purposes made their report on the State of Masonry.

It was moved by R.: W.: Bro. H. Butler, seconded by W.: Bro. Charles Knowles :

"That the report just made be received."

It was moved in amendment by Bro. Blackwood, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. Chisholm :

"That the report be referred back to the board of general purposes for further consideration."

The amendment was carried.

It was moved by R.: W.: Bro. Edson Fitch, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. J. B. Charleson :

"That the original warrant of Albion lodge, now in the possession of this Grand Lodge, be restored to Albion lodge, with the approval of the M. W. the Grand Master."

The motion was carried.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE NAMED TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION.

The special committee appointed at a former meeting of this Grand Lodge, to revise the constitution, through R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, their secretary, made the following report :

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Quebec :

The committee appointed for the purpose of revising the constitution of this Grand Lodge, beg to present herewith their report, with the draft of the constitution as revised. Your committee have endeavored, while changing somewhat the wording and arrangement of the constitution as adopted at the formation of the Grand Lodge, to retain so far as practicable the substance of that constitution.

Some changes are however suggested ; and amongst others in the following particulars :

1. In the mode of appointment of the District Deputy Grand Masters, and in the order of precedence of their rank in Grand lodge ; the latter being the placing of these officers as below the Grand Wardens, in whom, in the absence of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, is vested the right to serve with Grand Lodge, and who are entitled, in preference to the D. D. G. M.'s, to rule Grand Lodge in the absence of the Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, and Deputy and Past Deputy Grand Masters.

2. In the substitution for the board of general purposes of standing committees.

3. In the providing a system of trials and appeals.

4. In the abrogation of the penalty of suspension for non-payment of dues.

5. In providing for life membership.

Your committee believe that from past experience these proposed changes will be expedient, and trust they will meet with the approval of Grand Lodge.

Your committee take this opportunity of thanking Royal Albert lodge for its kindness in placing their rooms at their disposal, gratuitously, for the holding of meetings of committee. The whole respectfully submitted.

M. M. TAIT, *Chairman.*

T. P. BUTLER, *Secretary for Committee.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC,

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

We, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in order to form perfect fraternal union, establish order, insure tranquility, provide for and promote the general welfare of the craft, and secure to the fraternity of the Province of Quebec all the blessings of masonic privileges, do order and establish this constitution.

PART I.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF GRAND LODGE.

OF ITS TITLE AND SEAL.

The style and title of the Grand Lodge shall be "The Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons."

The following is hereby adopted as the Seal of this Grand Lodge :



The Grand Lodge shall be composed of the following officers and members, who shall be entitled to precedence, rank and title as follows :

The Most Worshipful Grand Master.

The M. & W. Past Grand Masters.

The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.

The R. & W. Past Deputy Grand Masters.

The R. & W. Senior Grand Warden.

The R. & W. Past Senior Grand Wardens.

The R. & W. Junior Grand Warden.

The R. & W. Past Junior Grand Wardens.

The R. & W. District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Quebec and Three Rivers :

The R. & W. District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Montreal ;

The R. & W. District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Bedford ;

The R. & W. District Deputy Grand Master for the District of St. Francis ;

The R. . W. . District Deputy Grand Master for the District of Ottawa ;
 The R. . W. . Past District Deputy Grand Masters, ranking in order as above.
 The R. . W. . Grand Treasurer.
 The R. . W. . Grand Secretary.
 The R. . W. . Grand Registrar.
 Two R. . W. . Grand Chaplains.
 The Very Worshipful Grand Director of Ceremonies.
 The V. . W. . Grand Organist.
 The V. . W. . Grand Senior Deacon.
 The V. . W. . Grand Junior Deacon.
 Four V. . W. . Grand Stewards.
 The V. . W. . Grand Pursuivant.

The Grand Tyler, (who shall not be entitled to vote in Grand Lodge.)

The Masters and Wardens, and Past Masters, being subscribing members of lodges in the order of the number of their respective warrants.

The stations of the officers and members of Grand Lodge shall be as follows :

In the East—the Grand Master on the throne, having on his right the Deputy Grand Master, the Past Deputy Grand Masters, (in order the junior P. D. G. M. on the right of the D. G. M.) and the District Deputy Grand Masters on the right of the Past Deputy Grand Masters. On the left of the Grand Master, the Past Grand Masters, (the junior next to the Grand Master) the Grand Chaplains, and the Past District Deputy Grand Masters.

In the West—the Grand Senior Warden, having on his right and left the Past Grand Senior Wardens.

In the South—the Grand Junior Warden, having on his right and left the Past Grand Junior Wardens.

In front of the Grand Master, on the right, the Grand Treasurer and Grand Registrar—on the left, the Grand Secretary and Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The Grand Senior Deacon in front of the Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Junior Deacon in front of the Grand Senior Warden.

The Grand Stewards in front of the Grand Junior Warden.

The Grand Pursuivant inside and at the door of entrance to Grand Lodge.

The Grand Tyler without the entrance.

Masters and Wardens and Past Masters of lodges upon the seats assigned to them.

No brother shall be entitled to rank as a past grand officer unless, at the time of holding office he was either master or past master of a lodge ; nor unless he be affiliated with some lodge bearing allegiance to this Grand Lodge.

Should neither the worshipful master, nor the wardens of a lodge attend any communication of Grand Lodge, such lodge by its vote, properly certified by the worshipful master and secretary, and under seal, may delegate any master or past master, entitled to vote in Grand Lodge, to represent their lodge, but no proxy shall be valid unless the name of the brother so delegated shall have been written in the proxy, previous to its being signed by the worshipful master and secretary of the lodge ; no brother can represent more than one lodge.

Brethren of eminence and ability, who have rendered service to the craft, may by a vote of the Grand Lodge, be constituted members of the Grand Lodge, with such rank and distinction as may be thought proper.

OF ITS POWERS AND AUTHORITY.

The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in this Province, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive, and judicial—limited only by a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks of the order, and by the provisions of its own constitution and regulations.

Its legislative powers extend to every case of legislation not expressly delegated by itself to the lodges; and the constitution and regulations, which it has an inalienable right to adopt and promulgate at its own convenience, and to alter, amend, or repeal at its own pleasure, under the limitations therein imposed, are final and binding upon all lodges and masons within its jurisdiction.

Its executive powers include the granting of dispensations and charters to establish and perpetuate lodges within this Province, and in other territory where no Grand Lodge exists; the revocation or suspension thereof; the issuing of special dispensations for all purposes permitted by any of the provisions of this constitution; and the exercise, generally, of all such authority as may be necessary to carry its own legislation into complete effect.

Its judicial powers are of two kinds:—

1st. *Original*—The enforcement of discipline upon its own members and upon the lodges under its jurisdiction; and the trial of complaints against any of the elective officers of Grand Lodge other than the Grand Master.

2nd. *Appellate*—Embracing the revision of all matters of controversy or discipline, proper for masonic investigation, and over which it has not retained original jurisdiction, and the hearing of appeals instituted as hereinafter provided for.

OF ITS MEETINGS.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall be holden on the fourth Wednesday in the month of January, at Montreal. None but members shall be present at these communications, without permission of the Grand Master. No visitor shall speak to any question unless requested to do so by the Grand Master, nor shall he, on any occasion, be permitted to vote.

No business shall be transacted at the annual communication, or at any emergency communication called, for any other purpose than the performance of a masonic ceremony, unless there be representatives of at least three lodges present.

The Grand Master, or in his absence from the Province, the Deputy Grand Master, or in his like absence, the Grand Wardens, may summon and hold Grand Lodges of emergency, whenever the good of the craft shall, in their opinion, require it; the particular reason for convening such lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and no other business shall be entered upon at that meeting.

If at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, the Grand Master be absent, the lodge shall be ruled by the grand officer or past grand officer next in rank and seniority who may be present; and if no elective grand officer be present, by the

master of the senior lodge. The Grand Lodge is declared to be opened in *ample form* when the Grand Master is present ; in *due form* when a Past Grand Master, or the Deputy presides ; at all other times *only in form*, yet with the same authority.

The powers of any *pro tempore* presiding officer shall be the same as those properly belonging to the office so filled by him.

No member of the Grand Lodge shall attend therein without his proper jewel and clothing, nor wearing any jewel not recognized by the Grand Lodge.

Should any lodge have neglected to make its returns and payments to the Grand Lodge, for more than one year, the master, wardens, or other representatives of such lodge, shall not be permitted to attend any meeting of the Grand Lodge, until such returns and payments shall have been completed.

No brother shall be permitted to attend the Grand Lodge as master, past master, or warden, until his name and appointment shall have been duly returned and transmitted to the Grand Secretary's office.

No brother below the rank of a Past Grand Master shall assume the Grand Master's chair, though he be entitled in the absence of the Grand Master to rule the Grand Lodge.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND LODGE DURING THE TIME OF BUSINESS.

The annual communication of Grand Lodge being opened, the regulations are to be read. The minutes of the last regular communication, and of any intervening communications of Grand Lodge, are then to be put for confirmation, and all communications from the grand master and deputy grand master, and reports from the district deputy grand masters, or committees, are then to be read and taken into consideration, and the other business regularly proceeded with.

All matters are to be decided by a majority of votes, each lodge having three votes, each past master one vote, each officer of Grand Lodge, except the grand tyler, not otherwise entitled to vote, one vote, and the grand master a casting vote in case of equality ; unless the lodge, for the sake of expedition, think proper to leave any particular subject to the determination of the grand master. When any subject can be satisfactorily settled by an open vote, the votes of the members are always to be signified by each holding up one of his hands, which uplifted hands the grand wardens or grand deacons are to count, unless the number shall be so unequal as to render counting unnecessary ; but any brother may demand a ballot on any question, either before or immediately after an open vote shall have been taken.

All members shall keep their seats, except the grand deacons, grand director of ceremonies and his assistant, and the grand stewards, who are allowed to move about from place to place, in the discharge of their duties.

No brother shall speak twice to the same question, unless in explanation, or the mover in reply.

Every one who speaks shall rise, and remain standing, addressing himself to the grand master ; nor shall any brother presume to interrupt him, unless to address the grand master to order, or the grand master shall think fit to call him

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to order ; but after he has been set right, he may proceed, if he observe due order and decorum.

If any member shall have been twice called to order for transgressing these rules, and shall nevertheless be guilty of a third offence at the same meeting, the grand master may peremptorily command him to leave the Grand Lodge for that communication.

Whoever shall be so unmasonic as to hiss at a brother, or at what he has said, shall be solemnly excluded the communication, and declared incapable of being a member of the Grand Lodge, until at another time he publicly own his fault, and grace be granted.

No motion on any new subject shall be made, nor any new matter entered upon after eleven o'clock at night.

No money grants shall be made by Grand Lodge on the last day of the communication, unless notice shall have been given the day previous.

No motion shall be entertained for altering or amending the laws, rules or regulations of this Grand Lodge, or for adding a new law, rule or regulation thereto, without notice in writing, stating the amendment proposed, having been given to the grand secretary three months previous to the annual communication of Grand Lodge, and inserted in the summons for that communication. No alteration or addition to the constitution shall be made binding unless supported by two-thirds of the members present.

ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

The officers of the Grand Lodge shall be respectively elected or appointed as hereinafter provided, and hold their offices for one year, or until their successors shall have been regularly elected or appointed and installed.

The grand master, or presiding officer, at the annual communication, shall appoint three scrutineers, whose duty it shall be to collect the ballots for grand officers, from the brethren to whom they have been delivered. The scrutineers shall solemnly pledge themselves to make a correct report under their hands of the result of the ballot ; and having ascertained the number of votes for the respective candidates, they shall present their reports to Grand Lodge.

The election and appointment of all officers of Grand Lodge shall take place at the annual communication on the first day thereof at the hour of eight p. m., when those present shall be duly installed or invested, and proclaimed in ancient form.

The following officers of Grand Lodge shall be elected by ballot, viz :—

The grand master, deputy grand master, grand senior warden, grand junior warden, two grand chaplains, grand treasurer, grand registrar. and grand secretary.

The grand tyler shall be elected by open vote.

The district deputy grand masters shall be appointed by the grand master elect from among such brethren as shall have been nominated by the lodges of each district at their regular meetings held immediately preceding the annual communication of Grand Lodge ; each lodge shall within three days after such meeting, remit to the grand secretary a certificate of such nomination. In default of

any nomination being made in any district, the grand master elect shall appoint a duly qualified brother as D. D. G. M. for such district. Each lodge shall be entitled to nominate but one brother.

All other officers of grand lodge shall be appointed by the grand master elect after his installation.

No brother shall be qualified to hold any office in this Grand Lodge (except those of grand chaplain, grand organist and grand tyler) unless he has been regularly installed as worshipful master of a lodge, and be at the time of his election or appointment, a member of this Grand Lodge.

Each district deputy grand master must be resident within his respective district, and must not be at the time of his appointment, nor during his term of office, master of a lodge.

It shall require a majority of votes cast to elect, and no two of the following officers, viz : grand master, deputy grand master, grand senior warden and grand junior warden shall be elected from the same district.

No grand officer, past grand officer, or past master, voting, or participating in a vote, in either of these capacities, shall vote, or participate in a vote, in any other of them, nor as master or warden of a lodge ; but either of such members may, as proxy for a lodge, cast also the vote or votes to which such position shall entitle him.

When a lodge shall be represented by only two of its proper officers, the officer highest in rank may cast two of its three votes.

When a lodge shall be represented by only one of its proper officers, or by a representative, such officer or representative may cast all the votes to which it is entitled.

Should any vacancy occur in any office of the Grand Lodge, the grand master shall appoint a qualified brother to supply the place, *pro tempore*.

PART II.

OF THE GRAND OFFICERS, AND THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE GRAND MASTER.

The grand master, during the interval between the communications of the Grand Lodge, may exercise all its executive powers, except the granting of charters. By virtue of these, authority is given him, among other things—

1st. To grant dispensations for the formation of new lodges.

2nd. To grant dispensations for the holding elections of an officer or officers at times other than the regular period.

3rd. To grant dispensations to ballot for and confer the degrees upon candidates without the reference of their applications to committees.

4th. To grant dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions of rejected applicants for the degrees, within a less period than the delay prescribed by this constitution.

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5th. To grant dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions for degrees of persons who may not possess the qualification of residence prescribed.

6th. To grant such other dispensations as may be applied for in accordance with the constitution, or with masonic usage.

7th. To convene any lodge, preside therein, inspect its proceedings, and compel its conformity to masonic usage.

8th. To arrest the charter or dispensation of any lodge, for good reasons shown, and suspend the operations thereof until the next annual communication.

9th. To suspend any officer of any lodge from the exercise of the powers and duties of his office, for good reasons shown, until the next annual communication.

10th. To require the attendance of, and information from, any grand officer respecting matters appertaining to the duties of his office.

11th. To appoint representatives near other recognized Grand Lodges, and to receive and accredit representatives from them.

12th. To decide all questions of usage, order and masonic law.

13th. To dedicate masonic halls, lay corner stones of masonic halls, public buildings and structures.

14th. To appoint such officers as may be required by this constitution.

It shall be the duty of the grand master---

1st. To preside in the Grand Lodge at all its communications.

2nd. To present, at each annual communication, a written message, therein setting forth all his official acts during the year, exhibiting the general condition of masonry within the jurisdiction, and recommending such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the order.

3rd. To constitute all chartered lodges, either in person or by a duly authorized representative, in accordance with the ancient usages and regulations.

4th. To exercise a general and careful supervision over the craft, and see that the constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge are strictly maintained, supported, and obeyed.

5th. To discharge all the necessary executive functions of the Grand Lodge when that body is not in session.

6th. To cause the ancient landmarks and charges to be observed, and to do and perform the duties of ancient grand masters, agreeably to the requirements of masonry and this Grand Lodge.

The grand master, under sanction of the Grand Lodge, may by warrant appoint any brother of eminence and skill to represent the Grand Lodge in a sister Grand Lodge. He may also, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, constitute any distinguished brother, who may be regularly deputed from a sister Grand Lodge, a member of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, with such rank as the Grand Lodge may deem to be appropriate.

The grand master has full authority to preside in any lodge, and to order any of his grand officers to attend him. His deputy is to be placed on his right and the master of the lodge on his left hand. His wardens are, also, to act as wardens of that particular lodge during his presence; but if the grand wardens be not present, then the grand master may command the wardens of the lodge, or any master masons, to act as his wardens *pro tempore*.

The grand master may send his grand officers to visit any lodge he may think proper.

The grand master may, through the grand secretary, summon any lodge or brother to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers and accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of such brother. If the summons be not complied with, nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, such summons is to be repeated as a peremptory summons; if such last summons be not attended to, such lodge or brother may be suspended, and the proceeding notified to the Grand Lodge. All summonses must have the Grand Lodge seal attached.

The grand master shall not be applied to officially on any business concerning masons or masonry, but through the grand secretary, the deputy grand master, or the district deputy grand masters.

In case of the death, absence, or inability of the grand master, or of a vacancy in his office, the deputy grand master, senior grand warden and junior grand warden will in succession assume his prerogatives, powers and duties for such purposes.

POWERS OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The duties of the deputy Grand Master shall be: To assist the grand master as he may direct; and, in the absence (from the jurisdiction) of the grand master, to exercise all the prerogatives and perform all the duties of grand master.

The deputy grand master has full authority, unless the grand master be present, to preside in any lodge which he may visit, with the district deputy grand master on his right hand, and the master of the lodge on his left. The grand wardens, if present, are to act as wardens of that particular lodge during the deputy grand master's continuance there; but if the grand wardens be not present, then the deputy grand master may command the wardens of the lodge, or any other master masons, to act as his wardens *pro tempore*.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

The district deputy grand master has full authority, in the absence of the grand master, and of the deputy grand master, to preside in every lodge he visits within his district, with the master of the lodge on his right hand.

It shall be the duty of the district deputy grand master to exercise a general supervision over the craft in his district; he shall visit all the lodges in his district during his term of office, and see that such lodges are working in accordance with the ritual adopted by Grand Lodge, and that returns have been regularly forwarded with all fees and dues that may have accrued; and on refusal or neglect on the part of any lodge to make such returns and payments, he may suspend such lodge.

If the district deputy grand master shall neglect to proceed on any case or business, which may be sent for his decision, within a reasonable time, the application or complaint may be transmitted to the grand secretary. An appeal, in all cases, lies from the district deputy grand master to the grand master or the Grand Lodge.

The district deputy grand master may summon any lodge or brother within his district to attend him, and to produce the warrant, books, papers, and accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of any brother. If the summons be not complied

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with, nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued ; and, in case of contumacy, he may suspend the lodge or brother, until the will of the grand master (to whom he shall immediately report such suspension) be made known.

He has power to give or refuse consent for the removal of a lodge from one place to another within his district, but not from his district into another, nor from another district into his own, without the sanction of the grand master.

All dispensations for festivals and public processions shall be applied for through the district deputy grand master.

He is required to transmit to the grand secretary, at least fourteen days prior to the annual communication, a circumstantial account, in writing, of his proceedings, of the lodges visited by him, and their condition, and generally the state of masonry within his district ; together with a list of such lodges as may have been constituted since his last return, and the fees due thereon to the Grand Lodge.

He may appoint a district chaplain and secretary, during pleasure, but they shall have no rank in grand lodge by virtue of such office.

OF GRAND WARDENS.

When the actual grand wardens are in Grand Lodge, no others can supply their places, but in their absence the senior past grand warden present shall act *pro tempore*. If no past grand warden be present the grand master may direct any other member of Grand Lodge to act as warden for that occasion.

The grand wardens, whenever commanded, are to attend the grand master, and while he presides in any particular lodge, are to act there as his wardens.

OF GRAND CHAPLAINS.

The grand chaplains shall attend all communications and other meetings, of the Grand Lodge, and there offer up solemn prayer suitable to the occasion, as established by the usages of the fraternity.

OF GRAND TREASURER.

The grand treasurer shall give a joint bond, with two sureties, or by guarantee policy of an approved guarantee company, to the grand master and deputy grand master, in such penalty and with such conditions as may be deemed expedient, for the due performance of his trust.

To the grand treasurer shall be committed all moneys raised for the general charity, or for any other public use of the fraternity, of which he shall keep an account in a book, specifying the respective uses for which the several sums are intended ; and shall disburse the same in such manner as the Grand Lodge or other proper authority shall direct, and produce his accounts of receipts and disbursements before every regular communication, or when called for by the finance committee, who shall annually audit such accounts and make their report thereon at the annual communication.

OF GRAND REGISTRAR.

The grand Registrar shall have the custody of the seals of the Grand Lodge, and shall affix, or may authorize the grand secretary to affix the same to all patents,

warrants, certificates, and other documents issued by authority of the Grand Lodge, together with such as the grand master, in conformity with the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge, may direct.

OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the grand secretary—

1st. To record all the transactions of the Grand Lodge which it is proper to have written : and to superintend the publication thereof immediately after the close of each communication, under such instructions as may be given by the Grand Lodge.

2nd. To receive, duly file, and safely keep all papers and documents advertised or belonging to the Grand Lodge : and to present such as may require its action at each communication therefor.

3rd. To collect all moneys due to the Grand Lodge, keep a correct account thereof in proper books, and pay the same monthly to the grand treasurer.

4th. To report, at each annual communication, a detailed account of all moneys received by him during the year, with a specific statement of the sources whence they were derived ; and to present therewith the receipts of the grand treasurer therefor.

5th. To report, at each annual communication, all lodges which shall be in arrears to the Grand Lodge, or which shall have neglected or refused to comply with any provisions of its constitution and regulations.

6th. To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, and to submit copies thereof at each annual communication, for its inspection.

7th. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its communications, and the grand master, when required, with the books and all necessary papers appertaining to his office.

8th. To keep his office, with all the books, papers, and archives of the Grand Lodge, in a building in the city of Montreal : and to have the same open at least six hours each day, except Sundays and legal holidays, for the transaction of masonic business.

9th. To transmit to each lodge within the jurisdiction, once in every six months, a list of all rejections, expulsions, and restorations of which he shall have been notified by the several lodges.

10th. To issue notices of any special communication for important business, ordered by the grand master, to each lodge and grand officer within the jurisdiction.

11th. To issue notices to each lodge of the granting of a dispensation by the grand master for the formation of a new lodge.

12th. To take charge of the jewels, furniture, clothing, and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge.

13th. To furnish every grand officer, elected or appointed, with a certificate of such election or appointment.

14th. To act as grand librarian and take charge of the library of the Grand Lodge, under such regulations as it may prescribe.

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15th. To report, at each annual communication, all unfinished business of the Grand Lodge : and to present all such other matters to its notice as may properly come within his province.

16th. To perform all such other duties, appertaining to his office, as the Grand Lodge may direct.

He shall execute and file in the office of the grand master, within fifteen days after his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the grand master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in this constitution.

He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge may direct.

OTHER GRAND OFFICERS.

The grand deacons, grand director of ceremonies, grand organist, grand pursuivant, grand stewards, and grand tyler, shall attend every communication of the Grand Lodge, and shall perform the duties ordinarily assigned to such officers.

The grand director of ceremonies, in addition to his other duties, has the care, during the session of Grand Lodge, of the regalia, clothing, insignia, and jewels belonging to the Grand Lodge.

The grand pursuivant shall preserve order in the porch at every meeting of the Grand Lodge, and, with the assistance of the brethren nominated for attendance there, see that none except those who have their proper clothing and jewels, and have signed their names to the accustomed papers, and are, in all respects qualified, be admitted.

Four grand stewards shall be annually appointed for the regulation of grand festivals, under the direction of the grand master. They shall also assist in conducting the arrangements made for the communications and other meetings of the Grand Lodge.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE GRAND LODGE.

In order that all subjects of interest to the craft, and proper to be considered by the Grand Lodge, shall be placed before it, at each annual communication, and that such subjects shall come before the Grand Lodge accompanied with the recommendation of experienced brethren, who shall have previously had them under consideration, the following committees shall be appointed as hereinafter provided :

1. The committee on jurisprudence.
2. The " " the state of masonry.
3. The " " foreign relations and correspondence.
4. The " " finance.
5. The " " benevolence and charity.
6. The " " credentials and reception.

In order that each subject of interest to the Grand Lodge shall receive due consideration, the committee shall (among other things) prepare and present at each annual communication a report on all matters placed before them, and also such subjects as may be properly considered by them.

The duties of each committee shall be as follows :—

Jurisprudence.—The consideration of all matters of masonic jurisprudence, grievances and appeals, and of all proposed amendments to the constitution.

State of masonry.—The consideration of all matters respecting the craft at home ; the doings and reports of the officers of the Grand Lodge ; and the internal economy of the Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges.

Foreign relations and correspondence.—The consideration of all matters respecting the relations of this Grand Lodge to other Grand Bodies ; and the compiling of a report on foreign correspondence.

Finance.—To audit the accounts of the grand treasurer and grand secretary ; prepare a report on the finances of the Grand Lodge ; and submit at each annual communication an estimate of the revenue and proposed expenditure for the ensuing year.

Benevolence and charity.—To examine and report on all claims made for assistance or relief, and to recommend as to the disposal of the charitable fund of the Grand Lodge. To prepare a record of all benevolent and relief funds in the jurisdiction, provided by or under control of the Grand Lodge, or subordinate lodges ; and submit an annual report thereon to Grand Lodge ; and further to consider all matters likely to promote and assist the cause of masonic benevolence, and the relief of the poor and distressed.

Credentials and reception.—The examination of the credentials of all delegates to the Grand Lodge, and the reception and accommodation of visitors ; and further to report such recommendations as they deem proper for the better discharge of their duties.

The members of the committee on jurisprudence shall be in masonic clothing when they proceed to the investigation of any appeal or complaint.

The committee on finance shall have charge of the finances of the Grand Lodge, examine demands upon it, and when found correct shall order the grand treasurer to discharge them.

The committee on credential shall attend within the porch of the Grand Lodge at the annual communication, for the purpose of guarding, with the assistance of the grand pursuivant, against the admission of any but those who are qualified ; to see that they have their proper clothing and jewels, that they have signed their names to the accustomed papers, and are in all respects entitled to admission.

Any committee may summon any lodge or brother to attend it, and to produce the warrant, books, papers and accounts of the lodge, or the certificate of the brother. If such lodge or brother do not comply the committee shall report such non-compliance to the grand master for his action thereon.

In case of any matter affecting a member of a committee, or a lodge to which he belongs, such member shall withdraw whilst the committee is occupied with the investigation thereof.

No recommendation, petition, or representation of any kind shall be received by any committee unless it be in writing and signed.

All communications from any committee shall be in writing.

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The committees shall consist of a chairman and four members, and shall be appointed as hereinafter provided at each annual communication, and shall hold office from the close of such communication until the close of the next ensuing annual communication.

The committees shall consider all matters submitted to them during the recess of the Grand Lodge, by the grand master, or by his command : and it shall be the duty of the grand secretary to submit to the several committees the reports of the grand officers, and the district deputy grand masters, &c., at least ten days before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

The grand master shall appoint one of the members of each committee as its chairman, who shall receive all reports, &c., to be submitted to the committee, call the members together for consultation at such time and place as to him shall be deemed best, preside at such meetings, and communicate the decisions of the committee to the Grand Lodge, or its officers.

If it be deemed necessary, the grand secretary shall attend at any meeting of any such committees.

No remuneration shall be given to any member of any committee except by special vote of the Grand Lodge.

Not more than one member of any one lodge shall be nominated on a committee.

Should the Grand Lodge resolve to place the control of the finances, or any other portion of the business of the Grand Lodge, in the charge of any committee, during the recess, such power or control shall not extend for a further term than the annual communication of the Grand Lodge next ensuing ; and if required for a longer period will then have to be renewed.

The said committees shall be appointed in the following manner, viz : At each annual communication nine brethren, members of Grand Lodge, to be called the nominating committee, shall be chosen by ballot at the time of the election of officers ; which nominating committee shall immediately on the declaration of election by the scrutineers, proceed to select from among the members of Grand Lodge, five brethren to serve upon each of such standing committees. All vacancies occurring shall be filled by appointment by the grand master, it being a condition that not less than twenty members in all be selected in the formation of the committees, and shall submit such selection for the approval of Grand Lodge.

OF FEES.

The following shall be the fees payable to Grand Lodge :—

For granting a new warrant, thirty dollars.

For a dispensation for a new lodge, ten dollars.

For a warrant of confirmation, twenty dollars.

For a new warrant, in case of loss by fire or otherwise, properly certified as beyond the control of the lodge, five dollars.

For a dispensation to initiate a candidate under twenty-one years of age, twenty dollars.

For a dispensation to confer any degree in less time than one month, ten dollars, unless under special circumstances, in which case, on the recommendation of the district deputy grand master, the grand master may remit the fee.

For a dispensation to initiate a person from without the jurisdiction of the lodge, ten dollars.

For a dispensation for any public procession, one dollar.

For a Grand Lodge certificate, two dollars.

For every person initiated in a lodge, one dollar registration fee.

For every entered apprentice or fellow craft joining from without the jurisdiction, one dollar and fifty cents.

For every master mason joining from another lodge, fifty cents.

For every master mason joining from without the jurisdiction, one dollar.

Every member of each lodge shall pay toward the fund for Grand Lodge purposes, fifty cents per annum.

Each lodge shall pay in all fees half yearly to the grand secretary with its returns, viz : on the first of January and first of July.

A dispensation to pass or raise sea-going mariners, initiated in lodges at the ports of Quebec and Montreal at a less interval of time than one month, must be obtained of the grand master or district deputy grand master, and the dispensation to be issued without charge.

The masters and wardens of each lodge, the fees due by which have not, with the returns required by this constitution, been received by the grand secretary on or before the _____ in each year, shall, by summons mailed, prepaid to, or served upon the secretary or master of such lodge, be notified in writing by the grand secretary, and summoned to show cause why such lodge should not be erased ; and any lodge failing, after such summons, to make such return and pay over the fees due before the meeting of Grand Lodge, or to show good cause why it should not be compelled so to do, shall be liable to have its warrant cancelled without further summons.

OF REGALIA.

The following masonic clothing and insignia shall be worn by the craft ; and no brother shall, on any pretence, be admitted into the Grand Lodge, or any subordinate lodge, without his proper clothing.

No honorary or other jewel or emblem shall be worn in the Grand Lodge, or any subordinate lodge, which shall not appertain to, or be consistent with those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge. (Representatives of foreign Grand Lodges may wear the regalia authorized by their Grand Lodge.)

OF JEWELS.

- The grand master* The compass extended 45°, with the segment of a circle at the points, and a gold plate included, on which is to be represented an eye irradiated within a triangle also irradiated.
- Past grand master* A similar jewel, without the gold plate.
- Deputy grand master* The compasses and square united, with a five pointed star in the centre.
- Past deputy grand master* The compasses and square only.

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District deputy grand master.....The compasses and square united, with a five pointed star in the centre, the whole to be placed within a circle, on which the name of the district is to be engraved.

Past district deputy grand masters..The same, omitting the five pointed star in the centre.

Grand senior warden.....The level.

Grand junior warden.....The plumb.

Grand chaplain.....A book on a triangle.

Grand treasurer.....A chased key.

Grand registrar.....A scroll.

Grand secretary.....Crossed pens, with a tie.

Grand deacons.....Dove and olive branch.

Grand director of ceremonies.....Cross-rods.

Grand organist.....A lyre.

Grand pursuivant.....Arms of the Grand Lodge with rod and sword crossed.

The jewels of the grand chaplain, treasurer, registrar, secretary, senior deacon, director of ceremonies, organist and pursuivant, are to be within a circle with an embossed wreath composed of a sprig of acacia and an ear of corn; and that of the grand junior deacon, to be similar to those of their senior and superior officers, the wreath on the band being omitted.

The jewel of a grand steward of the Grand Lodge, is a cornucopia between the legs of a pair of compasses, extended upon an irradiated gold plate, within a circle, on which is engraved, "Grand Lodge of ancient free and accepted Masons of Quebec."

Grand tyler.....The sword in a circle, on which is engraved
"the Grand Lodge of Quebec, grand tyler."

All the above jewels to be of gold or gilt.

Masters of lodges.....The square.

Past masters.....The square and the diagram of the 47th problem of Euclid, engraved on a silver plate, pendant within it.

Senior warden.....The level.

Junior warden.....The plumb.

Chaplain.....A book on a triangle.

Treasurer.....The key.

Secretary.....The cross pens.

Deacons.....The dove.

Director of ceremonies.....The cross-rods.

Organist.....The lyre.

Inner guard.....The cross-swords.

Steward.....The cornucopia.

Tyler.....The sword.

All the above jewels to be of silver.

COLLARS.

Of lodges To be light-blue ribbon four inches broad ; if silver chain be used it must be placed over the light-blue ribbon.

Of the Grand Lodge To be of garter-blue ribbon, four inches broad, and bound with gold lace.

The grand stewards of the year, to wear collars of crimson four inches broad, bound with silver lace.

All past grand officers, except past grand masters (who are entitled to wear chains), to wear the collars of their late offices, but without the pendant jewel—a similar but smaller jewel, in enamel, being worn on the breast.

APRONS.

Entered apprentice A plain white lamb-skin from fourteen to sixteen inches wide, twelve to fourteen inches deep ;—square at the bottom, and without ornament ; white strings.

Fellow-craft A plain white lamb-skin similar to that of the entered apprentice, with the addition only of two sky-blue rosettes at the bottom.

Master mason The same, with sky-blue lining and edging, one and a half inch deep, and an additional rosette on the fall or flap, and silver tassels. No other color or ornament shall be allowed except to officers and past officers of lodges, who may have the emblems of their office in silver or white in the centre of the apron.

The masters and past masters of lodges To wear in lieu and in place of the three rosettes, on the master's apron, perpendicular lines upon horizontal lines, thereby forming three several sets of two right angles ; the length of the horizontal lines to be two inches and a half each, and of the perpendicular lines, one inch ; these emblems to be of ribbon, half an inch broad, and of the same color as the lining and edging of the apron, or of silver. If grand officers, similar emblems of garter-blue or gold.

Grand stewards, present and past .. Aprons of the same dimensions, lined with crimson edging of the same color, three and a half inches, bound with silver, and silver tassels.

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Grand officers of the Grand Lodge,

present and past. Aprons of the same dimensions, lined with garter-blue, edging of the same color, three and a half inches, bound with gold, and gold tassels, with the emblem of their offices, in gold or blue, in the centre.

The aprons of the district deputy grand masters to have the emblem of their office in gold embroidery, in the centre, and the acacia and seven eared wheat embroidered on the edging, one on each side.

The apron of the deputy grand master to have the emblem of his office in gold embroidery in the centre, and the pomegranate and the lotus alternately embroidered in gold on the edging.

The apron of the grand master is ornamented with the blazing sun embroidered in gold in the centre, on the edging the pomegranate and lotus, with the seven eared wheat at each corner, and also on the fall; all in gold embroidery; the fringe of gold bullion.

In the Grand Lodge, and on all occasions where the grand officers appear in their official capacities, they shall wear the following regalia :

Grand master Chain over blue collar, gauntlets and apron, all bound and embroidered, and jewel.

Deputy grand master Chain over blue collar, gauntlets and apron, all bound and embroidered, and jewel.

District deputy grand master Blue collar or chain, gauntlets, apron, all bound and embroidered, and jewel.

Senior and junior grand wardens,
chaplain, treasurer, registrar,
secretary. Blue collar, gauntlets, apron, all bound, and jewel.

All other grand officers. Blue collar and apron, all bound, and jewel.

TRIALS AND APPEALS.

The tribunals for the hearing and determining of charges of unmasonic conduct, and masonic differences generally, shall be as follows :—

I. THE GRAND LODGE—whose jurisdiction shall be—

(a) Original.

(b) Appellate.

(a) The Grand Lodge shall have original and ultimate jurisdiction to try and determine all charges which may be preferred during their term of office against any of its officers, except the grand master, for any offence of commission or omission in their official capacity.

(b) An appeal shall be allowed to the Grand Lodge from the decision of any other masonic tribunal.

No charge shall be brought against the grand master during his term of office ; but on the expiration of such term charges may be laid against him as against any other brother, even for acts performed while holding office.

II. THE GRAND MASTER—Who shall have original jurisdiction to try and determine all differences between a lodge or any of its members in one masonic district, and another lodge or a member of another lodge within any other masonic district, or complaints against any D. D. G. M.

III. THE DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS—Who shall each have original jurisdiction to try and determine all complaints preferred against the master of any lodge within their respective districts, and all differences between lodges or between members of different lodges in such districts.

IV. SUBORDINATE LODGES—Each of which shall take cognizance of, try and determine all complaints preferred against any one of its members (except the worshipful master) by any other of its members.

The Grand Lodge alone shall have the power of expelling a brother from masonry.

PROCEDURE.

All complaints shall be made in writing, with particulars specifying with reasonable certainty the character of the offence alleged, and as nearly as may be practicable the time and place of its commission, and shall be signed by the accuser, who must be an affiliated master mason in good standing ; or in case a private lodge be the complainant, by the master of the complaining lodge.

A certified copy of the complaint, together with a notice stating the date at which such complaint will be presented or fyled, shall be first served upon the brother (or in the case of a lodge upon the master or secretary) against whom the complaint is preferred, at least ten days before the same is to be so presented or fyled ; and the original of such complaint shall, with a duly attested certificate of the service thereof, be fyled—if the complaint be within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge or of the grand master, with the grand secretary ; if the complaint be within the jurisdiction of a district deputy grand master, with such district deputy grand master ; and if within the jurisdiction of a private lodge, then with the secretary of such private lodge.

Within ten days after the complaint has been fyled, in accordance with the preceding article, the accused shall (except in cases of complaints before the Grand Lodge or before a private lodge) be bound to appear in person or by counsel and to fyle his defence, having first served a copy thereof upon the complainant, who may within three days thereafter serve and fyle a replication thereto.

Where a complaint has been made against a private lodge, the secretary thereof shall give notice of the same in the summons for the next regular communication thereof held not less than ten days after service of the complaint ; and at such regular communication such lodge shall determine if they desire further counsel, who in addition to the worshipful master shall represent such lodge as counsel, and shall decide upon the defence to be made ; which defence shall within ten days after such regular communication, be fyled with the proper tribunal.

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The issues being complete, notice shall be given by the tribunal seized of the matter, to both complainant and accused, appointing a time and place for the trial.

The evidence to be adduced shall, in matters before the Grand Lodge or before private lodges, be received by a committee to be appointed for that purpose, who shall report the same within such delay as may with justice to the parties be ordered by the tribunal.

In cases before the grand master, he may depute three past masters in good standing to receive evidence.

The district deputy grand masters shall themselves receive evidence in cases within their jurisdiction.

The tribunal seized of any case may order such delays as may to justice appear for further proceedings, and may extend delays for pleading and answering pleas.

In the case of complaints within the (original) jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, the grand master may, if he find it necessary so to do, suspend the accused party from office until the holding of the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge.

When complaints are laid before the Grand Lodge or before a private lodge, Grand Lodge or such private lodge shall, at its first regular communication held after the filing of the complaint, (if such complaint have been served more than ten days before the holding of such communication—or if otherwise at the next following regular communication) decide by ballot whether the complaint be of such a nature as to require the accused to answer thereto; and if by such ballot it be decided that the complaint is of such a nature as to require such answer, the accused, if he be present, may be required within such delay as may then be fixed, to file his defense thereto, and thereupon a committee shall be appointed by the presiding officer to receive the evidence of the parties, and to return the same within such delay as may be ordered.

So soon as the evidence on both sides has been closed, the tribunal having cognizance of the case shall order the parties to appear before it at such time and place as the tribunal may direct for hearing upon the merits of the issues raised.

The parties having been heard shall, with their respective counsel, withdraw; and the tribunal shall proceed to adjudge upon the merits; and if the complaint be held to be well founded, to award sentence.

The Grand Lodge or a private lodge in adjudging upon the merits, shall do so by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of those present shall be necessary for conviction. In the case of conviction the sentence to be awarded shall be determined by a second ballot, on which ballot the sentence declared by the largest number of votes cast shall be carried out, except in case of appeal, or in case it be deemed that expulsion from the order should be the punishment to be awarded, in which case the judgment shall be reported (with the record) to Grand Lodge for decision.

All services shall be made either in person or by mail registered postpaid to the last address of the party to be served; and if by mail sufficient delay, in addition to that already specified, shall be allowed to permit of an answer being received by mail.

If either party neglect or refuse (after due service) to attend either in person or by counsel—which counsel must be a master mason in good standing—the tribunal may proceed in his absence, and may, if it see fit, appoint a competent brother to act as counsel for the defence.

Witnesses shall give their testimony on their honor, and if not masons should be vouched for as to credibility by a mason before being heard.

No sentence shall be carried out until at least fifteen days after notice of the awarding of the same by any other tribunal than the Grand Lodge, has been served upon the losing party; who shall within such delay, if he desire to appeal from the judgment, file with the grand secretary a notice of such appeal, with a certificate of service thereof upon the opposite party.

Within ten days after the service of such notice of appeal, the tribunal on whom the same has been served shall deposit in the office of the grand secretary all papers, documents and evidence forming the record of the trial, which record shall thereafter remain amongst the archives of Grand Lodge.

The grand secretary shall allow any interested party, either personally or by counsel, to take communication of such record at the office of said grand secretary during office hours, and to take copies of any portion thereof.

Each appeal shall come before the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication following the fifteenth day after the deposit of the record as aforesaid, and either party may either personally or by competent counsel, appear before Grand Lodge therein; but neither party nor their counsel shall vote upon such appeal.

All costs of taking evidence, and other costs incurred in masonic trials shall, unless otherwise ordered, be paid by the losing party, who may, in default of payment, be suspended from masonic privileges until the same have been paid.

No addition to the record shall be permitted on appeal, unless ordered by Grand Lodge.

OF REVISIONS, REVERSALS, AND RESTORATIONS.

All transcripts of trial-records, required to be transmitted to the grand secretary, shall by him be forwarded to the committee on grievances, who shall examine them, with such additional evidence in writing, if any, as may be presented, and shall report thereon at the next succeeding annual communication; and upon such report the Grand Lodge may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment of the lodge, or may make such other order relative thereto as shall be deemed proper.

Whenever a judgment of suspension or expulsion shall be reversed and set aside by the Grand Lodge, the brother who had been suspended or expelled shall be at once again entitled to all his rights and privileges as a member of the lodge.

All sentences of suspension shall be for an indefinite period; and a lodge may, at any stated meeting, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, annul any such sentence of suspension pronounced by itself, and restore the mason thus suspended to all his masonic rights and privileges; provided that notice of a resolution for such restoration shall have been given at the stated meeting next preceding. And, in case of such restoration, the secretary shall at once notify the restored party and the grand secretary thereof.

The Grand Lodge may, at any annual communication, if good cause therefor be shown, and proof be given of the notice hereinafter prescribed, restore to the rights and privileges of masonry any mason who has been suspended or expelled within its jurisdiction ; but such restoration shall not restore him to membership in the lodge by which he was suspended or expelled.

Whenever any mason suspended for unmasonic conduct, desires to petition the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of masonry, he shall first make application for such restoration to the lodge by which he was suspended, if it still be in existence. If his application be there refused, it may then be made to the Grand Lodge, provided that notice, in writing, be given to the lodge of such intended application, not less than forty days preceding the annual communication.

Whenever any expelled mason desires to petition the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of masonry, he shall, in writing, notify the lodge which expelled him, if it still be in existence, of his intention so to do, at least sixty days before the annual communication at which his petition is to be presented, accompanying said notice with a copy of such intended petition ; and before said petition shall be considered by the Grand Lodge, proof of the giving said notice to the lodge shall be furnished.

Whenever any lodge desires to petition the Grand Lodge for the restoration of an expelled mason to the rights and privileges of masonry, the master thereof shall give due notice to all the members of his lodge, so far as practicable, of such intended action and of the stated meeting at which it will be had ; and at such meeting he shall cause to be recorded the fact that such notice was thus duly given. The votes of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to authorize the presentation of such petition to the Grand Lodge.

No suspension, expulsion, or restoration shall be published otherwise than as hereinbefore provided, except by authority of the Grand Lodge or by order of the grand master.

OF THE SUBORDINATE LODGES.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF A LODGE.

A lodge can only be formed by authority of a dispensation from the grand master, or of a charter from the Grand Lodge ; and no charter shall be granted to any lodge until it shall have worked a time under dispensation, and shall have exhibited to the Grand Lodge satisfactory evidence of its masonic capability.

Upon the petition of seven or more master masons being presented to the grand master, he may grant them a dispensation to open and hold a lodge at the place therein to be named, with power to make masons and receive members by affiliation ; and he shall therein appoint the master and wardens of the new lodge. But in no case shall such dispensation be issued unless the petition be accompanied by a recommendation from the nearest or most convenient chartered lodge, (if

from a town or city where more than one lodge exists, then from one of such lodges,) setting forth that the petitioners are all master masons in good standing, that the establishment of the new lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to the good of the order, and that a safe and suitable lodge room has been provided therefor; nor unless the petition shall also be accompanied by a certificate of withdrawal of each petitioner from the lodge of which he was last a member, and by a certificate from the district deputy grand master declaring that the master and wardens proposed in such petition are fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of masonry and to deliver entire the lectures thereunto appertaining. Such dispensation shall terminate upon the first day of the month in which the next succeeding annual communication shall be holden; and shall then be returned to the grand secretary, together with the by-laws, book of records, and returns of the new lodge to that date.

Upon the return of the dispensation of a new lodge, as above, with a petition for a charter, if an examination of its work and proceedings shall prove satisfactory, and if it shall produce a certificate, as required in the preceding section, that the master and wardens proposed are thoroughly skilled in the work and lectures, the Grand Lodge may order the issue of a charter to such lodge, and assign it such name and number on the registry as shall be deemed proper; and such lodge shall be duly constituted within sixty days thereafter, or its charter shall be forfeited. If the examination be not satisfactory, or such certificate and showing be not produced, the petition may be totally refused, or a continuance of the dispensation, until the next annual communication, may be ordered; but no such continuance shall be granted a second time.

A lodge shall consist of a master, a senior warden, a junior warden, a treasurer, a secretary, a senior deacon, a junior deacon, an inner guard, a tyler, and such other officers as its by-laws may provide; together with as many members as it may find convenient.

The jewels and furniture of every lodge belong to, and are the property of the master, wardens and brethren of such lodge. Nor shall any jewel be worn in a lodge other than those specified for the officers, or for past or present officers of Grand Lodge, except such honorary or other jewel as shall appertain to, or be consistent with, those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF A LODGE.

The powers and duties of a lodge are such as are prescribed in its dispensation or charter, by the constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and by the general regulations of masonry; and they are defined as follows:—

1st. *Executive*—In the direction and performance of its work, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge, under the control of the master; and in all other matters, in aid of the master, who is the primary executive authority of the lodge:

2nd. *Legislative*—Including all matters of legislation relative to its internal concerns, which shall not be in violation of the general regulations of masonry, the constitution or regulations of the Grand Lodge, or its own particular by-laws: and

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3rd. *Judicial*—Embracing the exercise of discipline over its own members (except the master) and all other masons within its jurisdiction, and the settlement of controversies between them ; subject always to a revision by the Grand Lodge upon appeal.

Every lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its own government, provided they are not contrary to or inconsistent with the general regulations of the Grand Lodge. The by-laws must be submitted to the district deputy grand master, for the approbation of the grand master, and when approved, a fair copy must be sent to the grand secretary, and also to the district deputy grand master ; and, when any alteration shall be made, such alteration must in like manner be submitted : and no law or alteration shall be valid until so submitted and approved.

The by-laws of the lodge shall be fairly written or printed in a book, and shall be delivered to the master on the day of his installation, when he shall solemnly pledge himself to observe and enforce them during his mastership. Every brother shall also sign them when he becomes a member of the lodge, as a declaration of his submission to them ; and every member shall, at all reasonable times, have access to such by-laws, which should be printed for the use of the lodge and delivered to the members.

The master of every lodge is to cause the antient charges, the regulations of the Grand Lodge relating to private lodges, and the by-laws of his lodge, to be read in open lodge once every year.

The master is responsible that a book, or books, be kept, in which the secretary shall enter the names of the members of the lodge, and of all persons initiated or admitted therein, with the dates of their proposal, admission or initiation, passing and raising ; and also their ages, as nearly as possible, at that time, and their titles, professions, or trades, together with such transactions of the lodge as are proper to be written.

The regular days of meeting of the lodge shall be specified in the by-laws.

A lodge of emergency may, at any time, be called by summons, giving seven clear days notice, by the authority of the master, or, in his absence, of the senior warden, or, in his absence, by the junior warden ; but on no pretence without such authority. A lodge of emergency, for the purpose of attending a funeral of a deceased brother, may be called at any time without the ordinary seven days notice, by the worshipful master, or in his absence by the senior warden, or in his absence by the junior warden, but not without such authority. The particular reason for calling the lodge of emergency shall be expressed in the summons, and afterwards recorded in the minute book, and no business but that so expressed shall be entered upon at such meeting. No lodge has the power of adjourning from day to day.

Every lodge shall keep a book, in which the members attending at each meeting shall sign their names before entering the lodge, and a similar book or a portion of the same book for visitors, who are in like manner to enter their names, masonic rank, and the name of their mother lodge, or the lodge from which they hail.

All minutes, lists, and books of account, belonging to a lodge, must be produced by the master, when he shall be so required by competent authority.

The precedence of lodges is derived from the number of their warrant of constitution, as recorded in the books of the Grand Lodge. No lodge shall be acknowledged, nor any of its officers admitted into the Grand Lodge, nor any of its members entitled to partake of the general charity, or other masonic privilege, unless it has been regularly constituted and registered.

Every candidate initiated into a lodge becomes a member thereof from the date of his initiation, and is liable for the regular lodge dues.

Every lodge must be particularly careful in registering the names of the brethren initiated therein, and also in making the return of its members; as no person is regularly entitled to partake of the general charity, unless his name be duly registered, and he shall have been at least two years a contributing member of a lodge.

To prevent injury to individuals, by their being excluded the privileges of masonry, through the neglect of their lodges in not registering their names, any brother so circumstanced, on producing sufficient proof that he has paid the full fees of his lodge, shall be capable of enjoying the full privileges of the craft. But the offending lodge shall be reported to the Grand Lodge, and rigorously proceeded against for neglecting to make the proper return, and detaining moneys which are the property of the Grand Lodge, and which had been paid to the lodge for specific appropriation.

The master is to see that all moneys received or paid on account of the lodge, be entered in proper books by the secretary and treasurer, and that the account of fees or dues received on account of, and payable to the Grand Lodge, is kept separate and distinct from the moneys belonging to the private fund of the lodge. The accounts of the lodge shall be audited at least once in every year, by a committee appointed by the lodge.

Each lodge shall procure for every brother initiated therein a Grand Lodge certificate, to be paid for by the lodge.

No lodge or officer, or member of a lodge, shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation, to enable a mason to proceed from lodge to lodge as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

No lodge shall form any public procession, without a dispensation from the grand master, or district deputy grand master, except in the case of a funeral—which shall be immediately reported to the grand secretary and the district deputy grand master.

All lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working, is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among freemasons, some member of every lodge should be deputed to visit the other lodges as often as may be convenient.

If any brother behave in such manner as to disturb the harmony of the lodge, and be thrice formally admonished by the master, and persist in his irregular conduct, he shall be punished according to the by-laws of that particular lodge, or the case may be reported to higher masonic authority.

Every lodge has the power of suspending or excluding a member for gross, immoral or infamous conduct, but no lodge shall suspend or exclude any member

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without giving him due notice of the charge preferred, or complaint made against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration. He shall be at liberty to be present, and be afforded every opportunity of defending himself; when the case has been investigated he shall withdraw, and the votes of the brethren shall be given openly. The name of every brother suspended or excluded, together with the cause of his suspension or exclusion, shall be sent to the grand secretary, and also to the district deputy grand master.*

Each chartered lodge shall transmit to the grand secretary a full and correct report of its transactions for the twelve months next preceding the first day of January in each year, within fifteen days thereafter, in such form as may be provided; and each lodge under dispensation shall transmit a similar report from the date of its organization to the first day of January in each year, without delay. Every lodge shall accompany such report with payment of its dues to the Grand Lodge for those periods; and each lodge shall, before the 15th of January in each year, make a return to the grand secretary, of the master, wardens, and past masters of the lodge, including all members who claim to be entitled to attend in Grand Lodge as past masters, as having served the office of master in some other lodge, specifying the lodge in which each of such past masters have served the office of master; and no brother shall be permitted to attend in Grand Lodge unless his name shall appear in some such return.

The master and wardens, or other representative of any lodge which shall have neglected for more than one year to make such returns and payments to the Grand Lodge, are thereby disqualified from attending the Grand Lodge, or sitting upon any committee until those returns and payments shall have been completed.

The majority of the members of a lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to the master and wardens, or other representative, before the meeting of the Grand Lodge; because such officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments.

Each chartered lodge shall, within two months from the date of its charter, provide a suitable seal, bearing such devices as may be deemed proper, and having inscribed thereon the name and number of the lodge, the date of its charter, and the place of its location; and all documents or papers of every kind whatsoever, emanating from such lodge, or from its master or secretary in his official capacity, shall bear the impress of such seal, or be considered null and of no effect.

An impression of the seal is to be sent to the grand secretary, and whenever changed, an impression of the new seal shall in like manner be transmitted.

Each lodge shall have all official communications from the grand master or grand secretary read in open lodge at the stated meeting next following their receipt.

Each lodge shall provide the several books required to be kept by its secretary, which shall be prepared in accordance with forms to be provided.

Each lodge may provide, in such manner as it may deem proper, for the payment of its officers or representatives in attending the communications of the Grand Lodge.

* The term *expelled* is used only when a brother is removed from the craft by the Grand Lodge. Upon the removal of a brother from a subordinate lodge, the term *excluded* or *suspended* only is applicable.

For the neglect or violation of any duty imposed upon a lodge in this constitution, its charter may be suspended or forfeited ; and for the neglect or violation of any duty herein imposed upon a secretary, his lodge shall be held responsible.

ARTICLE III.

OF PROHIBITIONS.

No lodge shall remove its place of meeting from that named in its dispensation or charter, unless notice shall have been given at a stated meeting that a resolution for such removal will be offered at the next succeeding one, nor unless such resolution shall have been adopted by the votes of at least two-thirds of the members present at such succeeding stated meeting ; nor shall such removal then take place until the action of the lodge shall have been approved by the D. D. G. M., Grand Lodge, or grand master.

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 province during twelve months, and within the jurisdiction of the lodge during six months next preceeding the date of his application, nor from any person who, within twelve months next preceding, shall have been rejected by any lodge. All applications for the degrees of masonry, or for affiliation, shall be in writing, signed by the applicant, and recommended by at least two members of the lodge.

No lodge shall ballot upon any application named in the next preceding section, except by dispensation from the grand master, until it shall have been referred to a committee, whose duty it shall be to make strict examination into the moral, mental, physical, and other proper qualifications of the applicant, and to report thereon at the next stated meeting, unless further time be granted. No application shall be withdrawn after reference to a committee, except as hereinafter provided in this section. If the report of the committee, or of any member thereof, be unfavorable, no ballot shall be had, but the master shall, upon the reception of such report, declare the candidate rejected. If the report be favorable, a ballot shall be had, and it shall require an unanimous ballot to elect, unless the by-laws of the lodge provide to the contrary. 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 ; but in no case, after one ballot has been had, shall any discussion be permitted in the lodge before the second ballot is had, nor shall the second ballot be postponed to another meeting of the lodge. If the committee find the applicant disqualified in consequence of insufficient residence or physical disability, and find no other objection to him, they shall make a special report thereon ; in which case the master may direct the withdrawal of the application without further action, and such direction shall be entered upon the record.

No dispensation shall be issued to a lodge to ballot for and confer the degrees upon a candidate without reference to a committee, as provided for in the next preceding section, nor to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected applicant within less than twelve months after the date of such rejection, unless the appli-

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cation therefor be made by the lodge, by an unanimous vote, by ballot; and of the special meeting to be holden under such dispensation, and the purpose thereof, the members of the lodge shall have due notice.

No dispensation shall be issued to a lodge to receive and act upon the petition for degrees of a person who has not the required qualification of residence, unless the application therefor be made by the lodge by an unanimous vote, by ballot; and should such dispensation be issued, the petition shall take the usual course of reference and ballot in the lodge.

No lodge, unless it be otherwise provided in its by-laws, shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees; but, though an applicant may be elected to receive them, if, at any time before his initiation, objection be made by any member, he shall not receive the degree until such objection shall have been withdrawn; and such objection shall, unless withdrawn within sixty days, have the effect of a rejection by ballot, and shall be so reported to the grand secretary; and if, after his initiation, but before being passed, or after passing, before being raised, objection to his advancement be made by any member, such objection shall be referred to a committee, with power to enquire into the cause thereof, who shall, at the next stated meeting (unless further time be given) report thereon; and upon the reception of such report, if no cause for the objection has been assigned, or if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid and masonic one, the lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made.

No lodge shall advance an entered apprentice or a fellow craft to a higher degree until, after a strict examination in open lodge, he shall have given satisfactory evidence that he is entirely proficient and well qualified in that or those which he has already taken; and no entered apprentice or fellow craft shall be advanced to a higher degree in any lodge other than that in which he shall have received those, or either of those degrees, unless by the official consent of such lodge, if it then be in existence.

No lodge shall confer the three degrees for a less fee than twenty dollars, and in every case the entire fee for the degrees shall accompany the application, else such application shall not be received. Provided, however, that if the applicant has already received the first degree, or the first and second degrees in another lodge, the fee to accompany his application for the remaining degree or degrees shall be such proportion of the fee for all the degrees as the by-laws of the lodge may prescribe. This is not to extend to the making of serving brethren, who may be initiated provided that no fee or reward in such case be taken, and that a dispensation from the grand master be first obtained.

No lodge shall confer degrees upon more than five candidates at any one meeting; nor shall confer more than one degree upon any one candidate at any one meeting, unless by dispensation from the grand master; nor shall confer either of the degrees upon more than one candidate at a time.

No lodge, nor any mason, shall appear in masonic clothing in any public procession, or at any public meeting or place, without permission from the grand master, except for the burial of a brother.

No lodge shall exclude or suspend a member for the non-payment of his dues ; but each lodge may make such regulations for enforcing the payment of dues, as shall not conflict with this constitution.

No lodge shall receive lectures from any person who is not duly authorized by the Grand Lodge or the grand master.

No lodge shall ballot upon an application for affiliation unless it be accompanied by a proper dimit from the lodge of which the applicant was last a member, or a satisfactory explanation, in writing, of his inability to furnish such dimit.

No lodge or mason shall hold masonic communication with any lodge which has been declared illegal by the Grand Lodge, or with any person who has received degrees in, or is a member of, such a lodge.

No lodge shall admit a visitor without due enquiry or examination, nor if there be, in the opinion of the master, a valid objection made to such admission by a member of the lodge.

No lodge which shall have failed to make its annual returns, with payment of its dues to Grand Lodge on or before the fifteenth of January in each year, shall be entitled to representation at the next communication of Grand Lodge.

No lodge shall recognize any body, purporting to be a masonic lodge, which shall be holden within the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge, without authority from such Grand Lodge ; nor shall any lodge, or any member thereof, admit or hold masonic intercourse with a member of any such body.

No lodge shall recognize as a mason any person who, being at the time a resident of this province, has received, or claims to have received, the degrees of masonry from any source beyond the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, without the proper permission, until the lodge nearest his place of residence shall have received him as a member. The proper permission, above mentioned, may only be given by the lodge nearest his place of residence, and in the manner necessary for an election to receive the degrees.

No lodge, until chartered and duly constituted, shall be entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge ; but a lodge under dispensation may send delegates thereto, who may be admitted to seats and be permitted to speak, but shall have no vote.

No lodge shall make a mason, or admit a member, without strictly complying with all the regulations enacted for the government of the craft on these occasions.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE DISSOLUTION OF LODGES AND THE SUSPENSION OF THEIR POWERS.

As every warranted lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which assembly all the power of the fraternity resides, it is clear that no other authority can destroy the power granted by a warrant ; if, therefore, the majority of any lodge should determine to quit the lodge, the constitution, or power of assembling, remains with the rest of the members ; provided their number be not less than seven, otherwise the warrant ceases and becomes extinct.

Should however any two lodges by resolution passed by a three-fourths majority of each lodge, express a wish to amalgamate, the Grand Lodge may sanc-

tion such amalgamation upon petition by such lodges, and on such terms as may have been agreed upon by the said lodges, or as Grand Lodge itself may determine. Provided, however, that no resolution having in view any such amalgamation shall be proposed, except at a stated meeting of the lodge, and after one month's notice thereof has been given, and the resolution itself placed upon the summons and addressed to each member of the lodge.

The amalgamated lodge may bear the name and number of one of the lodges composing it, in which case it may retain the charter and seal of that lodge; or it may bear the name of one and the number of the other lodge, or it may be called by another name and retain the number of one of the component lodges; and shall in either of such latter cases receive a new charter, without charge, and provide a new seal; or it may have an endorsement of the authorization of the amalgamation by the Grand Lodge made upon the charter of one of the component lodges.

No lodge shall be erased, or its warrant declared forfeited, until the master, or in his absence, the wardens, shall have been warned, in writing, of their offence, and shall have been summoned to answer to the complaint made against them.

If any lodge, or its master, and wardens, be summoned to attend, or to produce its warrant, books, papers or accounts, to the grand master, his deputy, the district deputy grand master, or any board or committee authorized by the Grand Lodge, and do not comply, nor give sufficient reason for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and in case of contumacy, such lodge may be suspended, and the proceedings notified to the Grand Lodge.

A lodge offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no specific penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge, the grand master, or the deputy grand master, be subject to admonition or suspension, as before provided.

If the warrant of constitution of a lodge be sold or procured by any other means than through the regular channel of petition to the grand master, such warrant shall be forfeited and the lodge erased.

A lodge may be dissolved—

1st. By the voluntary surrender of its charter, when such surrender shall have been accepted by the Grand Lodge: or

2nd. By the revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge.

The charter of a lodge may be surrendered if notice shall be given at a stated meeting that a resolution to that effect will be presented at the next succeeding one; and if, at such succeeding meeting, three-fourths at least of the members present are in favor of such resolution; but no such act of surrender shall be considered final until it shall have been approved and accepted by the Grand Lodge.

No such resolution, however, shall be considered unless the same shall have been inserted in the summons, and the summons regularly sent to each member of the lodge.

The charter of a lodge may be forfeited—

1st. By disobedience to any provision of the constitution or regulations of the Grand Lodge:

2nd. By disregard of the lawful authority of the grand master :

3rd. By violation or neglect of the ancient and recognized usages of the craft :

4th. By receiving applicants known to be unworthy, or refusing or neglecting to discipline unworthy members : or,

5th. By failure to meet during a period of twelve successive months.

But no charter shall be forfeited unless charges against the lodge shall have been presented to and investigated in the Grand Lodge, of which charges the lodge accused shall have had due notice ; though the same may be arrested until the next annual communication, either by the Grand Lodge or the grand master, upon satisfactory reasons therefor being shown.

The forfeiture or arrest of the charter of a lodge involves the suspension of all its members from the rights and privileges of masonry, except those who may be specially declared exempted from such effect.

The surrender or forfeiture of the charter of a lodge, when declared by the Grand Lodge, shall be conclusive upon the lodge and its members ; and all the authority granted by such charter, together with all the records, funds, jewels, furniture, dues, and property of such lodge of every kind shall revert to the Grand Lodge.

OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

ARTICLE I.

OF ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The master, wardens, chaplain, treasurer, and secretary of each lodge shall be elected annually, by ballot, at the stated meeting next preceding the anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist ; or at such other time as may be provided by its by-laws, and a majority of the votes of the members present shall be necessary to elect. They shall be installed as soon as practicable thereafter, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been duly elected and installed.

In case any lodge shall fail to hold such election at the time above named, upon good cause being shown therefor, the grand master may issue a dispensation to hold such election at another time ; and in case a vacancy shall at any time occur in either of the offices of master or warden in any lodge, upon proper representation of the necessity therefor, the grand master may issue a dispensation for an election to fill such vacancy. But, in either of these cases, such dispensation shall be issued only upon the application of the lodge, setting forth the reasons therefor, to be approved by two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting, and to be properly certified by the secretary ; and of the special election which may thus be ordered, the members shall have due notice.

None but members in good standing shall be entitled to vote at an election ; and every such member shall be eligible to any office in the lodge, except that of master, for which only a brother who has been duly elected and served for one year as warden of a lodge shall be eligible.

The deacons and such other subordinate officers as the by-laws of each lodge may designate, shall be appointed by the master after his installation; and the officers so appointed shall be properly invested as soon as practicable after their appointment. The tyler shall be elected at the annual meeting by open vote.

ARTICLE II.

OF MASTERS AND LODGE OFFICERS.

All preferment among masons shall be grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; therefore no brother shall be elected master of a lodge, or appointed to any office therein, merely on account of seniority or rank. No master elect shall assume the master's chair until he shall have been regularly installed. It is necessary, previous to the installation of the master, that his election be confirmed; after which the usual ceremonies of installation are to be performed. Should the election of a master not be confirmed, then a summons must be issued for the following regular meeting of the lodge, setting forth that the brethren are again to proceed to elect a master; and on the confirmation of that election, at the following ordinary meeting of the lodge, the installation of the master will follow.

Every master, before being placed in the chair, shall solemnly pledge himself to observe all the old established usages and customs, and to preserve the landmarks of the order, and most strictly to enforce them within his own lodge.

The master and wardens of a lodge are enjoined to visit other lodges as often as they conveniently can; in order that the same usages and customs may be observed throughout the craft, and a good understanding be thereby cultivated among freemasons.

The master is responsible for the due observance of the laws relating to private lodges, and is bound to produce all books, minutes, and accounts, when required by any lawful authority.

If the master should die, be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the senior warden, and in the absence of the senior warden, the junior warden shall act as master, in summoning the lodge, until the next election of officers.

If the master be not present, the immediate past master, or if he be not present, the senior past master of the lodge, present, shall take the chair. If no past master of the lodge be present, then the senior warden, or in his absence, the junior warden may rule the lodge, but not confer degrees.

A past master of any other lodge may be invited to officiate as master, and may confer degrees or perform any other ceremony.

The master and wardens of every lodge, when summoned so to do, shall attend the grand master, his deputy, the district deputy grand master, the Grand Lodge, or any board or committee authorized by the Grand Lodge; and produce the warrant, minutes, and books of the lodge, under pain of suspension, and being reported to the next Grand Lodge.

No warden or other officer of a lodge can resign his office, nor can he be removed, unless for a cause which appears to the lodge to be sufficient; but if the master be dissatisfied with the conduct of any of his officers, he may lay the cause

of complaint before the lodge ; and if it shall appear to the majority of the brethren present that the complaint is well founded, he shall have power to displace such officer, and another must be elected or appointed in his place.

The master shall have power—

1st. To congregate his lodge whenever he shall deem it proper :

2nd. To issue, or cause to be issued, all summonses or notices which may be required :

3rd. To discharge all the executive functions of his lodge : and

4th. To perform all such other acts, by ancient usage proper to his office, as shall not be in contravention of any provision of the constitution or regulations of the Grand Lodge.

It shall be his duty—

1st. To preside at all meetings of his lodge :

2nd. To confer all degrees in strict accordance with the ritual which has been, or may hereafter be, ordained by the Grand Lodge :

3rd. To give, in full, the lectures appertaining to each degree, at the time it is conferred, in accordance with such ritual :

4th. To examine the record of proceedings at each meeting of his lodge, when fairly transcribed by the secretary, and, if found correct, subscribe his approval thereof :

5th. To superintend the official acts of all the officers of his lodge and see that their respective duties are properly discharged : and

6th. To carefully guard against any infraction, by the members of his lodge, of its own by-laws, of the constitution or regulations of the Grand Lodge, or of the general regulations of masonry.

From the decisions of the master there shall be no appeal to the lodge ; but objections to such decisions may be laid before the grand master and by him be determined subject to appeal to the Grand Lodge.

In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

For the neglect or violation of any duty imposed by this constitution upon the master of a lodge, he shall be subject to deprivation of office, suspension, or expulsion.

It shall be the duty of the wardens to assist the master in the performance of his duties, and to discharge all those duties which ancient usage has assigned to their respective stations.

In the absence of the master, the senior warden (and in his absence also, the junior warden,) shall succeed to and be charged with all the powers and duties of the master.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer—

1st. To receive and safely keep all moneys or property of every kind which shall be placed in his hands by order of the lodge ;

2d. To disburse or transfer the same, or any part thereof, upon the order of the master duly attested by the secretary ;

3d. To keep a book or books wherein a correct account of his receipts and disbursements shall be exhibited ;

4th. To present a statement of the finances of the lodge whenever required ; and

5th. To perform such other duties, appertaining to his office, as the by-laws may require or the lodge may at any time direct.

It shall be the duty of the secretary—

1st. To record all the proceedings at each meeting, which it is proper should be written, under the direction of the master, in a minute book to be kept for that purpose ; and to submit such record to the lodge, at its next stated meeting, for approval or correction ;

2nd. To fairly transcribe such proceedings from the minute book to the regular record book, after they shall thus have been approved or corrected, and present them to the master for his approval and signature when thus fairly transcribed :

3rd. To prepare and transmit a copy of such record, or of any part thereof, to the Grand Lodge, when required :

4th. To collect and receive all moneys due to the lodge and pay them over without delay to the treasurer :

5th. To keep the seal of the lodge, and to affix the same, with his attestation, to all papers issued under its authority or in obedience to the requirements of the constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge :

6th. To transmit to the grand secretary, immediately after each election and installation in the lodge, a certificate thereof in the form prescribed.

7th. To transmit to the grand secretary the annual report required, in such form as shall be provided : and

8th. To report to the grand secretary, immediately after their occurrence, all rejections, expulsions, suspensions, and restorations, in the forms provided.

He shall keep the following books of the lodge, in such forms as may be provided :—

1st. A record book, in which he shall record all the transactions of the lodge, proper to be written, after the same shall have been approved ;

2d. A book of by-laws, for the signatures of the members in the order of their admission, in which he shall see that each member at once signs his name in full ;

3d. A roll book, in which he shall record the full name or names of all belonging to the lodge ; the dates of their initiation, passing, raising, or affiliation ; the name, number, and location of the lodges of which those affiliated were last previously members ; the age and occupation of each when received ; and the dates of their withdrawal, expulsion, suspension, death, or restoration ;

4th. A black book, in which he shall record the full name or names of those rejected, expelled, suspended, or restored by any of the lodges, so far as he shall receive the proper notice thereof ; and

5th. A register, to be kept in the tyler's room, in which all members shall record their names, and all visitors shall record their names and the names, numbers, and locations of their respective lodges, before entering the lodge.

If it be deemed more convenient, instead of keeping separate books, as above provided, separate parts of the same book may be used for two or more of the purposes named.

He shall also keep such account books as may be necessary to present clearly the account of each member with the lodge, the receipts of the secretary, and his payments to the treasurer; and shall preserve the books of constitutions and regulations of the Grand Lodge, which may from time to time be published, together with all the printed proceedings thereof as promulgated by its order.

The deacons, tyler, and other appointed officers, shall perform such duties, consonant with the usages of the craft and appertaining to their respective offices, as may be required by the by-laws or directed by the master.

The tyler may at any time be removed, for cause deemed sufficient by a majority of the brethren present at a regular meeting of the lodge.

If any tyler shall officiate or attend at any meeting, or pretended lodge of masons, not being regularly constituted, or not acknowledging the authority of the grand master, or not conforming to the laws of the Grand Lodge, he shall thereby be rendered incapable of ever being a tyler or attendant on a lodge, and shall be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

OF INDIVIDUAL MASONS.

ARTICLE I.

OF MEMBERSHIP IN A LODGE.

Membership in a lodge may be acquired—

- 1st. By having regularly received the degree of master mason therein;
- 2d. By having been duly elected for affiliation therewith;
- 3d. By having been named in a dispensation for a new lodge as one of the petitioners therefor; and
- 4th. By the consolidation into one lodge of two or more lodges, of one of which he was a member.

Great discredit and injury having been brought upon our antient and honorable fraternity, from admitting members and receiving candidates without due notice being given, or enquiry made into their characters and qualifications; and also, from the passing and raising of masons without due instruction in the respective degrees; it is determined that in future, a violation or neglect of any of the following laws, shall subject the offending lodge to erasure, because no emergency can be allowed as a justification.

No brother shall be admitted a member of a lodge without a proposition in open lodge, at a regular meeting, nor until his name, occupation and place of abode, as well as the name and number of the lodge of which he is or was last a member, or in which he was initiated, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons for the next stated lodge meeting, and the decision of the brethren ascertained by ballot. When a lodge has ceased to meet, any former member thereof shall be eligible to be proposed and admitted a member of another lodge, on producing a certificate from the grand secretary stating the fact, and specifying whether the brother has been registered and his dues paid.

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No person shall be made a mason unless he has resided one year in the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he seeks admission, or produces a certificate of character from the nearest lodge to the place of his previous residence; nor until he has been properly proposed at one regular meeting of the lodge, and a committee has been appointed by the worshipful master to make the necessary enquiries into the character of the candidate, and his name, age, addition or profession, and place of abode, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons for the next regular meeting, when, after the committee have reported to the lodge in his favor, he must be ballotted for, and if approved, he may be initiated into the first degree of masonry; but should the report be unfavorable, he shall be considered a rejected candidate.

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, except in a town or city, or the suburbs thereof, where there is more than one lodge, in which case each lodge has concurrent jurisdiction. The jurisdiction extends in every direction, half way to the nearest lodge.

The suburbs of a town or city shall mean any place not more than ten miles from such town or city used as a residence during any portion of the year by those who have their place of business or permanent residence in such town or city.

In case of emergency, the following alteration, as to the mode of proposing a candidate, is allowed. Any two members of a lodge may transmit, in writing to the master, the usual declaration of any candidate whom they wish to propose, and the circumstances which cause the emergency; and the master, if the emergency be proper, shall issue a notice to every member; appoint a committee as before provided; and at the same time summon the lodge to meet at a period of not less than seven clear days from the issuing of the summons, for the purpose of balloting for the candidate; if the candidate be then approved, he may be initiated into the first degree of masonry. The master shall, previous to the ballot being taken, cause the said proposition, and the emergency stated, to be recorded in the minute book of the lodge.

No person under the age of twenty-one years, shall be made a mason in any lodge, unless by dispensation from the grand master; nor shall any dispensation suspend the operations of the law requiring seven days' notice, or committee of enquiry, or the ballot. Every candidate must be free-born, and his own master, and at the time of initiation, be known to be in reputable circumstances. He should be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences, and have made some progress in one or the other of them; and he must, previous to his initiation, subscribe his name at full length, to a declaration of the following import,* viz:

To the worshipful master, wardens and brethren of.....lodge, No.....,
.....Quebec.

I,....., of the.....of....., in the county of.....,aged..... years, being free by birth, and of mature age, do declare that unbiassed by the improper solicitation of friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy motives, I freely and voluntarily offer myself a candidate for the mysteries of

*Any individual who cannot write is consequently ineligible to be admitted into the Order.

masonry ; that I am prompted by a favorable opinion conceived of the institution, and a desire of knowledge ; and that I will, cheerfully conform to all the ancient usages and established customs of the order.

Witness my hand this.....of....., A.L. 58

Recommended by

(Sig.)

A petition having been received, it cannot be withdrawn.

No person shall be made a mason in, or admitted a member of a lodge, if on the ballot, two black balls appear against him. Some lodges wish for no such indulgence, but require the unanimous consent of the members present ; the by-laws of each lodge must, therefore, guide them in this respect, but if there be two black balls, such person cannot, on any pretence, be admitted.

Every candidate shall, on his initiation, solemnly promise to submit to the constitution, and to conform to all the usages and regulations of the craft, he must sign the by-laws of the lodge on his initiation, a copy of which together with a copy of the constitution of Grand Lodge, shall then be presented to him.

If a mason shall have been elected to receive the three degrees and shall have received the first degree, or the first and second degrees in one lodge, and shall, at the request of such lodge and on its behalf, receive the remaining degrees or degree in another lodge, no petition, reference, or ballot shall be necessary in the last named lodge, as the work will be done for the first, of which he will be deemed a member.

If a mason shall have received the first degree, or the first and second degrees in one lodge, and shall simply receive permission from such lodge to receive the remaining degrees or degree in another lodge, he shall be deemed a member of the lodge in which he received the degree of master mason.

It is the duty of every master mason to be a member of some lodge, and every non-affiliated mason who, having resided six months within this province, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to some lodge therein, shall not be entitled to any of the rights, privileges, or charities of the order.

No mason shall be a member of more than one lodge at the same time.

No brother shall be admitted a member of a lodge, unless the laws of the craft relating to the proposing and admitting of candidates shall have been strictly complied with.

A brother who has been concerned in making masons clandestinely, or at a lodge which is not a regular lodge, or for small and unworthy considerations, or who may assist in forming a new lodge without the grand master's authority, shall not be admitted as a member, nor even as a visitor, into any regular lodge nor partake of the general charity, or other masonic privilege, till he make due submission and obtain grace.

If any member shall be under suspension or exclusion from his lodge, or shall withdraw himself from it without having complied with its by-laws, or with the general regulations of the craft, he shall not be eligible for admission to any other lodge. Whenever a member of any lodge shall resign, or whenever, at a future

time he may require it, he shall be furnished with a certificate of his standing; and such certificate is to be produced to any other lodge of which he is proposed to be admitted a member, previous to the ballot being taken.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

A brother who may have rendered any service to the craft in general, or to any particular lodge, may, by a ballot of the lodge, be elected an honorary member of such lodge. The lodge must include honorary members in its returns to Grand Lodge, and pay to the Grand Lodge similar dues for such honorary members as are payable for honorary members.

Honorary membership does not confer the right of voting in the lodge unless specially conferred by an unanimous ballot at the time of such election.

No brother shall however be entitled to any of the privileges of honorary membership, unless he be, and continue to remain, a subscribing member of a lodge.

No member of a lodge, when present, shall be excused or permitted to refrain from voting upon a ballot for affiliation or for the degrees of masonry.

No mason shall hold any masonic intercourse with an expelled or suspended mason, with an illegal lodge, with any person who has received degrees therein or is a member thereof, nor with any mason not acknowledged as such by this Grand Lodge.

No brother shall presume to print, or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any lodge or any part thereof, or the names of the persons present at such lodge, without the direction of the grand master, or the district deputy grand master, under pain of being expelled from the order. This law is not to extend to the writing, printing, or publishing of any notice or summons issued to the members of a lodge, by the authority of the master, or the proceedings of any festival or public meeting at which persons not masons are permitted to be present.

Any brother who shall violate the secrecy of the ballot on candidates for initiation or membership, by stating how he voted or intended to vote, or by endeavoring to ascertain how a brother voted, or if he should be aware and mention it to another brother, shall render himself liable to severe masonic censure, and for a second offence to suspension.

The majority of the members present at any lodge, duly summoned, have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided that they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the craft; no member, therefore, shall be permitted to enter in the minute book of his lodge, a protest against any resolution or proceeding which may have taken place, unless it shall appear to him to be contrary to the laws and usages of the craft, and for the purpose of complaining or appealing to a higher masonic authority; and then only by permission of the worshipful master.

All differences between, or complaints of members, that cannot be accommodated privately, or in some regular lodge, shall be reduced into writing and delivered to the grand secretary, who shall lay them before the grand master, or the district deputy grand master. When all parties shall have been summoned to attend thereon, and the case shall have been investigated, such order and adjudication shall be made.

cation may be made as shall be authorized by the by-laws and regulations of masonry.

A mason offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no specific penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge, or any of its delegated authorities, be subject to admonition or suspension, or by the Grand Lodge only, to expulsion.

For any violation of the ancient landmarks of the order, of the constitution or regulations of the Grand Lodge, of the by-laws of his lodge, or of any portion of the masonic or moral law, a member, or any other mason within the jurisdiction of a lodge, may after due trial, be reprimanded, suspended, or reported to Grand Lodge for expulsion.

Membership in a lodge can only be terminated—

- 1st. By the dissolution of the lodge ;
- 2d. By the consolidation of the lodge with another lodge or other lodges ;
- 3d. By voluntary withdrawal therefrom, after proper notice given ;
- 4th. By acquiring membership in another lodge ; and
- 5th. By death, suspension, or expulsion.

A member of a lodge, in good standing and whose dues are paid, may withdraw therefrom at any time by giving notice of his intention so to do at a stated meeting, and he may receive a certificate of the fact of such withdrawal ; but no recommendatory certificate shall be given him except by a vote of a majority of the members of the lodge then present.

All masons who were members in good standing of a lodge at the date of the surrender of its charter, and whose dues shall have been paid, are entitled to and may receive from the grand secretary a certificate of that fact, which certificate shall have the same effect as the regular recommendatory certificate of withdrawal issued by an existing lodge.

By a vote of the lodge, the dues of any member may be remitted.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Private lodges may, by by-law, admit their members to life-membership on such terms as such lodges may determine ; provided, that each such life member shall in addition to any amount payable to his lodge for such privilege, pay into the hands of the grand secretary the sum of ten dollars, which payment shall exempt his lodge from the payment of further dues to Grand Lodge on his behalf.

Upon such life member withdrawing from the lodge, of which he originally became a life member, and joining any other lodge, such other lodge shall not be obliged to pay any annual dues to Grand Lodge on his account, nor in case he becomes a life member of such other lodge, shall he be obliged to pay a second fee therefor to Grand Lodge.

Life members shall be entitled to all the privileges of, and shall be amenable to discipline in the same manner as ordinary members.

OF VISITORS.

No visitor shall be admitted into a lodge unless he be personally known or recommended, or well vouched for ; and after due examination by one or more of

the brethren present, and shall have entered his name, masonic rank, the name of his mother lodge, or the lodge he hails from, in a book to be kept by every lodge for that purpose; and during his continuance in the lodge, he must be subject to the by-laws of the lodge. The master of the lodge is particularly bound to enforce these regulations.

No brother residing in the Province, and not affiliated with some lodge, shall be entitled to the benefit of the benevolent fund for himself or family, nor to masonic burial, nor to take part in any masonic ceremony, public or private, nor to be entitled to any masonic privilege whatever, nor can he be permitted to visit any one lodge in the town or place where he resides more than once during his secession from the craft.

The attention of the brethren is particularly called to the exercise of the greatest caution in vouching for brethren.

OF CERTIFICATES.

Every brother shall be entitled to a Grand Lodge certificate immediately upon being registered in the books of the Grand Lodge as a master mason, for which certificate the lodge shall pay two dollars. Each lodge, therefore, when it makes a return of the masons whom it has initiated, passed and raised, shall, in addition to the register fee, make a remittance of the money for the certificates.

Every brother to whom a Grand Lodge certificate is granted must sign his name on the margin thereof or it will not be valid. This should be done in the presence of the worshipful master or the secretary of the lodge.

No brother shall obtain a Grand Lodge certificate if he shall have been admitted to more than one degree of masonry on the same day, or at a shorter interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree, unless by dispensation from the grand master.

Every return or other document upon which a Grand Lodge certificate is to be issued, must specify not only the date of initiation, but also the days on which the brother was advanced to the second and third degrees.

All applications for Grand Lodge certificates must be made to the grand secretary; and if the name of the brother wishing for the certificate has not previously been registered, the money payable on registration must be transmitted at the same time, as no certificate can on any account be issued until such money has been paid.

No lodge shall grant a private lodge certificate to a brother, except for the purpose of enabling him to obtain a Grand Lodge certificate, in which case such certificate shall be specifically addressed to the grand secretary, and except also such certificate as may be required by the laws of the Grand Lodge, or called for by any of its committees, or issued to a member on retirement or exclusion from a lodge for the purpose of evidence of standing. Nor shall a lodge, under any pretence, make a charge for a private lodge certificate.

OF PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

No public processions shall on any pretence be allowed, without the permission of the grand master, except a masonic funeral, the urgency of which will not admit

of the delay necessary to communicate with him. Such proceeding shall be immediately reported by the master of the lodge to the grand master, through the district deputy grand master.

If any brother shall attend as a mason, clothed in any of the jewels or badges of the craft, at any public procession, except a masonic funeral, without the permission of the grand master, or district deputy grand master, he shall be rendered incapable of ever after being an officer of a lodge; and also be excluded the benefit of the general charity. And if any lodge shall so offend, it shall stand suspended until the Grand Lodge shall determine thereon.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

No general lodge of instruction shall be holden, unless under the sanction of a regular warranted lodge or by the special license and authority of the grand master, or the district deputy grand master. The lodge giving its sanction, and the brethren to whom such license is granted, shall be answerable for the proceedings of such lodge of instruction, and responsible that the mode of working there adopted has received the sanction of Grand Lodge.

Notice of the times and places of meeting of the lodges of instruction shall be given to the grand secretary and the district deputy grand master.

Lodges of instruction shall keep a minute of all brethren present at each meeting, and of brethren appointed to hold office, and such minute shall be produced when called for by the grand master, the district deputy grand master, or lodge granting the sanction.

If a lodge which has given its sanction for a lodge of instruction being held under its warrant shall see fit, it may at any regular meeting withdraw that sanction by a resolution of the lodge to be communicated to the lodge of instruction; provided that notice of the intention to withdraw the sanction be inserted in the summons for that meeting.

OF DEFINITIONS.

The words and terms used in this constitution shall bear the construction which is given them in the following definitions:—

GRAND MASTER.—This title applies not only to him who has been elected and installed as grand master, but to either of the grand officers who shall have succeeded to the powers and duties of the grand master.

MASTER.—This title applies not only to him who has been elected and installed as master, but to any one who may for the time being have succeeded to the powers and duties of the master.

PAST GRAND OFFICER.—This title applies only to one of the elective grand officers other than grand chaplain or grand tyler, who has been regularly elected and installed, and has served his term as such in this Grand Lodge, and who remains a member in good standing, of some lodge under its jurisdiction.

PAST MASTER.—This title applies only to one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed, and has served a term as master of a chartered lodge, and who remains a member in good standing of one of the subordinate lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

REPRESENTATIVE.—The representative of a lodge within this province is one who in the event that neither the master nor either of the wardens can be present at the Grand Lodge, has been duly elected by the lodge at a stated meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose, to represent it at the next communication.

VACANCY.—Vacancies in office, either in a lodge or in the Grand Lodge, may occur by death, deprivation, resignation, removal from the jurisdiction, suspension, or expulsion.

JURISDICTION.—The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge includes all lodges and masons within the territorial limits of this province, and all lodges and their members without this province acting under its authority.

The jurisdiction of a lodge includes all its own members wherever residing, and all masons residing nearer to its place of meeting than to that of any other lodge within this province, except in towns or cities where more than one lodge exists, in which case each of such lodges has separate jurisdiction over its own members, and concurrent jurisdiction over all masons, not members of one of such lodges who reside in such town or city, or nearer thereto than to any other place where a lodge exists.

REGULATION.—By a regulation of the Grand Lodge is meant any resolution, edict, law or ordinance of any kind whatever, other than the constitution, which it may adopt.

SUSPENSION.—The suspension of a lodge is an arrest of its charter and a temporary prohibition to assemble or work as a legal lodge, until again authorized so to do by competent authority; and the act suspends all its members except those especially exempted from its effect.

The suspension of the master of a lodge is a temporary deprivation of his office and prohibits all recognition of him in that capacity until he be restored by competent authority.

The suspension of a mason is a temporary deprivation of all his rights and privileges as such, and prohibits all masons and lodges from holding any masonic intercourse with him until he shall be legally restored in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

EXPULSION.—The expulsion of a mason is the highest penalty known to the masonic law. It is an absolute deprivation of all the rights and privileges of the order, and prohibits all masons and lodges from holding any masonic intercourse with him forever, unless he be restored by the Grand Lodge.

NOTIFICATION.—A notification or notice, is a call issued by the secretary, by order of the lodge or master, or by other competent authority as hereinbefore provided, to attend for some specific purpose at the time and place therein indicated, or to perform some specific duty therein set forth; and it is the duty of every mason to comply with its direction if he can, without great inconvenience. do so. It shall be either written or printed, and shall, when practicable, be personally served upon the brother to be notified by a tyler or some other mason properly deputed for the purpose. If this cannot conveniently be done, it shall be left at the residence or usual place of business of such brother, or if such residence or place of business is distant or unknown, it may be placed in the post-office.

addressed to him at his last known place of residence ; and this shall be deemed due and sufficient service.

SUMMONS.—A summons is an imperative order, issued by the master or by other competent authority as hereinbefore provided, to appear at such time and place as may therein be designated. The obligation to obey it is absolute and the penalty for disobedience shall be expulsion, unless it shall be shown that such disobedience was unavoidable or was occasioned by some pressing necessity.

STATED MEETING.—The stated meeting of a lodge is the one only meeting in each month at which business may be done, with the exceptions specified in the constitution. It shall be designated as such in the by-laws of each lodge, and no adjourned or called meeting shall ever be considered as a part of such stated meeting.

AMENDMENTS.

The Grand Lodge shall have full power and authority to make such amendments, alterations and additions to this constitution at any regular communication, as they shall think proper and expedient for the benefit of the craft under the regulations hereinbefore provided.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. H. Butler, seconded by R. W. Bro. A. Chisholm :

“That the consideration of the report now presented of the committee to revise the constitution be laid on the table, to be taken up at the next meeting of Grand Lodge.”

It was moved in amendment by R. W. Bro. Lemesurier, seconded by Bro. D. Seath :

“That the report of the committee on the revision of the constitution be taken up and considered clause by clause, in the course of the evening session.”

The amendment was carried.

Grand Lodge, at 6 p. m., was called from labor to refreshment, to resume labor at 7.30 p. m.

SECOND DAY—EVENING SESSION.

Grand Lodge resumed labor at 7.30 p.m. this day, the M.: W.: the Grand Master on the throne.

The report of the committee on the revision of the Constitution was taken up, and it was moved by M.: W.: Bro. M. M. Tait, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler:

"That the draft of the revised Constitution be considered *seriatim* by sections."

Carried.

It being understood that the mover and seconder of the foregoing resolution be considered as moving and seconding the adoption of each section as it is arrived at.

Upon the reading of that part of the revised Constitution from its commencement to the heading "Of its Powers and Authority," it was moved in amendment by R.: W.: Bro. LeMesurier, seconded by Bro. J. Fred. Walker, and carried:

"That the rank and position of the D.D.G.M. remain as at present, viz., next after the P.D.G.M."

Moved by W.: Bro. Russell, seconded by W.: Bro. Hannah:

"That the following Grand Lodge officers be added to those named:

V.: W.: Grand Architect.

" " Bible-bearer.

" " Marshall.

The motion on being put was lost.

Moved by R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, seconded by M.: W.: Bro. M. M. Tait, and carried:

"That instead of the naming, in Art. 3, of the Past Grand Officers in their respective order, the following article be added, giving rank of Past Grand Officers generally.

"4. Past Grand Officers rank (according to seniority) in the order of the offices formerly held by them, and immediately after the actual occupants of such offices respectively."

With the alterations passed as above, that part of the draft was adopted from the commencement to the section "Of its Powers and Authority."

The section "Of its Powers and Authority," was then adopted without alteration.

On the putting of the section "Of its Meetings," it was moved in amendment by R. W. Bro. Rev. Nye, seconded by R. W. Bro. Martin :

"That the present time of meeting be retained."

The motion was lost.

The section was altered, to accord with the resolution passed at yesterday's session, altering the place of meeting from "Montreal," to "such place as shall have been decided on at the preceding annual communication of Grand Lodge."

With this alteration, the section "Of its meetings" was adopted.

Section "Regulations for the government of the Grand Lodge during the time of business." Adopted with the understanding that the paragraph 3 of actual regulations, omitted by error, be inserted.

On the section "Election and appointment of Officers" being put, it was moved by R. W. Bro. Lemesurier, seconded by R. W. Bro. Hanna :

"That the section as to appointment of D. D. G. M., be replaced by the following : The D. D. G. M. for each district shall be nominated by the lodges and past masters of such district present at the annual communication, by ballot, the lodges and past masters voting in the same manner as upon the election of other officers."

Moved in amendment by R. W. Bro. Rev. H. W. Nye, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. P. Martin :

"That the election of the D. D. G. M. remain as at present."

Being put to the vote, the amendment was declared lost, and the motion of R. W. Bro. Lemesurier carried.

With this exception, and with the insertion of the words "a past master, must be," between the words "be" and "resident," in the article defining the qualifications necessary for eligibility to the office of District Deputy Grand Master, the section was adopted.

Part II—"Of the Grand Officers, and their powers and duties." Section 1, "Of the Grand Master." This section was adopted, inserting the word "other" before "structures," in sub-section 13 of the article defining the powers of the Grand Master.

"Powers of Deputy Grand Master." Adopted, with the following amendment in the first article thereof, viz : by inserting the words

"the cases provided for by the last preceding article," in lieu of "the absence (from the jurisdiction) of the Grand Master."

"Powers and duties of District Deputy Grand Master." Adopted, substituting in the second article thereof the word "properly," for the words "in accordance with the ritual adopted by Grand Lodge."

"Of Grand Wardens" to "Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge." Adopted, after altering sub-section 10 of the article defining the duties of Grand Secretary to read as follows :

10. To issue notice of any communication of Grand Lodge to each lodge, grand officer and past master within the jurisdiction.

"Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge." Adopted, after amending the last article thereof to read as follows :

"The said committees shall be appointed in the following manner, viz : At each annual communication nine brethren, members of Grand Lodge, to be called *the nominating committee*, shall be chosen by ballot at the time of the election of officers ; which nominating committee shall immediately, on the declaration of election by the scrutineers, proceed to select from among the members of Grand Lodge (including those elected by Grand Lodge as the nominating committee) five brethren to serve on each of such standing committees ; it being a condition that not less than twenty members in all be selected in the formation of the committees, and shall submit such selection for the approval of Grand Lodge. All vacancies occurring shall be filled by appointment by the grand master.

"Of Fees, &c." to "Trials and Appeals." Adopted, with the following amendment in the last article, relating to regalia to be worn by Grand Officers :

Grand Master—inserting after the word "chain," the following, "with nine stars."

Deputy Grand Master, do do " seven "

District Deputy Grand Master do do " five "

"Trials and Appeals." Adopted, with clerical and typographical amendments.

"Of Revisions, Reversals and Restorations." Adopted, changing the word "expulsion" to "exclusion," and "expelled" to "excluded," in the second paragraph ; and "expelled" to "excluded" in the fourth paragraph ; and inserting the word "exclusion" after the word "suspension" in the last paragraph.

"Of the organization of a lodge." Adopted, with the amendment that the article, "a lodge shall consist of," was altered to read as follows :

"The officers of a lodge are the master and his two wardens, with their assistants the two deacons, an inner guard and tyler; to which, for the better regulation of the private business of the lodge, are to be added a treasurer and secretary; a chaplain, a director of ceremonies, organist and stewards may also be added; and shall hold office until their successors shall have been regularly elected or appointed."

"Of the powers and duties of a lodge." Adopted, with the following amendments, viz:

1. By adding to the article as to the precedency of lodges, after the word "registered," at the end thereof the words "on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

2. By adding the following article immediately after that last mentioned, viz:

"Any lodge which has been established by warrant from this Grand Lodge in any territory in which a Grand Lodge did not exist, and which does not take part in the lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge within said territory, shall thereby forfeit said warrant, and all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto, unless within a year after the lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge within such territory the said lodge shall become of obedience to the Grand Lodge of the territory within which it is situated."

3. By striking out the words "or district deputy grand master," in the article forbidding public processions without dispensation.

"Of Prohibitions." Adopted, with the following amendments:

1. In the article forbidding suspension for non-payment of dues, by inserting after the word "may," the following, "by its by-laws provide that a member in arrears of dues shall have no right to vote or hold office in his lodge; or may"; and inserting after the words "make such," immediately following, the word "other."

2. By adding the following article next after that last referred to, viz:

"No lodge shall be obliged to pay to Grand Lodge any dues for any member who has been reported to the Grand Secretary as in arrears of dues to such lodge; provided, however, that the lodge, on the brother paying up arrears of dues, shall remit to Grand Lodge the proportion of such arrears representing the amount due Grand Lodge for such brother."

The succeeding sections to "of individual masons," were adopted without alteration.

On "individual masons" to "visitors," adopted with the following amendments, viz:

1. The form of petition for degrees in masonry contained in the forms appended to the report, was substituted for that in the body of the same.

2. In the article prohibiting dual membership, the following addition was made: ("except as an honorary member.") This shall not, however, refer to brethren now members of more than one lodge, so as to affect such membership."

3. The two first sections as to honorary members, inserted by error in the place occupied by them in the report, were ordered to be placed as a separate section immediately preceding the section on "life members"; while the third of such articles was struck out, and the word "ordinary" was substituted for "honorary," at the end of such article, being a clerical error.

4. The article as to differences of members was struck out, being provided for in the chapter on trials and appeals.

5. The article on termination of membership, by inserting the word "exclusion," in paragraph 5th, after "suspension."

6. In the next two articles the word "may," replaced by "shall."

7. Life members. The word "five" substituted for "ten," as the fee to Grand Lodge.

The remaining sections were adopted without alteration; and it was resolved that such forms, ceremonial services, &c. should be appended as should be determined upon by the committee on printing and publishing to be appointed.

And at 11.45 p.m., Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

At ten o'clock a. m. this day, the Grand Lodge resumed labor. The M.: W.: the Grand Master on the throne.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The M.: W.: the Grand Master installed and invested the newly elected Grand Officers, who were proclaimed and saluted in due and antient form.

The M.: W.: the Grand Master made known his intention to select the appointed officers of Grand Lodge as soon as practicable.

R.: W.: Bro. Robert Ramsay was requested to furnish to the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and Indian Territory copies of his report made to this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary announced that W.: Bro. John Wilson, W. M. of St. George's lodge, No. 11, desired to present to Grand Lodge three hundred copies of the Grand Chaplain's address for distribution amongst members of the craft in this province.

On motion of R.: W.: Bro. E. R. Johnson, seconded by V.: W.: Bro. Dunne, Grand Lodge thankfully accepted the above offer.

R.: W.: Bro. Hobart Butler, for the Board of General Purposes, made the following report on the State of Masonry :

The Board beg to report that from the several District Deputy Grand Master's reports, on the whole a healthy and prosperous condition of the craft appears to exist throughout the Province. The Board would advise that the several suggestions and recommendations therein contained, receive the early and prompt attention of Grand Lodge.

The Board regret to perceive from the report of the D. D. G. M. for Bedford District that notwithstanding all efforts made to bring about an amalgamation of the two Prevost lodges, that object has not yet been attained.

With respect to the petition of Sutton lodge No. 38, for the remission of arrears of dues to Grand Lodge, the Board, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, advise Grand Lodge to grant the prayer of the petition, but with the distinct understanding however that this action is not to be taken as a precedent.

The Board cannot but feel that the most absorbing question affecting the craft in this Province, and its future welfare and prosperity, is the sovereignty of this Grand Lodge. This subject is under the able direction of the M. W. the Grand

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Master and other leading brethren, and has, within the past year, been greatly strengthened; the sister Grand Lodge of Scotland substantially admits the principle by tacit acquiescence in the late union of the Scotch lodges of Montreal with the Grand Lodge of Quebec. This union has been effected, and by it we gain as well in numbers as in intelligent and sensible brethren. The fact accomplished discloses in both contracting parties inherent health and capacity for great acts in genuine masonic teachings.

There remains the grave and important differences between us and the Grand Lodge of England touching exclusive masonic jurisdiction within our Province. The latter Body unhappily knows no law as to entering or continuing to encroach upon another's fields; but quickly recognizes a trespass upon its own peculiar domain. This is obsolete doctrine in modern masonic lore the world over elsewhere, and ought in England to give place to a more acceptable interpretation of right. The discussion of our recognition and the principles affirmed at the formation of this Grand Body, and adhered to with fraternal tenacity ever since, have been almost a series of conflicts with foreign Grand Bodies for supremacy within our own territory. Happily those contesting the rights with us are becoming fewer and less able to cope with us. The efforts now being made for the final settlement of the question with England are in the hands of able craftsmen, who, if sustained, will ultimately vindicate our right to govern ourselves and all craftsmen within our own legislative division masonically, and victory will establish that right only is might.

We can disavow, but not with honor, the elementary principles asserted by us in our earliest days for the sake of a provisional recognition by the Grand Lodge of England; but such a step would be retrograde and cowardly—a confession that for some temporary advantage, we were willing to give up our rights so frequently and for so many years asserted, and advantages gained by us, and earn the deserved contempt of all sister Grand Bodies who in the past sympathized with us and who still do so.

It would be indiscreet in this Grand Body to imperil its proud status, and the success of the efforts now being made for the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec within the political territory of the Province by accepting any thing less than complete and full masonic sovereignty.

Arrangements can and undoubtedly will, in the near future, be arrived at for the unqualified recognition of this Grand Body, provided our counsels are not divided.

We would therefore recommend that correspondence to that end be continued, so that our relations with England may be placed upon the like footing existing between us and all other Grand Bodies of the world.

The report was received and adopted.

R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler moved, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. H. Butler :

"That whereas it has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe, in His inscrutable wisdom, to lay the heavy hand of affliction upon our M.: W.: Grand

Master, and to remove from his side the life partner of his labors, trials and joys, this Grand Lodge desires now to express its heartfelt sympathy with our M. W. Brother."

The motion was carried, and the Grand Secretary was instructed to forward a copy thereof to the M. W. the Grand Master.

APPEAL.

An appeal by V. W. Bro. J. G. T. Cleghorn, and Bro. A. Munro, M. D., to Grand Lodge, against the decision of the M. W. the Grand Master in the matter of their petition against the admission of Bro. E. T. Perry as a member of Zetland lodge No. 12, was brought under the notice of Grand Lodge by the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Secretary read the appeal and all papers and correspondence connected therewith to Grand Lodge.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. H. Butler, and seconded by W. Bro. H. Stewart :

"That the appeal just referred to, and papers connected therewith, be now taken up for consideration by Grand Lodge."

The motion was carried.

R. W. Bro. A. Chisholm moved, seconded by V. W. Bro. J. G. T. Cleghorn :

"That the appeal of Bros. Cleghorn and Munro be sustained, and that the election of Bro. E. T. Perry, as a member of Zetland lodge No. 12, be and is hereby declared cancelled, the same having been irregular and not in accordance with the constitution of this Grand Lodge."

In amendment it was moved by R. W. Bro. Joseph Mitchell, seconded by R. W. Bro. Thomas Simpson :

"That the appeal be dismissed, and the decision of the M. W. the Grand Master, appealed against, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed."

In amendment to the amendment it was moved by R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, seconded by W. Bro. Percival :

"That inasmuch as it does not appear, by the record of this appeal, that the question of the possibility of Bro. Perry's complying with that part of our constitution had been decided upon either by the lodge Zetland itself, or by the W. M. of that lodge, before the protest of Bro. Munro to the acceptance of Bro. Perry as a member of Zetland lodge ; and inasmuch as by the constitution of this Grand Lodge no membership attaches to an affiliating member until the production of his dimit from his former lodge ; and inasmuch as it does not appear that any evidence as to such dimit was placed before the W. M. of Zetland lodge, and

no such evidence could be inserted in the record after appeal ; the appeal in question be referred to the committee on grievances and appeals, with instructions to hear such evidence as may be brought before, and to report the same to this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication."

The amendment to the amendment was put to Grand Lodge and declared lost.

The amendment of R.: W.: Bros. Joseph Mitchell and Simpson was then put and carried.

V.: W.: Bro. Cleghorn demanded a ballot, which was taken and resulted :

Ayes for the amendment	38
Nays against	14

The main motion was put and declared lost on same division.

ADOPTION OF REVISED CONSTITUTION.

It was moved by R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. T. Leet :

"That the revised constitution as passed *seriatim* be, and is hereby adopted in the place and stead of the former constitution, which is hereby repealed, it being understood that the provisions of the said revised constitution shall not be held to be retroactive ; and as to the formation of the standing committees provided for by the said revised constitution, it is resolved that the same shall be for this time struck by the M.: W.: the Grand Master from the brethren who, in accordance with the election made at this communication of Grand Lodge, and the appointments to be made by the Grand Master in accordance with the former constitution, now form the Board of General Purposes."

The motion was carried.

RECEPTION OF REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

It was moved by R.: W.: Bro. Lemesurier, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. Joseph Mitchell :

"That the report of the committee on Foreign Correspondence, which had been referred to the Board of General Purposes, be accepted as having been read, and is hereby adopted, subject however to the revision of the M.: W.: the Grand Master."

The motion was carried.

On the recommendation of the M.: W.: the Grand Master, and on the motion of R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. T. Leet :

"R.: W.: Bro. Geo. O. Tyler, P. D. D. G. M., was elected a Past Deputy Grand Master of this Grand Lodge."

R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler moved, seconded by V.: W.: Bro. Glass :

"That a committee be named by the M.: W.: the Grand Master, to arrange for and superintend the printing and publishing of the revised constitution, with full power to make such arrangements in the premises as they may see fit."

The motion was carried, and the M.: W.: the Grand Master named as the committee, R.: W.: Bros. T. P. Butler, the Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary.

A letter from Bro. Robert Blackwood, J. W. of Corinthian lodge No. 62, was laid before Grand Lodge, at the request of the writer, stating that he had learned that the D. D. G. M. for Montreal District had, by an official communication, notified the W. M. of Corinthian lodge not to confer any degrees upon the party mentioned in said communication, and requesting that the matter should be investigated and adjudicated on by Grand Lodge during the present session.

R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, as president of the Board, stated that at this late period of the session of Grand Lodge he feared he would be unable to get together a quorum of the Board to take the above into consideration, but he moved, seconded by Bro. Blackwood :

"That the letter of Bro. Blackwood, and the matters therein referred to, be submitted forthwith to the committee on grievances and appeals, to report as soon as possible."

The motion was carried.

R.: W.: Bro. H. Butler moved, seconded by R.: W.: Bro. Hanson :

"That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are especially due, and are hereby tendered to R.: W.: Bro. T. P. Butler, chairman, and the committee on the revision of the constitution, for the care, labor and ability bestowed by them in making said revision."

The motion was carried.

A vote of thanks was passed to each of the different railroad and steamboat companies who had carried delegates and visitors at reduced fare to attend Grand Lodge.

V.: W.: Bro. W. S. Walker, for the committee on grievances and appeals, in the matter of the subject of Bro. Blackwood's letter submitted to them, made the following report :



"Your committee having examined the D. D. G. M., Montreal District, on the matters appertaining to the appeal of Bro. Robert Blackwood, J. W. of Corinthian lodge, No. 62, beg leave to report and recommend that the action taken by the D. D. G. M. be sustained."

The report was received and adopted.

A vote of thanks to the room committee of Masonic Chambers, Place d'Armes, was passed.

GRAND LODGE CLOSED.

At one o'clock p. m., there being no further business before Grand Lodge, it was closed with prayer in AMPLE FORM.



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

ERRATA

The following note should have appeared at foot of page 57, in these Proceedings, in connection with the paragraph headed "Grand Lodge of England," in the address of the M. . W. . the Grand Master:

"It was stated to the writer, a few years ago, by one whom he deemed to be an unquestionable English authority, that there was then a 'lodge' of *exterior* constitution existing, (and probably now exists) within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, which *was* (and if now existing *is*) wholly ignored by the English Craft, and justly and constitutionally held by them to be an irregular and clandestine lodge."

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LIST OF GRAND LODGES

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

Alabama.....	D. Sayre	Montgomery.
Arkansas.....	Luke E. Barber.....	Little Rock.
Argentine Republic.....	Carlos Urien.....	Buenos Ayres.
Belgium.....	Gustav Washer.....	Brussels.
Brazil.....	Dr. A. Freire de Amaral.....	Rio Janeiro.
British Columbia.....	Edgar C. Baker.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abel.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton.
Columbia, District of.....	W. R. Singleton.....	Washington.
Colorado.....	Edward C. Pamelee.....	Georgetown.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Dakota.....	Chas. T. McCoy.....	Bonhomme.
Delaware.....	Wm. S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
Florida.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	J. Emmett Blackshear, M.D.....	Macon.
Hungary.....	Henri Iby.....	
Idaho.....	L. F. Cartee.....	Boise City.
Illinois.....	Frank Hudson, jr.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	Wm. H. Smyth.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	J. T. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.
Ireland.....	S. B. Oldham.....	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky.....	Hiram Bassett.....	Millersburg.
Louisiana.....	James C. Batchelor, M. D.....	New Orleans.
Manitoba.....	James Henderson.....	Winnipeg.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Tracey P. Cheever.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	William P. Innes.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pearson.....	St. Paul.
Missouri.....	Rev. John D. Vincil, D. D.....	St. Louis.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Montana.....	C. Hedge.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	W. R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	John D. Hammond.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	W. F. Bunting.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.

New Mexico.....	David J. Miller.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	James M. Austin, M. D.....	New York.
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren, B. C. L.....	Halifax.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	F. J. Babcock.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Portugal.....	Jayme Larche.....	Lisbon.
Prince Edward Island.....	George W. Wakeford.....	Charlottetown.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Spain.....	Pedro Pablo Castanera.....	Madrid.
Texas.....	George H. Bringhurst.....	Houston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	William H. Root.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	O. S. Long.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Woodhull.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming Territory.....	R. T. Hilliard (acting).....	Evanstown.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

- Alabama—R. W. Bro. D. Sayer, Montgomery, Ala.
R. W. Bro. D. Thomas, Sherbrooke, Que.
- Arkansas—R. W. Bro. W. H. Howes.
V. W. Bro. David Newton, Montreal, Que.
- Belgium—R. W. Bro. C. P. Reid, Sherbrooke, Que.
- British Columbia—R. W. Bro. J. Spencer Thompson.
W. Bro. D. Anderson, Montreal, Que.
- California—R. W. Bro. A. G. Abell, San Francisco, Cal.
R. W. Bro. C. Stavelly, Quebec, Que.
- Canada—M. W. Bro. T. D. Harrington, Prescott, Ont.
R. W. Bro. A. Murray, Montreal, Que.
- Colorado—V. W. Bro. Andrew Sacendorf.
V. W. Bro. Simpson Walker, Montreal, Que.
- Columbia, District of—R. W. Bro. Geo. B. Clark, Washington, D. of C.
W. Bro. Edward Holton, Montreal, Que.
- Connecticut—R. W. Bro. J. K. Wheeler, Hartford, Conn.
R. W. Bro. E. M. Copeland, Berthier, (en haut) Que.
- Dakota—R. W. Bro. Calvin G. Shaw.
R. W. Bro. F. Montague Sowden.

11. Delaware—R. W. Bro. W. J. Stewart.
R. W. Bro. George O. Tyler, Burlington, Ver.
12. Florida—R. W. Bro. William Taylor.
V. W. Bro. Thomas Allan.
13. Georgia—R. W. Bro. J. E. Blackshear, Macon, Ga.
R. W. Bro. George O. Tyler, Burlington, Ver.
14. Hungary—R. W. Bro. Jules Kleinrath.
Rev. Bro. R. W. Norman, Montreal, Que.
15. Idaho—R. W. Bro. H. E. Puckett, Boise City, Id.
R. W. Bro. John Renshaw, Montreal, Que.
16. Illinois—R. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, Chicago, Ill.
R. W. Bro. G. H. Borlase, Sherbrooke, Que.
17. Indiana—M. W. Bro. C. Fetta, Indianapolis, Ind.
R. W. Bro.
18. Indian Territory—R. W. Bro. William A. Welsh, Caddo.
R. W. Bro. Robert Ramsay, Orillia, Ont.
19. Iowa—M. W. Bro. E. A. Guilbert, Dubuque, Iowa.
R. W. Bro. Samuel Johnson, Montreal, Que.
20. Ireland—R. W. Bro. George Hill Major, Dublin.
R. W. Bro. B. Burland, Stottville, Que.
21. Kansas—M. W. Bro. J. H. Brown, Leavenworth, 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. Hornor, New Orleans, La.
R. W. Bro. Thomas Wood, Dunham, Que.
24. Maine—M. W. Bro. J. H. Drummond, Portland, Maine.
R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, Montreal, Que.
25. Manitoba—W. Bro. Samuel L. Bedson, Winnipeg, Man.
W. Bro. Alfred G. Isaacson, Montreal, Que.
26. Maryland—R. W. Bro. John S. Tyson, Baltimore.
R. W. Bro. E. M. Copeland, Berthier, (en haut) Que.
27. Michigan—R. W. Bro. D. Burnham Tracy, Detroit, Michigan.
R. W. Bro. Alexander Murray, Montreal, Que.
28. Minnesota—R. W. Bro. James N. Castle, St. Paul, Minn.
R. W. Bro. Thomas Simpson, Montreal, Que.
29. Mississippi—R. W. Bro. R. C. Patty, Macon, Miss.
R. W. Bro. S. J. Foss, Sherbrooke, Que.
30. Nebraska—R. W. Bro. J. N. Wise, Omaha, Neb.
R. W. Bro. H. P. Leggatt, Quebec, Que.
31. Nevada—R. W. Bro. W. S. McClellan, Nev.
R. W. Bro. Thomas Milton, Montreal, Que.
32. New Brunswick—R. W. Bro. E. Willis, St. John, N. B.
R. W. Bro. T. P. Butler, Montreal, Que.
33. New Hampshire—R. W. Bro. Alpheus Gay, Manchester, N. H.
R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Montreal, Que.

34. New Jersey—R. W. Bro. George B. Edwards, Jersey City Heights.
R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler, Bedford, Que.
35. New Mexico—R. W. Bro. Simon B. Newcomb.
R. W. Bro. Robert Ramsay, Orillia, Ont.
36. New York—R. W. Bro. D. W. Tallcott, West Troy, N. Y.
M. W. Bro. M. M. Tait, Montreal, Que.
37. North Carolina—R. W. Bro. D. W. Bain Raleigh, N. C.
R. W. Bro. J. H. Pratten, Quebec, Que.
38. Nova Scotia—R. W. Bro. George T. Smithers, Halifax, N. S.
R. W. Bro. Thomas Wood, Dunham, Que.
39. Ohio—R. W. Bro. C. A. Woodward, Cleveland, O.
M. M. Bro. James Dunbar, Quebec, Que.
40. Oregon—W. Bro. W. W. Frances.
V. W. Bro. W. T. Evans, Montreal.
41. Peru—R. W. Bro. ———, Lima, Peru.
R. W. Bro. Rev. H. W. Nye, Iron Hill, Que.
42. Portugal—V. W. Bro. A. Boisseau, Montreal, Que.
43. Prince Edward Island—R. W. Bro. Neil McKelvie.
V. W. Bro. David A. Manson, Mansonville, Que.
44. Rhode Island—R. W. Bro. E. W. Brunsden, Bristol, R. I.
V. W. Bro. Frederick Massey, Montreal, Que.
45. South Carolina—R. W. Bro. Charles Inglesby, Laurens, S. C.
V. W. Bro. Charles Knowles, Quebec, Que.
46. Tennessee—M. W. Bro. G. C. Connor.
R. W. Bro. I. C. Charleson, Quebec, Que.
47. Texas—M. W. Bro. Peter W. Gray, Houston, Texas.
R. W. Bro.
48. Utah—R. W. Bro. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
R. W. Bro. John H. Isaacson, Montreal, Que.
49. Vermont—R. W. Bro. A. A. Hall, St. Albans, Ver.
R. W. Bro. Hobart Butler, Bedford, Que.
50. Virginia—R. W. Bro. James G. Bain.
V. W. Bro. W. Simpson Walker, Montreal, Que.
51. Washington Territory—R. W. Bro. J. M. Fletcher.
R. W. Bro. T. P. Prentiss, Aylmer, Que.
52. West Virginia—R. W. Bro. O. S. Long, Wheeling, W. V.
R. W. Bro. H. W. Wood, Knowlton, Que.
53. Wisconsin—R. W. Bro. S. Cadwallader, Milwaukee, Wis.
R. W. Bro. Arthur F. Simpson, Lennoxville, Que.
54. Wyoming—R. W. Bro. James H. Hayfield.
V. W. Bro. W. Simpson Walker, Montreal, Que.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE FOR 1880-81.

M. W.	Bro. JOHN H. GRAHAM, LL.D.	Richmond	Grand Master.
R. W.	" HOBART BUTLER	Bedford	Deputy Grand Master.
"	" EDSON FITCH	Quebec	} D.D.G.M. Quebec and Three Rivers Dis.
"	" J. FRED. WALKER	Montreal	
"	" ARTHUR F. SIMPSON	Lennoxville	" St. Francis "
"	" J. MASSIE, JR.	Cowansville	" Bedford "
"	" ARTHUR LYON, M. D.	Shawville	" Ottawa "
"	" CHAS. D. HANSON	Montreal	Grand Senior Warden.
"	" JOHN GODWIN	Three Rivers	" Junior "
"	" Rev. JOHN SCRIMGER	Montreal	" Chaplain.
"	" " JAMES DIXON, M. A.	Montreal	" "
"	" I. H. STEARNS	Montreal	" Treasurer.
"	" JOHN H. ISAACSON	Montreal	" Secretary.
"	" THOMAS SIMPSON	Montreal	" Registrar.
V. W.	" H. DUNNE	Montreal	Senior Deacon.
"	" THOMAS HART	Richmond	" Junior "
"	" DAVID A. MANSON, M. P.	Mansonville	" Director of Cer.
"	" GEO. L. PRIDHAM	Coaticook	" Organist.
"	" H. RUSSELL, M. D.	Quebec	" Pursuivant.
"	" G. E. JAKUES	Montreal	" Steward.
"	" W. B. SCHOFIELD	Sherbrooke	" "
"	" JAMES S. CATCHPOLE	Waterloo	" "
"	" BERNARD REED	Montreal	" "
"	" S. J. DAWSON	Quebec	" Tyler.

GRAND SECRETARY'S TABULAR STATEMENT

Compiled from Returns to September, 1881.

No.	LODGE.	PLACE OF MEETING.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF MEETING.
1	Antiquity	Montreal.	A. Chisholm.	J. T. Wright.	First Thursday.
2	Albion	Quebec city	H. Higgins	A. F. J. Gautier	Second Friday.
3	St. John	Quebec city	Jno. R. Webb	S. Wilson Drum	Second Wednesday.
4	Dorchester	St. Johns	F. X. Clement	J. LaBrishe	First Thursday.
5	Golden Rule	Stanstead	W. M. Pike	C. J. Moulton	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
6	St. Andrew	Quebec city	H. Russel, M. D.	George Rolt White.	First Wednesday.
7	Prevost	Dunham	Anson S. Kemp	Stevens Baker.	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
8	St. George	Dunham	Edwin Hall.	H. H. Church.	Tuesday before Full Moon.
9	Nelson	St. Armand Station.	Wm. H. Smith.	T. H. Throop.	Thursday on or before Full Moon.
10	St. George.	Montreal.	George Wait.	C. Warnecke.	Third Tuesday.
11	St. George.	Montreal.	John Wilson.	S. Gray.	Third Tuesday.
12	Zetland	Montreal.	Henry Dunne	Robert Miller	Second Thursday.
13	St. Francis.	Richmond	James McCormick	E. Cleveland.	Thursday on or before Full Moon.
14	Victoria.	Sherbrooke.	M. B. Schofield	E. Lebourveau.	Second Tuesday.
15	Shefford.	Waterloo	Jas. S. Catchpole.	Gardner Stevens.	First Monday.
16	Stanbridge.	Stanbridge	S. H. Lornberger.	M. V. Bryan	Wednesday on or before Full Moon.
17	Montreal Kilwinning	Montreal.	William Greig	W. E. Cooper.	Second Monday.
18	Yamaska	Granby	Thomas Watson	Joseph T. Seale.	First Wednesday.
19	Browne	West Farnham.	Peter Elder	M. E. Bowler.	Friday on or before Full Moon.
20	Royal Albert.	Montreal.	J. C. Wilson	A. L. Smith, M.D.	Second Monday.
21	Victoria.	Montreal.	B. J. Hickey	John A. Miller.	First Monday.
22	St. John.	Mansonville.	John Bisbee.	L. A. Perkins.	Wednesday before Full Moon.
23	Tuscan	Levis	William Slater.	J. E. Robertson	First Thursday.

29	Royal Canadian	Sweetsburg.	R. F. Hutchins.	George N. Galer.	Second Wednesday.
30	Ascot.	Lennoxville.	Alton Lindsay.	A. F. Simpson.	Monday on or before Full Moon.
31	Ashlar	Coaticook.	George F. Pinkham.	E. McKee.	First Wednesday.
32	Mount Royal.	Montreal.			

29	Royal Canadian.....	Sweetsburg.....	R. F. Hutchins.....	George N. Galer.....	Second Wednesday. Monday on or before Full Moon.
30	Ascot.....	Lennoxville.....	Alton Lindsay.....	A. F. Simpson.....	First Wednesday.
31	Ashlar.....	Coaticook.....	George F. Pinkham.....	E. McKee.....	Second Tuesday.
32	Mont Royal.....	Montreal.....	C. Arthur Jaques.....	Maurice Williams.....	Monday on or before Full Moon.
33	Freighsburg.....	Freighsburg.....	Elijah Rowell, M.D.....	G. R. Marvin.....	Wednesday before Full Moon.
34	Dorice.....	Danville.....	W. L. Page.....	John S. Riddle.....	First Wednesday.
35	Brome Lake.....	Knowlton.....	Albert E. Kimball.....	Fred England.....	Wednesday on or before Full Moon.
36	Corner Stone.....	Cowansville.....	W. Stevenson.....	W. H. Macfarlane.....	First Friday.
37	Mount Moriah.....	Montreal.....	John McLean.....	W. M. Campbell.....	Saturday before Full Moon.
38	Sutton.....	Sutton Flatts.....	A. I. Dyer.....	W. H. O'Regan.....	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
39	Pontiac.....	Shawville.....	A. Hodgins.....	J. H. Shaw.....	Second Thursday.
40	Eddy.....	Hull.....	Charles D. Chitty.....	James Dougherty.....	Fourth Tuesday.
41	St. Charles.....	Point St. Charles, Montreal.....	Alfred Walker.....	Benj. Proulx.....	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
42	Cœurs Unis.....	Montreal.....	Alfred Meunier.....	C. W. Warner.....	Tuesday on or before Full Moon.
43	Excelsior.....	Upton.....	O. C. Brown.....	James K. Latty.....	Tuesday after Full Moon.
44	Graham.....	Bolton Centre.....	A. A. Mooney.....	W. G. Howie.....	Second Wednesday.
45	Shawnegan.....	Georgetown.....	H. M. Ridgway.....	J. M. Johnston.....	First Wednesday after Full Moon.
46	Three Rivers.....	West Sheffield.....	George O. Tyler.....	Roswell Richardson.....	Fourth Tuesday.
47	Prince Consort.....	Montreal.....	M. Hutchinson.....	Hamilton Douglass.....	Second Tuesday.
48	St. Andrew.....	Montreal.....	George R. Locker.....	Hugh Vallance.....	First Thursday.
49	Ionic.....	Montreal.....	J. E. Hersey.....	John Stewart.....	First Tuesday.
50	Hochelaga.....	Hochelaga, Montreal.....	George Browne.....	A. McKend.....	First Wednesday.
51	Montarville.....	Longueuil.....	A. W. Smith.....	N. C. Martin.....	First Thursday from Dec. to June to Nov.
52	Bedford.....	Bedford.....	J. H. Stantin.....	Thomas Physick.....	First Wednesday.
53	Richelieu.....	Sorel.....	J. Woodcock.....	Robert Miller.....	Second Wednesday.
54	Corinthian.....	Montreal.....	George E. Waldon.....	A. W. Hyndman.....	Monday on or before Full Moon.
55	Prince of Wales.....	Sherbrooke.....	G. Lucke.....	C. C. Bailey.....	First Monday.
56	Friendship.....	Cookshire.....	A. W. Bailey.....	Wm. M. Hills.....	First Tuesday.
57	Argenteuil.....	Lachute.....	William Hay.....	C. L. Bosse.....	Third Monday.
58	Egmont.....	Montreal.....	Alexander Moffat.....	H. A. Ekers.....	Third Tuesday.
59	King Solomon.....	Montreal.....	Henry Stewart.....	Donald Robertson.....	Third Monday.
60	Argyle.....	Point St. Charles, Montreal.....	James Fenwick.....		

29	Royal Canadian	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	28	22 25
30	Ascot	2	2	2	0	7	0	9	4	42	25 73
31	Ashlar	4	4	4	1	14	4	21	0	29	76 00
32	Mount Royal	4	3	3	2	4	0	0	0	72	43 25
33	Freighsburg	No return	ns.							23	.....
	Sweetsburg	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	28	22 25
	Lennoxville	2	2	2	0	7	0	9	4	42	25 73
	Coaticook	4	4	4	1	14	4	21	0	29	76 00
	Montreal	4	3	3	2	4	0	0	0	72	43 25
	Freighsburg	No return	ns.							23	.....
	Danville	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	60	37 25
	Knowlton	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	31	19 50
	Chateaugay	Warrant return	ned.							28	
	Corner Stone	No return	ns.							48	
	Cowansville	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	28	15 00
	Montreal	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	27	14 50
	Sutton Flatts	No return	ns.							55	42 00
	Shawville	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	27	14 50
	Hull	8	6	3	2	7	0	0	0	55	42 00
	Albion	Warrant return	ned.							52	43 50
	Three Rivers	10	10	10	0	1	0	4	0	35	13 50
	Point St. Charles, Montreal	4	4	3	0	4	0	0	3	33	10 50
	Montreal	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	34	20 00
	Upjohn	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	52	21 25
	Bolton Centre	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	43	21 25
	Georgetown	6	7	8	2	6	4	1	3	14	11 75
	Threlkover	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	71	38 75
	West Shefford	Warrant return	ned.							75	33 50
	St. Johns	1	2	1	0	4	0	1	1	48	6 00
	Montreal	8	6	8	2	5	0	7	0	32	
	Montreal	No return	ns.							6 00	
	Magog	Warrant return	ned.							26	27 00
	Montreal	7	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	27	47 00
	Hochelaga	4	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	45	47 25
	Longueuil	5	4	2	0	2	0	2	1	28	35 50
	Bedford	1	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	36	27 75
	Richelieu	4	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	29	30 00
	Onslow	Warrant return	ned.							31	25 75
	Montreal	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	28	87 25
	Corinthian	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	35 50
	Prince of Wales	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	22	8 50
	Friendship	21	18	15	0	1	0	0	1	32	
	Argenteuil	7	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	22	
	Elgin	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	32	
	King Solomon	No return	ns.							2573	\$1536 50
	Montreal	166	153	141	46	124	20	122	27	\$1536 50	
	Point St. Charles, Montreal										

* Lodges thus marked have made returns for only six months.

+ This was the number of Clarenceville Lodge whose warrant was cancelled.

± Number of members given as per last year's returns.

RECAPITULATION OF RETURNS OF LODGES FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

Lodges working under Warrants.....	57
Initiations reported.....	166
Passings "	153
Raisings "	141
Joinings "	46
Resignations "	124
Deaths "	20
Suspensions "	122
Re-instated "	27
Members in good standing.....	2573

R. A

Albert

John

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

ALBION No. 2.

J. J. Cass, J. Smart, Anthony Wishart, H. McGuire, H. Hazel.

DORCHESTER No. 4.

D. B. Bartlett, Wm. Dunne, Captain L. Jones,
F. L. Mougeon, Agape Prefontaine.

GOLDEN RULE No. 5.

N. P. Harrington.

ST. ANDREW No. 6.

George Turner, B. M. Eden, R. Schroeder.

PREVOST No. 7.

Abram Lagrange, Wm. E. Selby, Jotham Beach, John Bowker.

NELSON No. 9.

F. A. Graham, George Hunt, Wm. Adams, Theodore Loynes.

ST. GEORGE No. 11.

Francis McMann, Norman VanAlstyne, Raymond Michael, John Brodie,
Alex. Cathcart, Charles Chelings, Jas. R. Cole, Robt. G. Hall.

ZETLAND No. 12.

D. J. Laurie, Jos. Petal, Wm. Johnson, M. Belanger.

VICTORIA No. 16.

James Churchill.

MONTREAL KILWINNING No. 20.

R. Aitcheson, Thos. O. Adams, J. Cowan, R. W. Grady, Samuel Galbraith,
B. Henry, W. Jenkins, J. Kenny, R. Livingstone, Wm. Robertson,
William Wright, R. Bond, J. Goodfellow.

YAMASKA No. 21.

James Bullman, Col. T. Amyrand, Truman C. Griggs, T. O. Lewis.

ST. JOHN No. 27.

Albert C. Perkins, Chas. E. Peabody, Harby S. Meggs, Simon Sargent, Samuel
Aikin, Samuel C. Drew, Thos. S. Horner, David G. Perkins,
Harmon Allin, V. O. Eastman, Julius M. Ruiter.

TUSCAN No. 28.

Moses Cass, Fred. F. Piton, Jas. B. Wilson.

ASCOT No. 30.

John Scott, Chas. W. B. French, John Wilson, Levi W. Wyman, John E.
Taylor, Abram F. Martin, Edward G. Wiggett,
M. P. Murphy, Talbot Stuart.

ASHLAR No. 31.

Alex. Murray, Amos K. Fox, A. O. Norton, Thos. Picket, H. Webster, L. D. Cran, Geo. Vandyke, Geo. Chase, J. D. Sleeper, Mead Blake, C. H. Dres-ser, E. F. Tompkins, H. Greggs, L. H. Jenks, Otis Shurtleff, L. Ives, Robt. Akhurst, M. B. Longer, J. C. Darling, F. S. Stimson, Alex. Murray, jr.

ST. CHARLES No. 41.

Robert Whitehead, John Wingham, C. Morgan, Hector McLeod,

MOUNT ORFORD No. 48.

Reuben Morrison, H. Ruffin, John J. Fowler.

SHAWENEGAN No. 49.

Denis G. Vial.

ST. ANDREW No. 53.

John Love.

IONIC No. 54.

Wm. Kearney, H. E. W. Woodford, Peter Stewart, A. P. McDonald,
D. V. P. Hall, James Farrell, A. C. Donaghoe.

BEDFORD No. 59.

David A. Hart, Wm. H. Hanser.

RICHELIEU No. 60.

Andrew Brimer, Alex. Chapman.

KING SOLOMON.

John Short, Wm. H. Short, Uriah Short, J. H. Norris,
Wm. Ross, Peter McNiel.

RE-INSTATED.

ANTIQUITY No. 1.

Charles Duncan.

GOLDEN RULE No. 5.

C. O. Gibson, R. N. Wilcox.

ST. ANDREW No. 6.

Henry A. Scott.

PREVOST No. 7.

Guy R. Potter.

ZETLAND No. 12.

E. G. Howell.

ST. FRANCIS No. 15.

George Boswell, Chas. W. Carpenter.

STANBRIDGE No. 19.

James A. Tree.

MOTREAL KILWINNING No. 20.

J. D. Newton.

ROYAL CANADIAN No. 29.

P. F. Ferguson.

ASCOT No. 30.

Abram F. Martin, M. P. Murphy, Chas. W. B. French, John Scott.

EDDY No. 41.

Charles A. McCallum.

CŒURS UNIS No. 45.

Frank Smith, B. E. Letang, Alphonse Lavigne.

SHAWENEGAN No. 49.

Robert Kiernan, Peter Barber, A. S. Adams.

OLIVE BRANCH No. 50.

Frank England.

PRINCE CONSORT No. 52.

David McQuade.

ST. ANDREW No. 53.

Wm. H. Short.

BEDFORD No. 59.

E. M. Lambkins.

ELGIN.

Edward Leithead.

NOTICE.

*The Thirteenth Annual Communication of
the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., will
be holden at the City of Quebec, on the fourth
Wednesday of the month of January, 1883, at
12 o'clock, noon.*

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

In Memoriam,

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD

WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 19, 1881.

*While holding the highest office in the gift of the
American people.*

As hero and statesman he is honored and mourned. He is remembered and loved for his noble character and his exalted virtues. His fame rests on eternal foundations.

And he was our Illustrious Brother; a Companion of the Royal Arch and Knight of the Temple. As a just and upright Mason his memory will be cherished by the Craft, and will abide as a perpetual ministry of grace and blessing.

“He is not dead,

Who in his record still the earth shall tread,

With God's clear aureole shining round his head.”



IN MEMORIAM.

R. W. BROTHER

Wm. Miller

**F.D.D.G.M. for the District of Quebec
and Three Rivers.**

DIED

At Quebec City, 17th September, 1881.

AT REST.

IN MEMORIAM.

R. W. BROTHER

Samuel McClung

Past Grand Registrar and Past Master
of Shawenegan Lodge, No. 49.

DIED

At Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, on
10th December, 1879.



AT REST.

Deaths.

GOLDEN RULE No. 5.

James G. Reeves.

ST. ANDREW No. 6.

F. Tisdale.

SHEFFORD No. 18.

E. C. Knight.

YAMASKA No. 21.

Carwin Savage, Col. Robert Miller.

ROYAL ALBERT No. 25.

Henry A. Becket.

ST. JOHN No. 27.

Robert F. Cowan.

ASHLAR No. 31.

Horace Cutting, N. B. Smith, John Houston, W. A. Webster.

MOUNT ROYAL No. 32.

Donald McLeod, Wm. McLaren.

MOUNT MORIAH No. 38.

Robt. Gordon.

GRAHAM No. 47.

Thos. O'Brien, Richard Holland.

SHAWENEGAN No. 40.

S. M. Black, Jas. Staveley, Leverit B. Inglesby,
Samuel McClung.

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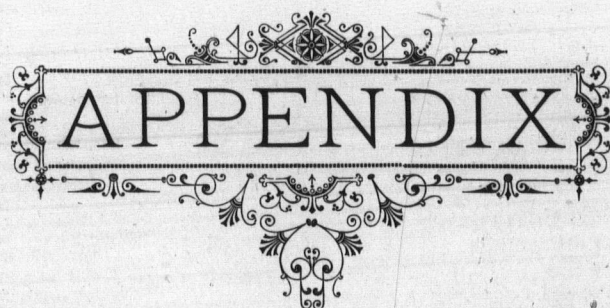
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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

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

Your committee on foreign correspondence, in compiling this report, have attempted to place before you the thoughts and actions of other Grand Lodges, as expressed in the printed reports of their proceedings for the past year.

With this object in view we have not thought it necessary to make many remarks of our own, preferring to classify what has been done, or said, by others under headings designating the different subjects.

Reports have been received from the following Grand Lodges :

Alabama,	Maine,	Nova Scotia,
Arkansas,	Maryland,	North Carolina,
British Columbia,	Massachusetts,	Ohio,
California,	Michigan,	Oregon,
Columbia, District of	Minnesota,	Pennsylvania,
Colorado,	Missouri,	Prince Edward Island,
Connecticut,	Mississippi,	Rhode Island,
Canada,	Montana,	South Carolina,
Dakota,	Nebraska,	Texas,
Delaware,	New Brunswick,	Tennessee,
Illinois,	New Hampshire,	Utah,
Iowa,	New Jersey,	Vermont,
Kentucky,	New Mexico,	Virginia,
Louisiana,	New York,	West Virginia,
Manitoba,	Nevada,	Wyoming,
	Washington Territory.	

LAYING CORNER STONES.

We generally think of our ceremonies as entirely belonging to the interior of our tyled lodges. In ancient days our brethren wrought in both operative and speculative Masonry ; they worked at the building of King Solomon's temple as well as many other sacred and masonic edifices. We now work in speculative masonry only, but still there remains a connection with the mysterious past. Our Order is called upon, not as in former days to build the magnificent cathedrals, but to assist in laying the corner stones, and join in the prayer that from the foundations thus laid down a superstructure may be raised perfect in all its parts, to be dedicated to the glory of God and the welfare of mankind.

From the proceedings before us we find that 35 corner stones have been laid with masonic honors during the past year. Of these 14 were of churches, 7 were of halls dedicated to justice or municipal purposes.

ARKANSAS.—The Grand Lodge granted dispensations on two occasions permitting the brethren to appear in public procession for the purpose of laying corner stones of Masonic Halls.

CANADA.—The Grand Lodge had special communications to lay the corner stone of a Methodist Episcopal church at Floating Bridge, to lay the corner stone of a building to be used as a masonic hall for the United Townships of Bastard and Burgess South, and to lay the corner stone of St. George's (Episcopal) church in Goderich.

COLORADO.—The Grand Lodge had special communications for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a court house at Leadville, and for laying the corner stone of the cathedral at Denver.

CALIFORNIA.—The Grand Lodge was convened for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a masonic hall.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of a court house at Corinth.

MISSOURI.—The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of a Hebrew temple, at St. Louis, a Methodist church, at Moberly, and a Masonic lodge, at La Plata.

MICHIGAN.—The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the Macomb county court house.

MARYLAND.—Corner stones of two churches were laid by private lodges, Grand Master having granted them dispensations to do so.

MANITOBA.—The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of All Saints Church (church of England) at the town of Morris.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Grand Master authorized Curren lodge to lay the foundation stone of a masonic hall.

NEW JERSEY.—The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of Muhlenberg hospital, at Plainfield.

NEW YORK.—The Grand Lodge laid the corner stones of new court house at Cooperstown, Powers library association building at Moravia, county clerks building at Syracuse, soldiers monument at Forest Lawn cemetery, Buffalo, and of the Egyptian obelisk, central Park, N. Y. city.

OHIO.—The Grand Lodge laid the foundation stone of the masonic temple at Toledo, and court house of Lorain county.

OREGON.—The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of a masonic building.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Grand Lodge held special communications to lay the corner stone of a monument at the battle field of King's mountain, the corner stone of the hall of the Agricultural society of Charleston, and the corner stone of a monument in commemoration of the battle of Cowpens.

UTAH.—The Grand Lodge held a special communication to lay the corner stone of St. Paul's chapel (Episcopal.)

VIRGINIA.—The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of a Baptist church at Windsor, a Presbyterian memorial chapel at Fredericksburg, St. John's (Episcopal) church at Chester, and a Jewish house of worship in Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of a Methodist Episcopal church in the town of Ceredo, and also of a Masonic hall.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the craft have been called upon to lay corner stones for churches of almost every denomination, halls of justice, public libraries, agricultural halls, hospitals, monuments to celebrate battles, and monuments over the fallen soldiers.

Your committee have not mentioned corner stones laid in our own jurisdiction, as they will no doubt be referred to by others.

PROCESSIONS, &c.

What we might call a masonic love of public display, does not, however, seem confined to the laying of corner stones; but wishing to make merry with their friends, we find clam bakes, pic-nics, and excursions.

MAINE.—In Portland, St. John's day (June) was celebrated by a procession in which the Grand Lodge was escorted by 3,500 brethren, with numerous bands of music; a sail in steamboats about the beautiful harbor, and a mammoth clam bake upon one of the islands. The festival closing with a grand ball at the city hall, in the evening. Again on July 4th we find our Maine brethren, after dedicating a temple at Belfast, having a procession of over 2,500 brethren, through thronged streets, where the private residences were beautifully decorated with masonic and other emblems, and the citizens seemed to vie with each other in making the celebration successful.

MARYLAND.—We here find a grand masonic procession to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the founding of Baltimore city.

OHIO.—A dispensation was granted to Temple lodge to appear at the unveiling of a monument to commemorate the services, sacrifices and patriotism of the deceased soldiers of Lake county.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Permission was granted to St. George's lodge, Wolfville, to appear in procession at a masonic pic-nic in Parsboro.

Our brethren are not, however, always allowed to appear in public procession.

MAINE.—The Grand Master refused a dispensation to allow a lodge to appear in procession at the dedication of a soldier's monument, "as there was no masonic work to be done."

MICHIGAN.—A lodge was refused permission to join in a fourth of July procession.

PUBLIC INSTALLATIONS.

The participation in public parades creates a craving to make something else public; so next we find public installations and dedications.

MAINE.—The Grand Master says he "constituted Granite lodge and installed the officers. The ceremony was public and seemed to be much enjoyed."

Again, he constituted Deering lodge, dedicated its hall and installed its officers. "The exercises were performed in the presence of the friends of the lodge and the ladies." The officers of Ancient Landmark lodge were also installed in the presence of the ladies and other friends of the lodge. Corinthian and Pacific lodges are also recorded as having public installations.

COLORADO.—Ionic lodge had a public installation of officers.

NEBRASKA.—Melrose lodge had a public installation of officers; Alexandria lodge also had a public installation; while a public installation of the officers of Friend lodge was held in a Methodist church.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Columbia lodge had a public installation of its officers.

DELAWARE.—A special communication of Grand Lodge was convened for the public installation of the officers of Armstrong lodge, and another special communication was called for the dedication of a masonic hall at Newcastle, which was also public.

WEST VIRGINIA.—A dedication of Fairmont lodge was performed in public, there being present a large number of ladies and other invited guests.

TEXAS.—The Grand Master was asked, "Can a public installation be held in other than the lodge room?" His answer was "Yes."

CALIFORNIA.—The Grand Master decided that the installation of the officers of a lodge in public is not permissible.

Passing from the pomp and parade shown outside, let us now see who are to be, or not to be, admitted members of our order.

CONCERNING GOD AND RELIGION.

MICHIGAN.—The Grand Master in answer to the question :—A candidate is elected, and in his preliminary examination is asked, "if he believes in God, an over-ruling Providence?" and in answer says "that nature is God;" whereupon I declined to admit him; did I do right? Decides, "Yes, Masonry does not expressly define its conception of God, but by implication it invests the God, in the existence of whom it requires a belief, with attributes of personality, with capabilities and faculties which are being exercised in accordance with His will. The existence of a God is the great central truth of Masonry. It is the basis of all obligation. The brotherhood of man depends upon the fatherhood of God."

PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.

The physical disqualifications are spoken of as follows :

NEW JERSEY.—The Grand Master decided that a person blind in one eye, when the organ is in other respects substantially perfect, may be made a mason.

MICHIGAN.—A candidate with only one eye had been made an E. A., but further degrees stopped by Grand Lodge. One degree having been conferred, the Grand Master recommends the others also to be given. He says : "We can afford to be less rigid with reference to physical disqualifications in such cases if we are more particular upon the subject of the moral condition of the applicants."

NEBRASKA.—The Grand Master decided that a person with only one eye, which is good, cannot receive the degrees. A person with both eyes apparently healthy, but a cataract covers one and he is unable to see with it, which, however, his physician says may be removed by an operation and his sight restored, can receive the degrees. It would be preferable to have the sight restored before receiving the petition.

MISSISSIPPI.—It was decided that the loss of an eye does not disqualify, "not being one of the essential limbs and joints." But a malformation (club

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foot) or such disability that the applicant cannot conform to and practice all the requirements of the order, does disqualify him.

TENNESSEE.—It was decided that the loss of the left hand does not debar a candidate, he being otherwise worthy.

OHIO.—It was decided that a person who had lost the the left arm could not properly be initiated, although otherwise unobjectionable. The same ruling was applied as to one who had lost his left leg.

VIRGINIA.—It was decided that a petitioner who had lost the thumb and index finger of his right hand is ineligible to receive the degrees. That a brother is ineligible to receive the second and third degrees because of a stiffened knee, notwithstanding the first degree had been conferred on him subsequently to receiving the injury which caused it.

CANADA.—The Grand Master refused to grant a dispensation to initiate a candidate who had lost part of one of his feet, and who used mechanical appliances to enable him to walk. He says: "I hold that unless a candidate be in a condition to receive, perform and communicate all parts of the ceremonies and duties of the order, he is not eligible for the degrees."

NEW YORK.—The Grand Master says: I have had many applications the past year to issue dispensations to permit the initiation of candidates who were not hale and sound, who had lost an arm, or were in some other respect deficient in their members. These applications have been uniformly denied, and I have referred the brethren to the requirements of the ancient law and to the decision of this Grand Lodge adopted in 1875.

Your committee cannot see why the loss of an eye should disqualify a person more than the loss of a tooth.

The old charge says: "Unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art, of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a brother."

No man is able to do the work, which he will be instructed to do by the master while "learning the art," who has not one eye which can see, one ear which can hear, (and that the left one) a voice, both hands, both arms, both legs, the fingers and thumb of the right hand, both feet, (though not necessarily the toes) and knees which will bend.

To go further than this is on a par with objecting to the initiation of a candidate because he had "golden hair," or a "metallic ring in his voice."

BALLOT FOR CANDIDATES.

Next to the question of who are fit and proper persons to become masons, is that of the ballot.

DAKOTA.—The Grand Master decided that it is necessary to ballot on the application of a candidate after an unfavorable report has been made by the committee. After an application has been referred to a committee it becomes the property of the lodge and cannot be withdrawn. The only way to dispose of it is to vote upon it.

ILLINOIS.—It was decided that when once a petition has been received by a lodge, no objection can be interposed to stay its progress through the various sta-

ges marked out by the law, including the final determination by the ballot. The law is imperative, and the ballot must be taken unless it is discovered that the lodge has inadvertently received the petition of an applicant who is ineligible. Not until the applicant has by a clear ballot become a candidate, does the right of objection come into existence.

COLORADO.—The Grand Master decided that the master of a lodge cannot excuse a brother from voting upon an application for initiation.

PETITIONER FOR INITIATION MOVING TO ANOTHER JURISDICTION.

NEBRASKA.—The Grand Master decided that a petitioner having a lawful masonic residence within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he petitioned, at the time the petition was received, the lodge does not lose its jurisdiction by his removing to another.

REJECTED MATERIAL.

COLORADO.—The Grand Master says: "The provision of our constitution on this subject is as follows: Sec. 18. 'No lodge acting under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall knowingly receive any candidate in any of the degrees of masonry, who has been rejected by any other lodge, within twelve months after such rejection, without first receiving the unanimous consent of the lodge that rejected him.' This section, by implication at least, gives lodges in this jurisdiction the right to receive petitions from rejected candidates of other lodges after the expiration of one year; and it was my opinion, as well as the opinion of eminent brethren with whom I consulted on the subject, that we could not object to other jurisdictions exercising the same right. The decision in this case was based entirely on the constitution, and I am not prepared to say that it would have been the same had the situation of the lodge and the candidate been reversed. I doubt the propriety of permitting our lodges to receive applications from rejected material of other lodges without their consent, after the lapse of any given time. There are grave doubts in my mind as to the validity of this section of our constitution.

"It is a landmark of Freemasonry that 'no lodge can interfere in the business of another lodge.' According to the ancient constitutions and charges, it is unmasonic for a brother to supplant a Fellow in his work, or 'to attempt to finish the work begun by his brother.'

"The investigation into the fitness of a candidate is considered by high masonic authority as part of the masonic work with which no other lodge has a right to interfere. In other words, that a lodge never loses jurisdiction over its rejected material."

NEBRASKA AND ILLINOIS.—Both uphold perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, as will be seen by the following letter from the Grand Master of Nebraska to the Grand Master of Illinois:

Most Worshipful Brother:

I am in receipt of your courteous communication of February 7th, to M. W. E. K. Valentine, Grand Master, which was, in his absence at Washington, trans-

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mitted to the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, James A. Tullys, by him to the Grand Lodge, and by it to me, thence the delay.

Regarding the matter in controversy between Cyrus lodge, of your Most Worshipful Grand jurisdiction, and Capital No. 3 of this, would say: Our statutes recognize the claim of all lodges of other Grand jurisdictions to their rejected material, and we believe this to be the only safe practice.

You will please accept our most fraternal assurances that it is a matter of regret to our brethren of Capital lodge No. 3, that they have, through inadvertence, appropriated the rejected material of one of your constituent lodges.

The particular form of petition used by them at the time the application was received, did not contain the customary clause, to wit: "That he has never made application to, and been rejected by any lodge of A. F. and A. M."

Therefore the question did not arise, either in the lodge, in the minds of the brethren, or in the applicant. Before petitioning he resided in the city of Omaha about five years. I am informed he was well known and esteemed as a just and upright man; and as a mason he has confirmed all former good opinions. Believing this explanation will be satisfactory, and regretting its delay, please accept, M. W. Brother, assurances of high personal regard.

Courteously and fraternally yours,

R. H. OAKLEY, *Grand Master.*

TO THEODORE T. GURNEY,

Grand Master of Illinois.

MICHIGAN.—The Grand Master wrote to the Grand Master of Iowa, complaining of a rejected candidate by one of the Michigan lodges having been accepted in Iowa, and received a reply: "That the Grand jurisdiction of Iowa did not recognize the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and that under their law the candidate having resided within the jurisdiction of Hope lodge (the Iowa lodge) the requisite time, it was competent for that lodge to accept the material.

ARKANSAS.—The Grand Master decided that a rejected candidate for the degrees becomes the property of the rejecting lodge, and it holds jurisdiction over him until waived by a vote of the lodge. His removal out of the territorial jurisdiction does not affect the lodge jurisdiction acquired by the rejection, and it may confer degrees on him, if it so desires, without the consent of the lodge into whose jurisdiction he moves.

NEW JERSEY.—The Grand Master decided that a rejected candidate becomes the masonic property of the rejecting lodge, without regard to his residence. That lodge can authorize any other lodge to receive and act upon a petition from him.

WASHINGTON.—In this Grand Lodge the question of perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate received both a majority and a minority report from the committee on jurisprudence, which are too long to reproduce. The matter was referred back again to that committee to report at the next annual communication.

Your committee think to claim that because a man has been rejected by a lodge, he shall at no future time apply to any other lodge in the world, is most absurd. Some of the wisest and best of men were not so in youth, and that

youth in many cases was spent in a different country from that in which they afterwards resided and distinguished themselves.

AFFILIATION.

Next to initiation comes the question of affiliation.

COLORADO.—The Grand Master decided that a brother has a right to cast a black ball upon the application of a brother for affiliation without preferring charges against the applicant. Neither the lodge, nor the master, nor any brother, has a right to know how any brother may have voted.

He also decided that a brother who has been rejected upon his application for membership can apply immediately to the same or any other lodge.

He also decided that the reception of a petition for affiliation before the petitioner has visited the lodge is irregular.

IOWA.—The Grand Master advocates taking away the right to ballot upon an application for affiliation. That if a brother is in good standing he has a perfect right to join any lodge he pleases.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

COLORADO.—It was decided that a member of a lodge cannot be an honorary member of that lodge. Honorary membership is what the name implies; it gives the right to speak in lodge, but not to vote. There is no objection to granting this honor to masons in good standing not members of the lodge conferring the honor; but it cannot be conferred on a regular member of such lodge.

CONFERRING HIGHER DEGREES IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION.

TEXAS.—The Grand Master in reply to the question: "A was a Fellow Craft hailing from a lodge in another State, in which he resided. He was a contractor, engaged upon a work in this State. He presented a certificate under seal of his lodge, as to his good standing, and containing a request No. 275, in this jurisdiction, to confer the M. M. Degree upon him, he having been elected to receive the same in his own lodge. Says: 'I decided that as he is not a resident citizen of this State the degree could not be conferred, and that there is no provision authorizing a lodge to confer a degree as proxy for a lodge in another jurisdiction."

SEPARATE BALLOT FOR EACH DEGREE.

DAKOTA.—The Grand Master decided that a separate ballot is required for each degree.

NON-AFFILIATES.

ARKANSAS.—The following was adopted: "That all masonic communications and conversations be, and the same is hereby, interdicted between the members of the lodges of this jurisdiction and wilfully non-affiliated masons; that each and every non-affiliated mason shall be deemed to be wilfully non-affiliated who shall have acquired a residence, and resided for the period of seven months, within the jurisdiction of any lodge, in this State, and does not make, or has not made application to some lodge to affiliate therewith, within seven months after such residence has been acquired.

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MISSISSIPPI.—The Grand Master speaks of non-affiliates disporting themselves on street corners, decorated with emblematic pins, rings, seals and badges, &c., and then quotes from Rob Morris of Kentucky: "We will say to Judge Howry, right here in Kentucky we are weighed down with the deadwood of demitted masons. At our last Grand Lodge session they swarmed in the hall; at feasts, frolics, and funerals they outnumber the legitimate vote. They claim charity when sick, and being dead, their families claim it in their names. We are compelled to bury their cadavera, often at a large expense to our lodges. Their drunkenness, profanity and pistolling is all charged, by outsiders, to the principles of masonry as represented in our lodges. They ride us as Sinbad was ridden by the old man of the sea; acknowledging no claim that we have upon them, they enter our shells, crab like, and suck out our vitals. They are a standing premium on demitting. Though we loathe them we can no more get rid of them than we can of innate sin."

The Grand Master of Mississippi says further on that he granted a dispensation to perform our burial ceremonies at the grave of a brother who died a non-affiliate. He does not, however, approve of it as a rule.

MASONIC BURIAL.

This brings us to the question of masonic burial.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Grand Master mentions an old brother who had been member of a lodge for twenty years, and half that its Master, who demitted, moved into another jurisdiction and affiliated, was suspended for non-payment of dues and died; his masonic burial was refused. The Grand Master says: "It was hard to refuse this dying request of the old brother, but duty compelled me to refuse the dispensation, because I do not believe it to be in the power of your Grand Master to restore to good standing a mason properly suspended."

CANADA.—The Grand Master takes a different view; he says: "A brother died while under suspension for non-payment of dues; the worshipful master of his lodge telegraphed to me that before his death his arrears were offered, but the lodge could not meet in time to restore him. Under the circumstances, and at the request of the worshipful master, I granted a dispensation that the deceased brother might be accorded a masonic burial. I felt compelled, in a case where a brother had died while under a suspension for non-payment of dues, to refuse a dispensation, there being no existing reason to call forth my prerogative, and I could not allow personal considerations to prevail."

ARKANSAS.—The Grand Master was asked: "Can a deceased brother, who was suspended at the time of his death, be reinstated now by a vote of the lodge?"

Answer: "Yes, upon his personal application."

BURIAL AND OTHER SECRET SOCIETIES

CANADA.—The Grand Master objects to brethren attending a funeral "as masons" of a brother who desired to be buried according to the ritual of a non-masonic society. He says: "I held that the brethren should not appear as a lodge, or clothed as masons on funeral occasions, unless the burial rites were performed under the exclusive control of the lodge, and according to the procedure

laid down in the book of constitution, which only allows the addition of the funeral services of the church to which deceased belonged. The rights and privileges of the church or the minister in performing the burial services are never to be interfered with, but are fully and freely conceded.

OHIO.—A lodge requested permission to join with the society of Odd Fellows in a funeral service over the remains of a deceased brother, who was both Odd Fellow and Mason, which request was refused.

CALIFORNIA.—Only a Master Mason's funeral is recognized in this jurisdiction: "This Grand Lodge knows nothing of funeral ceremonies of a masonic body of a higher degree. It recognizes but one masonic funeral service, that prescribed for a lodge of Master Masons."

MEETING IN SAME ROOM AS OTHER SOCIETIES.

It is also unlawful, in several Grand Lodge jurisdictions, to meet in the same room that other secret societies hold their meetings in.

LOUISIANA.—The Grand Master says: "I received an earnest petition from Pecan Grove lodge, begging in their case a relaxation of the edict of the Grand Lodge, prohibitory of sharing lodge room with other secret societies. They stated that unless the permission was granted to allow the Knights of Pythias to meet in their room, the owner of the building had determined that No. 222 must vacate. They further stated that no other building could be obtained, and if the law was to be enforced against them, they would be compelled to surrender the charter. In view of their representations, and in order to save the lodge, I issued the dispensation. Other applications have been made, without the strong points of this case, and have been uniformly refused."

MICHIGAN.—The Grand Master says: "I have received fourteen applications for permission to occupy halls in common with other societies, but have refused to permit except in one instance; and in that the lodge received notice to quit the premises occupied and there was no other suitable hall except the one occupied by another society."

TEXAS.—The Grand Master says in reference to exclusive occupancy: "Experience has proved the wisdom of the edict, and it should not be abrogated or amended."

ILLINOIS.—It was resolved, "That the Grand Lodge looks with disfavor upon the practice of renting lodge premises for other than masonic purposes."

OHIO.—The Grand Master refused to permit Ashland lodge to rent its hall to societies called "Knights of Honor," and "Royal Arcanum;" and held that the modification of Rule 79, to be found in the proceedings of 1875, did not contemplate a joint use of halls or rooms with other societies, except temporarily or under emergent circumstances.

USE OF HALLS FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

OHIO.—The Grand Master says: "A lodge might, without impropriety, after putting its property in order, allow a church society the use of its hall for a 'fine art gallery' during a church fair."

CALIFORNIA.—The Grand Master says that there is nothing unmasonic, prohibited, or even reprehensible, in holding a dancing party in a masonic hall.

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Social festivities, when properly conducted, do not desecrate the lodge room, it being understood of course that the members on such occasions are not to be clothed as Masons.

LODGES HELD IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.

CANADA.—The report of the board of jurisprudence, which was adopted, says: "The constitution, page 81, provides that every lodge should be solemnly constituted, &c., which, of course, implies that it should be held in a place fitted for the purpose; one that can be properly guarded and not exposed to the knowledge of those not belonging to the craft. Private houses have not usually the necessary accommodation subject to these conditions; but there is nothing in the constitution against a lodge being held in a private house.

MASTER NEVER HAVING SERVED AS A WARDEN.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Grand Master says: "I refused Solomon lodge, No. 126, a dispensation to install Bro. Newsom, Worshipful Master, he having never served as warden. No reason was given by the lodge to induce me to grant this request. An emergency might arise that would justify the Grand Master in setting aside a law that has become reverend with age, and which experience teaches us ought to be enforced. I am emphatically opposed to anything short of strict compliance with this law, and I think it very questionable whether the Grand Master has the power to set it aside. I also refused a similar request to Hazlehurst lodge, No. 25, to install Bro. W. E. Brown, he never having served as warden.

AN OFFICER CANNOT RESIGN.

MICHIGAN.—The Grand Master tells a junior warden who wished to resign: "You obligated yourself to discharge the duties of junior warden for a certain period, or until your successor was chosen, and unless the lodge accept your resignation and elect your successor, you must continue to perform the duties of your office."

LODGE ONCE CLOSED CANNOT BE RE-OPENED.

MISSOURI.—It was decided that a lodge once regularly closed cannot be re-opened again on the same communication.

SUNDAY.

WASHINGTON.—The question was asked: "Can a lodge called off on Saturday night resume labor and confer a degree on the following day?"

The Grand Master answered: "Our statutes prohibit any masonic labor on Sunday, except the burial of a Mason."

A case in which the M. M. degree was conferred on Sunday was condoned. The following is the report of the committee, which was adopted:

"We find that on July 26th, a dispensation was granted to confer the F. C. and Master Mason's degree upon Bro. R. H. Jones, master of a vessel, about to depart on a long voyage, and on Saturday night, when the lodge was opened and about to confer the M. M. degree, an alarm of fire was sounded in the immediate

vicinity of the lodge, and the master immediately called the lodge to refreshment. The fire raged all that night, and they were unable to complete the work until Sunday. We therefore recommend that this Grand Lodge do declare the action of St. John's lodge, No. 9, in conferring the M. M.'s degree upon Bro. R. H. Jones, on Sunday, justified by the circumstances, and the work duly healed."

MISSISSIPPI.—The Grand Master says: "I received a letter from a lodge stating that all its members were farmers, and that it was very inconvenient for them to attend meetings on week days, and desired my opinion as to the legality and propriety of holding their regular meetings on the Sabbath. I replied, that while Masonry is in no sense a religious institution, and makes no pretensions to save men's souls, yet Masonry is a great moral institution, and embraces pure men of every clime and creed, and the man who practices its teaching must of a necessity be a good man. It teaches a due reverence for the Deity and all His works, as well as our duty to God, our country, our neighbor and ourselves. The applicants for our mysteries are required to possess the necessary qualifications; the principal one is a belief in God, and without which no man can be made a Mason. Belief in God implies a future responsibility to Him, and obedience to His Divine laws. Masons accept the holy bible as a rule and guide to their faith and practice. It lies upon the altar in every lodge room, and without its presence no lodge can hold a legal meeting. Let us see what is written in the book; 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work.' This command was written upon a table of stone, by the hand of the Almighty himself, amidst the thunderings of Sinai; and since then it has been obeyed and revered by the good and pure of every age and clime. In this land of ours the first day of the week is set apart and recognized as the Sabbath. The civil law enforces a due observance of that day, and God forbid that it may ever be said that Masons, in violation of Divine and human laws, should ever find it necessary to hold any meetings on the Sabbath, funeral occasions alone excepted. I am of opinion that it would be improper and illegal to hold a regular communication on the Sabbath. It would be better, for the honor and good name of Masonry, that the Lodge should cease to exist.

MASONRY AND ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.

ARKANSAS.—The Grand Master says: "A member was very sick and in fear of death, sent for a Catholic priest, and in order to receive the benefit of the ordinances of the church, he promised to renounce Masonry. But he got well, and desires to return to the lodge and die in the Catholic faith. Should he be expelled?"

"Answer: Masonry proscribes no man on account of his politics or religion. If a Catholic wants to be a Mason, let him be, and we will not imitate the bigotry of the Romish church by requiring our members to renounce everything else in order to remain with us. Masonry is founded on broad principles, and men of all nations, politics and religions find a safe retreat and quiet rest in our lodges. If a member wants to renounce Masonry from principle, and asks to be expelled, he will be accommodated; but so long as he comes to us a consistent brother, ask-

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ing our association, we will not cast him off, but extend to him the right of brotherly love, and try to remove his superstitions, until, perchance, he may live above slavish fear of death without ceremony."

CHARITY.

MISSOURI.—A memorial from Jefferson lodge states that : In the fall or winter of 1876, Bro. James F. Edwards, a member of Excelsior lodge, located at Jackson, Mo., was temporarily resident in Jefferson city, Mo., and while there was taken seriously ill, which illness continuing for some time, his family being worn out and unable longer to attend to his necessities, the members of Jefferson lodge were called upon for watchers and nurses, which were provided, and service rendered until Bro. Edwards' attending physician informed the W. M. that a regular nurse must be procured ; that the situation was serious, and changing nurses every night was injurious to the patient's welfare. A regular nurse was procured, and the officers of Jefferson lodge pledged the lodge for the payment of services rendered. The secretary of Jefferson lodge paid for such services the sum of sixteen dollars, and presented the account to the lodge for allowance in his settlement. The account was allowed and paid by Jefferson lodge, and the secretary directed to send the account to Excelsior lodge, with the request for reimbursement, &c.

No reply being received from Excelsior lodge, the memorial goes on :

Inasmuch as Jefferson lodge was compelled, a few years ago, by this Grand Lodge to reimburse Columbia lodge for services rendered, under similar circumstances, and money expended, the members thereof feel aggrieved at the conduct of Excelsior lodge, &c. &c.

Committee on above reported, which report was adopted : "That in view of all the circumstances, and the action taken by Grand Lodge in similar cases, we are of the opinion that Excelsior lodge should, without further delay, reimburse Jefferson lodge in the sum of sixteen dollars, the amount expended by Jefferson lodge in caring for Bro. James F. Edwards, a member of Excelsior lodge, while sick within the jurisdiction of said Jefferson lodge."

Your committee can hardly agree with our Missouri brethren on this question of charity. Doing benevolence at others expense is like A. Ward's being willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations.

As Masons we have no claim on a brother Mason for assistance. As Masons, however, we are bound to assist the whole human race if in distress, but more particularly a brother Mason, if worthy.

The following we heartily endorse :

ILLINOIS.—The Grand Master says : You will please bear in mind that we are not a mutual assurance association, relying upon a *quid pro quo* for perpetuity ; but a beneficent society dependent upon the manhood of its membership for the position it is to occupy as a charitable, attractive centre for man's best endeavors.

MASONIC TRAMPS.

COLORADO.—The report of the committee on appeals and grievances, which was adopted, contains the following :

"Lodges and committees on charity shall require from applicants for assistance evidence of the good standing of such applicants before granting such assistance. And in the event any such applicant shall prove to be an impostor, or unworthy, such fact shall be immediately reported to the Grand Secretary, whose duty it shall be, forthwith, to send notice of the same to all lodges in this jurisdiction, and to the Grand Secretaries of all the jurisdictions immediately joining this."

OBJECTIONS TO VISITATIONS.

ILLINOIS.—We find the following in the report of the committee on masonic jurisprudence, which was adopted :

"Your committee have carefully considered the judgment of the Grand Master, as expressed under this head in his report, and fully concur in so much of it as accords with the decision previously confirmed by the Grand Lodge, that objection to a proposed visitor by a member, lodged with the master, is not valid during the absence of the objector. This decision is based upon the principle which underlies all limitation of the formally recognized right of visitation, viz : that while the rights of the proposed visitor and sitting member are both equal in the fraternity, the rights of the member are superior in his own lodge to the rights of a visitor therein ; and that hence the member may exclude a visitor with whom he cannot fellowship, and whose presence in the lodge would otherwise compel him to retire, at the sacrifice of his own rights therein. The power of the member to exclude being deduced solely from his inability to hold masonic fellowship with the visitor, it cannot, of course, exist save in the presence of the obnoxious brother. But on the other hand, if the objector, present in his own lodge, is brought in contact with the obnoxious visitor, the cause of which the power to exclude is an effect, is operative equally at all stages of the meeting ; and we cannot therefore find any logical basis for concurrence in the Grand Master's conclusion that such visitor cannot be excluded if he shall have gained admission in advance of the objector. Propriety, however, requires that the ceremonial should not be interrupted to enforce the objection.

UTAH.—The Grand Master decided that if a member of a lodge in good standing objects to the admission or presence of a visiting brother, the master must deny admission to the brother to whom the objection is thus made, or if present to request him to retire. In such case the master has no discretion, and cannot demand that the reason of the objection be stated. The committee on law and jurisprudence, however, disagreed with the Grand Master, and their report as follows was adopted by Grand Lodge :

One of the sustained decisions of this Grand Lodge reads as follows : "The master rules and governs the lodge, and may refuse any motion deemed by him frivolous or impolitic." With equal propriety he should be permitted to exercise his best judgment to preserve harmony and prevent discord between sister lodges. Objections to sit in the lodge with a brother are too often the result of a petty vindictive spirit. No true Mason will feel either his dignity or his manhood injured by sitting, in the same lodge room a few hours with a brother against whom he may have some real or fancied grievance ; if the brother has committed a masonic offence it is his duty to prefer charges against him, that he may be

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dealt with as the offence may warrant, or otherwise hold his peace. We regard it as dangerous to the best interests of the fraternity, and subversive of the good order of the lodge, to permit a member of a lodge to override the impartial judgment of the master.

MASONIC TRIALS.

NEBRASKA.—The Grand Master decided that it is one of the duties of the junior warden's office to prefer charges upon receiving the necessary information. This he does officially and not personally. As a member of his lodge he has a right to be present at, and to participate in, any action of his lodge where his personal interests are not involved; his personal rights cannot be abridged by his official acts.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Grand Master decided that in a trial in a lodge, either side may be represented by counsel, who must be a Mason. Each party, or their respective counsel, examines and cross-examines the witnesses. To provide for an appeal it is well that the secretary should make a full abstract of the testimony as offered. If the accused introduce no evidence he has the closing argument; otherwise it belongs to the prosecution. After the parties have retired and the lodge are deliberating, any member has a right to discuss the matter. It is advisable, if the accused be not present or represented, for the lodge to appoint some brother to represent him, unless, being notified, he positively refuses to attend.

MAINE.—Charges of a serious character, signed by a Master Mason in good standing, were preferred against an officer of the Grand Lodge. The counsel for the accuser was not a Mason. It was decided that no person but a Mason in good standing be allowed as attorney for either parties.

TENNESSEE.—The Grand Master ruled that an indefinitely suspended or expelled Mason may testify on a masonic trial in the same manner as a profane. That the testimony of children old enough to comprehend the solemnity of an obligation would ordinarily be received upon a masonic trial; yet it is not advisable to introduce the testimony of minor children upon the trial of their father.

THRONE.

MISSOURI.—In the report on foreign correspondence we find the following:

"Quebec, 1879.—The tenth annual communication met in the city of Montreal, September 24th, 1879. M. W. Bro. Melbourne M. Tait, G. M. on the Throne. Throne is good—it is new—wonder if Solomon, our first Most Excellent Grand Master, had his throne in the holy place, where he presided in that lodge at Jerusalem."

Your committee would beg to state that the term "throne," as applied to the masonic chair of King Solomon, is not new. If our Missouri brother will refer to Mackey's Jurisprudence, Landmark fifth, he will find "that the Grand Master assumes the chair, or as it is called in England the *throne*."

Or if he refers to D. Murray Lyon's history of Freemasonry in Scotland, he will find, referring to Wm. St. Clair Rosselin, page 181, "Although he only filled the *Grand Throne* during the first year of Grand Lodge's existence, he continued to take an active interest in its affairs; and through his influence with the

nobility and gentry of Scotland, secured as his successors in the *throne*, craftsmen of high repute."

The Grand Lodge of Canada have always used the term *throne*; Quebec also.

But as our Missouri brother is curious about "our first Most Excellent Grand Master," we will give a description of his *throne*, taken from the Talmud:

"And when Solomon sat upon the *throne* of his father David, all the nations of the earth feared him; all the people of the earth listened anxiously for his words of wisdom.

"Afterwards he had a *throne* made especially for himself by *Hiram, the son of a widow of Tyre*. It was covered with gold of Ophir, set with all kinds of precious and valuable stones. The seat of the *throne* was approached by six broad steps. The right side of the first step was guarded by an ox made of pure gold, and the left side by a lion of the same metal. On the right side of the second step stood a bear also of gold, and upon the left a lamb, *symbolic of enemies living in peace together*. On the right of the third step was placed a golden camel, and on the left an eagle. On the right of the fourth step there was also an eagle with outspread wings, and on the left a bird of prey, all of the same precious metal. On the fifth step to the right a golden cat crouching in position; on the left a chicken. On the right of the sixth step a hawk was fashioned, and on the left side a pigeon, and upon the top of the step a pigeon clutched a hawk in her talons. *These animals were designed to typify the time when those of adverse natures shall unite in harmony*, as it is written in Isaiah, "And the wolf shall then dwell with the sheep." Over the *throne* was hung a chandelier of gold, with seven branches; it was ornamented with roses, knobs, bowls, and tongs; and on the seven branches the names of the seven patriarchs, Adam, Noah, Shem, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Job were engraven. On the second row of branches were engraven the names of the seven pious ones of the world, Levi, Kehath, Amram, Moses, Aaron, Eldad, and Madad. Above all this hung a golden churn filled with pure olive oil, and on this was engraven the names of Eli, the high priest, and his two sons, Haphni and Phineas; and on the other side the names of the two sons of Aaron, Nadab and Abihu.

"*The throne was made upon wheels, that it could be moved easily wherever the king might desire it to be.*"

EXPULSION.

NEBRASKA.—The Grand Master decided that expulsion cancels arrears for lodge dues, it being masonic death.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.—Differed in opinion over a lodge in Tennessee expelling a Mason who was at the time residing in that State, but was a member of a Kentucky lodge. Tennessee claiming that it had jurisdiction over all Masons in that State, whether affiliated with them or not; Kentucky maintaining that the only proper tribunal was the lodge with which he was affiliated. A committee of Past Grand Masters was sent by Tennessee to Kentucky to arrange a friendly settlement. The proposition in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky to amend their constitution on this point, was laid over until next annual communication.

EXCLUSIVE GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION.

There is no subject in which we take a deeper interest than that of our right to exclusive jurisdiction in the province of Quebec.

There is one point upon which all Grand Lodges on this continent seem agreed, viz : that after a Grand Lodge is once formed in a territory no other Grand Lodge has a right to charter lodges in that territory.

But there is a second question that has recently been disputed by a few Grand Lodges and brethren, viz : that all lodges working under foreign jurisdictions, in the territory, when the new Grand Lodge has been formed, must surrender their connection with those jurisdictions and join the new Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodges of Nebraska, Washington, and Missouri all hold that lodges in existence, in a territory, prior to the formation of a Grand Lodge, cannot be compelled to surrender their connection with the parent Grand Lodge and to join the new one.

Minnesota also held the same opinion, but has since changed, although that Grand Lodge was an interested party, it having had lodges in Dakota at the time.

We give what has been said on both sides of the question, in the proceedings, for the year just past.

NEBRASKA.—The following report of the committee on foreign correspondence was adopted, viz :

One subject is particularly worthy of mention by us, and of serious consideration by you, and it arises out of the dispute between the Grand Lodges of Minnesota and of Dakota, involving the "American doctrine" of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction.

It seems that before the organization of the Grand Lodge of Dakota the Grand Lodge of Minnesota had chartered two lodges in the then unoccupied territory of Dakota, situate in the extreme northern portion thereof. Other lodges were likewise chartered by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and perhaps some other Grand Lodges, all in regular form. In 1875 a portion of the lodges so chartered, not including those holding charters from the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, met by their representatives, formed a convention, and thereafter organized a Grand Lodge in and for the territory of Dakota. The Minnesota lodges having taken no part therein, and, as is claimed, not having been invited so to do, declined, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, to acknowledge allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and insisted that they be permitted to continue under the protection of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. Upon the expressed wish of said lodges, the Grand Lodge of Minnesota refused to compel her subordinates to acknowledge fealty to the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and continues her protection over the same—or one of them—despite the protest of Dakota. As we understand it, the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, as applied in this country is this :

1. That upon the due formation of a Grand Lodge in any State or territory, no Grand Lodge of any State or country can lawfully issue a charter for a subordinate lodge within the geographical limits of such State or country.
2. That any Grand Lodge can lawfully organize lodges in any state or territory in which no Grand Lodge has been organized.

From these admitted principles the conclusion is attempted to be drawn that upon the formation of a Grand Lodge in any theretofore unoccupied territory, all lodges within the geographical limits of such territory must perforce surrender their charters, and acknowledge allegiance to such newly organized Grand Lodge. To such a conclusion we cannot give our assent. A charter is granted to a lodge in perpetuity. It can be deprived thereof only for cause, which is always understood to mean malfeasance. So long as a constitutional number resist it, a charter cannot be surrendered. There is no power anywhere in Masonry,—unless it be despotic, and such would not be masonic,—to compel a lodge, guilty of no violation of the provisions of its charter or of masonic law, to surrender its charter or change its allegiance; and we believe the action of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, in sustaining her subordinates, is strictly legal and proper.

Since the organization of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, the Grand Lodge of Minnesota has declined to charter any new lodges within that territory. Minnesota fully and emphatically endorses and agrees with the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction. She only dissents from some of the conclusions attempted to be drawn therefrom. The Grand Lodge of Kansas took precisely the same position with regard to a lodge chartered by her in the Indian Territory. The Grand Lodge of Missouri did likewise in relation to New Mexico.

It seems to your committee that when this question is properly presented and once understood, there can be no difference in opinion among American Freemasons, or in the application of the law to our whole country as a rule for the determination of the official rights of the several Grand Lodges. Assertion is not argument, nor will denunciation convince. It seems to your committee that when the Grand Lodge of Minnesota recommended her subordinates at Bismark and Fargo to transfer their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and declined to organize new lodges within that territory, she did all that masonic law could require or courtesy suggest.

DAKOTA.—We find about twenty pages devoted to this question, from which we make the following extract :

Let us come, then, to the general doctrine—the real question involved. Herein Masonry rules only by good precedent, custom and usage, as determined by the most ancient, learned and honorable authority.

The Minnesota doctrine is that it requires the voluntary consent and adherence of every existent lodge to give the Grand Lodge exclusive jurisdiction within the political limits; and that lodges within Dakota, created by Minnesota, while they so wish, can not only be maintained by Minnesota, but have, retain and hold their proper territorial jurisdiction, within which Dakota can organize no lodges. That is the claim clearly and briefly told. In other words, logically, the new Grand Lodge when constituted derives its territorial jurisdiction from the lodges which form it, and gets no more, except as by adding lodges that were in existence when it was constituted. It acquires from them their original territorial claim. If there were but four lodges one might hold over half the territory, and the other three forming a Grand Lodge would be excluded from the original territory of the fourth during its pleasure! It does not seem that this principle, as claimed, depends on whether all four lodges were chartered by the same Grand

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Lodge or not. If by the same we could thus have the spectacle of a Grand Lodge recognizing a new Grand Lodge formed by three of its creatures, and yet in the same political jurisdiction maintaining a rival fourth lodge as its own with a large part of the territory from which the Grand Lodge is excluded. "Logic is Logic." But strange as would be the confusion resulting from such logic—such that our whole fabric might fall to ruin as did the "one horse shay,"—it rests upon an assumed principle that a lodge has anywhere any absolute territorial jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge fixes this as between lodges within its permanent jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge is the jurisdictional body. As between subordinate lodges the rule varies greatly in different jurisdictions, so there is no rule within the permanent jurisdictions that is uniform; and in territory not occupied by a Grand Lodge, but open alike to all; the rule is that the Grand Lodge establishing a lodge therein acquires thereby no territorial jurisdiction whatever, and the subordinate lodge none whatever against the Grand Lodge which may be duly organized then. These general statements are the American rule or custom. They are not law, except in a broader sense of implying a reasonable obligation to conform to the good custom for the common peace.

MINNESOTA.—The Grand Master says: "I am happy to say that the serious differences into which we were drifting, as it were, with the Grand Lodge of Dakota, have received a most wholesome check, and but little remains to assure that spirit of concord and true fraternity which should exist.

"The real difference was based upon this distinction, while each Grand Lodge conceded the principle of exclusive jurisdiction, Dakota conceived that it was based upon a positive law, to be given full force and effect upon the organization of a Grand Lodge as of course, while our then Grand Master held, or rather viewed it as a doctrine, or a rule at most, to be recognized and exercised in the spirit of concession only, and then only upon full fraternal conditions.

"In the absence of positive law to govern in such cases, and it is conceded to be still an 'open question,' Dakota even admitting that they could not compel an acquiescence with their views—a subordinate lodge could not be required, against its will, to throw off its allegiance to its parent Grand Lodge and accept affiliation with another. To attempt it by declaring it clandestine, or non-intercourse with its members, could only effect its relations and not its existence.

"Grand Master Braden did not deem the conditions, the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Dakota such as to impel him to advise the subordinate lodges in Dakota to affiliate with that Grand Lodge, for reasons which have been reported to you, prominent among them being the fact that at that time 'the membership of both lodges were unanimous in the desire to retain their connection with the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.' Since that time Shilo lodge, No. 105, petitioned for and affiliated with the Grand Lodge of Dakota, leaving at the close of our last session Bismark Lodge still subject to us and practically by our invitation.

"The continued exercise of jurisdiction in Dakota by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was not only exciting the severe criticism of our sister Grand Lodges, but was fostering discord with our brethren in Dakota. I felt keenly the responsibility that I deemed to rest upon me to preserve the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and to promote harmony. And with this view I investigated the

questions involved to the extent of my opportunities. After such research I am convinced that the great weight of authority is against our position, and in favor of the establishing, as the governing law in such cases, the American rule of absolute, exclusive territorial jurisdiction. Accepting that view, to promote harmony, to protect the brethren of Bismark against any intemperate action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and to prevent the perpetuation of a hateful precedent, resulting always, as illustrated in our experience, in confusion, I at once addressed the W. M. of Bismark lodge, expressing fully my conclusions, and not hesitating to advise affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Dakota."

WASHINGTON.—In the report of the committee on foreign correspondence we find Dakota and Minnesota referred to, from which we will only extract the following:

"We do not believe in forcing allegiance under any circumstances, no more than compelling a man to follow the advice and walk in the footsteps of the meek and lowly Nazarene, however much we would rejoice to see all men truly upright, pure and holy.

"Referring to Scotland and Quebec—the very latest intelligence regarding the pending difficulties between these two Grand Lodges, affords encouraging hope of a peaceful solution and amicable settlement. Your committee have heretofore taken occasion to deprecate the aggressive action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in its invasion of the territory of Quebec, by the establishment of constituent bodies therein. Viewed from our American Grand Lodge stand-point, that action was certainly a grievous wrong, held to be more so in view of the fact that Scotland had previously, and in a formal manner, extended official recognition to Quebec.

"That Quebec also erred in her efforts (doubtless with the best motives) to coerce allegiance from the Scottish subordinates in that province, which, for reasons sufficient unto themselves did not choose to join Quebec, we fully believe. It is not in the power of any Grand Lodge to force allegiance to its authority from a subordinate not of its own creation, nor to sever the relations of such subordinate from its parent Grand Body. This can only be done by voluntary consent. The sooner Grand Lodges understand this question the better. It is a fallacious idea to suppose that a newly organized Grand Lodge can do what older established bodies would not attempt to do—extend the mantle of its authority over lodges of another jurisdiction and compel their obedience."

NEW MEXICO—Contains one lodge which still adheres to Missouri, Silver City lodge. The Grand Master of New Mexico, finding every effort to induce this lodge to transfer its allegiance unsuccessful, issued the following edict:

Whereas, the M. W. the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, at its last annual communication, held at the city of Santa Fé, New Mexico, commencing on the 5th day of January, A. D., 1880, adopted the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That this M. W. Grand Lodge holds—

First, That Silver City lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Silver City, New Mexico, is a regularly organized and constituted lodge.

Second, That said Lodge is, and since the organization of this M. W. Grand Lodge has been, under the jurisdiction of this said Grand Lodge, and therefore is

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amenable to it, and to no other Grand Lodge, for the infraction of any masonic laws, rules or regulations of this M. W. Grand Lodge; and

Third, That whereas said lodge at Silver City has failed to comply with the requirements of section 19 of article xvi of the by-laws of this Grand Lodge for more than two years, it therefore becomes the duty of this Grand Lodge to see that said section be enforced; and that, unless said Silver City lodge shall comply with section 19 of article xvi aforesaid, or show good cause to the satisfaction of the M. W. Grand Master of this Grand Lodge for its non-compliance, within three months from the date of this Grand communication, it shall be the duty of the M. W. Grand Master to arrest the charter of said Silver City lodge, and take proper care of the property of the same.

Resolved, That in case of the arrest of the charter of Silver City lodge, the Grand Secretary, upon application therefor, shall give a dimit, under the seal of this Grand Lodge, to every member of said lodge in good standing at the time of the arrest of its charter, first satisfying himself from the best obtainable evidence as to who are members of that lodge.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward an authenticated copy of the foregoing resolutions concerning Silver City lodge as early as practicable to that lodge, together with a transcript of so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as refers to the matter of these resolutions; and,

Whereas, section 19 of article xvi of the said By-laws provides as follows, to wit: "Every chartered lodge in this jurisdiction shall make up its annual returns at least twenty days prior to each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, which shall contain a list of the officers and members of the lodge, and also a list of those initiated, passed, raised, affiliated, deceased, demitted, suspended, expelled and rejected during the current year, with the respective dates opposite each name; said returns to be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary under the seal of the lodge, and together with the dues, forwarded immediately to the Grand Secretary. The names of those rejected will not be published in the printed proceedings." And

Whereas, section 21 of said article of said by-laws provides that, "Any lodge failing to make returns or pay dues for two successive years unless for good cause shown, shall have its charter arrested." And,

Whereas, the said Silver City lodge, A. F. & A. M., a lodge within the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of New Mexico has failed to make returns and pay dues as provided by the said by-laws for more than two successive years, or within the time prescribed by the foregoing resolutions; and also failed to show cause for its non-compliance as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of New Mexico, in obedience to the provisions of said section 21 of said by-laws, and in obedience of the requirements of the resolutions aforesaid, do hereby arrest and annul the charter of said Silver City lodge, at Silver City, in the county of Grant, territory of New Mexico, and designated and known as Silver City lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M., and which said charter emanated from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri; and I do further declare and proclaim that the charter aforesaid is arrested, annulled and void.

And by virtue of authority vested in me as aforesaid, I do hereby direct, order, publish and proclaim as follows, for your guidance and the observance and guidance of all Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons :

1st. The charter of said Silver City lodge having been arrested, annulled and rendered void by the supreme Masonic authority within the territorial limits of New Mexico, the said Silver City lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M., ceases to exist as a lodge, this 22nd day of April, A. L. 5880, and its officers cease to have any authority whatever as such.

2nd. Any communication, or pretended communication, held or pretended to be held after this said date, under authority of said charter, is hereby declared unauthorized, illegal and clandestine ; and all Free and Accepted Masons are hereby required not to hold, attend or in anywise participate in any such meetings or communications for any purpose whatever.

3rd. The officers of the late Silver City lodge aforesaid will severally deliver to the undersigned the said charter, jewels, property, moneys and effects in their respective hands pertaining to the said Silver City lodge, as contemplated by foregoing resolutions touching the premises.

4th. The attention of the brethren of the late Silver City lodge aforesaid is called to the resolution before referred to, herein by which it is provided that they may obtain demits from the R. W. Grand Secretary on application by them.

5th. All lodge dues at this time due and owing from the members of the said Silver City lodge will be paid to the R. W. Grand Secretary, David J. Miller, who will receipt and account for same.

6th. The Grand Secretary will furnish, as early as practicable, a copy of the foregoing, duly authenticated, to each of the several lodges within this jurisdiction for their information ; also a like copy to the Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri.

W. L. RYNERSON,

Grand Master.

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO, April 22nd.

MISSOURI.—The following special report on correspondence was adopted :

The question of difference between our Grand Lodge and that of New Mexico remain unsettled. All the non-adhering lodges in that jurisdiction having ceased to exist except one, Silver City, it is for this Grand Lodge to determine what course it will pursue in reference thereto. The Grand Lodge of New Mexico has proclaimed that the charter of Silver City lodge, No. 465, is under arrest. That lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, October 17, 1873, before the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was formed.

As the life of Silver City lodge was derived from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, so its allegiance must be rendered to this Grand Lodge. By no act has Silver City lodge forfeited the life given it by Missouri Grand Lodge. Its allegiance to the creating power, Missouri, must continue until transferred to another by its own act, or by the Mother Grand Lodge. Neither has been done, therefore it cannot be in obedience to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and that Grand Lodge has no right to arrest its charter.

The fact that New Mexico accepted the recognition offered by Missouri with lodges in its territory belonging to this jurisdiction, and owing allegiance thereto, determine the question as to its rights to, and authority over the non-adhering lodges. This Grand Lodge must define the method by which its subordinates shall terminate their existence. Therefore the Grand Lodge of Missouri cannot admit the right of any power on earth to arrest the charters and destroy the existence of lodges chartered by it. With these premises before us, the claim of the Grand Lodge of Mexico to moneys and properties of defunct lodges in that jurisdiction, whose existence was terminated by this Grand Lodge cannot be conceded. Said lodges having been chartered by this Grand Lodge, and ceased to exist by its will, their effects, of right, belonged to this Grand Lodge as the sole legal heir."

To shew the distinction which Missouri makes between lodges that were previously chartered and those chartered after the formation of a Grand Lodge, it is only necessary to read the following from their special report on correspondence :

This Grand Lodge one year ago adopted resolutions concerning the issues between Scotland and Quebec. They were as follows :—

1. *Resolved*,—That the Grand Lodge of Missouri hereby proclaims her firm and unyielding adhesion to the doctrine so long maintained by her, of the exclusive masonic jurisdiction of every Grand Lodge within the territory to which the authority of said Grand Lodge extends.

2. *Resolved*,—That the Grand Lodge of Missouri will sustain the Grand Lodge of Quebec in maintaining its exclusive jurisdiction throughout the territory of said province.

3. *Resolved*,—That this Grand Lodge condemns in unqualified terms the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in establishing new lodges within the rightful territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the authorization of a Provincial Grand Lodge therein, and the appointment of a Provincial Grand Master to preside over the same.

4. *Resolved*,—That unless the Grand Lodge of Scotland recede from her present position, whereby she has invaded the rights of a Sovereign Grand Lodge, and withdraw the charters of those lodges erected within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as well as dissolve the Provincial Grand Lodge established therein, this Grand Lodge will sever all fraternal relations now existing between the Grand Lodges of Missouri and Scotland.

5. *Resolved*,—That further action upon this subject be deferred until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

From the above it will be seen—

1. That further action on the subject was deferred till the present communication.

2. That any action at this communication must be influenced and governed by the course Scotland has pursued towards Quebec in the interim.

It is only necessary to announce that no change has taken place in the relations between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Quebec. The Grand Lodge of Scotland still strongly maintains her former attitude towards the Grand Lodge of

Quebec by ignoring her sovereignty, and continuing to exercise jurisdiction in that territory as if no Grand Lodge had any existence therein. This she does by maintaining a Grand Lodge of her own, where formerly she recognized the supreme authority of Quebec. One year ago, this Grand Lodge declared that unless Scotland dissolved the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec, and withdrew the charters of lodges established since the erection of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, all fraternal relations with Scotland would be severed. As Scotland has not done either, it remains for this Grand Lodge to act in accordance with its former avowal.

OHIO.—The following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Quebec was organized in strict accordance with the requirements of masonic law and usage, on the twentieth day of October, 1869, recognized by, and representatives exchanged with, this and nearly all other Grand Lodges in the world, including that of Scotland; and whereas, the Grand Lodge of Scotland did, at its quarterly communication in May, 1878, against the protest of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and contrary to principles held by this Grand Lodge, grant charters for the establishment of two lodges in the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, one to be called King Solomon, No. 622, and the other Argyle, No. 625, (officers of both of which lodges were installed on the twenty-fourth day of June following); and whereas, the said Grand Lodge of Scotland did, at its communication in August, 1878, grant a petition asking for the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge for the said province, and did establish such Provincial Grand Lodge; and whereas, the Grand Lodge of Scotland has since declared the Province of Quebec to be open territory, and has established a Provincial Grand Lodge within its borders, and appointed a Provincial Grand Master; therefore,

Resolved,—That the establishment of subordinate lodges within the Province of Quebec, and jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge thereof by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the further establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge therein, after the organisation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, is contrary to a well established principle of masonic law, recognized and held by this Grand Lodge, and an assumption of power which we cannot approve.

Resolved,—That the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in relation to the invasion of her jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge of Scotland meets our approval, and that she is entitled to our assistance in maintaining the position she has earned and occupies among the Grand Lodges of the world.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge interdicts all masonic communication between brethren of this jurisdiction and those hailing from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and made in, or members of lodges established within said jurisdiction since the organization of said Grand Lodge, and not of her obedience.

ILLINOIS.—The Grand Lodge of Royal York and Friendship, Berlin, Germany, sent a communication announcing the decease of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near that Grand Body, and suggesting a brother to fill the vacancy.

The report of the committee on foreign correspondence was adopted, which says: In view of the attitude of the German Grand Lodge League, (of which the Grand Lodge of York is a constituent,) towards the Grand Lodges of this country,

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the same being a practical denial of the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction on which we all stand, we do not deem it advisable that the official relations terminated by the death of our representative, Bro. H. Heuschel, and of the representative of the Grand Lodge of York and Friendship, Bro. Orlin. H. Miner, should be again resumed.

The following from the report of the committee on foreign correspondence was also adopted :—

In view of the fact that the claim has been recently advanced that lodges whose existence within a given territory antedates the formation of a Grand Lodge therein, cannot upon the formation of such Grand Lodge be compelled to transfer their allegiance thereto, we deem it proper to submit the following from the remarks of the Grand Master, and ask your concurrence therein, as expressing the sentiments of the Grand Lodge upon this subject

Exclusive jurisdiction has but one meaning. It does not admit of any qualification, but on the contrary, asserts the right of a Grand Lodge to assume entire control of masonry within its prescribed limits.

This entire control the Grand Lodge of New Mexico has assumed in the case of the only recusant lodge within its territorial limits, Silver City lodge, at Silver City, as we are officially informed through R. W. Henry E. Hamilton, the representative of New Mexico near this Grand Lodge; it having arrested the charter of that lodge for failing to make returns and pay dues to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, the rightful, supreme, and only legitimate authority in that jurisdiction. If in the defence of its exclusive authority the Grand Lodge of New Mexico should place under disabilities any of the brethren residing in its territory, we recommend that the Grand Master be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the lodges in Illinois from the intrusion of visitors not in good standing.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Grand Master says : “ The Grand Lodge of Missouri refuses to surrender jurisdiction over two lodges originally chartered by it, but now embraced in the territorial limits of the newly constituted Grand Lodge of New Mexico. This action would seem clearly in contravention of the received American doctrine of the exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge within the territory throughout which its authority extends.”

Again the Grand Master says in reference to Minnesota and Dakota :

“ I regret further to inform you of similar differences between these two Grand Lodges, that of Minnesota refusing to cede to the new Grand Lodge of Dakota jurisdiction of the subordinate lodges situate in the territory of the latter, but organized before its formation by the former. Nay more, for the Grand Lodge of Minnesota sustains and supports these two subordinates in their refusal to recognize the Grand Lodge of their own territory. It is to be regretted that with a principle so clearly established these unseemly differences should so constantly arise. We can only hope that the public opinion of the masonic world, recognizing this principle in the interests of peace and harmony, will be so distinctly expressed, that no further difficulties of this kind may hereafter occur.”

VERMONT.—The following was adopted :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Vermont affirms, as unquestionable masonic law, than an independent Grand Lodge, regularly formed and constituted in any political territory, has the undoubted right to exclusive masonic jurisdiction throughout that territory; that the denial of this right is disloyalty to the principles of masonic government as recognized by every Grand Lodge on this continent.

NEVADA.—The following resolution was adopted :

"That no Mason from the territory of New Mexico, and claiming to hold membership there, shall be entitled to the masonic right of visitation in this Grand jurisdiction, unless he hails from a lodge holding obedience to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New Mexico."

IOWA.—*Resolved*, By the Grand Lodge of Iowa, that it re-affirms its adherence to and support of the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty as interpreted by the American Grand Lodges; that an American Grand Lodge, legally constituted, has, and of right should exercise, absolute and exclusive jurisdiction over all the lodges and the territory included within the jurisdiction of the civil government of the State, territory or province within which same is organized; that the assumption of divided allegiance is inadmissible and destructive of the unity of government essential to the welfare and harmony of masonry

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, having inadvertently omitted at the proper time, does now hereby recognize the sovereignty and independence of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, as well as her constitutional right to exercise control over all lodges within her territorial jurisdiction; and that an interchange of Grand Representatives is fraternally extended thereto.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The report of the committee on foreign correspondence concludes with the following :

"We repeat that we do not question the soundness of the doctrine that no new lodge can be formed in a State or territory where a Grand Lodge exists, except by authority of the latter. It is, however, universally conceded that territory where no Grand Lodge exists is common ground; and that any and all Grand Lodges may charter subordinates therein. We do not question that a majority of the lodges in such a territory, being not less than three, may unite and form a Grand Lodge; but it by no means follows logically, nor is it supported by either reason or ancient masonic usage, that the action of such majority of lodges should bind other lodges who did not unite in or assent to their action. It is by no means difficult to conceive of circumstances, although they may not often occur, where it would be entirely proper for a minority of lodges to refuse their assent to the formation of a Grand Lodge by an acting majority of the co-ordinate bodies. The majority in masonry, as well as other human affairs, may judge unwisely, or they may ignore or trample upon the rights of the minority. The only principle which can restrain the majority or protect the rights of the minority, is the power of the latter to refuse to be bound by a movement in which they do not sympathize."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The quarterly proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, dated 7th August, 1871, were produced, and that part referring to the recognition of this Grand Lodge, in the following words, was read :

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"That Grand Committee recommend recognition of the independence of the Grand Lodge in British Columbia, but without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland over any lodge who may now or hereafter choose to adhere to her in that colony of the British crown."

The following resolution was adopted :

That, whereas, it is an established custom throughout the world, that all sovereign Grand Lodges have the sole jurisdiction within their own territory.

And, whereas, the rider attached to the aforesaid resolution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland reserves to herself the right to issue charters for any body of masons that might desire to obtain a charter within its jurisdiction.

Now, therefore, we, the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, desire it to be distinctly understood that we do not recognize the right of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, or any other Grand Lodge to issue charters, or in any way interfere within the jurisdiction of the Province of British Columbia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The question of the recognition of New South Wales is intimately connected with that of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction. Nebraska, British Columbia and New Mexico have recognized New South Wales, in 1879.

MISSOURI refused to recognize New South Wales. The following special report on correspondence was adopted :—

The latest information respecting this far off claimant for recognition is to the effect, as stated last year, that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales "does not yet command the allegiance of a majority of the lodges" in that colony. It may safely be assumed that if a minority of lodges within given territory can organize a Grand Lodge, the remaining lodges which do not join the organization, they being in the majority, may also form a Grand Lodge. Their claims to recognition would then be based upon which had the greater number of lodges in obedience to them, rather than the regularity of their formation or their legal existence. We should, therefore, refrain from the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, because the greater number of lodges in that territory do not adhere to the present organization. We fraternally submit that the unqualified recognition of any Grand Lodge as sovereign within given territory, while there are non-adhering lodges there, owing allegiance to, and receiving protection from other Grand Lodges is impracticable if not dangerous. From this unwise and unguarded action on the part of Grand Lodges has sprung up questions and issues that are now disturbing the peace of the great masonic family. The recommendation of your committee, therefore, is that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales be not recognized.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF COLON AND THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba has been recognized by—

Alabama.
British Columbia.
Canada.
Connecticut.
Maine.
Missouri.
Massachusetts.
Montana.
New Brunswick.

New Hampshire.
Nevada.
Pennsylvania.
Prince Edward Island.
Rhode Island.
South Carolina.
Texas.
Utah.
West Virginia.

NEBRASKA refused recognition. The evidence before the committee failing to satisfy them that they were entitled to the same.

ILLINOIS.—The Grand Master says :—If, as we understand the question, neither are the offspring of symbolic lodge, but the creations of associations unknown to the craft, I should not recommend the united body for recognition.

The following report from the committee on foreign correspondence was adopted :—

We are in receipt of a circular letter announcing the union of two of the three bodies in the Island of Cuba, claiming to be Grand Lodges under the above title, and seeking fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Illinois. We are in possession of no evidence tending to invalidate the conclusion heretofore reached by this Grand Lodge : that neither of the so-called Grand Lodges in the Island of Cuba was so constituted as to be entitled to recognition as Grand Lodges. As a union of the two could not create that which was lacking in each, no reason appears for reconsidering our action on the subject.

NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.—The Grand Master says : The matter was brought before the Grand Lodge of New York at its annual communication in June last, and a resolution was passed forbidding all intercourse with brethren of our Grand Lodge. I submit a copy of the resolution and my circular-letter in reply. That the subject may receive your careful attention, permit me in as few words as possible to present a statement of the matter at issue. In August 1872, a petition was received by M. W. Bro. L. A. Lockwood, then Grand Master, from a constitutional number of brethren residing in the town of Sharon, in this State, to form a lodge at that place, the petition being in due form and accompanied by a recommendation from the nearest lodge. The dispensation was granted and the lodge opened. At the next communication of the Grand Lodge, the dispensation was returned, and the charter of Hamilton Lodge, No. 54, formerly located in that vicinity, which had surrendered the same a few years before, was given the petitioners, among whom were seven or more of its former members, and they were constituted into a regular lodge under the name and number above mentioned. It was subsequently ascertained that two of the petitioners were members of Webotuck Lodge, No. 480, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York. In consequence of this, we are charged by that Grand Lodge of invading their jurisdiction and terminating membership in their lodges without their knowledge or consent. This we deny and emphatically disclaim any intention of interfering with, or infringing upon its jurisdiction. By the regulations of both Connecticut and New York at that time, a mason signing a petition for a new lodge, became a member of that new lodge when lawfully constituted, and under the provisions of that regulation, the brethren residing within our territorial jurisdiction and signing the petition for said lodge, were made its lawful members. If their membership was not lawfully terminated in their former lodge, then they were members of both lodges until said regulations are complied with, since which time to prevent the recurrence of such complaint, Connecticut (and I think New York also,) has adopted a regulation, requiring all petitioners for a new lodge to present their certificates that

they are free of the books of the lodge before such new lodge can be lawfully constituted.

By this severe, and as we believe, unjust edict, 70,000 masons in New York and 15,000 in Connecticut, among whom have ever existed the most friendly and fraternal relations, are thus placed at a perpetual distance, and the great work of our ancient fraternity sadly impeded. By it, brethren hailing from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and residing in that jurisdiction, are prevented from enjoying their masonic privileges. By it, for a mere difference of opinion on a question of masonic law, and without a pretence of even discourtesy towards our sister Grand Lodge, we are placed under the same ban by the Grand Lodge of New York, as the Grand Orient of France, which has struck out the most vital landmark of free masonry, and as the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, which has defiantly planted and still maintains lodges in the State of New York. In view of all this, let us not indulge in harsh words or severe criticisms, but rather let us cherish the kindest fraternal regard for our brethren of New York, and faithfully perform our masonic obligations towards them. Let us manifest to the world that the cords of affection and duty which bind masons of Connecticut to the ancient fraternity, are too strong to be broken by the angry, unprovoked blow of even a brother, and let us labor to hasten the time when the true spirit of our order shall so fill all hearts that interdictory edicts shall no more be resorted to as remedy for unimportant cases of grievance between sister jurisdictions. Let us continue to hope and believe that a returning sense of justice and the hallowed remembrance of our former friendship may lead our sister Grand Lodge to quickly and cheerfully rescind said edict and accept our extended hand in friendship and brotherly love.

NEW YORK.—The Grand Master says: As you are aware, under the Grand Mastership of M. W. Charles Roome, after faithfully endeavoring to obtain an adjustment of this difficulty, he severed official intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut; and on his presentation of the matter to the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, it was resolved to suspend all masonic intercourse between the masons of New York State and all brethren under the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

It was also proposed by the same resolutions to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration, and the Grand Master was authorized to respond to any application which might be made to him from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut for said purpose, and to vacate the edict if any settlement could be effected.

There has been no occasion for the exercise of this discretion by the Grand Master, from the fact that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut will not consider the subject of arbitration until the edict of non-intercourse is removed.

While I do not wish to be understood as in any degree offering an apology for the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, yet it seems to me, brethren, that if we honestly desire a settlement of this difficulty, and of that there is no question, we must admit that although we consider our endeavors in the past have not received that consideration to which they were entitled, yet by the edict of non-intercourse we have virtually placed ourselves in a position which gives the Grand Lodge of Connecticut an excuse, if they choose so to regard it, for taking the ground that we should have proposed arbitration before resorting to the extreme measure of a severance of all masonic intercourse.

We might proceed to argue this point of etiquette, but why do so when so many interests are at stake? Admitting that we were justified in the act, yet can we not without in any degree affecting the dignity of this Grand Lodge, reconsider the action of last year; and in that spirit of charity, which covers a multitude of short comings and a wide difference of opinion, say to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, we propose to meet you on your own ground?

We should be willing to do much to restore peace and harmony, and unite the Grand Lodges of this country into one harmonious whole.

In taking the stand which we have for the maintenance of a vital principle, we are convinced that we are in the right. We are further convinced of that fact from the assurances which have come to us through the reports of committees on foreign correspondence from most of the Grand Lodges on this continent. To be sure, these are but the expressions of individual masons, and in no sense to be accepted as the voice of the grand bodies which they represent, and yet the almost unanimous expression of their disapproval of the position assumed by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut cannot but have its weight.

While we are thus upheld in our position on the question of the principle involved, there is not such an unanimity of opinion as to the course adopted in suspending all masonic intercourse.

The point at issue between the two Grand Lodges is briefly, can the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, by the operation of its own laws, sever the membership of a member of a New York State Lodge? We say they cannot. Eminent craftsmen in other States who, as members of committees on foreign correspondence have officially reported, say they cannot. The verdict as far as opinion goes is in our favor.

Being convinced that we are right, shall we be strenuous upon a question of etiquette, and say that we will not yield the point? Does the dignity of this Grand Lodge require that we should not recede from our declaration of non-intercourse?

I am as strenuous as any one to maintain our rights and occupy the position to which we are entitled, as sovereign in our own jurisdiction, and yet I do say, that I think it would be to our credit as masons, and in no sense be considered as lowering the dignity of this Grand Lodge, to recall the edict of non-intercourse, and say to the brethren of Connecticut—to its Grand Lodge—we propose to submit this question of principle to arbitration by our peers.

Earnestly desiring as a member of the craft, that a council of our peers should pass in judgment on the case at issue, I do recommend that this Grand Lodge consider whether it is not our duty to pick up the key and unlock the door, which the Grand Lodge of Connecticut now assumes, stands as a barrier between them and arbitration.

The Grand Master afterwards announced that the edict of non-intercourse with the masons of Connecticut is now terminated.

WASHINGTON—Committee on foreign correspondence says: To say that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut cannot constitute masons residing within its territory into new lodges, according to its own constitution and laws, because some of them are members of a lodge situate in another State, and because by law of that State membership cannot be terminated except in a particular way, is not in effect giving

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force to Connecticut law beyond its territory, as claimed by some of our New York brethren, but in truth giving effect to a law of New York outside of its territory, and in so far abridging the sovereign prerogatives of Connecticut within its own territory, acting upon masons residing therein, and invoking the exercise of its power.

ILLINOIS—Committee on foreign correspondence says : We believe the principle that a lodge has a right to exercise disciplinary power over all masons within its bailiwick for offences against masonry, is so rooted in the ancient law, both logically and historically, that unless reversed by the Grand Lodge of which it is a constituent, its action in terminating the membership of an offender residing within its territory must be accepted by all masons and bodies of masons, who recognize it as a regular lodge ; while the regulations by which a Grand Lodge prescribes who, of the regular masons residing within its territory, shall be permitted to join in constituting a new lodge, are changeable at the pleasure of that body without constraint from the paramount law of masonry. But although the latter has the quality of a regulation alone and not of a landmark, the power under which it is exercised must be conceded to be sufficiently ample, resting as it does upon the absolute and indefensible right of every Grand Lodge to regulate the affairs of ancient craft masonry within the limits of its territory. Connecticut in the exercise of this absolute right, makes a uniform rule under which masons within the limits of her territory may be constituted into lodges. If under the operations of this law, emigrant masons from New York settling in Connecticut become members of Connecticut lodges can this be said to be giving to the laws of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut extra territorial force ? Is the existence of such a law in Connecticut pertaining wholly to masons resident within the limits of that jurisdiction, a direct and palpable violation of the sovereignty which exists only within the limits of another jurisdiction ?

To ask the question, it seems to us, is to answer it, and we are led to the conclusion that if the Grand Lodge of New York has still any just cause for complaint in this matter, it finds no support in the logic of the law of exclusive jurisdiction to which it has appealed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Grand Master says : While sympathising entirely with New York upon the merits of the controversy, it is nevertheless a matter of great regret that this open breach exists, and I can but express the hope that it may soon be honorably healed.

MISSISSIPPI also sides with New York in the report of committee on foreign jurisdictions which was adopted. We find : With lights before us, as stated by the Grand Master, we are compelled to the opinion that our Connecticut brethren are clearly and unmistakably in the wrong.

STATISTICS.

Name of Grand Lodge.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Withdrawn.	Died.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Members.	Lodges.	Average No. per Lodge.	Initiations p. c. of total membership.
Alabama.....	423	370	272	235	387	113	11	329	8459	301	28	5.00
Arkansas.....	740	617	486	96	373	157	29	142	8863	344	26	8.35
British Columbia....	24	25	28	2	13	7	....	14	306	6	51	7.84
California.....	499	501	468	128	424	165	14	403	12313	213	58	4.05
Columbia, District of.	117	121	38	59	43	47	....	102	2752	21	131	4.25
Colorado.....	194	149	143	25	60	15	2	56	1857	29	64	10.45
Connecticut.....	462	450	92	55	112	197	5	133	14600	111	131	3.16
Canada.....	1054	937	375	99	699	162	....	748	17474	340	51	6.03
Dakota.....	67	54	49	....	13	5	....	....	541	16	34	12.38
Delaware.....	57	44	7	15	17	10	....	17	1290	21	61	4.42
Illinois.....	1900	1692	667	338	1273	366	39	1057	36570	688	53	5.20
Iowa.....	1196	935	495	112	799	176	25	....	18426	369	50	6.49
Kentucky.....	759	....	321	408	752	219	31	903	15737	490	32	4.82
Louisiana.....	161	127	85	49	120	94	2	198	4852	145	34	3.32
Manitoba.....	61	40	42	4	19	1	....	3	488	15	32	12.50
Maine.....	614	565	164	87	274	185	2	338	19303	184	105	3.18
Maryland.....	164	....	56	22	107	59	2	168	4735	84	56	3.46
Massachusetts.....	965	944	1269	175	590	285	....	652	23301	221	114	3.81
Michigan.....	1001	914	371	127	659	249	20	608	26855	343	78	3.73
Minnesota.....	468	395	231	38	235	46	6	174	7136	146	49	6.56
Missouri.....	975	824	858	132	880	296	43	967	22985	494	47	4.24
Mississippi.....	426	355	355	224	319	134	8	267	8567	263	32	4.97
Montana.....	40	44	35	5	46	6	....	12	762	21	36	5.25
Nebraska.....	245	171	291	20	131	24	5	95	3469	70	50	7.06
New Brunswick.....	62	60	16	17	111	16	....	84	2059	33	62	3.01
New Jersey.....	....	384	108	82	228	150	2	479	11734	150	78	3.27
New Mexico.....	18	7	4	1	8	5	....	13	184	6	31	9.78
Nevada.....	64	62	65	39	90	20	1	77	1397	20	70	4.58
New York.....	2860	2736	705	883	967	881	21	3382	71788	713	101	3.98
Nova Scotia.....	174	174	60	23	153	30	....	209	3046	69	44	5.71
North Carolina.....	248	230	99	76	145	84	8	230	6432	221	29	3.86
New Hampshire.....	195	....	315	26	91	102	2	94	7758	76	102	2.51
Ohio.....	....	1341	557	902	861	341	234	1426	28387	476	60	....
Oregon.....	147	131	89	9	90	27	2	63	2656	66	40	5.53
Pennsylvania.....	912	....	396	....	432	422	....	1271	34978	376	93	2.61
Prince Edward Island	19	23	5	1	19	11	....	14	530	11	48	3.58
Quebec.....	148	128	42	22	174	21	....	126	2343	58	40	6.32
Rhode Island.....	115	97	99	11	29	52	1	261	3980	35	114	2.89
South Carolina.....	....	240	....	....	153	79	....	268	5946	180	33	....
Texas.....	807	687	1000	234	1221	297	73	659	17055	430	40	4.73
Tennessee.....	527	444	421	213	707	238	28	339	16217	413	39	3.25
Utah.....	29	28	21	9	27	4	1	27	392	7	56	7.40
Vermont.....	297	259	95	18	157	86	4	206	8006	101	79	3.71
Virginia.....	....	....	....	84	315	141	8	163	9901	225	44	....
Washington.....	80	78	54	5	41	9	7	4	1152	35	33	6.94
West Virginia.....	209	189	62	84	108	42	4	160	3415	81	42	6.12
Wyoming.....	22	19	12	1	10	6		16	342	5	68	6.43

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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Quebec is generally looked upon as unfavorable to the growth of masonry, but the foregoing figures show that only twelve Grand Lodges of the forty-four who give the number of members and number initiated, show a larger percentage of initiations upon the membership during the past year. Quebec leads the older provinces of Canada, the figures being:

Quebec.....	6.32 per cent.
Canada.....	6.03 "
Nova Scotia.....	5.71 "
Prince Edward Island.....	3.58 "
New Brunswick.....	3.01 "

While our new Province of Manitoba heads the whole list, being 12.50 per cent.

In the average number of members per lodge, there are thirty-one Grand Lodges who show a higher average than Quebec, thirteen who show a smaller average and two who show the same.

In the Dominion of Canada it stands:

Canada.....	51	Members per Lodge.
British Columbia.....	51	" "
Prince Edward Island.....	48	" "
Nova Scotia.....	44	" "
Quebec.....	40	" "
Manitoba.....	32	" "

Your committee in conclusion would say that there are many other things which have transpired in the other Grand Lodges, which we would like to place before you, but we fear that our report is already too long, and we think that we have touched upon the subjects of most interest.

J. Fred. Walker
Chairman

Average No. per Lodge.	Initiations p. c. of total membership.
28	5.00
26	8.35
51	7.84
58	4.05
131	4.25
64	10.45
131	3.16
51	6.03
34	12.38
61	4.42
53	5.20
50	6.49
32	4.82
34	3.32
32	12.50
105	3.18
56	3.46
114	3.81
78	3.73
49	6.56
47	4.24
32	4.97
36	5.25
50	7.06
62	3.01
78	3.27
31	9.78
70	4.58
101	3.98
44	5.71
29	3.86
102	2.51
60	....
40	5.53
93	2.61
48	3.58
40	6.32
114	2.89
33	....
40	4.73
39	3.25
56	7.40
79	3.71
44	....
33	6.94
42	6.12
68	6.43